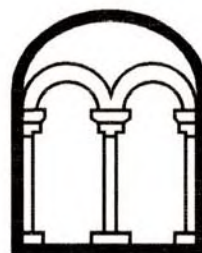


**LAND OFF CAMBRIDGE ROAD  
FENSTANTON  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELD EVALUATION**

**Albion**  
archaeology



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELD EVALUATION**

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## Preface

*Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. 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.*

## Acknowledgements

*The project was commissioned by Kier Living (Eastern) Ltd and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.*

*The fieldwork was undertaken by Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor), assisted by Adrian Woolmer, Gareth Shane, Anna Rebisz-Niziolek, Marcin Synus, Michael Emra, Gary Manning, Krzysztof Ryniec. The metal detecting was undertaken by Archie Gillespie and Mike Head. This report was prepared by Ian Turner with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician), Gary Edmondson (environmental sampling) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager)*

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## Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Client	Kier Living (Eastern) Ltd
HER	Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team (Cambridgeshire County Council)
PDA	Proposed development area



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Kier Living (Eastern) Ltd are collecting baseline information to support the submission of a planning application for the construction of a mixed development of 85 houses and land for community use at Cambridge Road, Fenstanton.*

*Because of the high archaeological potential of the site, the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the LPA, recommended that the site should be subject to an archaeological evaluation to provide more detailed information concerning the potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains. The HET also issued a Design Brief for the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching (HET 2015). The brief notes that: depending on the evaluation results, a further Design Brief might be issued to secure any works that might be required for the mitigation of constructional impacts on archaeological remains.*

*Albion Archaeology was appointed to produce a written scheme of investigation based on the brief and to carry out the evaluation. The results are set out in this report. On completion of the trial trenching the HET requested that an earthwork survey be carried out; the results are appended to this report.*

*Features and deposits of archaeological significance were found in all but one of the trenches. However, any development impacts on these remains can be mitigated by a programme of pre-construction archaeological investigation, the scope of which would be agreed with the HET.*

*The bulk of the features were in trenches located in the western half of the site. These comprised multiple boundary or enclosure ditches, several pits and some post holes. A number of the features contained relatively large quantities of Roman artefacts, dating mainly to the 2nd/3rd century with smaller amounts of later Roman date. The remains probably represent a small part of a larger farmstead site, as evidenced by the finds of Roman artefacts (coins and pottery scatters) in the vicinity. The Via Devana — the Roman road passing through Fenstanton — would have featured many such sites along its course.*

*The date and function of a curvilinear bank on the site are uncertain. It is certainly post-Roman in date and may represent a medieval or later headland where the plough was turned during ploughing. Further evidence for post-Roman agricultural cultivation in the form of both sub-surface and surface earthwork furrows are present at the site. The available evidence suggests that there were probably several phases of cultivation over a number of centuries. The earthworks are a relatively rare survival for Cambridgeshire but they represent a very small part of a once far more extensive agricultural landscape, of which much better preserved examples are known in adjacent counties that have seen less intensive modern cultivation.*

*A small number of undated features may be related to Roman activity in the area or they may indicate periods within the post-Roman history of the site when it was not used for agricultural cultivation.*



*Residential development of the site will have a significant impact on the earthworks and the sub-surface archaeological remains, except in areas that will be retained as public open space where in-situ preservation of the remains will be possible.*

*The archaeological remains of Roman date are not considered to be of national significance or worthy of scheduling or preservation in-situ. However, they do have the potential to address research themes relating to Roman rural settlements and landscapes, identified in the regional research frameworks. Any development impacts on these remains can be mitigated by a programme of pre-construction archaeological investigation, the scope of which would be agreed with the HET.*

*On current evidence the undated features and the remains of former cultivation are of local significance. The earthwork bank and furrows have already been recorded to Historic England Level 2 standards and will not require any further mitigation.*





## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Planning Background*

Kier Living (Eastern) Ltd are collecting baseline information to support the submission of a planning application for the construction of a mixed development of 85 houses and land for community use at Cambridge Road, Fenstanton.

Because of the high archaeological potential of the site, the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the LPA, recommended that the site should be subject to an archaeological evaluation to provide more detailed information concerning the potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains.

This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* (March 2012).

The HET also issued a Design Brief for the archaeological evaluation of the site (HET 2015). Albion Archaeology was appointed to carry out the evaluation in accordance with the HET's Design Brief. The evaluation took place between 8th and 23rd February 2016, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed by the HET (Albion Archaeology 2016). It comprised a metal detector survey, a topographic survey and trial trenching; the results of the evaluation are set out in this report.

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The village of Fenstanton lies c. 15km north-west of Cambridge on the northern side of the A14. The River Great Ouse runs c. 1.5km to the north and the village lies on River Terrace Deposits 3 (sand and gravel) over Oxford Clay Formation Mudstone Bedrock (British Geological Survey 2016).

The proposed development area (PDA) lies on the southern edge of the village, between Cambridge Road to the north and the A14 to the south, at grid reference TL3190 6810 (Figure 1). The eastern boundary of the site is formed by a belt of trees and the slip road from Fenstanton High Street to the A14.

The c. 3.9ha site comprises pasture with isolated mature trees, a pond, plus an area of overgrown rough ground at its western end. The topography of the area is level ground at an approximate height of 7m OD. Access to the site is from Cambridge Road in the north.

### 1.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

Data recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) has been supplied by the HET as an appendix to the Design Brief. The Design Brief also summarises the archaeological background of the site. These information sources are summarised below.

A fieldwalking programme to the south of Fenstanton recorded a considerable number of prehistoric flints. Roman and medieval artefacts in the area were



recovered by metal detecting and recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (HET 2016).

Cambridge Road follows the course of the *Via Devana*, a Roman road leading out of Cambridge through the Great Ouse Valley towards Godmanchester and ultimately to Chester. The river valley and the Roman hinterland of Cambridge are rich in Roman archaeological remains with settlements often spaced no more than several hundred metres apart (Evans 2008, Evans and Newman 2010).

Excavations at Church Farm (ECB 2070), at the northern edge of Fenstanton, revealed evidence for Neolithic pits and a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement enclosure. Excavations (ECB 2073) at a balancing pond, adjacent to residential development to the north of Church Farm revealed several pits cut by a ditch system of Roman date. A number of cropmark complexes with rectangular and curvilinear enclosures, which could represent Iron Age and Roman settlement sites, are recorded to the south and east of Fenstanton (HER 08823, 08824, 08825, 08828, 08829).

Closer to the PDA, fieldwalking along the line of a gas pipe (ECB1746) and monitoring of part of the route of a water main replacement, both following the course of Cambridge Road, revealed no archaeological remains. Aerial photographic assessment (ECB 4353) of a site to the north of Cambridge Road close to the PDA could identify no archaeological features due to unsuitable ground conditions, but ditched features were visible to the immediate north of the assessed site.

Roman pottery (HER 03493) was recorded during the construction of the bypass to the south of the PDA (the current A14). The HER locates this on the PDA but the precise origin of the sherds is unclear. A Roman coin was found in the field to the immediate east of the PDA (HER 00876).

Medieval and post-medieval remains were excavated during an evaluation at the moated site at Grove House, to the west of the PDA (HER 11972). Grove House itself (HER 19868) is a Grade II\* listed building dating to the early 18th century, on the site of a medieval homestead.

The grounds around Grove House were landscaped by Capability Brown, who owned the site from the 1760s. The site of a now-demolished pigeon house (HER 10393), designed by his son, is recorded by the HER to the south of the PDA, but its precise location is unclear.

#### **1.4 Project Objectives**

The principal objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine whether archaeological remains were present at the site and, if so, to establish their extent, condition, nature and significance. Particular attention was paid to determining the amount of truncation that might affect any remains, and whether palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits were present. If necessary, this information will be used to formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy for any developmental impacts on archaeological remains within the site.



The broader objectives of the project were to add to the knowledge and understanding of the origins and nature of settlement in the area and to produce an archive report that fully described the archaeological works.



## 2. METHOD STATEMENT

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2016/15).

### 2.1 Standards

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

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• ALGAO (East)	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (Gurney 2003). Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.
• Cambridgeshire County Council	<i>Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire</i> (2014).
	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, Land off Cambridge Road, Fenstanton</i> (12th January 2015)
• CIfA <sup>1</sup>	<i>Charter and By-law; Code of conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014) <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2011)

### 2.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching

The trial trenching was undertaken between 8th and 23rd February 2016. It comprised the excavation of ten trenches totalling 900m<sup>2</sup> in area (Figure 2). This equated to a c. 3% sample of the area subject to residential development (3ha of the overall 3.89ha site).

The layout of the trenches was designed to achieve an even coverage of the area. No trial trenches were located in the planned Wildlife Habitat Restricted Zone in the central-northern part of the PDA or in the proposed public open space to the west of the site.

If required by the HET, up to an additional 1% (300m<sup>2</sup>) of trenching could be excavated to confirm and/or clarify findings in the event that significant

<sup>1</sup> All CIfA codes, standards and guidelines are available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>.



archaeological remains were encountered or indicated in the initial trenches. This provision was taken up by the HET at the north-east end of Trench 5 in order to investigate a raised bank. The location and extent of the additional trench was agreed with the HET prior to excavation.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket. The machine was operated by an experienced driver under the supervision of an archaeologist. All archaeological excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff. An appropriate level of environmental and other sampling was undertaken in accordance with standard guidelines (see WSI, Albion archaeology 2016/15, Appendix 1).

Where features continued below the 1.2m safe excavation limit, their full depth was ascertained by augering.

### **2.3 Artefact Sampling**

Bucket samples of spoil, taken at the end and centre points of each trench, were hand-sorted. The artefact data is quantified in Appendix 2 and spatially illustrated in Figure 6.

### **2.4 Metal Detecting Survey**

A metal detector survey of the whole of the PDA was undertaken. Spoil heaps and the excavated trenches were scanned. The detector was not set to discriminate against iron.

The recovered artefacts were either from features within trenches or from the spoil removed from the trenches. Although the entire PDA was subject to metal detecting no artefacts were recovered from the wider area. This is believed to be because the area has been regularly detected by local enthusiasts with the agreement of the land owner.

The results of the metal detecting survey are summarised in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered outside the trenches are spatially illustrated in Figure 6.

### **2.5 Earthwork Survey**

After completion of the trenching the HET requested a Level 2 earthwork survey<sup>2</sup> of the PDA; this was undertaken by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Appendix 5). The survey examined existing Google Earth historic imagery, LIDAR data and oblique and vertical photographs on Bing Maps. The earthworks were surveyed to OS National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights using RTK Differential GPS.

The results of the survey confirmed the features picked up by the LIDAR data — a large curvilinear bank along the northern edge of the site with a small elliptical mound at its northern internal edge. Within the linear feature are three parallel subordinate linear banks. The survey suggested the curvilinear bank had suffered degradation by later ploughing. Ridge and furrow plough marks were also recorded within the site.

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<sup>2</sup> *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes* (Historic England 2015)



### 3. RESULTS

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#### 3.1 *Introduction*

An area containing high numbers of Roman features and deposits was identified to the west of the PDA in Trenches 1–5 (Figure 2). An additional area of similar remains was identified to the east in Trench 10. Between these two areas fewer features were identified — two rectangular pits and five ditches of uncertain date in Trenches 6–8. Trench 9 contained only medieval furrows.

All deposits found during the investigations are described below from earliest to latest in date, integrating artefact data as appropriate. More detailed information on the deposits revealed in the trenches can be found in Appendix 1 and Figures 3a–5c. Detailed descriptions of the artefacts and the results of the environmental sampling are set out in Appendices 2 and 3 respectively.

Contexts in brackets refer to deposits recorded on site. Cut features are in square brackets; deposits or layers are in curved brackets.

#### 3.2 *Overburden and Geological Deposits*

The topsoil comprised a 0.2–0.36m thick layer of dark grey-brown clay silt. The subsoil was a 0.18–0.53m thick layer of mid brown-grey sandy clay-silt.

The underlying geological stratum consisted of mid brown-yellow to orange sandy silt, except in the north-east corner of the site where mid brown-orange sandy clay was encountered.

#### 3.3 *Iron Age Ditch*

A single ditch of Iron Age date was identified in Trench 2 (Figure 3). The NE-SW aligned ditch [202] had asymmetric sides with a concave base. It was 2.45m wide, 0.41m deep and contained mid grey-brown silt (203). It produced several sherds deriving from a single hand-made early or middle Iron Age pot.

The ditch is interpreted as an early boundary feature that pre-dates the Roman activity on the site. The presence of the pottery suggests the feature may be part of a domestic enclosure but, given the absence of any other Iron Age features, it is clear that the PDA does not contain significant Iron Age settlement remains.

#### 3.4 *Roman Features at the Western End of the PDA*

A considerable number of Roman features and deposits were identified at the western end of the PDA in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5. An additional single ditch was present in Trench 4 (Figures 3a-c and 4a-c).

##### 3.4.1 *Ditches*

A total of 24 ditches were recorded in Trenches 1–5, containing Roman pottery and relatively dark-coloured deposits.

Thirteen of the ditches were aligned NE-SW; the remainder were on a broadly perpendicular NW-SE alignment. The ditches varied considerably in profile from



concave to asymmetric sides with an uneven base. In terms of size they varied from 0.56–4m wide and 0.16–1.1m deep. They contained deposits that varied from light brown-orange sandy silt to dark grey clay silt.

The pottery recovered from the ditches was generally of 2nd/3rd-century date. Occasional 4th-century sherds probably reflect the final phase of Roman activity on the site, albeit at a lower intensity than the earlier settlement. Generally the amount of pottery recovered from the ditches was moderate with the exception of ditches [129] and ditch [303] which produced higher amounts (Table 1). Two late Roman coins, one dated to the 5th century (RA21 and 3), an alloy strip (RA1), occasional nails and moderate amounts of animal bone and occasional oyster shell were also recovered.

Soil samples revealed the presence of small amounts of charred grain in six of the eleven ditches sampled. The analytical potential of the material is judged to be low (Appendix 3).

The ditches in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 are interpreted as enclosure boundary ditches for a group of enclosures that appear to be aligned on a NE-SW axis. Trench 3 contained five parallel inter-cutting ditches suggesting the presence of a significant settlement boundary that was re-defined many times. The moderate to high amounts of pottery contained in the ditches and the presence of dark-coloured layers, which also contained a high amount of pottery, suggest that the enclosures were domestic in character.

The ditches and other features in Trenches 4 and 5 were of a lower density and contained fewer artefacts, suggesting that they were located on the south-eastern periphery of the settlement focus.

### **3.4.2 Pits and post holes**

Trenches 1, 2 and 3 contained three pits and three post holes. In profile, the pits ranged from vertical sides with a flat base to concave sides with a flat base. They were 0.8–1.7m wide, 0.15–0.44m deep and contained deposits that varied from mid grey-brown to mid orange-grey clay silt.

In profile, the post holes ranged from vertical sides with a flat base to concave sides with a pointed base. They were 0.24–0.50m wide, 0.1–0.26m deep and contained deposits that varied from mid brown-yellow to dark brown sandy silt. Pit [116] contained a moderate amount of 2nd/3rd-century pottery and a nail (RA23).

The other pits and post holes did not contain any artefacts. They are judged to be Roman in date based on their depth, their stratigraphic relationship to overlying layers and the similarity of their deposits to the surrounding Roman features.

The pits and post holes are interpreted as domestic features contemporary with the ditches and layers that collectively indicate domestic activity.



### 3.4.3 Erosional depressions

Trench 3 contained a large shallow depression [335] at its western end which overlay two stratigraphically earlier post holes [322] and [324]. It had a concave eastern side and a flat base; it measured at least 3.60m long and 0.20m deep. The base was lined with a 0.04m-thick layer of small and medium stones (331), above which was a deposit of mid grey-brown clay silt.

Trench 2 contained an extensive irregular shallow depression [242]; it crossed the trench on a broadly NW-SE alignment. The feature appeared to respect ditch [226] at the east end of the trench. It had concave sides and an uneven base; it was c. 4m wide and c. 0.25m deep. A 0.30m-deep 're-cut' area of the depression was recorded as [228]. No artefacts were recovered from the feature but it is judged to be Roman in date due to its relationship to ditch [226].

These features represent areas of erosion of the ground by the continuous disturbance of human or animal footfall. The stone layer in [335] was probably put down to consolidate the eroded surface. A small oval concave feature [134] identified in the base of Trench 1 may be the result of similar erosional processes.

### 3.4.4 Soil layers

Trenches 1, 2 and 3 contained dark-coloured layers that directly overlay both cut features and the undisturbed geological horizon. The layers were better preserved in Trenches 1 and 3, probably because of the presence of the curvilinear earthwork bank.

Trench 1 contained two abutting dark layers (124)<sup>3</sup> and (125)<sup>4</sup> which overlay the ditches and pits. The layers were not removed by machine along much of the trench due to their dark colour, the presence of high numbers of artefacts and the presence of a modern service pipe at unknown depth in the centre of the trench. However segments of the layers were removed by hand to reveal the underlying features.

Layer (124), within the eastern half of the trench, was a 0.19–0.33m-thick deposit of dark grey clay silt. It contained 2nd/3rd-century pottery, a 4th-century coin (RA19) and three illegible coins (RA5, 6 and 9). It also sealed a second layer (136)<sup>5</sup> of 0.1–0.17m-thick mid green-brown sandy silt that produced a small amount of similar pottery.

Layer (125), within the western half of Trench 1, was a 0.28–0.53m-thick deposit of dark grey-brown clay silt. It contained a similar range and density of artefacts to layer (124). Two further coins, one 4th-century in date, were also recovered from the backfill of the service trench (RA 10 and 7).

The dark colour of layers (124) and (125) and their significant artefact content indicate that they are associated with Roman occupation. A combination of processes are likely to have led to their formation — later cultivation that has re-

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<sup>3</sup> Layer (124) was also recorded as (101), (103) and (133).

<sup>4</sup> Layer (125) was also recorded as (102), (118), (122) and (128).

<sup>5</sup> Layer (136) was also recorded as (114), (121) and (135).





worked the upper fills of the underlying features; redeposition of occupation waste, possibly in the form of middens; and repeated reworking and disturbance due to human and animal footfall.

Two abutting dark layers (333) and (334) overlay the ditches and other features within Trench 3. These layers did not contain the high numbers of artefacts observed in Trench 1 and they were removed by machine to reveal the underlying features.

Layer (333), within the western half of the trench, was a c. 0.25m-thick deposit of dark brown-black clay silt. It contained Roman pottery and a hobnail (RA32). Layer (334), within the eastern half of the trench, was a c. 0.17–0.22m-thick deposit of mid brown-grey clay silt. It contained a similar range of artefacts to (333). Soil samples revealed hammerslag and hammerscale as well as ferrous smithing slag, indicating iron-working in the vicinity. The layers are likely to derive from similar processes to those in Trench 1, albeit in an area of less intense activity where there were fewer inputs of domestic waste.

Dark layer (241) overlay the ditches within parts of Trench 2 and was removed by machine. It was a c. 0.10m-thick deposit of mid orange-brown-black sandy silt that produced no artefacts. However, its dark colour suggests that it is likely to derive from similar processes to those at work in Trench 3.

Five of the seven layers sampled revealed the presence of small amounts of charred grain (Appendix 3).

### **3.4.5 Quarry pits**

Trench 5 contained eight large pits which all continued beyond the limits of the trench. They ranged in profile from concave sides with an uneven base to asymmetric sides with a flat base. They were 1.25–7.25m wide and 0.10–0.63m deep, containing deposits that varied from mid orange-grey clay-silt to mid brown-grey sandy silt. They produced a small amount of Roman ceramics, although the soil samples were largely sterile.

The features are interpreted as quarry pits due to their irregular shape in plan and varied size. They were probably dug to extract the sand in this part of the PDA. They are likely to be Roman in date, given the few recovered artefacts, the depth of the features below the current ground level and the lack of any associated ‘depressions’ on the extant field surface.

## **3.5 Roman Features at the Eastern End of the PDA**

A lesser concentration of Roman features and deposits were identified at the eastern end of the PDA in Trench 10 (Figures 5a–5c).

### **3.5.1 Quarry pits**

Trench 10 contained eight large pits that all continued beyond the limits of the trench. They ranged in profile from concave sides with an uneven base to asymmetric sides with a flat base. They were 1.25–7.25m wide and 0.10–0.63m deep, containing deposits that varied from light orange-grey sandy clay to dark



grey silty clay. Six of the pits produced no artefacts. Two produced small amounts of Roman pottery and tile. Three soil samples were largely sterile.

The pits are interpreted as quarry pits due to their irregular shapes in plan and profile and their closely spaced inter-cutting character. Many were sealed by layer (1042). They were probably dug to extract the clay in this part of the PDA.

### **3.5.2 Dark layers sealing the quarry pits**

Layer (1042) overlay most of the quarry pits at the east end of Trench 10. It was a c. 0.16m-thick deposit of dark brown-grey clay-silt. It produced a 4th-century coin (RA17) and the bone handle and metal tang of a small knife (RA18). The overlying layer (1035) also produced a 5th-century coin (RA16).

### **3.5.3 Ditches**

NNW-SSE aligned ditch [1016] was cut by the quarry pits and thus pre-dates them. It had convex sides and a concave base. It was 1.95m wide and 0.66m. It produced a small quantity of Roman pottery and tile.

NW-SE aligned ditch [1010] had 45 degree sides and a V-shaped base. It was 1.3m wide and 0.61m deep. It produced a small amount of Roman pottery.

The ditches are interpreted as probably enclosure boundaries.

### **3.5.4 Post holes**

Trench 10 contained two post holes that did not produce any artefacts. They are likely to be Roman in date as they were sealed by layer (1042).

## **3.6 Medieval / Post-medieval Features**

### **3.6.1 Furrows**

Fourteen shallow, concave furrows, on a generally even spacing and aligned NE-SW, were identified in Trenches 7–10 to the south and east of the PDA. Seven furrows on a NNW-SSE alignment were identified in Trenches 3, 5 and 6 to the west (Figure 2). None produced any artefacts. Ridge and furrow earthworks could also be identified on the surface to the south of the PDA (Appendix 5).

### **3.6.2 Curvilinear bank**

A raised bank, visible on the surface and detected by Lidar survey, was investigated within an extension to Trench 5. The raised bank overlay two Roman quarry pits [532] and [534]. Within the Trench 5 extension, the thickened bank deposit merged into the backfill (527) of quarry pit [534].

Possible interpretations of the bank are discussed in more detail below (Section 4.1.3).



### **3.7 Modern Features**

#### **3.7.1 Quarry pits**

Three quarry pits [413], [406] and [420] were identified to the north of the evaluation area in Trench 4 (Figure 4a). They continued beyond the limits of the trench. The pits ranged from 1.5m+ to 4.35m long. The smaller examples that were excavated had irregular sides and flat bases. Machine- and hand-excavation revealed modern artefacts and the larger pits were not fully excavated.

The pits are interpreted as quarry pits due to their irregular shapes in plan and profile and closely spaced inter-cutting character.

#### **3.7.2 Post holes**

Five circular shallow post holes were present at the west end of Trench 2 (Figure 3a). The post holes contained deposits that were darker and less compacted compared with the Roman features in the trench. One contained field drain and *in-situ* post fragments. The post holes are judged to be modern in date.

#### **3.7.3 Ditch**

A NW-SE aligned ditch [530] was present within the Trench 5 extension (Figure 4a). It had a concave profile and was 2.20m wide and 0.80m deep. It contained mid orange-brown sandy silt and fragments of modern pottery and land drain.

#### **3.7.4 Services**

Concrete service pipes of c. 0.15m diameter were present on the site, on a broadly NW-SE alignment. It is possible that the pipes are associated with a temporary WW2 hutted camp that was located in the vicinity (pers. comm. — mentioned by several local people on separate occasions).

### **3.8 Undated Features**

Six ditches and two pits of uncertain date were identified in Trenches 6, 7 and 8, towards the centre of the PDA (Figures 4a and 5a). These features contained either no dating evidence or low amounts of Roman pottery that could be residual material in a later feature.

#### **3.8.1 Rectangular pits**

Two similar rectangular pits [803] and [807] were located towards the SE of the PDA in Trench 8. Both features continued beyond the limit of the trench so their full size is not known.

Pit [804] was aligned N-S with concave sides and a flat base. It was at least 1.8m long, 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep. Covering the base of the pit was a c. 0.04m-thick deposit of blackened straw or reed. The deposit had survived beneath a 0.08m-thick secondary deposit of dark grey-brown silty clay and an upper deposit of mid grey-brown silty clay (Figures 5b and 5c). It was noted that the sides of the pit were slightly reddened and hardened by light exposure to burning.

The straw or reed, which was aligned north-south within the feature, had been combed to align the stalks. The ends of the clump of material had also been



trimmed and shaped suggestive of upper layers of thatch, used to allow the shedding of water from a roof. The deposit is thus interpreted as smoke-blackened thatch which had either collapsed into or been deposited in the rectangular pit.

The upper deposits within the feature contained fragments of fired clay, a sherd of pottery of Roman date and two iron nail fragments. Soil samples taken from the pits revealed the presence of low amounts of hammer scale from ironworking.

It is unclear whether or not the rectangular pit was part of a structure or an internal feature within a structure. The single sherd of abraded Roman pottery recovered from the feature is considered to be insufficient for secure dating. The feature may be of Roman or post-Roman date; the latter is perhaps more likely given the considerable quantities of finds recovered from the genuine Roman features on the site.

Pit [807] was aligned NE-SW with concave sides and a flat base. It was at least 1.25m long, 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep. A thin layer of black clay silt with charcoal was present at the base and on the sides of the pit, which were slightly reddened and hardened by light exposure to burning. The pit contained a backfill deposit of mid grey-brown silty clay. Towards the centre of the feature was a rectangular, vertical-sided, flat-based feature [811] that is interpreted as a structural slot. It may have held an earth-fast timber or a large post. No artefacts were contained within the pit or the structural slot.

### 3.8.2 Ditches

Towards the centre of the evaluation area, Trenches 6 and 7 revealed five ditches, containing virtually no artefacts (Figures 4a and 5a).

The three ditches in Trench 7 were aligned E-W. Ditches [706] and [708] were parallel, inter-cutting features with concave profiles. They were 1–1.2m wide and 0.26–0.32m deep. Ditch [703] was located *c.* 5m south of the inter-cutting ditches. It had a concave profile and was 1.25m wide and 0.54m deep. A worked flint from its fill is likely to be residual.

The date of the ditches is unknown due to the lack of artefact evidence. Their alignment is at odds with the ditches of the Roman settlement and the furrows. However, they could represent Roman field system ditches on a different alignment or even define a trackway into the settlement.

Two ditches were identified in Trench 6. Ditch [609] was aligned NNW-SSE. It had concave sides with an uneven base; it was *c.* 4m wide and 0.4m deep. A parallel, inter-cutting ditch [611]/[613] turned within the trench through 90 degrees to the NE forming a corner. This ditch produced a single sherd of undated pottery.

The date of the ditches is unknown due to the lack of artefact evidence. Their alignment is again at odds with that of the Roman settlement ditches. However, they could be Roman field system ditches on a different alignment.



### **3.8.3 Tree throws**

Three tree throws were identified, two in Trench 6 and one in Trench 8. Several shallow rooting boles were also present in Trench 2.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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### 4.1 *Summary of Results*

#### 4.1.1 Roman features

The trial trenching has revealed the presence of Roman settlement remains at the western end of the PDA with a secondary concentration of quarry pits and ditches at the eastern end.

To the west, Trenches 1–5 revealed a single Iron Age ditch and twenty-four ditches, eight quarry pits, three pits and three post holes of Roman date. Extensive, dark soils layers, derived from Roman deposits, were present in Trenches 1, 2 and 3.

The ditches are interpreted as enclosure boundary features. The relatively high quantities of Roman artefacts and the presence of dark-coloured soil layers indicate that the enclosures were domestic in character. The ditches and quarry pits in Trench 5 and the ditch in Trench 4 contained fewer artefacts, suggesting that they were located at the south-eastern periphery of a settlement focus.

Trench 10 at the eastern end of the PDA contained eight quarry pits and two ditches, sealed by a dark-coloured layer. This trench produced relatively few artefacts, albeit of Roman date. The features within Trench 10 appear to represent part of a second focus of Roman activity, separate from the settlement remains to the west.

The Roman settlement remains appear to be primarily of 2nd/3rd-century date. The presence of occasional 4th-century sherds and 4th- to 5th-century coins suggest the settlement was relatively long-lived, although occupation may have declined in intensity towards the end of its life.

Seven features (Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 10) produced Roman ceramic building material. The assemblage comprises an abraded brick fragment, two pieces of imbrex and nine tegulae roof tile fragments. These artefacts suggest the presence of a structure with a tiled roof in the vicinity.

#### 4.1.2 Features of uncertain date

A small number of features of uncertain date were identified in Trenches 6–8, towards the centre of the PDA. Of particular interest were two rectangular pits in Trench 8. The base of one of the pits contained a 'layer' of blackened straw or reed. The other pit was similar in character. Neither could be securely dated but the absence of Roman artefacts makes a post-Roman date more likely.

Trenches 6 and 7 revealed five ditches which contained no dateable artefacts. Their alignment is at odds with the ditches associated with the Roman settlement. However, they could be Roman field system ditches on a different alignment to the settlement enclosures.



#### 4.1.3 Medieval / post-medieval features and earthworks

A total of 21 furrows were recorded in the trial trenches. The majority of these are probably medieval or post-medieval in date, although as is common with such features, they produced no artefactual dating evidence.

In places the furrows in the trenches matched well with those recorded by the earthwork survey (e.g. Trenches 9 and 10). Elsewhere the correspondence was less exact (e.g. Trench 8), perhaps suggesting more than one episode of cultivation. This is corroborated by the earthwork survey, which appeared to show ploughing across the curvilinear bank, while Trenches 3 and 5 indicated the presence of furrows beneath the earthworks (Figure 7).

The date and function of the curvilinear bank on the site are uncertain. It is certainly post-Roman in date. Figure 8 shows the centre line of the curvilinear bank against the 1771 Fenstanton estate map. It is not possible to plot modern features with a high degree of accuracy onto maps of this date. Nonetheless, the centre line of the curvilinear bank does show a reasonable correspondence with a furlong boundary shown within a larger field known as High Sand Field. This suggests that the bank may represent a headland where the plough was turned during medieval or later ploughing.

Figure 9 shows the centre line of the curvilinear bank against the 1886 first edition 25-inch OS map. The field boundaries have changed as a result of enclosure and the bank no longer matches any of them. Its alignment appears to be mirrored by a curving driveway associated with the former 19th-century house, known as Oaklands, to the north. This suggests that the bank was perhaps still a visible feature in the landscape when the garden was laid out. The site of the house, its lodge and its immediate grounds were redeveloped for housing in the late 20th century.

#### 4.1.4 Modern features

The few modern features encountered comprised quarry pits in Trench 4, post holes in Trench 2 and a ditch in Trench 5. They are of negligible significance.

### 4.2 Significance of the Archaeological Remains

The most significant archaeological remains revealed by the evaluation are the elements of Roman settlement at the western end of the PDA. They probably represent a small part of a larger farmstead site, as evidenced by the finds of Roman artefacts (coins and pottery scatters) in the vicinity. The *Via Devana* — the Roman road passing through Fenstanton — would have featured many such sites along its course.

The settlement remains have produced a standard range of Roman pottery types, supplemented by a variety of non-ceramic artefacts from the metal detecting survey. The environmental sampling did not produce substantial assemblages of material but sites of this type will typically produce charred plant remains in sufficient quantities to elucidate past agricultural practices. The soil layers in Trenches 1 and 3 (and to a lesser extent Trench 2) are likely to have derived in part from disturbance of Roman features, probably as a result of later ploughing



and the formation of the possible headland that survives as a curvilinear earthwork bank.

The remains are of regional significance and have the potential to address research themes relating to Roman rural settlements and landscapes, identified in the regional research frameworks (Medlycott 2011, 47).

With the exception of a single Iron Age ditch and a few residual prehistoric flint artefacts, there was no evidence for earlier occupation of the site. Equally, following the abandonment of the Roman farmstead in the 4th / 5th century, the site was not substantially re-occupied. There is extensive evidence for agricultural cultivation in the form of both sub-surface furrows and upstanding earthworks. The available evidence suggests that there were probably several phases of cultivation over a number of centuries. The earthworks are a relatively rare survival for Cambridgeshire but they represent a very small part of a once far more extensive agricultural landscape, of which much better preserved examples are known in adjacent counties that have seen less intensive modern cultivation.

A small number of undated features may be related to Roman activity in the area or they may indicate periods within the post-Roman history of the site when it was not used for agricultural cultivation. On current evidence the undated features and the remains of former cultivation are of local significance.

#### **4.3 Impact Assessment**

Residential development of the site will have a significant impact on the earthworks and the sub-surface archaeological remains, except in areas that will be retained as public open space where *in-situ* preservation of the remains will be possible.

The earthworks have already been recorded to Historic England Level 2 standards and will not require any further mitigation. Any development impacts on the sub-surface remains can be mitigated by a programme of pre-construction archaeological investigation, the scope of which would be agreed with the HET.





## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

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Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31809; Northing: 68165)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31762; Northing: 68148)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt Maximum thickness 0.30m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
101	Layer	Friable dark grey grey clay silt This layer was also recorded as (103), (133) and general number (124). Thickness c. 0.33m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Layer	Friable dark grey brown clay silt Thickness of layer c. 0.28m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
103	Layer	Friable dark grey grey clay silt This layer was also recorded as (101), (133) and general number (124). Thickness c. 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
104	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: assymetrical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.27m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
106	Ditch	Asymmetrical NW-SE sides: irregular base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.16m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
110	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.56m, max depth 0.16m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Pit	Sub-circular sides: irregular base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.34m, max length 1.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
114	Layer	Friable mid green brown clay silt This layer was also recorded as (121), (135) and general number (136). Thickness c. 0.10m to 0.17m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Pit	Sub-oval sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.44m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
118	Layer	Friable dark grey brown clay silt This layer was also recorded as (102), (122), (125), (128) and general number (125). Thickness c. 0.62m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
119	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: stepped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.31m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	Fill	Friable mid green grey clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
121	Layer	Friable dark green brown clay silt This layer was also recorded as (114), (135) and general number (136). Thickness c. 0.14m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
122	Layer	Friable dark grey brown clay silt This layer was also recorded as (102), (118), (125), (128) and general number (125). Thickness c. 0.52m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
123	Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
124	Layer	Friable dark grey clay silt General number for layer. This layer was also recorded as (101), (103) and (133). C. 0.19m to 0.33m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
125	Layer	Friable dark grey brown clay silt General number for layer. 0.28m to 0.53m Thick. This layer was also recorded as (102), (118), (122) and (128).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 1****Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.4 m.**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31809: Northing: 68165)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31762: Northing: 68148)

**Reason:** Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
126	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW Not excavated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
127	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey clay silt Exposed in side of trench cleaned up only, not excavated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
128	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt This layer was also recorded as (102), (118), (122) and general number (125). Thickness c. 0.53m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
129	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 4.07m, min depth 1.m Feature not bottomed. Base ascertained by augering.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
130	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
131	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
132	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy silt Thickness c. 0.18m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
133	Layer	Friable dark grey brown clay silt This layer was also recorded as (103), (103) and general number (124). Thickness c. 0.33m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
134	Feature	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.24m, min length 0.35m Small erosional hollow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
135	Layer	Friable mid green brown clay silt occasional small stones This layer was also recorded as (114), (121) and general number (136). Thickness c. 0.17m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
136	Layer	Friable mid green brown sandy silt General number for layer. This layer was also recorded as (114), (121) and (135).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 2****Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.55 m.**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31819; Northing: 68111)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31770; Northing: 68117)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt 0.22m to 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
201	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy silt moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.45m, max depth 0.41m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
205	Posthole	Oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.15m, max length 0.36m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
207	Posthole	Oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.18m, min depth 0.05m, min length 0.26m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Posthole	Circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.08m, max length 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Posthole	Circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.1m, max length 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
212	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	Pit	Oval sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.15m, min length 0.44m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
214	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	Posthole	Oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.48m, max depth 0.2m, min length 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
216	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
217	Ditch	Linear sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.35m, max depth 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
218	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
219	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.57m, min depth 0.53m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
220	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
221	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
222	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.48m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
223	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
224	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.72m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
225	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
226	Ditch	Linear sides: steep dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, min depth 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
227	Fill	Friable mid grey sandy silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.55 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31819; Northing: 68111)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31770; Northing: 68117)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
228	Feature	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.19m, max depth 0.34m, min length 0.6m Erosional Hollow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
229	Fill	Friable mid orange grey silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
230	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 3.15m, min depth 0.75m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
231	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
232	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones, occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
233	Fill	Dark blue black sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
235	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
236	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
237	Fill	Friable light brown orange sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
238	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
239	Fill	Friable light orange brown sandy silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
234	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.29m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
240	Natural	Friable light grey orange sandy silt An area of surviving natural subsoil.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
241	Layer	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.10m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
242	Feature	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 3.5m, min depth 0.25m, min length 4.m Erosional Hollow, depth c. 0.25m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt Thickness c. 0.27m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.74 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31864; Northing: 68143)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31814; Northing: 68143)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.20-0.28m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.44-0.50m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Friable mid brown orange sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Ditch	Curving linear N-S sides: asymmetrical dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, min depth 0.56m Base not excavated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Friable dark brown orange clay sand moderate flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
305	Fill	Friable mid brown orange clay sand frequent flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Friable mid brown orange clay sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
307	Fill	Friable dark brown clay sand moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
308	Layer	Friable mid brown orange silty sand occasional small stones Thickness c. 0.12m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Posthole	Circular sides: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.26m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Fill	Loose dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
311	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 3m, max depth 0.82m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Fill	Friable light brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
313	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.52m, max depth 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Fill	Friable mid brown orange clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
315	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.7m, max depth 0.65m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
316	Fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
317	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.46m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
318	Fill	Compact mid brown silty gravel moderate medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
319	Fill	Friable mid brown orange clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
320	Ditch	Linear sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.08m, min depth 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
321	Fill	Friable mid brown orange clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
322	Posthole	Circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.12m, max depth 0.1m, min length 0.26m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.74 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31864: Northing: 68143)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31814: Northing: 68143)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
323	Fill	Loose mid brown yellow sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
324	Posthole	Circular sides: U-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: min breadth 0.12m, max depth 0.22m, min length 0.26m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
325	Fill	Loose mid brown yellow sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
326	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.26m, max depth 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
327	Fill	Friable dark brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
328	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.49m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
329	Fill	Compact mid brown silty gravel moderate medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
330	Fill	Friable mid brown orange clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
331	External surface	Compact silty gravel A thin layer of stones 'lining' the base of feature [335]. Thickness c. 0.04m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
333	Layer	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones c. 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
334	Layer	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Thickness 0.17m to 0.22m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
335	Feature	sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.2m, min length 3.6m Erosional hollow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
332	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 4****Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.5 m.****Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 31874; Northing: 68161)**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 31916; Northing: 68134)**Reason: To assess archaeological potential.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Firm light brown orange sandy silt moderate medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.14m, min length 1.m This ditch was also recorded as [424] and general numbers [405] and [426].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Fill	Friable mid grey clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
405	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.5m General number for ditch. This ditch was also recorded as [403], [424] and General number [426].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt General number for ditch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
413	Quarry	Oval E-W sides: irregular base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.97m, max depth 0.36m, min length 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Fill	Friable mid green brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
410	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
412	Fill	Friable light yellow clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
414	Fill	Friable light yellow brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
415	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
416	Quarry	Sub-circular sides: irregular base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.83m, max depth 0.51m, min length 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
417	Fill	Friable light grey brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
418	Fill	Friable light yellow clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
419	Fill	Friable light grey brown clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
420	Quarry	Oval NW-SE sides: irregular base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.53m, max depth 0.67m, min length 1.05m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
421	Fill	Friable light red grey clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
422	Fill	Friable light brown black clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
423	Fill	Friable light brown red clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
424	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.23m, min length 1.m This ditch was also recorded as [403] and general numbers [405] and [426].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
425	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
426	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min length 16.m General number for ditch. This ditch was also recorded as [403], [424] and general number [405].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
427	Fill	Friable mid grey silty clay General number for ditch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 5****Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.65 m.****Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 31840: Northing: 68091)**OS Grid Ref.: TL****Reason: To assess archaeological potential.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
500	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones Thickness c. 0.22m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy silt moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.83m, max depth 0.14m, max length 0.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.34m, min length 0.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
506	Quarry	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, min length 2.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
507	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
508	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
509	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max depth 0.05m, max diameter 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
510	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
511	Quarry	dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, min depth 0.66m, min length 1.4m Shape in plan uncertain, whether linear or part of circular/ sub circular feature.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
512	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Not bottomed, base augered to 0.76m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
513	Furrow	Linear NNE-SSW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.35m, max depth 0.71m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
514	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
515	Quarry	Sub-oval sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.92m, max diameter 1.17m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
516	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
517	Fill	Friable mid brown yellow sandy clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
518	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
519	Quarry	Sub-oval sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.95m, max depth 0.67m, min length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
520	Fill	Loose light orange yellow silty sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
521	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
522	Quarry	sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.09m, min length 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
523	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
524	Quarry	Sub-oval sides: steep dimensions: min depth 0.55m, max diameter 1.23m Not bottomed, tested with auger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
525	Fill	Compact mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
526	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt Thickness c. 0.53m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 5**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.65 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31840: Northing: 68091)

OS Grid Ref.: TL

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
530	Ditch	Linear sides: concave base: concave Not seen in plan, machined through, nonperceptable during machining.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
531	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
532	Quarry	Sub-oval sides: steep dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, min depth 0.3m, min length 1.35m Not fully exposed in plan part of quarry pit, test excavated base not met	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
533	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
534	Quarry	sides: asymmetrical dimensions: min breadth 0.25m, min breadth 7.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
527	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
528	Fill	Plastic light grey orange clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
529	Fill	Loose light orange grey silty sand occasional flecks manganese staining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
535	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
536	Natural	Loose mid orange silty sand Natural at NW end of trench in trench extension.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
537	Natural	Friable light grey orange sandy silt Area of surviving natural subsoil, thickness c. 0.07m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 6**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.8 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31920; Northing: 68083)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31871; Northing: 68075)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.36m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt occasional small stones Thickness c. 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Friable light yellow orange sandy silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Cut into natural by 0.17m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Furrow	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.8m, max depth 0.33m, min length 1.85m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Fill	Compact light green brown silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Treethrow	Sub-circular E-W sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.68m, max depth 0.2m, min length 0.85m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Fill	Compact light brown orange silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
607	Treethrow	Oval sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.35m, min length 1.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
608	Fill	Compact light green brown silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
609	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 5m, max diameter 0.4m, min length 2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
610	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
611	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.79m, min depth 0.19m, min length 0.75m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
612	Fill	Loose mid orange brown clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
613	Ditch	Curving linear sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1m, min depth 0.2m A shallow ditch that turns through 90 degrees from N-S to E-W within the trench.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 7**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.58 m. Max: 0.8 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31936: Northing: 68097)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31954: Northing: 68050)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Loose mid brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.26-0.30m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Friable light brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.40-0.42m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Friable mid brown orange sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.54m, min length 2.25m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey silty sand frequent medium stones, frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
706	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.32m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
707	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
708	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.18m, min depth 0.26m Cut of ditch parallel and abutting ditch [706].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
709	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 8**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.58 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31969; Northing: 68077)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 32013; Northing: 68053)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness c. 0.28-0.29m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt Thickness c. 0.20-0.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Compact mid brown orange sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Pit	Rectangular N-S sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.89m, min depth 0.4m, min length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Primary fill	Heat or smoke blacked, straw or reed 'layer' lying across base of pit. c. 0.03m to 0.05m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
805	Secondary fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt frequent small-medium charcoal, moderate small fired clay, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
806	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
807	Pit	Sub-circular sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.34m, max length 1.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
809	Primary fill	Friable mid orange black clay silt frequent small-medium charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
810	Secondary fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
811	Feature	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max diameter 0.28m, min length 0.3m Structural cut for post or beam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
812	Fill	Friable dark grey clay silt moderate small charcoal, moderate small stones, occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 9**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.8 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 32031: Northing: 68103)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 31982: Northing: 68100)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones Thickness c. 0.18-0.26m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
901	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small stones Thickness c. 0.16-0.46m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
903	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max diameter 0.12m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
904	Fill	Friable mid orange grey sandy clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 10****Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.****Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 32060: Northing: 68142)**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 32012: Northing: 68128)**Reason: To assess archaeological potential.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones C. 0.25m Thck	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1001	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.67m, max depth 0.49m, min length 0.55m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1003	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	Quarry	NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 7m, max depth 0.53m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1005	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1006	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.89m, max length 0.55m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1007	Fill	Friable mid brown black sandy clay frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1008	Posthole	Circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.28m, max diameter 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1009	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1010	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.61m, min length 1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1011	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1012	Furrow	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1m, max depth 0.63m, min length 0.75m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1013	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1014	Quarry	Oval NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.28m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1015	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1041	Fill	Friable light orange grey sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1016	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.95m, max depth 0.66m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1017	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1040	Fill	Friable mid grey sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1018	Quarry	Irregular NE-SW sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 13m, max depth 0.28m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1019	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1021	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy clay occasional medium CBM, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1023	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1024	Quarry	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 7.25m, max depth 0.62m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1025	Fill	Friable light brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1026	Fill	Friable dark grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>





**Trench: 10**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 32060; Northing: 68142)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 32012; Northing: 68128)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1027	Quarry	Irregular NW-SE sides: asymmetrical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.97m, max depth 0.41m, min length 0.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1028	Fill	Friable mid grey silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1029	Fill	Friable light yellow brown silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1030	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1031	Quarry	Oval NW-SE sides: asymmetrical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1032	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1033	Quarry	Irregular N-S sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, min depth 0.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1034	Fill	Friable mid grey silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1035	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt Thickness c. 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1036	Furrow	Linear NNE-SSW sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.65m, max depth 0.13m, min length 0.46m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1037	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1038	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.42m, max depth 0.11m, min length 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1039	Fill	Friable mid grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1042	Layer	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones A layer sealing quarry pits and ditch [1016]. C. 0.13m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1043	Quarry	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 4.2m, min depth 0.63m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## 7. APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACTS

Artefacts were hand-collected from 59 deposits across nine trenches. The assemblage mainly comprises pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone, with smaller quantities of non-ceramic objects (Table 1). Most datable artefacts are Roman in origin.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
1	101	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (389g); animal bone (23g); oyster shell (16g)
	102	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (565g); vitrified clay (2g); animal bone (169g)
	103	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (269g); animal bone (37g)
	104	Ditch	105	Early Roman	Pottery (121g); animal bone (478g)
	108	Ditch	109	Early Roman	Pottery (5g)
	112	Pit	113	Undated	Worked flint (5g)
	116	Pit	117	Early Roman	Pottery (134g); hobnail (RA23); animal bone (9g)
	118	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (24g); hobnail (RA24); vitrified clay (3g); animal bone (3g)
	119	Ditch	120	Early Roman	Pottery (3g); animal bone (24g); oyster shell (12g)
	121	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (22g); animal bone (37g)
	122	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (4g); ferrous slag (22g); vitrified clay (7g); window glass (1g); animal bone (1g)
	124	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (11g); brick fragment (216g); coins (RA5, RA6, RA9, RA19); hobnail (RA25); vitrified clay (6g); animal bone (23g)
	125	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (54g); copper alloy coin (RA12); hobnail (RA26); animal bone (6g)
	126	Service trench	127	Modern	Copper alloy coin x2 (RA7, RA10); iron nail (RA11); iron object (RA13); vessel glass (109g)
	128	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (770g); iron nail; animal bone (322g); oyster shell (121g)
	129	Ditch	130	Early Roman	Pottery (850g); ceramic roof tile (189g); animal bone (511g); oyster shell (33g)
	133	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (242g); animal bone (542g)
2	202	Ditch	203	Iron Age	Pottery (188g); animal bone (185g)
	205	Post hole	206	Early Roman	Animal bone (4g)
	217	Ditch	218	Early Roman	Pottery (113g); copper alloy coin (RA21); hobnail (RA27); iron nail; vitrified clay (12g); animal bone (214g); oyster shell (3g)
	219	Ditch	220	Early Roman	Pottery (2g); animal bone (1g)
	219	Ditch	221	Early Roman	Pottery (1g); fired clay (159g); animal bone (77g)
	226	Ditch	227	Early Roman	Pottery (40g); animal bone (9g)
	230	Ditch	232	Early Roman	Pottery (199g); animal bone (138g); oyster shell (42g)
	230	Ditch	233	Early Roman	Pottery (11g); hammerscale (1g); animal bone (3g)
	234	Subsoil	-	Early Roman	Pottery (5g); hobnail x2 (RA28, RA29); ferrous slag (17g); animal bone (13g)
3	301	Subsoil	-	Early Roman	Pottery (2g); hobnail (RA34); iron nail; vessel glass (1g); hammerscale (1g)
	303	Ditch	304	Early Roman	Pottery (23g)
	303	Ditch	305	Early Roman	Pottery (31g); copper alloy rivet (RA30); hobnail (RA31)
	303	Ditch	306	Early Roman	Pottery (145g); animal bone (48g)
	303	Ditch	307	Early Roman	Pottery (901g); ceramic roof tile (678g); oyster shell (50g); copper alloy fragment (RA1); iron nail (RA2); vitrified clay (12g); animal bone (190g)
	309	Post hole	310	Undated	Fired clay (7g)
	311	Ditch	312	Early Roman	Pottery (352g); animal bone (31g)
	313	Ditch	314	Early Roman	Pottery (144g); animal bone (26g)
	315	Ditch	316	Early Roman	Pottery (2g); iron nail; vitrified clay (23g); animal bone (16g)
	317	Ditch	319	Undated	Animal bone (301g)
	326	Ditch	327	Early Roman	Pottery (31g); brick fragment (259g); ferrous slag (114g); vitrified clay (6g); animal bone (236g)



Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
	334	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (5g); hobnail (RA33); hammerscale (1g); animal bone (7g)
	335	Furrow	333	Early Roman	Pottery (126g); hobnail (RA32); iron fragment (RA35); ferrous slag (209g); hammerscale (1g); vitrified clay (20g); animal bone (19g)
4	403	Ditch	404	Early Roman	Pottery (5g)
	413	Quarry pit	408	Post-medieval	Brick (2.7kg)
	413	Quarry pit	410	Undated	Clinker (2g)
	420	Quarry pit	423	Modern	Brick fragment (175g); clinker (4g)
	424	Ditch	425	Early Roman	Pottery (9g)
5	504	Ditch	505	Early Roman	Pottery (37g)
	506	Quarry pit	507	Early Roman	Pottery (9g)
	506	Quarry pit	508	Undated	Worked flint (1g)
	509	Post hole	510	Early Roman	Pottery (4g)
	511	Quarry pit	512	Undated	Animal bone (86g)
	515	Quarry pit	518	Undated	Worked flint (6g)
	519	Quarry pit	521	Undated	Animal bone (11g)
	534	Quarry pit	527	Roman	Ceramic roof tile (236g); animal bone (5g)
	530	Ditch	531	Modern	Pottery (3g); ceramic land drain (14g); clinker (2g)
	532	Quarry pit	533	Undated	Fired clay (14g)
	534	Quarry pit	535	Undated	Pottery (2g)
6	611	Ditch	612	Undated	Pottery (1g)
7	703	Ditch	705	Undated	Worked flint (7g)
8	803	Pit	805	Undated	Fired clay (64g); iron nail; hammerscale (1g)
	803	Pit	806	Early Roman	Pottery (49g)
10	1004	Quarry pit	1005	Early Roman	Pottery (9g); vessel glass (4g); hammerscale (1g); animal bone (1g)
	1006	Ditch	1007	Post-medieval	Pottery (7g); brick fragments (240g); animal bone (187g)
	1010	Ditch	1011	Early Roman	Pottery (197g); animal bone (16g)
	1016	Ditch	1017	Early Roman	Pottery (16g); ceramic roof tile (164g); animal bone (29g)
	1018	Quarry pit	1021	Roman	Ceramic roof tile (365g); animal bone (13g)
	1024	Quarry pit	1026	Early Roman	Pottery (209g); ceramic roof tile (235g); iron fragment (RA15); iron nail
	1035	Subsoil	-	Early Roman	Pottery (17g); (RA16)

**Table 1:** Summary of hand-collected artefacts by trench and feature

Additionally, sieved topsoil and subsoil deposits within seven trenches yielded a small assemblage of mixed Roman, post-medieval and modern finds (Table 2).

Tr.	Feature	Description	Date range	Finds Summary
1	100	Topsoil	Roman	Pottery (14g)
2	200	Topsoil	Modern	Ceramic land drain (16g); animal bone (7g)
	234	Subsoil	Roman	Pottery (21g); animal bone (9g); oyster shell (6g)
3	300	Topsoil	Roman	Pottery (5g)
	301	Subsoil	Roman	Pottery (10g); animal bone (29g)
4	400	Topsoil	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (8g); clay tobacco pipe (3g)
	401	Subsoil	Post-medieval	Pottery (5g)
6	600	Topsoil	Undated	Coal (3g)
	601	Subsoil	Post-medieval	Vessel glass (6g)
9	900	Topsoil	Modern	Pottery (18g); ceramic land drain (12g)
10	1000	Topsoil	Modern	Pottery (2g)

**Table 2:** Summary of sieved topsoil and subsoil finds

## 7.1 Pottery

Forty-two stratified deposits (Trenches 1–6, 8 and 10) and seven topsoil/subsoil layers yielded 461 predominantly Roman pottery sherds, weighing 6.4kg (Table



3). The material displays variable fragmentation, with single sherds ranging in weight from 1g to 187g (mean sherd weight 14g).

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt. (g)</b>	<b>Hand-collected Fill / No. Sherd</b>	<b>Sieved Fill / No. Sherd</b>
<b><i>Iron Age</i></b>				
Coarse sand	14	188	(203):14	-
<b><i>Roman</i></b>				
Black-burnished ware	1	9	(102):1	-
Buff sandy coarse wares	8	101	(101):3, (233):1, (307):4	-
Oxidised sandy coarse wares	43	508	(102):1, (103):2, (105):2, (128):2, (130):1, (133):2, (218):1, (232):3, (305):1, (306):16, (307):11, (1005):1	-
Reduced sandy coarse wares	23	230	(101):1, (105):3, (118):2, (120):1, (130):2, (133):1, (232):1, (307):8, (312):2	(234):1, (300):1
Grey wares	134	2,001	(101):3, (102):4, (103):5, (117):2, (121):2, (125):10, (128):18, (130):15, (133):2, (218):7, (220):1, (227):4, (232):7, (233):1, (234):1, (304):3, (305):3, (306):3, (307):24, (312):2, (314):1, (316):2, (327):1, (334):3, (404):1, (425):1, (505):1, (507):1, (510):1, (1011):1, (1017):2	(100):1, (301):1
Hadham oxidised wares	18	209	(1026):18	-
Horningsea reduced wares	21	781	(105):1, (128):1, (130):2, (227):1, (307):10, (312):1, (1011):2, (1035):2	(300):1
Horningsea oxidised wares	10	439	(101):1, (130):1, (133):3, (227):1, (307):1, (425):1, (806):1, (1011):1	-
Mica-gilded ware	2	17	(128):1, (130):1	-
Nene Valley grey wares	27	293	(101):2, (117):1, (128):3, (130):1, (218):1, (232):1, (307):5, (312):11, (333):1	(301):1
Nene Valley colour-coat	23	77	(102):2, (125):5, (130):4, (133):2, (218):2, (307):4, (316):2, (327):1, (334):1	-
Nene Valley parchment ware	1	11	(128):1	-
Pink-grogged ware	1	94	(130):1	-
Samian ware	18	344	(101):1, (102):4, (103):4, (117):2, (125):1, (130):1, (218):1, (307):1, (327):2	(234):1
Shelly wares	38	549	(101):11, (103):1, (109):1, (117):2, (125):8, (130):5, (232):1, (305):1, (307):5, (333):1, (334):1	(234):1
White wares	25	600	(101):3, (102):9, (105):1, (128):1, (130):4, (133):1, (232):1, (312):1, (314):2, (333):1	(900):1
<b><i>Post-medieval and modern</i></b>				
Glazed red earthenware	3	15	(531):1, (1007):1	(401):1
White earthenware	1	2	-	(1000):1
UNID	3	4	(221):1, (535):1, (612):1	-

**Table 3:** Pottery type series and quantification

### 7.1.1 Iron Age

Fourteen coarse sand-tempered body sherds (188g) deriving from a single abraded handmade vessel were collected from ditch [202]. The absence of feature sherds makes dating difficult, although an early or middle Iron Age date is likely.

### 7.1.2 Roman

Roman pottery totals 440 sherds (6.2kg) and is mainly datable to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Four deposits (layers (102), (128) and ditches [129], [303]) contained over 500g, the largest assemblage (100 sherds: 1.2kg) deriving from the multiple fills of ditch [303].



The assemblage is dominated by local grey wares, comprising fine, coarse, micaceous and slipped variants; and sandy coarse wares, the latter including products from the Horningsea kilns. Regional wares obtained from a range of more distant sources occur in smaller quantities. They comprise North Bedfordshire shelly wares and products from the Lower Nene Valley (colour-coats, grey wares, white wares and mortaria); Verulamium region (white ware); and Hertfordshire (oxidised fine wares). Two mica-gilded sherds, and single sherds of Black-burnished ware and pink-grogged ware also occur. Continental imports are 18 Gaulish samian sherds.

Diagnostic vessel forms are mainly generic coarse ware jars with simple everted or triangular rims, and large combed storage-type vessels. Other forms include a grey ware poppy-head beaker with barbotine dot decoration, plain-rimmed straight-sided bowls, dog-dishes, reeded-rim bowls and single flanged and carinated bowls. Beakers (some indented) are the main colour-coated form, and include examples with rouletting, applied scales, barbotine scroll decoration, and a hunt cup with a partial barbotine animal body. Sherds from two flagons and two mortaria are also present. Samian forms include cups, a Form 37 and Form 31R bowl, and a possible Form 45 mortarium with traces of a degenerate lion spout.

### **7.1.3 Post-Roman**

Three abraded sherds of 17th-century glazed earthenware (15g) were collected from ditches [530], [1006] and sieved subsoil (401). A small sherd (2g) of 19th-century white earthenware derived from sieved topsoil (1000).

## **7.2 Ceramic Building Material**

Seven features (Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 10) contained sand-tempered Roman building material (2.4kg), the largest single deposit (678g) occurring in ditch [303]. The assemblage comprises an abraded brick fragment, two pieces of imbrex and nine tegulae fragments. One of the latter has a partial flange; a second has a shallow flange and cutaway; and a third piece has a bold double semi-circular signature.

Four stock-moulded brick fragments (2.9kg) of probable post-medieval date derived from quarry pit [405] and ditch [1006]. The former contained two sizeable joining pieces of a coarse friable sandy brick (L255 x W115 x D70mm) which has been heavily burnt along one edge.

Fragments of modern brick (175g) and ceramic land drain (14g) respectively collected from quarry pit [420] and ditch [530] were not retained.

Single features in Trenches 3, 5 and 8 yielded seven amorphous sandy fired clay fragments (85g). Two pieces of a chunky hand-made slab (159g) derived from Roman ditch [219]. Amorphous vitrified clay fragments (92g) from features in Trenches 1-3 derived entirely from the residues of environmental samples.

### **7.3 Other Finds**

Residual worked flints (19g) comprise a secondary flake and three tertiary flakes collected from pit [112], quarry pits [506], [515] and ditch [703].



Mainly deriving from Roman features in Trenches 1–3, hand-collected metal objects comprise nine copper alloy coins of 3rd- to late 4th-century date and 16 iron hobnails. Undated iron artefacts are a looped spike or bent nail, a tapering stem or shank fragment, and a strip fragment. A perforated copper alloy strip fragment and a tiny cast copper alloy rivet, possibly from a strap fitting, were also identified.

Industrial residues associated with features in Trenches 1–3 are represented by ferrous slag (362g), including a possible smithing hearth bottom fragment (86mm x 53mm x 19mm), and a tiny quantity of hammerscale (<1g).

Post-medieval finds are a piece of clay tobacco pipe stem (topsoil (400)), the partial base of an olive green translucent glass cylindrical wine or beer bottle (service trench [126]), two indeterminate green glass body sherds (subsoil (601); quarry pit [1004]), and a window glass fragment (layer (122)).

#### 7.4 Metal Detector Survey

Artefacts recovered from a metal detector survey comprise a 2nd- to 3rd-century copper alloy flagon/flask plate brooch (Trench 1 topsoil spoil); 27 late Roman copper alloy coins (the majority from Trench 1 Roman soil layers and topsoil spoil); a scale tang knife handle (Trench 1 spoil); 12 iron hobnails, 4 flat-headed nails (Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 10 — mostly from Roman soil layers and topsoil spoil); and an undated copper alloy strap fitting (Trench 3 ditch [303]). Significant artefacts are detailed in Tables 4 and 5.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Date	RA No	Finds Summary
1	118	Layer (same as 125)	Roman	RA 14	Coin – illegible. Copper alloy. Radiate bust facing right, reverse standing figure. Oval flan. (Barbarous?).
	124	Layer	Roman	RA 5	Coin. Copper alloy. AE1, probably Roman. Illegible due to surface concretion.
	124	Layer	Roman or post-med	RA 6	Coin. Copper alloy. Circular disc covered in corrosion by-products. Diameter c. 27.5mm. Could be Roman or post-medieval.
	124	Layer	Roman or post-med	RA 9	Coin. Copper alloy. Illegible AE3.
	124	Layer	Roman	RA 19	Coin. Copper alloy. AE4 commemorative issue (Constantine I) Urbs Roma and helmeted bust of Roma left. Reverse she-wolf standing suckling Romulus and Remus.
	125	Layer	Roman late 3rd C	RA 12	Coin. Copper alloy. ?Tetricus?? Reverse standing figure pouring libation?? Oval flan, AE2.
	126	Modern pipe - backfill	Roman late 4th C	RA 7	Coin. Copper alloy. Illegible AE4. Diameter c. 12mm. Bust facing right, reverse.
	126	Modern pipe - backfill	Roman early 4th C	RA 10	Coin. Copper alloy. AE3, possibly Constantine, reverse standing figure advancing left?
2	217	Ditch	Roman	RA 21	Coin. Copper alloy. Coin fragment, SP visible on front, standing figure on reverse? Diameter 15mm.
4	426	Ditch	Roman 337–350	RA 3	Coin. Copper alloy. Constans?? VICTORIAE DD AVGG QNN? AE3.
10	1035	Subsoil	Roman 307–337	RA 16	Coin. Copper alloy. AE 3 Constantine I (Constantinus max avg) reverse gloria exercitus, two soldiers standing either side of two standards. In ex. PL(?S or O or ?).



Tr.	Feature	Description	Date	RA No	Finds Summary
	1042	Layer	Roman 287–293	RA 17	Coin. Copper alloy. AE2, Carausius PF AVG? Reverse worn, figure standing left.

**Table 4:** Summary of coins collected from features within trenches

Tr.	Feature	Description	Date	RA No	Finds Summary
1	100	Topsoil spoil	Roman 2nd to early 3rd century	RA S-1	Brooch. Copper alloy and millefiori. Skeuomorphic flagon/flask plate brooch. Hinged pin (semi-tubular) on reverse, pin in situ. Brooch body of wide 'tear-drop' shape with narrow extended 'neck'; terminal and foot plate do not survive. Stubs of a possible chain loop remain on the base of the flagon/flask. The brooch appears to have been constructed from sheet with the sides bent up to form a hollow field (including body and neck). Although most of the interior of the body and neck have lost the enamelled decoration, an oval boss of millefiori, set within a sub-oval copper alloy compartment, survives. The millefiori comprises a double ring of alternating black and white triangles (chevron-like pattern) which encircle a field of blue enamel surrounding a central raised boss currently of yellowish colour. A rectangular panel of blue enamel extends from the top of the boss and may have continued up the neck of the flagon/flask. L. 37mm; w. 19mm; ht. walls 2.8mm; pin length 41mm. Rare type in both Europe and UK. Mackreth lists six examples (Cirencester, Dover, Cramond, Scotland, Walsingham, Norfolk, Wycomb, Glos. and Bedfordshire). Dates noted Cramond, AD 140–200; Dover c. AD 190–210 (Mackreth 2011, 181). Mackreth Plate brooch Part 3 type 1.3c
	100	Topsoil spoil	Roman	RA S-2	Knife/shears? Iron. Short portion rectangular sectioned tang, blade back and tang in line, sloping choil/blade top. Blade back straight for most of length before curving down to meet tip. Blade edge damaged but appears to gently taper up towards tip. Bent, tip missing. If knife, Manning type 18b. L. c. 200mm (of which tang c. 47mm); w. 30.4mm; th. 5mm
	100	Topsoil spoil	Roman	RA S-3	Coin. Copper alloy. Uncertain ruler, bust facing right, obverse and reverse illegible. Oval flan. AE1. Wt. 11.4g
	100	Topsoil spoil	Roman 3rd C	RA S-4	Coin. Copper alloy. Radiate, illegible, reverse concretion.
	100	Topsoil spoil	Roman 3rd C	RA S-5	Coin. Copper alloy. Radiate, illegible .....AVG, reverse VIC? AE2.
	100	Topsoil spoil	Roman?	RA S-6	Stud. Lead alloy. Small circular domed stud with integral rivet. The head has four triangular depressions dividing the dome into four quadrants, radiating from a small central raised dot. It is possible that these depressions originally contained enamel. Each of the quadrant borders is decorated with raised dots (c. 3 each arm). Diameter 11.5mm; ht. 6.5mm; shank l. 2.8mm
2	200	Topsoil spoil	Roman 348–350	RA S-7	Coin. Copper alloy. Centenionalis Constans (DN CONSTANS P F AVG). Reverse FEL TEMP REPARATIO soldier advancing right dragging young barbarian from hut beneath tree?
	200	Topsoil spoil	Roman 3rd C	RA S-8	Coin. Copper alloy. Radiate (outer edge clipped/worn removing most of legend), bust facing right. Reverse worn.
	200	Topsoil spoil	Roman 324–337	RA S-9	Coin. Copper alloy. AE4 Constantius II (FL IVL CONSTANTIVS AVG). Reverse GLORIA EXERCITUS, two soldiers standing either side single standard. In ex. TRS.
	200	Topsoil spoil	Roman 330–346	RA S-10	Coin. Copper alloy. AE4 Constantinopolis, reverse no legend, Victory on prow holding sceptre and leaning on shield.



Tr.	Feature	Description	Date	RA No	Finds Summary
	200	Topsoil spoil	Roman 4th C	RA S-11	Coin. Copper alloy. AE4, surfaces obscured by concretion. House of Constantine.
3	301	Subsoil spoil	Roman	RA S-12	Coin. Copper alloy. Fragment of coin. Radiate?
5	500	Topsoil spoil	Roman 307–337	RA S-13	Coin. Copper alloy. AE4 Constantine I (CONSTANTINUS MAX AVG), reverse GLORIA EXERCITUS two soldiers standing either side two standards.
	500	Topsoil spoil	Roman 4th C	RA S-14	Coin. Copper alloy. AE4 House of Constantine. Reverse VOT XX MVLT XXX.
	500	Topsoil spoil	Roman 4th C	RA S-15	Coin. Copper alloy. AE4. Bust facing right, part legend survives (Gratian??), reverse figure advancing left holding spear?
6	601	Subsoil spoil	Roman 4th C	RA S-16	Coin. Copper alloy. AE3 bust facing right, reverse figure standing.
9	901	Subsoil spoil	Roman 330–346	RA S-17	Coin. Copper alloy. AE4 Constantinopolis, reverse no legend, Victory on prow holding sceptre and leaning on shield.
10	1000	Topsoil spoil	Roman 4th C	RA S-18	Coin. Copper alloy. Worn and incomplete AE4. Helmeted bust facing left?

**Table 5:** Summary of unstratified brooch, knife and coins

### 7.5 Ecofacts – Animal Bone and Oyster Shell

Thirty-eight deposits (Trenches 1–5 and 10) yielded 251 hand-collected animal bone fragments (4.1kg), the largest assemblages (*c.* 500g) occurring in ditch [129] and layer (133). Five undiagnostic fragments (45g) derived from sieved topsoil (200) and subsoil (234) (301).

Surface condition of the material is generally good, although the assemblage is well fragmented, with a mean bone weight of 16g. Species identified are mainly cattle and sheep/goat, with both mature and immature animals represented. A rodent mandible was also present. The assemblage is dominated by limb bones, with a smaller number of rib and scapula fragments, suggesting cooking or table waste. The presence of bones from parts of the carcass more commonly discarded following primary butchery (horn core, skull, mandible, vertebrae, lower leg and feet) suggest that this activity was also carried out on site. Knife/chop marks occur on few mandible fragments and limb bones, and several of the latter are burnt.

Twenty-one oyster shell fragments (277g) derived from eight Roman deposits in Trenches 1, 2 and 3.





## 8. APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

### 8.1 Introduction

A total of 51 samples was taken (Table 6) from deposits in the trenches, of which 8 were specialist column samples. The 43 remaining samples were graded as high, medium or low potential by the site supervisor. All of the high and medium potential samples were processed, together with several of the low potential samples. A total of 25 samples were processed in a flotation tank; in general, 10 litres was processed with a second tub of 10 litres being processed if the flot from the original tub produced a good assemblage of charred material. An additional 10 litres was processed from samples <19>, <21> and <31>.

Sample	Context	Feature	Type	Charcoal	Charred seed
1	507	506	Quarry	-	-
2	512	511	Quarry	-	-
3	525	524	Quarry	-	-
4	516	515	Quarry	-	-
5	517	515	Quarry	-	-
6	518	515	Quarry	-	-
7	218	217	Ditch	3	1
8	234	234	Subsoil	1	0
9	220	219	Ditch	2	0
10	221	219	Ditch	2	1
11	232	230	Ditch	1	1
12	233	230	Ditch	2	1
13	234	234	Subsoil	1	1
14	236	230	Ditch	-	-
15	238	230	Ditch	-	-
16	239	230	Ditch	-	-
17	526	526	Subsoil	-	-
18	804	803	Pit	-	-
19	805	803	Pit	5	0
20	1026	1024	Quarry	-	-
21	124	124	Layer	5	0
22	125	125	Layer	1	0
23	105	104	Ditch	2	1
24	1017	1016	Ditch	-	-
25	118	118	Layer	1	1
26	102	102	Layer	1	1
27	117	116	Pit	1	1
28	122	122	Layer	3	1
29	316	315	Ditch	3	0
30	312	311	Ditch	-	-
31	333	333	Layer	5	1
32	301	301	Subsoil	1	1
33	334	334	Layer	2	2
34	305	303	Ditch	4	3
35	307	303	Ditch	-	-
36	1011	1010	Ditch	1	0
37	1035	1035	Subsoil	-	-
38	1025	1024	Quarry	-	-



Sample	Context	Feature	Type	Charcoal	Charred seed
39	1040	1016	Ditch	-	-
40	804	803	Pit	-	-
41	705	703	Ditch	1	1
42	701	701	Subsoil	-	-
43	1005	1004	Quarry	1	0
44	1035	1035	Subsoil	-	-
45	133	133	Layer	-	-
46	812	811	Structural cut	4	0
47	810	807	Pit	1	0
48	526	526	Layer	-	-
49	527	534	Quarry	-	-
50	527	534	Quarry	-	-
51	528	534	Quarry	-	-

**Table 6:** Environmental sampling results

Key to relative abundance

0 = None, 1 = Very sparse, 2 = Sparse, 3 = Occasional, 4 = Frequent, 5 = Very frequent

The samples targeted a range of feature types with seventeen from ditches, twelve from quarry pits, four from rectangular pits that were probably associated with structures, another from a post hole and the rest from layers.

## 8.2 Charcoal

Only eight of the samples had occasional or greater occurrences of charcoal. A second tub of the three most abundant samples was processed — samples <19> from pit [805], sample <21> from layer (125) and sample <31> from layer (333). Most of the eight samples produced small lumps of mostly abraded charcoal, although the material from pit [805] and layer (125) showed a lesser degree of abrasion. This material has potential for species identification, although the degree of abrasion may suggest that it was at least redeposited and possibly residual in the features within which it was found. As such, it could give only a general indication of environmental conditions in the wider landscape; it could not shed light on the environment at a specific time or on processes associated with any particular activity.

## 8.3 Charred Grain

Where present, charred grain generally occurred in very small quantities. Only sample <34> from ditch [303] produced a larger assemblage, primarily a single grain type, together with occasional weed seeds. Given the small size of the assemblages, the analytical potential of this material is low.

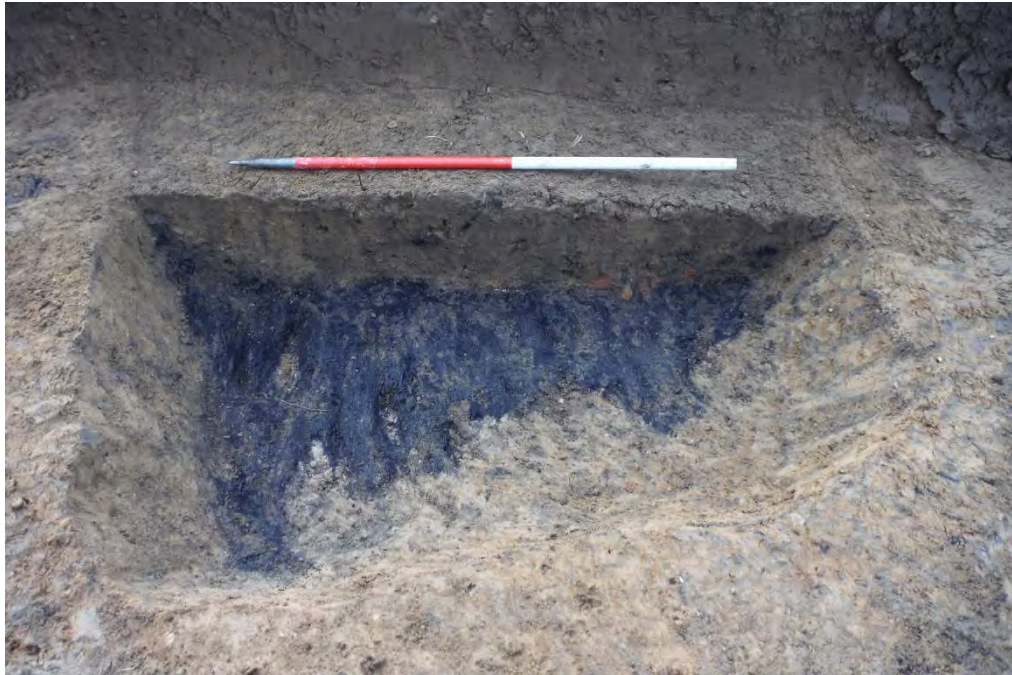
## 8.4 Snails

Examples were observed in a small number of flots, principally from ditches, although also from pits and occasionally from a layer. Sample <43> from quarry pit [1004] contained abundant snails. However, in general, their sparse presence indicates very limited potential for characterising aspects of the contemporary environment. The rooty nature of the flots also suggests significant potential for the incorporation of intrusive material into feature fills.



### 8.5 Smoke-blackened Thatch

A thin deposit of preserved organic remains (804) (samples <18> and <40>) was revealed on the base and sides of pit [803] (Image 1). The deposit was 30–60mm thick, with an undulating upper boundary. There were rounded and abraded fragments of burnt clay above the deposit. Also recovered from the feature were traces of hammerscale from ironworking and a small quantity of abraded Roman pottery; the latter does not provide reliable dating for the feature.



**Image 1:** Segment through sub-rectangular pit [803] revealing dark organic material on the base of the cut (Scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Examination of the material indicated that it was composed of plant stalks that had been combed to align the stalks. There was a marked contrast in the preservation between the upper and lower surfaces (Images 2 and 3 respectively) indicating that the upper surface had been exposed to weathering. The lack of disturbance to the individual pieces indicates that the material had not been walked on and so is unlikely to derive from a floor surface.



**Images 2 and 3:** Details of a clump of the material showing the contrast between the upper (top image) and lower (bottom image) surfaces

The ends of the clump of material had also been trimmed and shaped (Image 4); this was not the result of modern activity associated with the excavation and sampling of the material. The shaping is suggestive of upper layers of thatch, used to allow the shedding of water from a roof. However, no associated roofing supports or ties to secure thatch could be discerned in the exposed material .



**Image 4:** Detail of a trimmed and shaped end of a clump of the stalks



The individual stalks are generally 3mm in diameter, with individual examples being traced for at least 25cm within the mass of recovered material. The stalks showed some deterioration, with blackening due to decay, though no evidence of active fungal deterioration (Image 5). It is possible that some of the discolouration was due to smoke blackening — there was no evidence of carbonisation of the material.



**Image 5:** Micrograph of individual fragments

The layer of material is relatively thin but wide, suggesting that it was not derived from ‘stooks’ or bundles of straw or flax, dropped into the pit.





## 9. APPENDIX 4: OASIS SUMMARY FORM

**OASIS ID: albionar1-238900**

### Project details

Project name	Cambridge Road, Fenstanton
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation, metal detector survey and earthwork survey on land at Cambridge Road, Fenstanton. The bulk of features were found in trenches located in western half of site. These comprised multiple boundary or enclosure ditches, several pits and some post holes. Some features contained relatively large quantities of artefacts, dating mainly to the 2nd and 3rd century AD. Dateable Roman features and finds become less dense towards the centre and east of the site, with a lesser concentration in the north-east corner. The earthwork survey recorded a large curvilinear bank with three subsidiary parallel banks, and a small elliptical mound, in the northern half of the site. The principal bank may represent a headland on a boundary between furlongs.
Project dates	Start: 08-02-2016 End: 23-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	crf2345 - Contracting Unit No. ECB4683 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIT Roman, POST HOLE Roman, DITCH Roman QUARRY PIT Roman, BANK (EARTHWORK) Uncertain, RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval, QUARRY PIT Post Medieval, MOUND Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman, ANIMAL BONE Uncertain SLAG Uncertain COIN Roman BRICK Roman TILE Roman BRICK Post Medieval BROOCH Roman

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE FENSTANTON Cambridge Road, Fenstanton
Site coordinates	TL 3188 6811 52.294859494808 -0.065956033418 52 17 41 N 000 03 57 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Robert Wardill
Project supervisor	Ian Turner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer



Name of sponsor/funding body  
Kier Living (Eastern) Ltd.

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Digital Contents	"Metal", "other", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Cambridge Road, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Field Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Turner, I.
Other bibliographic details	Report no: 2016/70
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Description	Ring bound grey report with Albion cover

### Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Cambridge Road, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire. Survey of Earthworks
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Planas, M. Wilson, M.
Other bibliographic details	Project no: SOU16-452
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd.



Place of issue or  
publication

Bedford

Description

Digital pdf.

Entered by

Christiane Meckseper (chmeckseper@gmail.com)

Entered on

13 April 2016





## 10. APPENDIX 5: EARTHWORK SURVEY REPORT

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**Land off Cambridge Road  
Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire**

**Survey of Earthworks**

(NGR 531909, 268108)

Souterrain Project No. SOU16-452

March 2016

for

**Albion Archaeology**

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- Figure 2      Hachure Plan of Earthworks
- Figure 3      Digital Elevation Model of Earthworks , view to the north
- Figure 4      Digital Elevation Model of Earthworks, view to the south
- Figure 5      Profiles 1 and 2

**Preface**

*All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) 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 survey project was directed by Mercedes Planas BA, MSc, MSc (Eng), MCIfA.*

*Field survey: Mercedes Planas & Martin Wilson BA Hons, MA AIS, MCIfA, MEnvSc, MEAGE, FSA Scot.*

*Report: Mercedes Planas & Martin Wilson*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 On the 24<sup>th</sup> of February 2016, Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) carried out a survey of earthworks and medieval ridge and furrow on the land off Cambridge Road, on the south side of Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire (Fig.1). The survey was undertaken on behalf of Albion Archaeology and at the request of the Historic Environmental Team at Cambridge County Council.

## **2. The Survey Area**

- 2.1 The survey area is located on the south side of the village of Fenstanton, centred at NGR 531909, 268108. It is approximately 3.3 hectares and is comprised of a broadly trapezoidal field, that is presently used for grazing. The field slopes down on its north side, from c. 10.66 m AOD to c. 8.97 m AOD, over a distance of approximate 60m. It is bounded to the south by the A14, to the north by Cambridge Road; to the west by fields and to the east by allotment gardens.
- 2.2 In the northern part of the field there are earthwork remains of a linear bank or enclosure. The field also contains the remains of medieval to post-medieval cultivation ridges in fairly low relief, which are more pronounced in the southern part of site. A pond c. 24 m diameter is located on the north side of the field, surrounded by trees on its east side.
- 2.3 At the time of the survey, the Survey Area contained low grass. A series of archaeological evaluation trenches had recently been backfilled, which impeded archaeological visibility and interpretation in localised areas, but otherwise visibility and survey conditions were good throughout the field.

## **3. Purpose of the Survey**

- 3.1 The purpose of the field survey was to provide an accurately measured survey and an illustrative and descriptive record of earthworks prior to development.
- 3.2 The earthwork survey has been undertaken as a Level 2 as described in *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes* Historic English 2015 reissue (2007 1<sup>st</sup> ed.).

## **4. Survey Methodology**

- 4.1 Prior to the field survey the following remote sensing data was examined for evidence of earthworks in the Survey Area:
- Google Earth historic imagery (01.01.1945; 01.01.1999; 16.10.2003; 17.10.2008)
  - LIDAR image from Open Government LIDAR data (DSM 1m) from EA and NRW<sup>1</sup>
  - Bing Maps (oblique and vertical aerial photographs)

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<sup>1</sup> <https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map?ref=TL3188768104> [accessed 12 February 2016]

There are no historic earthworks discernible in the aerial photographic data other than the aforementioned pond (*ante*.2.2).

- 4.2 The LIDAR imagery shows clearly a fragment of a medieval to post-medieval open field, with cultivation ridges aligned northeast/southwest. A fragment of the same open field is visible on the south side of the A14. In the northern third of the field a large linear bank is discernible aligned west-northwest/east-southeast, which has clearly suffered degradation from medieval and post-medieval ploughing. The bank, at its east end, doglegs to the northeast around passing the east side of the pond, as if to form the corner of a large enclosure. It then tapers off some 15 m south of the field boundary. Within the linear feature are three parallel subordinate linear banks, two of which more or less respect the course of the large (outer) linear bank.
- 4.3 A comprehensive reconnaissance of the field was carried out prior to the survey, accompanied by a series of photographs taken from key viewpoints (Fig. 1; Section 8).
- 4.4 The earthworks (linear banks and cultivation ridges) were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights. Data was recorded using RTK Differential GPS with plan precision generally from 4mm to 19mm, and height precision between 8mm to 25mm.
- 4.5 Two representative profiles were then surveyed of the 'linear bank' whereby data was recorded at intervals of c. 0.5m.

## 5. Presentation of Results

The results of the field survey are depicted in a series of scaled plans. Figure 1 depicts the earthwork in plan using current diagrammatic conventions<sup>2</sup>, showing the location of the two profiles and also the direction of photographs (Section 8). Figure 2 presents the hachure plan without profiles. Two 3D digital elevation models of the earthworks are presented at Figures 3 and 4. For clarity, each of the profiles at Figure 5 are accompanied by a profile with a vertical exaggeration of 5:1.

## 6. Remarks

- 6.1 The results of the field survey is strongly accord with the features picked up by the LIDAR survey data (*ante*. 4.2). The large linear bank is most pronounced at the aforementioned dogleg for a distance of approximately 60 m in each direction. This is largely on account of its inner side being enhanced by the natural downward fall of ground to the north-northwest. At this point it is a between c. 10 m and 30 m wide, the top of the bank having a very gentle profile which is between 6 m and 10 m wide and approximately 0.5 m high. Its southern and eastern side, however, is in extremely low relief, and almost imperceptible in places. On the hachure plan (Fig. 2) the rounded head hachure has been used wherever the top of the bank is less distinct. The feature becomes increasingly

<sup>2</sup> *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1999) & *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2015).

poorly defined along its west-north-westerly course, before finally fading out some 40 m from the west boundary of the field.

- 6.2 Similarly, the nearest inferior bank, a very narrow feature (c. 8 m – c. 12 m wide), is most pronounced at the dogleg, where its inner side is also enhanced by the natural fall of slope. Its outer (southern and eastern) side is barely perceptible. At the foot of the slope a third bank is present in very low relief, between 8 m and 10 m wide, with a breach along its course about 6 m in width. The west side of this feature is traceable to the northern field boundary. The fourth (northernmost) inferior bank is poorly defined and in extremely low relief. It is traceable for approximately 50 m and is no more than 7 m wide.
- 6.3 Near the northwest corner of the field there is a small elliptical mound, c.10.5 m long by 8.5 m wide which stands to a height of c.0.2m (9, 10, Section 8). The origin of the feature is uncertain.

## **7. Archive**

- 7.1 This report is to be included as a supplement to the report on the 2016 site evaluation conducted by Albion Archaeology and is to be integrated to the final site archive. A digital copy of the report will be made available through 'Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations: [www.oasis.ac.uk](http://www.oasis.ac.uk).



## **8. PHOTOGRAPHS**



**1. Linear bank, facing northwest**



**2. Linear bank, facing northeast**





**3. Linear bank, facing southeast**



**4. Linear bank, facing southeast**





**5. Ridge and furrow, facing northeast**



**6. Ridge and furrow, facing east**





**7. Linear bank, facing northeast**



**8. Linear bank, facing east**





**9. Small mound, facing northwest**



**10. Small mound, facing southwest**

## **9. FIGURES**

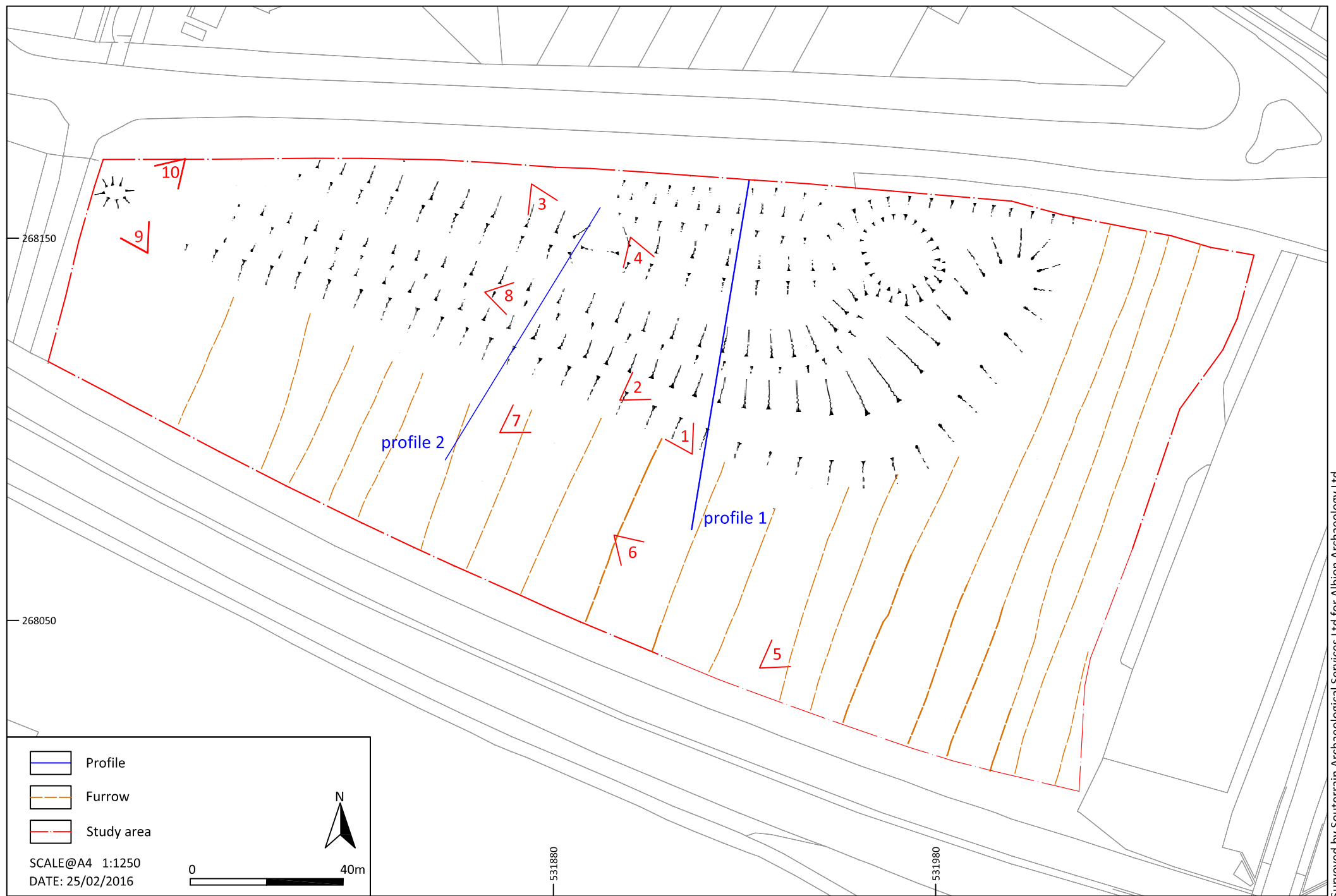


Figure 1: Location of profiles and direction of photographs



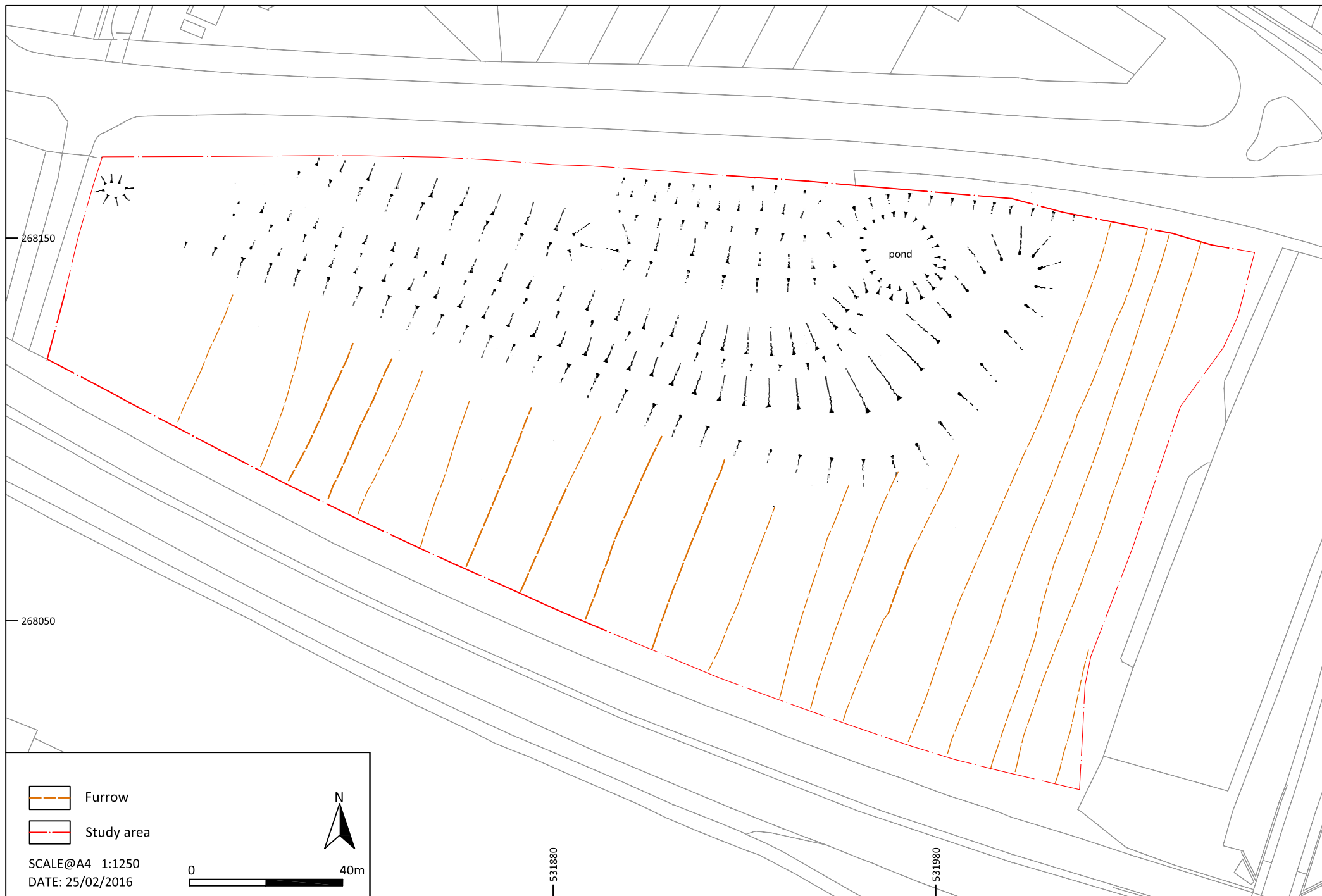


Figure 2: Hachure plan of Earthworks

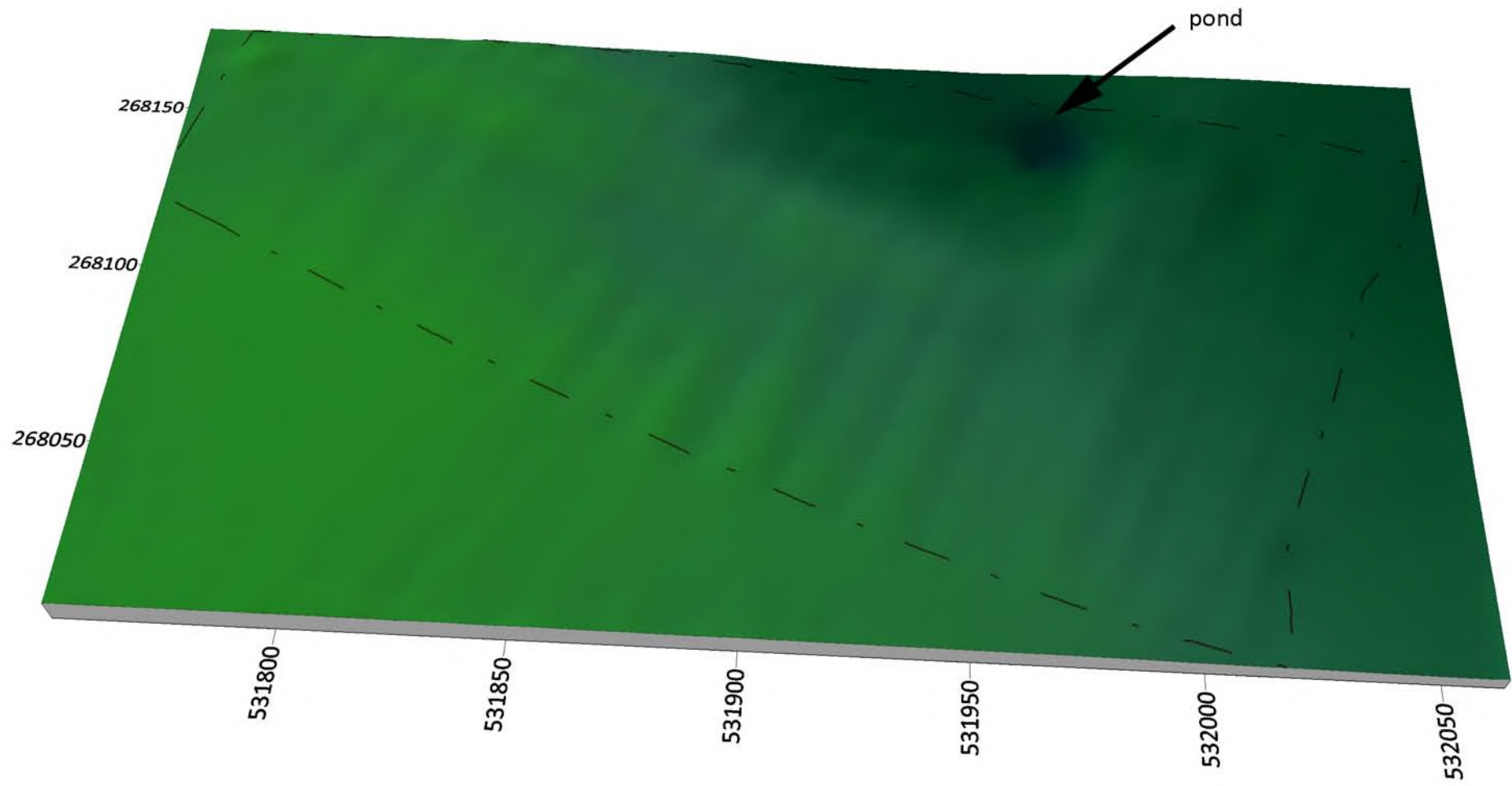


Figure 3: Digital Elevation Model of Earthworks, view to the north.

(Vertical exaggeration 2x)

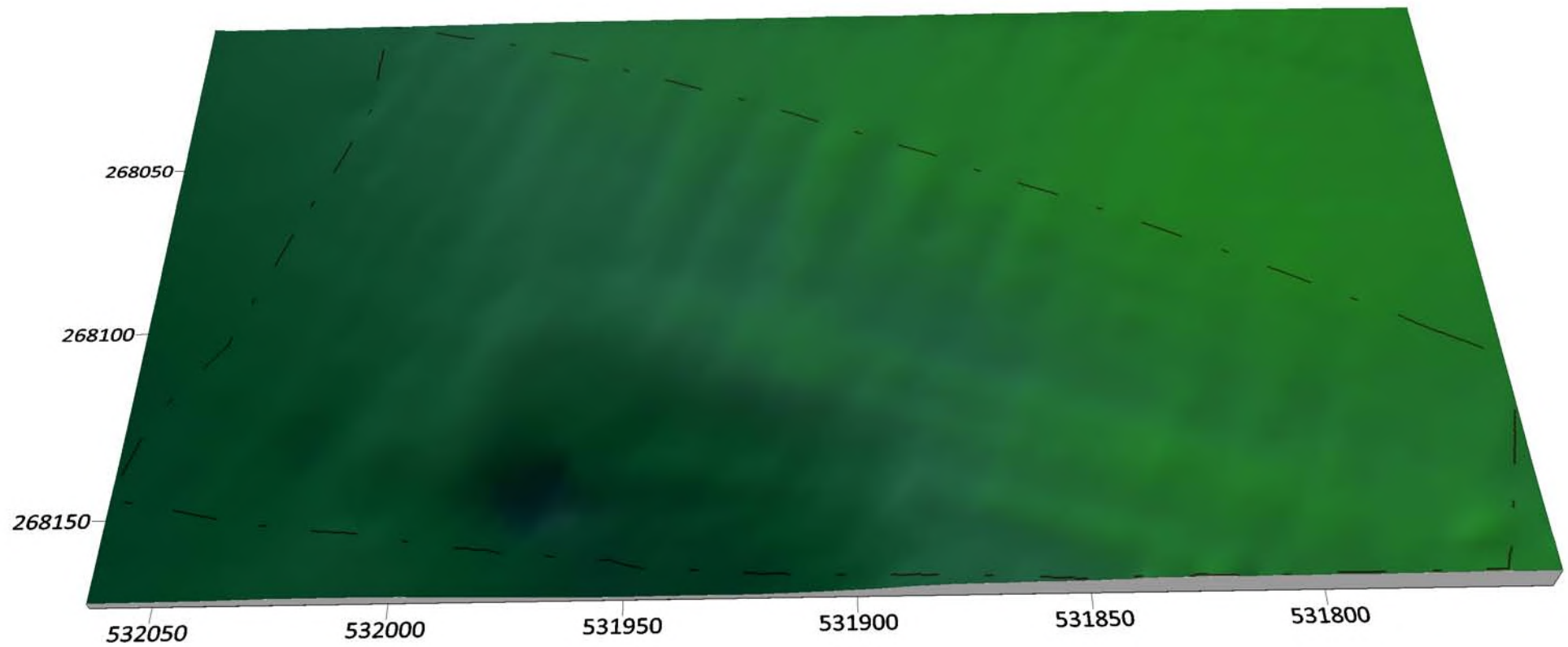


Figure 4: Digital Elevation Model of Earthworks, view to the south.

(Vertical exaggeration 2x)

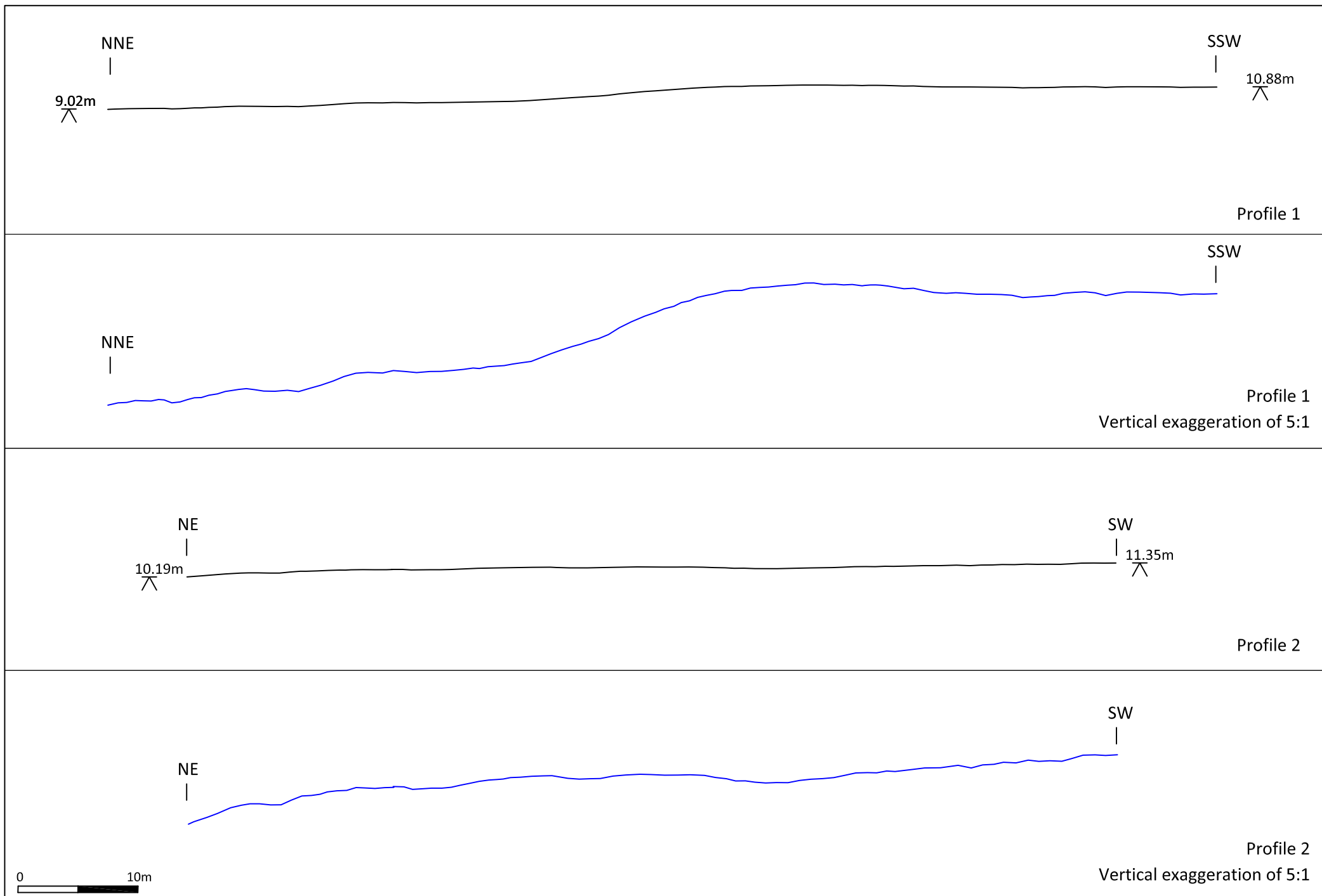


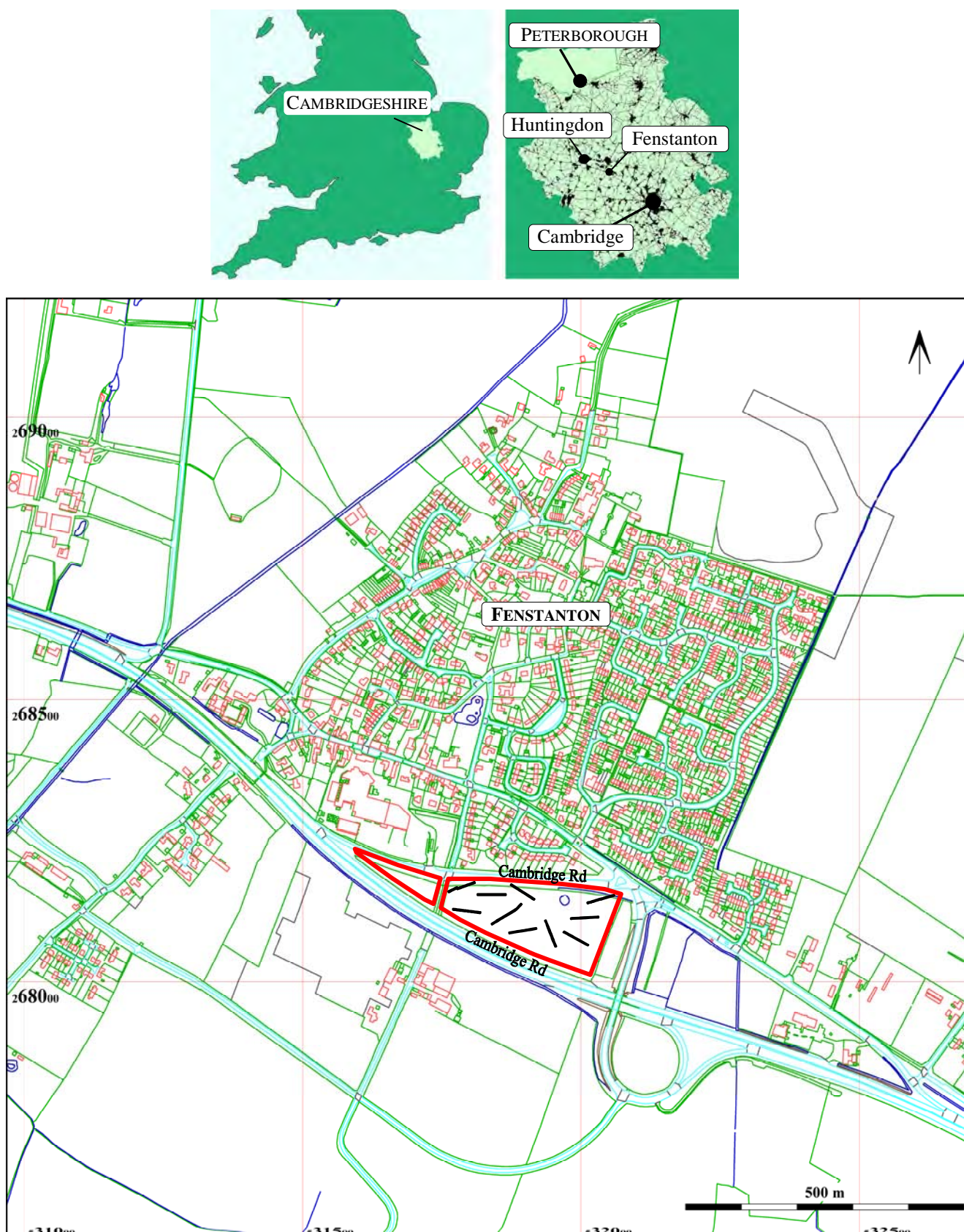
Figure 5: Profiles 1 and 2



## 11. REPORT FIGURES

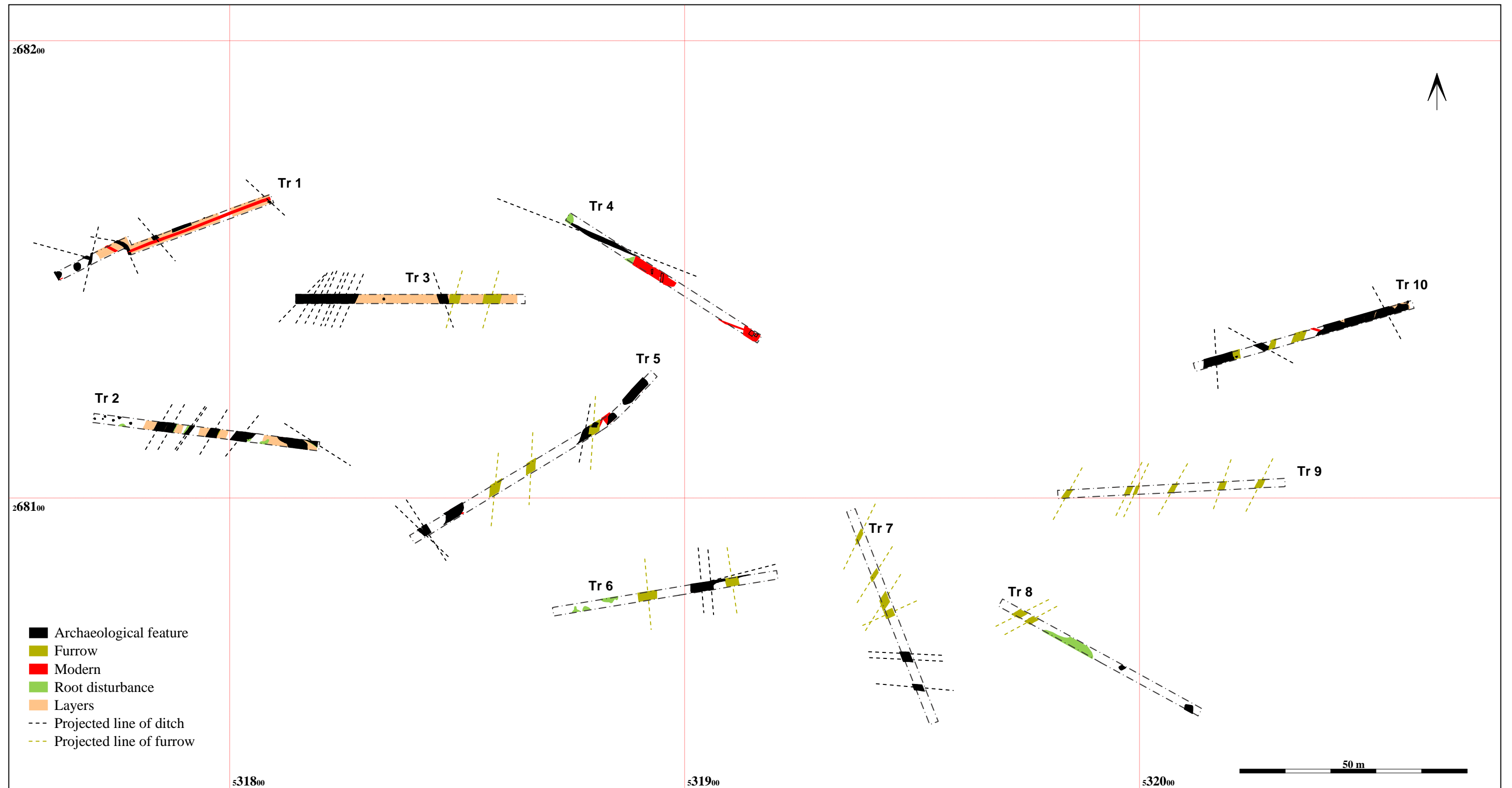
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**Figure 1: Site location**

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)



**Figure 2:** Summary trenching results

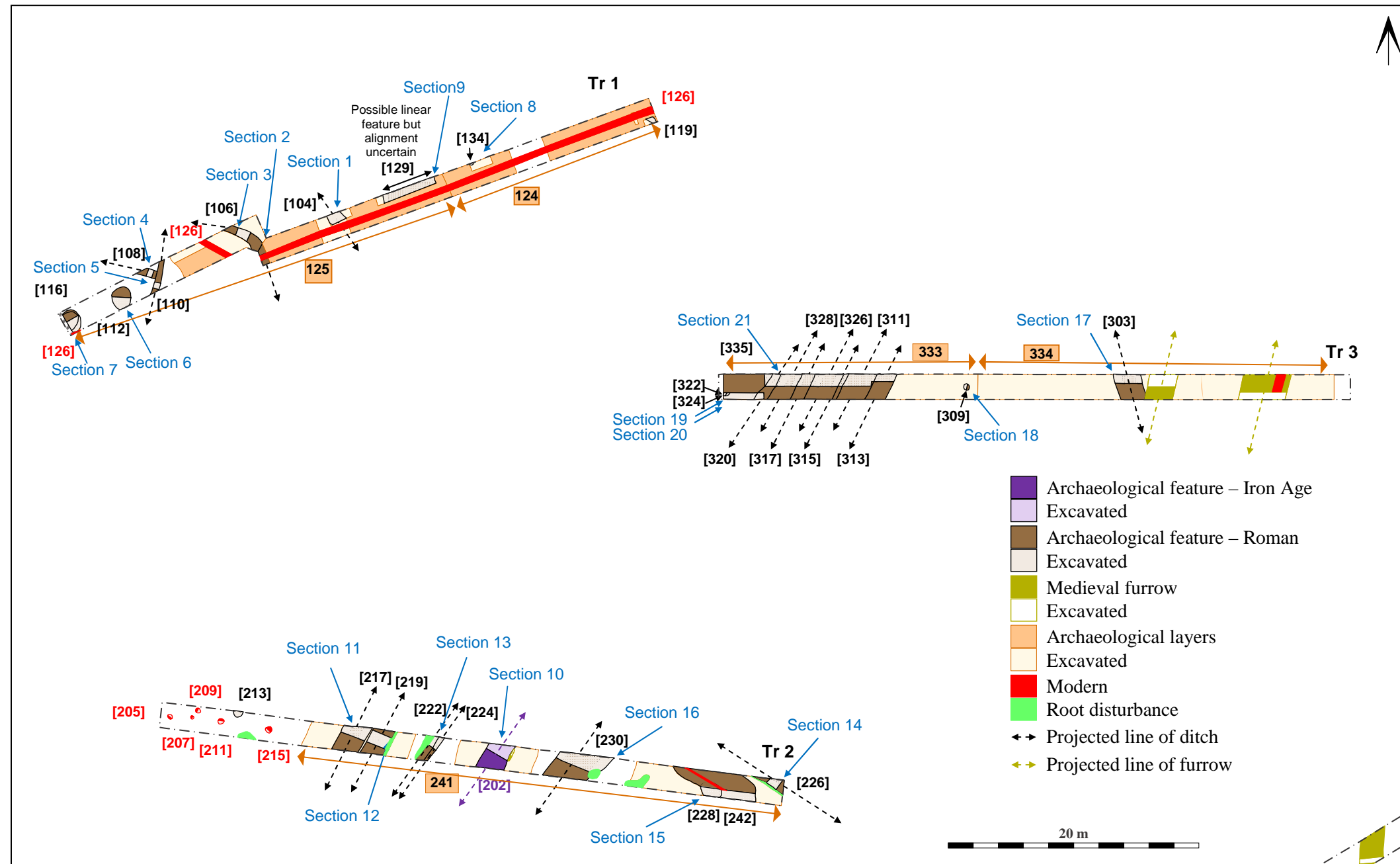


Figure 3a: Trenches 1-3 all-features plan



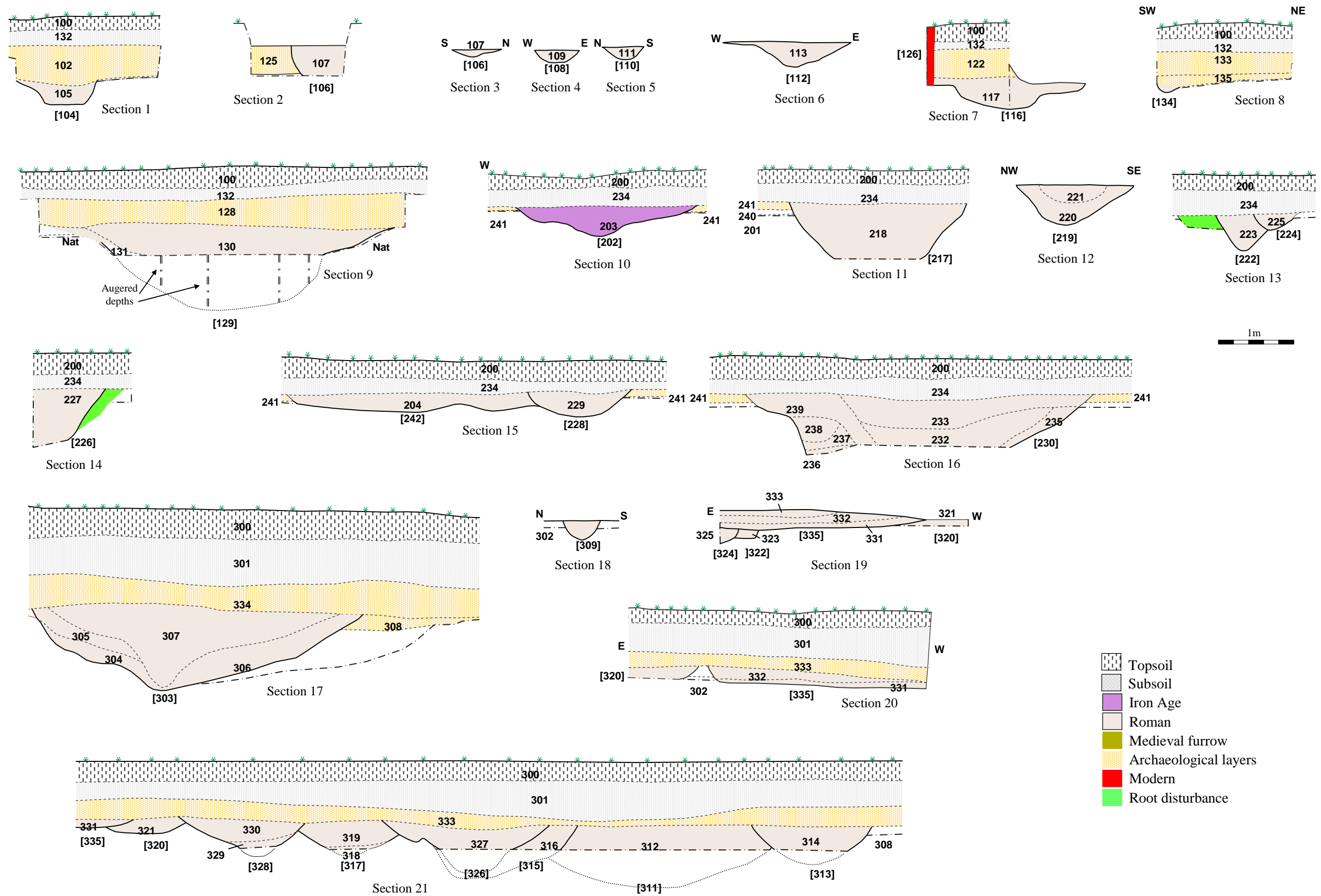


Figure 3b: Trenches 1–3 selected sections





**Tr 1.** Ditch? [129]. Scale 1m. Looking NW.



**Tr 1.** Ditch [104]. Scale 1m. Looking NW.



**Tr 1.** Pit [116]. Scale 1m. Looking NW.



**Tr 1.** Layer (124). Scale 1m. Looking SW.



**Tr 2.** Ditches [217], [219].  
Scale 1m. Looking NNE.



**Tr 2.** Ditch [230]. Scales 1m. Looking NE



**Tr 2.** Ditch [226]. Scale 1m. Looking SE.



**Tr 3.** Ditches [320], [328], [317]. Scale 2m.  
Looking N.



**Tr 3.** Ditches [326], [315], [311], [313].  
Scales 1m. Looking NE.



**Tr 3.** Ditch [303]. Scale 2m. Looking NW.

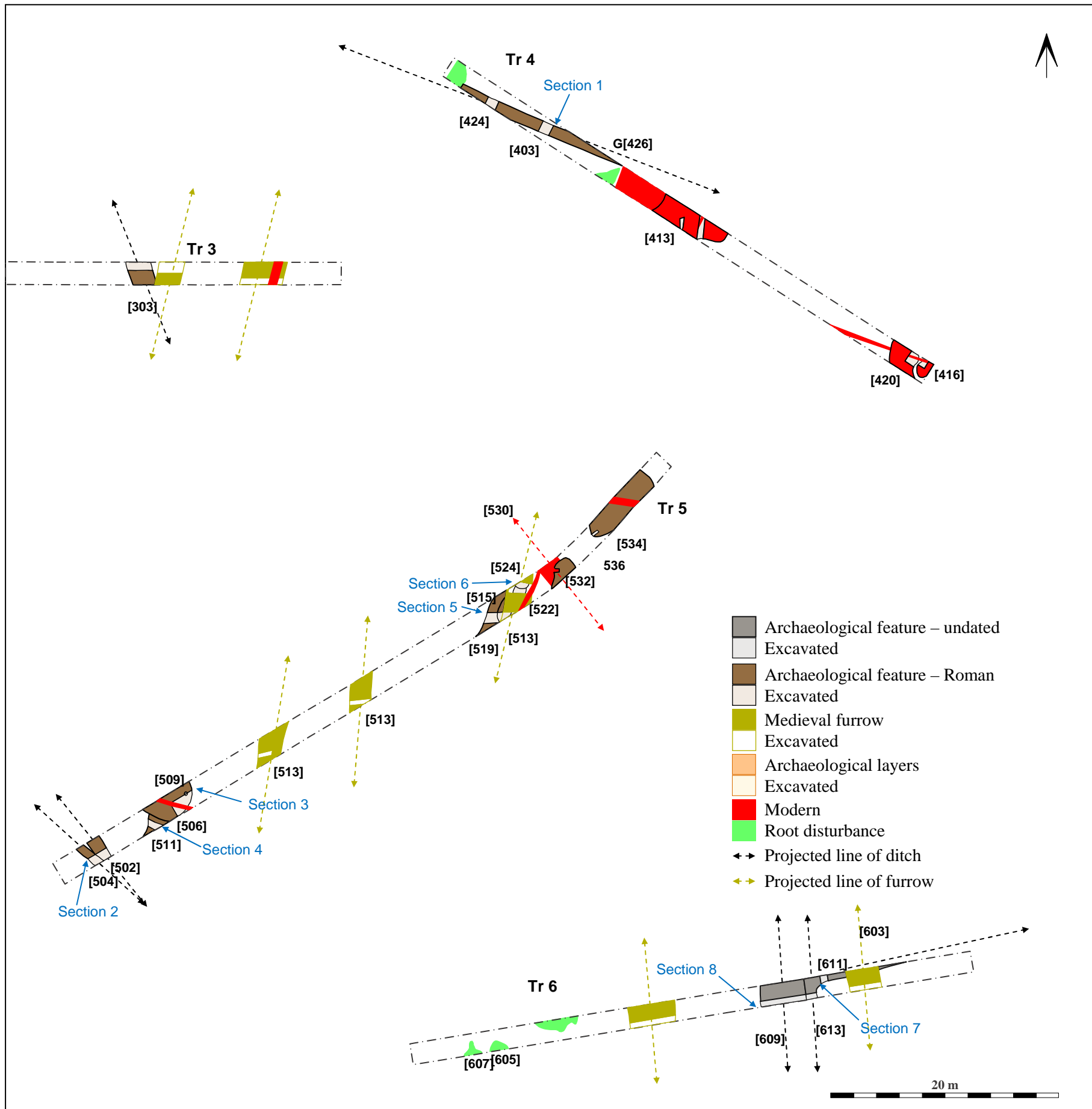


**Tr 3.** Erosional hollow [335] with stoney layer  
(331). Scale 1m. Looking S.



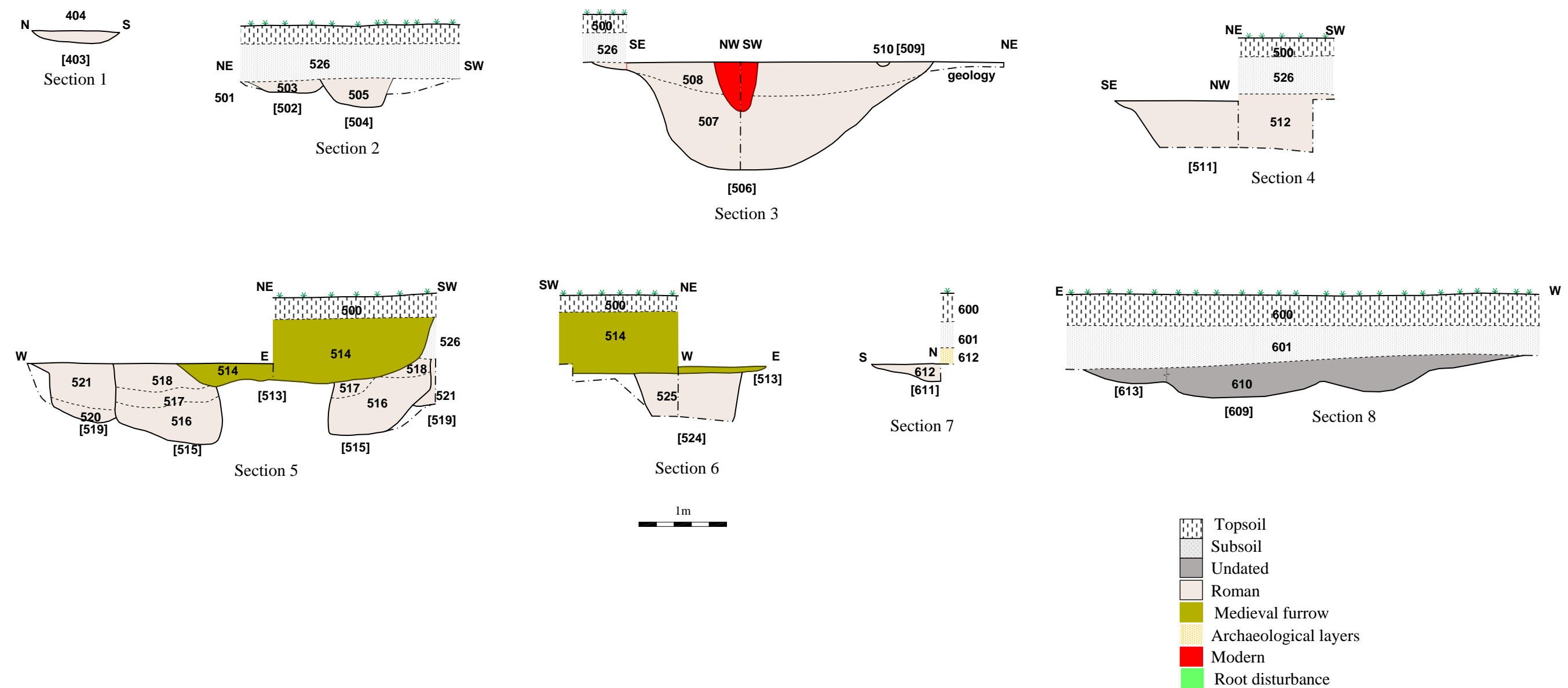
**Tr 3.** Post holes [322] and [324]. Scale 1m.  
Looking NW.

**Figure 3c:** Trenches 1–3 selected photographs



**Figure 4a:** Trenches 4–6 all-features plan





**Figure 4b:** Trenches 4–6 selected sections



**Tr 4.** Ditch [403]. Scale 1m. Looking SE.



**Tr 5.** Quarry pit [506]. Scale 1m.  
Looking SW.



**Tr 5.** Quarry pit [506]. Scale 1m.  
Looking NE.



**Tr 5.** Quarry pits [506] & [511]. Scale 1m.  
Looking SW.



**Tr 5.** Quarry pits [515] & [519]  
Scale 1m. Looking NE.



**Tr 5.** Quarry pits [522] & [525].  
Scale 1m. Looking N.



**Tr 5.** Quarry pit [534]. Scale 1m.  
Looking NE.



**Tr 5.** Quarry pit [534]. Scale 1m.  
Looking SW.

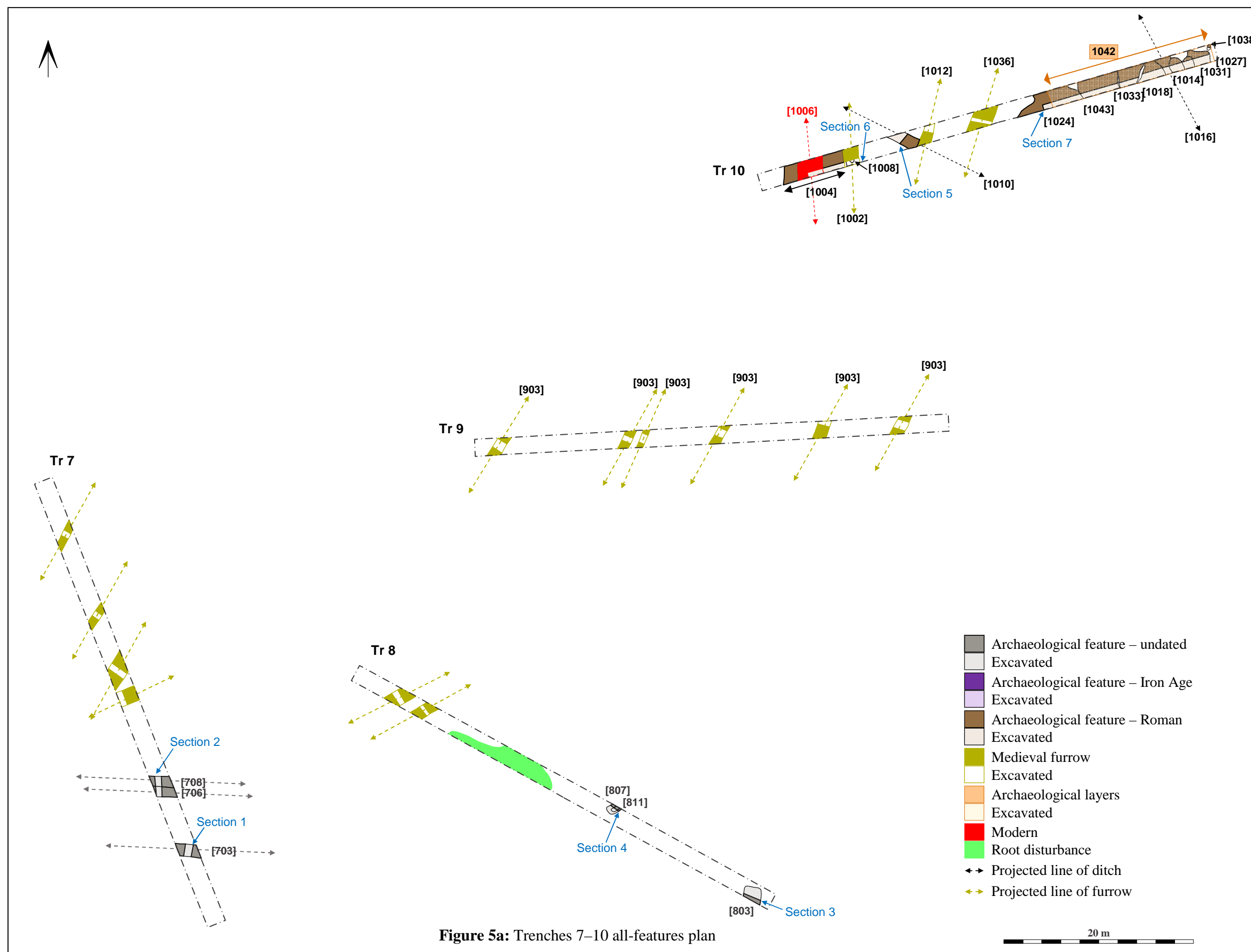


**Tr 6.** Ditch [611]. Scale 1m.  
Looking NE.

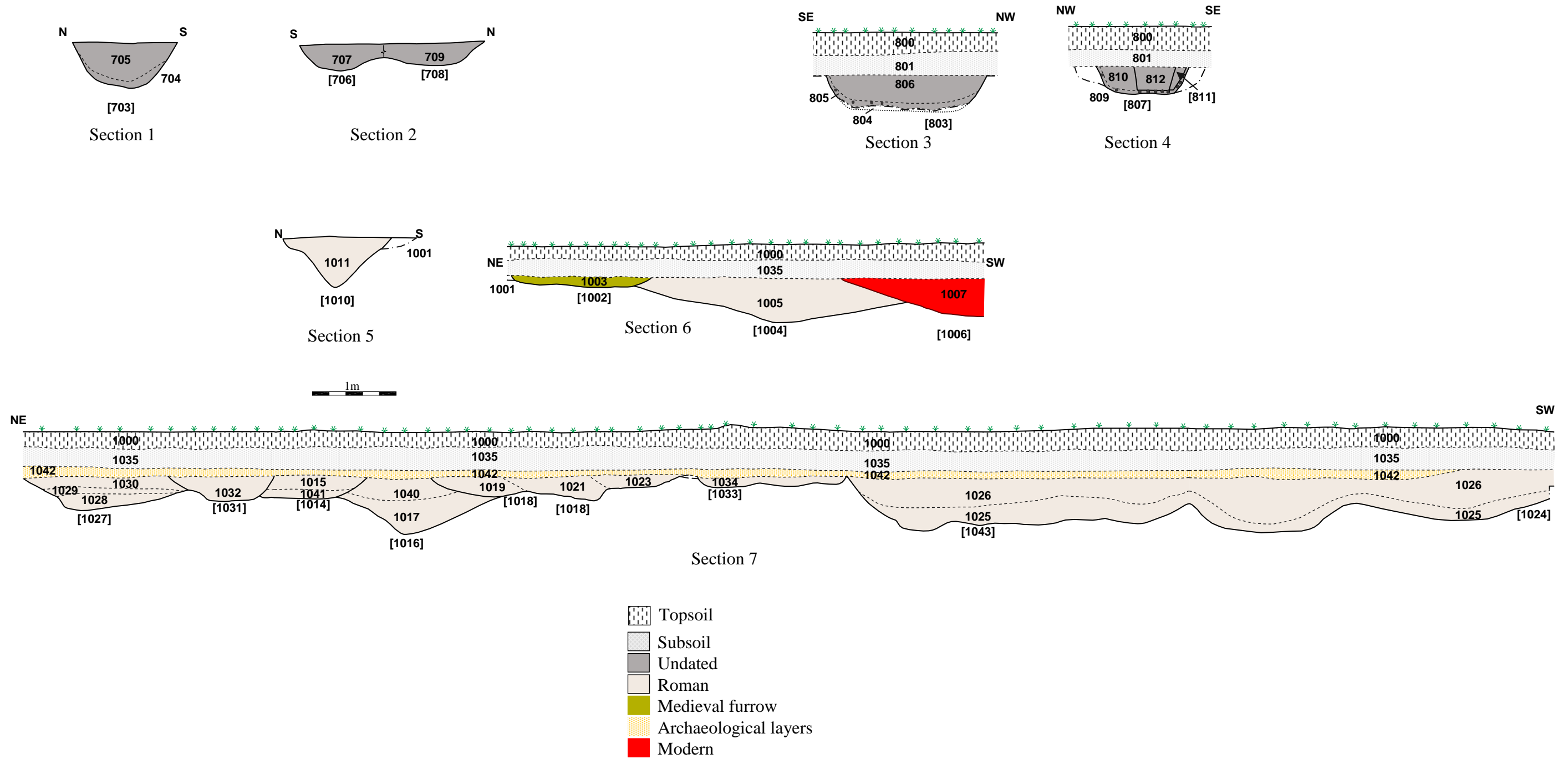


**Tr 3.** Ditches [609] & [613].  
Scale 1m. Looking S.

**Figure 4c:** Trenches 4–6 selected photographs







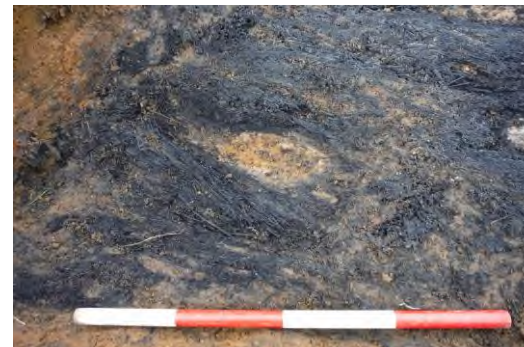
**Figure 5b:** Trenches 7–10 selected sections



**Tr 7.** Ditches [706] & [708]. Scale 1m.  
Looking W.



**Tr 7.** Ditch [506]. Scale 1m.  
Looking W.



**Tr 8.** Burnt thatch within pit [803]. Scale  
0.4m. Looking W.



**Tr 8.** Pit [803] containing burnt thatch.  
Scale 1m. Looking S.



**Tr 8.** Pit [807] & structural slot  
[811] Scale 0.4m. Looking NE.



**Tr 10.** Ditch [1010]. Scale 1m.  
Looking SE.



**Tr 10.** Quarry pits [1027], [1031],  
[1014], [1018] & ditch [1016].  
Scale 1m. Looking SE.



**Tr 10.** Quarry pit [1004], ditch  
[1006] & furrow [1002]. Scale 2m.  
Looking SE.



**Tr 10.** Quarry pits [1024] & [1043].  
Scale 1m. Looking SW.

**Figure 5c:** Trenches 7–10 selected photographs



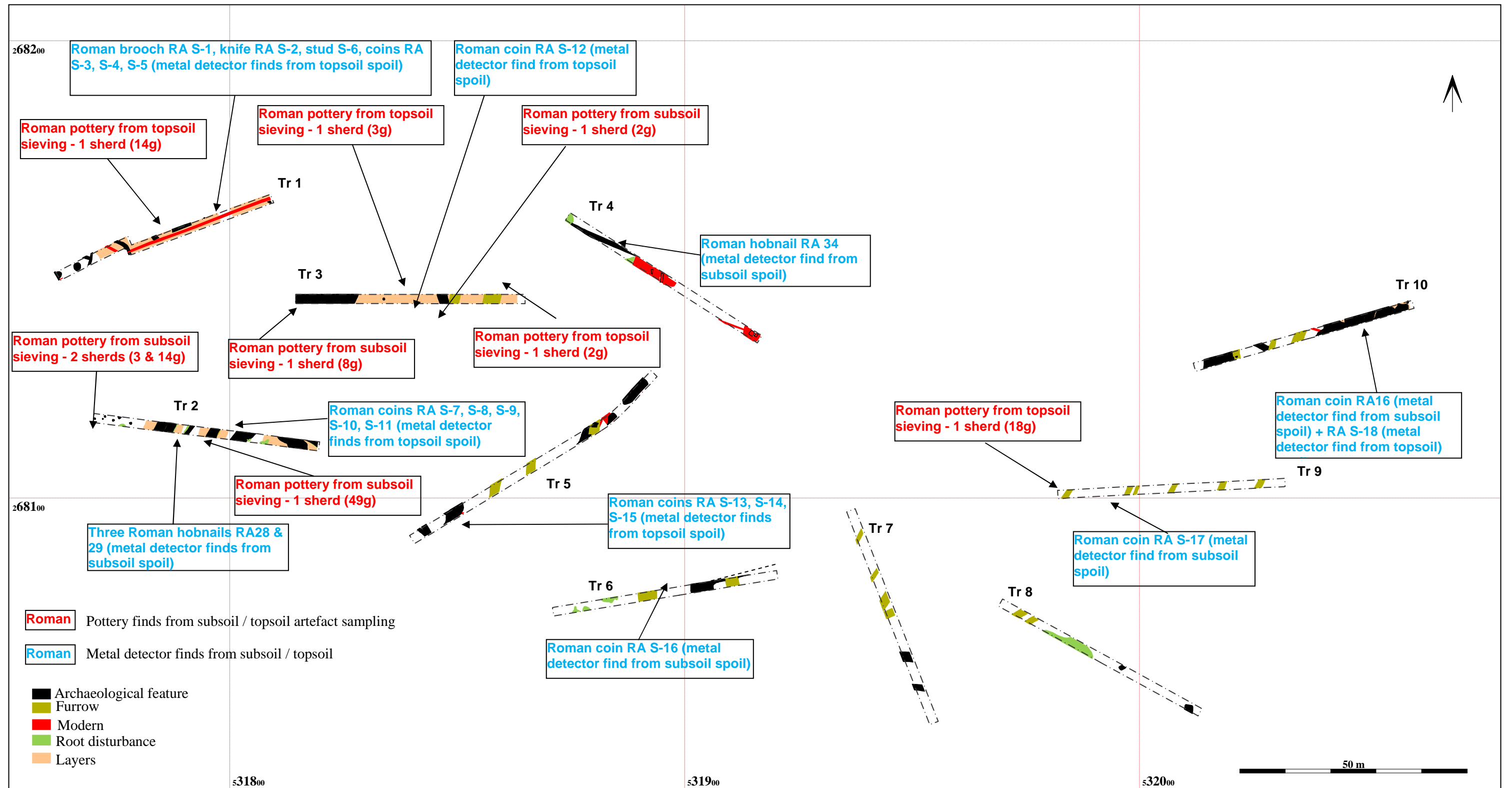
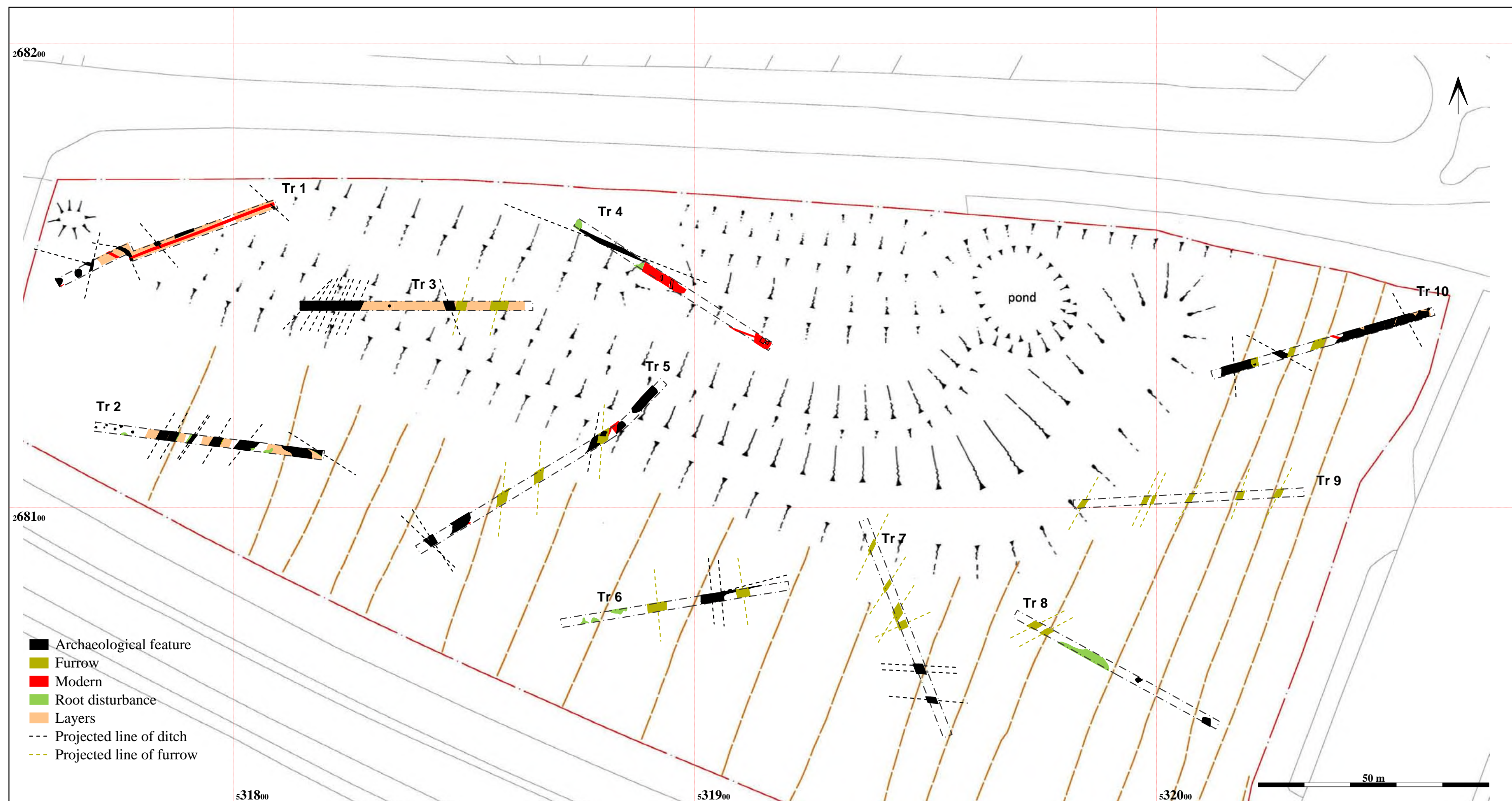


Figure 6: Trench topsoil / subsoil metal detector finds and artefact sampling results

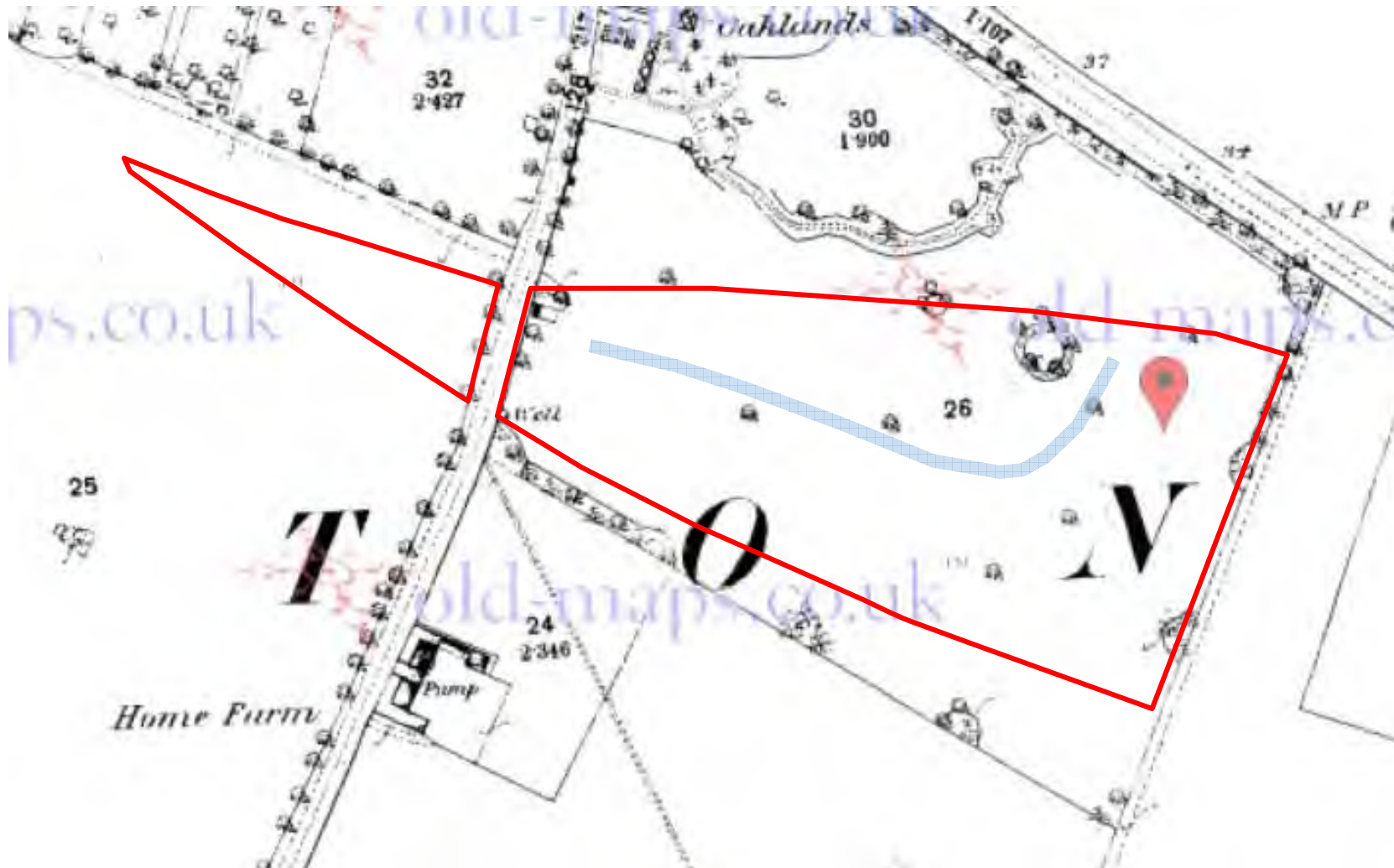


**Figure 7:** Summary trenching results overlaid onto earthwork survey



**Figure 8:** 1771 estate map with principal earthwork feature  
(Blue line marks the centre line of the curvilinear bank)





**Figure 9:** 1886 first edition 25-inch OS map with principal earthwork feature  
(Blue line marks the centre line of the curvilinear bank.)

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