Bears Croft Farm, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

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Bear's Croft Farm, Godmanchester: An Archaeological Evaluation

ECB 3116 (BCG08)

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with contributions from

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Summary

During November 2008 an archaeological evaluation commissioned by ENVIRON was undertaken on land at Bear's Croft Farm, Godmanchester (centred NGR TL 2540 6980). A total of 93 trenches were machined of which 32 revealed archaeological features or activity. A complex series of linears were recorded along the western edge of the proposed development area (PDA). A high density of pottery and animal bone, recovered from charcoal rich contexts suggested that these represented two distinct zones of Late Iron Age occupation. A further series of linears were identified which represented part of an undated field system.

INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of ENVIRON during a five week period from the 4th November to 11th December 2008. The investigation was commissioned to define the scope of any archaeological activity on land at Bear's Croft Farm, Godmanchester (centred NGR TL 2540 6980) and was done prior to a possible planning application (see figure 1). The project followed a specification set out by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (Gibson 2008) in response to a brief for an archaeological evaluation issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA) (Thomas 2008).

The evaluation followed and expanded upon a detailed desktop study (Appleby 2008) and geophysical survey (Bartlett 2008). Together these have enabled a more informed assessment of the density and distribution of the archaeological potential within the boundaries of the PDA. As a result a systematic series of trenches were excavated across the Proposed Development Area (PDA) in order to evaluate the presence/absence of archaeological remains and investigate their date, extent, character, significance and state of preservation.

The evaluated area was to include three separate blocks of land defined as *Judith's Field*, *Area NW* and *Bear's Croft* which together covered 41.5ha. As a result of access constraints the evaluation was limited to two of these areas, *Area NW* and *Bear's Croft* covering 33.26ha.

Topography, Geology and Archaeological Background

Godmanchester is located on the eastern bank of the River Ouse with an underlying geology characterised by 1st and 2nd terrace river gravels overlying solid grey mudstones and glacial Bolder clay (British Geological Survey sheet 187: 1993). The PDA was located to the east of Godmanchester, 1km from the historic centre, and consisted of two areas on the western side of a clay ridge. The largest area (*Bear's Croft* 32ha) spanned fields to the north and west of Bear's Croft Farm and was bounded to the northeast by the A14, to the east and south by agricultural land, to the west by the A1198, and the northwest by the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre. The

second area was a small block of land (*Area NW* 1.26ha) located to the northwest of *Bear's Croft* and bounded on its western side by housing and to the north and east by the A14/A1198 interchange.

The archaeological potential for the area surrounding the PDA has been characterised in the desk top assessment (Appleby 2008). The site is located within a rich historical environment with evidence for human activity dating back to the early prehistoric period.

Prehistoric activity has been recorded within the area surrounding the PDA as stray finds and a background presence within many archaeological investigations. To the north of the PDA at Rectory Farm excavations in the early 1990's, along with a series of cropmarks, identified a Neolithic trapezoidal enclosure and probable cursus monument (Temple of the Sun) which extended for over 0.5km towards present day Godmanchester. Further investigations to the west of the PDA identified an Early/Middle Neolithic ditch along with traces of a Bronze Age field system, a possible enclosure and cremations. Evaluation and excavation immediately north of the PDA at the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre revealed Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity in the form of a series of enclosure ditches, posthole structures, and pits.

Located on the River Ouse, Godmanchester became an important centre during the Romano-British period (possibly *Durovigutum*). The settlement was situated at the crossing point of a major Roman road *Ermine Street*, with a second century AD *Mansio*, two military forts, 3rd century town walls, and at least three temples all attesting to this importance. The PDA was bounded by two Roman roads, *Ermine Street* (A1198) and *Via Devana* (A14), while a third led into the Roman town of Godmanchester connecting it with Sandy, Bedfordshire. Romano-British activity has been identified throughout the study area, including settlement evidence, cemeteries, tumuli, farmsteads, pottery scatters, and major roads. Aerial photographs of Rectory Farm identified a series of trackways and enclosures, probably associated with the villa complex, and a possible marching camp. Excavations of an aisled building (part of the villa complex) in the late 60's revealed five phases of occupation (pottery, wall plaster, coins and a finger ring were all found), lazy bed infields were also identified as part of the villa estate complex, which also included a barn and possible garden. Human inhumation and cremation burials have also been recorded along the *Via Devana*, immediately northwest of *Area NW* between Cambridge Road and the A1198.

At Cardinal Park Distribution Centre an important early to middle Anglo-Saxon settlement was excavated in 1998, immediately north of the PDA. This consisted of an organised landscape of ditched enclosures, trackways and dwellings, with at least five Grubenhauser and post built structures. Pottery recovered during the excavation suggested a re-use of Romano-British pottery and the presence of 5th to 7th century Saxon wares, identifying at least two phases of settlement. A small quantity of pottery (including fragments of a cinerary urn) and sceattas dated to the Anglo-Saxon period have been found within the area surrounding the PDA, but little else.

During the medieval period the area of Bear's Croft Farm was known as Bass Croft Field and East Garden and was farmed on the 'open-field' system with the field

divided into a number of furlongs. They remained open fields until the 1803 Act of Inclosure.

Methodology

During the course of the evaluation a total of 93 trenches were excavated using a 360º tracked machine with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket and supervised by an experienced archaeologist. The trenches were excavated down to a level where any and all archaeological features were visible, these were planned and hand excavated by a team of skilled archaeologists. In conjunction with this a 90 litre bucket sampling strategy was employed across the PDA. A sample of topsoil and subsoil were hand sorted on a 50m grid which was tied into the trench array.

Trench sheets were completed for all trenches to record section profiles and geological variances. These were accompanied by scale plans of all archaeological features (at 1:50) and the recording of excavated features with sections drawn at a scale of 1:10 and digital photographs taken of all features. The Unit-modified version of the MoLAS recording system was employed throughout with all excavated stratigraphic events assigned feature numbers (F.#) and all contexts assigned individual numbers ([context #]). The PDA was fixed to the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid and a contour survey undertaken with a Global Positioning System. The site was identified as BCG08.

RESULTS

A total of 93 trenches were excavated across the PDA, of these 32 exposed archaeological features while the remainder contained the remnants of post-medieval or medieval furrows and traces of current and extant land drains (see figure 2). This confirmed the results of the geophysical survey with the majority of the activity encountered dominating the river terrace gravels and the lower slope, rather than the slope itself or the upper ridge.

Bear's Croft

As the larger of the two areas investigated, *Bear's Croft* was comprised of five individual fields covering 32ha. These fields have been divided into four distinct areas (BCa to BCd) for the purpose of this report. The excavations within this area revealed that the underlying geology of the ridge and slope was predominantly boulder clay with the base of the slope where the topography levelled out was river terrace gravels. The majority of the trenches excavated revealed only post-medieval activity in the form of field drains and furrow remnants. Only 29 of the 90 trenches excavated within *Bear's Croft* produced archaeological features, and one of these was comprised of a series of post-medieval pits cut through the plough soil.

The depths of the trenches varied across the PDA ranging from 0.20m in trench 92 to 1.17m in trench 84 with the deepest trenches located in northern part (field BCa) and

along the top of the clay ridge. Towards the base of the slope in field BCb the trenches were shallower, with evidence of colluvium in only a few trenches.

Field BCa (Trenches 1 -15, 83 and 84)

Located south of the A14 and east of the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre, field BCa was a strip of land at the northern end of the evaluation area. Seventeen trenches were excavated, and all were located within an area of underlying boulder clay geology which meant all of the deposits were clay derivations. The earliest archaeological activity encountered was evidence of later medieval or post-medieval field drains. Different types of field drain (at different depths) were recorded within eight of the trenches indicating that they had been laid at varying times. There was no other form of archaeological activity evidenced within this field

Trench No.	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Third Deposit (m)	Total Depth (m)	Geology
1	50	E-W	0.28-0.32	0.30-0.13	No	0.45-0.58	Boulder Clay
2	50	N-S	0.28-0.19	0.05-0.36	No	0.33-0.55	Boulder Clay
3	50	NW-SE	0.25-0.43	0.28-0.41	No	0.53-0.84	Boulder Clay
4	50	N-S	0.35-0.38	0.33-0.37	No	0.71-0.72	Boulder Clay
5	50	NE-SW	0.26-0.27	0.21-0.55	No	0.48-0.81	Boulder Clay
6	60	NW-SE	0.18-0.33	0.33-0.40	No	0.51-0.73	Boulder Clay
7	50	NE-SW	0.32-0.35	0.33-0.55	No	0.65-0.90	Boulder Clay
8	50	NW-SE	0.30-0.36	0.26-0.47	0.10-0.48	0.93-1.04	Boulder Clay
9	50	NW-SE	0.23-0.37	0.35-0.52	0.31	0.84-1.03	Boulder Clay
10	50	NE-SW	0.23-0.39	0.43-0.58	No	0.81-0.82	Boulder Clay
11	50	NW-SE	0.27-0.34	0.20-0.39	0.22-0.33	0.76-0.99	Boulder Clay
12	50	N-S	0.32-0.35	0.58-0.63	No	0.90-0.98	Boulder Clay
13	50	NW-SE	0.25-0.27	0.19-0.24	0.25-0.34	0.71-0.83	Boulder Clay
14	50	NW-SE	0.25-0.28	0.19-0.20	0.31-0.43	0.78-0.88	Boulder Clay
15	50	N-S	0.32-0.40	0.45-0.55	0.11-0.24	0.96-1.11	Boulder Clay
83	50	NW-SE	0.26-0.28	0.40-0.45	No	0.66-0.73	Boulder Clay
84	50	N-S	0.28-0.33	0.30-0.47	0.27-0.47	0.90-1.17	Boulder Clay

Table 1: Trench Information from field BCa

Field BCb (Trenches 16-37, 42-47, 49-55, 85-89, and 93)

Located south of the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre, field BCb was the largest single area within the PDA, incorporating the clay ridge and the river terrace gravels. Archaeological investigations to the north (within the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre) had indicated the presence of settlement which spanned the Late Bronze Age to medieval periods adjacent to this current project. The geophysical survey indicated that this activity continued throughout the northwest portion of field BCb, at the base of the ridge.

A total of 41 trenches were excavated to assess the results of the geophysical survey, and to investigate the slope of the ridge where activity seemed sparse. Archaeological

features were evidenced within 29 of the trenches, with 19 of these trenches indicating medieval or post-medieval activity in the form of furrows or field drains (see figure 3). In a single trench, 53, located towards the crest of the ridge (within close proximity to Bear's Croft Farm) were five pits which had all been cut from the plough soil representing post-medieval activity. Located at the base of the ridge, the remaining ten trenches indicated the presence of Late Iron Age activity.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was located on the slope of the ridge, spanning the geological changes from boulder clay to gravel. On the clay upper slope field drains and a furrow remnant were recorded with earlier activity confined to the gravels at the northwest end of the trench. This was in the form of five linears orientated northeast-southwest and located at the base of the ridge (on the gravel deposits). Four of the ditches were located within close proximity to each other (F.169-F.172) and varied in width from 0.50m (F.171) to 1.50m (F.172) (these were the large feature on the geophysics plot which was in fact a series of closely cut ditches (see below)). The fifth ditch (F.168) was recorded towards the northwest end of the trench 20m from the other ditches. None of the features within this trench were excavated due to a high water table; however, it was possible to trace the ditches through to trench 31 where they were excavated.

Trench 31

The trench was situated towards the base of the slope on the river terrace gravels. Twelve features and a furrow were recorded within this trench. Five separate pits were recorded (**F.118-F.121** and **F.138**), four of these were intercutting (F.118-F.121) and of varying sizes ranging from 0.34m to 0.59m deep. Artefacts were recovered from one of the pits, F.119 where a large fragment of quern stone had been placed at the base of the pit with a single sherd of early Roman pottery. A single posthole (**F.101**) and slightly curving linear (**F.102**) were located 1m to the northwest of these pits. The linear was 3m long and 0.25m wide and survived to a depth of 0.20m with the posthole located on what would be the outer edge of the curve. Although very little survived of the curvilinear it is possible that this represented part of a structure with the intercutting pits representing associated activity. To the northwest of this possible structure was a northeast-southwest linear (**F.100**) 0.50m wide and 0.31m deep, which would have cut through/been cut by any potential structure represented by F.102, removing any evidence of association between these features. The fifth pit (F.138) was located amongst a series of intercutting ditches which had truncated it. The ditches comprised of four linears (**F.130-F.132,** and **F.137**) located midway along the trench. These were aligned differently with F.131 and F.132 orientated northeast-southwest and F.137 orientated north-south, F.130 cut these on a northwest-southeast alignment and was the only one of these linears fully exposed within the trench (at 5.50m long). The geophysical survey identified a large linear which bisected the western edge of the field and should have been visible in this trench. It seems probable that this feature was the closely cut ditches excavated here and within trenches 36, 37 and 87 (see below) and was the result of a series of linears representing the re-establishment of a boundary.

Trench 32

This trench was excavated on the river terrace gravels. Two linear features were recorded on a northeast-southwest alignment (**F.203** and **F.204**) parallel to each other. These features were situated towards the southeast end of the trench and F.203 was 2.15m wide and F.204 (the larger of the two) was 4.25m wide. These features were left unexcavated here but it was possible to trace these features into trenches 36 and 37 where they were excavated.

Trench 33

A single ditch (**F.7**) was recorded at the southeast end of the trench; this was orientated northeast-southwest and 1.85m wide and 0.58m deep with a wide 'U' shaped profile. This feature corresponded with a linear on the geophysics plot which represented part of the enclosure system to the north in the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre (Bartlett 2008). Two potential pits were also recorded extending from the northeast baulk (**F.6** and **F.21**). Feature 6 was the larger but shallower of the two features, it extended 1m from the baulk to a depth of 0.07m and was associated with a posthole (**F.8**) which either cut or was cut by the F.6, although this was indeterminable due to very similar deposits. A second posthole (**F.4**) was located 1m to the northwest of the pit and was 0.48m in diameter and 0.27m deep; and a third (**F.5**) 5m to the northwest of this with a diameter of 0.50m and a depth of 0.33m. These features could have formed some type of structure or post line, the diameter of F.4 and F.5 would suggest that they represented large posts. The second pit F.21 was located at the southeast end of the trench and 0.20m of it extended from the baulk edge, this appeared to be the edge of a square cut pit 0.16m deep. Three postholes (**F.9**, **F.18** and **F.19**) were located at the northwest end of the trench within close proximity to each other. These were much smaller than the other postholes to the southeast and represented a much less substantial event (the largest of the three was 0.35m in diameter and 0.11m deep). Although these may have been part of a structure they were much less convincing than the other postholes.

Trench 34

This trench was located perpendicular to the line of the furrows and as a result the remnants of 12 furrows were recorded. Dispersed amongst these were two postholes, two gullies and a ditch. The postholes (**F.94** and **F.96**) were isolated within the trench with no apparent association with any of the other features. The linears were all orientated northwest-southeast with the two gullies (**F.93** and **F.95**) located close to either end of the trench. The ditch (**F.123**) was recorded towards the northeast end of the trench and excavation revealed that it was the terminal (northwest end) of a possible boundary ditch which had silted up prior to being to re-cut (**F.122**). The ditch corresponded with a linear identified during the geophysical survey, which was also present in trench 35. An excavated section within trench 35 represented the southeast terminal of a northwest-southeast linear (see below). The geophysical survey suggested a continuous boundary (Bartlett 2008), these terminals indicated either two separate breaks within the ditch line (so there would have been a third length cut between the two trenches) or that rather than a continuous line the boundary was formed from a series of segmented linears. A metal detector survey of this trench revealed a single Roman coin found within furrow F.190.

Trench 35

The remnants of three furrows were present across its width. At the southwest end of the trench were two pits (**F.103** and **F.106**) and two postholes (**F.104** and **F.105**), these were arranged east-west in close association. The terminal of a single ditch (**F.99**) was recorded towards the mid point of the trench, as has been stated above this ditch corresponded to a linear identified by the geophysical survey (see above). As with the terminal in trench 35, evidence from excavation indicated that the ditch had been re-cut (twice in the case of this particular feature (**F.97** and **F.98**)). These features represented boundary ditches and the dimensions of both excavated sections (and that they both indicated episodes of re-cutting) suggested that the boundary they formed was in use for a long period of time.

Trench 36

The excavation of this trench revealed 11 separate ditches, four postholes and a single pit. The ditches corresponded with two of the linears highlighted by the geophysical survey and comprised of a series of re-cut or closely spaced ditches giving the impression of a large boundary feature. Towards the middle of the trench eight of the ditches (**F.108** – **F.115**) appeared to represent re-cutting ditch lines, suggesting the continuous reuse of a boundary which was also visible within trenches 37 and 87, and was investigated within trench 31 where it continued through to trench 30 and out of the PDA to the northeast (see figure 7). Although not very substantial these features indicated a significant boundary which appeared to transect the northwest corner of the PDA. Towards the southeast end of the trench were three parallel ditches (**F.156** – **F.158**), again these corresponded with a feature identified by the geophysical survey. The ditches were of varying sizes (1.00m to 1.80m wide and 0.50m to 1.00m deep) and may have represented successive phases of the re-establishment of a boundary, or they may have been contemporary possibly forming a hedged boundary or similar feature. It was possible to trace the line of these ditches into trenches 37 and 87, although not all of the linears appeared to continue (for example **F.136** in trench 37 was F.156 in trench 36, but F.157 and F.158 were not recorded within trench 37). The four postholes (**F.126** – **F.129**) were arranged in a northeast-southwest orientated linear alignment two meters to the northwest of F.108 (part of the multiple ditch line). The postholes could have been part of a fence or post line which ran parallel to the ditches (F.108 – F.115). There was only a single line of posts and so it was unlikely that they represented a structure of any type. The single pit (**F.125**) was located towards the northwest end of the trench and was *c*.0.60m in diameter and 0.08m deep.

Trench 37

The trench comprised of three discrete features towards the southeast end; a pit (**F.116**), a linear (F.136) and a small portion of an indeterminate feature (**F.174**), aligned obliquely only a small portion of this feature was exposed (which appeared to be a linear and as a result was left unexcavated). The linear F.136 was orientated northeast-southwest and is thought to have been a part of the boundary system recorded within trench 36, indicated by F.156 (see above), here F.136 was 0.74m wide and 0.49m deep, pottery recovered throughout the feature suggests a Late Iron Age-early Roman date and the presence of animal bone and burnt clay would suggest

that activity was occurring close by. Also recorded within the trench, but not excavated, were at least seven ditches which all seemed to intersect or cut each other, creating a 'sprawl' which dominated 25.75m of the northwest half of the trench (**F.133**, **F.175** – **F.177**). Although not fully excavated at this stage, depositional differences made it possible to determine that the 'sprawl' comprised of multiple linears on different alignments and with changes to their alignment. A small section was investigated within one of these linears (F.133) at the southeast end of the 'sprawl'; however, its excavation was stopped due to Health and Safety concerns once it reached 1.20m deep. Pottery was recovered from the secondary and tertiary fills which suggest that these features were probably dug during the Late Iron Age period. To the northwest of this feature, F.175 may have been a confluence of multiple features, or a linear which appeared to change alignment from northeast-southwest to northwest-southeast. The feature itself dominated the trench with very little natural gravel evident (only two very thin slivers against the trench side) thus it was difficult to determine which of these two possibilities the case was. The feature occupied a 12.5m section of the trench and appeared to be the most recent of the four features within the 'sprawl', cutting F.133 to the southeast and F.176 to the northwest. To the northwest F.176 was a 7m wide linear which was most likely formed from several closely cut (intercutting) ditches which were aligned northeast-southwest and formed the large boundary feature indicated on the geophysics plot which could be traced through to trench 36 were it was recorded as multiple closely spaced linears (F.108-F.115). Adjoining this was a single feature F.177, a 1m wide linear aligned east-west. The deposits within this feature and F.176 were similar so it was not possible to determine a relationship between the two features.

Trench 44

This trench was part of a T-shaped arrangement along with trench 43 (within which only the traces of furrows were evident). A series of five linears were recorded within trench 44 aligned northeast-southwest perpendicular to the trench. These were comprised of two gullies located *c.*13m apart (**F.151** and **F.152**), two small ditches (**F.153** and **F.154**), and a large boundary ditch (**F.155**). The two gullies were located *c.*13m apart and were similar, *c.*0.50m wide and *c.*0.19m deep with shallow rounded profiles, although there was no direct association. Pottery recovered from F.152 suggested a Late Iron Age date for at least one of the gullies. The two small ditches were 1.30m to 1.50m wide and 0.30 to 0.36m deep aligned parallel and 4m apart. It is possible that they formed part of a trackway; however, there was no evidence for them in any of the other trenches, or in the geophysical survey. As with the gullies, pottery recovered from F.153 would suggest a Late Iron Age date for these features. The large ditch, F.155 was located towards the centre of the trench and matched a feature recorded on the geophysical survey as a possible linear which may have formed one side of an enclosure. The absence of any features within trench 43, despite the evidence from the geophysical survey, could be the result of a gap in the boundary through which the trench had cut. The large boundary ditch F.155 was 3.00m wide and 0.90m deep and this was probably why it was identified on the geophysical survey while the other features within the trench were not.

Trench 87

Five linears and a furrow were recorded within the trench all aligned northeast-southwest. It was possible to trace two of these linears through to trench 36 (**F.178** and **F.179**) where they had been excavated. Feature 178 was a 3.25m wide linear located at the northwest end of the trench and could be traced into trench 36 as part of the group of ditches F.108 to F.115, and in all probability represented a series of linears itself. Located 3m to the southwest of F.178 was a smaller ditch **F.135** which was 1.32m wide and 0.49m deep. A small gully (**F.134**) had been cut along the line of the earlier ditch through the upper deposits and terminated 0.75m into the trench where it was 0.37m wide and 0.15m deep. This did not represent a re-cutting of the earlier ditch F.135 but more likely a re-use of the boundary. Towards the southwest end of the trench F.179 was 2.20m wide and had been cut by the later furrow **F.180**. As with F.178 it was possible to trace the linear through into trench 36 where it was probably part of the series of ditches F.156-F.158. At the northwest end of the trench **F.124** was the terminal of a ditch which continued to the southwest, towards trench 34. Although not a large feature, 0.90m wide and 0.27m deep, the terminal contained a significant quantity of charcoal, burnt wood (preserved only through firing) and clay, and pottery which may represent the deposition of processing material such as kiln waste which was dumped within the terminal of the ditch (it is also possible that the material was deposited in a pit, and that this feature was a pit rather than the terminal of a ditch). These linears represented part of the same system of enclosures which were recorded throughout the northwest corner of the field.

Trench No.	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Third Deposit (m)	Total Depth (m)	Geology
16	50	N-S	0.30-0.35	0.30-0.45	No	0.60-0.80	Boulder Clay
17	50	NE-SW	0.30-0.35	0.30	No	0.60-0.65	Boulder Clay
18	58.5	NE-SW	0.30	0.25-0.4	No	0.60-0.70	Boulder Clay
19	50	NW-SE	0.20-0.25	0.25-0.30	0.15-0.30	0.75-0.85	Boulder Clay
20	50	NE-SW	0.25	0.20-0.30	No	0.45-0.55	Boulder Clay
21	50	NW-SE	0.25-0.30	0.43-0.44	No	0.69-0.73	Boulder Clay
22	50	NE-SW	0.26-0.38	0.26-0.50	No	0.52-0.88	Boulder Clay
23	50	NW-SE	0.27-0.34	0.22-0.28	No	0.55-0.56	Boulder Clay
24	50	NW-SE	0.31-0.35	0.17-0.20	No	0.48-0.55	Boulder Clay
25	50	NW-SE	0.26-0.28	0.29-0.30	No	0.55-0.58	Boulder Clay
26	50	NE-SW	0.30-0.31	0.15-0.23	No	0.45-0.54	Boulder Clay
27	50	NE-SW	0.20-0.32	0.24-0.26	No	0.46-0.56	Boulder Clay
28	50	NE-SW	0.28-0.31	0.31-0.35	No	0.62-0.63	Boulder Clay
29	50	NW-SE	0.19-0.33	0.21-0.30	No	0.40-0.63	Mixed
30	150	NW-SE	0.19-0.23	0.32-0.62	No	0.51-0.85	Boulder Clay
31	75	NW-SE	0.27-0.35	0.26-0.37	No	0.63-0.72	Gravel
32	75	NE-SW	0.26-0.47	0.26-0.53	No	0.52-1.00	Gravel
33	50	NW-SE	0.27-0.33	0.38-0.42	No	0.69-0.71	Gravel
34	75	NE-SW	0.25-0.35	0.21-0.22	No	0.47-0.56	Gravel
35	50	NE-SW	0.35-0.60	0.12-0.16	No	0.47-0.76	Gravel
36	100	NW-SE	0.24-0.35	0.24-0.62	No	0.59-0.86	Sandy Gravel
37	50	NW-SE	0.23-0.31	0.38-0.40	No	0.69-0.70	Sandy Gravel
42	100	NW-SE	0.35-0.37	0.28-0.31	No	0.65-0.66	Boulder Clay
43	50	NE-SW	0.23-0.32	0.34-0.41	No	0.57-0.73	Boulder Clay

Trench No.	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Third Deposit (m)	Total Depth (m)	Geology
44	50	NW-SE	0.18-0.38	0.29-0.39	No	0.57-0.67	Boulder Clay
45	50	NE-SW	0.32-0.34	0.17-0.21	No	0.55-0.49	Boulder Clay
46	50	NW-SE	0.26-0.32	0.32-0.38	No	0.64	Boulder Clay
47	50	NE-SW	0.15-0.29	0.20-0.49	No	0.49-0.64	Boulder Clay
49	50	NE-SW	0.23-0.32	0.30-0.54	No	0.62-0.77	Boulder Clay
50	50	NE-SW	0.25-0.33	0.37-0.48	No	0.62-0.81	Boulder Clay
51	50	NE-SW	0.27-0.32	0.37-0.39	No	0.66-0.69	Boulder Clay
52	50	E-W	0.25	0.30-0.35	0.3	0.60-0.85	Boulder Clay
53	50	NE-SW	0.25-0.30	0.21-0.30	0.35-0.40	0.55-0.95	Boulder Clay
54	50	NE-SW	0.20-0.29	0.26-0.35	No	0.55	Boulder Clay
55	50	NE-SW	0.18-0.21	0.30-0.38	No	0.48-0.59	Boulder Clay
85	50	NW-SE	0.20-0.25	0.24	No	0.44-0.49	Boulder Clay
86	50	NE-SW	0.23-0.33	0.20-0.40	No	0.43-0.73	Boulder Clay
87	100	NW-SE	0.27-0.55	0.29-0.43	No	0.70-0.83	Sandy Gravel
88	50	NW-SE	0.14-0.15	0.37-0.43	No	0.52-0.57	Boulder Clay
89	50	E-W	0.19-0.22	0.26-0.36	No	0.48-0.55	Boulder Clay
93	30.3	NW-SE	0.30	0.20-0.25	No	0.50-0.55	Boulder Clay

Table 2: Trench Information from field BCb (trenches in red contained pertinent archaeology)

Field BCc (Trenches 38-41, 48, 56-65, and 92)

Field BCc was situated to the southwest of field BCb separated by a drainage ditch and hedge boundary. To the southwest, the field was bounded by the A1198 and a farm track to the southeast. The field sloped down to the east with an underlying geology of boulder clay and the river terrace gravels evident in field BCb confined to the northwest corner of the area. Despite the predominance of a clay geology the geophysical survey indicated the presence of archaeological evidence. A series of 'organic' linear features appeared to indicate the presence of late prehistoric activity, potentially a separate phase to that identified in field BCb.

A total of 16 trenches were excavated to investigate the activity indicated by the geophysical survey (see figure 4). Archaeological features were evidenced in all but one of the trenches (trench 56), with two of these trenches indicating medieval or post-medieval activity in the form of furrows (trenches 40 and 65). The majority of the features encountered were of a probable Late Iron Age date. These features excavated indicated that rather than a separate phase of activity, the archaeology encountered here was a continuation of that recorded within field BCb (see below).

It is possible that (based on alignment) there were two separate systems within this area, a series of boundary ditches which represented a continuation of those recorded within field BCb, and a possible earlier system whose alignment differed slightly from the later one. However, there was a consistency within the character of some of the boundary ditches with many of the boundary ditches having a 'U' shaped profile with a shallower re-cut in the tertiary fills of the ditch.

Trench 38

The trench was located upon the river terrace gravels and boulder clay interface with a clay and gravel matrix present for a distance of 85m (from the northwest end of the trench) after which the slope became predominantly boulder clay. A total of 15 features were recorded which included a single furrow (**F.47**) aligned slightly oblique to the trench and accounted, partially, for the depth of the trench. A single gully (**F.48**) was located at the southwest end of the trench aligned northeast-southwest this was 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep, no artefacts were recovered and considering the depth of the feature it is possible that it was an area of disturbed natural rather than a feature. The majority of the features were concentrated in two main areas, one towards the northwest end of the trench and the other 75m to the south. Seven features were identified towards the northwest end comprising primarily of linears (**F.49**, **F.51**-**F.55**) and a single pit (**F.50**). The linears represented a series of cutting ditches and gullies orientated northeast-southwest, which corresponded with a series of potential features highlighted by the geophysical survey. Four of the ditches (F.51-F.54) were a progressive series of re-cuts to a boundary ditch F.55 which appeared to terminate at this point. This ditch (F.55) was cut to a depth of 0.42m (below the subsoil) and survived to a width of 0.57m as the northeast terminal of a boundary, possibly representing an entranceway. It was subsequently truncated by F.54 a 2.10m wide and 0.91m deep re-cut this feature was not a terminal and instead appeared to represent the re-invention of the boundary closing off any previous entrance. During the excavation of this feature a layer of clay was encountered, an apparent dumping of material it was associated with a large concentration of other artefacts consisting of pottery fragments and animal bone. The pottery recovered was of a Late Iron Age date and the deposition of clay was similar to that recorded within trench 87 as possible kiln waste, this could indicate that locally sourced clay (albeit boulder clay) may have been utilised for the small scale production of pottery. Subsequent re-cuts were much smaller and shallower, F.53 was cut into the tertiary deposit of F.54 to a depth of 0.20m, and F.52 was located along the southeast edge of the earlier ditch (F.54) at 0.28m deep. Both of these ditches were cut by F.51, a 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep ditch which truncated any relationship information between F.52 and F.53. Closely associated with these features F.49 did not cut, nor was it cut by, the other ditches; however, its proximity to them would suggest that it was part of the same system (it was 0.9m wide and 0.60m deep). It is probable that these linears were the continuation of features recorded within trenches 36, 37 and 87, and even if not they would appear to represent part of the same system of enclosures identified within field BCb where multiple ditches formed re-cut boundaries. The pit F.50 had been heavily truncated by the furrow and survived only to a depth of 0.05m. The close association of this feature with the linears, and its truncation by the later furrow, suggests that it may have been of a Late Iron Age date despite the absence of any artefacts.

Further along the trench (slightly higher up the slope to the southeast) was a cluster of six features which comprised three closely cut pits (**F.61**-**F.63**), a large ditch (**F.74**) with re-cut (**F.75**), and a third linear (**F.60**). Extending from the baulk the three pits were clustered between the two linears with F.74 truncating the northwest edge of F.62 and F.63. Pottery was recovered from one of the pits, F.61 suggesting a Middle/Late Iron Age date. This was the last pit in the sequence (it cut F.62 but there was no direct relationship to F.63 except that both F.62 and F.63 were truncated by

F.74) and as such a similar date for all the pits can be postulated. Of the two linears F.60 was the smaller, at 1.50m wide and 0.35m deep it was a northeast-southwest drainage or boundary ditch which was aligned parallel to F.74. In comparison F.74 was a large 'U' shaped boundary ditch 4.10m wide and 1.40m deep, this was the largest single feature recorded on site and as such probably represented a significant boundary, possibly for the drainage of fields on the slope. It was re-cut by F.75 which had a very different profile with steep sides and a narrow 'V' shaped cut (see figure 7). The re-cut terminated at this point (the northeast line of the ditch) possibly forming a gap and restarting outside of the confines of the trench. The infill material within the re-cut was also very different to that of the ditch it cut. The fills were much darker with a greater concentration of both charcoal and artefacts suggesting the presence of settlement within the immediate area. The re-cut may represent a change in the function of the boundary, with the later deposits suggesting settlement activity, and probably associated with the activity recorded further along the trench.

Trench 39

A single feature was recorded both in the geophysical survey and in the trench (**F.198**), located towards the northern end. This was a continuation F.74, the large boundary ditch excavated in trench 38, and as such it was left unexcavated.

Trench 41

A dark linear was recorded perpendicular to the trench, which investigation revealed to be the northern edge of a large palaeochannel with a number of archaeological features cut into the top of it (the upper deposits of the palaeochannel suggested that that it would not have been visible when the features were dug and that it would have been long extinct). Three features were recorded in the top of the palaeochannel and a fourth, a furrow (**F.40**), within the northern half of the trench. The three features comprised a single gully (**F.71**) and a ditch (**F.205**) with recut (**F.117**) all located within close proximity towards the southern end of the trench. These features were not recorded within the other trenches, however, the ditch and re-cut were similar to features excavated across the PDA. The ditch and re-cut were similar to that recorded within trench 48 to the east, and although they were not obviously the same feature, a shift in orientation between the two trenches (as indicated on the geophysics plot) was possible.

Trench 48

Trench 48 was located to the east of trench 41 and was the continuation of trench 58 to the south which had to be split to avoid buried services. The geophysical survey identified a single, potential linear in this area and the trench was targeted upon this. A single ditch (**F.46**) and re-cut (**F.45**) were recorded at the point indicated by the survey. The original ditch F.46 was 1.70m wide and had been cut to a depth of 0.80m, pottery recovered during its excavation suggested a Late Iron Age/early Roman date; the re-cut F.45 was 1.40m wide and 0.50m deep, with pottery from its single fill suggesting a similar date in the first century AD. The character of the ditch, and the presence and character of the re-cut, was very similar to that recorded within trench 41 to the west, and a number of other trenches across the PDA (see below).

Trench 57

Two ditches (**F.42** and **F.43**) were recorded within the trench located in close proximity to each other. Both features were of indeterminable date and had been truncated by a field drain which had been cut between them.

Trench 58

Trench 58 was a continuation of trench 48 which had to be split to avoid buried services. A total of ten features were recorded within the trench which included a single posthole (**F.29**) and a series of linears (**F.26**, **F.27**, **F.30**-**F.35** and **F.39**). The majority of the linears were orientated northeast-southwest or northwest-southeast, with F.26 the only feature to be orientated east-west. Three of the linears suggested subsequent reuse; ditch F.35 was re-cut by F.30 which was confined within the original feature and only intruded into the tertiary fill, F.31 and F.32 was a ditch and re-cut (the relationship between the two features was ambiguous as a result of the nature of the deposits) where F.32 was a broader and shallower cut than F.31, and F.33 was re-cut along its southwest edge F.34. These linears appeared to fit the general pattern of Late Iron Age boundary ditches recorded throughout the PDA.

Trench 59

A total of ten features were recorded consisting primarily of linears along with two pits (**F.68** and **F.69**). Two of these linears represented the terminals of gullies; **F.59** was the western end of a northeast-southwest gully which appeared to curve within the trench, **F.72** was the eastern end of a northwest-southeast linear which extended 1.50m into the trench and was truncated by a field drain. At the southern end of the trench **F.56** was a shallow (0.19m deep) northeast-southwest linear of Late Iron Age date. To the north 10m was ditch **F.57** orientated northwest-southeast across the trench. This was a shallow feature 0.23m deep which truncated an earlier gully **F.58** which was 0.38m deep. At the northern end of the trench features **F.64**, **F.66** and **F.67** were a series of three re-cutting linears with each successive re-cut occurring along the southern edge and enlarging the boundary (the initial gully F.67 was cut to a depth of 0.27m, this was re-cut by F.66 to a depth of 0.49m, and finally by F.64 to 0.58m deep). The linears were orientated east-west with F.67 the initial gully appearing to curve towards the north outside of the trench. Pottery was recovered from all three features suggesting they were all dug within a short period of each other and dated to the later Iron Age.

Trench 60

Five linear features were recorded and excavated consisting of three ditches (**F.77**, **F.79** and **F.88**) and a re-cut (**F.78**) along with an east-west gully (**F.91**). The ditches all shared a similar alignment and were probably part of the same system of enclosures identified within the other trenches. Two of the ditches F.79 and F.88 were orientated northwest-southeast, while the third F.77 was orientated northeast-southwest and potentially could form part of an enclosure with F.79. The ditches had similar 'U' shaped profiles and ranged from 0.73m to 0.90m deep, further suggesting that they were contemporary. Settlement activity was indicated by the presence of moderate and frequent quantities of charcoal in the fills of the ditches and to the

presence of burnt clay and a fragment of pudding stone within F.79. This feature continued into trench 62 and therefore a greater length of it was exposed than any of the other ditches. In trench 62 it was possible to tell that the ditch curved to the north. Only one of these features was re-cut, F.77 was similar to ditches excavated within trenches 62 and 63 (and elsewhere within the PDA) and was re-cut by F.78. As was recorded elsewhere the re-cut was confined to the upper deposits of the ditch, and as such was probably more indicative of a cleaning out of the most recent silting of the ditch than a completely new cutting of the ditch. This could indicate a period of abandonment when the ditch was allowed to silt up before activity resumed. Alternatively, it was the deposits within the re-cut which contained increased quantities of charcoal, this could suggest a change in the activities surrounding these features, the initial ditches may have been boundary ditches within an area of agriculture which had then given rise to settlement.

Trench 61

A single linear **F.73** was recorded midway along the trench; the feature was shallow (0.19m deep) and most likely represented the remnants of a furrow. There were no features identified within this area on the geophysics plot, and the feature was aligned with the furrows recorded throughout the PDA.

Trench 62

A total of four ditches (F.79, **F.86**, **F.107**, and **F.197**) and a re-cut (**F.90**) were recorded and excavated within the trench. One of the linears (F.79) was a continuation of the ditch from trench 60 which curved within the trench (see above), this ditch cut an earlier northeast-southwest linear (F.197) which terminated. Orientated northeast-southwest F.86 was a large boundary ditch 2.23m wide and 1.15m deep which corresponded with one of the linears recorded in the geophysical survey. The ditch was re-cut by F.90 a linear 1.98m wide and 0.52m deep. This was similar to ditch sections recorded within trenches 60 and 63 forming part of the same system of enclosures and field boundaries. The initial ditch was probably part of a series of field boundaries and drainage ditches, the depositional sequence within the excavated section were sterile and clean with very few artefacts recovered and only occasional flecks of charcoal present, the subsequent re-cut was very dark with a high concentration of charcoal throughout. This would suggest that the area saw an increase in activity, and that the site became more settlement focused resulting in the deposition of more background clutter (as evidenced by the charcoal). Midway along the trench F.107 was a large boundary ditch 4.20m wide and 1.14m deep orientated north-south. The ditch corresponded with a large sinuous feature on the geophysical survey which spanned trenches 62 and 63; however, it was not recorded within trench 63 which could indicate that there was a break along its length, possibly an entrance. Although this feature was on a slightly different alignment to the other, smaller boundary ditches within this area, it may have formed part of the same system. The sinuous nature of feature as recorded within the geophysical survey could account for the difference in alignment, while a significant sample of Late Iron Age pottery (69 pieces) and animal bone (47 fragments) would suggest that it may have been open within close proximity to an area of increased activity such as a settlement.

Trench 63

Trench 63 was located to investigate part of the complex of 'organic' looking features identified during the geophysical survey. Two furrows were recorded (**F.194** and **F.195**) along with a single linear feature (**F.89**) which had been re-cut several times (**F.85** and **F.87**). The ditch was similar to those excavated elsewhere within the PDA, in particular within trenches 60 and 62, and was obviously a part of the same system. The initial ditch, F.89, was in excess of 1.25m wide and had been cut to a depth of 0.60m with a flat 'U' shaped profile, pottery recovered suggested a Late Iron Age date. This was cut along its northeast edge by F.87 which had a much more 'V' like profile and was 1.97m wide and 0.90m deep. The profile of this ditch was markedly different to the original ditch, and the other boundary ditches which had a broader 'U' shaped profile. The final re-cut F.85 was more like the original cut in profile, broad 'U', and comparable to those recorded elsewhere. It was positioned cutting through the centre of the earlier ditch.

Trench 64

At the northwest end of the trench was a curvilinear gully (**F.196**) which potentially formed part of a ring gully or similar feature and it was decided not to excavate this feature. A series of five linears were excavated within the southeast half of the trench which included **F.80**, a north-south Late Iron Age ditch at the southern end of the trench, and **F.81** a narrow ditch at the midway point. Between these two features was a juncture of three large linears (**F.82**-**F.84**) and a single pit (**F.92**). Feature 83 was a broad east-west boundary ditch in excess of 2.15m wide and cut to a depth of 1.18m which was truncated along its northern edge by F.82. This was another broad boundary ditch in excess of 2.50m wide, cut to a depth of 0.97m and orientated west southwest-east northeast (a slight shift in the alignment of the two linears). The third of these linears, F.84 was orientated north-south (and had been dug to a width in excess of 0.75m and 0.83m deep) perpendicular to F.83. The two features F.84 and F.83 were probably contemporary, forming the juncture of two boundary ditches; however, F.82 truncated both of these features at the point where they would have met. The single pit F.92 was located within the 'inside' corner of ditches F.83 and F.84, and although little artefactual material was recovered (suggesting a Middle/Late Iron Age date) it was apparent that it had been truncated by medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow.

Trench 92

A total of three gullies (**F.36**, **F.38** and **F.41**), a pit (**F.40**) and a posthole (**F.37**) were recorded within the trench. The pit had been heavily truncated by later features F.36 and F.37 and survived to a depth of no more than 0.08m. Located within the southern half of the trench the gullies appeared to represent boundaries rather than structures. At the southeast end of the trench F.41 was a linear gully aligned northwest-southeast and extended for 7.5m where it terminated (the terminal was truncated by a later field drain). Ten meters to the north, F.38 was another northwest-southeast linear gully which extended for *c*.2.5m at which point it was truncated by the southeast terminal of the third gully F.36. This gully was more curvilinear than the others and extended to the northeast (on a roughly similar alignment) for 11m where it then curved to the southwest beyond the limits of the trench. The gullies did not appear to represent

structures; F.36 was most likely the northeast corner of an enclosure with F.38 representing an earlier demarcation of a boundary. The three gullies did seem to suggest the presence of settlement activity, when compared with the other boundary ditches excavated it was unlikely that they were for drainage and with significant concentrations of charcoal throughout their fills it would appear likely that they were located at least close to an area of increased settlement activity.

Trench No.	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Third Deposit (m)	Total Depth (m)	Geology
38	150	NW-SE	0.20-0.30	0.15-0.50	No	0.40-0.70	Clay Gravel mix
39	75	N-S	0.20-0.26	0.18-0.28	No	0.42-0.44	Boulder Clay
40	77	E-W	0.20-0.35	0.18-0.30	No	0.50-0.55	Boulder Clay
41	100	N-S	0.20-0.25	0.10-0.30	No	0.40-0.48	Boulder Clay
48	40	N-S	0.20-0.24	0.08-0.28	No	0.32-0.48	Boulder Clay
56	50	NE-SW	0.25-0.30	0.10-0.15	No	0.35-0.45	Boulder Clay
57	50	E-W	0.19-0.33	0.18-0.27	No	0.46-0.50	Boulder Clay
58	110	N-S	0.24-0.30	0.20-0.30	No	0.50-0.53	Boulder Clay
59	50	N-S	0.25-0.30	0.13	No	0.33-0.41	Boulder Clay
60	50	N-S	0.25	0.10-0.20	No	0.35-0.45	Boulder Clay
61	50	NE-SW	0.30-0.48	0.35-0.43	No	0.70-0.71	Boulder Clay
62	50	E-W	0.20-0.22	0.08-0.10	No	0.29-0.32	Boulder Clay
63	50	E-W	0.21-0.35	0.12-0.32	No	0.34-0.59	Boulder Clay
64	50	NW-SE	0.20-0.30	0.15-0.30	No	0.50-0.55	Boulder Clay
65	50	N-S	0.21-0.30	0.12-0.20	No	0.42	Boulder Clay
92	52	NW-SE	0.20-0.21	0.04-0.10	No	0.20-0.30	Boulder Clay

Table 3: Trench Information from field BCc (trenches in red contained pertinent archaeology)

Field BCd (Trenches 66-79, 90 and 91)

Field BCd was located to the southeast of fields BCb and BCc (separated by a farm track) on top of the ridge and set back from the slopes edge. The area was situated within part of a paddock inhabited by horses and the northwest corner of a field where a rapeseed crop was being grown. A total of 16 trenches were excavated with archaeological features recorded in six of them, two within the paddock (70 and 91) and four within the rapeseed field (71, 75, 76 and 78).

The trenches within this area evidenced a series on undated field enclosures and horticultural ditches (see figure 5). Trenches 70, 71, 75 and 91 exposed five linears which formed a series of field boundaries and together appeared to form the northwest end of a field. The horticultural ditches were evidenced within trench 76 where a series of three linears were recorded. All were orientated northeast-southwest, aligned parallel and spaced *c*.5m apart. These were too close together to suggest field boundaries and on sites at Eye, Peterborough (Patten 2003) and Papworth-Everard, Cambridgeshire (Patten forthcoming) a similar pattern of closely spaces ditches have been interpreted as horticultural features (*e.g.* lazy-beds).

Trench 70

Three features were recorded which together appeared to represent part of a field enclosure. Towards the northeast end of the trench **F.22** was orientated east-west and continued through to trench 91. This linear (0.68m wide and 0.28m deep) formed the northern boundary of a field enclosure, while **F.23** towards the southwest end of the trench formed the western limit. This feature (F.23) was 1.10m wide and 0.47m deep and had been re-cut by **F.28** a shallow gully 0.46m wide and 0.13m deep. This was the only section of the enclosure which seemed to evidence a re-cut, although considering the shallow depth of it this could have been more a result of later truncation.

Trench 71

A single feature was recorded and excavated; **F.20** was a north-south linear 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep. This linear may have formed the eastern edge of the field recorded within trenches 70 and 91, and continuing through to trench 75.

Trench 75

Two features were recorded a very shallow pit **F.11** and a north-south linear **F.10**. The pit F.11 was 1.75m wide and appeared sub-rectangular in plan (it continued outside the confines of the trench), surviving to a depth of only 0.07m the cut was well defined which indicated that it was a feature and not geological although no artefacts were recovered. Adjacent to the pit was F.10 a north-south linear 0.49m wide and 0.14m deep, it is possible that this feature was the continuation of F.20 in trench 71 forming the eastern boundary of a field enclosure.

Trench 76

A total of five features were recorded in the form of four linears (**F.12**-**F.15**) and a small pit (**F.16**). Three of the linears (F.12, F.14 and F.15) were contemporary aligned north-south and spaced 5m to 5.5m apart. These linears were all the same size (0.70m wide and 0.15m deep) with a similar steep sided and flat base profile, suggesting that they were contemporary. The close spacing between them could indicate that they were horticultural features used in the growing of a particular type of crop. Their alignment matches that of the field enclosure in trenches 70, 71 and 91, suggesting that they were all part of the same system representative of agricultural and horticultural practices. One of these linears F.15 cut a small shallow pit 0.15m deep. A fourth linear F.13 was orientated northeast-southwest and on a different alignment to the other features, this could suggest that there was a second enclosure system and the presence of a small terminal excavated within trench 78 may be further evidence of this.

Trench 78

A single feature was recorded within the trench **F.17**, the northeast terminal of a gully or ditch 0.74m wide and 0.27m deep. A small length of this feature was exposed within the trench suggesting that the linear was orientated northeast-southwest and so part of the same system as F.13 recorded within trench 76.

Trench 91

The trench was arranged to expose the intersection of features F.22 and F.23 recorded within trench 70. Upon excavation F.22 was identified, but F.23 was not. This would suggest that linear F.23 either terminated or turned to the west between the two trenches. Two small pits were recorded within this trench **F.24** and **F.25**, both of which were associated with F.22. The relationship between these features was ambiguous, F.24 was located on the southern edge of the ditch with any relationship lost due to truncation by a field drain, and F.25 was situated on the northern side of the ditch and was thought to have cut the ditch although the deposits throughout the features were homogenous.

Trench No.	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Third Deposit (m)	Total Depth (m)	Geology
66	50	NE-SW	0.24-0.33	0.40-0.50	No	0.64-0.83	Boulder Clay
67	15	NW-SE	0.32	0.40	No	0.72	Boulder Clay
68	50	NE-SW	0.27-0.30	0.25-0.28	No	0.52	Boulder Clay
69	50	NW-SE	0.30-0.35	0.30-0.35	No	0.70	Mixed
70	50	NE-SW	0.34-0.37	0.23-0.38	No	0.60-0.72	Mixed
71	25	NE-SW	0.27-0.28	0.30-0.39	No	0.58-0.66	Boulder Clay
72	32	NW-SE	0.23-0.28	0.29-0.36	No	0.42-0.64	Boulder Clay
73	25	NE-SW	0.17-0.18	0.36-0.37	No	0.55	Boulder Clay
74	50	NW-SE	0.25-0.26	0.39-0.54	No	0.65-0.79	Boulder Clay
75	51	NE-SW	0.24-0.28	0.28-0.31	No	0.52-0.59	Boulder Clay
76	50	NW-SE	0.29-0.30	0.25-0.52	No	0.54-0.82	Boulder Clay
77	50	NE-SW	0.14-0.21	0.35-0.52	No	0.49-0.73	Boulder Clay
78	50	NW-SE	0.20-0.25	0.40-0.53	No	0.60-0.78	Boulder Clay
79	25	NE-SW	0.19-0.30	0.37-0.58	No	0.56-0.88	Boulder Clay
90	10.3	NW-SE	0.35-0.41	0.30-0.32	No	0.65-0.73	Boulder Clay
91	16	NW-SE	0.26-0.28	0.14-0.26	No	0.42-0.52	Mixed

Table 4: Trench Information from field BCd (trenches in red contained pertinent archaeology)

Area NW (Trenches 80-82)

Three trenches were excavated within *Area NW*; trenches 80, 81 and 82. This area was bounded to the northwest and southeast by known archaeology and this (along with the confines of the area) influenced the placement of these trenches. An geophysical survey was undertaken within this field but failed to identify the presence of any archaeological features. Despite this archaeological cut features were recorded within all three trenches, with the greatest concentration of activity occurring in trench 82 at the northeast end of the area (see figure 6). The excavations within this area revealed that the underlying geology was predominantly river terrace gravels.

Trench 80

A total of five features were recorded which included the remnants of two northwest-southeast furrows (**F.199** and **F.200**). At the southwest end of the trench **F.139** was a curvilinear feature 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep enclosing a space to the west.

Although the linear was not part of a structure it is possible that it was associated with settlement activity, along with fragments of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone were pieces of tile and burnt chalk indicating a possible structure nearby. At the other end of the trench **F.145** was a northwest-southeast linear 1.09m wide and 0.45m deep, it is possible to project the course of this feature to the southeast and to match it with a presumed Anglo-Saxon ditch within the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre excavation. To the southwest of F.145 was **F.140** a single discrete posthole 0.20m in diameter and 0.07m deep. During a metal detector survey of the spoil heaps a single Roman coin was recovered from the sub-soil 26m from the southern end of the trench.

Trench 81

Five features were recorded within the trench including the remnant of a furrow (**F.202**). At the southwest end and exposed in the corner of the trench **F.141** was a northeast-southwest ditch 0.60m wide and 0.35m deep, it bore no direct relationship to the other features within the trench or from the previous excavation at the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre (on the opposite side of the A1198). It was possible to date the feature to the Middle Iron Age via pottery recovered from the upper fill; this suggests a different date than the activity over the road (Murray & Last 1999). The larger ditch F.147 was located 14m to the northeast and orientated northwest-southeast. This was a much larger feature 2.50m wide and 0.85m deep suggesting a more substantial boundary. It seems likely that this feature was a continuation of a large Anglo-Saxon boundary ditch recorded in the excavation at the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre to the east (Murray & Last 1999), although F.141 was dated Middle Iron Age. This ditch cut a small and shallow pit (**F.201**) which was situated along its northern edge. Towards the northeast end of the pit the final feature in the trench was **F.142** a possible gully terminal of which less than 0.50m was evident within the trench.

Trench 82

A total of nine features were evident within this trench representing the largest concentration of features within *Area NW*. The majority of the features were present within the northern half of the trench, closest to the line of the road (A14). Two of the features **F.146** and **F.149** were discrete, F.146 was an oval pit and F.149 was a posthole against the trench edge. Neither feature could be associated with any other feature, and only suggested the potential for similar features within the area. The terminal of a northwest-southeast gully, **F.148**, extended from the northeast edge of the trench. The gully was 0.36m wide and 0.13m deep with a dark, charcoal rich deposit which may have been a dump of burnt material. A single feature, **F.143** was a shallow depression 0.09m deep with a silty clay fill. This feature was probably a geological hollow rather than the terminal of an archaeological feature, there were a series of similar features within the trench which, upon excavation were deemed natural in origin. The remaining five features were clustered towards the northern end of the trench within the first 7m. Orientated northeast-southwest **F.160** was a large Late Iron Age boundary ditch 2.3m wide and 0.40m deep. To the north and almost abutting this feature were the terminals of two linears **F.159** and **F.161**. Feature 159 was the northeast terminal of a northeast-southwest ditch 0.73m wide and 0.19m deep, immediately northeast and on the same alignment F.161 was the southwest terminal of a 0.55m wide ditch 0.15m deep. At the very end of the trench **F.150** was a

northwest-southeast linear 0.60m deep (only a portion of the feature was exposed within the trench and so its width was not ascertained) which cut F.161 on a very different alignment. The ditch was re-cut by **F.144** which represented the northeast terminal of a linear. There was no indication that the initial ditch also terminated and this could suggest that an entranceway was added to the boundary line, or the initial terminal could occur outside the confines of the trench.

Trench No.	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Third Deposit (m)	Total Depth (m)	Geology
80	52	NE-SW	0.30-0.35	0.30-0.35	No	0.60-0.70	Gravel
81	50	NE-SW	0.20-0.30	0.20-0.35	0.10-0.20	0.60	Gravel
82	50.5	NE-SW	0.30-0.35	0.20-0.30	0.20-0.35	0.70-0.95	Gravel

Table 5: Trench Information from *Area NW* (trenches in red contained pertinent archaeology)

DISCUSSION

The evaluation has shown that the archaeology was concentrated within four main areas and of the 93 trenches excavated only 32 revealed cut features of archaeological interest. This confirmed and expanded upon the findings of the geophysical survey and identified the nature and character of the archaeology, which could only be done by evaluation. The majority of the features were located along the western edge of the PDA flanking the road (Roman *Ermine Street*), with a further series of more ephemeral linears present to the east on top of the slope.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity has been encountered throughout the study area with a Neolithic enclosure and probable cursus monument to the north of the PDA at Rectory Farm (McAvoy 2000), and a possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement at the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre (Murray & Last 1999). Evidence for prehistoric activity was recorded within the PDA as stray finds with material culture being recovered from a number of features, and from the plough soil. The majority of these artefacts were struck flints and were found within features of a later date (32 of the 39 pieces of flint recovered were from features). This material, along with the absence of any pottery, represented a background presence which would have been associated with activity from the surrounding area. The Bronze Age activity to the west of the PDA and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement to the north at the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre suggests that this represented the outer limits of any such activity.

Late Iron Age

It was during the Late Iron Age that activity at *Bear's Croft* was at its most intense with the occupation of the river terrace gravels along the base of the slope. Two separate and distinct settlement zones were identified, Zone 1 within field BCb along the western edge of the PDA and Zone 2 within field BCc in the southern half of the

PDA (see figure 9). These were identified during the geophysical survey (Bartlett 2008), with Zone 1 thought to represent a continuation of the Saxon settlement recorded at the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre, and Zone 2 believed to be a series of earlier, possibly Iron Age, enclosures which appeared to be much more organic and sinuous (field BCc). The evaluation has revealed that both represented significant Late Iron Age settlement activity.

That both of these zones appeared to represent settlement was evident from the charcoal and artefact rich features within both fields, and the presence of a possible ring gully within trench 64 alluded to some form of occupation. With few discrete features the majority of material was recovered from deposits within the ditches which produced significant quantities of animal bone (medium sized domesticates) and pottery within charcoal rich matrixes. A large quantity of pottery was recovered from both fields BCb and BCc (682 fragments (7404g)), this much pottery would suggest a settlement of reasonable importance. While the dominance of medium size domestics such as sheep and pig would equate well with the presence of small enclosures.

These two zones appeared to represent slightly different settlements with an area of negative archaeology between them (neither the geophysical survey nor the fieldwork identified any features between the two). The settlements may have been distinct spatially but temporally there could have been little time between them. The pottery evidence suggests that both zones spanned the Middle Iron Age to the early Romano-British period and that both appeared to flourish during the Late Iron Age. Both zones comprised of a series of linears with very similar profiles and depositional sequences. The ditches present within trenches 60, 62, 63 and 41 in Zone 2 were much like those excavated within trenches 34 and 35 in Zone 1 and these all had similar re-cuts within their upper fills (for example F.77 in trench 60 and F.123 in trench 34 (see figure 8)).

A single large boundary ditch was also recorded within each zone, F.74 (trench 38) in Zone 1 and F.83 (trench 64) in Zone 2. Again this highlights the similarities between the two zones. Both of these were unlike any of the other features encountered, and their size was probably a result of their location. Feature 83 was cut into the boulder clay within field BCc, while F.74 was located on the gravel/clay interface towards the base of the ridge. It seems plausible that these features were the primary drainage ditches catching water as it flowed down the clay slope, and no doubt being fed by the other ditches associated with any settlement.

The features within Zone 1 seemed to suggest a length of activity not recorded within Zone 2. Although there was evidence for the single re-cutting of ditches within Zone 2 the boundary ditch which spanned trenches 31, 36, 37 and 87 (in Zone 1) was comprised of a series of linears constructed successively, constantly reaffirming the boundary. This pattern of multiple re-cutting to boundaries was not evident within Zone 2 and this could indicate a move away from the clays. The geology in field BCc was predominantly clay and this may have been the reason for the short lived activity here. Where as the settlement activity within Zone 1 saw multiple re-cuts to some of its field boundaries which suggested a relatively long period of activity.

Romano-British

There was little evidence for Romano-British activity within the PDA despite its location towards the juncture of two Roman roads (*Ermine Street* and *Via Devana*) with only one feature (F.41 in trench 92) producing early Romano-British pottery. Although Godmanchester was an important Roman town within the immediate vicinity little evidence for Romano-British activity has been recorded (with the exception of the Emmanuelle Knoll *tumuli* and the roads). The excavation at the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre identified scant Romano-British activity, and this was the case here. The metalwork recovered both during the excavation and from metal detector surveys of the fields within the PDA does indicate a Roman presence within the landscape (see figure 10). The low quantities of Romano-British pottery recovered suggests that the metalwork was probably derived from roadside activity associated with *Ermine Street* rather than from any form of occupation, the majority of which was recovered from the plough soil and furrows rather than secure contexts.

Anglo-Saxon

Despite the presence of Anglo-Saxon activity at the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre very little evidence was encountered during the evaluation. Within *Area NW* it was possible to determine that potentially two linears from the previous excavation continued across the road and through the PDA. The alignment and character of the linears within trenches 80 and 81 would suggest that they were part of the same system even if they were not the same ditches. However, the absence of any Anglo-Saxon pottery within the PDA makes it difficult to suggest such a date for any of the other features. The dominance of Late Iron Age material within the fields of *Bear's Croft* along with the absence of later activity would suggest that the by the Saxon period the enclosures and settlement had either gone out of use or shifted/shrunk and were concentrated within the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

Medieval and post-medieval activity was recorded throughout the PDA. Field BCa, located to the north on the top of the ridge contained evidence for later medieval and post-medieval activity (furrows and field drains) but little else. This was also the case for the southeast portion of Field BCb.

Undated Field System

Field BCd represented a different form of activity with traces of a field system evident as an enclosure and series of closely spaced ditches. These ditches most likely represented a form of horticultural activity associated with the production of specialist crops (fruit trees etc.). Lazy bed infields have been identified to the north of the PDA at Rectory Farm, and similar features have been recorded elsewhere with a system recently excavated at Papworth-Everard (Patten, forthcoming). There a series of closely cut ditches were enclosed within a field system located on the top of a clay ridge, this system was Romano-British in origin and it could be argued that the

predominance of Romano-British activity at the base of the slope here would indicate a similar date.

APPENDIX 1: The Pottery

Katie Anderson

A total of 615 sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery were recovered from the evaluation, weighing 7308g and representing 5.12 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). All of the material was examined and details of fabric, form, decoration, useware and date were recorded, along with any other information deemed significant.

Assemblage Composition

The assemblage comprised predominately small to medium sized sherds, with a mean weight of 11.9g, although there were some large, unabraded sherds. The pottery was predominately Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age in date (see Table 6). A small quantity of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material comprising flint-tempered fabrics were recovered, although in most cases these sherds appeared to be residual.. The Middle Iron Age pottery was typified by handmade vessels, which were commonly either sandy or grog-tempered fabrics. This material dates approximately 30BC-AD30. A small number of vessel forms were identified for this period, comprising plain rim and scored jars. MIA/LIA dated sherds comprised those which were handmade and generally sand, shell or grog-tempered. These sherds date approximately 30BC-50 AD. Late Iron Age pottery was the most frequently occurring. As with the MIA/LIA material, this group was dominated by sand, grog and shell-tempered wares, with a smaller quantity of calcareous-tempered wares. This pottery is generally different from the previous category, however, there were more easily identifiable vessel forms and decoration which could be considered definite 'LIA' examples. This material can be dated approximately 0-50AD. A small quantity of pottery was dated as Late Iron Age/early Roman, which comprised wheel turned/wheel-throw vessels, which were predominately sandy fabrics. Finally a small quantity of early Roman pottery was recovered, comprising two very small South Gaulish Samian sherds (2g), four Verulamium whiteware sherds (56g) and some fine sandy sherds.

Date	No.	Wt(g)
LBA/EIA	15	87
MIA	61	514
MIA/LIA	134	2837
LIA	333	3380
LIA/ER	48	355
ER	24	135
TOTAL	**615**	**7308**

Table 6: All pottery by date

A variety of vessel fabrics were represented (see Table 7), and as discussed above, there were noticeable differences between pottery from different periods. Although sandy wares are the most commonly occurring in the assemblage, the relatively high percentage of grog-tempered sherds suggests a *c.* 30BC-AD30 date range for the bulk of the assemblage. This is because in Cambridgeshire it is common for assemblages which are immediate pre-conquest to comprise almost exclusively sandy fabrics. Shell-tempered wares were well represented amongst the MIA and LIA pottery.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Black-slipped	1	5
Buff Sandy	2	32
Calcareous and sandy	47	906
Coarse sandy greyware	14	66
Flint tempered	19	180
Fine micaceous sandy	5	20
Grog and quartz	28	543
Grog-tempered	75	1215
Micaceous sandy	9	38
Oxidised sandy	76	1685
Quartz tempered	228	1443
South Gaulish Samian	2	2
Shell-tempered	102	1102
Verulamium whiteware	4	56
Very fine sandy	1	8
Whiteware	2	7
TOTAL	**615**	**7308**

Table 7: All pottery by fabric

A small number of vessel forms were identified (see Table 8), although the majority of sherds were non-diagnostic. Jars were the most commonly occurring forms comprising 24% of the assemblage. A number of bowl/jars were identified, comprising those sherds with which there was too little of the vessel remaining to be able to confidently assign one or other form. Other vessel forms were poorly represented, comprising 29 beaker sherds, seven bowl sherds and three beaker/jar sherds. All of these vessels were Late Iron Age/early Roman in date and included several wide-mouth, cordoned bowls/jars, one of which had a pre-firing perforation on the neck.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Beaker	29	286
Beaker/Jar	3	7
Bowl	7	135
Bowl/Jar	37	743
Jar	148	3492
Platter	1	10
Non-Diagnostic	390	2635
TOTAL	**615**	**7308**

Table 8: All pottery by form

Approximately 19% of the assemblage was decorated, with burnishing being the most commonly occurring, on 50% of all decorated sherds. Scoring and combing occurred on 36% of decorated sherds, predominately occurring on large jars. Cordons, and tooled lines were also noted on the Late Iron Age material. There were two sherds which are likely to have come from a single vessel with unusual decorative boss (Feature 124). Useware was noted on a small number of sherds, with sooting under the rim being the most commonly occurring, typical of a vessel being placed over a fire. One vessel was also noted as having think interior limescale, suggesting this vessel had held water.

Feature Analysis

Pottery was recovered from a total of 58 features across the site (see Table?), however, the majority of features contained fewer than ten sherds. There were a small number of sherds which contained larger quantities of pottery, which are discussed in more detail below.

Feature 75 (Trench 38)

This feature contained the largest quantity of pottery from any feature on the site. It totalled 102 sherds, weighing 2064g, thus with a relatively high mean weight of 22.75g. The pottery was recovered from three contexts which show slight chronological differences. Context [179] contained MIA/LIA sherds, which included a small number of Burnished jars. Context [180] contained LIA/ER pottery, which included a buff-sandy jar with an 'S' shaped profile, as well as three different jars with sooting under the rim, suggesting they were used for cooking. Context [185] contained LIA sherds and included one sherd which refitted with a sherd from context [180] from a jar, with a cordon and cross-hatch tooling decoration. Interestingly, although these two sherds refit, the sherd from [185] was burnt, while the sherd from [180] was not.

Feature 54 (Trench 38)

77 sherds, weighing 836g (Mean weight 19.6g), were recovered from a single context [189]. The pottery dated MIA/LIA and included a wide-mouth, grog-tempered jar with a rim diameter of 20cm. There was also a large scored/combed grog-tempered jar and a sandy carinated bowl/jar. This context also contained a residual LBA/EIA flint-tempered sherd.

Feature 107 (Trench 62)

A total of 69 sherds of pottery, weighing 538g, with a mean weight of 7.8g were recovered from two contexts within this feature. Context [269] contained MIA/LIA material, all of which was non-diagnostic, although the range of fabrics, which included grog, sand and shell-tempered fabrics suggest this date is appropriate. Context [272] appeared to be slightly later, as although it did contain some MIA/LIA pottery, there were also some LIA/ER sherds. This included a fine sandy, Late Iron Age platter, a copy of a Gallo-Belgic form. There was also a plain rim shell-tempered bowl and several jars.

Feature 82 (Trench 64)

37 sherds weighing 310g (mean weight 8.4g), were recovered from a single context, [160]. Of this, 27 of the sherds were from a single vessel, a sandy, long-necked beaker, dating to the Late Iron Age. The remaining sherds were non-diagnostic LIA sherds.

Discussion

The pottery assemblage from this site dates approximately 30BC-50AD, and is typified by a combination of hand-made Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age vessels, occurring alongside wheel-turned/made Late Iron Age forms and a small quantity of early Roman pottery. That the Roman/Romanising material consistently occurred alongside Late Iron Age material suggests occupation/activity in this area did not go much beyond the Roman conquest.

There was little in the way of spatial patterning, in terms of chronology, across the site, with most of the pottery recovered from the areas with the highest density of crop marks, to the south and west of the site. There are a cluster of features in the south of the site (Field BCc, trenches 62-64), which had a larger percentage of MIA/LIA material, while the features on the western edge of the site (Trenches 35-38) had higher percentages of Later Iron Age and LIA/ER pottery, thus suggesting some subtle differences. However, it should be noted that the Latest Iron Age and early Roman material tended to occur alongside Middle and Late Iron Age pottery, thus suggesting there was no definite Latest Iron Age/early Roman area of activity, rather a continuation of use of these areas.

For an area of this size on the immediate outskirts of the large Roman town at Godmanchester to contain so little Roman material is of great interest and suggests an almost immediate abandonment of these settlements shortly after the Roman conquest. It is also of interest that there was no evidence of any later Roman pottery, which may have been expected from a site which runs along Ermine Street. It is suggested that as soon as Godmanchester began to develop in the early Roman period, this area went out of use, certainly in terms of settlement, and that despite being located alongside a major Roman road, was never utilized for any roadside settlements or developments, during the Roman period.

APPENDIX 2: Faunal Remains

Vida Rajkovača

The animal bone assemblage recorded from the BCG evaluation elicited a sample of 688 bone fragments. The assemblage was recovered from hand excavated deposits and includes material from the sieving of bulk soil samples. Domestic species such as cattle, ovicaprids and pigs dominate the assemblage with very little evidence for wild fauna. Of all domesticates recovered from this site horse is the only non-meat animal. Red deer and fox have been hunted and some evidence for the presence of fish and birds survived.

Animal bones have been recovered from 55 features, 34 (38%) of which were possible to date. Dates range from Middle Iron Age to Early Roman period and it has been proposed to study the assemblage as a whole. Twenty-one features were not possible to date, but it can be suggested they too could be assigned to the same period. Due to the fact that these undated features did not elicit large quantity of bones, it has been decided to consider this as one assemblage for the purpose of this report.

Method

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Ageing of the assemblage employed fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969) and toothwear data (Grant 1982). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Where possible, the difference between sheep and goat elements has been made (Boessneck 1969) and the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Preservation details

The assemblage exhibited good overall preservation. Of 70 contexts studied 52 showed ‘moderate’ to ‘good’ preservation with minimal or no weathering and bone surface exfoliation. Only 17 contexts were of ‘quite poor’ or ‘poor’ preservation, with only one with ‘mixed’ state of preservation. When we look at the actual sums of fragments, they demonstrate that 647 fragments were well preserved and only 41 showed some signs of erosive damage. Bones were very often vertically split possibly for marrow extraction creating a large number of bones which could only be assigned to a size category (Large, Medium and Small Mammal). If a number of fragments were discovered to refit from the same bone, they were recorded as one specimen. Some bones bear canine gnawing marks, indicating the presence of dogs on the site, although dogs have not been recorded osteologically.

Results

Species representation

Of 688 bone fragments recorded 503 (73.1%) were assigned to element with further 218 (31.7%) assigned to species. The results suggest that mutton and beef formed the bulk of the animal based protein consumed. The medium and large mammalian assemblage was representative of British fauna with domesticates and some wild fauna evident. Bird and fish were found and impossible to assign to species. They would have formed part of the local resource and have probably added some dietary variation. The evidence for the exploitation of wild fauna is not particularly rich, consisting of only a few bone fragments assigned to red deer, fox and fish.

Of the domestic animals recovered cattle were by far the most abundant within the context of NISP counts (127), with at least four individuals recorded for the assemblage as a whole. Sheep (NISP: 75) dominated within the context of MNI counts accounting for minimum of nine individuals present on the site. Less commonly occurring elements include pig (NISP: 8) and horse (NISP: 3) which both had MNI counts of one individual animal. MNI counts for red deer and fox are for one individual animal.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	127	58.2
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	75	34.4
Pig	8	3.7
Red deer	3	1.4
Horse	3	1.4
Fox	1	0.9
UUB	3 (out of 503)	-
UUF	1 (out of 503)	-
UUM	139 (out of 688)	-
ULM	186 (out of 503)	-
UMM	89 (out of 503)	-
USM	52 (out of 503)	-

Table 9: Species frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)
Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment.
NB: Species percentages are out of 218. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Species	MNI	% MNI
Cow	4	23.4
Ovicaprids (Sheep/Goat)	9	53
Pig	1	5.9
Red deer	1	5.9
Horse	1	5.9
Fox	1	5.9

Table 10: Species frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Cattle

Cattle comprised more identifiable bones from the assemblage than all other domestic species combined. This showed the great importance of the cattle as a livestock

species. Presumably, the fact that the cattle might have been used for traction made them economically more important species than ovicaprids or pig. Element count demonstrates that all parts of animals are represented suggesting local slaughter and consumption. The most common skeletal elements are mandibles and loose teeth and the most common post-cranial elements are humerus and radius. The fact that the bones considered to represent joints of high meat value are present at the site could imply local meat consumption. Epiphyseal fusion data (Silver 1969) demonstrates the presence of one cow specimen aged 0-12 months and one aged 4 years.

Ovicaprids

Relatively high MNI number for ovicaprids (nine individual animals; Table 10) and high number of unidentified medium mammal fragments demonstrates the importance of this domestic species. The ovicaprid portion of the assemblage was once again composed of all main carcass units, with an equal distribution of hind and forelimb elements and a slight predominance of mandibular and skull elements.

The only element where it was possible to determine a definite presence of sheep was a metatarsal found in F.75 ([179]). Based on this specimen, it would seem likely that the ovicaprid portion of the assemblage was predominantly made of sheep. Age range derived from the mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982) and epiphyseal fusion data (Silver 1969) shows the slight predominance of juvenile individuals (75%) on the site, followed by senile (16.7%) and then adult animals (8.3%). Sheep would also have been used as a multipurpose animal, for wool, milk and meat. This kill profile could entail that a number of animals were kept for secondary products, but also, that meat-based economy was practised at the site. Before we jump to this conclusion, more work should be put into the investigation of the seasonality of this site.

Other domesticates

Of eight pig elements only one was a post-cranial bone, too few to assess body part distribution. Under-representation of meat-bearing bones could indicate the export of meat from the site, although the sample size is too small to be statistically valid. Only one pig element could produce ageing data and it was aged 3 years (Grant 1982). Bearing in mind that pigs are only kept for meat, they would have probably been slaughtered before maturity.

Other domestic species are poorly represented with only three horse elements.

Wild fauna

The evidence did not produce a great variety of wild species, limited to only red deer and fox. There are some fragmented bird and fish bones that could not be assigned to species. It can be suggested that fox were trapped or hunted for their fur, however, bones present in this assemblage would not be the elements that would bear skinning cut marks.

Butchery, gnawing activity and pathology

Butchery marks were recorded on less than two percent of all the bones (13 bones). Deeper disarticulation marks and bone splitting seems to be more common than the fine cut marks. Some ribs were cut (potsizing) and two large mammal long bones have been sawn off probably as a preparation before the bone had been worked into a tool. It was not always possible to determine the nature of the performed action. A number of bones showed signs of canine gnawing implying the presence of dogs on site and the fact that the bones were in circulation for some time before being put into the ground. No pathological changes were noted on the bones.

Conclusions

The results from this assemblage reflect the importance of cattle in the Iron Age and Roman period economy and diet. Cattle were the main species, followed by ovicaprids, then pig and horse. Although a typical assemblage dominated by the livestock species, some of the wild species are also present (red deer and fox). Further analysis of the age structure of the common domestic stock animals would help us interpret the site economy, which seems to be meat-based. It is likely that the majority of domestic species were slaughtered as young adults. Slight predominance of sheep/goat category within the context of MNI could be significant for a theory that this type of settlement in this landscape would probably favour ovicaprids to large domesticates such as cattle.

The importance of cattle in Romano-British economy and diet is well-known (Grant 1989). It has been suggested that military sites, which are likely to be more Romanised, would have higher proportions of cattle and to a lesser extent pig than rural civilian sites, which are more likely to continue the native Iron Age tradition. Traditional Iron Age economy is based primarily on sheep farming (Baxter 2003). Judged by the under-representation of meat-bearing bones within the sheep/goat category, it is possible that meat-based economy had been practiced during this period and that these joints of meat were exported from the site. The kill off pattern also suggests that the majority of ovicaprids were slaughtered to produce lamb and prime mutton. This is something that should be looked into more detail if further research is to be done in this area. The large percent of axially split long bones indicates that bones were processed for marrowfat and other by-products.

The analysis of the age structure should be included in the future research with a view to interpreting the site economy. Also, the synthesis of this material and the material available from the other excavations in the area would be important if we were to understand the characteristics of the economies in the area. The study of seasonality could be extremely important and the supporting data could be obtained from the remains of the wild species, as well as from ageing and kill-off patterns of the livestock species. The presence of horses and the use of wild resources on this site, as well as the livestock husbandry are likely to represent the economy that had been modified to fit the landscape, wild resources and historical circumstances of the time.

APPENDIX 3: Flint

Ricky Patten

In total there were 75 pieces of flint weighing 409g (mean weight 5.5g), of this 36 pieces were burnt (55g) none of which appeared worked. The flint was recovered from a variety of features, consisting predominantly of flakes and struck pieces. There were five possible scrapers including a thumbnail scraper from the topsoil at the northeast end of trench 35, these were all Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Tools
Topsoil		4	29	1 thumbnail scraper
Subsoil		3	39	1 scraper with retouch
49	120	1	3	
67	162	1	4	
79	196	1	3	
92	89	1	10	
102	250	1	16	
111	286	2	17	
116	352	3	14	
117	275	1	2	
122	300	11	85	2 scrapers with retouch
130	349	5	122	1 scraper with retouch
133	357	4	9	
148	380	1	1	
Total		*39*	*354*	

Table 11: Struck or worked flint

Feature	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)
38	92	6	2
75	179	15	5
124	324	12	47
148	380	3	1
Total		*36*	*55*

Table 12: Struck or worked flint

APPENDIX 4: Metalwork

Andrew Hall and Grahame Appleby

Metal detecting was employed throughout the programme of archaeological works, in order to retrieve ferrous and non-ferrous artefacts from the evaluation trench spoil heaps and the fills of cut features. In addition, several finds were discovered during hand excavation of the latter.

Non-ferrous metalwork

<221> Sf.1 Tr.35. A small copper alloy coin diameter 15mm, weight 2g. The coin is in poor condition, heavily worn and clipped. This is most likely a low denomination *nummus* of the 3rd or 4th century AD. Slight traces on a Radiate crown can be discerned.

<222> Sf.2 Tr.34. A small copper alloy Roman coin, diameter 15mm, weight 2g. The coin is badly clipped to the edge, however enough detail remains to identify it as a low denomination *nummus* of Valentinian I (364 – 375). The reverse depicts Victory advancing.

<223> [116] F.47 Tr.38. A very small copper alloy coin of 11mm diameter, weight 1g. The coin is heavily worn and corroded, and therefore unidentifiable. It is most likely a low denomination coin of the later 3rd or 4th century AD.

<224> Tr.44. A Victorian copper alloy penny dating to 1899, diameter 30mm, weight 8g.

<225> Tr.80. A small copper alloy coin, diameter 14mm, weight 2g, The coin is heavily worn but identifiable as a *nummus* of Constantine II (317 -337). The reverse depicts two soldiers holding spears, with two standards between them.

<226> Sf.3 Tr.41. A cast copper alloy foot from a large cooking vessel, measuring 43mm by 37mm, and weighing 138g. Such vessel fragments are common finds within both agricultural and urban contexts. Similar published examples are recorded from Norwich (Margeson 1993 p.92), and London (Egan 2005 p.100). They date from the late Medieval into the early Post-Medieval period (1400-1600AD)

<243> Tr.60. A cut fragment of lead sheet measuring 20 x 20 x 3mm, weighing 16g. Undated.

<244> Sf.10. A fragment of copper alloy cast with traces of lead, measuring 39mm by 24mm, weighing 23g. The item is unidentifiable; however, the patina suggests a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. This piece was recovered by local metal detectorist Simon Ashford within field BCc.

Ferrous metalwork

<227> Sf.4 Tr.61. An iron shoe patten fragment, measuring 100mm by 125mm, weighing 83g. This consists of a single terminal, with rivet, attached to an oval ring of square section. The opposing terminal and the majority of the ring are missing. Such

pattens were attached to the underside of shoes / clogs to raise and thus protect footwear from damp / muddy conditions. They were popular throughout the 15th -18th centuries. A 17th to 18th century example is recorded from Norwich (Margeson 1993 p.63).

<230> Sf.14. A fragment of an iron vessel or implement 70mm by 35mm, weighing 81g. The item is slightly curved with a raised ridge on the outer surface as if it formed part of a circular object such as a cup or bell.

<233> [76] F.34 Tr.58. An unidentifiable piece of iron, slightly curved at one end 55mm by 12mm, weighing 11g.

A total of 18 nails weighing 91g were recovered during the course of the evaluation. These were all hand made and as such could date from the Romano-British through to the 1850's AD as none of them were recovered from excavated features a more precise date was not possible.

APPENDIX 5: Fired Clay

Ricky Patten

In total there were 373 pieces of fired clay weighing 1679g (mean fragment weight 4.5g). Most of the material was unidentifiable consisting of 'lumps and crumbs'. There were three refitting pieces (13g) which formed the conical tip of a larger object, possibly a spindle whorl, found within a Late Iron Age ditch. Six fragments from F.124 had impressions which suggested that they had been wrapped around a narrow circular object such as a stick. This feature produced the greatest concentration of fired clay with 44% of the total number of fragments or 80% by weight. This was the terminal of a Late Iron Age ditch which was thought to contain a deposit waste material possibly from a kiln, although none of the fired clay was obviously kiln furniture, this did represent a considerable concentration.

Feature	Number of fragments	Weight (g)	% by number	% by weight
Topsoil	2	14	<1	<1
Subsoil	2	11	<1	<1
26	6	11	2	<1
27	1	8	<1	<1
54	134	155	36	9
64	3	14	<1	<1
75	50	29	13	2
97	1	2	<1	<1
117	7	27	2	2
122	1	19	<1	1
124	164	1348	44	80
139	1	22	<1	1
148	1	1	<1	<1
150	1	18	<1	1
Total	*374*	*1679*		

Table 13: Fired clay

APPENDIX 6: Assessment of environmental samples

Rachel Ballantyne

Very limited evidence has been recovered from these six bulk samples. The relatively numerous charred plants from ditch F.75 are comparable with Iron Age to Roman crop processing activities. There is no evidence of waterlogging, with only a snail shell of Valvata cristata *in pit F.124 suggesting damp conditions. The other five samples, from gully F.38 and ditches F.54, F.123, F.124 and F.148, include very few biological items.*

Methodology

Six samples were selected for assessment, representing a range of feature types across the evaluation area. All samples have been processed using a modified version of the Siraf flotation machine (Williams 1973), with flots collected in a 300µm sieve and the heavy residue washed over 1mm mesh. Both flots and residues have been dried prior to analysis. Flots have been sorted using a low-power binocular microscope (x6–40). For this assessment, only residue components greater than 4mm have been sorted by eye. The smaller 1–4mm fractions have been stored in case required at a later date.

Taxanomic nomenclature in this report follows Stace (1997) for plants, and an updated version of Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All raw data is listed in Table env1 at the end of this report.

Preservation

Only very low amounts of charred and waterlogged plants are present, and preservation quality is highly variable. The charred grain and seeds in ditch F.75 are relatively well preserved, with little surface abrasion or fragmentation, in contrast those from all other sampled features are fragmentary and pitted. The discrepancy in preservation suggests that the latter features contain surface detritus that may have had been circulating for some time before its final deposition. Mollusc shells survive extremely rarely, and so are not reliable indicators of past environment at this location.

Results and Discussion

The following results are discussed in order of trench number.

Tr.34 – Late Iron Age enclosure ditch F.123

One charred barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*) and two indeterminate cereal grains are accompanied by a small vetch/wild pea seed (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and a large grass seed. There is also a moderate amount of wood charcoal, one amphibian limb bone and a fragment of siliceous concretion comparable to slag or fly ash. This feature contains low density material consistent with settlement debris, but no further comments may be made.

Tr.38 – Late Iron Age ditches F.54 and F.75

The two ditch samples have produced sharply contrasting results. Ditch F.54 includes a tiny amount of wood charcoal with numerous burnt clay and pottery fragments of unclear origin. In contrast F.75 has the richest charred plant remains recovered, which are accompanied by numerous fragments of burnt and unburnt bone, burnt clay, pottery and burnt flint; this mixture suggests accumulated refuse, such as from middening.

The cereals in F.75 are of hulled barley (grains only) and spelt wheat (grains and glume bases), and there is also a single straw fragment (culm node). The wild seeds are all of probable arable weeds, and they may have been removed during sieving of a stored crop prior to consumption; a form of charred debris commonly found on Iron Age and Roman settlements in southern Britain (*cf.* Stevens 2003). The most frequent seeds are of common/garden orache (*Atriplex patula/prostrata*), which thrives on disturbed, nutrient-enriched soils and suggests that some form of manuring may have been used (Hanf 1983). The next most frequent seed, blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma*), characterises damp open land and a number of the other taxa are light soil indicators such as wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*).

Given the highly mixed range of other artefacts present in ditch F.75, there is no reason why all the charred plant remains should represent one single crop or stage of processing – and the mixture of grain, chaff and seeds appears consistent with this. The concentration of artefact debris, including charred plant remains, in this one feature suggests that it lies within or on the margins of an Iron Age period settlement.

Tr.82 – Late Iron Age ditch F.148

There are a few small charcoal fragments, one worked flint, burnt flints and a fragment of burnt clay.

Tr.87 – ditch terminal F.124

This pit is rich in wood charcoal, burnt stones, burnt flint and burnt clay, which suggests hearth waste. There are very few charred plant remains – one wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) and a seed of orache. One snail shell of *Valvata cristata* indicates damp to wet conditions.

Tr. 92 – Late Iron Age gully F.38

There is a low amount of wood charcoal, with one fat-hen seed (*Chenopodium album*) and one of orache. Other finds include numerous bone fragments and burnt flint.

Conclusions

Due to the very sparse charred assemblage it is not possible to make detailed observations on activity types or phases, though the presence of crop processing

debris with spelt wheat points to an Iron Age date for ditch F.75. There is no evidence of waterlogging, but deeper features at the site might still have this form of preservation. The limited results suggest an agricultural settlement somewhere in the vicinity, of which only ditch F.75 includes good evidence for middening.

Recommendations

No further work is required upon these samples. Any future sampling at this location should be targeted towards feature clusters, or contexts, associated with good artefact assemblages (e.g. with refuse indicators such as animal bone, potsherds, burnt clay) or specific excavation questions – as it appears that activities were sporadic and widely dispersed. The location, on the periphery of Roman Godmanchester, poses questions regarding agricultural production and the relationship between the fort and proto-urban centre with their hinterland. Further investigation of the settlement layout and activities would therefore be of interest. As noted above, there is no waterlogging in these samples but any future excavation would require the excavators to monitor for deep features where anaerobic conditions may have preserved organic remains.

Trench		Tr.34	Tr.38	Tr.38	Tr.82	Tr.87	Tr.92
Feature		**F.123**	**F.54**	**F.75**	**F.148**	**F.124**	**F.38**
Context Number		[302]	[131]	[179]	[380]	[324]	[92]
Sample Number		<4>	<2>	<3>	<6>	<5>	<1>
Feature Type		encl. ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	pit	gully
Period		**RB**	**eRB**	**eRB?**	**RB**	**?**	**late IA/RB**
Sample volume/ litres		14 L.	10 L.	26 L.	2 L.	28 L.	15 L.
Fraction of flot scanned		1	1	1	1	1	1
Taxanomic Name	**English Name/ mollusc habitat**						
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN							
hulled *Hordeum vulgare* L. grain	hulled domesticated barley grain			1			
Hordeum vulgare L. grain	domesticated barley grain	1		4			
Triticum cf. *spelta* L. grain	spelt wheat grain			11			
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ *spelta* L. grain	emmer/spelt wheat grain			9			
Triticum sp.	wheat grain					1	
Triticum/*Secale cereale* grain	wheat grain or oat seed			4			
Hordeum/*Triticum* sp.	barley or wheat grain			2			
cereal indet. grain		2		19			
CHARRED CEREAL CHAFF							
Triticum spelta L. glume base	spelt wheat chaff			2			
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ *spelta* L. glume base	emmer or spelt wheat chaff			8			
cf. cereal indet. culm node	cereal stem-joint [indicates straw]			1			
CHARRED NON-CEREAL FRUITS AND SEEDS							
Ranunculus cf. *acris* L./*repens* L./*bulbosus* L.	*cf.* meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup			1			
Chenopodium album L.	fat-hen						1
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L.	spear-leaved/common orache			22		1	1
Montia fontana ssp. *chondrosperma* (Fenzl) Walters	blinks			6			
Polygonum aviculare L.	knotgrass			4			
Polygonum sp.kernel	knotgrass kernel			1			
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	black-bindweed			2			
Rumex cf. *crispus* L.	curled dock			1			
small-seeded *Rumex* sp. [<3mm]	docks			3			
Raphanus raphanistrum ssp. *raphanistrum* L. mericarp	wild radish seed-case segment			1			
small *Vicia*/*Lathyrus* sp. [<3mm]	small-seeded vetches/peas	1		3			
large*Trifolium*/*Medicago* spp. [2-3mm]	large-seeded clovers/medicks			1			
Odontites vernus (Bellardi) Dumort.	red bartsia			2			
Sherardia arvensis L.	field madder			1			
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip.	scentless mayweed			1			
lenticular *Carex* spp.	flat-seeded sedges			1			
Festuca spp.	fescues			1			
Poa spp.	meadow-grasses			1			
Avena sp.	wild or cultivated oats			3			
Phleum sp.	cat's tails			1			
Bromus cf. *secalinus* L.	rye brome			2			
large Poaceae indet. [>4mm]	large-seeded grass	1		4			
small seed indet. [<3mm]				1			
root or tuber fragment				-			
CHARCOAL							
estimated volume charcoal >1mm/ millilitres		3 ml.	< 1 ml.	2 ml.	< 1 ml.	15 ml.	2 ml.
large charcoal [>4mm]		+		-		++	-
med. charcoal [2-4mm]		+		+	-	+++	++
small charcoal [<2mm]		++	+	+++	+	+++	++
charred concretion		-					+
MOLLUSCS							
Valvata cristata (Müller)	slow, muddy water with vegetation					-	
Vallonia exentrica Sterki/ *pulchella* (Müller)	open, damp and/or dry habitats						-
OTHER BIOTA							
amphibian bone		-					
OTHER ARTEFACTS							
slag/fly ash		-					
worked flint					-		
burnt bone fragments				++			-
bone fragments			-	+			++
burnt clay			+++	++	-	+++	
potsherd			++	++			
burnt flint				+	+	+	+
burnt stone						+++	
INTRUSIVE BIOTA							
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L.	spear-leaved/common orache	- u					
Stellaria media L.	chickweed	- u		- u		- u	
Aethusa cynapium L.	fool's parsley					- u	
roots		++ u	- u	+ u	+ u	+ u	
Ceciliodes acicula	burrowing snail	+ u					
millipede exoskeleton		+ u					

Table 14: Environmental raw data

Key: - 1 or 2 items, + less than 10 items, ++ 10 – 50 items, +++ more than 50 items

u untransformed, probably modern

APPENDIX 8: Feature Descriptions

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	1	53	firm, mid brown with orange, clay silt with rare stones	pit			
1	2	53	oval pit, sides steep rounding to flat base	pit	2.05	0.95	0.65
2	3	53	firm, mid brown with orange, clay silt with rare stones	pit			
2	4	53	Western corner of squared pit, sides steep, rounding to flat base	pit	1.00	0.30	0.70
3	5	53	firm, mid brown with orange, clay silt with rare stones	pit			
3	6	53	steep sided flat bottomed pit	pit	1.60		0.27
4	7	33	firm mid-dark, faintly grey orange sandy silt, moderate stones	posthole			
4	8	33	oval cut, with near vertical sides, flattish base	posthole	0.48	0.43	0.27
5	9	33	firm mid-dark, faintly grey orange sandy silt, moderate stones	posthole			
5	10	33	Oval cut with steep sides rounding tightly to flattish base	posthole	0.62	0.50	0.18
6	11	33	firm, mid orange/brown sandy silt with moderate stones	pit			
6	12	33	SW side of broad shallow cut, sides gentle, rounding to flat base	pit	2.90	0.95	0.07
7	13	33	firm mid brown very sandy silt with common stones	ditch			
7	14	33	firm dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate stones, rare charcoal	ditch			
7	15	33	firm mid brown orange, silty sand, moderate stones	ditch			
7	16	33	firm mid orange brown, very silty sand with moderate stones	ditch			
7	17	33	firm mid dark grey/brown sandy silt with moderate stones	ditch			
7	18	33	firm mid dark grey/brown sandy silt w/orange brown sandier mottles	ditch			
7	19	33	NE/SW linear cut, sides moderate, slightly irregular, narrow concave base	ditch	1.00	1.85	0.58
8	20	33	mid slightly grey/brown firm sandy silt, occasional stones and charcoal flecks	posthole			
8	21	33	sub-circular posthole with steep sides, rounding quite tightly to a flattish base	posthole	0.39	0.29	0.23
9	22	33	firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	posthole			
9	23	33	oval cut with stepped sides, rounded and gentle, with flat base	posthole	0.35	0.30	0.11
10	26	75	mid yellowish brown stiff silty clay w/occasional small stones and rare flecks of charcoal	gully			
10	27	75	linear running NE/SW. Slightly concave, sides break sharply and narrow rounded base	gully	2.70	0.49	0.14
11	28	75	light-mid yellowish brown silty clay w/moderate chalk and manganese, stiff compaction	pit			
11	29	75	sub-rectangular pit moderately sloping, break gently onto broad flat base	pit	1.75	0.75	0.75

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
12	30	76	mid cream orange brown clay, very slightly silty, occasional stones, firm	gully			
12	31	76	moderate sides with sharp break of slope and flat base	gully	1.75	0.70	0.15
13	32	76	mid orange brown clay with patches of orange brown sand, occasional stones, firm	gully			
13	33	76	shallow with gentle sides leading to flat base	gully		0.80	0.10
14	34	76	mid cream orange brown clay, very slightly silty, occasional stones, firm	gully			
14	35	76	moderate sides leading to flat base	gully		0.70	0.15
14	40	78	mid orange brown silty clay, moderate pebbles and charcoal flecks	ditch			
14	41	78	steep sides with gradual break of slope and flat base	ditch	1.00		
15	36	76	mid cream orange brown clay, very slightly silty, occasional stones, firm	gully			
15	37	76	sharp sides with sharp break of slope, flat base	gully		0.70	0.15
16	38	76	mid orange brown clayey sand, rare stones, loose friable	pit			
16	39	76	gentle sides leading to flat base	pit	0.75		0.15
18	24	33	firm gently orange brown silty sand with occasional stones	posthole			
18	25	33	circular cut, rounded sides from steep to flat base	posthole	0.21		0.04
19	42	33	firm gently orange brown silty sand with occasional stones	posthole			
19	43	33	circular cut with steep sides rounding to a gentle concave base	posthole	0.26		0.13
20	44	71	stiff silty loam w/occasional angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks	ditch			
20	45	71	steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.70	0.18
21	46	33	firm mid-pale orange brown silty sand with moderate stones	pit			
21	47	33	square pit moderate sides, with fairly sharp break of slope and flat base	pit	0.80	0.18	0.16
22	51	70	mid to dark grey orange brown silty clay, firm, frequent stones and charcoal flecks	ditch			
22	52	70	east-west linear with steep side, a sharp break of slope and concave base	ditch	1.00	0.70	0.28
22	56	91	mid yellowish brown stiff silt clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal	ditch			
22	57	91	east-west linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		0.81	0.34
23	51	70	mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal and stones	ditch			
23	52	70	north-south linear with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and flat base	ditch		1.10	0.47
24	58	91	mid brownish yellow stiff silt clay	pit			
24	59	91	steep sides with a sharp break of slope and concave base	pit	0.50	0.54	0.19
25	60	91	mid yellowish brown silt clay	posthole			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
25	61	91	circular posthole with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and concave base	posthole	0.80	0.78	0.44
26	62	58	mid dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
26	63	58	east-west linear with gradual sides and a slightly concave base	ditch		0.80	0.20
27	64	58	light brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional chalk fleck inclusions	ditch			
27	65	58	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		1.15	0.18
28	53	70	dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks	gully			
28	54	70	north-south linear with steep sides and a flat base	gully		0.46	0.13
29	66	58	mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	posthole			
29	67	58	circular posthole with steep sides and concave base	posthole	0.30	0.25	0.12
30	68	58	mid to dark brown grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
30	69	58	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.70	0.25
31	70	58	mid brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
31	71	58	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.20	0.72
32	72	58	mid brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
32	73	58	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.25	0.55
33	74	58	mid brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
33	75	58	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flattish base	ditch		0.65	0.52
34	76	58	mid brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
34	77	58	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.85	0.63
35	78	58	mid orange brown clay with moderate chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
35	79	58	mid dark brown grey clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
35	80	58	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		1.20	0.50
36	81	92	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	gully			
36	82	92	mid yellowish brown silty clay	gully			
36	83	92	north northwest-south southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	gully		0.48	0.45
36	84	92	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional stone and moderate charcoal inclusions	gully			
36	85	92	mid yellowish brown silty clay	gully			
36	86	92	north northwest-south southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	gully		0.48	0.43
36	89	92	dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	gully			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
36	90	92	mid brownish yellow stiff silt clay	gully			
36	91	92	north northwest-south southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	gully		0.30	0.50
37	87	92	dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	posthole			
37	88	92	circular posthole with steep sides and concave base	posthole	0.30	0.30	0.13
38	92	92	dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	gully			
38	93	92	mid brownish yellow stiff silt clay	gully			
38	94	92	north northwest-south southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	gully		0.41	0.25
39	95	58	mid brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
39	96	58	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flattish base	ditch		0.95	0.51
40	97	92	dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	posthole			
40	98	92	posthole? with steep sides and flat base	posthole	0.26	0.16	0.01
41	99	92	dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	gully			
41	100	92	mid brownish yellow stiff silt clay	gully			
41	101	92	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flattish base	gully		0.57	0.46
41	102	92	dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions	gully			
41	103	92	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flattish base	gully		0.50	0.40
42	104	57	mid orange brown silty clay with moderate stone and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
42	105	57	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base	ditch		1.05	0.37
43	106	57	mid orange brown silty clay with moderate stone and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
43	107	57	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base	ditch		0.86	0.29
44	108	57	mid orange brown silty clay with moderate stone and occasional charcoal inclusions	field drain			
44	109	57	field drain with vertical sides and concave base	field drain		0.62	0.63
45	110	48	dark grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
45	111	48	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		1.40	0.50
46	112	48	mid orange brown grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
46	113	48	mid grey clay with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
46	114	48	re-deposited natural, mid orange-brown/blue-grey clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks	ditch			
46	115	48	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.70	0.80
47	116	38	mid brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions	furrow			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
47	117	38	northwest-southeast linear with gradual sides and a concave base	furrow		3.50	0.20
48	118	38	mid brownish grey clay	gully			
48	119	38	north northeast-south southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	gully		0.55	0.15
49	120	38	mid orange brown grey sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
49	121	38	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		0.90	0.60
50	122	38	dark brown grey sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	pit			
50	123	38	circular pit with gradual sides and a flattish base	pit	0.60	0.60	0.05
51	124	38	dark brown blackish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	pit			
51	125	38	pit or gully terminal with gradual sides and a concave base	pit		0.50	0.15
52	126	38	mid to dark grey brown silty clay with moderate stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
52	127	38	ditch terminal? with gradual sides and a concave base	ditch		0.55	0.08
53	128	38	greyish brown silty clay with moderate stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
53	129	38	linear with gradual sides and a concave base	ditch			
54	130	38	mid to dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and moderate stone inclusions	ditch			
54	131	38	mid to light yellow grey clay with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
54	132	38	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		2.10	0.91
54	189	38	mid orange grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and moderate stone inclusions	ditch			
55	133	38	dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
55	134	38	northeast-southwest linear with gradual sides and a concave base	ditch		0.57	0.42
56	135	59	mid grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
56	136	59	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		1.16	0.19
57	137	59	mid grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and stone inclusions	ditch			
57	138	59	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.93	0.23
58	139	59	mid brown yellow silt clay with moderate stone and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	gully			
58	140	59	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flat base	gully		0.32	0.20
59	141	59	east-west linear with gradual sides and a slightly concave base	gully		0.49	0.18
59	142	59	dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	gully			
59	143	59	mid brown yellow silt clay with occasional stone inclusions	gully			
60	144	38	mid-pale orange brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
60	145	38	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		1.50	0.35
61	146	38	mid-pale brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	pit			
61	147	38	oval pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	1.20	0.65	0.52
62	148	38	mid-pale yellow brown sandy clay silt with occasional stone inclusions	pit			
62	149	38	sub-rectangular pit moderately sloping sides and a flat base	pit	1.15	0.30	0.37
63	150	38	mid-pale brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	pit			
63	151	38	oval pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	1.10	0.55	0.78
63	177	38	mid-pale grey brown clay silt with occasional stone inclusions	pit			
64	154	59	dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
64	155	59	dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	ditch			
64	156	59	mid yellow brown silt clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
64	157	59	mid yellowish brown silt clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
64	158	59	east-west linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		1.24	0.58
65	152	38	mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent stone and moderate charcoal fleck inclusions	furrow			
65	153	38	east-west linear with gradual sides and a slightly concave base	furrow		2.00	0.10
66	159	59	mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
66	160	59	mid brown yellow silt clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
66	161	59	east northeast-west southwest linear with gradual sides and a concave base	ditch		0.64	0.49
67	162	59	mid brown yellow silt clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	gully			
67	163	59	east-west curvilinear with steep sides and a concave base	gully		0.48	0.27
68	164	59	dark brown grey silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	pit			
68	165	59	sub-rectangular pit with steep sides and a flat base	pit		0.60	0.42
69	166	59	light-mid brownish yellow clay silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	pit			
69	167	59	circular pit with steep sides and a flat base	pit		0.55	0.18
70	168	41	mid to dark brown grey silty clay with moderate stone and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	furrow			
70	169	41	northwest-southeast linear with gradual sides and a flat base	furrow		2.00	0.15
71	170	41	light grey yellow clay with occasional stone inclusions	gully			
71	171	41	east-west linear with steep sides and a concave base	gully		0.48	0.19
72	172	59	mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
72	173	59	light brown yellow silt clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
72	174	59	west northwest-east southeast linear with gradual sides and a concave base	ditch		0.41	0.17
73	175	61	mid-light brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
73	176	61	north-south linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		0.95	0.19
74	181	38	mid-pale orange brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
74	182	38	mid orange brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
74	183	38	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		4.10	1.40
75	178	38	mid dark brown clay silt with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
75	179	38	dark grey brown clay silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
75	180	38	dark grey brown clay silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
75	184	38	mid-pale yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
75	185	38	dark grey brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
75	186	38	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch			
76	187	65	dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	furrow			
76	188	65	north northwest-south southeast linear with gradual sides and a concave base	furrow		1.30	0.15
77	190	60	mid grey yellow silt clay with moderate charcoal fleck and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
77	191	60	mid grey yellow silt clay with moderate charcoal fleck and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
77	192	60	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.88	0.47
78	193	60	mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
78	194	60	dark brown grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	ditch			
78	195	60	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.30	0.90
79	196	60	light brown orange clay silt with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
79	197	60	orange grey clay silt with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
79	198	60	east-west linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.60	0.90
80	199	64	mid-dark grey brown silty clay with moderate stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
80	200	64	north-south linear with gradual sides and a concave base	ditch		1.64	0.43
81	201	64	mid to dark grey brown silty clay with moderate stone and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
81	202	64	mid brown orange clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
81	203	64	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.77	0.47

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
82	206	64	mid-pale yellow brown clay silt with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
82	207	64	mid-pale brown grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
82	208	64	mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional to moderate stone inclusions	ditch			
82	209	64	mid-pale grey clay silt with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
82	210	64	east northeast-west southwest linear with gradual sides and a concave base	ditch		2.50	0.97
83	211	64	mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional to moderate stone inclusions	ditch			
83	212	64	mid-pale grey clay silt with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
83	213	64	east-west linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		2.15	1.18
84	214	64	mid-pale grey clay silt with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
84	215	64	north-south linear unexcavated	ditch		0.75	0.85
85	216	63	dark brown grey clay silt with moderate charcoal and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
85	217	63	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.00	0.30
86	229	62	mid orange brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions	ditch			
86	230	62	mid brown yellow silt clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
86	231	62	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		2.23	1.15
87	218	63	mid grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and stone inclusions	ditch			
87	219	63	mid -pale yellow brown clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
87	220	63	mid orange brown/blue-grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks and stone inclusions	ditch			
87	221	63	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		2.00	0.90
88	204	60	dark brown grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
88	205	60	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.66	0.73
88	234	60	mid brown grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
89	222	63	mid yellow brown clay with moderate charcoal and stone inclusions	ditch			
89	223	63	dark brown grey silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
89	224	63	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch			0.50
90	225	62	dark brown grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional burnt stone inclusions	ditch			
90	226	62	dark brown grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
90	227	62	dark brown grey silty clay	ditch			
90	228	62	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.98	0.52

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
91	232	60	mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	gully			
91	233	60	east-west linear with steep sides and a concave base	gully		0.43	0.27
92	235	64	mid brown grey clay silt with occasional stone inclusions	pit			
92	236	64	oval pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	1.30	1.05	0.37
93	237	34	mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	gully			
93	238	34	east-west linear with steep sides and a concave base	gully		0.78	0.40
94	239	34	mid orange brown sand silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	posthole			
94	240	34	circular posthole with steep sides and a tapered base	posthole	0.36	0.36	0.18
95	241	34	mid greenish brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	gully			
95	242	34	east-west linear with gradual sides and a flat base	gully		0.40	0.10
96	243	34	mid-dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	posthole			
96	244	34	sub-circular posthole with gradual sides and a flat base	posthole	0.30	0.25	0.10
97	262	35	mid-dark grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
97	263	35	northwest-southeast linear with gradual sides and a flat base	ditch		1.36	0.28
98	264	35	mid-dark grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions	pit			
98	265	35	sub-circular pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit		1.14	0.27
99	266	35	mid-dark grey orange brown silty clay with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
99	267	35	mid-dark grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions	ditch			
99	268	35	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.95	0.79
100	245	31	mid green brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional gravel inclusions	gully			
100	246	31	mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions	gully			
100	247	31	east-west linear with steep sides and a flat base	gully		0.50	0.31
101	248	31	dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate gravel inclusions	posthole			
101	249	31	circular posthole with vertical sides and a flattish base	posthole	0.30	0.30	0.18
102	250	31	mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	gully			
102	251	31	northeast-southwest curvilinear with steep sides and a concave base	gully	3.00	0.25	0.20
102	252	31	mid orange brown silty gravel with frequent gravel inclusions	gully			
102	253	31	northeast-southwest curvilinear with steep sides and a concave base	gully		0.22	0.10
102	269	62	mid brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
102	270	62	orange grey clay silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
102	271	62	orange grey clay silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
102	272	62	light brown clay silt with moderate charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			
102	273	62	grey orange clay silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
102	274	62	north-south linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		4.20	1.14
103	254	35	mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	pit			
103	255	35	oval pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	0.69	0.50	0.37
104	256	35	mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	posthole			
104	257	35	circular posthole with steep sides and a flat base	posthole	0.20	0.20	0.03
105	258	35	mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	posthole			
105	259	35	circular posthole with steeps sides and a concave base	posthole	0.23	0.23	0.10
106	260	35	mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	pit			
106	261	35	oval pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	0.60	0.40	0.10
108	279	36	mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			
108	280	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flattish base	ditch		0.45	0.25
109	281	36	mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			
109	282	36	mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
109	283	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.50	0.55
110	284	36	mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
110	285	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.90	0.26
111	286	36	mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
111	287	36	mid-pale orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
111	288	36	mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
111	289	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.90	0.75
112	290	36	mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
112	291	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.50	0.31
113	292	36	mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
113	293	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.26	0.30
114	294	36	mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
114	295	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.50	0.25
115	296	36	mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
115	297	36	mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
115	298	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.00	0.53
116	352	37	mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	pit			
116	353	37	mid-pale orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	pit			
116	354	37	oval pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	0.84	0.72	0.26
117	275	41	dark brown grey sandy clay with moderate stone and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
117	276	41	east-west linear with steep sides	ditch		2.30	
118	314	31	mid brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	pit			
118	315	31	lozenge shaped pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	1.20	0.64	0.34
119	316	31	mid-dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	pit			
119	317	31	sub-circular pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	1.84	1.80	0.59
120	318	31	mid brown silty gravel	pit			
120	319	31	orange brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	pit			
120	320	31	circular? pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	0.55	1.43	0.55
121	321	31	mixed brown orange silty gravel	pit			
121	322	31	circular? pit with steep sides and a concave base	pit	0.30	0.79	0.46
122	299	34	mid-dark blackish brown grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions	ditch			
122	300	34	mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			
122	301	34	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		1.40	0.45
123	302	34	dark blackish grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
123	303	34	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		2.00	0.80
124	323	87	dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
124	324	87	dark blackish brown grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			
124	325	87	mid grey brown clayey sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
124	326	87	mid grey yellow brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions	ditch			
124	327	87	mid yellow orange brown gravel, clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
124	328	87	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		0.93	0.30
125	304	36	light brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	pit			
125	305	36	circular pit with gradual sides and a flattish base	pit	0.60	0.55	0.08
126	306	36	mid-dark brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions	posthole			
126	307	36	circular posthole with gradual sides and a concave base	posthole	0.35	0.33	0.12
127	308	36	mid brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions	posthole			
127	309	36	circular posthole with steep sides and a concave base	posthole	0.30	0.25	0.19
128	310	36	mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	posthole			
128	311	36	circular posthole with vertical sides and a concave base	posthole	0.25	0.23	0.25
129	312	36	mid brown orange sandy silt with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions	posthole			
129	313	36	circular postholes with vertical sides and a concave base	posthole	0.60	0.50	0.44
130	345	31	mid orange brown silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
130	346	31	light grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
130	347	31	mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions	ditch			
130	348	31	mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions	ditch			
130	349	31		ditch			
130	350	31	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch	5.50	0.77	0.78
131	341	31	mid-dark orange brown silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
131	342	31	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.60	0.40
132	338	31	mid brown orange silt sand with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
132	339	31	mid orange brown silt sand with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
132	340	31	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		1.05	0.97
133	355	37	mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
133	356	37	mid-pale grey brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			
133	357	37	mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
133	358	37	mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
133	359	37	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and an unknown base	ditch		>1.65	>1
134	329	87	mid brown orange silt with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
134	330	87	northeast-southwest linear with gradual sides and a concave base	ditch		0.47	0.15

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
135	331	87	mid-dark greenish brown silty clay with frequent gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions	ditch			
135	332	87	mid to dark orange brown silty clay with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
135	333	87	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.35	0.50
136	334	37	mid brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
136	335	37	east-west linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.74	0.49
137	336	31	mid orange brown silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
137	337	31	north-south linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.95	0.52
138	343	31	mid brownish orange silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	pit			
138	344	31	pit with gradual sides and a flat base	pit	0.30	1.20	0.19
139	360	80	mid brown grey clay silt with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
139	361	80	mid grey brown gravel clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
139	362	80	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		0.80	0.25
140	363	80	mid grey brown silt	posthole			
140	364	80	circular posthole with gradual sides and a concave base	posthole	0.20	0.20	0.07
141	365	81	mid grey brown silt with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
141	366	81	mid brown grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			
141	367	81	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a 'V' shaped base	ditch		0.60	0.35
142	368	81	mid grey clay silt with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions	ditch			
142	369	81	northwest-southeast linear with near vertical sides and a flat base	ditch			0.15
143	370	82	mid grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
143	371	82	north-south linear with gradual sides and a flat base	ditch		0.94	0.09
144	388	82	dark grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
144	389	82	east-west linear with gradual sides and a flat base	ditch		0.95	0.29
145	372	80	mid orange grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
145	373	80	east-west linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.09	0.45
146	374	82	mid grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	pit			
146	375	82	oval pit with steep sides and a flat base	pit	1.07	0.68	0.13
147	376	81	mid grey brown silt with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
147	377	81	mid-dark brown grey silt with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
147	378	81	mid orange brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions	ditch			
147	379	81	northwest-southeast linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		2.50	0.85
148	380	82	mid-dark orange grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
148	381	82	north-south linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.36	0.13
149	382	82	mid-dark grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions	posthole			
149	383	82	circular posthole with steep sides and a concave base	posthole	0.36	0.36	0.44
150	390	82	mid orange brown silty clay with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
150	391	82	mid-dark grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions	ditch			
150	392	82	east-west linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		0.85	0.34
151	393	44	mid brown yellow clay silt with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
151	394	44	east-west linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.50	0.19
152	395	44	mid-light brown yellow clay silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions	ditch			
152	396	44	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.40	0.12
153	397	44	mid-light brown yellow clay silt with moderate chalk fleck and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
153	398	44	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a 'V' shaped base	ditch		1.30	0.36
154	399	44	mid-light brown yellow clay silt with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions	ditch			
154	400	44	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.50	0.30
155	401	44	light brown yellow orange clay silt with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
155	402	44	mottled orange grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions	ditch			
155	403	44	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		3.00	0.90
156	404	36	mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions	ditch			
156	405	36	mid brown orange sandy clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
156	406	36	gravel sand silty with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
156	407	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		1.80	1.00
157	408	36	mid brown orange clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			
157	409	36	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		1.00	0.50
158	410	36	orange red sand with moderate gravel inclusions	ditch			
158	411	36	northeast-southwest linear with gradual sides and a flat base	ditch		1.60	0.65
159	413	82	mid-dark grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions	ditch			

Feature Number	Context Number	Trench	Context Description	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
159	414	82	north-south linear with steep sides and a flat base	ditch		0.73	0.19
160	384	82	mid grey silty clay with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	ditch			
160	385	82	mixed natural slump	ditch			
160	386	82	mid brown grey silty gravel clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	ditch			
160	387	82	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and flat base	ditch		2.30	0.40
161	415	82	mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	ditch			
161	416	82	northeast-southwest linear with steep sides and a concave base	ditch		0.55	0.15
205	277	41	mid orange brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions	ditch			
205	278	41	east-west linear with steep sides	ditch		2.70	
	48	33	mid pale firm slightly sticky fine sandy silt, clayish with occasional stones	layer under topsoil			
	49	33	firm mid slightly orange brown sandy silt with moderate stones	earlier ground surface			
	351	37	pale yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	layer			

Table 15: Brief context descriptions for all of the excavated features

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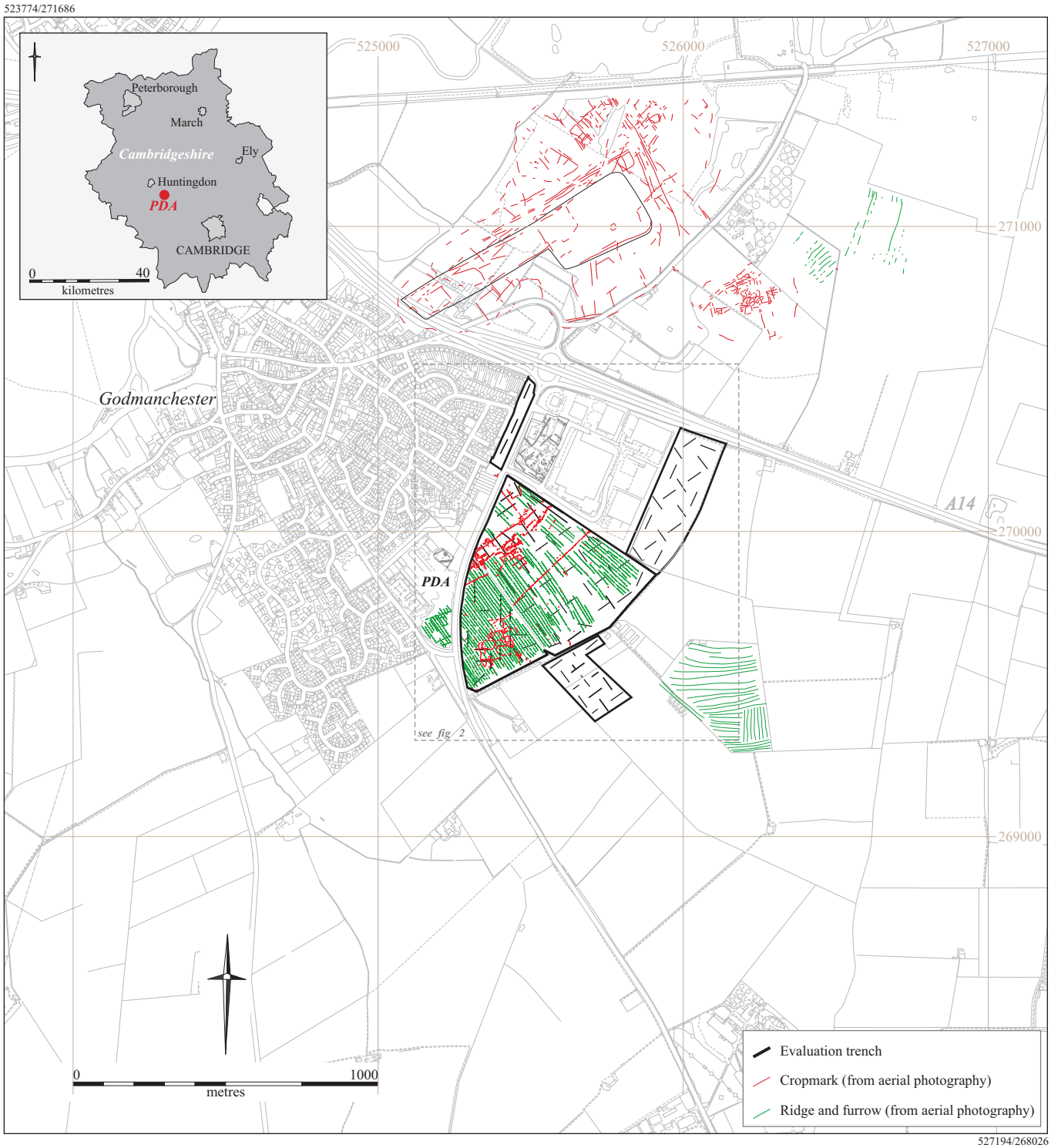

Figure 1. Proposed development area.

Figure 2. Trench plan showing the results of the geophysical survey

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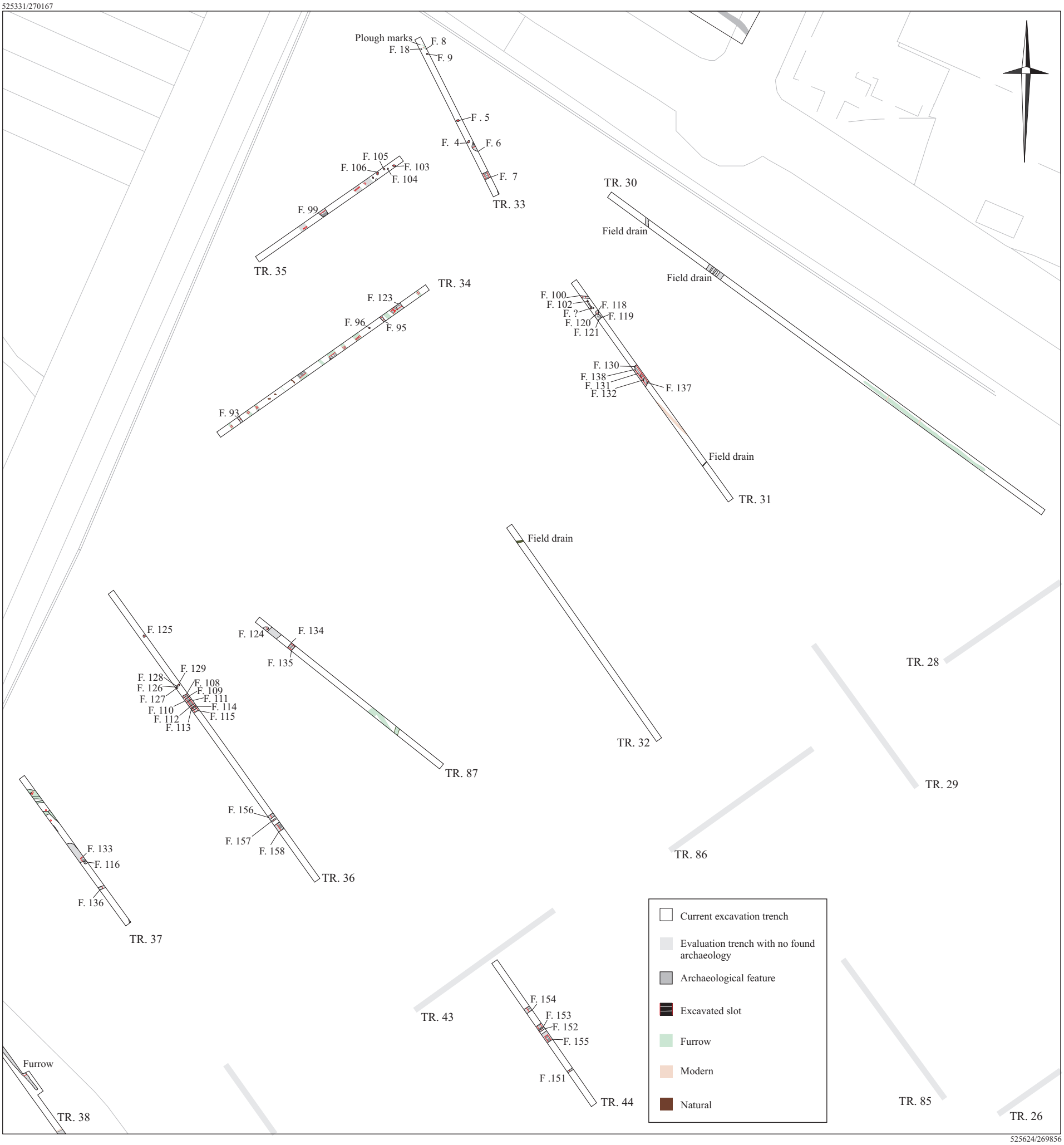


Figure 3. Trenches with archaeological features in field BCb

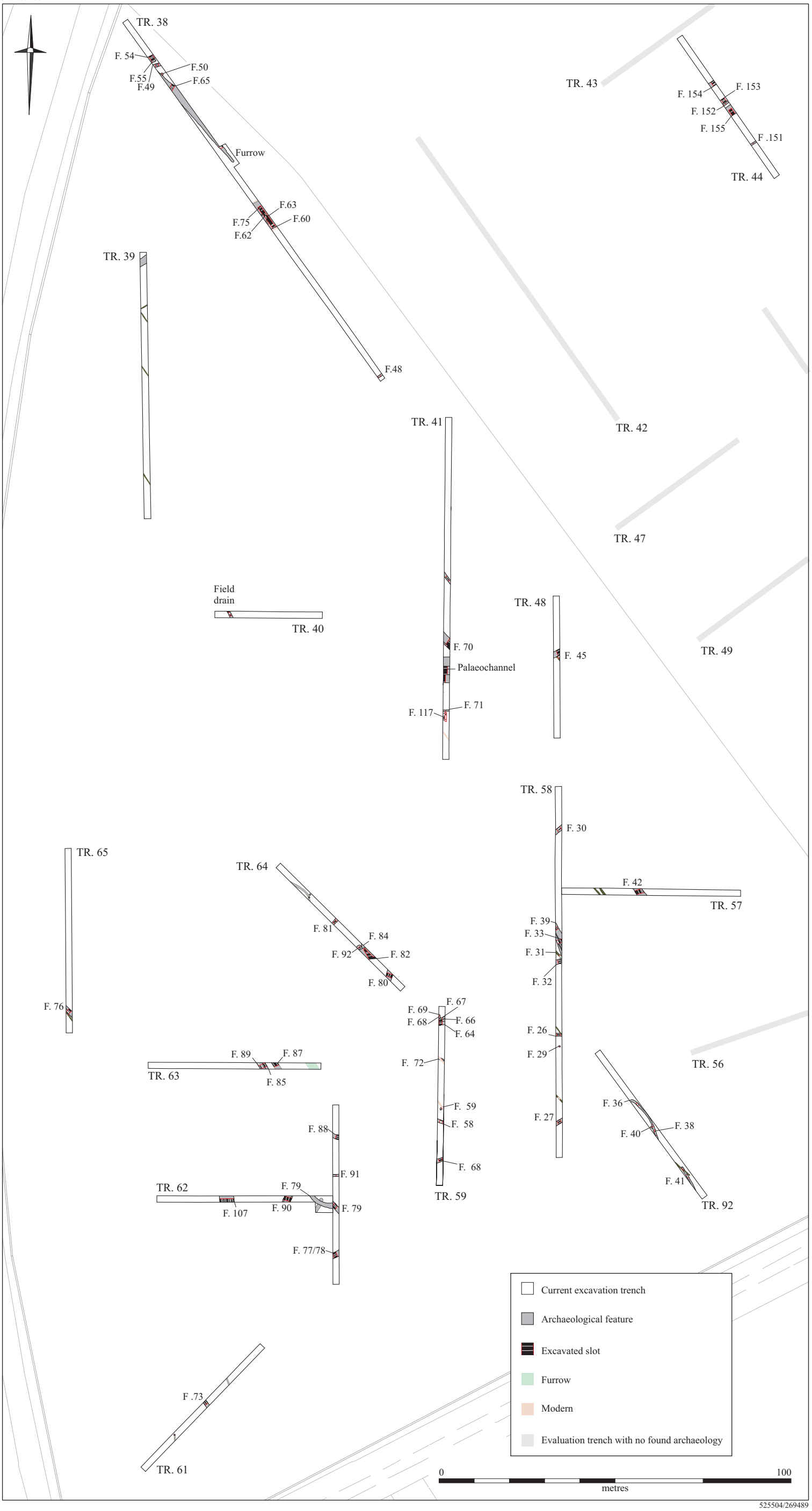


Figure 4. Trenches with archaeological features in field BCc

Figure 5. Trenches with archaeological features in field BCd

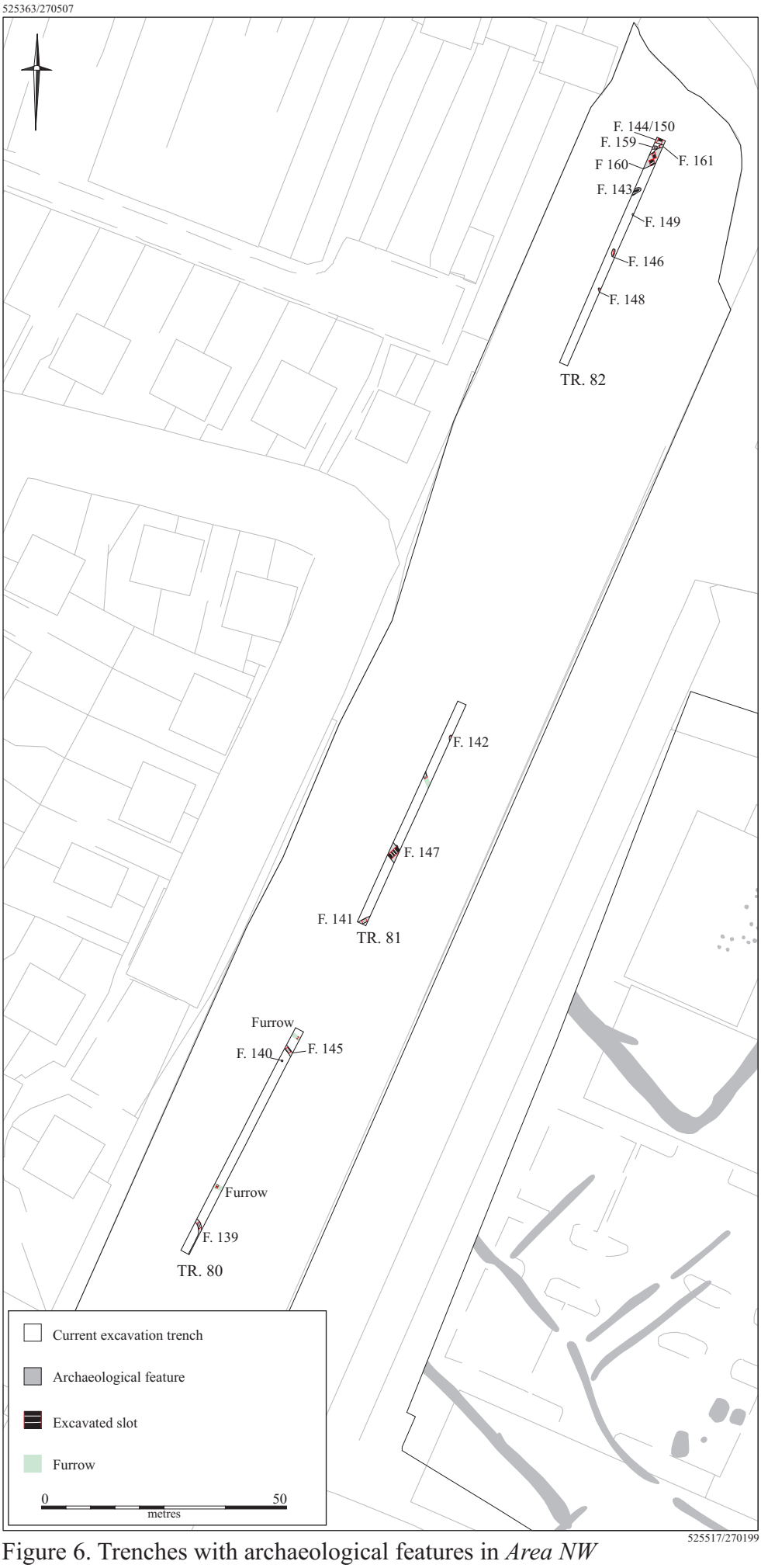
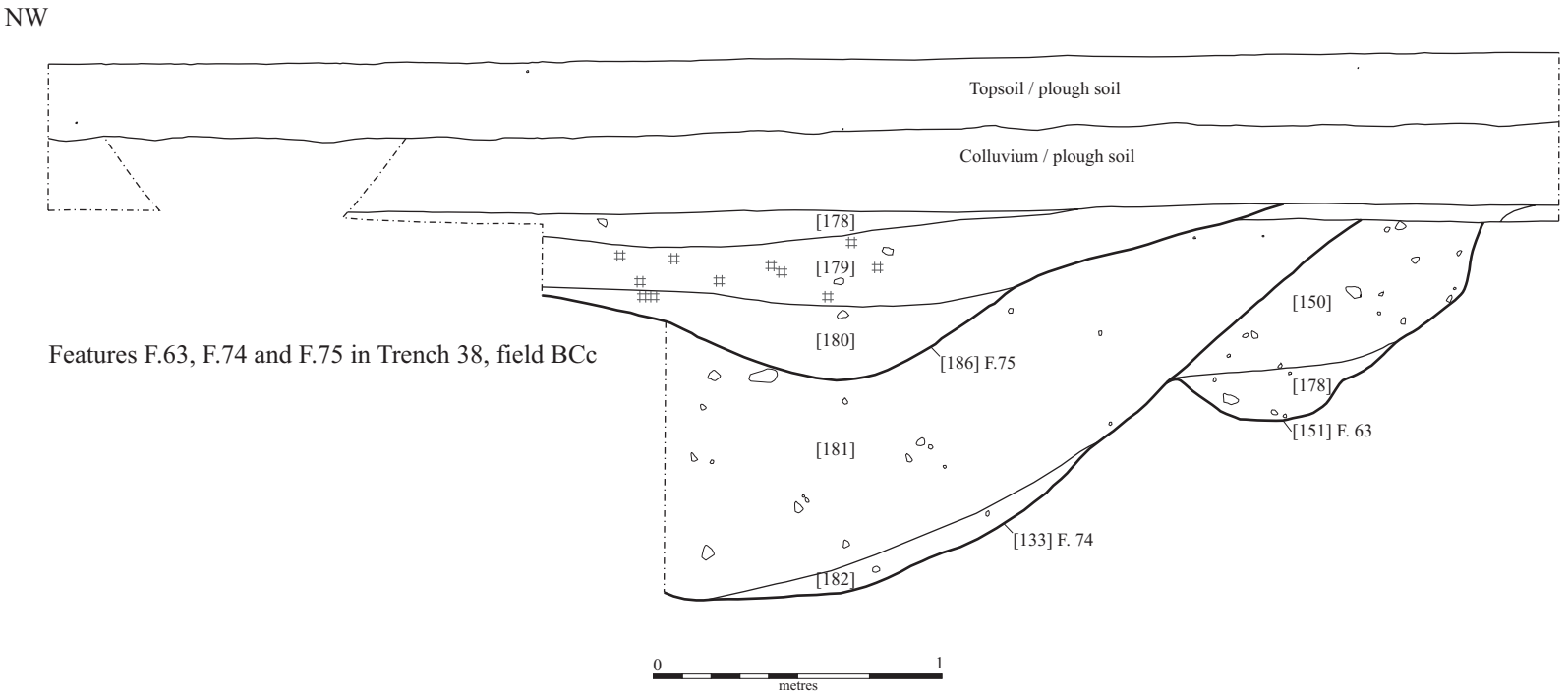
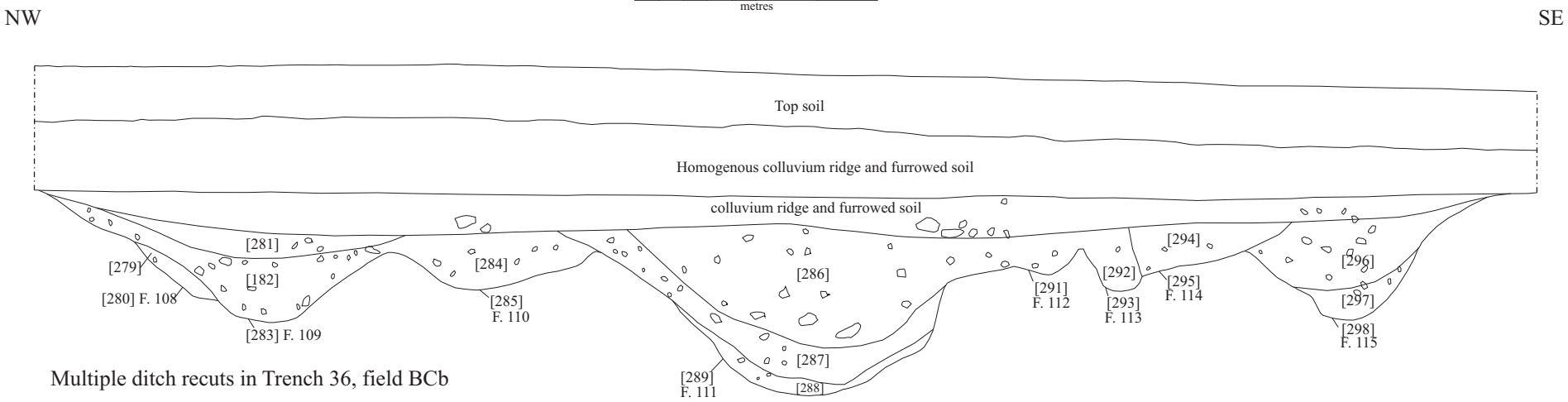


Figure 6. Trenches with archaeological features in *Area NW*

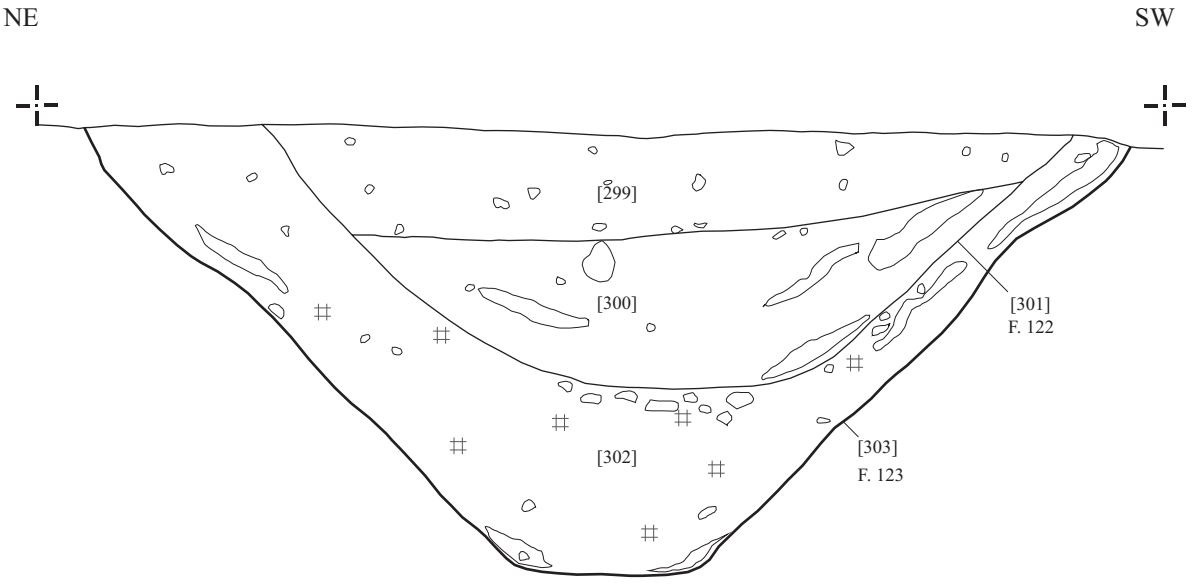


Features F.63, F.74 and F.75 in Trench 38, field BCc

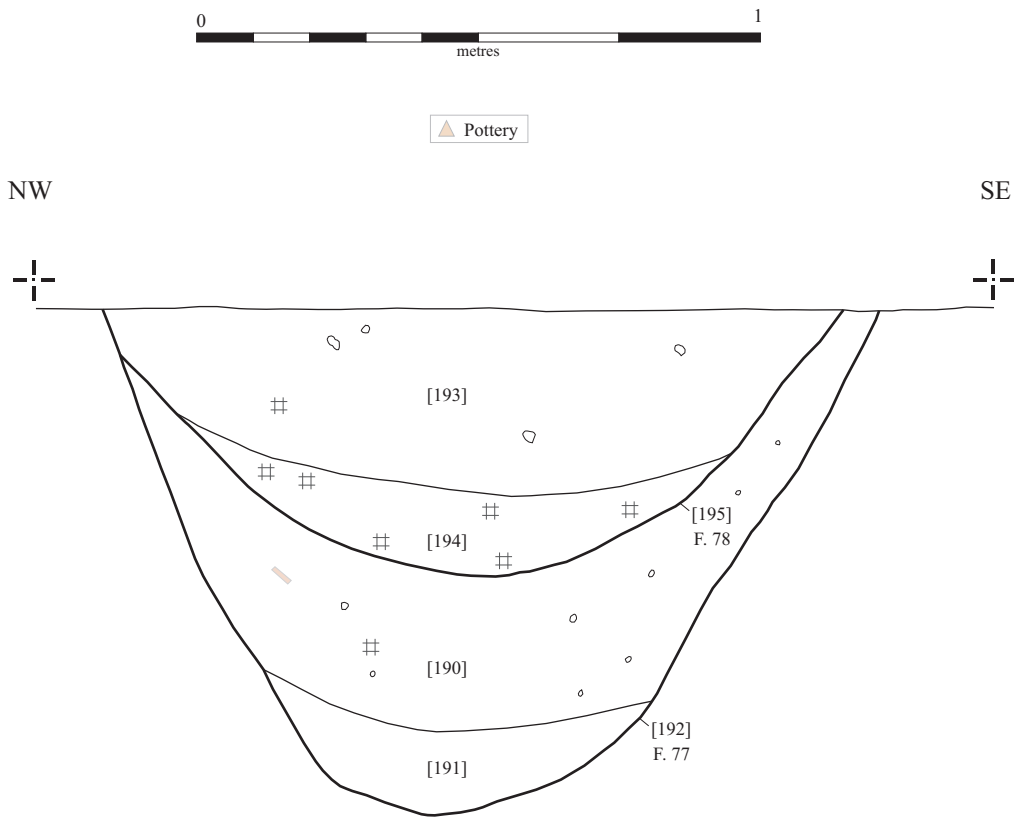


Multiple ditch recuts in Trench 36, field BCb

Figure 7. Sections of two of the large boundary features



F.123 and recut F.122 in Trench 34, field BCb



F.77 and recut F.78 in Trench 60, field BCc

Figure 8. Two ditch sections showing the similarities between features in fields BCb and BCc

Figure 9. The extent of the two settlement zones showing ditch projections

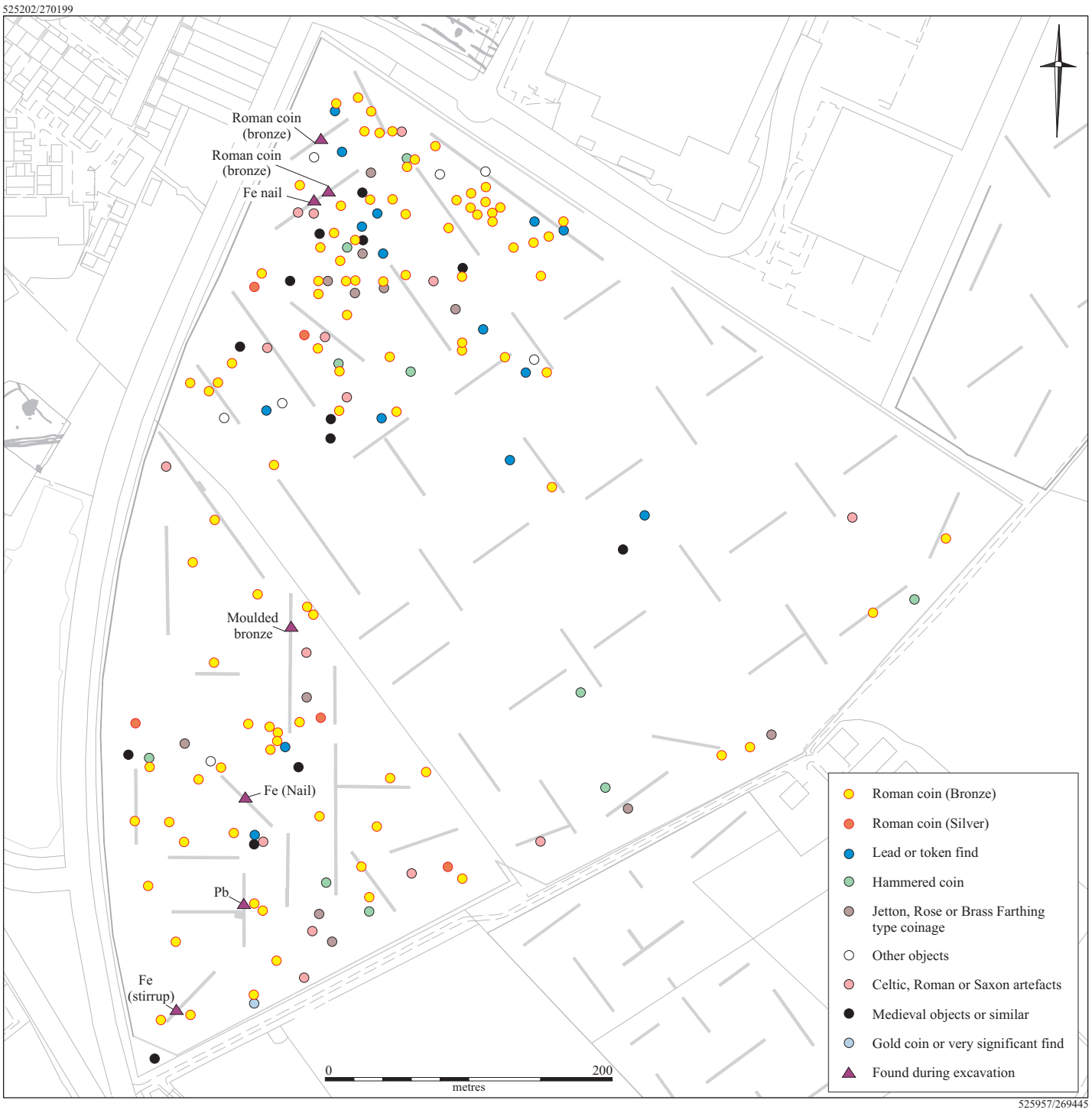


Figure 10. Metalwork distribution plot (reproduced with permission of Simon Ashford)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: cambridg3-127480

Project details

Project name	Bears Croft Farm, Godmanchester. An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	During November 2008 an archaeological evaluation commissioned by ENVIRON was undertaken on land at Bear's Croft Farm, Godmanchester (centred NGR TL 2540 6980). A total of 93 trenches were machined of which 32 revealed archaeological features or activity. A complex series of linears were recorded along the western edge of the proposed development area (PDA). A high density of pottery and animal bone, recovered from charcoal rich contexts suggested that these represented two distinct zones of Late Iron Age occupation. A further series of linears were identified which represented part of an undated field system.
Project dates	Start: 04-11-2008 End: 11-12-2008
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BCG08 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3116 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age
Monument type	FURROWS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLES Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE GODMANCHESTER Bears Croft Farm
Postcode	PE29 2DQ
Study area	41.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 2540 6980 52.3115675196 -0.160302427337 52 18 41 N 000 09 37 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Gibson
Project director/ manager	David Gibson
Project supervisor	Ricky Patten
Type of sponsor/ funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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