

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION & EXCAVATION: LAND NORTH OF LOVES FARM ST NEOTS CAMBRIDGESHIRE

NGR: (TL 200 613 to TL 201 619)

CHER: ECB 2821

on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd.



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July 2008

ASC: 1009/LSN/2

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Site Data

<i>ASC site code:</i>	LSN	<i>Project no:</i>	1009
<i>OASIS ID:</i>	archaeol2-35175		
<i>Event no:</i>	ECB 2821		
<i>County:</i>	Cambridgeshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	St Neots		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	St Neots Rural		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 200 613(S) to TL 201 619 (N)		
<i>Dates of fieldwork</i>	10/01/2008 – 12/02/2008		
<i>Present land use:</i>	Arable fields		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Insertion of new water pipeline		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Statutory authority		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Huntingdonshire District Council		
<i>Client:</i>	Anglian Water Services Ltd C/o BSP Associates Ltd 45A High Street Stony Stratford Milton Keynes MK11 1AA		
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Internal Quality Check

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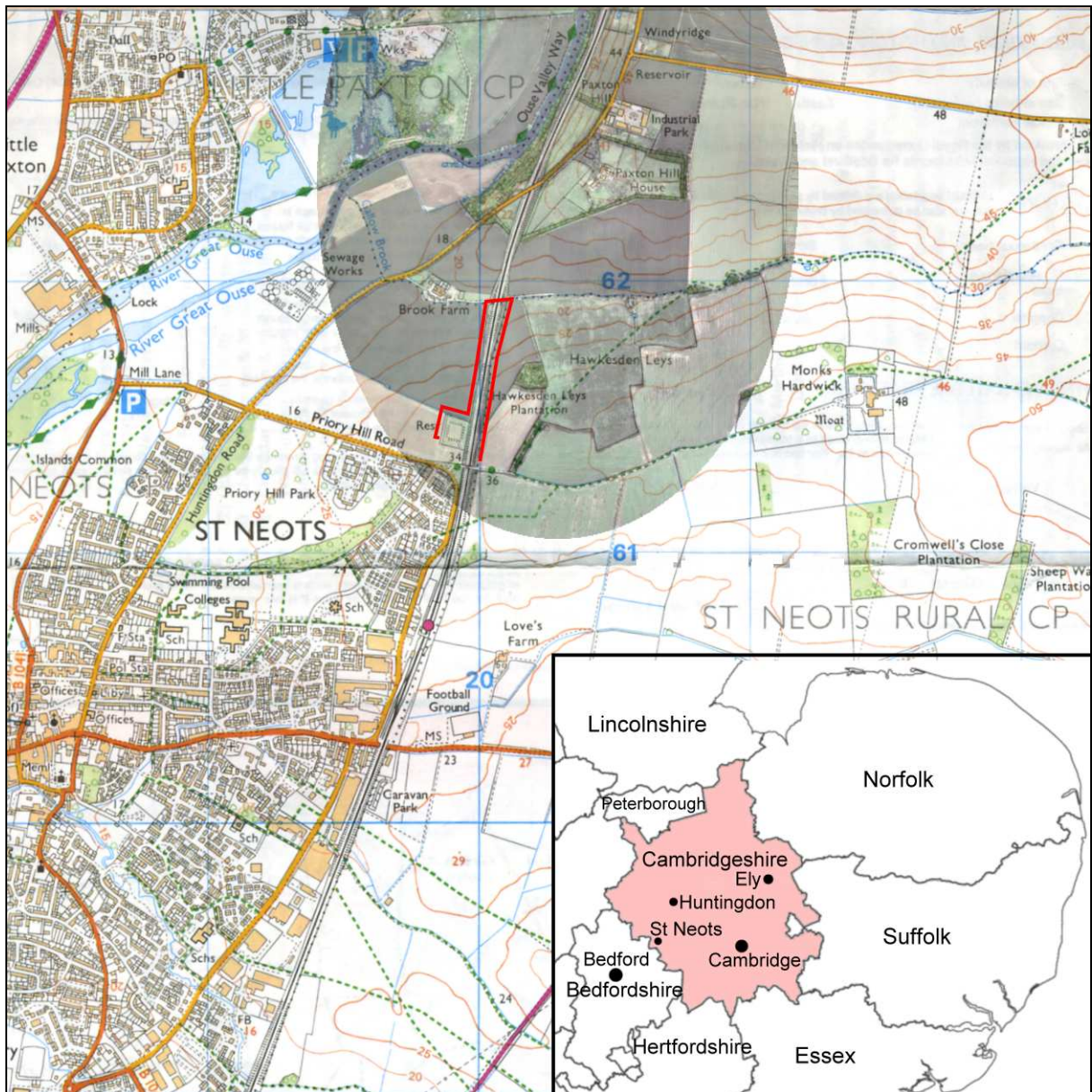


Figure 1: General location (*scale 1:25,000*)

Summary

During January and February 2008 ASC Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological works to the north of St Neots, Cambridgeshire, along the route of a new water pipeline. The route commenced at an existing reservoir and followed the western side of the East Coast Mainline railway for c.450m before passing under the railway and returning on the eastern side for 650m. Seventeen evaluation trenches with a combined length of 752m were excavated. A number of ditches and gullies were revealed, mainly at the southern end of the route to the east of the railway. Pottery recovered from some of these features indicates that they were backfilled during the Roman period, others were clearly modern in origin. The upper fill of one ditch at the southern end of the route, contained several sherds of late Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery. Though only one isolated ditch from this period was located during the current project it is likely that further Bronze Age features may survive in the vicinity.

Based on the results of the evaluation a 300m length of the easement at the south-eastern end of the pipeline route was subjected to a more detailed examination. Further undated ditches, and a large open well or pond of Roman date were revealed.

It was concluded that some of the excavated features formed part of a Romano-British agricultural landscape associated with the recently excavated site at Loves Farm to the south of the pipelines route. The late Neolithic\ Bronze Age pottery possibly indicates that pre Roman activity remains undiscovered in the vicinity of the pipelines route.

1. Introduction

1.1 During January and February 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a combined evaluation and excavation along the route of a new water pipeline to the north of St Neots, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by *Anglian Water Services Ltd* (AWS), and was carried out according to a letter of initial guidance (Gore 2007) prepared by *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice* (CAPCA), supplemented by an e-mail dated 5th December 2007, and a project design prepared by ASC (Fell 2008).

1.2 *Planning Background*

The archaeological works were required to fulfil AWS's statutory obligations to the historic environment.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 **Management**

The project was carried out under the overall direction of **David Fell** MA MIFA. David is an experienced archaeologist with extensive fieldwork and post-excavation experience. David holds a first degree from the University of York, and a master's degree from Birmingham University. He has held a range of supervisory appointments since 1990, including *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit*, *Bucks County Archaeology Service*, *Beds County Archaeology Service*, *Archaeological Project Services*, *Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust* and the *Museum of London Archaeology Service*.

1.5 **The Site**

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The route lies within the civil parish of St Neots Rural, in the administrative district of Huntingdonshire (Fig. 1). It is situated on the northeast periphery of St Neots, north of Loves Farm. The pipeline leaves an existing covered reservoir at NGR TL 19088 61039 and follows the west side of the *East Coast Main Line* railway northwards for a distance of c.450m before passing under the railway line beneath an existing viaduct. The route then follows the east side of the railway line southwards for a distance of c.650m, terminating on the north side of Priory Hill, at NGR TL 19098 61031 (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The route passes through land on the east side of the river Great Ouse. The southern part of the route is flat and lies at an elevation of c.38m OD. This area lies at the crest of a valley formed by the Gallow Brook, which joins the river Great Ouse west of Brook Farm (Fig. 2). The railway line is carried over the brook on a brick built viaduct and the base of the valley lies at an elevation of c.18m OD.

With the exception of a small square enclosed area, accommodating a covered reservoir, the majority of the route follows, or is adjacent to, the boundary of the railway line. The land is under arable cultivation.

The natural soils comprise the *Hanslope Association*, namely slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey 1983, 411d). The underlying geology has been plotted by the British Geological Survey as comprising Boulder Clay (BGS, Sheet 187).

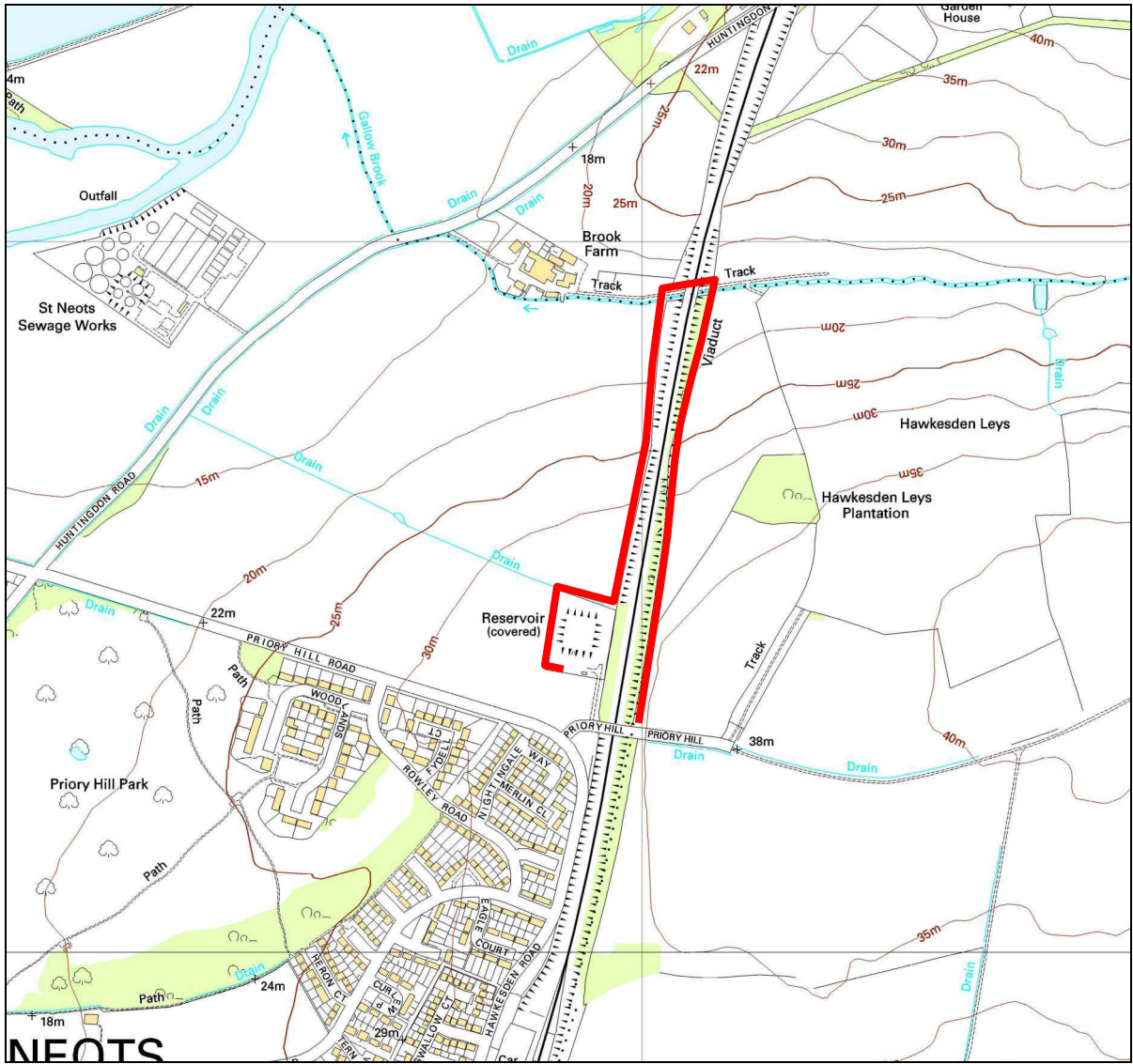


Figure 2: Site plan (Scale 1:10,000)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

In line with the requirements of CAPCA, the aims of the project were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, nature, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed on site.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the agreed project design, though a revised trenching plan (Fig. 3) was adopted at the request of CAPCA. The methods employed were:

- An archaeological evaluation, comprising a 5% sample of the route
- 17 x 45m trial trenches were excavated across the easement of the route.

Following on immediately from the trenching a programme of excavation was undertaken on part of the route. The methods employed on the excavation were:

- An archaeological excavation along c.300m of the route.

2.4 Constraints

Originally it was envisaged that the evaluation would take place before the pipeline easement was stripped to enable a considered response to any archaeology found. However due to circumstances beyond ASC's control the easement was stripped simultaneously to the evaluation taking place. This method of working accompanied by one of the wettest Januarys for several years meant that the evaluation trenches were less than ideally cleaned and the surrounding area was a quagmire. Though the conditions were less than ideal potentially significant archaeology was identified in several of the trenches especially on the eastern side of the railway. Having assessed the archaeology exposed in the trenches CAPCA requested that an area was stripped from the south-eastern end of the easement to the beginning of Trench 5, a distance of c.300m. Due to the urgency to complete the excavation a verbal instruction and email from CAPCA defined the scope of the work in place of a formal brief and updated project design.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors that are taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs.

The study area lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and the proposed route has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The location of known archaeological and historical sites recorded in the HER is shown in Figure 3, and details appear in Section 8.

3.2 *Archaeological & Historical Background to the Study Area*

3.2.1 *Early Prehistoric (before 600BC)*

Little is known of the early prehistoric development of this area of the Great Ouse valley. Until relatively recently little large scale archaeological work had taken place in the river valley, but an increasing body of literature is now becoming available (*eg* Timby *et al* 2007; Dawson 2000; Dawson 2004, etc.), highlighting the significance of the area during the later prehistoric and Roman periods. The results of the recent excavations at Loves Farm, south of the proposed route, will also be important in this respect. In contrast, relatively little is shown of the earlier Palaeolithic to Bronze Age periods.

The proposed route traverses the interface of the gravel terrace of the river Great Ouse and its tributary the Gallow Brook and the higher claylands to the west. There is only limited evidence for early prehistoric activity in the area. A number of flint artefacts have been recorded *eg* HER 2571, on the north side of the valley of Gallow Brook *c.*200m northwest of the route, and a linear feature containing a Bronze Age flint (HER 15789) has been identified south of Priory Hill Road. An addition, three struck flints were identified during a watching brief during the construction of a similar pipeline, adjacent to St Neots railway station (Hunn & Lightfoot 2002, 29). The results of the extensive archaeological work that has taken place at Loves Farm, south of the proposed route, are not yet fully available, but interim reports refer only to evidence of tree clearance during the Neolithic period.

In contrast, more is known of the early prehistoric development of the river valley and its tributaries. This is partly due to the fact that the gravel terraces are more suited to the development of cropmarks and also because new road schemes (Timby *et al* 2007) and gravel extraction have provided greater opportunities for archaeological investigation.

Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the region may have been focused on a number of monuments *c.*4km southwest of the route, close to the modern settlement of Eynesbury. A variety of features, including three cursus monuments, an oval barrow (burial mound) and hengiform monument have

been recorded, indicating that this area was of considerable status during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (Malim 1999).

The early development of the river valley adjacent to the proposed route is not well understood, but observations during the construction of a pipeline between the covered reservoir and Huntingdon Road revealed the presence of a palaeochannel approximately at the 15m contour line (Cope-Faulkner 2006, 2).

A number of archaeological sites have been identified through aerial photography on the gravel terrace on the east side of the river. It is often difficult to date cropmarks of this type, but a ring ditch (ploughed out burial mound) has been identified close to Brook Farm, c.400m northwest of the pipeline (HER 635).

3.2.2 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

The potential of the area for the discovery of Iron Age sites has been defined by recent archaeological excavation at Loves Farm, which produced evidence for an extensive late Iron Age and Roman site. The focus of activity was c.1km south of the proposed route, adjacent to Loves Farm and preliminary trial trenching indicates that the density of activity dropped off to the north, in the direction of Castle Hill Road (Hinman 2004; Hinman & Hatton 2004).

An extensive series of cropmarks has been recorded on the east side of the river Great Ouse. These are largely confined to the gravel terrace and are delimited to the east by the modern Huntingdon Road. Although generally undated, a series of linear ditches and enclosures close to the junction of Priory Hill Road and Huntingdon Road (Fig. 3, A) are characteristic of the late Iron Age and Roman periods.

The cropmark evidence suggests an intensification of settlement in the river valley during the Iron Age. This has been supported by the recent work at Loves Farm (above) and also excavations in advance of the construction of the Great Barford Bypass (Timby *et al* 2007). Eight separate sites were identified along the route, six of which revealed occupation during the Iron Age. The most notable of these was at High Barns Road (Site 2), close to the junction of the rivers Great Ouse and Ivel, which revealed evidence for an extensive complex of enclosures, round houses and pits (*ibid* 11-35).

3.2.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

The Great Ouse valley was of considerable importance during the Roman period (Dawson 2000) and a number of sites of this period are known in the area round the route. Roman-British artefacts, including pottery and brooches have been recorded north of the Huntingdon Road c.0.5km north of the proposed route (HER 16167) while the cropmarks of the gravel terrace suggests the presence of complex late Iron Age and Roman settlement in the area.

Communication in the area was probably dominated by a major road linking Sandy with *Durovigutum* (Godmanchester), which followed the higher land on the east side of the river (OS 1979). A second route, linking St Neots with *Duroliponte* (Cambridge) and has been suggested (Margary 1955, route 231) and a track identified on the south side of the Loves Farm site has been identified with this route (Hinman 2005, 2).

The settlement at Loves Farm continued to develop during the Roman period and a range of features and artefacts have been identified. Of considerable importance was a substantial enclosure from Area 3, with a circular structure in the centre. Ceramic evidence from the top of the ditch profile suggests dates between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

3.2.4 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The Saxon period in this area of the Great Ouse valley is not well understood and no sites of this period are recorded close to the proposed route in the HER. Analysis of the results of the Loves Farm excavation indicates a good correlation of Iron Age/Roman boundary ditches with boundaries shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map, indicating the possibility of continuity of settlement or agricultural exploitation through the Saxon period, into the medieval and modern era (M Hinman *pers comm.*). Further evidence from this site is provided by a well containing hand made Saxon pottery, capped by a deposit containing red deer antlers.

Urban settlement in the area during this period may have been dominated by the site of Eynesbury. This was situated south of the modern town of St Neots and may have originated during the Saxon period, perhaps at a crossing point of the river. The settlement was included in the Domesday survey (1086) where it is referred to as *Eanulfesbyring*, which may mean 'burgh' belonging to 'Eanwulf' (Ekwall 1989,171). The land was held by *Robert FitzWimarch* and *Rohais*, wife of Richard (Williams and Martin 1992, 559) and the later medieval town at St Neots probably developed from one of these holdings.

3.2.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

During the medieval period the pipeline route and the surrounding area were probably away from the main areas of settlement and probably comprised agricultural land. Remains of medieval cultivation strips have been identified through aerial photography on the north side of the valley of Gallow Brook, c.400m north of the proposed route (HER 11586). Further unnumbered areas have been identified c.1km southeast of the route, adjacent to Monks Hardwick and to the north, at Paxton Hill House.

The modern town of St Neots developed following the Norman Conquest (Page *et al*, 1932; Young 1996). Due to its geographical situation, at a crossing point on the river, it was a town of considerable importance and later became the site of a priory (Tebbutt 1966). An important pottery industry developed in the town.

3.2.6 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

The earliest readily available large scale map of the area is the Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft map, which was compiled in 1805 (Fig. 4). The subsequent published edition (Fig. 5) shows a number of significant variations from the draft version. The area may have been resurveyed, or the map revised for the publication, demonstrating the inherent dangers of placing too much reliance on specific details in early mapping. The description below is based on the published first edition map c.1820 (Fig. 5).

The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the route and its surrounding area comprised rural land, divided into an irregular pattern of subrectangular land parcels which may have been laid out as a result of parliamentary enclosure in the late 18th century. This interpretation should be used with caution, as this area was not included within the parish of St Neots, and lies beyond the northern boundary of the land shown on the St Neots Enclosure Map (Ref LR16/352; not illustrated).

The early 19th century layout of the area west of the route was probably influenced by the layout of the land of the former St Neots Priory. The principal buildings of the priory were situated in St Neots town centre. However the priory held significant areas of land to the north of the town and is labelled on the first edition map as '*Priory Hill*'. The first edition map shows a road running east to west along the north side of the park (the modern Priory Hill Road) and there is no indication from the map that the land north of the road formed part of the priory estate. Later maps, eg the 1927 edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 8), label the land parcel on the north side of the road as '*Priory Piece*', indicating that the priory may have held land extending to the north, possibly as far as Gallow Brook. A detailed study of the history and land tenure of St Neots Priory was not undertaken for the purposes of this assessment.

In general terms, the first edition map shows that many of the modern landscape features had been established by the early 19th century. The modern *Priory Hill Road*, which delimits the south end of the route was in place by 1805 (Fig. 4) and may have earlier origins. The area on the east side of the route was known as *Hawksden Leys* and this fieldname continues in use on modern mapping (eg. Fig. 1).

A major modification to the landscape took place in the mid 19th century, when the railway line was constructed. The line was opened in 1850 and was the principal route of the *Great Northern Railway* (Conolly 1976; 11; Young 1996, 89). St Neots railway station is situated c.0.5km beyond the south end of the proposed route.

The first readily available map to show the railway line and its surrounding area in detail is the 1887 edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). The landscape shown is essentially similar to the present layout (2007). The only exceptions to this is that the land on the west side of the railway, which currently

comprises a single large arable field was divided into a number of small fields (land parcel nos. 305, 306 and 307). In addition, a small enclosure (parcel no. 35) is shown south of the modern reservoir site). The latter is shown on earlier maps (Figs 4 and 5) and may be a medieval/post-medieval landscape feature. Brook Farm is shown on the map, but is labelled *Paxton Hill Farm*.

3.2.7 *Modern (1900-present)*

A period of relative stability in the landscape followed the construction of the railway and few alterations were made in the area during the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Ordnance Survey 25" map was revised in 1900 (not illustrated) but does not show significant changes in the landscape. The 1919 one inch edition similarly shows little change (Fig. 7), but indicates that the land north of Priory Hill, adjacent to the modern covered reservoir was included in the Priory Hill Park estate.

The 10" scale Ordnance Survey map was revised in 1927 (Fig. 8) and shows further detail of the area. The land west of the modern reservoir is labelled on the map as *Cottage Close Plantation* and was laid out with trees and a regular grid of paths and was probably a formal garden. Brook Farm, which had previously been known as *Paxton Hill Farm* (above section 3.2.6) is shown with its modern name but the track leading south from the farm, and bridge over the brook, shown on the 1887 edition map (Fig. 6) had been removed. The mid 20th century saw little change and the 1957 edition six inch map (Fig. 9) exhibits little change from earlier editions.

The modern layout of the area is shown on Fig. 2 and indicates that the layout of the landscape was simplified during the late 20th century. The land west of the railway line now forms two large fields divided by a drain and all features and boundaries associated with the park had been removed. The covered reservoir had also been constructed. With the exception of the construction of the Loves Farm development which, at the time of writing, is taking place on the east side of the railway line, south of Priory Hill Road, the contemporary landscape (late 2007) is as shown on Fig. 2.

3.3 *The Known Archaeology & History of the Route*

3.3.1 *Early Prehistoric (before 600BC)*

Prehistoric remains are not known from the route

3.3.2 *Iron Age (600BC-AD43)*

No Iron Age remains are known from the route

3.3.3 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

There is no evidence for Roman period remains on the route

3.3.4 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

Saxon remains are not known from the route

3.3.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

No medieval remains are known from the route

3.3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

The pipeline route follows the east and west sides of the *East Coast Main Line Railway*, which was constructed in 1850 (Conolly 1976; 11). The first large scale Ordnance Survey map to depict the layout is the 1887 edition 25" map (Fig. 6), which shows the line north of Priory Hill Lane in a cutting, before being carried on an embankment and viaduct over Gallow Brook. The pipeline route follows the railway line, between Priory Hill Road and the Gallow Brook (Fig. 2).

3.3.7 *Modern* (1900-present)

The Ordnance Survey map was revised in 1927 (Fig. 8) and shows that the railway line had now become a local political boundary, forming the east side of the *Urban District* of St Neots. A signal post had been constructed on the line, adjacent to Hawkesden Leys Plantation, but no changes had been made to the fields adjacent to the line. The 1957 edition map (Fig. 9) indicates that little change took place during the mid 20th century.

The pipeline route runs from the covered reservoir, on the west side of the railway line. The reservoir was probably constructed during the late 20th century and is shown on the 1999 edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 1).

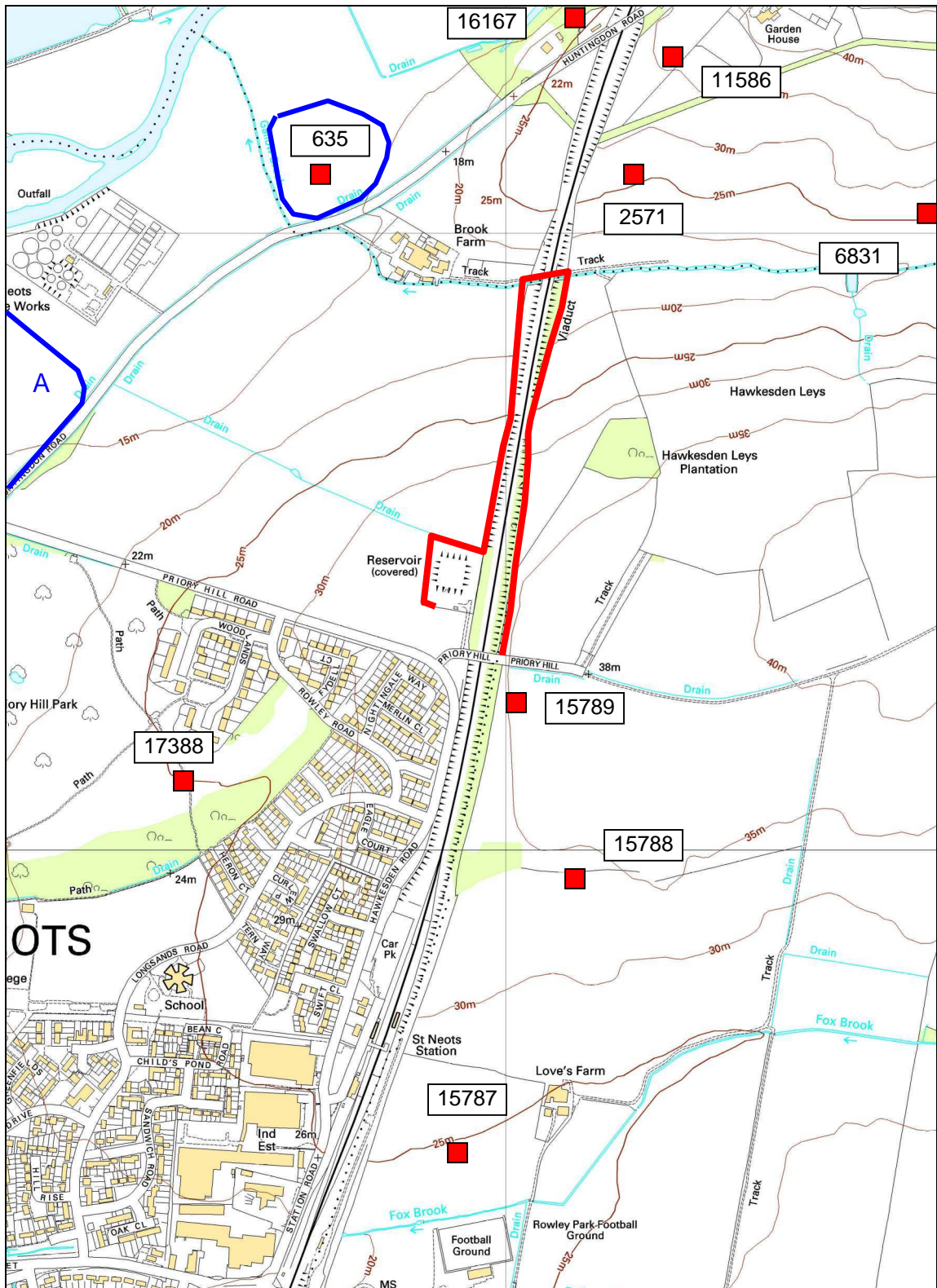


Figure 3: Archaeological sites in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.
Areas of cropmarks marked in blue (scale 1:10,000)

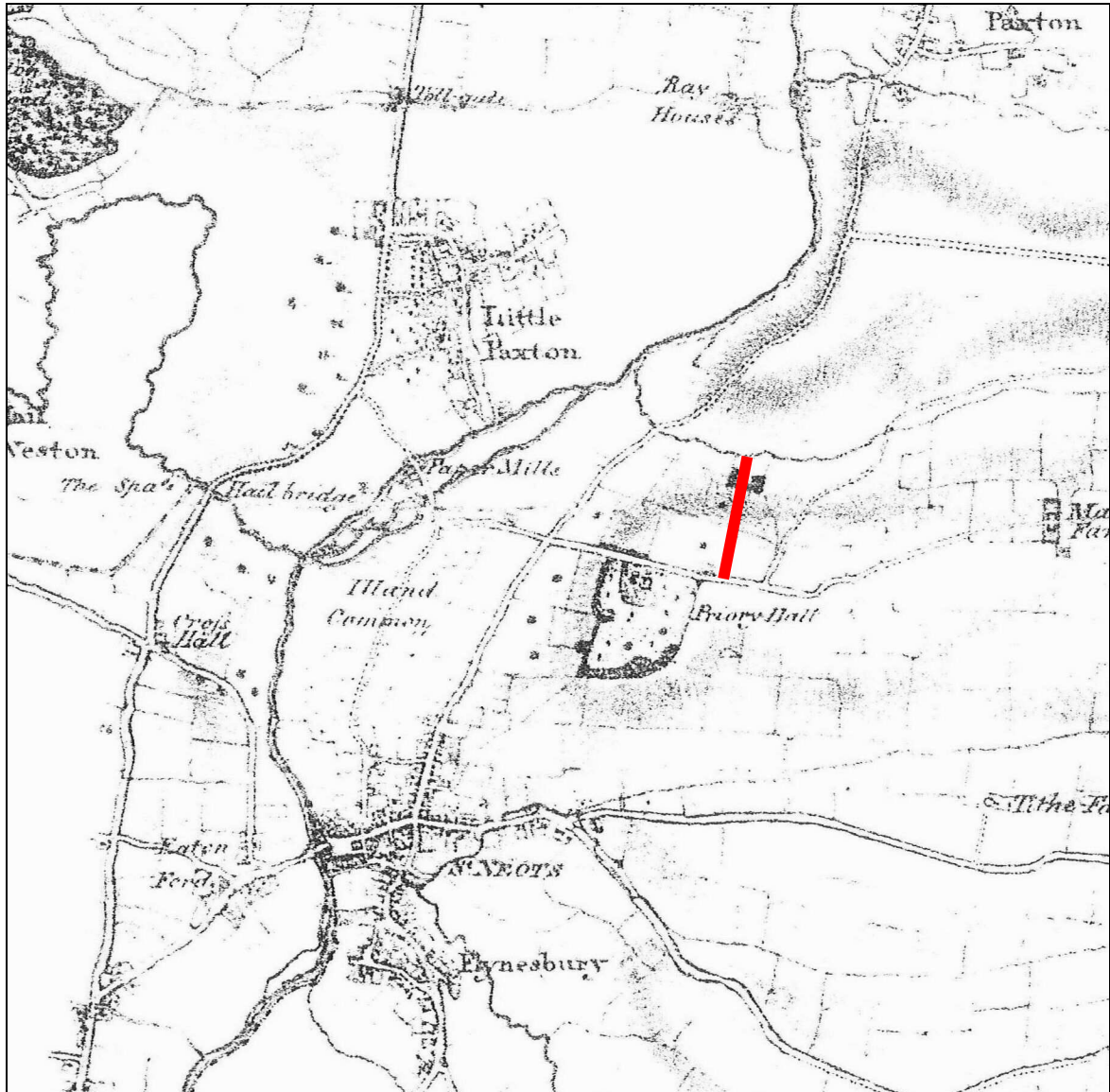


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Draft 1 inch map c.1805

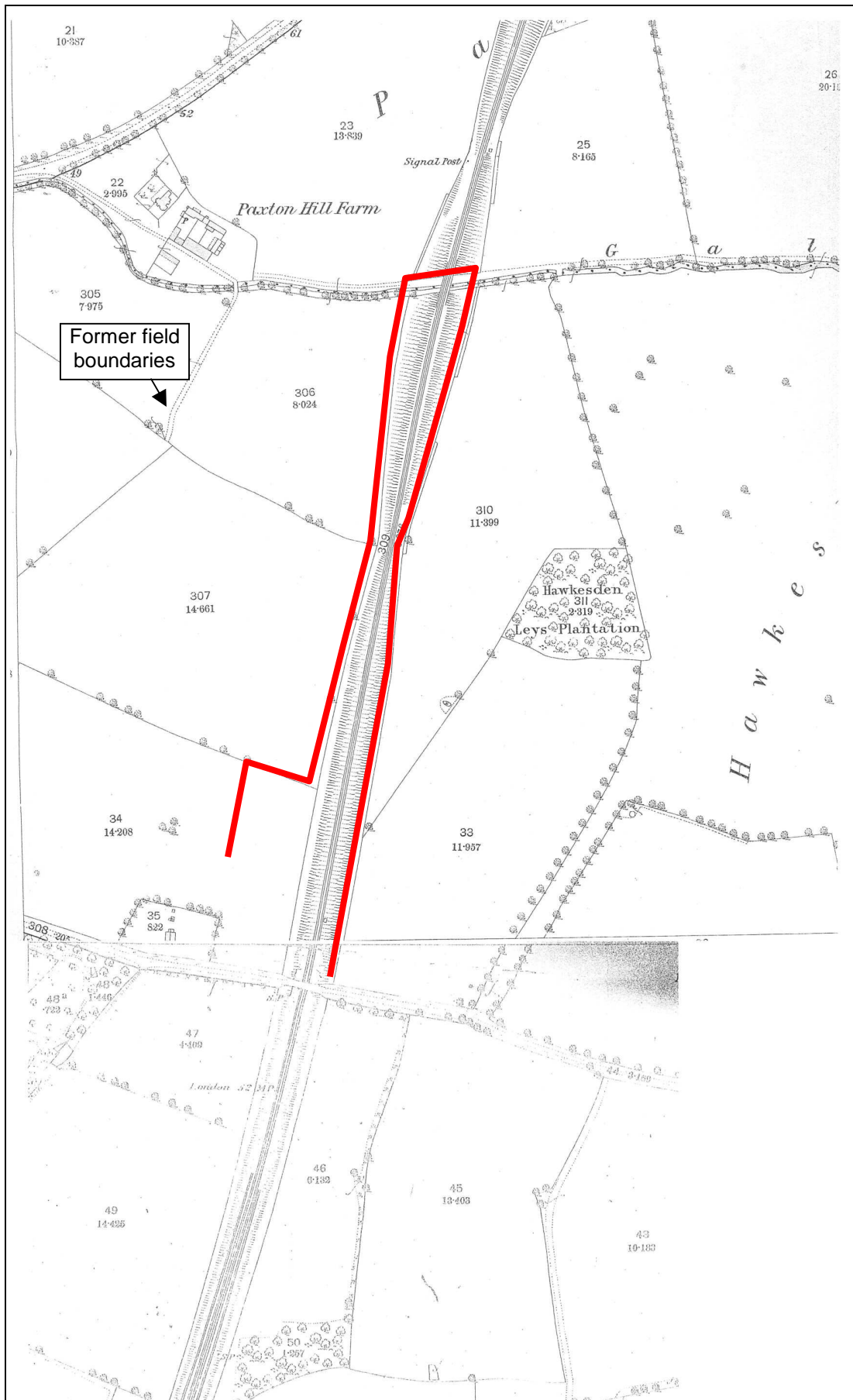


Figure 6: Extract from the 1887 edition Ordnance Survey map (Scale 1: 2,500)

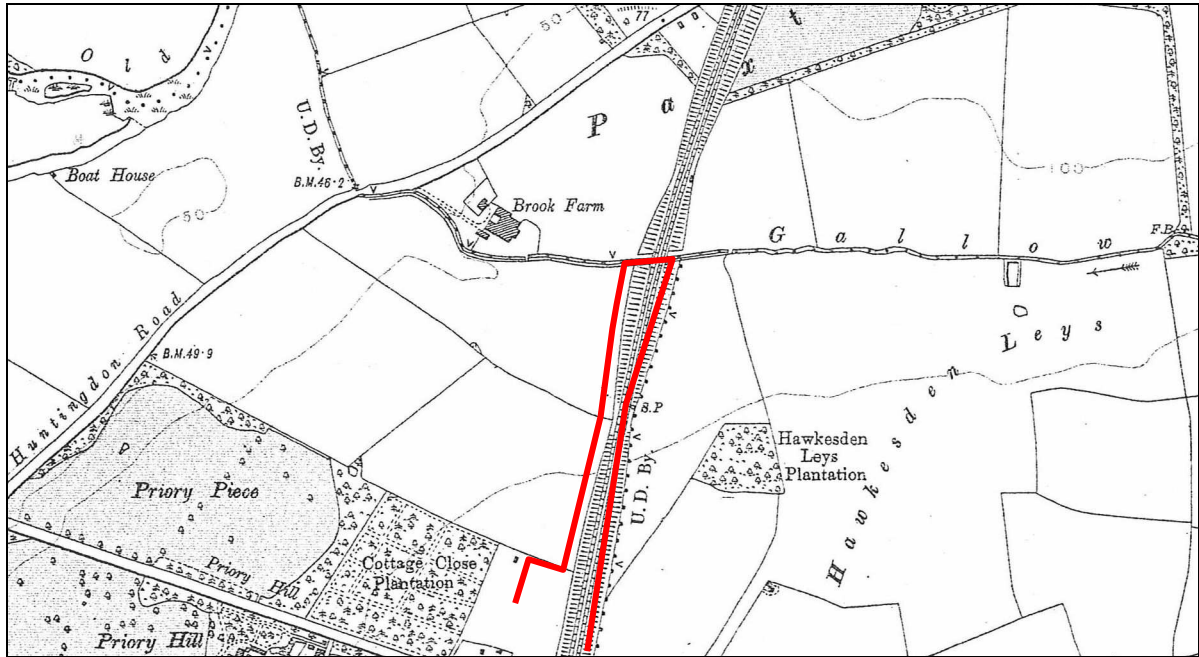


Figure 7: Extract from the 1927 edition Ordnance Survey Map (Scale 1: 10,560)

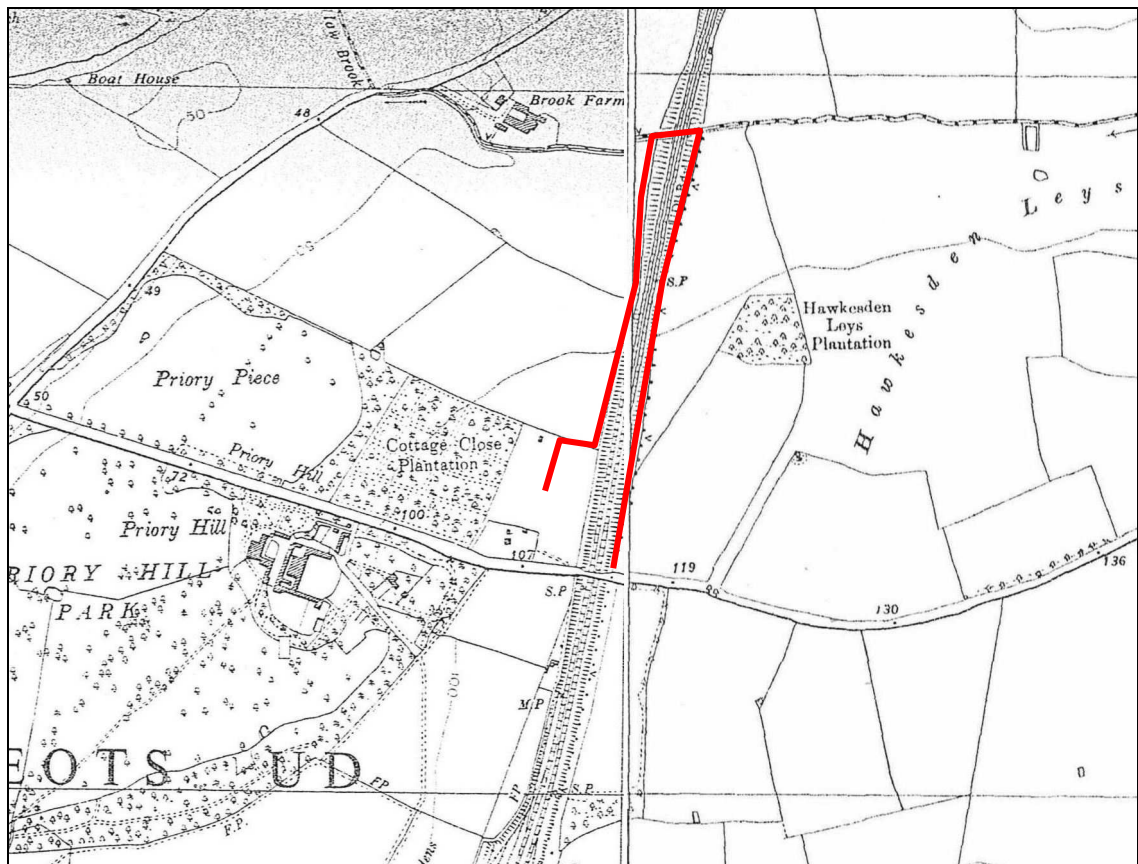


Figure 8: Extract from the 1957 edition Ordnance Survey map (Scale 1: 10,560)

4 Results

4.1 *General*

Seventeen evaluation trenches totalling 752 linear metres were initially excavated along the length of the pipeline route (Fig. 10). From the trenches it was ascertained that the natural showed considerable variation along the route. However it can generally be described as a mixture of sandy clay with areas of gravel overlying blue Oxford Clay. In the valley bottom, at the northern end of the route a considerable depth (1.0m) of colluvium was observed.

In the feature descriptions below numbers in round brackets (123) refer to fills, whilst numbers in square brackets [567] refer to features. Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

4.2 *The evaluation (Figs. 9, 12)*

Trench 1

A single northwest to southeast orientated ditch context [105] was exposed in this trench. The cut was *c.* 1.75m wide and 0.85m deep. Two fills were excavated. The upper fill (103) comprised dark greyish brown silty clay (Sample 1), whilst the lower fill (104) comprised much lighter greyish orange silty clay. Pottery recovered from the upper fill has been identified as late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date (Appendix 3).

Trench 2

Two small ditches or gullies [204] and [206] which formed a “T” junction were identified in this trench. Both gullies were *c.* 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The fills (203) and (205) respectively comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay. Due to the water level in the trench it was not possible to fully excavate these features during the evaluation. No finds or other dating material was recovered from either gully and the archaeological significance of these features is unclear, though it is likely that they are relatively modern as they were cut through the subsoil.

Trench 3

Two ditches were excavated in this trench [304] and [306]. Ditch [304] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was *c.* 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep. Ditch [306] was located 7.5m north of Ditch [304] and was *c.* 2.5m wide. Due to the level of water in the trench it was not possible to fully excavate this feature. Both ditches were filled with greyish brown silt clays. Several sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill of Ditch [304].

Trench 4

Two ditches contexts [404] and [407] were exposed in this trench. Ditch [404] was *c.* 1.1m wide and 0.38m deep. The fill of [404] (403) comprised light greyish brown silty clay with very occasional small stones. Ditch [407] was orientated northeast to southwest and was 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. The fill comprised yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones. No finds were recovered from either of these features.

Trench 5

The only feature identified in this trench was a small east to west orientated gully [504]. It was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The fill comprised light greyish brown silty clay with very occasional small stones. No finds or other dating material was recovered from the fill.

Trench 6

Two small gullies [604] and [606] were exposed in this trench. Both of these gullies were c. 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Gully [604] was orientated roughly east to west and the fill (603) comprised mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the fill of Gully [604]. Gully [606] was orientated southwest to northeast and its fill (605) comprised dark greyish black silty clay. Finds from this fill included modern bottle glass and porcelain.

Trench 8

This trench was located at the lowest point of the route on the eastern side of the railway. A layer of fine red colluvium (802) increasing in depth from north to south with a maximum depth of c.1.0m was revealed in this trench. This layer has been interpreted as colluvial wash possibly in the base of a runoff channel. No finds were recovered from this deposit but similar deposits in the area have produced prehistoric flints.

Trench 9

This trench was located at the lowest point of the route on the western side of the railway. The colluvium seen in Trench 8 was not present in this trench. The only feature identified (904) was an irregular shaped hole interpreted as a treethrow.

Trench 10

A single southwest to northeast gully [1003] was exposed in this trench. The gully was c. 0.75m wide with a depth of 0.25m. No finds were recovered from the light greyish brown clayey sand fill (1002), but it seems likely that it was a modern feature.

Trench 11

A single southwest to northeast orientated gully [1103] was exposed in this trench. The gully was 0.50m wide with a depth of 0.10m. No finds were recovered from the light orange brown clayey sand fill context (1104) but again it seems likely that this was a modern feature.

Trench 16 and 17

These trenches orientated east to west at the northern end of the pipeline route on the western side of the railway. Within both of these trenches varying degrees of colluvium was exposed ranging in depth from c.0.1-0.5m. No flints or other artefacts were recovered from the colluvium

Trenches 7, 9 and 12-15

These trenches were devoid of archaeology.

Other than the described features the only other disturbances noted in the trenches were modern sectional clay drains, and existing service trenches, on the western side of the railway.

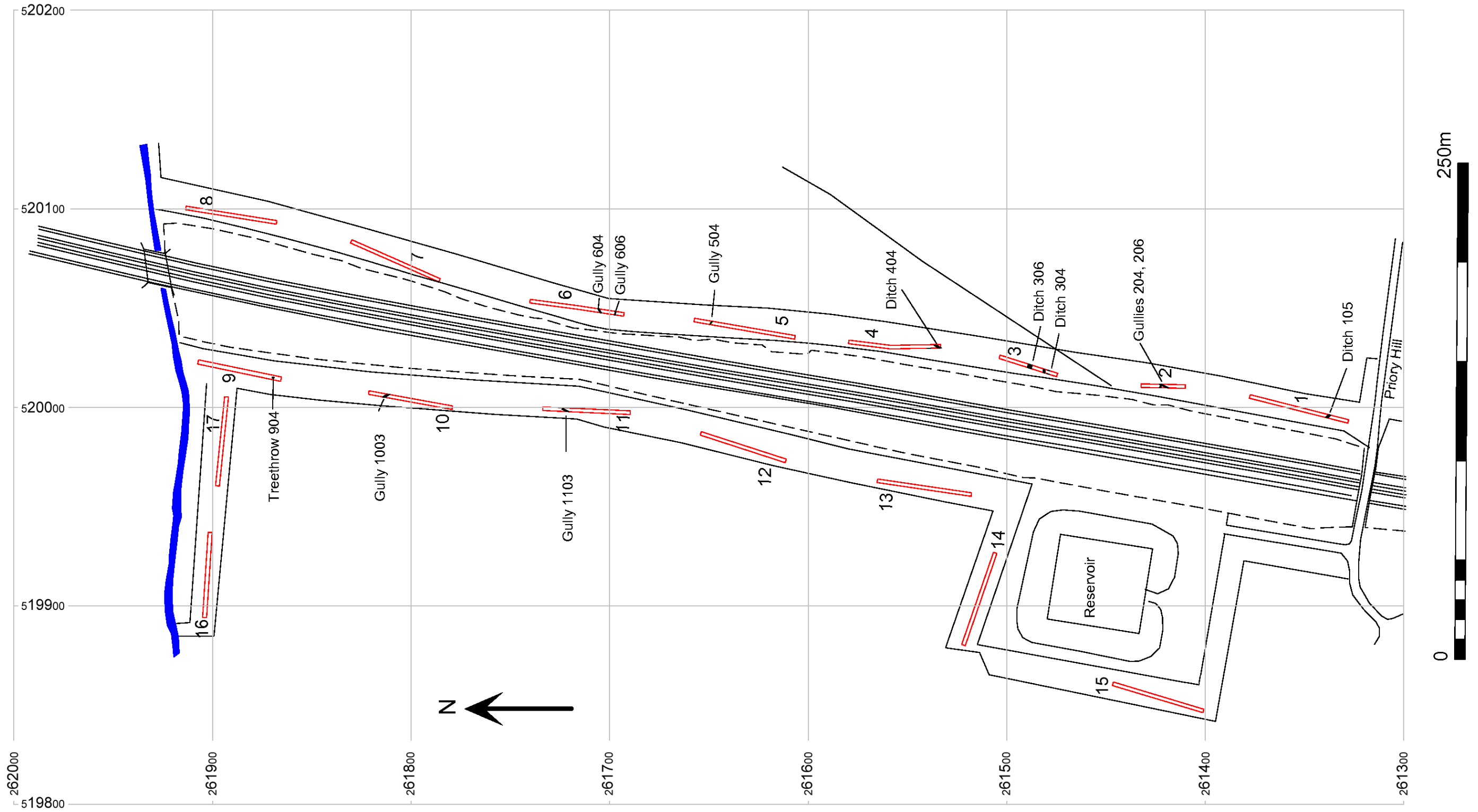


Figure 9: Trench location plan (Scale 1:2000)

4.3 The Excavation (Figs 11, 12, 13)

The excavation area on the eastern side of the railway extended northwards from Priory Hill Road for c.300m to the southern end of evaluation Trench 5. Using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket an c.8-10m wide strip of the easement was cleaned of the remaining topsoil and sufficient of the subsoil to enable all the surviving archaeological features to be identified. The remaining 4-5m of the easement was used to store the spoil from the stripping. As only a limited number of dated features were revealed, they are described from south to north rather than chronologically.

Prior to excavating a pre-excavation plan was plotted using data gathered with an EDM. At least 10% (c.1.0m) of each identified feature was then hand excavated. Fills which were considered to have potential to reveal environmental evidence were bulk sampled and examined by Angela Monkton of Leicester University Archaeological Services (Appendix 4).

Ditches 1833, 1836 & 1847

Bronze Age (Plate 1)

A second segment was excavated across Ditch [105] excavated during the evaluation in Trench 1 at the southern end of the pipeline route. Though recorded as a single cut during the evaluation it was clear from this additional segment that the ditch had been re-cut at least twice during its life, each subsequent cut removing the northern side of its predecessor.

The original cut [1847] was c.0.7m deep. The fill (1834) comprised pale yellowish brown silty clay with a few small stones. The secondary cut [1836] had a steep southern side leading to a narrow rounded base and was c. 0.95m deep. The fills of [1836] and [1847] were very similar in composition and it was only possible to identify the two cuts by observing their profiles in section. The final cut [1833] had gently sloping sides which merged imperceptibly with the rounded base. Two fills were recorded. The primary fill (1832) comprised yellowish brown silty clay, containing a few small stones. The upper fill (1831) comprised dark grey silty clay also containing a few small stones. Further Bronze Age pottery was recovered from this fill.

Other than modern field drains no additional features were identified between Trench 1 and the two small ditches recorded in Trench 2.

Ditch 1822

Undated (Plate 2)

Whilst a small segment of this northeast to southwest Ditch [204] had been investigated during the evaluation, it had not been possible to excavate a full section due to the level of the water and general condition of the site. A new segment was excavated to the northeast of the evaluation trench context [1822]. The fully excavated ditch was 1.3m wide with a maximum depth of 0.6m. Two fills were recorded. The primary fill (1821) comprised yellowish brown silty clay with 5% small

rounded stones. The upper fill (1820) was similar in colour to (1821) but had less silt content and few stones. Cut into the north-western side of the ditch, to a depth of 0.3m there was a sectional field drain. No finds or other dating material were recovered from Ditch [1822].

Ditch 1817

Roman? (Plate 3)

This segment of a southeast to northwest orientated ditch was excavated to the northwest of evaluation segment [304]. The ditch was 1.5m wide with a depth of 0.5m. The sides were angled at *c.*45° to the flat base. The single fill (1816) comprised greyish brown silt clay with a few small stones. Though only a single fragment of Samian pottery was recovered from the fill, a tentative Roman date can be assigned to this ditch.

Ditch 1850

Undated (Plate 4)

This ditch was orientated northeast to southwest. During the evaluation a segment [306] was started but not fully excavated due to the conditions. Two segments were cut during the excavation ([1814/1815] and [1830]), though a secondary cut was shown on the [1814/1815] segment it seems likely that this was in fact just a slight variation of colour and texture within the fill. Two fills were recorded in segment [1830]. The primary fill (1829) comprised pale yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones, whilst the secondary fill comprised darker reddish brown silty clay again containing a few small stones. In segment [1815/1814] only the darker secondary fill was noted.

Ditch 1819

Undated (Plate 5)

This ditch was orientated southeast to northwest and was 0.8m wide by 0.3m deep. The ditch was only visible for about half the width of the stripped area beyond which it seems to have been lost due to modern ploughing. The single fill (1818) comprised greyish brown silty clay with very few inclusions. No finds or other dating material was recovered from this feature.

Ditch 1844

Roman (Plate 6)

The earliest of several inter-cutting features, Ditch [1844] was located on the southern side of this group and was orientated east to west. Only the southern side survived the northern side having been truncated by Ditch [1841] and Pond/ Well [1827]. The side was angled at *c.*45° to a possible flat base. Two fill were recorded, the primary fill (1843) comprised pale yellowish brown silty clay, whilst the upper fill (1842) comprised slightly darker yellowish brown silty clay.

Ditch 1849

Roman (Plate 8)

This ditch was orientated northeast to southwest and was typically 1.0m wide with a depth of *c.*0.6m. Four segments were excavated across the ditch (404), (1805), (1810) and (1848). Each segment displayed a similar soil profile, namely a single fill of light greyish brown silty clay with very occasional small stones. Though no finds or other

dating material were recovered from this ditch an environmental sample (Sample 3) was taken due to the ditches position in the stratigraphic sequence, pre-dating a Roman ditch [1841].

Ditch 1841

Roman (Plate 6)

This east to west orientated ditch truncated Ditches [1849] and [1841], of which it may be a significant re-cut. It was 3.1m wide with a maximum depth of 1.2m from the base of the overlying subsoil. Three fills were recorded. The basal fill (1840) comprised sticky grey clay with no inclusions. A flagon from this fill has been dated to the first half of the second century. The secondary fill (1846) comprised sticky greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small stones, and abundant Iron (Fe) and Manganese (Mn) staining. The final filling (1845) comprised friable brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small stones like fill (1846) below (1845) contained abundant Fe and Mn staining.

Pond/Well 1827

Roman (Plate 7)

Two sections were excavated across this large sub-circular feature. The initial section on the eastern side of the easement provided the most complete profile. At the surface the feature was c.5.0m across and had a depth of 1.5m. Four fills were recorded contexts (1823-1826). The initial filling (1826) was a 0.15m thick band of mid greyish yellow silty clay on the northern side of the cut probably a natural slumping layer. Above this there was a 0.6m thick fill (1825) of dark greyish brown silty clay. Above this there was a 0.1m band of mid orange brown silty clay (1824). Both these secondary fills tipped from south to north at about 40°, and possibly represent a deliberate backfilling. The final fill (1823) comprised 0.75m of mid greyish brown silty clay. A few sherds of pottery dated no later than the middle of the AD 2nd century were recovered from the fills of [1827].

Ditch 1809

Roman (Plate 9)

This ditch was orientated northeast to southwest, Segment [407] was excavated during the evaluation. Segment [1809] was excavated 3m to the northeast of [407]. The ditch was 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep. The fill comprised yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small stones. Two sherds of pottery recovered from the fill have been dated to the later first or early second century

Ditch 1803 (Modern) (not illustrated)

This ditch was orientated southeast to northwest and was 0.9m wide and 0.35m deep. At the base of the cut a machine made sectional clay field drain was exposed, These drains were first made in the 1840's (Robinson 1986) and it can therefore be concluded that the ditch is a modern feature. The fill comprised yellowish brown silty clay.

Observation and Recording

Whilst the pipeline was being installed on the western side of the railway a watching brief was undertaken to monitor the cutting of the pipe trench. No additional features other than modern field drains were observed.

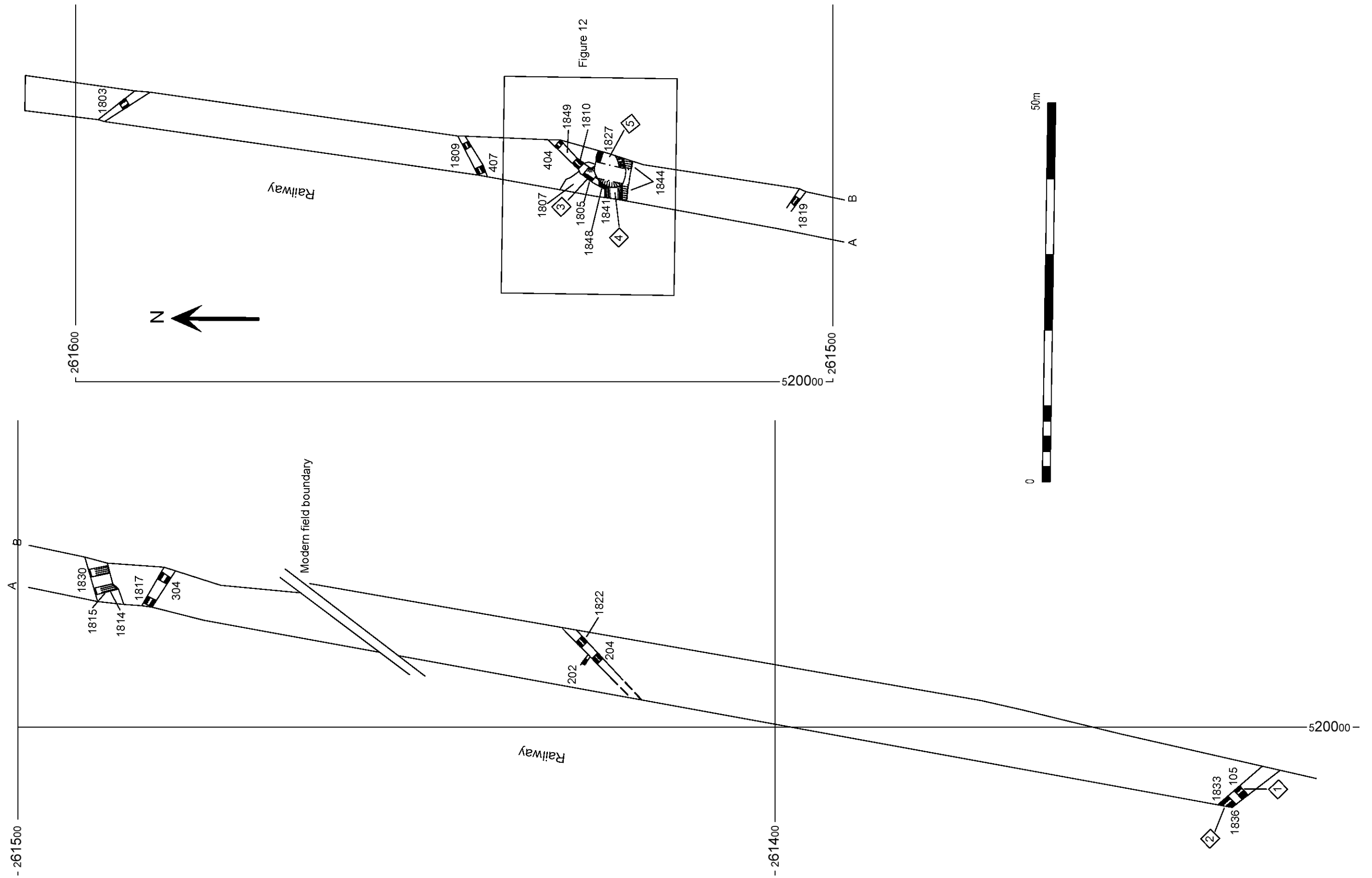


Figure 12

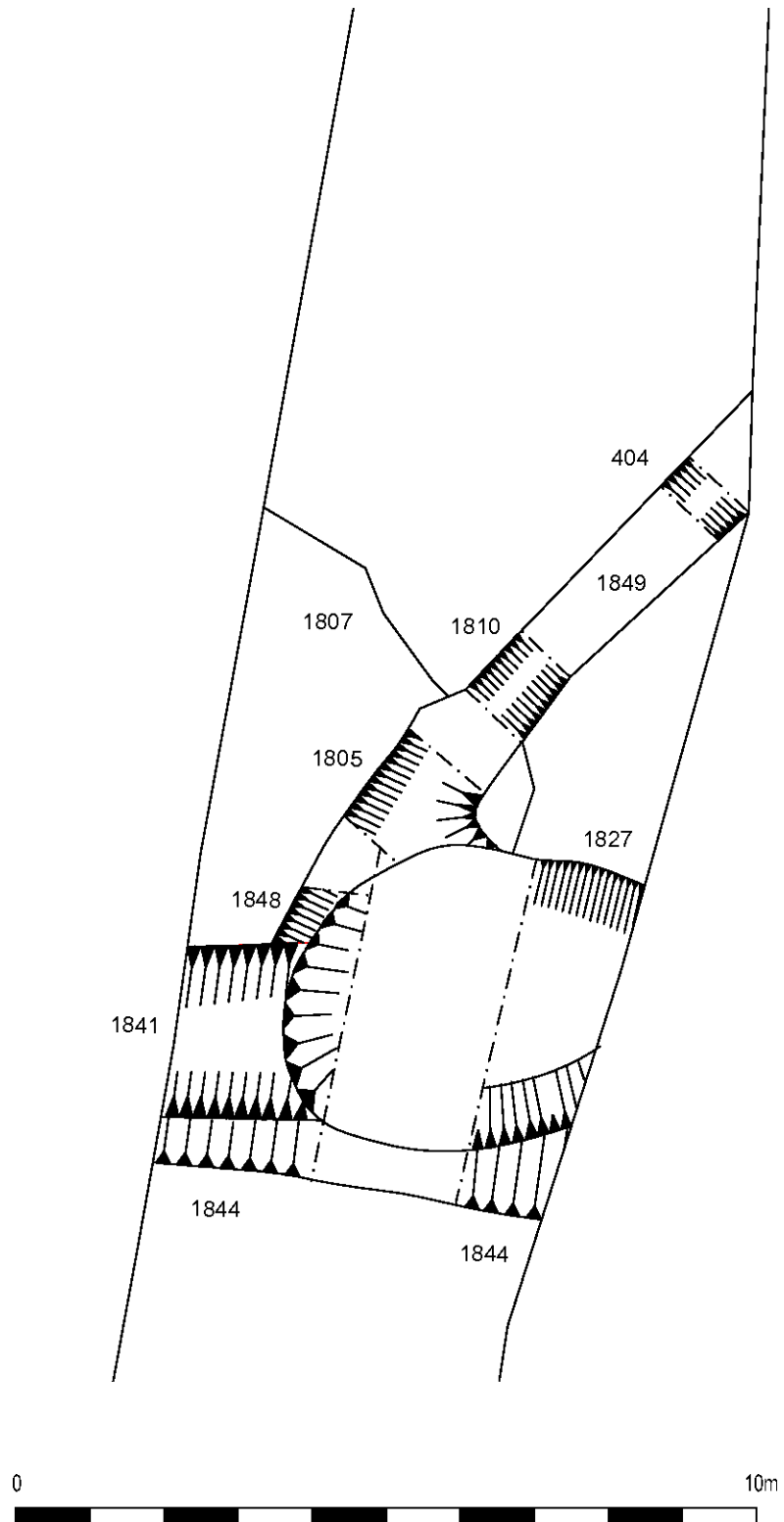


Figure 11: Plan of Ditches 1841, 1844, 1849 and Pond/ Well 1827 (Scale 1:100)

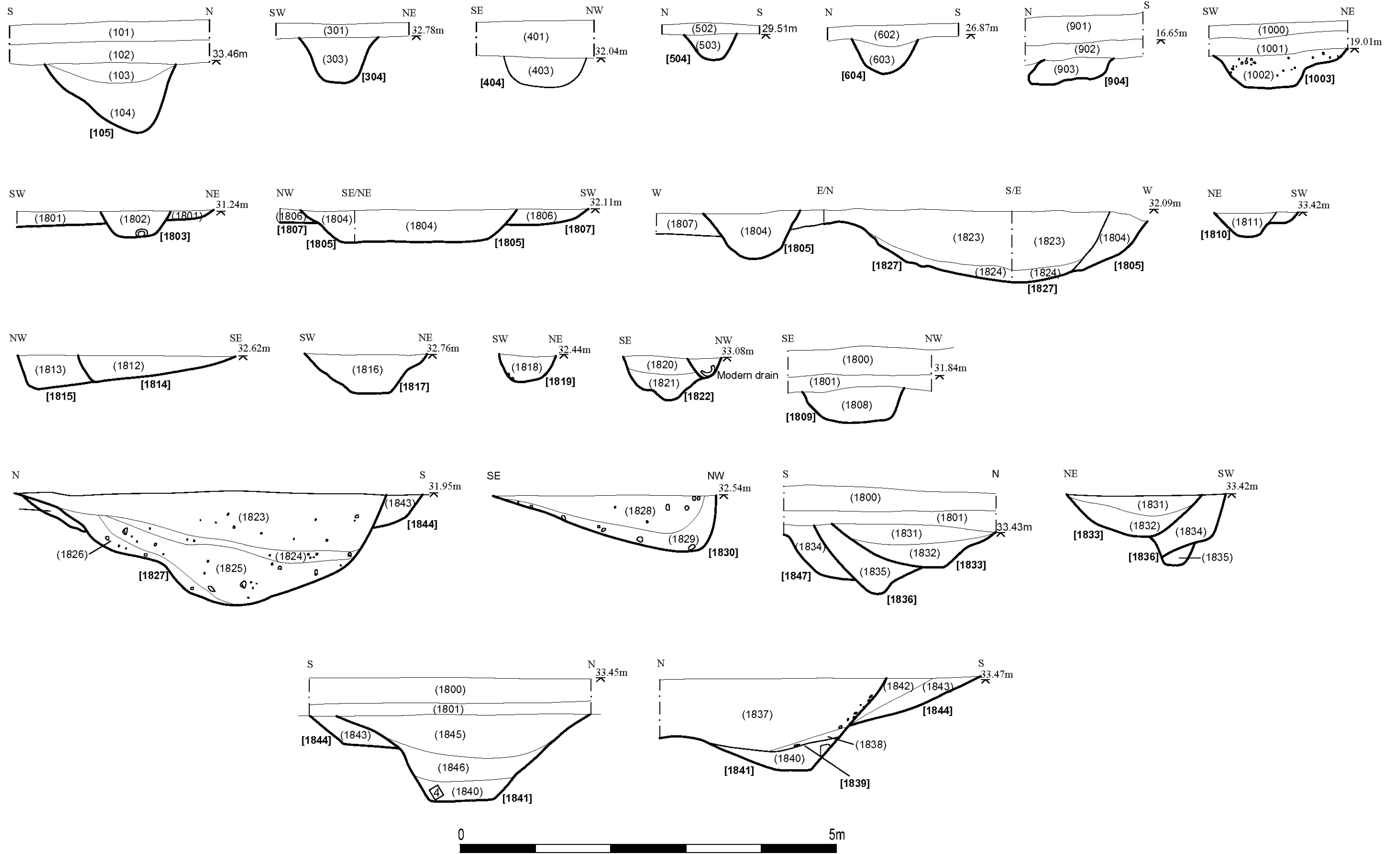


Figure 12: Section drawings (scale 1:50)

4.4 The Pottery by *Elizabeth Johnson & Patrick Marsden*

4.4.1 Romano-British Pottery

Assemblage Size and Condition

A stratified assemblage of 105 sherds of Roman period pottery weighing 750g was retrieved from the excavations. The level of preservation is variable, with some sizeable sherds and some very small. Almost all the surfaces and broken edges show considerable signs of abrasion with worn surfaces and smoothed edges. A single vessel accounts for 79 sherds (449g) and is responsible for the overall low average sherd weight of 7.4g. Discounting this vessel, the average sherd weight rises to 11.6g.

Methodology

The material was classified using the Leicestershire Fabric Series (Pollard 1994) and quantified by sherd count and weight as shown in the catalogue below. Vessel forms were also assigned where diagnostic sherds allowed, though many sherds were undiagnostic body sherds (Appendix 3).

Ditch 304 (Context 303)

Nine sherds (79g) were recovered from (303) comprising probably local coarse-wares and a South Gaulish samian ware plate or dish (form 18 or 18/31). The oxidised, shelly, grog-tempered and sandy ware vessels date to the later first and early second centuries, as does the samian ware. The grey ware plain rimmed bowl could be slightly later, but is unlikely to date beyond the middle of the second century. Grog-tempered and sandy wares such as those present here represent the transition from late Iron Age traditions to fully “Roman” styles of pottery during the later first century (Pollard 1994: 74-75).

Ditch 1809 (Context 1808)

Two sherds (20g) consisting of a sandy ware jar with a groove round the shoulder and a sandy oxidised ware were recovered from (1808). These also date to the later first or early second century as (303) above.

Ditch 1817 (Context 1816)

A very small fragment of samian ware was the only pottery found in (1816) dating to the later first or early second century.

Ditch 1822 (Contexts 1818)

Seven sherds (74g) comprising shelly, grog-tempered and sandy wares were recovered from (1818). This includes a sandy ware bead rimmed jar dating to the late first century. Again, the overall dating lies within the later first or early second century.

Well/ Pond 1827 (Contexts 1823, 1825)

Six sherds (108g) were recovered from the fill of well or pond (1827). The grey ware necked jar and shelly ware date from the late first to the second century. The white ware necked jar has grooves round the shoulder and a sooted rim; this vessel also most likely dates from the late first or second century. The samian ware Drag. 18/31 dish dates no later than the middle of the second century (Webster 1996: 35). One fragment of ceramic building material was also recovered from (1823).

Ditch 1841 (Context 1840)

The material from (1840) comprises two vessels; a shelly ware jar or bowl and a white ware ring-necked flagon. The flagon accounts for 79 sherds (449g) of the 80 sherds (468g) present and dates to the first half of the second century.

Summary

The material in the assemblage suggests evidence for activity during the late first and early to mid-second centuries, with no material suggesting a date after the middle of the second century. Although the assemblage is small, the fabrics and forms present suggest a domestic assemblage fairly typical of the early Roman period.

4.4.2 *The prehistoric pottery*

Thirty-six sherds (311g) of Prehistoric pottery were found in two contexts (103) and (1831), with a further 15 sherds (53g) recovered from an environmental sample taken from (103). The material was quantified by count and weight and the fabrics described using the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group guidelines (PCRG 1997) Appendix 3).

Most of the material comprises body sherds with no evidence for decoration or vessel forms to assist with identification. Although in many respects the calcined flint-gritted fabric is comparable to Neolithic Peterborough ware, in the absence of form or decoration to confirm this, the material could be Bronze Age. A possible parallel may be the calcined flint-gritted material with grog and sand from excavations at Great Dunmow in north Essex, dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Bedwin 1988: 7). More recently, calcined flint-tempered pottery from excavations at the Wardy Hill ringwork near Ely was also dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, largely on the basis of a lack of decoration which would suggest an earlier date (Hill 2003: 161). The jar in (103) has an inturned rim with flattened lip perhaps from an ovoid or ellipsoid vessel, suggesting a Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date. The small jar or beaker in (103) is a much finer fabric with few visible inclusions and a slightly everted rim.

Visual comparison with the Cambridge regional fabric series would be useful to determine and confirm identifications. At present this material is not very well understood and there is little in the way of published references, however work is currently being undertaken in the St Neots area to address this issue (Aileen Connor *pers. comm.*).

4.5 The Animal Bones by *Jennifer Browning*

A very small collection of animal bones was retrieved during the work, consisting of 21 specimens. On the whole, the material was very fragmented and the degree of surface abrasion suggests that soil conditions did not favour preservation. The bones from context (1840), a Roman ditch fill, are noticeably better preserved than the remainder of the assemblage.

All of the bones from the contexts associated with the Bronze Age pottery (contexts 103 and 1832) belonged to cattle or were cattle- size. A rib had been chopped. Cattle, horse, red deer and sheep/goat were identified amongst the Roman assemblage, which together with a small number of butchery marks indicate that the material is domestic in nature. A sheep/goat mandible, containing dp4 and m1, probably derives from an animal aged between 6 and 12 months (Hambleton 1999, 64). A horse mandible, displaying worn teeth is likely to derive from a fairly elderly individual. There is no other ageing evidence (for example unfused bones) present in the assemblage.

4.6 The Environmental Evidence by Angela Monkton

Methods

Five samples were examined after processing.

Samples of 30 litres in size were processed by wet-sieving as bulk samples in a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve by ASC Ltd and the residues were air-dried and submitted for examination. The flotation fractions were examined with a x10 to x30 stereo microscope for plant and other remains. The plant remains were identified by comparison with modern reference material and listed below. The plant names follow Stace (1991) and were mostly uncharred seeds. No charred plant remains were found with the exception of small fragments of charcoal. Snails were also found and identified with reference to Macan and Douglas Cooper (1969), and Kerney and Cameron (1979).

Results

A few species of water-plants with some waterside plants were found (table 1) although land plants were poorly represented suggesting that only the lowest deposits had any waterlogged preservation. Of the plants found duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) can only set seed in permanent water, and water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum* sp.) lives in slow flowing water. Celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) lives in marshy ground or shallow water and probably grew in the ditches, these seeds were very numerous and are thought to indicate animal run-off as found in pasture land. A few seeds of waterside plants show the vegetation of the ditch sides to have included bur-marigold (*Bidens* sp.) amongst other plants of wet ground. The seeds found were probably preserved by waterlogging of the deposit and may be the more robust seeds which survived if the deposits were not permanently waterlogged. The seeds of duckweed have a silica skeleton and often survive in ditch deposits with snails where other organic remains are absent.

The snails included occasional shells of the water-snail *Armiger crista* and some *Lymnaea* sp. possibly the dwarf pond snail both indicating standing water. The most numerous shells were of *Anisus leucostoma* which is a snail slum habitats of water prone to drying and is very common in prehistoric ditches. Other snails included *Vallonia* sp. which is a snail of open ground, and *Pupilla muscorum* which is a snail of disturbed ground, hence an open landscape is suggested where these snails are found.

Bronze Age ditch 105 (context 103)

The sample contained single numbers of seeds of duckweed and celery-leaved buttercup as water plants, and spike-rush and bur-marigold as ditch-side plants. A single shell of a water snail with more shells of slum species were found. A ditch with some standing water and marsh areas at the side is suggested. A few small fragments of charcoal are evidence of activity nearby.

Ditch 1836 (context 1835)

This sample contained the least remains although a couple of duckweed seeds were present with a small number of snails of a wet habitat.

Ditch 1805 (context 1804)

Waterlogged seeds were numerous in this sample which were dominated by the water plant celery-leaved buttercup with several other species of standing water including duckweed and water-milfoil. Several plants of marshy ground were present as ditch-side plants. This ditch may have contained standing water and possibly drainage from standing water because yellow water-lily seeds were present which grow in open water. A few water snails, with numerous slum habitat snails showed the presence of water and marshy ground with snails of disturbed and open ground also present (table 1). This deposit has good potential for pollen analysis but the lack of land-plant material would be a problem for radiocarbon dating because water plants should not be used for dating because they take up dissolved carbonates which can be from ancient sources.

Roman ditch 1841 (context 1840)

The only seeds present were of duckweed but numerous snail shells were present dominated by the slum species *Anisus leucostoma* with a few water snails indicating standing water with marshy conditions at the ditch sides. Open country snails and disturbed ground snails were also present. Some evidence of damp ground vegetation were indicated by a few other snail species (table 1).

Roman pit or pond 1827 (context 1825)

There was very little waterlogged material in this sample, only a few seeds were recovered but similar conditions to the previous sample were suggested within the feature, with some standing water at the base in marshy surroundings.

Discussion

The samples all contained seeds of duckweed which only sets seed in standing water indicating that the ditches all contained standing water when they were open or carried drainage from standing water. Uncharred seeds were present in some of the samples indicating that the deposits had been waterlogged and there was some survival of organic remains particularly in ditch 1850 where the deposit contained finely divided organic material and numerous seeds. The samples had been processed and dried so possibly more delicate material had been lost but the seeds were sufficient to indicate the local conditions. Snails were also present in the samples which were mainly snails of slum conditions, i.e. water prone to dying, which may occurred at the ditch sides. Other snails indicated that the ditches were in an open landscape. There is insufficient evidence to show much change over time as preservation may be responsible for the small differences, however, the later ditches have indications of the open disturbed ground in the surroundings.

Waterlogged deposits can contain preserved pollen and insect remains as well as plant macrofossils as found here. Pollen can provide evidence about the regional and surrounding vegetation, as well as the vegetation on the site. Plant macrofossils are likely to represent the vegetation on the site and so can show the water conditions by the type of water plants present, as well as the other nearby vegetation. Evidence of cultivated plants may be found which may be of interest in the study of the site. Insect remains have good potential to show the local land use from, for example, the presence

of insects which may indicate pasture or woodland; they also have the potential to reveal the water conditions from water beetles and caddisflies which may be characteristic of still or flowing water. Molluscs are also good environmental indicators as well as providing evidence of water conditions. Some survival of plant remains was found here which indicates other remains such as pollen and insect remains may also survive in such deposits so if further investigation of the site occurs it is recommended that suitable deposits are sampled for a range of remains. Such waterlogged deposits in ditches have been used recently to interpret land-use from pollen studies coupled with radiocarbon dating of the deposits (Rackham pers. comm.), this is particularly applicable to fenland sites and may be possible in the future.

Conclusions

Five features of Bronze Age to Roman date were sampled and all found to contain some waterlogged seeds and snail shells. The local conditions indicated were of ditches containing permanent water with the ditch sides being marshy and prone to drying with indications of marsh vegetation found in one of the ditches, similar conditions were indicated from sparse remains in a Roman pit or pond. The later ditches had indications of the open disturbed land in the surroundings. Only natural wetland vegetation was indicated.

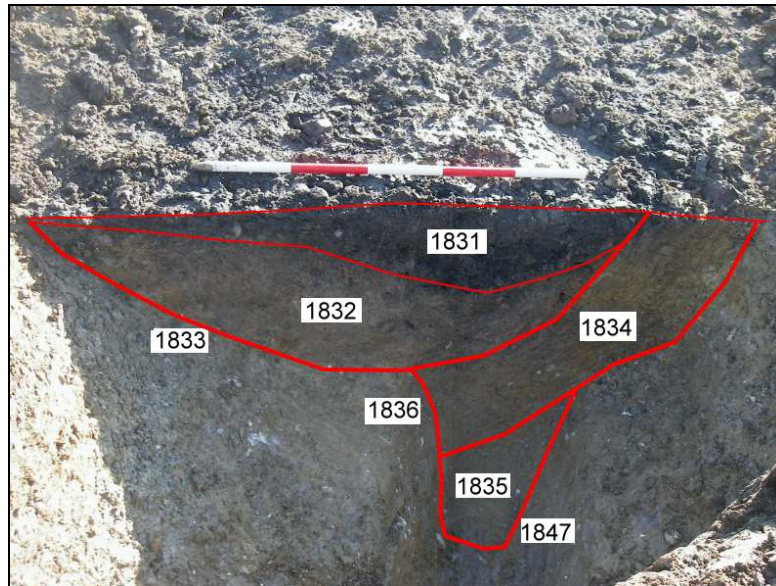


Plate 1: Ditches 1833 & 1836

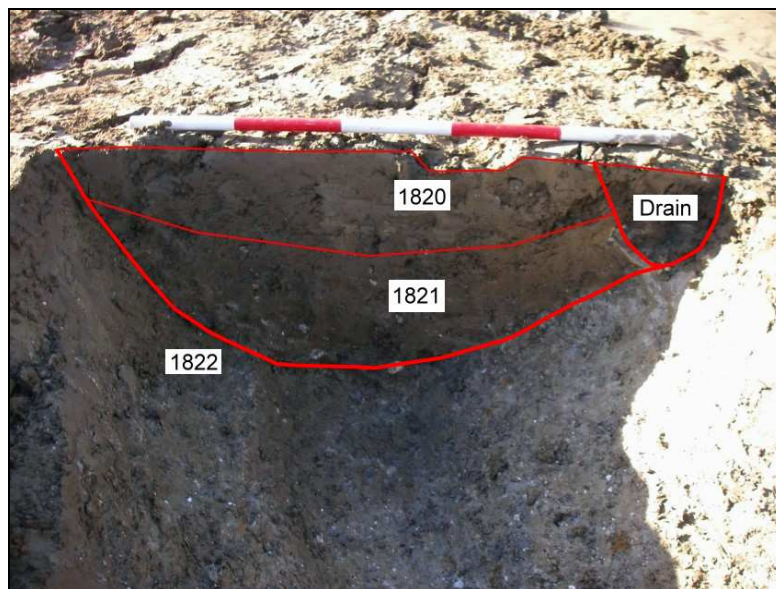


Plate 2: Ditch 1822

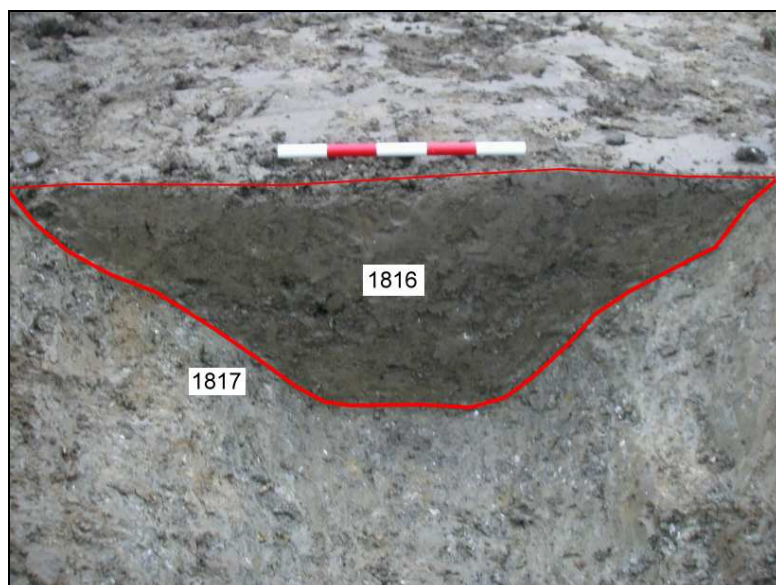


Plate3: Ditch 1817

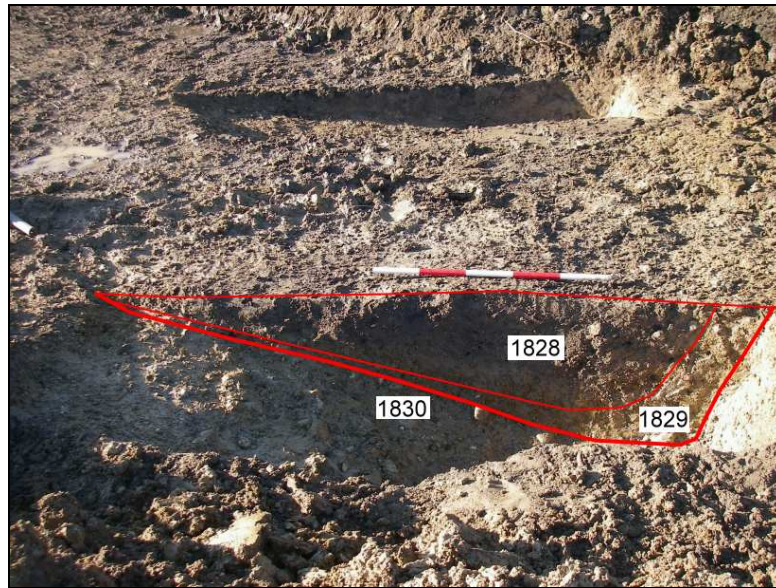


Plate 4: Ditch 1850, segment 1830

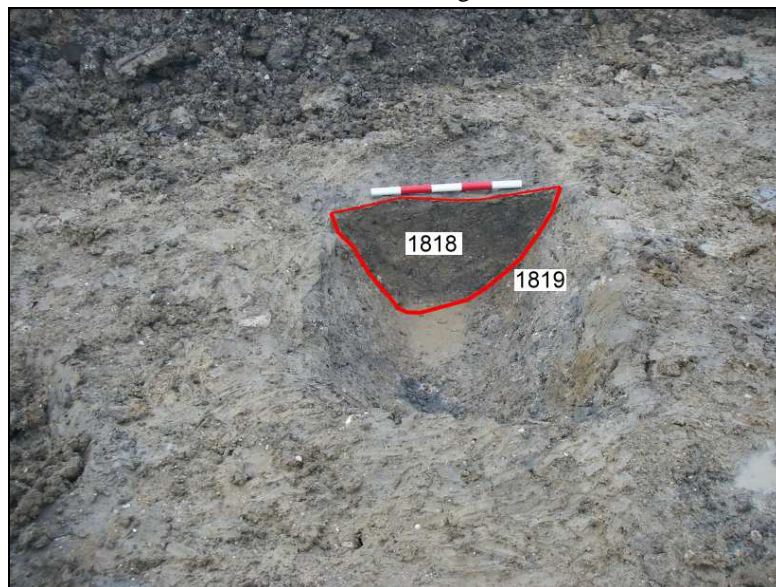


Plate 5: Ditch 1819

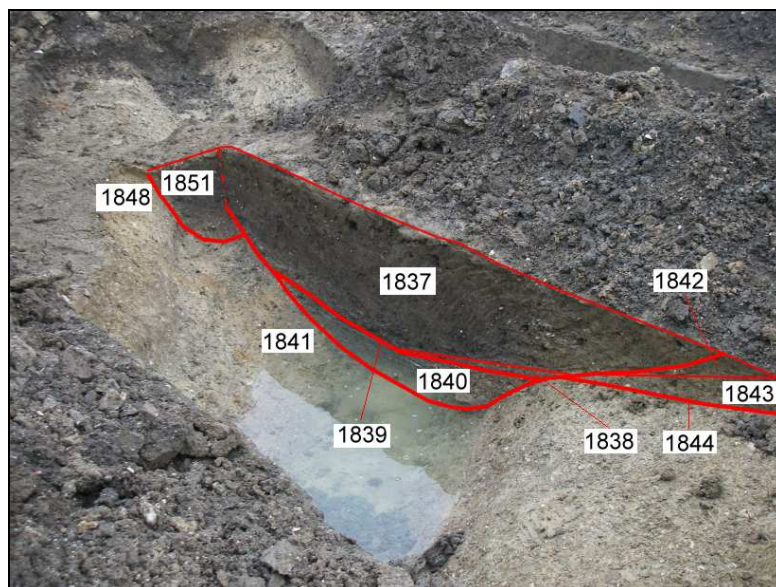


Plate 6: Ditches 1841 & 1844

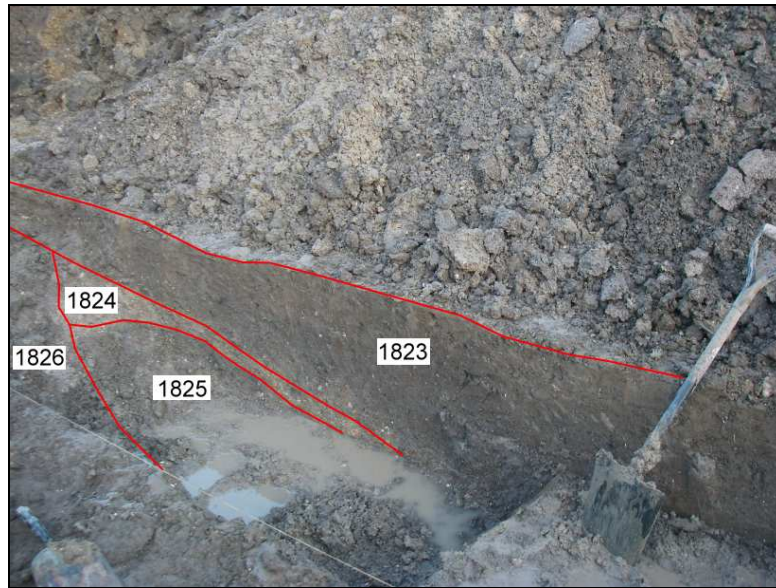


Plate 7: Pond/Well 1827 under excavation

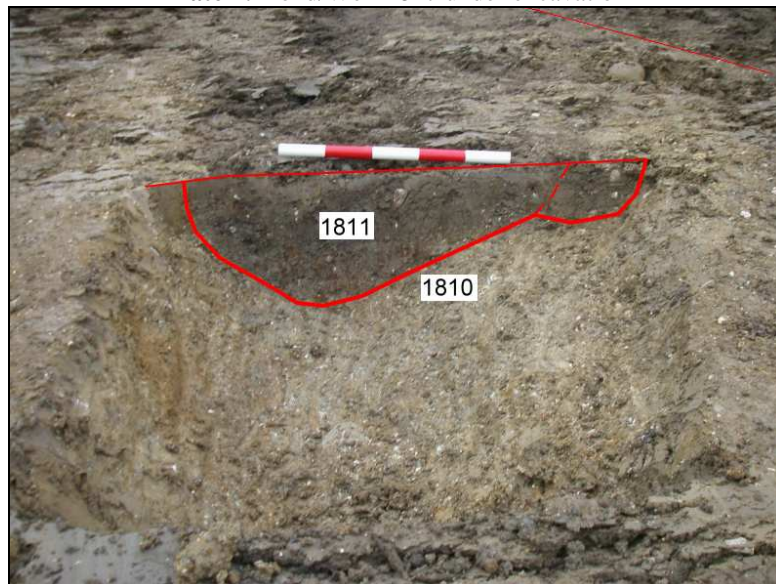


Plate 8: Ditch 1849, segment 1810

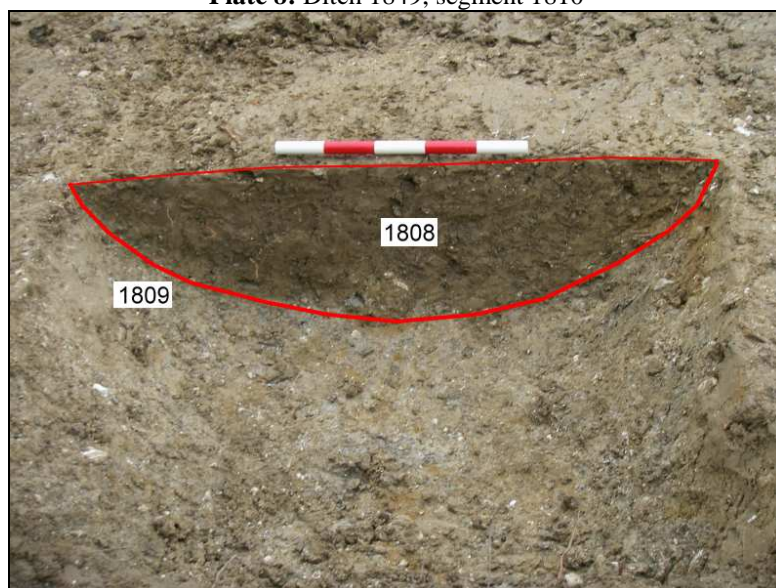


Plate 9: Ditch 1809

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The archaeological work undertaken during the construction of the Loves Farm water main has enabled a significant area to the north of the excavated settlement at Loves Farm to be evaluated. One of the key questions which required answering was, did habitation associated with the Loves Farm site to the south continue to the north of Priory Hill? As a result of the current investigation it is possible to confirm that the full extent of the settlement was established during the earlier work on the Loves Farm development as no evidence for settlement was discovered during the work on the pipeline.
- 5.2 The results of the evaluation and observation of the topsoil strip along the length of the easement clearly demonstrated that the land on the western side of the railway has little or no archaeological potential, except at the extreme northern end of the route in the valley bottom where a deposit of colluvium was revealed. This colluvium was present in varying degrees on both sides of the railway. Similar colluvial deposits in the area have produced prehistoric flints, though none were found during the current programme of works.
- 5.3 None of the ditch fills showed any sign of having been modified by process other than exposure to the elements and agriculture. Several of the features had pale initial deposits in their bases and along the sides. These deposits probably represent natural slippage from the sides, possibly indicating that the ditches had remained open for an extended period of time.
- 5.4 The five environmental samples analyzed contained no seeds from cereals and all the seeds present in the samples were from open disturbed country and marsh plants. These results further indicate that the land has been wet or at least damp since at least the Bronze Age until relatively modern times when more effective drainage solutions have become available. The presence of Iron and Manganese deposits also indicates wet or waterlogged soils.
- 5.5 Though the function of the ditch at the south eastern end of the route could not be ascertained from the limited scope of the current project, the presence of an isolated assemblage of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery is likely to indicate the presence of activity from this period in the immediate vicinity. However no other features from this period were identified and only further work to the east of the pipeline route will determine if further features from the early Bronze Age are present. Features which may have survived to the west will have been lost when the railway cutting was excavated in the mid 19th century.
- 5.6 Other than the prehistoric ditch described above the only other significant features were the ditches and large well or pond, some of which have been dated to the early Roman period by examination of the pottery recovered from the fills. The latest pottery forms recovered were made in the early to mid AD 2nd century. With the absence of any dwellings or industrial residues it must be assumed these features formed part of an agricultural landscape. The exact date when the ditches were filled

could be some time after the pottery was produced as much of it was highly abraded, indicating that it had been lying around for some time before being buried in the ditch.

- 5.7 Though animal bones were very poorly represented in the finds assemblage it is highly likely that the ditches and well/ pond were features in a stock rearing area, possibly concentrating on cattle in the Bronze Age, but becoming more diverse during the late Iron Age and early Roman period. From the limited evidence available it seems likely that the area was abandoned during the mid to later AD 2nd century. Whilst this abandonment of the fields may have been due to an increasing water problem it is also possible that other factors contributed, which were not apparent during the current project. However the surrounding area was not abandoned at this time, and the settlement at Loves Farm to the south continued in to at least the AD 4th century
- 5.8 Though undated, the small ditches recorded in evaluation trenches 2, 5 and 6 on the eastern side of the railway and 9 and 10 on the western side are likely to be post medieval or even modern drainage channels.
- 5.9 While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features are present in the immediate vicinity of the site. It is also unlikely that the stripping of the pipelines easement will have caused a significant impact on the limited archaeological remains observed. However where the actual 0.6m insertion trench was cut all archaeological remains would have been lost had they not been excavated prior to the insertion of the pipeline.
- 5.10 The observation and recording on the pipeline trench to the west of the railway confirmed that no significant archaeology had been missed during the evaluation in this area.

5.11 Confidence Rating

The initial trenching was undertaken under difficult circumstances due to the weather and working around the contractors. However, despite these factors it was still possible to identify archaeology and recover artefacts for dating.

The excavation was conducted under much more favourable conditions, and overall the results and conclusions reached during the project can be given a high confidence rating despite the less than ideal conditions endured during the evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by BSP acting on behalf of Anglian Water Services Ltd. The writer is grateful to Steve Cook the BSP consulting engineer for his assistance during the archaeological work, and his team of onsite contractors who assisted as required by supplying additional plant and working around us during the evaluation. The project was monitored by Andy Thomas, Kasia Gdaniec and Elisa Gore of CAPCA on behalf of AWS.

The project was managed for ASC by David Fell BA MA MIFA and Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA. The fieldwork was carried out by Nigel Wilson HND AIFA, with assistance from Chris Swain and Zoe Clarke. The report was prepared by Nigel Wilson and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

The environmental samples were processed by Chris Swain and the specialist reports were prepared by the following staff from the University of Leicester Archaeological Services: The pottery report was prepared by Elizabeth Johnson with assistance from Patrick Marsden who examined the Prehistoric pottery. Aileen Connor also provided useful comments on the Prehistoric pottery of the St Neots area. The environmental report was prepared by Angela Monkton, and the animal bones were examined by Jennifer Browning.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Sample records
9. Site record drawings
10. List of photographs
11. B/W prints & negatives
12. Original specialist reports and supporting information
13. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Store Number CHER ECB2821

8. References

Standards & Specifications


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
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Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	50.10	Width	1.80	Depth	0.55
	Levels					
	Trench top south		34.51m OD			
	Trench base south		34.30m OD			
	Trench base north		34.17m OD			
	Trench top north		34.32m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 19992 61328	N	TL 20005 61377		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
101	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	250	0-250	
102	Layer	Subsoil, mid/ light yellowish brown clay	>1800	300	250-550	
103	Fill	Fill of Ditch 105, Dark greyish brown silty clay	1700	250	550-800	
104	Fill	Fill of Ditch 105, Greyish orange silty clay	1700	700	800-1500	
105	Cut	Ditch Cut	1700	950	550-1500	


Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	22.20	Width	1.80	Depth	0.50
	Levels					
	Trench top south		34.27m OD			
	Trench base south		34.05m OD			
	Trench base north		33.92m OD			
	Trench top north		34.04m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 20010 61410	N	TL 20010 61432		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
201	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	300	0-300	
202	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	200	300-500	
203	Fill	Fill of Ditch 204, Mid yellowish brown silty clay	500	200	250-450	
204	Cut	Ditch cut	500	200	250-450	


205	Fill	Fill of Ditch 296, Yellowish brown silty clay	1300	-	300-
206	Cut	Ditch Cut (not fully excavated)	1300	-	300-

Trench 3											
						Max Dimensions (m)					
						Length	30.40	Width	1.80	Depth	0.70
						Levels					
						Trench base north			33.86m OD		
						Trench top north			33.61m OD		
						Trench base south			33.26m OD		
						Trench top south			33.48m OD		
						NGR Co-ordinates					
						S	TL 20016 61474		N	20025 61503	
						Orientation			South - North		
Reason for Trench			Evaluate pipeline easement								
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)						
301	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	300	0-300						
302	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	200	300-500						
303	Fill	Fill of Ditch 304, Greyish brown silty clay	1000	600	200-800						
304	Cut	Ditch cut	1000	600	200-800						
305	Fill	Fill of Ditch 306, Greyish brown silty clay	3000	-	300						
306	Cut	Ditch cut (not fully excavated)	3000	-	300						


Trench 4											
						Max Dimensions (m)					
						Length	46.40	Width	1.80	Depth	0.70
						Levels					
						Trench top south			32.90m OD		
						Trench base south			32.73m OD		
						Trench base north			32.20m OD		
						Trench top north			32.31m OD		
						NGR Co-ordinates					
						S	TL 20030 61533		N	TL 20033 61579	
						Orientation			South - North		
Reason for Trench			Evaluate pipeline easement								
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)						
401	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	500	0-500						
402	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	200	400-600						
403	Fill	Fill of Ditch 404, Light greyish brown silty clay	1100	400	500-900						


404	Cut	Ditch cut	1100	400	500-900
405	Fill	Fill of Ditch 406, Light greyish brown silty clay	800	400	500-900
406	Cut	Ditch cut	800	400	500-900


Trench 5						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	51.40	Width	1.80	Depth	0.60
	Levels					
	Trench top south		31.55m OD			
	Trench base south		31.29m OD			
	Trench base north		29.24m OD			
	Trench top north		29.34m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 20035 61606	N	TL 20044 61657		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
501	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	450	0-450	
502	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	150	300-450	
503	Fill	Fill of Ditch 504, Light greyish brown silty clay	700	350	450-800	
504	Cut	Ditch cut	700	350	450-800	


Trench 6						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	47.70	Width	1.80	Depth	0.70
	Levels					
	Trench top south		27.25m OD			
	Trench base south		27.19m OD			
	Trench base north		24.19m OD			
	Trench top north		24.26m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 20046 61693	N	TL 20053 61740		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
601	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	400	0-400	
602	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	200	400-600	


603	Fill	Fill of Ditch 604, Mid greyish brown silty clay	900	300	600-900
604	Cut	Ditch cut	900	300	600-900
605	Fill	Fill of Ditch 606, Dark greyish black silty clay	800	350	600-950
0606	Cut	Ditch Cutt	800	350	600-950


Trench 7						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	48.90	Width	1.80	Depth	0.65
	Levels					
	Trench top south		21.97m OD			
	Trench base south		21.73m OD			
	Trench base north		19.67m OD			
	Trench top north		19.46m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 20064 61786	N	TL 20083 61830		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
701	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	500	0-500	
702	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	150	500-650	


Trench 8						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	46.20	Width	1.80	Depth	0.80
	Levels					
	Trench top south		18.41m OD			
	Trench base south		18.20m OD			
	Trench base north		16.57m OD			
	Trench top north		17.30m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 20093 61868	N	TL 20100 61913		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
801	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	300	0-300	
802	Layer	Colluvium	>1800	600	200-800	
803	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	100	300-400	


Trench 9						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	42.70	Width	1.80	Depth	0.65
	Levels					
	Trench top south		17.23m OD			
	Trench base south		16.95m OD			
	Trench base north		15.81m OD			
	Trench top north		15.97m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 20014 61866	N	TL 20023 61907		
	Orientation			South - North		
Reason for Trench			Evaluate pipeline easement			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
901	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	400	0-400	
902	Layer	Mid orange/ brown silty clay	>1800	250	400-650	
903	Fill	Fill of Tree hole 0904, Orange brown silty clay	400	200	450 650	
904	Cut	Tree hole, irregular in shape	400	200	450-650	


Trench 10						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	42.80	Width	1.80	Depth	0.70
	Levels					
	Trench top south		21.19m OD			
	Trench base south		20.75m OD			
	Trench base north		18.61m OD			
	Trench top north		18.79m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 19999 61779	N	TL 20007 61821		
	Orientation			South - North		
Reason for Trench			Evaluate pipeline easement			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
1000	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	300	0-300	
1001	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	200	400-600	
1002	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1003, Light greyish brown clayey sand	1250	400	400-800	
1003	Cut	Ditch	1250	400	400-800	


Trench 11						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	44.00	Width	1.80	Depth	0.55
	Levels					
	Trench top south		26.75m OD			
	Trench base south		26.26m OD			
	Trench base north		23.51m OD			
	Trench top north		23.74m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 19997 61689	N	TL 19999 61733		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
1100	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	350	0-350	
1101	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	200	350-550	
1102	Fill	Fill of Gully 1103, Soft light brown orange slightly clayey sand	600	200	550-700	
1103	Cut	Gully	600	200	550-700	


Trench 12						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	45.00	Width	1.80	Depth	0.50
	Levels					
	Trench top south		30.58m OD			
	Trench base south		30.27m OD			
	Trench base north		28.78m OD			
	Trench top north		28.80m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 19973 61611	N	TL 19987 61654		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
1201	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	300	0-300	
1202	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	200	300-500	

Trench 13						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	47.90	Width	1.80	Depth	0.70
	Levels					
	Trench top south		32.29m OD			
	Trench base south		31.99m OD			
	Trench base north		31.60m OD			
	Trench top north		31.72m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 19956 61518	N	TL 19963 61565		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
1300	Layer	Topsoil		>1800	450	0-450
1301	Layer	Subsoil		>1800	250	450-700

Trench 14						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	49.10	Width	1.80	Depth	0.60
	Levels					
	Trench top northwest		29.47m OD			
	Trench base northwest		29.16m OD			
	Trench base southeast		29.61m OD			
	Trench top southeast		29.98m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	TL 19880 61522	SE	TL 19927 61506		
	Orientation		Northwest- Southeast			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
1400	Layer	Topsoil		>1800	350	0-350
1401	Layer	Subsoil		>1800	250	350-600

Trench 15						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	47.60	Width	1.80	Depth	0.50
	Levels					
	Trench top south		29.70m OD			
	Trench base south		29.46m OD			
	Trench base north		29.59m OD			
	Trench top north		29.91m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	TL 19847 61401	N	TL 19861 61446		
	Orientation		South - North			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate pipeline easement				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
1501	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	300	0-300	
1502	Layer	Subsoil	>1800	200	300-500	

Trench 16						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	45.00	Width	2.00	Depth	0.70
	Levels					
	Trench top west		15.65m OD			
	Trench base west		15.19m OD			
	Trench base east		15.84m OD			
	Trench top east		15.48m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	W	TL 19894 61904	E	19937 61901		
	Orientation		West - East			
Reason for Trench		Evaluate access track				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
1601	Layer	Topsoil	>1800	350	0-350	
1602	Layer	Colluvium	>1800	300	350-650	

Trench 17						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	45.00	Width	2.00	Depth	0.70
	Levels					
	Trench top west			15.96m OD		
	Trench base west			15.52m OD		
	Trench base east			15.73m OD		
	Trench top east			16.21m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	W	TL 19960 61898		E	TL 20005 61893	
	Orientation			West - East		
Reason for Trench			Evaluate access track			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
1700	Layer	Topsoil		>2000	350	0-350
1701	Layer	Colluvium		>2000	300	350-650

Appendix 2: Registers

Context Register

Context	Type	Description
101	Layer	Topsoil
102	Layer	Subsoil, Mid/ light yellowish brown clay
103	Fill	Fill of Ditch 105I, Dark greyish brown silty clay
104	Fill	Fill of Ditch 105, Greyish orange silty clay
105	Cut	Ditch Cut
201	Layer	Topsoil
202	Layer	Subsoil
203	Fill	Fill of Ditch 204, Mid yellowish brown silty clay
204	Cut	Ditch cut
205	Fill	Fill of Ditch 206, Yellowish brown silty clay
206	Cut	Ditch cut
301	Layer	Topsoil
302	Layer	Subsoil
303	Fill	Fill of Ditch 304, Greyish brown silty clay
304	Cut	Ditch
401	Layer	Topsoil
402	Layer	Subsoil
403	Fill	Fill of Ditch 404, Light greyish brown silty clay
404	Cut	Ditch cut
405	Fill	Fill of Ditch 406, Light greyish brown silty clay
406	Cut	Ditch cut
501	Layer	Topsoil
502	Layer	Subsoil
503	Fill	Fill of Ditch 504, Light greyish brown silty clay
504	Cut	Ditch cut
601	Layer	Topsoil
602	Layer	Subsoil
603	Fill	Fill of Ditch 604, Light greyish brown silty clay
604	Cut	Ditch cut
605	Fill	Fill of Gully 606, Dark greyish brown silty clay
606	Cut	Gully cut
701	Layer	Topsoil
702	Layer	Subsoil
801	Layer	Topsoil
802	Layer	Colluvium
803	Layer	Subsoil
901	Layer	Topsoil
902	Layer	Mid orange/ brown silty clay
903	Fill	Fill of Tree hole 0904, Orange brown silty clay
904	Cut	Tree hole, irregular in shape
1000	Layer	Topsoil
1001	Layer	Subsoil
1002	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1003, Light greyish brown silty clay
1003	Cut	Ditch
1100	Layer	Topsoil
1101	Layer	Subsoil
1102	Fill	Fill of Gully 1103, Light brownish orange slightly clayey sand
1103	Cut	Gully
1200	Layer	Topsoil
1201	Layer	Subsoil
1300	Layer	Topsoil
1301	Layer	Subsoil
1400	Layer	Topsoil
1401	Layer	Subsoil
1500	Layer	Topsoil
1501	Layer	Subsoil
1600	Layer	Topsoil
1601	Layer	Colluvium
1700	Layer	Topsoil
1701	Layer	Colluvium
1800	Layer	Plough soil
1801	Layer	Subsoil
1802	Fill	Fill of 1803, Yellowish brown silty clay
1803	Cut	Cut for modern clay sectional field drain
1804	Fill	Fill of 1805, Light greyish brown silty clay

Context	Type	Description
1805	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch
1806	Layer	Shallow layer to the west of Well 1827, Yellowish brown silty clay
1807	Cut	Possible cut or area of trampling around the northwest side of 1827
1808	Fill	Fill of 1809, Yellowish brown silty clay
1809	Cut	Small ditch sealed by the subsoil
1810	Cut	Small gully
1811	Fill	Fill of 1810, Light greyish brown silty clay
1812	Fill	Fill of 1814, Reddish brown silty clay
1813	Fill	Fill of 1815, Reddish brown silty clay
1814	Cut	Ditch
1815	Cut	Ditch
1816	Fill	Fill of 1817, Greyish brown silty clay
1817	Cut	Small ditch
1818	Fill	Fill of 1819, Sticky silty clay comprising tip lines ranging in colour from grey to yellowish orange
1819	Cut	Ditch orientated east – west
1820	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 1822, Yellowish brown silty clay
1821	Fill	Basal fill of 1822, Yellowish brown silty clay
1822	Cut	Small ditch cut on its NW side by a modern drain
1823	Fill	Upper fill of 1827, Mid greyish brown silty clay
1824	Fill	Fill of 1827, Mid orange brown silty clay
1825	Fill	Fill of 1827, Dark greyish brown silty clay
1826	Fill	Slumping on the side of 1827, mid greyish yellow silty clay
1827	Cut	Agricultural pond or well (equivalent to [1839])
1828	Fill	Upper fill of 1830, Reddish brown silty clay
1829	Fill	Basal fill of 1830, Pale yellowish brown silty clay
1830	Cut	Ditch
1831	Fill	Upper fill of 1833, Dark grey silty clay
1832	Fill	Basal fill of 1833, Yellowish brown silty clay
1833	Cut	Ditch
1834	Fill	Fill of 1836, Pale yellowish brown silty clay
1835	Fill	Fill of 1847, Pale yellowish brown silty clay
1836	Cut	Ditch
1837	Fill	Fill of 1839, Friable greyish brown silty clay occasional small stones, abundant Fe staining
1838	Fill	Fill of 1839, Sticky greyish yellow silty clay re-deposited natural in the base of 1839 occasional small stones, abundant Fe staining
1839	Cut	Agricultural well or pond
1840	Fill	Fill of 1841, Sticky grey clay no inclusions
1841	Cut	Ditch orientated east – west
1842	Fill	Fill of 1844, Sticky greyish brown silty clay occasional small stones, abundant Fe staining
1843	Fill	Fill of 1844, Stick yellowish brown silty clay occasional small stones, abundant Fe staining
1844	Cut	Ditch
1845	Fill	Fill of [1841] Friable brown silty clay occasional small stones, abundant Fe staining
1846	Fill	Fill of [1841] Sticky greyish brown silty clay occasional small stones, abundant Fe staining
1847	Cut	Ditch
1848	Cut	Ditch
1849	Cut	Overall ditch number (segments: 404, 1805, 1810, 1848)
1850	Cut	Ditch
1851	Fill	Fill of 1848, Light greyish brown silty clay

Drawing Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	S.1	1:20	[604]
	S.2	1:20	[504]
	S.3	1:20	[304]
	S.4	1:20	[105]
	S.5	1:20	[1103]
	S.6	1:20	[1003]
	S.7	1:20	[404]
	S.8	1:20	[904]
2	S.9	1:20	[1803]
	S.10	1:20	[1805], [1807]
	S.11	1:20	[1809]
	S.12	1:20	[1810]
	S.13	1:20	[1815], [1814]
	S.14	1:20	[1817]
	S.16	1:20	[1822]
	S.17	1:20	[1827], [1844]

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
	s.19	1:20	[1833], [1836]
	S.20	1:20	[1833], [1836]
3	S.21	1:20	[1805], [1827]
	P.22	1:50	[1805], [1810], [1827], [1841], [1844]
4	S.23	1:20	[1841], [1844]
	S.24	1:20	[1841], [1844]
4	S.15	1:20	[1819]
	S.18	1:20	[1830]
	P.23	1:20	[1819]

Bulk Finds Register

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
103	30	273	3	16					
303	9	78							
1816	1	1							
1821	1	6							
1831	6	56							
1823	4	70			1				
1818	7	77	2	10					
1808	2	21	1	12					
1804	0	0	2	36					
1825	3	65	10	160					
1832	0	0	4	25					
1840	80	468							
Total	143	1115							

Sample Register

Sample No	Context No	Sample Type	Quantity (l)
1	103	Bulk flotation	30
2	1836	Bulk flotation	30
3	1804	Bulk flotation	30
4	1840	Bulk flotation	30
5	1825	Bulk flotation	30

Photographic Register

Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Trench 1 looking north
2	✓	✓	Trench 2 looking north
3	✓	✓	Trench 3 looking north
4	✓	✓	Trench 4 looking north
5	✓	✓	Trench 5 looking north
6	✓	✓	Trench 6 looking north
7	✓	✓	Trench 7 looking north
8	✓	✓	Trench 8 looking north
9	✓	✓	Trench 9 looking north
10	✓	✓	Trench 10 looking north
11	✓	✓	Trench 11 looking north
12	✓	✓	Trench 12 looking north
13	✓	✓	Trench !3 looking north
14	✓	✓	Trench 14 looking east
15	✓	✓	Trench 15 looking north
16	✓	✓	Trench 16 looking east
17	✓	✓	Trench 17 looking east

Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
18	✓	✓	Ditch 0404
19	✓	✓	Ditch 0604
20	✓	✓	Ditch 0504
21	✓	✓	Ditch 0607
22	✓	✓	Ditch 0304
23	✓	✓	Ditch 1003
24	✓	✓	Gully 1103
25	✓	✓	Ditch 1803
26	✓	✓	Ditch 1805 and Spread 1807
27	✓	✓	Ditch 1809
28	✓	✓	Ditch 1810
29	✓	✓	Ditch 1814 / 1815
30	✓	✓	Ditch 1817
31	✓	✓	Ditch 1819
32	✓	✓	Ditch 1822
33	✓	✓	Pit 1827 x 7 shots
34	✓	✓	Ditch 1830
35	✓	✓	Ditches 1833 and 1836 looking southeast
36	✓	✓	Ditches 1833 and 1836 looking west
37	✓	✓	Ditches 1833 and 1836 looking west
38	✓	✓	Ditch 1805
39	✓	✓	Pit 1827
40	✓	✓	Ditches 1841 and 1844
41		✓	General shots x 10

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Roman Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Sherds	Weight (g)	Dating
303	Samian	Plate/dish	1	1	late1st-early2ndC
303	Grey ware	Bowl	1	28	late1st-2ndC
303	Oxidised ware	Misc	1	2	late1st-early2ndC
303	Oxidised ware	Misc	1	3	late1st-early2ndC
303	Shelly ware	Misc	1	12	late1st-2ndC
303	Sandy ware	Jar	1	4	late1st-early2ndC
303	Grog-temp ware	Misc	1	15	late1stC
303	Grey ware	Jar/bowl	1	5	late1st-2ndC
303	Shelly/mixed-gritted ware	Misc	1	9	late1stC
1808	Oxidised ware	Misc	1	6	late1st-2ndC
1808	Sandy ware	Jar	1	14	late1st-early2ndC
1816	Samian	Misc	1	1	late1st-2ndC
1818	Shelly ware	Jar	1	49	late1st-2ndC
1818	Sandy ware	Misc	2	3	late1stC
1818	Grog-temp/mixed-gritted ware	Misc	3	16	late1stC
1818	Sandy ware	Jar	1	6	late1stC
1823	Samian	Dish	2	12	late1st-2ndC
1823	White ware	Jar	1	32	late1st-early2ndC
1825	Grey ware	Misc	1	9	late1st-2ndC
1825	Grey ware	Jar	1	21	late1st-2ndC
1825	Shelly ware	Jar	1	34	late1st-2ndC
1840	Shelly/mixed-gritted ware	Jar	1	19	late1st-2ndC
1840	White ware	Flagon	79	449	early-mid2ndC

Prehistoric Pottery Catalogue

Cont	Fabric	Form	Sherds	Weight (g)	Provisional dating
103	Hand-made, mostly buff/orange surface with grey or buff core. Inclusions predominantly moderate-poorly sorted angular calcined flint. Also argillaceous inclusions (grog?)	Jar/bowl body sherds	24	204	Later Neolithic or Bronze Age
103	Hand-made, black core/inner surface, brown outer surface. Inclusions predominantly moderately-well sorted angular calcined flint, slightly sandy.	Jar	2	23	Late Bronze Age or Iron Age
103	Hand-made, brown surfaces with dark grey-brown core. Fine, thin walled. Argillaceous (grog?) inclusions with some rounded quartz and a little sub-angular flint.	Beaker/jar	4	30	Late Bronze Age or Iron Age
103	Calcined flint-gritted (recovered from environmental sample).	Jar/bowl body sherds	15	53	Later Neolithic or Bronze Age
1831	Calcined flint-gritted/argillaceous as (13) above	Jar/bowl body sherds	6	54	Later Neolithic or Bronze Age

Appendix 4: Plant Remains and Snail Catalogue

Sample number	1	2	3	4	5	
Date	BA	Pre?	Pre?	RB	RB	
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pond	
Cut number	105	1836	1805	1841	1827	
Context	103	1835	1804	1840	1825	
AQUATIC						
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgen <i>Batrachium</i>	-	-	2	-	-	Water-crowfoot
<i>Myriophyllum</i> sp	-	-	1	-	-	Water-milfoil
<i>Lemna</i> sp	1	2	++	++	4	Duckweed
<i>Nuphar lutea</i> (L.) Smith	-	-	4	-	-	Yellow water-lily
MARSH OR WATERSIDE						
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	7	-	+++	-	2	Celery-leaved buttercup
<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i> (L.) Poiret	-	-	1	-	-	Water-dropwort
<i>Hydrocotyl</i> sp.	-	-	1	-	-	Pennywort
<i>Bidens</i> sp.	1	-	-	-	-	Bur-marigold
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp	1	-	-	-	-	Spike-rush
UNCLASSIFIED						
<i>Urtica urens</i>	-	-	1	-	-	Small leaved nettle
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	1	Sow-thistle
Indet seeds	-	-	5	1	3	Indet seeds
Organic fragments	+	-	++	-	-	Organic fragments
Charcoal	+	+	-	-	-	Charcoal
SNAILS						
						Snail habitats
<i>Armiger crista</i>	1	-	+	6	-	Water
<i>Limnaea</i> sp	-	-	-	4	-	Water
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	14	2	+++	185	30	Slum
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	-	1	-	-	-	Marsh
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	-	2	+	6	-	Open country
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	-	-	++	1	-	Disturbed ground
<i>Trichia</i> sp	-	-	+	15	-	Damp
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	-	-	-	1	-	Shaded
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	-	-	-	-	2	Damp, shaded
Indet apices	1	1	+	+		Indetermined

Key: remains are seeds in the broad sense, and are uncharred unless stated.

+ = present, ++ moderate amount, +++ = abundant.

Appendix 5: Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Date	Feature	No	Species	Bone	L	R	z 1	z 2	z 3	z 4	z 5	z 6	z 7	z 8	Condition	Modified?	Teeth	Measurement	Notes
1840	Roman	ditch	1	cattle	femur	L						1	1			Good				shaft fragment, fresh breaks and slight gnawing or abrasion at prox shaft
1840	Roman	ditch	1	s/g	tibia	L				1	1	1	1			Good				fresh break at prox shaft- bone in 3 frags. poss fragment of vertebra (neural arch) of unknown species.
1840	Roman	ditch	1	unident.	Other											Medium				
1818	Roman	ditch	1	s/g	mandible	L		1	1							Poor		dp4=g, m1=c	m1: L=15.1, W=6.8; dp4:L=15.6, W=5.8	dp4 & m1 erupted and in wear. Jaw and teeth abraded- soil conditions? Wear estimated (condition of occlusal surface poor)
1840	Roman	ditch	1	s/g	metatarsal					1	1	1	1			Good	Gn			broken into 2 frags, slight gnawing at ?distal end of shaft.
1840	Roman	ditch	1	cattle	mandible	R				1						Medium				diastema
1840	Roman	ditch	1	s/g	femur	L						1	1			Good	poss Ch			fresh break at distal end, midshaft break might be deliberate butchery.
1840	Roman	ditch	1	red deer	tibia	L					1					Medium	Ch			shaft may be deliberately smashed- marrow? 2 frags held together by ?clay deposit.
1840	Roman	ditch	1	cattle	scapula	L							1			Good				
1825	Roman	pit/pond	1	horse	mandible	L			1							Medium				v fragmented (10 frgs). 2 cheek teeth present, low crown height and fully formed roots may suggest an elderly animal.
103	Bronze Age	ditch	1	c-size	rib											Poor				rib fragment. V abraded.
103	Bronze Age	ditch	1	c-size	rib											Poor	Ch			rib fragment. V abraded. Chopped transversely (division of ribs)
103	Bronze Age	ditch	1	c-size	Other											Poor				shaft fragment.
103	Bronze Age	ditch	1	cattle	molar											Good				lower. Only half present. Not in wear.
1808	Roman	ditch	1	c-size	Other											Medium				shaft fragment.
1804	undated	ditch	1	c-size	Other											Medium				shaft fragment.
1804	Undated	ditch	1	c-size	Other											Poor				Abraded. Possibly radius shaft. Hard grey ?clay deposits.
1832	Bronze Age	ditch	4	c-size	Other											Poor				Abraded fragments.

Key: Species: s/g=sheep/goat, unident=unidentified, c-size=cattle-size; R/L= left/right; Modifications: Gn=gnawed, Ch= butchered; Measurements: L=length, w=width;

Zoning follows Serjeantson, D. 1996 'The animal bones' in S. Needham and T. Spence *Refuse and disposal at Area 16 East Runnymede* Vol. II Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations British Museum Press

Appendix 6: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Loves Farm Water Main		
Short Description:	<p><i>During January and February 2008 ASC Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological works to the north of St Neots, Cambridgeshire, along the route of a new water pipeline. The route commenced at an existing reservoir and followed the western side of the East Coast Mainline railway for c.450m before passing under the railway and returning on the eastern side for 650m. Seventeen evaluation trenches with a combined length of 752m were excavated. A number of ditches and gullies were revealed, mainly at the southern end of the route to the east of the railway. Pottery recovered from some of these features indicates that they were backfilled during the Roman period, others were clearly modern in origin. The upper fill of one ditch at the southern end of the route, contained several sherds of late Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery. Though only one isolated ditch from this period was located during the current project it is likely that further Bronze Age features may survive in the vicinity.</i></p> <p><i>Based on the results of the evaluation a 300m length of the easement at the south-eastern end of the pipeline route was subjected to a more detailed examination. Further undated ditches, and a large open well or pond of Roman date were revealed.</i></p> <p><i>It was concluded that some of the excavated features formed part of a Romano-British agricultural landscape associated with the recently excavated site at Loves Farm to the south of the pipelines route. The late Neolithic\ Bronze Age pottery possibly indicates that pre Roman activity remains undiscovered in the vicinity of the pipelines route.</i></p>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching/ Excavation		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	
Current land use:	Arable	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	no
Monument type:	Ditches, pond/well	Monument period:	Roman
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Pottery (Bronze Age/ Iron Age/ Roman)		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Cambridgeshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 200 613 – TL 201 619
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Land to the north of Priory Hill Reservoir, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, PE19 1UG		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	1100x10m	Height OD: (metres)	35.00-15.00m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Cambridgeshire County Council	Project design originator:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd
Project Manager:	David Fell BA MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Nigel Wilson HND AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Anglian Water Services Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	10 th January 2008	End date:	12 th February 2008

PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Cambridgeshire Store	Pottery	
Paper:	Cambridgeshire Store	Site Records, B&W Negatives & Photographs	
Digital:	Cambridgeshire Store	CD containing DBA, Project Design, Report, Digital Images, CAD Drawings (DXF)	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological evaluation & excavation: Loves Farm, St Neots, Cambridgeshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref.1009/LSN//3		
Author(s):	Nigel Wilson HND AIFA		
Page nos	1-62	Date:	16/07/2008