Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge

An Archaeological Evaluation of a Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Riverside Landscape

Matthew Brudenell & Alison Dickens

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge

An Archaeological Evaluation of a Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Riverside Landscape

M. Brudenell and A. Dickens

With contributions by
Katie Anderson, Emma Beadsmoore, Andrew Hall, Mark Knight, Chris Swaysland and Anne de Varielles

Illustrations by
Jane Matthews

Cambridge Archaeological Unit
University of Cambridge
January 2007

Report No. 753
ECB 2475

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY

Between October and November 2006, a team from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit conducted a field evaluation by trial trenching, commissioned by Trumpington Meadows Land Company Ltd. The investigations were conducted over on an area of Trumpington Meadows within land formally associated with the Plant Breeding Institute and subsequently Monsanto (centred TL439539).

The investigations revealed activity spanning the Mesolithic to post-Medieval periods, with a number of new sites being identified. In total, eleven different areas of archaeological significance were defined through trenching, most relating to Iron Age and Romano-British activity. The earliest site identified was a Bronze Age ring-ditch located on a low gravel promontory overlooking the River Cam. During the Late Bronze Age the landscape appears to have been periodically/seasonally utilised, with activity confined to a cluster of inter-cutting pits of unknown function. By contrast, the landscape saw extensive occupation during the Iron Age. The area to the east of the ring-ditch became the focus for intensive and wide spread pitting during the latter stages of the Early Iron Age/ beginning of the Middle Iron Age. This pitting was continuous with that found at the adjacent Park and Ride Site (Hinman 2004a), indicating the presence of a large open and agglomerate site, possibly a communal centre. A second contemporary spread of pitting was also located. Elsewhere, two further Iron Age sites were defined, though these are likely to relate to Later Iron Age activity. Both sites were characterised by enclosures; one of a sub-circular form, the other rectilinear in shape.

Whilst the newly discovered Iron Age sites were all located on the higher slopes of the Meadows, Romano-British activity was found in a near continuous swathe along the lower ground skirting the river edge. Four new sites were defined in this zone, including a 2nd-4th century AD Roman settlement with partially preserved land surfaces, and three separate areas of field-system ditches, each emanating from the ladder-like arrangement of cropmarked settlements in the area (including SAM 74 and the Edmundsoles cropmark complex). After the Roman period, occupation at the site appears to have waned, with no evidence for Saxon activity. A Medieval presence was indicated by a series of inter-cutting, varying-sized marl extraction pits. Despite clear indications of remnant ridge and furrow in aerial photography, this actually survived very poorly below the ground. Later activity at the site was mainly agricultural related, through the northern end of the area was extensively quarried for coprolites during the 19th century.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a detailed account of trial trenching undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit on behalf of Trumpington Meadows Land Company Ltd. The work was conducted on the proposed development area (PDA), located on the Trumpington Meadows within land formerly associated with the Plant Breeding Institute and subsequently Monstanto. The overall PDA covers 156 ha, but none of the 61 ha south of the motorway is to be changed. The main core of development is to be focused on a 30 ha area, of which 27 ha was available for investigation (although 8 ha of this was covered in standing buildings – see below). The PDA is located immediately southwest of the centre of Trumpington, Cambridge (Figure 1). It is bounded to the west by the River Cam and the River Granta, to the East by the A10 Haxton Road, and to the north by Grantchester Road, the grounds of Anstey Hall and Maris Lane. The southern boundary is formed by the M11. The archaeological investigations were carried out in accordance with an approved specification of works (Dickens 2006) and were monitored by the County Archaeological Office (CAO) of Cambridge County Council.

Landscape Characterisation

Lying between 8-18m OD, the PDA straddles the sloping ground of the Trumpington Meadows, which flank the River Cam and its tributaries, Bourn Brook and Mill Race (Figures 2 and 3). Within the PDA the ground fell gradually from east to west for around 600m down to the present course of the River Cam. The slope was far from uniform, the dominant gradient being punctuated by a series of undulations which rolled across the surface of the landscape. These undulations were formed by 'promontory-like' spurs jutting-out onto the lower slopes from the east; one being a small grass covered spur in Garden Field, the second a larger promontory/hillock in Cottage Field (Figure 4). This was located immediately south of the evaluation area, upon which the derelict Shepherds Cottage stands. Between these spurs were micro-scale 'dry valleys', within which colluvium had occasionally gathered, giving rise to thicker sub-soils. The western edge of the PDA was characterised by a strip of slightly flatter ground that skirted the river edge.

Due to the large size of the PDA a number of underlying geologies are encountered, though there was a close relationship between the geology and topography. The higher ground to the east was dominated by the Pleistocene Third Terrace gravels which form a spur of relatively flat ground above the 15m contour. Much of this area in now covered by the buildings and greenhouses of the Maris Centre, though in the centre of the PDA a single low gravel 'promontory' projected westwards towards the River Cam. The western fringes of the Third Terrace gravels were flanked by a zone of mixed geology, combining off-white marls, patches of sand and seams of gravels. These gradually gave way to the pure off-white marls of the West Melbury Marl Chalk. The Cretaceous Lower Chalk marls covered the central lower slopes of the PDA, forming a north-south band between 12-15m OD. To the west of these deposits, on the low ground between 9-12m OD, was a narrow corridor of Pleistocene Second Terrace gravels which skirted the slightly flatter ground along the edge of the river

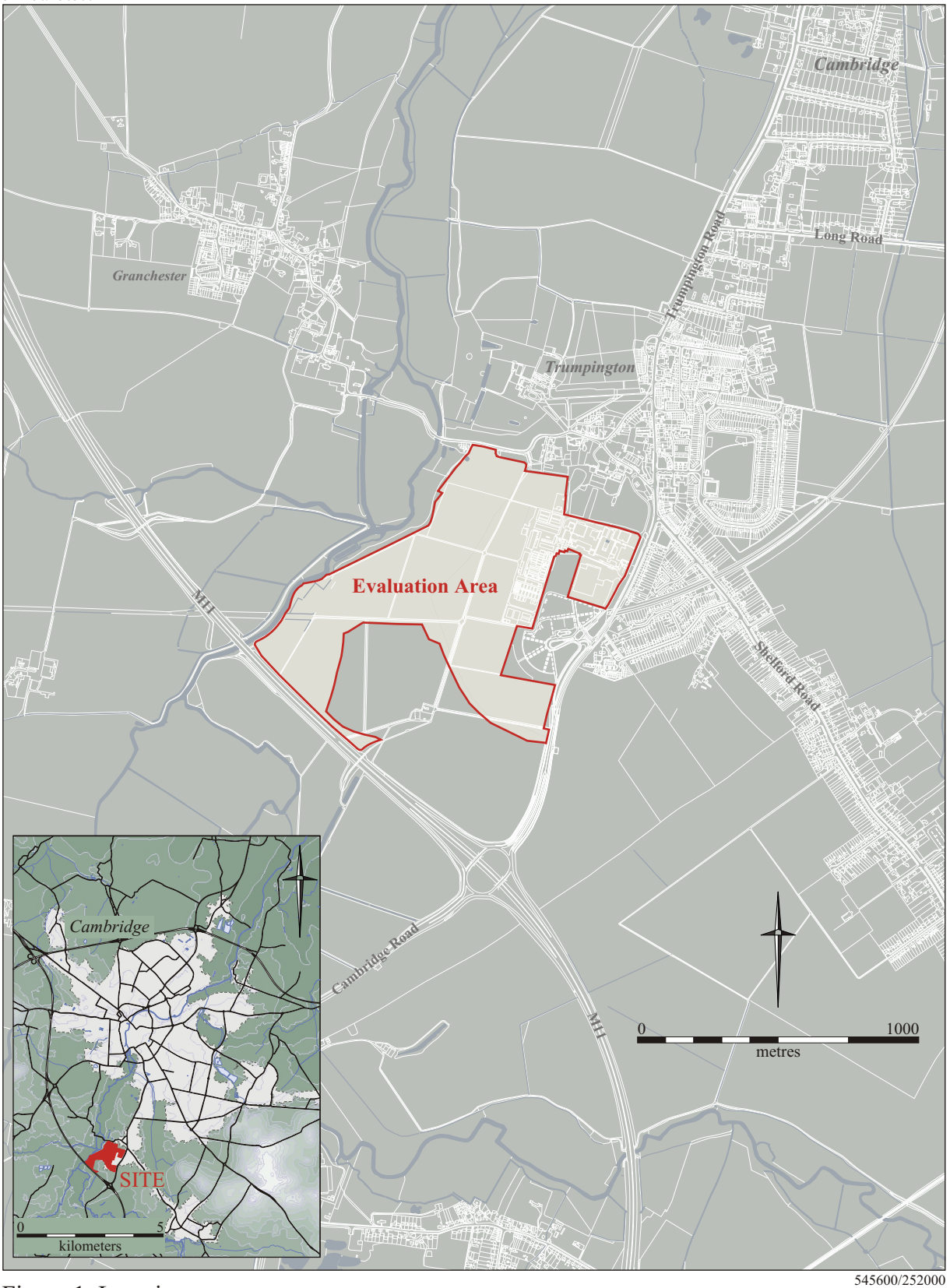


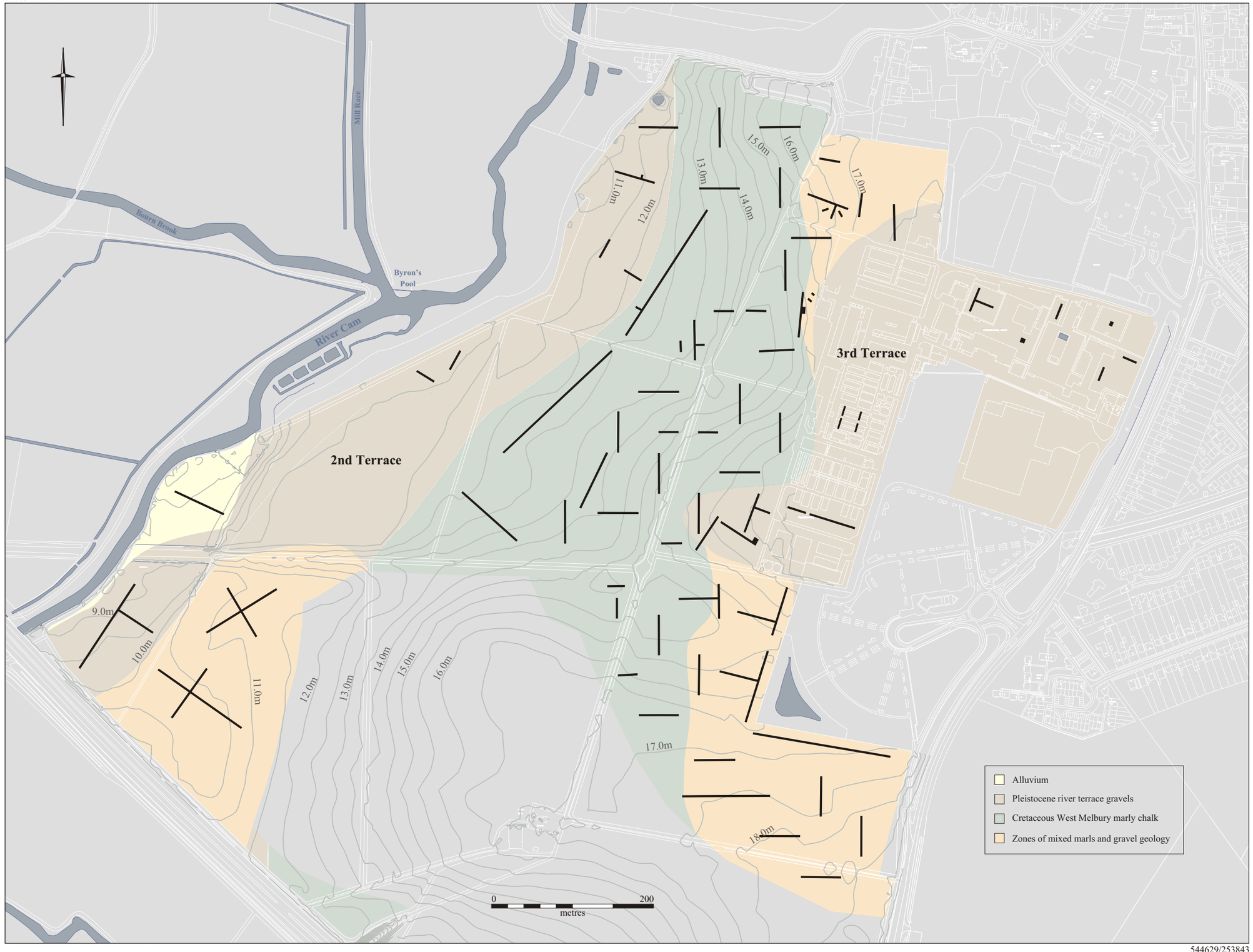
Figure 1. Location map

543094/255003

544629/253843

Figure 2. Trench location plan

543094/255003



544629/253843

Figure 3. Geology and topography

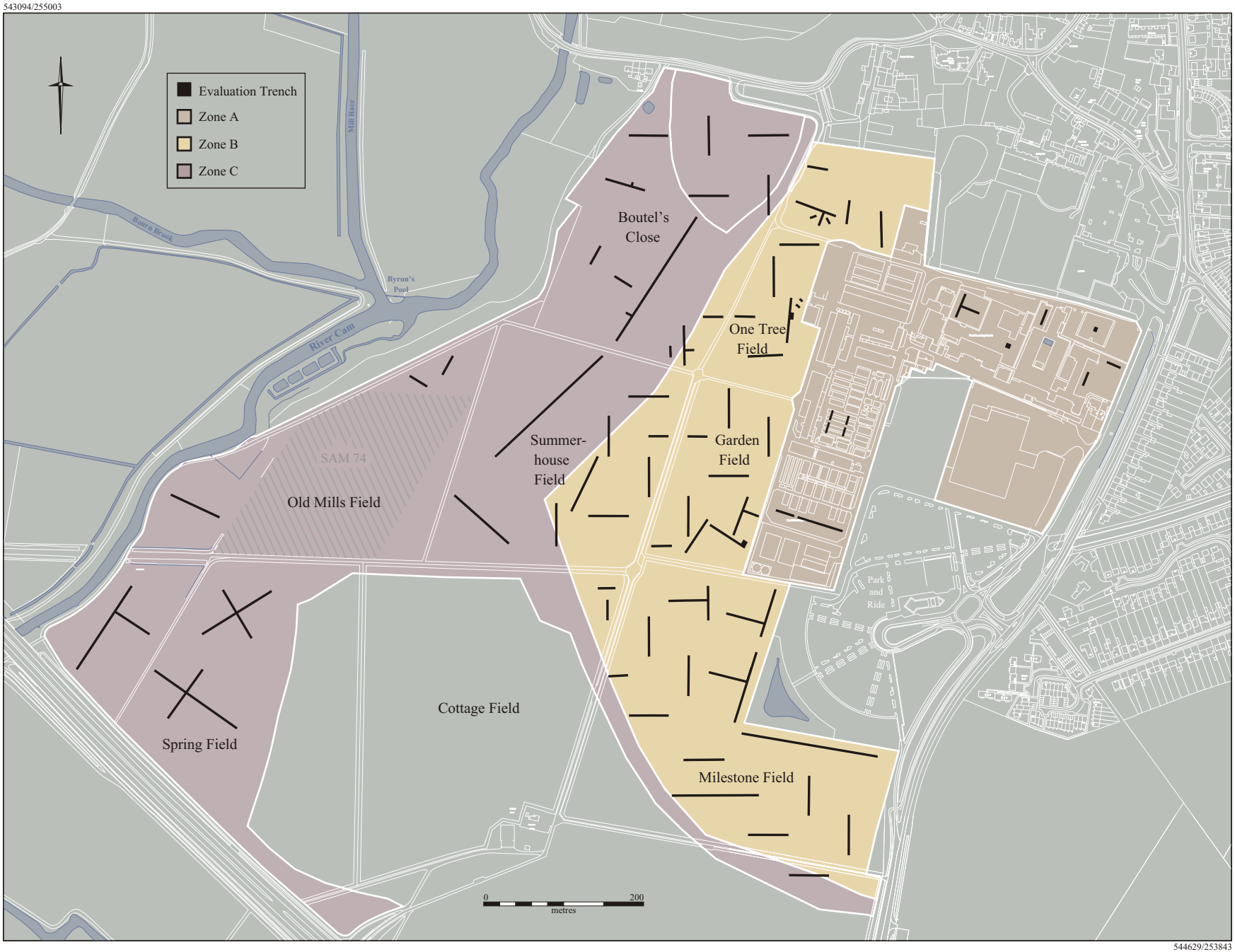


Figure 4. Trenching zones and field names

channel. In the southwest corner of the PDA, on the lowest lying ground of the river floodplain were alluvial deposits, overlain by boggy peat horizons.

Overall thee broad landscape zones can be identified on the basis of the geology and topography. The first zone comprises the 'high' ground and promontories of the Third Terrace gravels which dominate the eastern edge of the PDA. The second zone consists of a north-south band of Lower Chalk marls which bisects the PDA. Finally, the third zone comprises the narrow low-lying Second Terrace gravel corridor which skirts the River Cam. The relationship between the landscape zones and the archaeology suggests that geology and topography were important factors determining the location sites.

Archaeological Context

The PDA has already been the subject of a desktop assessment, aerial photographic analysis, geophysical survey, test-pit assessment, fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys (Dickens 2005). The results of these are presented elsewhere, and are not repeated in detail here.

Prehistoric

The evidence for prehistoric activity in and around the PDA comes from aerial photography, field walking and previous excavations. The cropmark complexes at SAM74, Edmundsole's and that on Garden Field suggest features from at least the Bronze Age, if not earlier, and this has been confirmed by the limited excavation that has taken place (Davidson & Curtis 1973, Millar & Millar 1982). The more thorough excavations at the Park and Ride site also confirm this interpretation with finds dating to the Neolithic and late Bronze Age (Hinman 2004a; 2004b; 2004c). This early element in the landscape marks these sites as different from those further to the east, which are dominated by Iron Age and Roman settlement (Evans *et al*. 2005; 2006). The background level of worked flint, although still low, is higher than that encountered on the sites to the east. This provides further evidence of low-density prehistoric activity across the PDA, from the Mesolithic onwards. Later prehistoric material is also recorded within and immediately round the PDA, with significant finds at Edmundsoles, SAM 74 and the Park and Ride site (Hinman 2004a). The evidence suggests this area of the landscape was occupied throughout the Iron Age.

Roman

Roman occupation evidence has been found at several locations within the PDA including settlement remains at Edmundsoles, SAM 74, the former plant breeding institute and burials within the grounds of Anstey Hall (Davidson & Curtis 1973, Millar & Millar 1982). Interestingly only stray Roman period finds were made at the Park and Ride site during excavation (Hinman 2004a). Some Roman pottery was found in fieldwalking and Mr Leeks' metal detecting finds include several Roman brooches, usually interpreted as an indicator of wealth. The nature of the settlement, although similar to, is not the same as that observed in the landscapes to the east

around Clay Farm and Addenbrookes (Evans *et al* 2005; 2006). Lacking here is the clear evidence of the co-axial field system seen there. In this area alignment and pattern seems to owe more to the river and, although there is a broad correspondence in alignment between the different complexes, they are clearly influenced by the orientation of the river at any one location.

Saxon

Evidence of the Saxon period within the PDA is presently limited to finds from Mr Leeks' metal detecting and features of a likely early/middle Saxon date found during excavations on the present Waitrose site (Kenney and Hatton 2000; Hatton and Hinman 2000).

Medieval

Evidence of medieval activity within the PDA comes from several sources. The aerial photography survey revealed several areas of remnant ridge and furrow, and this is complemented by the results from the geophysics prospecting. In places the data is complementary with the aerial photography picking up features not seen by the geophysics and vice versa. Two main features are of note. The geophysics extends a long headland in the centre of the PDA, first observed in the aerial photographs. Both these, however, align very well with Haigh's "Ridgeway", an early route north of the village heading towards Cambridge (Haigh 1975). This route, along with others in the vicinity, no longer exists. Although the southern alignment may be coincidental, it is at least worthy of note. More significant, perhaps is a group of features in field One Tree Field (Figure 2 and 4). Here are a series of small enclosures on the eastern side of the headland/trackway. It is possible that these represent an area of early settlement in the village with a subsequent shift or reduction in size. The features lie within 150m of the church, but in an area not previously indicated as being of interest at this period.

Methodology and Coverage

A total of 87 trenches were cut across the PDA. The trenching programme was designed to complement the sample techniques already employed at the site, including fieldwalking and test-pitting, with sample sizes being approved by the County Archaeological Office. The number and location of the trenches was largely dictated by the development proposal, the position of standing buildings, the areas under experimental crop, and the location of Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 74). The sample size therefore varied across different zones in the PDA, a summary of which is provided in Table 1 and Figure 4. In the east, few trenches could be excavated due to the presence of standing buildings (Zone A). In this zone the trenching was extremely limited, being confined to the few available lawns and greens between building blocks. Trenches in this zone were cut by a mini-digger, and were 1.50m wide. Subsequently the area sampled in this part of the PDA was very small. The sample size was much higher in the crescent of land immediately west of the Maris Centre (Zone B). The nature of the proposed development in this zone would see the greatest

impact on any potential archaeology, and was therefore more comprehensively sampled. Trenches in Zones B were 2m wide, and were positioned to investigate cropmarks and to provide an even cover across the area. In comparison, the proposed landscaping works towards the river would have a lower impact, reflected in a reduced level of trenching in this area (Zone C). Trenches in Zone C were also 2m wide, and were primarily positioned to test cropmarks. Additional judgemental trenches were also cut in these Zones B and C to clarify and further define the archaeology encountered in the initial trenching.

Zone	Area	Length of trenching	Additional judgemental trenching	Area trenched	% of zone sampled
A	8ha	243.80m	0m	415.70m^2	0.59
B	19ha	2292.05m	55.10m	4646.0m^2	2.45
C	21ha	1398.90m	20.35m	2797.8m^2	1.33

Table 1: Trench lengths by Zone (not including boxed trenches)

Under archaeological supervision all trenches were machine excavated using a 2m or 1.50m wide toothless bucket. A representative sample of features were tested by a combination of half sections through discrete features (e.g. pits and postholes) and 1.00m wide slots through linear features and spreads (e.g. ditches). Where it was necessary, features were fully excavated, and slots extended. The CAU-modified version of the MoLAS recording system (Spence 1990) was employed throughout: excavated stratigraphic entities (e.g. a cut, a fill) were recorded as individual contexts, with interrelated stratigraphic events (e.g. a ditch cut and its associated fills) assigned feature numbers. Sections were drawn at 1:10, base plans at 1:50. The photographic archive includes digital images only. 16 bulk environmental samples were taken from a representative cross-section of features. All features exposed in the trenches were metal detected using a *Laser Rapier* metal detector. Finds encountered were removed, numbered and plotted on the base plans. Selected areas the topsoil and subsoil were also scanned for metallic objects.

Report Structure

For ease of reference, and to add a degree of coherent structure to the data generated thus far, this report is sub-divided into three parts. The first section outlines the excavation results. Rather than describing the findings from each excavated trench in turn, the results are discussed thematically by 'site'. In this instance, a site refers to a coherent group of contemporary features which are spatially discrete, and can therefore be isolated and analysed. Eleven such sites have been identified, and each is discussed in turn features in chronological order. The location of the sites and their corresponding trenches is presented in Figure 5. For the individual site discussions, an enlarged illustration of the trenches is provided, and all relevant features are number. This permits cross-referencing between text and graphics. A full list of feature descriptions in trench order can be found at the rear of the report, together with a series of graphics showing the location of all features encountered. Section 2 deals with the various specialist analyses of the artefact, faunal and environmental data. Section 3 provides a synthesis of the fieldwork and discusses the results in their local and regional context.

543094/255003

544629/253843

Figure 5. Location of sites discussed in text

FIELDWORK RESULTS

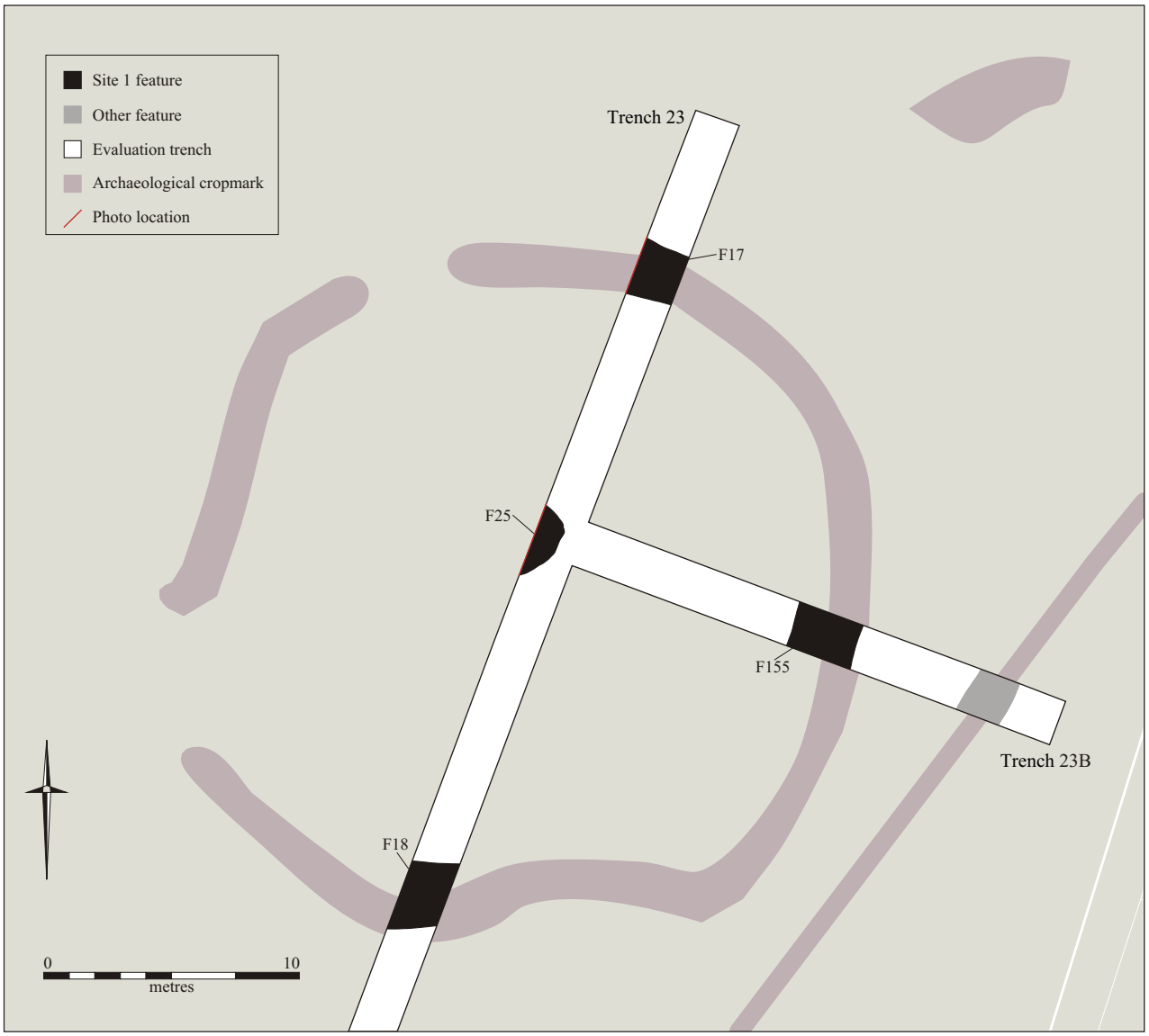
Site 1: The Bronze Age ring-ditch

The Bronze Age ring-ditch was located on a gravel 'promontory' in the southern half of Garden Field. The promontory represents the western edge of the Third Terrace gravels, which extend eastwards on a relatively level plain beneath the Park & Ride site. The promontory itself lies at 17m OD, and is raised above the surrounding Cretaceous Lower Chalk marls to the north, south and west, forming a higher 'gravel peninsular' which juts out into the landscape.

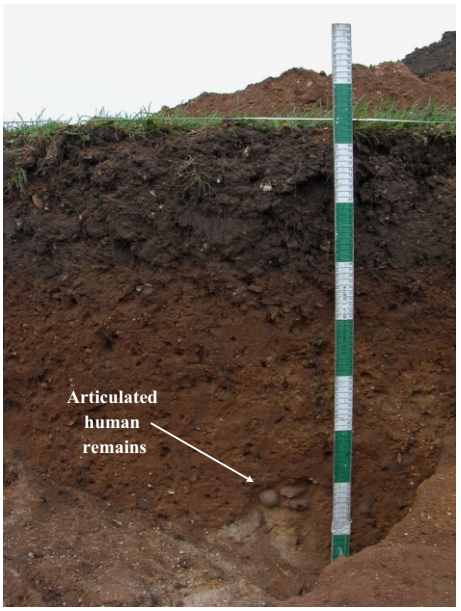
Ariel photography had indicated the presence of three curvilinear crops marks on the promontory. Although none formed complete circuits, the cropmarks were all of sub-circular form, suggestive of ring-ditches. Trenches 21-24 were positioned to test the cropmarks; Trench 22 bisected the line of smallest curvilinear cropmark, Trench 21 and 24 crossed the second largest, and Trench 23 crossed the largest. No evidence of any kind of linear feature was encountered in Trenches 21 and 24. Equally, the two ditch-like features observed in the western half of Trench 22 - broadly corresponding to the cropmarks - both proved to be of geological origin. When excavated, these 'linear features' displayed highly irregular bases with no definable edges. However, the largest and most 'complete' cropmark in the complex proved to be a ring-ditch; Trench 23 revealing both sides of the ditched circuit and the central inhumation pit. In order to clarify the size and shape of the monument, as well as establishing its relationship to Iron Age ditch F.10 (see below), Trench 23B was pulled to reveal the eastern line of the ditch.

Based on the trench and cropmark evidence, the ring ditch was c. 27m in diameter, surrounding a central inhumation (Figure 6). Careful cleaning of the western side of the trench face revealed no traces of a mound or a pre-mound land surface, there simply being thin cover of topsoil overlaying a 'subsoil' of plough disturbed natural gravels. A single pot sherd (37g) was recovered during cleaning, from the area immediately around the central inhumation. This belonged to a thick-walled vessel with coarse burnt-flint temper. The sherd is undiagnostic, but based on the temper, is likely to be of later Bronze Age date.

Both sides of the ditch uncovered in Trench 23 were excavated (1m slots). The southern ditch F.18 was 3.50m wide and 1.05m deep. The ditch had a splayed U-shaped profile with a flat base. The basal fills of the ditch [41] comprised weathered bands of yellow silty gravels and off-white grits, overlain by pockets of orangey-brown silty sand [40], and a slump of gravel from the southern edge [39]. The central fill of the ditch was a pale orangey-brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks [39], capped by an upper fill of mid orangey-brown silt with rare charcoal and patches of small stones [37]. This fill yielded nine fragments (102g) of bone; the only finds from the slot. On the southern edge of the ditch was a large slump of clean looking orangey-yellow sandy gravel, towards the surface of which were pockets of dark grey-silty sand [55] and light brown gravel-rich silty-sands [56]. Stratigraphically, these deposits were the earliest in the sequence, occurring before the deposition of [41]. However, from the section it was unclear whether this slump was the primary deposit in a single unbroken sequence of ditch silting, of whether it was in fact the



Ditch F.17



Inhumation pit F.25

Figure 6. Site 1 plan and photos

remnant fill of an earlier ditch that was subsequently re-cut. If the latter, then [41] would represent the primary fill of this re-cut. It is probably too early to decide what the correct interpretation is at this stage, given the amount of excavation and limited exposure of the monument.

In contrast to the southern side of the ditch circuit, there was no hint of a re-cut in the north. The northern ditch F.17 was of identical depth to southern ditch, but just under a metre less wide, with a width of 2.65m. The fill-sequence was relatively simple. The basal fill [35] comprised weathered pale orangey-brown silty sands with tips of gravels. This was overlain by a deposit of light orangey-brown silty sand, again with bands of grits and gravels [34], upon which a homogenous, relatively gravel-free, orange-brown silty sand deposit formed [33]. As with F.18, the ditch was then capped with a mid orangey-brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks. A single fragment of bone (3g) was recovered from [34]. In Trench 23B, the unexcavated eastern side of the ditch circuit (F.155) was of a similar with to F.17 on the surface, being 2.62m wide. Five bones (98g) were recovered from the top of the ditch, together with a single worked flint.

The central inhumation was only partially excavated in order to confirm its presence. Due to the patches of reddish-brown sand which mottled the entire sub-surface of the gravel promontory, it was not immediately apparent whether the feature partially exposed towards the centre of the trench was an inhumation pit; the fill being near identical to the surrounding geological features. A test slot excavated across the feature confirmed it to be a large shallow pit containing articulated human remains. Pit F.25 was broadly oval in shape, being 3.00m in length, with 1.10m of its width exposed. The pit was filled with mid orange-brown silty sands and gravels, and displayed diffuse edges and an uneven base. In section F.25 appeared to be cut immediately below the topsoil, with the upper 0.24m of the fill being plough disturbed and mixed into the subsoil. This means that around half of the grave fill- which had a maximum depth of 0.52m- was potentially disturbed, though fortunately the inhumation appears to have remained intact.

As the skeleton was only partially clipped in the slot, it impossible to ascertain what position the body was lying in. Only three articulated bones were seen in the section, and a further three small vertebrae were disturbed during excavation. Once the bones were identified as human (C. Ranson *pers. comm*) and the section recorded, the removed vertebrae were replaced in the pit, which was then covered with plastic and backfilled.

The local topography is likely to have been an important factor in determining the location of the ring-ditch (Figure 7). The monument was constructed at the end of a raised gravel promontory, which itself was a prominent natural feature in the immediate landscape. The location was probably selected to create a vantage point over the lower lying ground towards the river. It was from this area in the west that the monument would have most prominent, with any mound within the ring-ditch standing out against the sky-line. Obviously, there is no longer any direct evidence for an internal mound, it probably being levelled for agricultural purposes. However, the quantity of gravel in the ditches hints at its presence, though no discernable slumps of gravel were visible on the internal ditch edge.

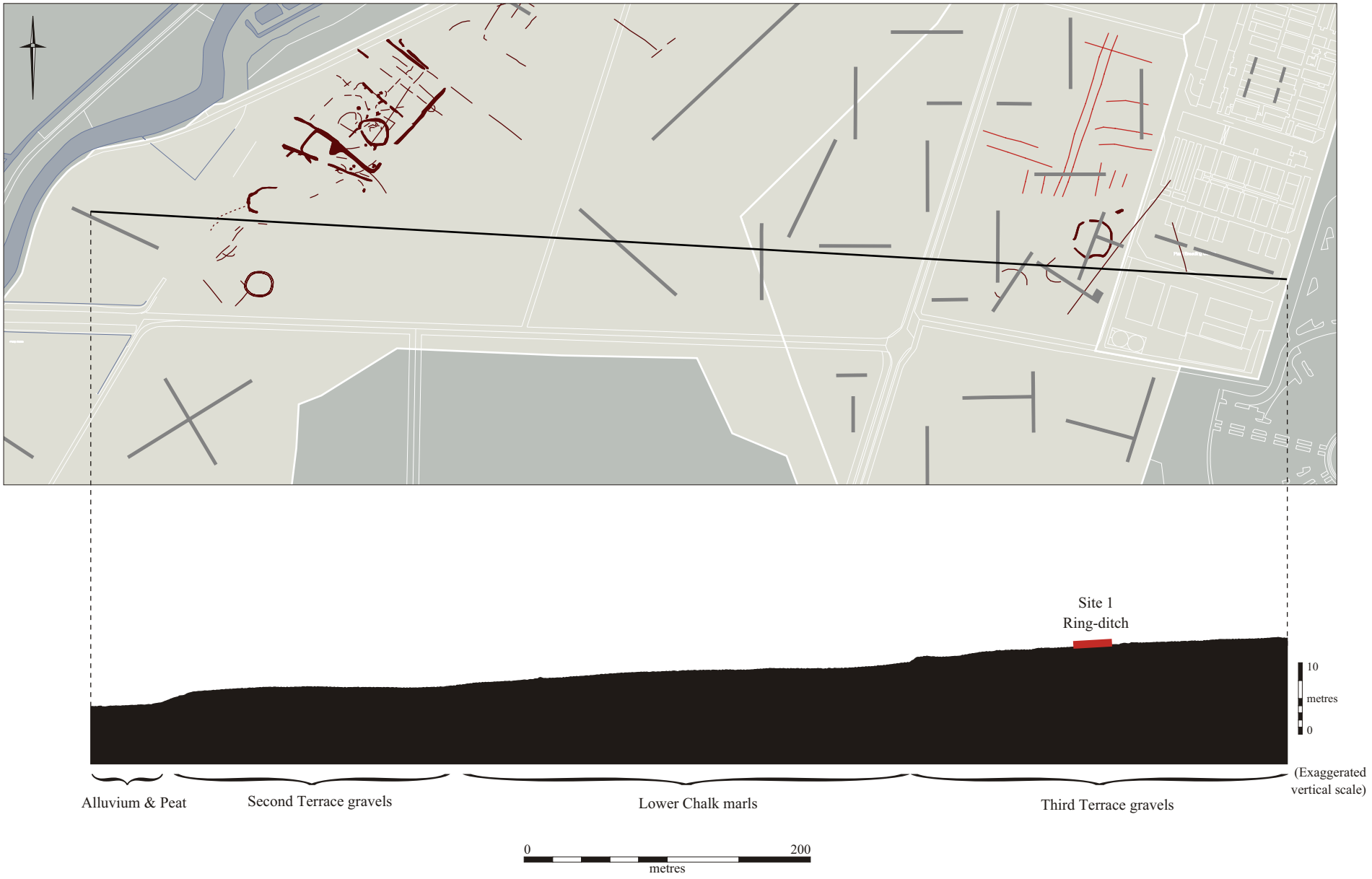


Figure 7. Topographic location of Site 1

Site 2: Late Bronze Age pit complex

At the southern end of Trench 55 was a series of inter-cutting pits dated to the Late Bronze Age. The pits were located on the edge of the Cretaceous Lower Chalk marls, at approximately 12.5m OD. The pit complex appeared on the surface as an incomprehensible spread of inter-cutting features with irregular lobing edges (Figure 8). Defining individual pits, or establishing the number involved in the complex, was impossible from the machined surface. This was to a large extent because the pit edges were sealed beneath a capping deposit which spread over the entire pitted area [406]. This deposit comprised dark brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking and small gravels.

The swathe of pitting occurred across an area 9m wide. Trench 55B was pulled to establish the western limit of the complex, which extended for a further 7m. Although this 'edge' defined the boundary of the main group of inter-cutting pits, it remains possible that other contemporary out-lying features also exist in the area (pit F.168 in Trench 45?). The eastern limit of the complex was not established, though judging by the features edges observed in Trench 55, the main area of pitting would not have extended much further in this direction.

The slot in Trench 55 was position on the northern edge of the pit complex. The slot was 3m long and 1m wide. Four inter-cutting pits were revealed; F.150, F.151, F.152 and F.153 (Figure 9). Three of the pits (F.150, F.152, and F.153) yielded a total of four flints, 16 bone fragments (156g), and 21 sherds (115g) of Post-Deverel Rimbury 'plainware' pottery, datable to the closing stages of the Late Bronze Age (See Brudenell, Section 2). The earliest and largest pit in the sequence was oval pit F.152. The pit was 0.85m wide, and would originally have been over 2m wide displaying moderate-steep sides and a concave base. The pit was filled with four layers of mid-brown sandy clay-silts with charcoal flecking, each separated by a lens of white weathered marls.

A similar sequence of banded fills was observed in pit F.151, which cut the southern edge of pit F.152. The pit was small, with a depth of just 0.30m, but contained three fills of similar nature to those in F.152. Pit F.151 was also cut on its southern edge, this time by F.150. This oval pit was 1.20m wide and 0.60m deep, displaying a regular profile with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The fills of the pit were broadly comparable to those of F.151 and F.152, and comprised a basal deposit of weathered marl overlain by successive bands of orangey-brown sandy silty-clays mottled with marl patches. The top of the pit was capped by a mid brown silt-clay [407], which also sealed pits F.151 and F.152. Cutting this layer was pit F.153 on the northern edge of the pit complex. This was another small pit like F.151; 0.60m in length and 0.40m in depth. The pit was sealed by [406], which as noted above, appeared to cover most of the complex.

The slot in Trench 55B was smaller than that in Trench 55, being 2.225m long and 0.96m wide, and positioned on the western edge of the pit complex. The slot revealed the presence of at least one pit (F.158) that was 0.80m deep, yielding 35 fragments of bone (205g) and 20 sherds (83g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. This pit displayed a highly irregular base, suggesting that more than one feature may have been present. However, as no obvious sub-divisions could be made on the basis of the fills or

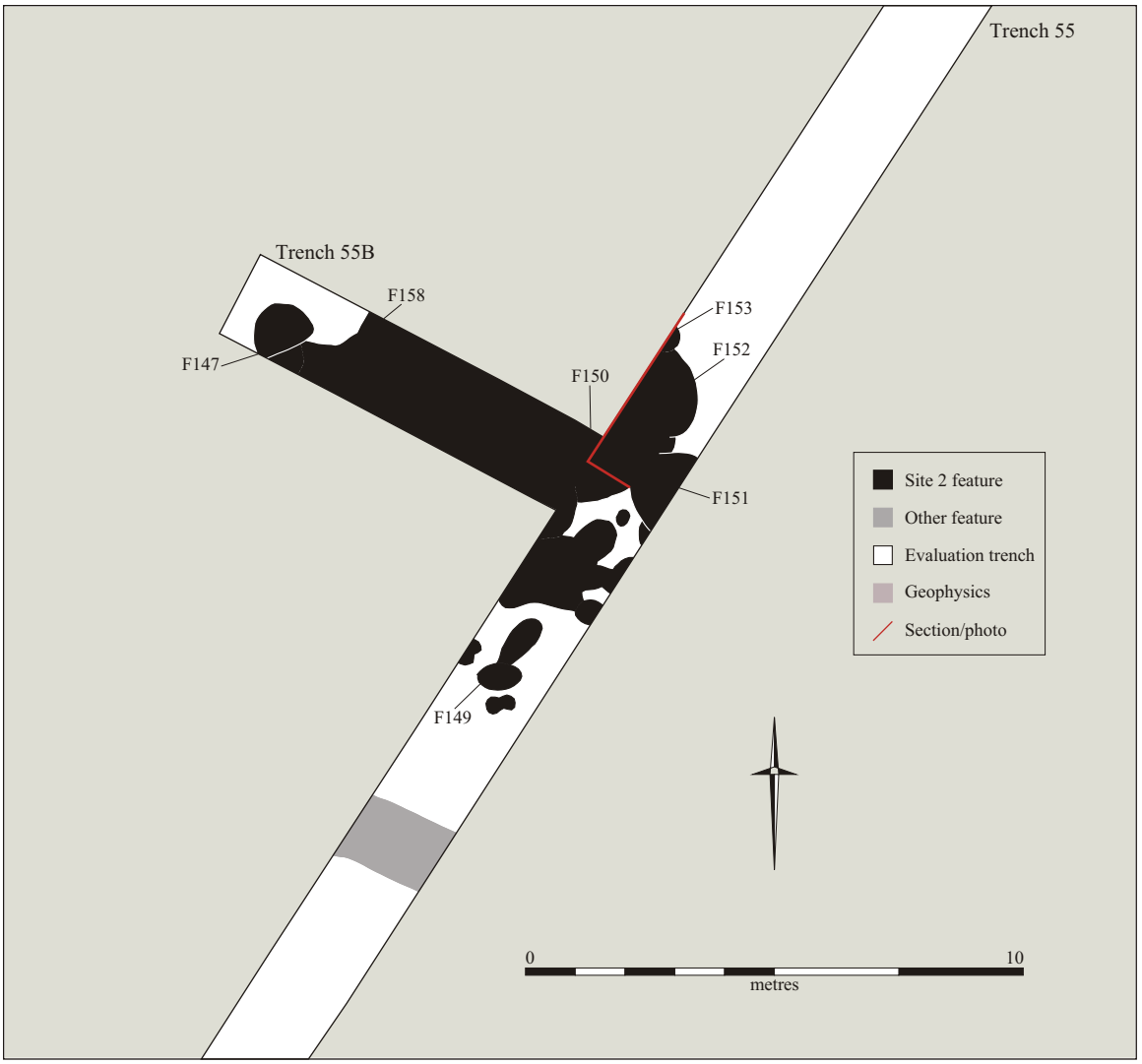


Figure 8. Site 2 plan and photo

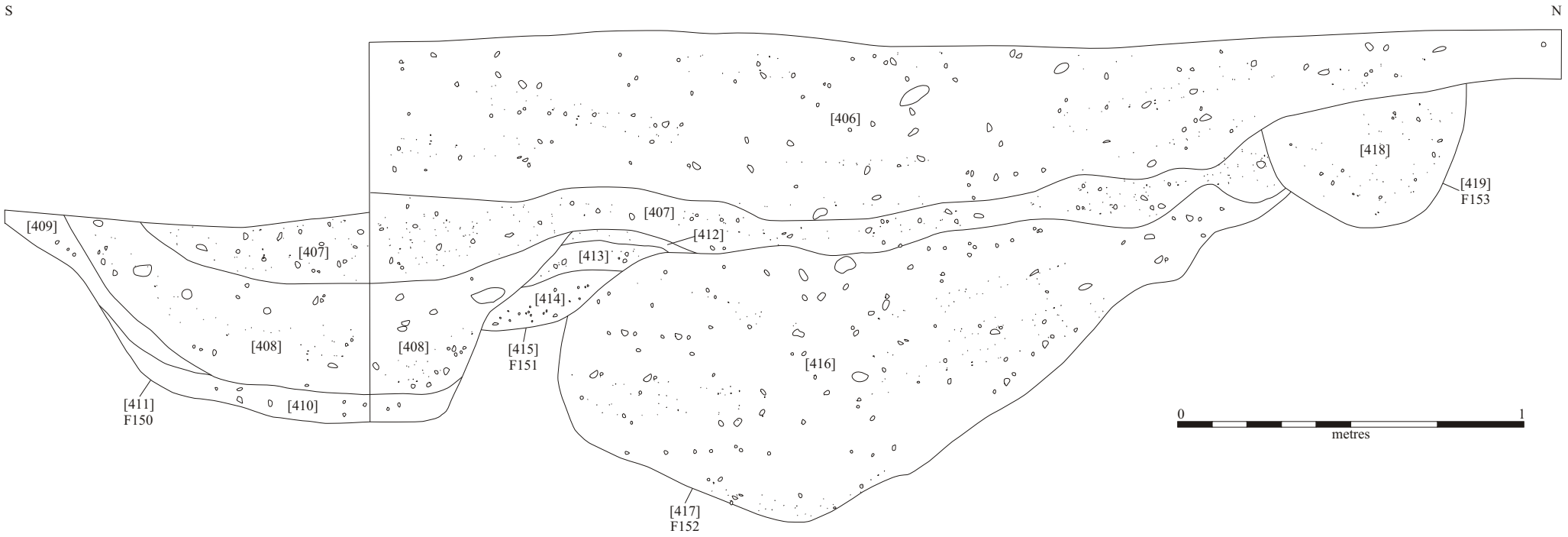


Figure 9. Section through Site 2 pit complex

section, further feature numbers were not assigned. The basal fill in the pit(s) comprised brown sandy silts with marl lenses. This was overlain by a distinct band of mid orange-brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of charcoal, sealed by layer of mid orangey-brown silty sand [421]. Horizon [421] was probably a similar capping deposit to that of [406] in Trench 55; the two potentially being the same layer.

Only two discrete features could be isolated in the pit complex beyond those established in the slots; one in Trench 55 and one in Trench 55B. Both F.147 and F.149 were small shallow pits under 0.30m in depth, with single fills. Six sherds (39g) sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from F.147, together with 8 (2g) crumbs of bone. Pit 149 yielded two (10g) fragments of bone.

As a whole, the pit complex seems to have been formed by repeated episodes of digging, back-filling and re-cutting. It is impossible to know how many pits made up the group, or how many were open at any one time. The slot in Trench 55 suggests that there was a relatively long and complex sequence of re-cutting, with pits only being re-dug or renewed when they had completely silted. Intriguingly the fill sequence across the pits is broadly comparable, suggesting that the dynamics of their in-filling was similar. All are characterised by banded layers of weathered marls separating mid orangey-brown silts. This patterning implies that the pits were left open, with silts gradually accumulating between punctuated episodes of edge-weathering. In some instances the marl lenses in pits may represent deliberate backfilling, possibly from spoil cast up from newly dug features.

Leaving aside the question of how the pits were dug and backfilled, it is difficult to envisage what their original purpose was. Whilst some of the larger features could conceivably have functioned as storage pits, there is little indication of the use put to the smaller scoops and hollows. Clearly, the scraps of pottery and bone caught in these features are testament to some form of occupation at the site during the Late Bronze Age. The ceramic repertoire, including both jars and bowls (and possibly coarsewares and finewares), is in keeping with that found on most Late Bronze Age settlements, suggesting that the normal range of preparation and consumption practices occurred in the area. However, given the small quantity of refuse encountered, this activity is unlikely to represent sustained long-term settlement, but rather a series of short but repeated visits/ ‘stays’ at the location. This would certainly explain the absence of post-holes or other structural features, which would represent a greater ‘commitment’ to a specific place. Equally, it would also account for the relatively localised nature of the pitting. Though it is possible that this complex was only one element within a wider swathe of settlement features, no hint of a prehistoric ‘presence’ was found in the surrounding trenches (the nearest being the two sherds of residual Iron Age pottery from Trench 53).

Site 3: 'Dispersed' Early-Middle Iron Age pit and post-holes

Three Iron Age pits were found in Trenches 6 and 7 in the southern half of Milestone Field (Figure 10). The pits were located between 17m and 17.5m OD, and were situated on an area of mixed geology comprising orangey-yellow gravely sands with frequent off-white marl interruptions. The pits date to the later part of the early Iron Age/ beginning of the Middle Iron Age.

Pit F.1 was located in the western end of Trench 7 (Figure 11). The pit was roughly 1.50m wide, 0.60m deep and oval in plan. The lower fill of comprised a thin layer of red-grey silt, overlain by a dump of dark grey silts with ash deposits and burnt stones. From this upper fill, 145 sherds (896g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered, along with 24 fragments of bone (61g) and two worked flints. This represented a large dump of ceramics, considering that only 50% of the pit was excavated. However, there was no evidence that any of the sherds had been carefully placed in the pit or deliberately selected for deposition. Instead, the assemblage included a range of both coarse and fineware vessels in varying states of fragmentation, incorporating some large 'freshly' broken sherds and others which were small, worn and abraded.

The two pits encountered in the eastern end of Trench 6 were of a different character to that in Trench 7. Pit F.2/3 was a large oval feature, 2.50m wide and 0.85m deep, with near vertical sides (Figure 11). The pit displayed a complex sequence of fills, with some indication that the lower deposits were re-cut or cleaned out on two separate occasions. The earliest deposit in the pit was situated on the western side of the cut. Here on the pit base was a sub-rectangular hollow with concave bottom, c. 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep (listed as F.3 in appendix). This was filled with a mixed mid orangey-brown silty sand with off-white chalk mottling.

The fill of the hollow was sealed by layer of rounded cobbles, which appeared to have been deliberately laid. This seems to represent the primary fill in the first pit re-cut (listed as F.2 in appendix). The 'surface' was set with light brown-grey chalky silt, overlain by a layer of mid-light grey sand with chalks silt lenses and chalk tip lines. The second re-cut occurred through these two lower horizons. The cutting was oval in plan, 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep. The fills of this possible re-cut comprised a lower weathered marl deposit, and a mid brown-grey chalk sandy-silt. All the lower pit deposits (both the primary fills of the first re-cut and those of the second potential re-cut) were covered by two further layers of light brown sandy silts, and capped with a mid orangey brown silty-sand. Sherds of pottery (13 sherds, 77g) and bone (93 fragments, 421g) were found throughout the fill sequence, together with two worked flints from the capping fill. A single human bone fragment was also recovered from the feature (See Swaysland, Section 2).

Immediately west of F.2/3 was pit F.11. The surface of the pit had an irregular shape which consisted of a series of lobing scoop-like hollows. The feature was 2.35m long and 0.45m deep with an uneven base and two-fold fill sequence; a basal deposit of weathered off-white marls, and a capping of mixed mid orangey-brown to mid grey-brown silty sand. Taken together, the irregular form of pit F.11 and reworking evidence of F.2/3 is reminiscent of the Late Bronze Age pit complex in Trench 55. However, the pottery from these features is considerably later, dating between the 5th-3rd century BC; a period which conventionally straddles the latter stages of the Early

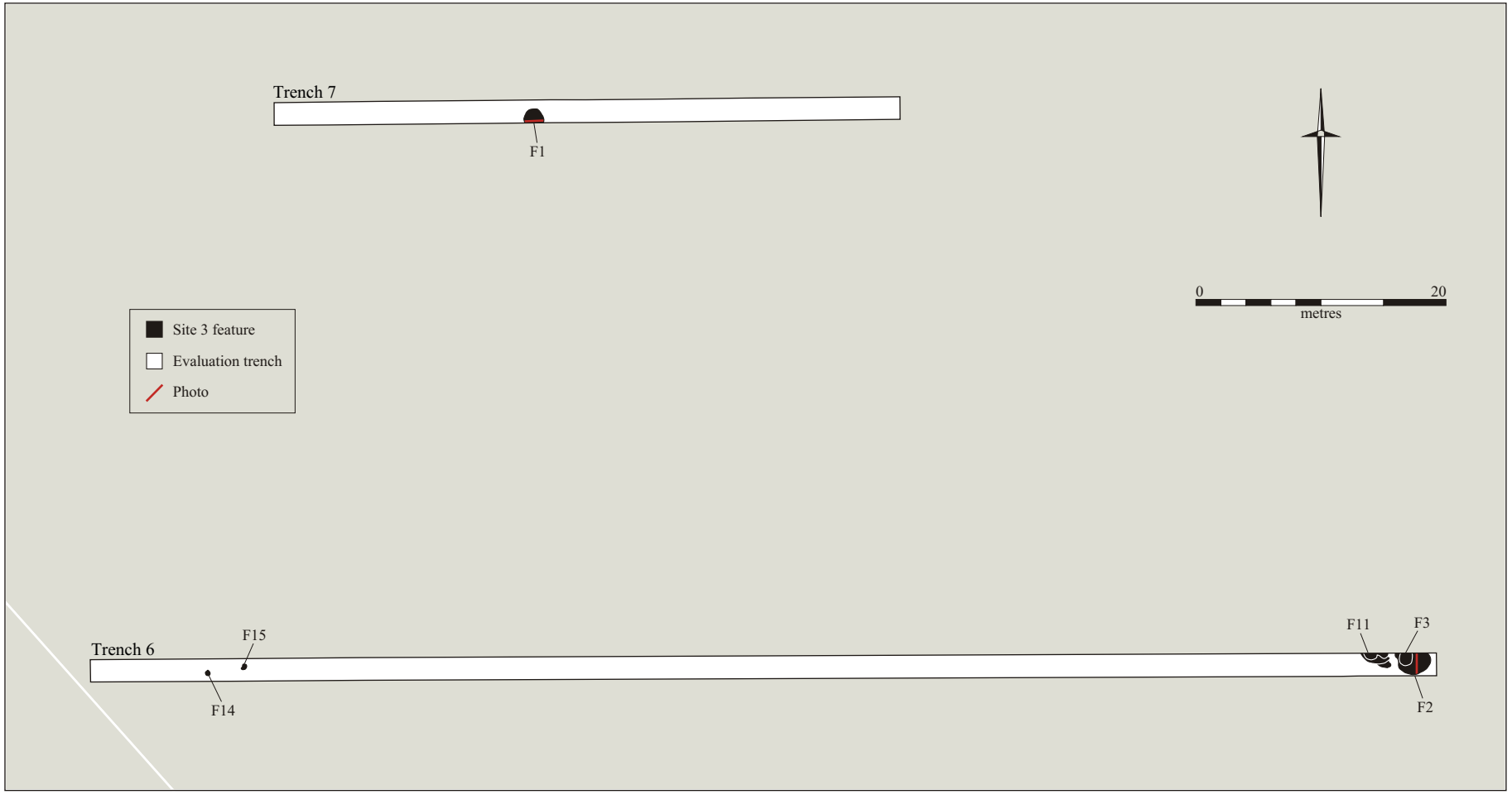
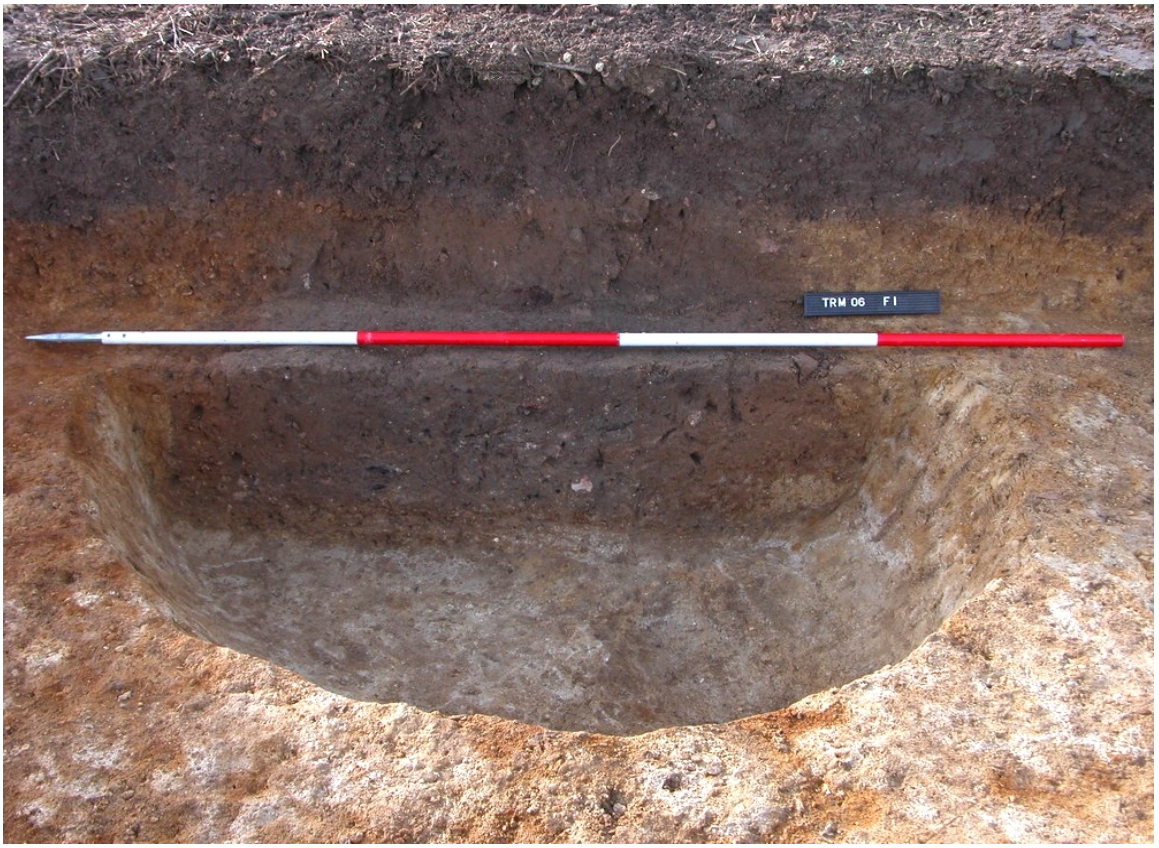


Figure 10. Site 3 plan



Pit F.1

Pit F.2/3

Figure 11. Photos of Site 3 pits

Iron Age and beginning of the Middle Iron Age. Chronologically, pit F.2/3 and F.11 may be slightly later than F.1 in Trench 6, which could date back to the 6th century BC (see Brudenell, Section 2).

At the western end of the Trench 6 were two circular post-holes, F.15 and F.16, spaced 2.85m apart (from centre to centre). The post-holes were between 0.40m-0.45m in diameter and 0.20m-0.28m in depth. Both were filled with light brown silty clay, though neither yielded artefacts.

It is probable that the pits and post-holes in Trenches 6 and 7 belonged to a widely dispersed swathe of settlement features, all broadly contemporary in date. Defining distinct 'sites' within such features scatters is extremely difficult, particularly when there is no clear indication of where the edges should be set. Dealing with such 'low density' archaeology is problematic, and trenching can give a misleading impression of emptiness or minimal presence. In other words, despite appearing empty, the occurrence of three Early-Middle Iron Age pits and two post-holes in Trenches 6 and 7 suggests a much broader zone of activity, both between and around the two trenches. This Iron Age activity is clearly of much lower intensity than that which occurred on the gravel promontory to the north (see below). However, it could well be related to the same sprawling spread of features that were found in the southwest corner of the Park & Ride site (Hinman 2004a).

Site 4: Early-Middle Iron Age pit clusters, boundary ditch, and lower promontory-edge settlement features

The main area of Iron Age activity was centred on the gravel promontory in the southern half of Garden Field. The evidence from Trenches 22, 23B, 69A and 69B suggests a dense concentration of features extending across the area, with fewer features on the lower promontory edge around Trenches 9B, 11, 15 and 16 (Figure 12).

Prior to trenching, the cropmark of a long northeast-southwest aligned linear had been mapped through aerial photography. This ran across the gravel promontory for around 120m, and appeared to skirt the eastern side of the ring ditch. The ditch was exposed in Trenches 22 and 23B; both sections of which were excavated. F.10 was a substantial boundary ditch ranging from 1.71m-3.20m in width, and 1.05-1.44m in depth. Both slots displayed steeply-sided V-shaped profiles which splayed slightly towards the surface (Figures 13 and 14). The lower fills of the ditches comprised weathered bands of gravels, interspersed with layers of grey-brown silty sands. In both sections theses were covered by a deposit of dark grey brown sandy silts, capped with very dark sandy-clayey silt. A large number of artefacts were recovered from the slots. In Trench 22, 88 (933g) sherds of pottery were retrieved, along with 43 (251g) fragments of bone, 12 pieces of loomweight (102g), two worked flints and a fragment of quern stone. The artefact composition is indicative of a wide range of activities taking place on the site, including food processing, cooking, and weaving. Most of this material was located in the capping deposits, a pattern also matched in Trench 23B. Here, the quantities of pottery and bone were broadly comparable, with 107 (902g) sherds of pottery, 75 (308g) fragments of bone, 16 worked flints, a fragment of iron, and two fragments of quern stone. Though it cannot be assumed that a comparable spread of refuse would be found along the entire length of F.10, the fact that large dumps of material - similar in both quantity and composition - were recovered from two slots c. 40m apart, gives some indication of amount of debris that potentially lies in the feature.

Located at the far eastern end of Trench 22 were five large pits (F.5, F.6, F.7, F.8 and F.9). These were situated immediately east of ditch F.10, with pit F.9 being just 2.20m from its edge. The pits were spaced between 0.45m-1.25m apart, and gave the appearance of forming a northwest-southeast line, perpendicular to F.10. As previous cropmark plots had suggested the presence of a pit alignment at this location (see Fig 5 in Hinman 2004a, 15), a box was pulled off the north eastern corner of the trench to investigate the possibility. A further six pits were uncovered in the boxed area (F.124, F.125, F.126, F.127, F.128 and F.129) together with post-hole F.132. This proved that the first five pits observed in the trench were not in an alignment, but formed part of a tight cluster of pits, here labelled Pit Group A (Figure 13).

The pits in Pit Group A were all sub-circular in shape with diameters ranging between 1.21m-1.84m. Two of the eleven pits in the group were excavated (F.8 and F.124). Pit F.8 was 1.84m wide and 0.76m deep with near vertical sides and flat base (Figure 14). The base of the pit was filled with a thin layer of dark grey sandy stilt with frequent charcoal flecks. This was overlain by slumps of gravels from the pit edges, and capped by thick deposit of dark grey sandy silt. The pit yielded 63 fragments of bone (438g), nine worked flints, and 102 (719g) sherds of pottery, over half of which was

Figure 12. Site 4 plan

Pit Group A prior to excavation

Ditch F.10 Trench 22

Figure 13. Site 4 photos

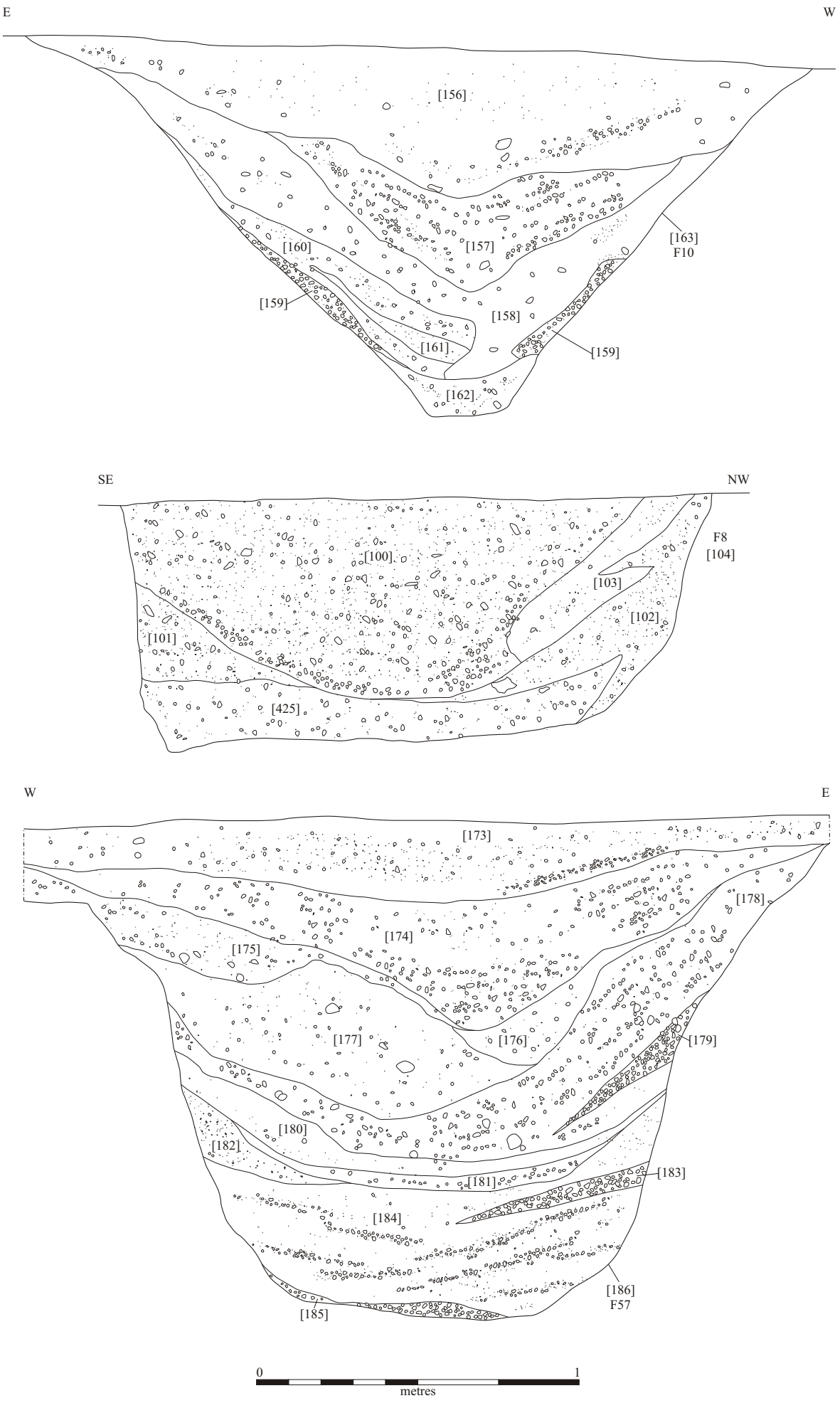


Figure 14. Site 4 sections

recovered from the basal fill. Typologically, the pottery was comparable in date to that retrieved from F.10. The second pit excavated in the group was F.124. This was 1.80m wide and 0.85m deep, displaying a similar cylinder-like profile to F.8, but with a small hollow in the centre of an otherwise flat base. The fill-sequence in the pit was more complex, and consisted of seven banded layers of mid-dark brown silts and gravels, capped by dark brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking. The finds from the pit were distributed throughout the fill, including 37 (380g) sherds of pottery, 24 (190g) fragments of bone and four worked flints.

A second cluster of pits was found in the eastern end of Trench 69A. Pit Group B comprised five pits (F.58, F.60, F.61, F.62 and F.63), spaced between 0.30m-0.95m apart. The pits were sub-circular in plan, with widths ranging from 1.31m-2.50m. Only the largest pit in the group (F.58) was excavated, situated on the western edge of the cluster. The pit was 2.50m wide and 1.40m deep, displaying steep near-vertical sides and a slightly concave base (Figure 14). Thirteen separate fills were identified in the pit. The lower third was filled with dirty re-deposited gravels, overlain by a thin band of mid-grey brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks. This lens-like fill was artefact rich, and contained 60% of the pits pottery (27 sherds, 223g), and 48% of the bone (14 fragments, 124g). The middle five fills of the pit comprised sterile orangey brown silts with occasional gravel tips. These were capped by two brown silt layers. Overall, 49 (373g) sherds of pottery, 49 fragments of bone (258g) and two flints were found.

Located in the centre of Trench 69A, some 20m west of Pit Group B, were pits F.64 and F.65. These were both large sub-circular pits with dimensions similar to those in Pit Group A and B (widths of 1.55-1.79m). At 8.25m apart, the two pits were widely spaced, making it unlikely that they belonged to a cluster akin to Pit Group A and B. This is also probably true of F.66; a small pit 0.75m wide located at the western end of Trench 69A. The only other feature located in Trench 69B was a shallow linear ditch aligned northeast-southwest, and corresponding to a linear cropmark. The ditch was 1m wide and 0.38m deep, displaying an irregular profile. Three sherds (9g) of Beaker pottery were recovered from the ditch, though they were all abraded and are probably residual (See Knight, Section 2). The ditch may be of Iron Age date, though its alignment does not match F.10, or the axis of other boundaries found at the Park & Ride site (Hinman 2004a)

Iron Age activity of a different character was found along southern lower edge of the gravel promontory, in the far northern end of Milestone Field. Here a series of pits, post-holes and ditches were found across Trenches 9B, 11, and 16 at a height between 14.5m-15.5m OD. These settlement features were located on an area of mixed geology, with Third Terrace gravels giving way to the Cretaceous Lower Chalk marls to the south. This geological shift coincided with a fall in gradient; the land sloping down to the south and southwest. The features encountered in this ‘lower’ settlement swathe were generally small and relatively shallow. No large pits or deep ditches comparable to those on the gravel promontory were found. Equally, the artefacts recovered from the features were much more fragmented and far fewer in number.

The Iron Age features in Trench 16 were sealed beneath a thin buried soil. The soil was confined to the slight hollow in the western end of the trench, and comprised brown-grey clayey silt ranging in depth from 0.07m-0.23m. The majority of the Iron

Age features were located at the eastern edge of the hollow. At this point, four shallow inter-cutting pits were found. The earliest pits in the sequence were F.38 and F.36. Oval pit F.36 was the larger of the two, with a length of 2.02m and a depth of 0.39m. The pit was filled with two deposits of mottled light brown-grey sandy silts. A similar fill was found in pit F.38, which was a shallow scoop-like hollow, 0.37m long, 0.31m wide and 0.09m deep. Pit F.35 cut through both F.36 and F.38. Being fully exposed, pit F.35 was 1.37m long, 0.82m wide and 0.18m deep. It also displayed a fill of light-mid brown-grey sandy silt, as did F.37, which cut the southern edge of F.38. Together, the pits yielded a total of 21 (139g) sherds of pottery and 68 fragments (114g) of bone. Immediately west of the pits was gully F.52. The gully was 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep, displaying a steep U-shaped profile filled with mid grey-brown clayey silt. The gulley was aligned northeast-southwest, and cut pit F.36. Two pieces of pottery (56g) and 41 fragments of bone (24g) were recovered from the gully, the pottery being broadly contemporary to that from the pits.

To the east of the inter-cutting pit group were pits F.31 and F.32. The larger of the two was pit F.31, being 1.35m long, 1.15m wide and 0.48m deep. The pit displayed two fills including a lower weathered deposit of off-white silty sandy marls, and a capping of mid brown silty sand. Finds were recovered from both fills, the pit yielding a total of 22 sherds of pottery (161g). No finds were recovered from pit F.32 which lay to the southwest of F.31. This pit was 0.75m wide, but only 0.17m deep, displaying a fill comparable to the one characterising the inter-cutting pit group to the west. Surrounding both F.31 and F.32 was a remnant metalled surface F.160. The surface was patchy, and had probably been truncated during machine stripping. The deposit was 0.08m thick, and comprised mid-light brown-grey chalky sand silt with frequent small-medium gravels. During the cleaning of this area, the surface appeared to extent over F.31. In the far western end of Trench 16 were pits F.34 and F.39. F.39 was only partially exposed, and was heavily truncated by F.34. The latter pit was 1.64m wide and 0.61m deep, displaying three sandy fills, from which four (92g) fragments of bone were recovered.

In Trench 9B a total of four features yielded Iron Age pottery, including two post-holes (F.22, F.23) a pit (F.20) and a ditch (F.21). F.21 was a shallow northwest-southeast aligned linear ditch, 1.43m wide and 0.34m deep. The ditch was probably the same linear feature as 'Boundary 1' at the Park and Ride site (Fig.6, Hinman 2004a, 18), which ran for c.140m. The slot through F.21 in Trench 9B yielded small abraded fragments of Iron Age pottery, none of which could be closely dated. The other Iron Age features in this trench were located immediately south of F.21. The two post-holes F.22 and F.23 were both slight, being under 0.20m in depth, as was oval pit F.21. A single post-hole was also found in Trench 11 (F.28). Though no dating evince was found in this feature, it probably belongs to the same settlement swathe.

In summary, it is clear that the nature of activity along southern lower edge of the gravel promontory was different to that upon; though the ceramics evidence suggests that the two were contemporary, being occupied between the 5th-3rd centuries BC. The character of the features on the lower slopes is typical of that commonly associated with settlement in the first half of the first millennium BC: a loose agglomeration of relatively shallow pits, post-holes and gullies. In contrast, the density of features on the promontory is highly unusual, suggesting that the whole area across the eastern

end of the spur was covered with pits; most belonging to semi-discrete, tightly clustered groups, surrounded by pits of a more dispersed nature. This pattern would match that found at the Park & Ride site to the east (Hinman 2004a), indicating that the two areas belong to the same sprawling site. The large boundary ditch F.10 may have marked the edge of the pitting zone, as no comparable features were found to the west (with the exception of post-hole F.13 in Trench 24). The artefacts recovered from the pit clusters and ditch suggests that a wide array of activities were conducted around the promontory, including weaving, grinding, butchery, cooking and serving, and metalworking.

Site 5: Middle/Later Iron Age Enclosure A and associated features

Enclosure A was located towards the northern end of the PDA at a height of 16.5m. OD (Figure 15) . This area was raised above the Cretaceous Lower Chalk marl beds to the west and southwest, and straddled the interphase between these deposits and those of the Third Terrace gravels. Being located in an area of geological change, the sub-surface deposits were predictably mixed, comprising hard creamy white sandy marls with frequent patches of dark reddish-brown sands and gravels. The existence of a possible enclosure on this site had been established prior to trenching, as the geophysical survey had revealed the outline of a curvilinear ditch amongst a series of linear features. However, it was unclear whether the enclosure was C-shaped with an entrance to the northeast, fortuitously crossed by a northwest-southeast aligned linear, or whether the circuit was completely closed. Trenches 42 and 42B were positioned to cross the centre of the enclosure and 'test' the geophysics results. Unfortunately, due to planting in the vicinity, it was not possible to trench the northern side of the circuit and establish its relationship to the northwest-southeast aligned linear. Yet, based on the combined trench and geophysics evidence, Enclosure A was c. 21m in diameter, with an internal area of 0.04ha (447.1m^2). A total of three slots were excavated through the enclosure circuit, one through each of the ditch sections revealed in Trenches 42 and 42B. Trenches 82 and 83 were subsequently pulled to clarify the shape of the circuit, and to further check the reliability of the geophysics results.

Despite all being part of the same enclosure, none of the three slots excavated through the ditched circuit displayed similar profiles. The largest was found on the western side of the circuit in Trench 42. Ditch F.113 was 1.76m wide and 0.63m deep, with a V-shaped profile and three fills. These comprised light to mid grey-brown sandy silt loams, the middle fill of which yielded five refitting sherds (37g) from a sinuous profiled Middle/Later Iron Age jar. On its interior edge, ditch F.113 cut a small pit or large post-hole F.114, 0.32m deep and originally over 0.49m wide. The feature had a fill comparable to those in the ditch, but produced no dating evidence. On the opposite side of Enclosure A, the eastern side of circuit comprised two ditches F.110 and F.111. Ditch F.111 was the earlier of the two features, and was 0.54m deep, and originally over 0.94m wide. The ditch had a stepped profile on its interior edge, with a relatively narrow but flat gully-like base. Ditch F.110 cut F.111 on its exterior edge, and was relatively shallow, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The ditch was much smaller in width than F.111 at just 0.87m, with a depth of 0.30m. Both ditches had broadly similar fills, which were also comparable to those in F.114. However, their profiles were entirely different.

The enclosure ditches which resembled each other most closely in profile were F.110 in Trench 42 and F.112 in Trench 42B. Ditch F.112 formed the southern circuit of the enclosure and was 0.80m wide and 0.29m deep. This was the smallest section of ditch in the circuit, with dimensions under half that of F.114. The ditch had a single fill comprising mid brown sandy silt-loam with rare charcoal inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from ditch F.112 or F.110 and F.111. Overall, the marked difference between the slots justified the excavation of two further trenches (Trench 82 and 83) to clarify the course of the enclosure and to check the accuracy of the geophysics results. The trenches proved that all the excavated slots belonged to the same enclosure circuit. Trench 83 also revealed a large pit F.148, positioned 1m from the external edge of the enclosure circuit. The pit was 1.72m wide, sub-circular in plan,

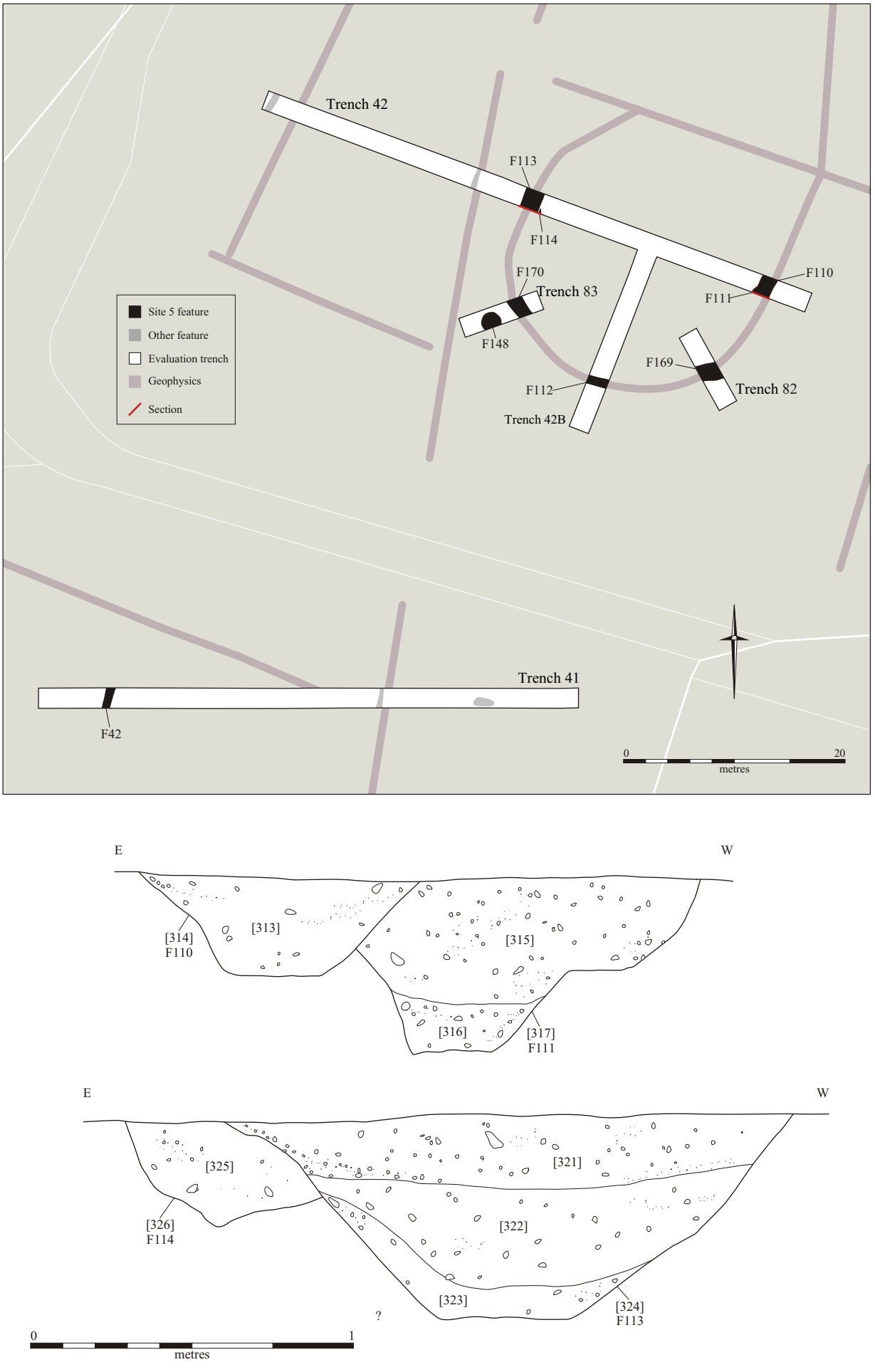


Figure 15. Site 5 plan and sections

and capped with a dark grey-brown sandy-silt which yielded four sherds (138g) of Middle/Later Iron Age pottery from the surface. One further Iron Age feature, which may or may not be related to Enclosure A, was encountered in Trench 41.

Overall, the contrasting ditch profiles, fill sequences and evidence of re-cutting imply that Enclosure A had a constructional history with some degree of complexity. This is broadly in keeping with most Middle/Later Iron Age ditched enclosures, which often show evidence of being cleaned out or partially re-defined. At present there are few clues as to the function of Enclosure A. Potentially the enclosure could have been a 'domestic compound', with the ditch encircling a single roundhouse (of around 10-14m in diameter). However, no internal features were observed in the trenches, and very few artefacts were recovered from the slots.

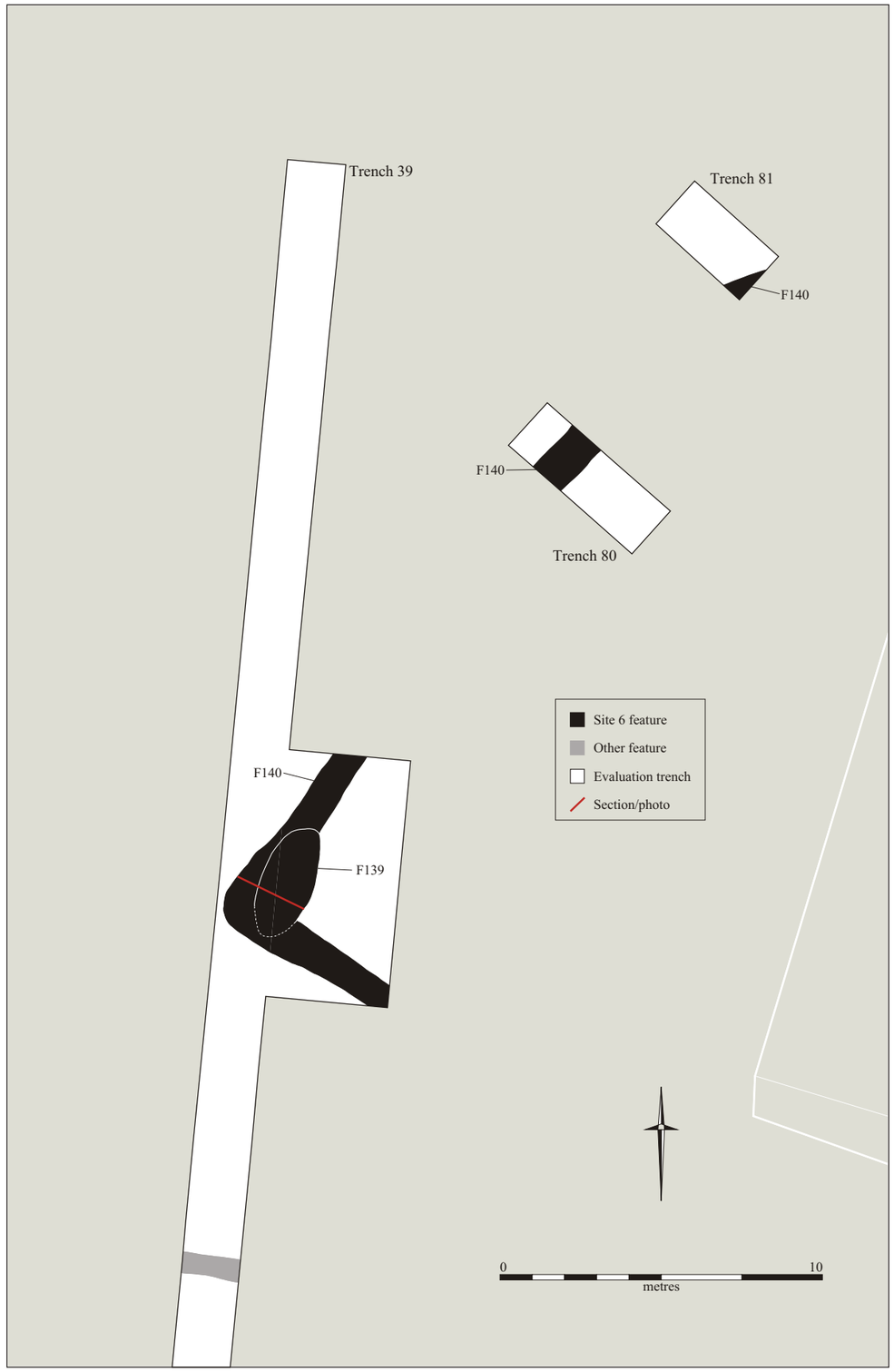
Site 6: Middle/Later Iron Age Enclosure B and associated features

Enclosure B was located on the eastern edge of One Tree Field at a height of 15.5m OD (Figure 16). The ground in this area rose gently from west to east, with an underlying geology of Cretaceous Lower Chalk marl beds. No prior indication of an enclosure was suggested from the aerial photography, though no cropmarks have registered on the marls. Enclosure B was initially clipped in Trench 39, though initially it was unclear what exactly had been revealed. The area was therefore boxed, revealing the rounded corner of rectilinear enclosure F.140, aligned northeast-southwest, northwest-southeast.

A single slot was excavated through the corner of the enclosure, where a large oval pit F.139 cut its surface. The enclosure ditch varied in width from 1.05m-1.40m, with a depth ranging from 0.41m-0.51m. Four fills were observed in the ditch. These included two basal fills comprising weathered light grey-brown silty clays mottled with marl, a deposit of mid grey-brown clayey sand, and a capping of mid orangey brown silty sand. Only three small sherds (7g) of pottery were recovered from the upper fill of the ditch, dated to the Middle/Later Iron Age (c. 350 BC-50 AD). The pit cutting ditch F.140 was 3.60m long and 1.29m wide. Despite its size, F.139 was relatively shallow at 0.44m in depth. The pit contained an upper and lower fill of brown silty sands.

Based on the current evidence, the size of Enclosure B is impossible to reconstruct. The area available for further trenching to the east was limited by the security perimeter system and adjacent farm buildings. However, it was possible to trace the western side of the ditch for another 19m across Trenches 80 and 81. The ditch was only just clipped in the far eastern end of Trench 81, suggesting that F.140 was turning back to the southeast. Assuming this to be correct, then the eastern side of the enclosure was around 25m long, with the southwest corner located in Trench 81.

Intriguingly the overall alignment of Enclosure B matched that of the rectilinear compounds at the Park & Ride site (Hinman 2004a). Enclosure B may therefore be part of the same system of ditched compounds on a northeast-southwest, northwest-southeast axis.



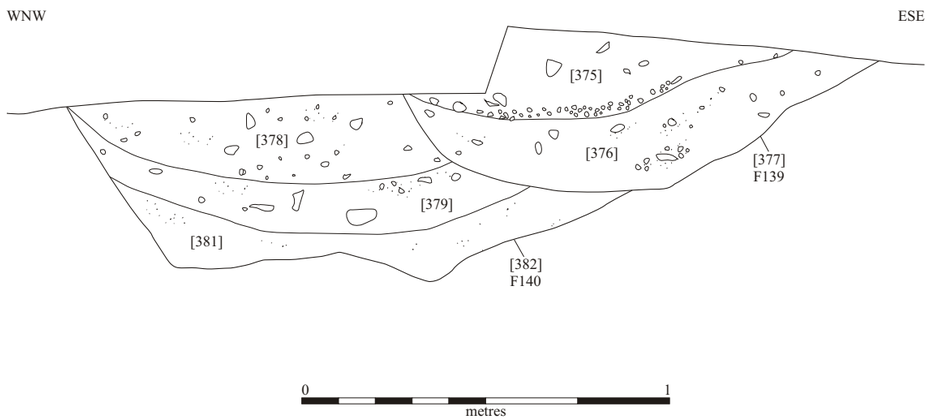


Figure 16. Site 6 plan, photo and section

Site 7: 2nd-4th century Romano-British settlement

A Romano-British settlement was located in Boutel's Close Field, in the northwest corner of the PDA (Figure 17). The site lay on the Second Terrace gravels, which formed a relatively flat, narrow plain skirting the river between 10.5-12m OD. Cropmarks in the area showed a series of northwest-southeast and north northeast-south southwest aligned ditches, suggestive of a series of field boundaries. However, the density of features encountered in Trenches 53, 54 and 56 indicated the presence of a Romano-British settlement dating from the 2nd-4th century AD.

The preservation of the archaeology within the three trenches varied dramatically. In Trench 53, only the westernmost 8.50m of the trench remained undisturbed by post-medieval quarrying activity. However, in this undisturbed zone two ditches, (F.97 and F.98) were revealed, intersecting at right angles to one another. The ditches were aligned on a northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest axis, and were both relatively shallow ranging between 0.27-0.47m in depth. Neither ditch displayed a complex fill sequence. Both were capped with dark grey-brown silty sand, though F.97, the slightly deeper of the two ditches, did have two weathered of dirty sands and gravels towards its base. The relationship between the ditches was unclear, though as the pottery recovered was contemporary in date (2nd-3rd century); the ditches probably belong to the same boundary system, forming the corner of an enclosure or compound.

In contrast to Trench 53, the archaeology in Trench 54 was very well preserved, being sealed by a thick colluvial subsoil [292] which ranged in depth from 0.10m-0.80m, thickening towards the west (Figure 18). In the western end of the trench a dark buried soil was preserved beneath the colluvium, which extended for some 22.75m, with a maximum depth from 0.32m. As Roman material was encountered in the horizon during machining, the removed buried soil was spread out and flattened along the edge of the trench so as to allow metal-detecting. Several metallic artefacts were found, including six bronze coins from the 3rd-4th century AD. In the trench section, a clear upper and lower/A- and B-horizon could be observed in the buried soil. The A-horizon [150] had a maximum depth of 0.32m, and comprised black silty clay with moderate charcoal and frequent gravels. Ten sherds (159g) of Roman pottery, two pieces of tile (39g), and 27 (843g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from the section. This horizon represents an artefact-enriched topsoil/ former land surface, incorporating some generalised domestic refuse. The buried soil B-horizon [151] comprised a mid green-grey sandy clay silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and frequent gravels. The artefact content of this horizon was much lower, with only two sherds of Roman pottery recovered, five pieces of tile (338g), and three (280g) fragments of bone.

The Roman features revealed in the Trench can be divided into two groups, based on their relationship with the buried soil. Three ditches (F.45, F.46, and F.67) and a post-hole/beam slot (F.57) were sealed by the A-horizon, though only the latter feature was sealed by both the A- and B- horizons. The remaining Roman features in the trench appear to cut the buried soil.

F.45 and F.46 were two northeast-southwest aligned ditches, 0.60m wide and 0.20m-0.24m in depth. Both were capped with brown silty clays, with lower deposits of

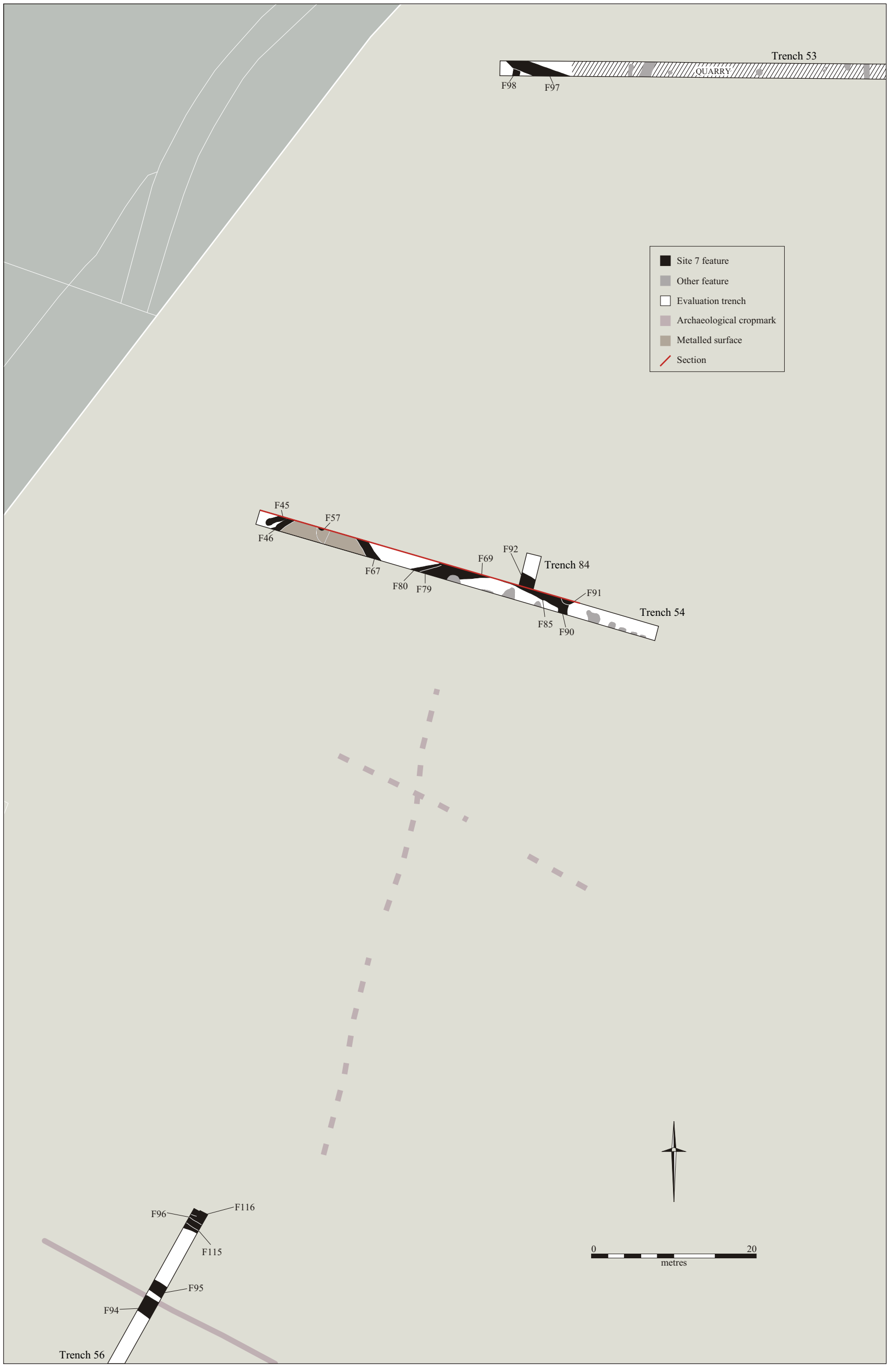
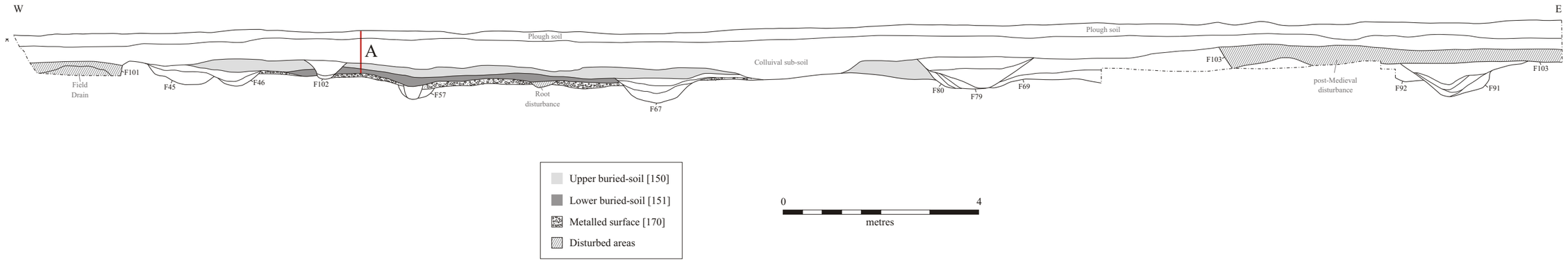


Figure 17. Site 7 plan



A

Buried-soil profile

Ditch F.67

Figure 18. Section and photos of Site 7 features in Trench 54

weathered marls. Ditch F.46 cut F.45, which terminated in the trench. A total of 14 sherds (305g) of pottery were recovered from the ditches, along with 34 (1309g) fragments of bone, seven pieces of tile (187g), a piece of quern stone, and a coin. Running at right angles to these features was ditch F.67. This was also shallow, with a depth of just 0.45m, but a width of 1.00m. The ditch was capped by dark grey silty clay which sealed a middle deposit of green cess-like silts, and a weathered basal fill. A similar array of find was recovered from the ditch including seven sherds (277g) of pottery, two pieces of tile (9g), 28 (1194g) fragments of bone and pieces of a lava quern stone.

A partial metalled surface [170] was revealed between ditches F.46 and F.67, which appear to bracket this horizon. The surface extended for 9.75m, and comprised gravels and small cobbles within a layer of mid green-grey sandy clay. Pottery and fragments of bone were found pressed into the surface, which was sealed by the buried soil horizons. The metalling was thin and patchy, suggesting that it was not a carefully maintained or repeatedly renewed surface. This implies the gravels were laid down to create a yard surface, or perhaps represent nothing more than an attempt to stabilise damp ground in the corner of a ditched compound. A number of artefacts were recovered from the surface and the thin trample-horizon on top of it. These included eight sherds (235g) of pottery, 14 pieces of tile (3134g), 41 (1150g) fragments of bone and pieces of a lava quern stone.

The metalled surface may have abutted features F.57, which measured 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. As only half this round-ended feature was revealed in the trench, it is uncertain whether it was a post-hole or beam slot. However, the nature of its fills suggests the feature was structural, with gravel packing surrounding an in-filled post/beam-pipe 0.39m wide and 0.30m deep. The metalled surface appeared to cover the edges of the gravel packing fills and abut the remnant post-pipe, as if the horizon originally extended around the feature. Alternatively, the observed relationship may be fortuitous, the metalled surface being later, and simply slumping into a depression left by the in-filled feature. The feature yielded a single fragment of pottery (13g) and bone (36g), together with

The features which cut the buried soil included F.69, F.79, F.80 and F.102. The first three of these features related to a series of northeast-southwest aligned inter-cutting ditches. F.79 was a direct recut of F.80. The ditch had a bowl-shaped profile, was 1.90m wide and 0.35m deep; filled with mid grey brown silty clays. Only the weathered basal fills of F.80 remained intact, being visible on the western side of F.79. The relationship between these two ditches and F.69 was unclear, all three appearing to terminate in the same spot. F.69 was slightly deeper at 0.45m, but contained a similar fill sequence to F.70, and a near identical profile. In total, 14 sherds (342g) of pot recovered from the ditches, together seven pieces of tile (902g), 20 (852g) fragments of bone, and a piece of pudding-stone quern.

F.102 also cut the buried soil but did not penetrate the underlying geology. The feature was only observed in the northern trench section, and must have terminated somewhere in the trench. The pit or gully was 0.85m wide and 0.40m deep, displaying a splayed U-shaped profile with two fills.

The remaining Roman features in the trench were located beyond the area of preserved buried soil in the eastern half of the trench. Ditches F.90, F.91 and F.92 all intersected at one point. Ditches F.90 and F.91 were only clipped in the trench, though 8.25m of F.92 was revealed. This ditch was aligned north northeast-south southwest, and may represent a return to either ditch F.69, F.79 or F.80. The ditch had a single fill of dark grey brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking. The section suggested that F.91 cut F.92, which the relationship to F.90 being unclear. However, there is a suggestion that F.90 is the latest in the sequence, as pottery from the ditch has later characteristics.

In terms of preservation, the nature of the Roman archaeology in Trench 56 was more typical of that found on plough-disturbed rural sites in Cambridgeshire. Five ditches were found in the trench, all aligned northeast-southwest. Three of the ditches were inter-cutting (F.96, F.115 and F.116), and were located in the northern end of the trench. F.116 was the earliest in the sequence; the ditch being over 1.00m wide and 0.48m deep, displaying a U-shaped profile with single fill. This was cut by F.115 on its southern edge; a substantial ditch, 2.10m wide and 0.72m deep. The ditch had moderately steep sides and a flat base, filled with two deposits of orangey brown silt-sand with chalk inclusions. Neither F.115 nor F.116 contained many finds, the two collectively yielding just eight sherds (99g) of pottery and five (97g) of bone. Ditch F.115 was re-cut down the centre by a relatively narrow, steep-sided V-shaped linear F.96. The ditch was 0.98m wide, 0.72m deep and filled with mid-dark brown sandy silts. A total of 14 sherds (154g) of pottery were recovered from the ditch, along with a single piece of tile (114g) and 26 (1850g) fragments of bone.

Ditches F.94 and F.95 were located in the centre of Trench 56. F.94 was the larger of the two, being 2.40m wide and 0.96m deep. The ditch had splayed V-shaped profile with moderately steep sides and a narrow flat base, filled with three deposit of grey-brown to orangey-brown sandy silts. F.95 was located immediately north of F.95. The ditch had a bowl-shaped profile and was 2.00m wide, 0.53m deep, and contained two deposits similar to those in F.94. A large number of artefacts were recovered from the ditches, including 50 sherds (598g) of pottery, and 37 (912g) fragments of bone.

Given that so few cropmarks showed in this area, the density of archaeology in Trenches 53, 54 and 56 was somewhat surprising. However, as Trench 54 demonstrated, parts of this low-lying river-edge landscape had been covered by colluvium, which not only masked the archaeology from aerial photography, but buried former land surfaces. Judging from the trenches, this ‘blanket’ of colluvium was not a uniform horizon spreading across the entire lower slopes of the PDA. On the contrary, its confinement to Trench 54 suggests its distribution was localised, perhaps being restricted to the lowest lying areas. However, its presence has had a clear impact on the preservation of the Roman archaeology, ensuring the survival of former land surfaces, including the metalled yard area. More broadly, the preservation of the Roman settlement is variable. Excluding the western half of Trench 54, the northern area of the settlement has been heavily truncated by post-medieval quarrying, whilst to the south in Trench 56, the level of preservation is more typical, with only sub-surface features surviving beneath the modern plough-soil.

Overall, the density of features and the quantity of finds suggests the presence of a moderate sized Romano-British settlement, extending over an area at least 175m in

length. The settlement appears to have comprised a series of ditched compounds aligned roughly northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast. These are likely to have been domestic plots, the surrounding ditches of which yielded an array of finds typical of rural Roman settlements. The fall-off in features and Roman finds in adjacent trenches 55 and 57 indicate that the main 'core' of the settlement did not continue further to the east. Instead, the settlement seems to have been confined to the lighter soils of the Second Terrace gravels, with only field system ditches extending eastward onto the slopes of the Lower Chalk marls.

Site 8: Field system ditches on the periphery of Site 7 Roman settlement

A network of Romano-British field system ditches were found across Trenches 57 and 55, located on the western side of Boutel's Close Field (Figure 19). Cropmarks in the area showed a series of northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest aligned linears, indicative of field boundaries surrounding the 2nd-4th century settlement 'core' uncovered in Trenches 53, 54 and 56. The cropmarks were confined to the area of the Second Terrace gravels which skirted the edge of the river. No cropmarks were revealed on the slopes of the Lower Chalk marls to the east.

Trench 57 bisected the line of the strongest cropmark in the area. A total of four ditches were encountered in the trench, one of which corresponded with the cropmark plot (F.107). All four of the features were on a northeast-southwest axis; an alignment which also characterised the ditched compounds in the adjacent settlement. F.104 and F.105 were small ditches, less than 1.00m wide and 0.60m deep. Both ditches had U-shaped profiles and were filled with light-mid orange-brown silty sands. F.104 yielded six scraps of bone (10g), whilst the only artefacts recovered from F.105 were a fragment of tile (46g) and a residual worked flint. Ditches F.106 and F.107 had widths doubling those of F.104 and F.105. F.106 was the larger of the two, being 2.45m wide and 0.42m deep. This ditch displayed a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill identical to that in F.104 and F.105. Ditch F.107 had a V-shaped profile and was 1.95m and 0.79m deep. The ditch had two orangey-brown sandy fills, the upper deposit of which yielded a single scrap of bone (4g).

Five ditches were revealed in Trench 55 (F.131, F.134-136 and F.138), at least some of which may belong to a Romano-British field system. As no dateable artefacts were recovered from the ditches, ascription to the Roman period is based purely on alignment to adjacent cropmarks, and proximity to the settlement 'core' in the northwest. The ditch most likely to be Roman was F.131 located towards the southern end of F.55. Ditch F.131 aligned well with the cropmark to the east, which itself was on the same axis as the Roman ditches in Trench 56. The ditch was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep, filled with yellowy brown sandy clay-silt. The remaining four ditches in the trench were also on a similar northwest-southeast alignment, and may be Roman in date. The ditches were between 0.30m-1.30m in width and 0.05m-0.35m in depth, all filled with single deposits of grey-brown silty clay. However, F.134-136 also corresponded to the cropmarks of medieval furrows plotted across Boutel's Close Field and One Tree Field. As a result, it is difficult to know whether the features are Roman or medieval in date, though the later is perhaps more likely given how slight the ditches were. One other ditch which may relate to the field system was F.133 in Trench 58. The ditch was aligned north northwest-south southeast, and was 0.67m wide and 0.30m deep. F.133 had a U-shaped profile filled with mid-brown silty clay.

Combined, the ditches in Trench 57, together with some in Trench 55 and possibly Trench 58, appear to belong to a series of field boundaries surrounding the adjacent Romano-British settlement. With the exception of F.133 (which may or may not be Roman), the otherwise absence of ditches in Trench 58 is of interest. This trench crossed the area between the newly discovered Roman settlement at Site 7 and that within the area of the SAM 74. The comparative lack of archaeology in Trench 58 implies that the field systems surrounding the two settlements were spatially discrete. However, this sense of separation may be more apparent than real. Whilst the absence

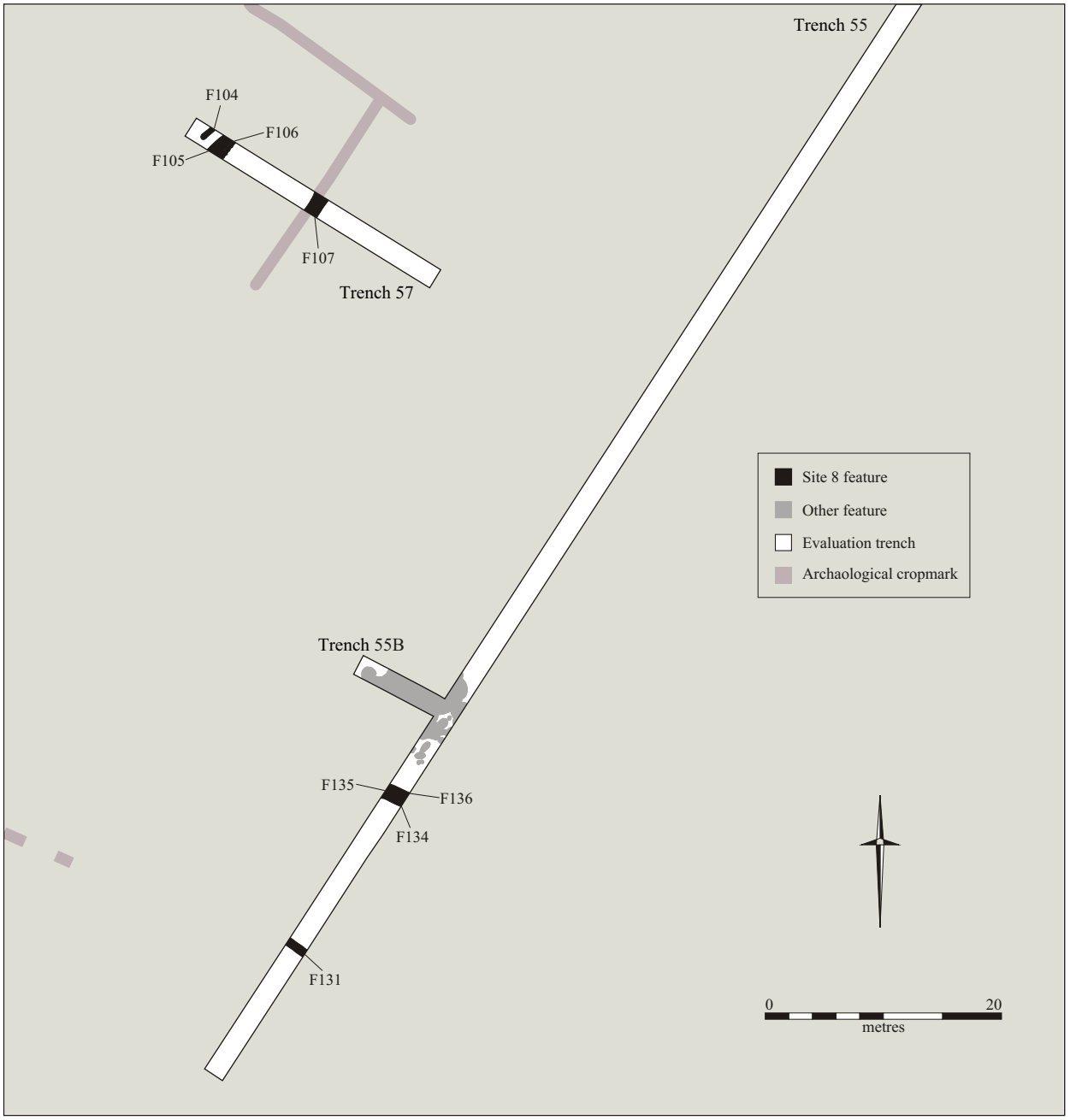


Figure 19. Site 8 plan

of cropmarks does suggest a ‘blank area’ between the sites, colluvium may have masked the archaeology from aerial photography (as with Trench 54).

Site 9: Roman-British field system ditches and associated feature on the periphery of SAM 74

A series of eight ditches were found across Trenches 19, 26, 59, 60 and 61 (Figure 20). The ditches have been grouped together because of their proximity to the SAM 74. Whilst the cropmark evidence demonstrates a link between the SAM and ditches in Trench 59 and 60, no such connection can be directly proved with the ditches to the east. The inclusion of the linear features in Trenches 19, 26 and 61 is based on the alignment of the ditches and their overall proximity to the SAM.

The cropmarks in the vicinity of Trenches 59 and 60 showed there to be a series of small rectilinear enclosures surrounded by a more extensive set of linear boundaries running northeast-south west. These linear boundaries appear to extend eastwards away from the main area of the Roman settlement in the SAM, and head towards the lower slopes the Cretaceous Lower Chalk marl beds. Trenches 59 and 60 were located on coarse Second Terrance gravels; an underlying geology which favoured cropmark visibility. In Trench 59 a single linear feature was observed, corresponding to the northwest-south east aligned linear cropmark. Ditch F.99 was 1.17m wide and 0.33m deep, displaying a U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill of mid brown silty sandy with frequent gravels. A near identical ditch was found in the western half of Trench 60. F.121 was 1.36m wide and 0.43m deep, displaying the same profile and similar sandy-gravel fill. F.121 was on the opposite alignment to F.99; though the cropmark evidence suggests the two were related, the ditches forming either side large field block c. 60m wide, within which were further sub-divisions/paddocks. One such internal division was located at the eastern end of Trench 60. Ditch F.109 was a small, relatively narrow linear feature aligned northeast-southwest. The ditch was 0.65m wide and 0.29m deep, filled with a lower deposit of weathered gravels, overlain by dark grey silt with occasional charcoal flecking. Two other features were observed in the trench, including a small, deep post-hole F.118, and a sub-circular pit F.117. With the exception of a single fragment of bone (1g) from F.109, no artefacts were recovered from the features in Trenches 59 or 60.

The four remaining ditches on the periphery of the SAM were all located on the Cretaceous Lower Chalk marls, and did not show as cropmarks. Three of the ditches in Trenches 19 and 26 appear to form a second field block c. 40m wide, on the same broad alignment as that around Trenches 59 and 60. The ditches included F.53, F.54 and F.162, though only first two in Trench 19 were excavated. Ditch F.54 was the slightly larger of the two, aligned northwest-south east, with a width of 1.18m and a depth of 0.41m. The ditch displayed a simple U-shaped profile with moderately steep sides and concave base, filled with two layers of mid grey silty-sand. F.53 had a V-shaped profile, with straight sides and flat base, filled with grey-brown silty clay loam. The ditch was 0.86m wide and0.37m deep. The remaining ditch was found in Trench 61, and comprised the rounded terminal of a ditch 0.85m wide and 0.34m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of homogenous grey yellowy-brown silty clay with occasional gravels.

As a group, the ditches in Trenches 19, 26, 59, 60 and 61 appear to form a field system surrounding the Roman settlement in the area of the SAM. The ditches shared a northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest axis, extending eastwards away from

Figure 20. Site 9 plan

the main settlement. The cropmark plot around Trenches 59 and 60 has given an accurate impression of the density of archaeology within this zone, which comprised a series of small enclosures or paddocks abutting the main 'core' of the Roman settlement. These plots seem to have been bounded by a more extensive network of ditches which formed larger field blocks extending 'up-slope' onto the Lower Chalk marl beds in the east. Unfortunately no datable artefacts were recovered from any of the ditches excavated. A Romano-British date is therefore inferred on the basis of the cropmarks.

Site 10: Roman-British field system ditches on the periphery of the Edmundsoles cropmark complex.

In the southwest corner of the PDA, a series of five ditches were found across Trenches 64-67 (Figure 21). The ditches form a series of field boundaries, which judging by their location, may be part of a field system surrounding the Edmundsoles Roman settlement, located immediately south of the M11. None of the ditches yielded datable artefacts and no features could be traced between trenches.

Three ditches were found in Trenches 66 and 67, all on slightly different alignments. The largest ditch was F.114, located at the southern end of Trench 66. The ditch was 2.14m wide and 0.52m deep, displaying a U-shaped profile with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch was aligned east-west, and was filled with three layers of grey/brown fine silty sands. A similar sized ditch was found in the eastern end of Trench 67. F.145, aligned northeast-southwest, was 2.55m wide and 0.64m deep, displaying moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch also had three sandy fills, though these contained chalky inclusions. The final ditch exposed in the trench was F.146. This comprised a rounded ditch terminal, with a U-shaped profile and two grey-brown sandy fills. The ditch was aligned north-south, and yielded 12 (227g) fragments of bone and a single worked flint. The two ditches in Trenches 64 and 65 were both very shallow at under 0.30m in width. F.142 was located in the eastern end of Trench 64, and was aligned north-south. The ditch was1.70m wide with two fills of silty-sand. F.143 was just 0.75m wide, and contained a single

The ditches in Trenches 64-67 are likely to form a series of field blocks and paddocks similar to those surrounding the SAM. This group has been distinguished from those to the north, because the two field systems appear to be spatially discrete. For instance, the lack of features in Trench 62 and 63 suggests that neither the Roman settlement in the area of the SAM, nor its field system, continued to sprawl much further south beyond the scheduled area. Whilst it is unlikely that the two systems were entirely disconnected - there probably being some ditches linking the two - the apparent ‘gap’ highlighted by the trenching does indicate a reduction in activity, suggestive of a degree of separation. The most plausible explanation is that each settlement along the river edge had its own paddocks and field plots immediately adjacent, with some boundaries and trackways linking them to neighbouring communities. Given the location of the ditches in Trenches 64-67, these features are probably associated with the Roman settlement at Edmundsoles, and not that in the area of the SAM. Overall, there is a very limited understanding of the field system ditches in this area. As the ditches appear to be on several different alignments, there may be distinct phases of boundary construction which cannot be untangled during the evaluation stage. Equally, as no datable material was recovered, the field system can only be assigned a broad Roman date based on its proximity to the Edmundsoles site.

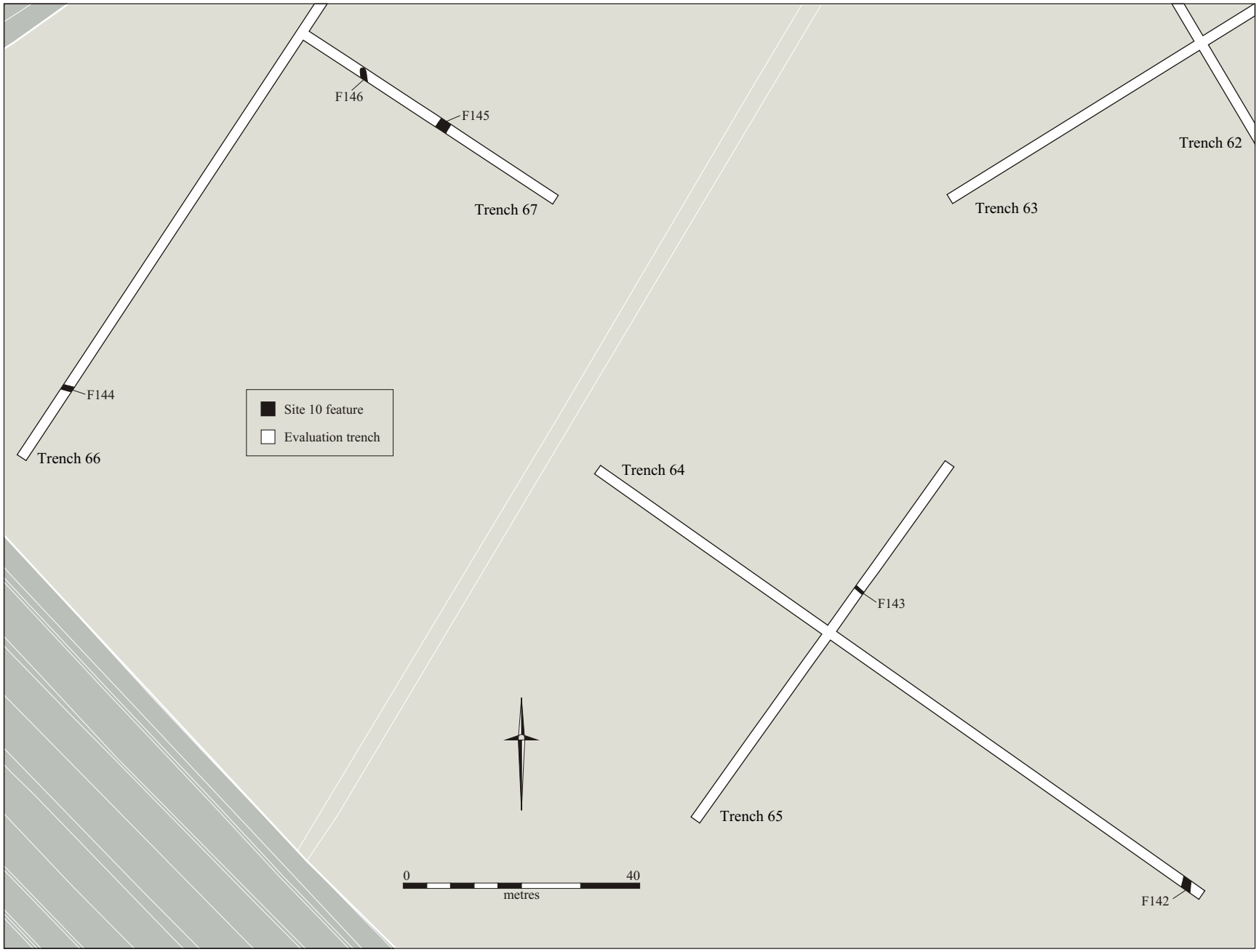


Figure 21. Site 10 plan

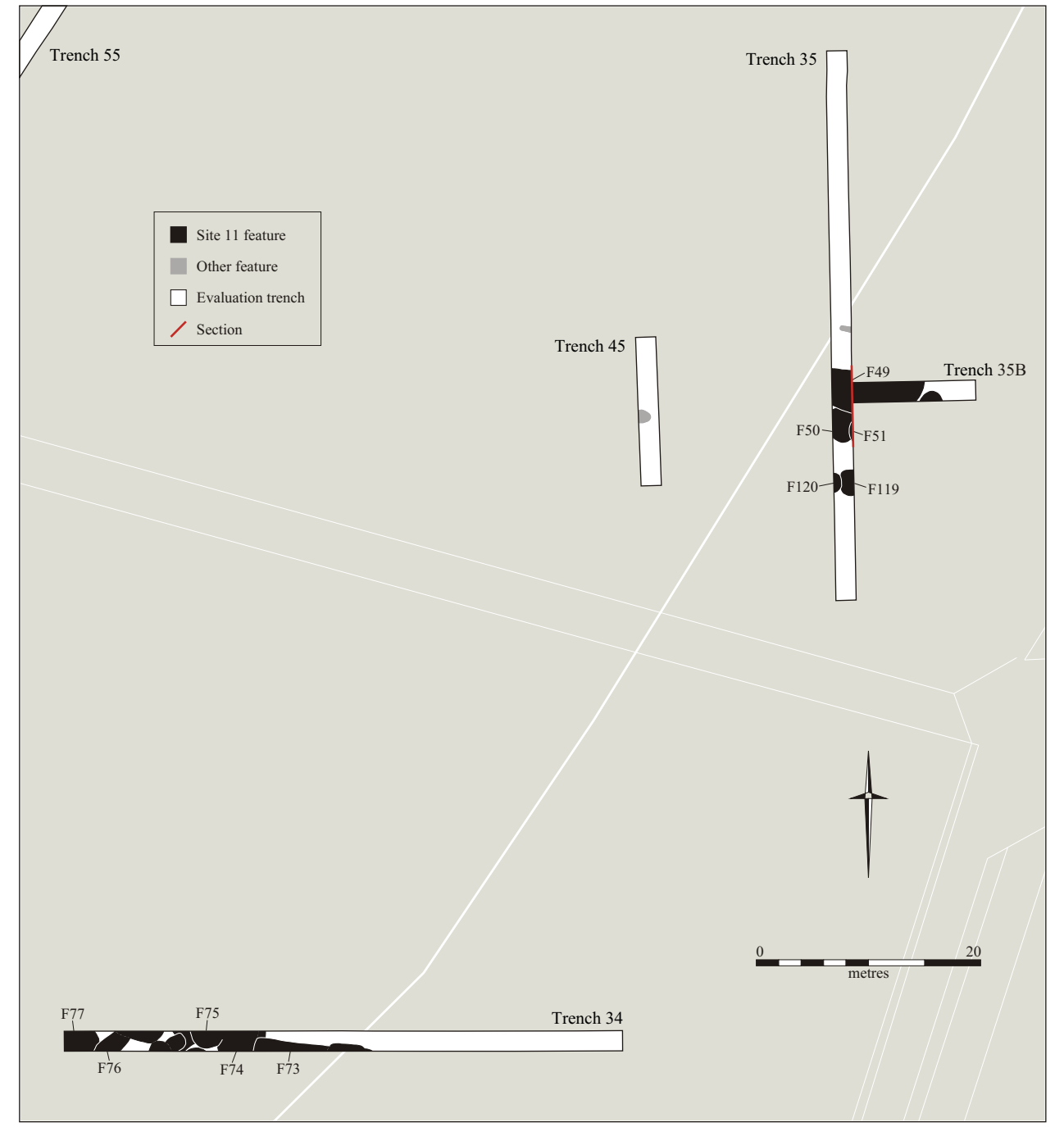
Site 11: Medieval pit complex

A group of large inter-cutting Medieval pits were encountered in Trenches 34, 35 and 35B, located in the northeast corner of Summerhouse Field and the southeast corner of Boutel's Close Field (Figure 22). The pits were cut through the Cretaceous Lower Chalk marl beds, and were predominantly sub-rounded in shape, and characterised by fills of homogenous mid brown sandy silts, mottled with sandy marl flecking. With the exception of a few pits, most features in Trenches 34 and 35 showed no signs of slumping of edge-weathering, suggesting that the pits had been backfilled soon after excavation. Overall, very few find were recovered from the pits, though based on the small scraps of pottery recovered, the features date from the 13th-15th century AD.

In Trench 34, 10 different pits were identified, five of which were sample excavated (F.73, F.74, F.75, F.76 and F.77. The remaining five unexcavated feature have no assigned numbers). The pits were located at the western end of the trench, spread over an area 27m in length. The pitting occurred within a slight hollow (also probably man-made), 0.48m deeper than the surrounding marls to the east. This depression was not visible on the surface, as both the pits and the hollow were masked by three levelling horizons immediately below the topsoil. The lowest levelling deposit [219] comprised mid orangey and grey-brown sandy silt with sporadic lenses of light brown chalky silt and off white silty chalk. This was covered by [218], a dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent clunch inclusions, together with pieces of brick, tile, mortar and a fragment of 18th/19th century pottery (D. Hall *pers. comm*). This was overlain by a capping of mid brown sandy silt with coal inclusions [217].

The pits underlying the levelling deposits had wide ranging dimensions, with lengths between 1.50m-10.65m and depths between 0.21m-0.80m. Pits at either end of the complex were excavated, with a group in the middle, planned but not dug. Of the three inter-cutting pits excavated towards the eastern end of the complex, the earliest two in sequence were F.73 and F.75, both cut by F.74. 'Pit' F.73 had the appearance of being an east-west aligned linear feature which skirted the southern side of the trench edge for some 10.65m. The fill of this feature was identical to the pits in the surrounding complex, and can therefore be consider a variant on the pit theme, rather than a true ditch. The 'pit' had a rounded end with steep sides and a flat base. F.73 was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk mottling, from which a single fragment of probable 13th century pottery was retrieved. Located just 2.75m to the west of F.73 was rounded pit F.75. The pit was 2.65m wide and 0.80m deep, and had steep, near-vertical sides and a flat base. The pit was the only feature in Trench 34 with more than one fill, comprising a basal deposit of grey brown chalky silt with tip lines of silty chalk, a middle deposit of mid brown chalky sandy silt, and a capping of pale brown to off-white mottled chalky silt. The later pit F.74 was sub-rectangular in shape with steep sided and a flat base. The pit was 3.50m long, 0.50m deep and filled with mid orangey brown sandy silts yielding two small sherds of medieval pottery

The remaining two pits excavated in Trench 34 were oval pits F.76 and F.77. The pits were only partially exposed in the trench end, and were over 2.5-3m in length, with widths over 1.75m. Both were shallow with wide flat bases under 0.30m in depth. The pits were filled with mid orangey brown sandy silts identical to F.75, with F.76 cutting F.77. A single fragment of 13th century pottery was recovered from F.76.



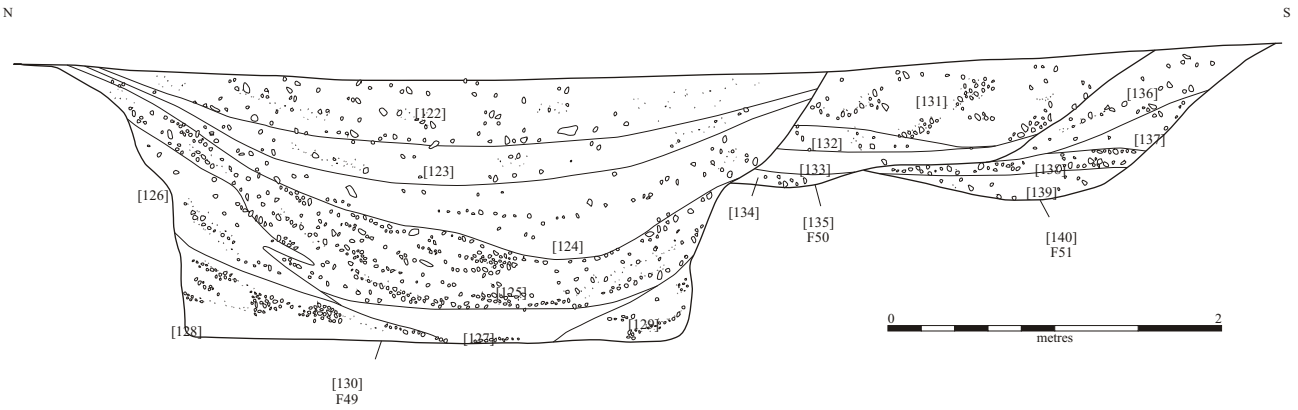


Figure 22. Site 11 plan and section

A further six pits were found in Trench 35 and 35B, five of which were excavated (F.49, F.50, F.51, F.119 and F.120, with F.163 in Trench 35B being unexcavated). The pits were of a similar character to those in Trench 34, being rounded to sub-rectangular in shape and filled with brown sandy silts mottled with marl patches. The two pits most similar to those in Trench 34 were F.119 and F.120. The pits were between 1.80-2.40m wide, and 0.20m-0.80m deep, with F.120 cutting the western edge of F.119. The pit with the largest dimensions was F.119, which had a comparable profile to F.75 in Trench 34. The pit displayed steep, near-vertical sides and a flat base, filled with the same mid brown sandy silts which characterised the pit complex in general. Around 2.25m of north of F.119 were pits F.50 and F.51; the two pits inter-cutting, with F.50 truncating the entire northern half of F.51. The pits were over 2.45m long, with depths of between 0.70m-0.86m. Both had multiple fills, comprising layers of mid orangey-brown to grey-brown sandy silts with chalky mottling. A single fragment of 15th century pottery was recovered from the middle fill of F.50.

The one pit of clearly different character was F.49. This was an extremely large pit, 4.50m wide, over 8.15m long and 1.57m deep. The northern, southern and eastern limits of the pit were defined by Trenches 35 and 35B. However, the full extent of the western perimeter is unknown, through it did not extend as far as Trench 45, 15m to the west of Trench 35. A single one metre slots was excavated through pit F.49, revealing it to have moderately steep sloping sided that became vertical towards its wide flat base. As well as its size, the fill sequence also set this pit apart, with eight identifiable horizons. The basal fills were characterised by slumped and weathered off-white marls, overlain by grey silts and mixed light-mid brown clayey sandy-silts with common gravels. These were finally capped by orangey brown sandy silts more characteristic of the other pits fill in the complex. Very few finds were recovered from F.49, including five pieces of pottery (40g), 15 fragments of bone (252g), and a single piece of iron. The pit is dated to the medieval period on the basis of the scraps of 14th-15th century pottery recovered from its upper fills.

With so few artefacts recovered from the pits, it is clear that these features were not dug for rubbish disposal. In fact, there are few clues as to what function the pits served. As stated above, most of the features lacked basal weathering deposits, and retained very crisp, steep-sided cuts. This suggests that most of the pits had been backfilled soon after excavation, rather than being left open and allowed to weather, slump and naturally silt (as with the Late Bronze Age pit complex, also on the Lower Chalk marl beds). One logical explanation is that the pits were periodically dug to extract marl - marl sometimes being added to fields to improve the agricultural potential of acidic soils. This marl could have been transported for use elsewhere in the landscape, making the pits nothing more than working hollows, backfilled with the surrounding topsoil which already contained scraps of medieval pottery through manuring. This would explain the haphazard arrangement of the pits, and provide an explanation for how tiny fragments of pottery came to be incorporated in their fills. On the other hand this does make precise dating of the complex problematic, as the material could be much earlier than the pits (especially in the case of the Roman tile fragments found in F.73). However, as no pottery later than the 15th century was recovered, a medieval date does seem most likely.

Repeated extraction at the site would have eventually lead to the creation of large hollows or depressions such as that observed in Trench 34, which as dating indicates, was levelled sometime during the 18th/19th century. More difficult to explain is why some of the pits were so regular in shape, or why any pits inter-cut. The regular shape of some pits may be more apparent than real, as in no case was a single pit completely revealed or fully excavated. As for the re-cutting, one explanation is that this was accidental. In two of the examples where pits cut one another (pit F.74 cutting F.73 and F.75, and pit F.120 cutting F.119), the later pit was much shallower, perhaps implying that it was abandoned once the earlier feature was identified. Some of the shallow hollows may therefore be 'test-pits', aimed at identifying areas of clean, undisturbed marls where large extraction hollows, such as F.49, could be dug. In terms of distribution, it is reasonable to assume that pitting also occurred in the area between Trenches 34 and 35. However, the absence of (medieval) pits in Trenches 27, 32, 33, 37, 55 and 58 suggests that the pit complex was fairly localised.

Post-medieval boundaries and associated features

Numerous features of post-medieval date were encountered during the course of the trenching, including pits, brick foundations, boundary ditches and field system ditches. Few of these features fall within distinct 'zones', or easily definable sites. This is because most features were small linear ditches which extended across large areas of the PDA.

The most visible evidence for post-medieval activity was found at the northern end of Boutel's Close Field. This area had been extensively quarried for coprolite sometime during the 19th and 20th centuries. Although backfilled to varying extents, these pits are still visible as a series of undulating depressions extending over much of the northern half of the field. Two of the pits were exposed in the course of trenches; one in Trench 51 and one in Trench 53. No attempt was made to sample the pits, or dig any features with cess-like modern looking fills. The pit in Trench 51 was only partially exposed, but covered the entire southern end of the trench (c.23m). The pit had been backfilled with a dark grey-brown cess-rich soil containing red-brick rubble and rubbish dating to the early 20th century. In the northern end of the trench were two thin linear cuttings, also filled with a similar modern fill. Around 80% of Trench 53 was disturbed by a large quarry pit, which had truncated Roman features in the western end of the trench. The pit was c.39.50m wide, and backfilled with sands and gravel. Several features had been cut back through this fill, including a small pit/ posthole F.108, and a possible quarry 'test-pit' F.100.

A series of nine quarry 'test-pits' were found in the eastern half of Trench 54 (F.70 and F.81-88). The features appeared in the southern section of the trench, and had irregular shaped terminals, each spaced between 0.50 and 2.50m apart. The pits were between 0.34m-3.25m wide, with depths ranging between 0.24m-0.42m. All the pits had near-vertical edges and flat bases, each filled with dark orangey-brown silty sands with frequent gravel inclusions. A few scraps of bone and Roman pottery were recovered from the pits, though F.88 contained a fragment of clay pipe. The size and regular spacing of the features suggests they were test-pits, positioned to examine the nature of the gravels and/or search for seams of coprolite.

In the northeast corner of the PDA a series of 13 narrow linear ditches were encountered across Trenches 36-37, 39, 40-41, 42A, 43-44, 48 and 50 (F.30, F.43-44, F.47, F.50, F.55, F.78, F.89, F.122, F.123, F.165-166). The ditches were cut immediately below the plough soil and barely penetrated the underlying geology. This gave them the appearance of being very narrow and shallow. The ditches were between 0.35m-0.71m wide, and 0.07m-0.32m deep. All were characterised by gently sloping bowl-shaped profiles with fills of homogenous mid orangey-brown to brown silty clays. None of the ditch excavated yielded datable artefacts, though fragments of coal and red-brick were observed in ditch F.43 (Trench 39). The ditches were aligned on either a north northeast-south southwest or west northwest-east southeast axis. F.30, F.43, and F.165 were probably all the same ditch, traceable north for around 180m across Trenches 39, 40 and 42. Intriguingly this boundary follows the line of a medieval headland plotted by aerial photography, perhaps implying that the post-Inclosure field boundaries continued to respect former land divisions in this area. Other ditches with may be associated include F.165 in Trench 42A and F.78 in Trench 48.

Four of the narrow field ditches in Trenches 40-42 corresponded with the geophysics plot, including F.30, F.164, F.165 and F.166. Geophysics had also indicated the existence of similar aligned linears in Trenches 29-32 on Garden Field, though no features were encountered in this area. This may be because the ditches only skimmed the surface of the underlying geology and were therefore truncated during machining.

Two substantial boundary ditches were found in Trenches 48 and 49, one corresponding to the geophysics plot (F.72, Trench 48). The ditches were between 2.45m-2.74m wide, and 1.23-1.41m deep. The larger of the two was F.71 in Trench 48. This ditch was aligned east-west and had a splayed V-shaped profile with a flat base. Six fills were identified in the ditch, including pale grey weathered marls at the base, overlain by light brown grey-clayey silts, capped with mid grey brown clayey silts with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch F.72 in Trench 28 had a near identical profile, though is fills contained much more gravel; the ditch being sited on an area of transitional geology between the Cretaceous Lower Chalk marls and the Third Terrace gravels. F.72 was aligned north northeast-south southwest and contained five different fills. The similarity in size and profile of F.71 and F.72 suggests that the ditches belonged to the same enclosure/boundary, the ditch turning from south to west somewhere between Trenches 48 and 42. When overlain on the cropmark plot, the two ditches appear to run alongside the medieval headland, suggesting the presence of a heavily ditch enclosure immediately north of the filed block.

Three post-medieval features were found in the eastern half of Milestone Field. These included a small pit F.14, a north northeast-south southwest aligned ditch F.159 in Trench 5, and the rubble foundation of a red-brick structure F.154 in Trench 7. Ditch F.159 was unexcavated, but had a fragment of glazed post-medieval pottery on its surface. The ditch was 0.74m wide, and was on the same alignment as a series of linears plotted by geophysics. None of these linear were visible in the surrounding trenches. However it is possible that geophysics had picked up the field drains on this alignment. The red-brick structure in Trench 7 was around 5.20m wide. The structure was flanked by two rows of crushed red brick, and filled internally with brick rubble, fragments of mortar and flecks of coal. Geophysics had plotted the footprint of the building, which was part of a series of three such rectangular structures in the immediate area. The structure was probably a small agricultural building. Elsewhere, a single post-medieval ditch was found in Trench 18. The ditch F.156 was 0.82m wide and aligned northwest-southeast. Fragments of post-medieval pottery and tile were visible on the surface.

In summary, the post-medieval features in the PDA relate to agricultural activity and coprolite quarrying. The latter was confined to the northern half of Boutel's Close Field, and comprised a series of large quarry pits which truncated part of the Roman settlement around Trenches 53 and 54. The agricultural landscape was characterised by a series of relatively slight ditches. These ditches appeared to have formed a network of fields and small paddocks which could be traced across the north-eastern half of the site. The boundaries are likely to have continued down-slope towards the river, though it is possible that this area was left relatively open for pasture. Judging by the direction of the ditches and the geophysics plot, the field boundaries were aligned on a north northeast-south southwest and west northwest-east southeast axis. This alignment broadly follows the axis of the medieval headland and associated

furrows, suggesting that the old land divisions continued to condition the arrangement of the post-Inclosure field system.

Undated

A number of the features on the site were undated/ unassigned to a particular 'site'. Most of these features comprised isolated ditches that yielded no datable artefacts. Based on the character of the fills, few are likely to be prehistoric. A Roman-medieval date is probably most likely.

SPECIALIST STUDIES

Worked Flint - *Emma Beadsmoore*

A total of 79 (<1072g) flints were recovered from the site; 72 (<1040g) of which are worked, four (26g) are worked and burnt and three (6g) are just burnt. The flint is listed by feature and type in Table 1.

	Type														
Feature/ context	chip/chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	irregular core	multiple platform core	discoidal core	leaf shaped arrowhead	retouched blade	edge used flake	hammerstone	unworked burnt chips/chunk	**Totals**
F. 1 [12]			1						1						2
F. 2 [1]				2											2
F. 8 [100]			2												2
F. 8 [100-103]			2	4											6
F. 10 [62]				2											2
F. 10 [156-162]			9	3			2					1	1	1	17
F. 21[47]			1												1
F. 27 [69]				4						1					5
F. 34 [87]					1										1
F. 42 [110]			1												1
F. 54 [146]					1										1
F. 58 [180]	1							1							2
F. 68 [194]				1	1										2
F. 70 [200]	1														1
F. 72 [209-212]	1			2											3
F. 93 [268]			1			1									2
F. 97 [281]			1												1
F. 100 [186]											1				1
F. 105 [301]				1											1
F. 111 [315]			1												1
F. 116 [330]								1							1
F. 119 [337]			1												1
F. 124 [347]	1			1											2
F. 124 [351]			1												1
F. 124 [354]							1								1
F. 127				1											1
F. 128				1			1								2
F. 130 [357]						1									1
F. 131 [358]						1									1
F. 135 [367]			2												2
F. 140 [378]							1								1
F. 141 [383-4]		1	1												2

F. 146 [399]									1						1
F. 148 surface							1								1
F. 150 [408]		1													1
F. 152 [416]			2	1											3
F. 155 surface				1											1
F. 97/F. 98														1	1
[150]														1	1
Sub totals	4	2	26	24	3	3	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	79

Table 2: Quantification of worked Flint

Earlier prehistoric flint

Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity is provided by the flint working waste and occasional products of systematic flake production/core reduction strategies and tool manufacture. The majority of the material was residual in later contexts, with two possible exceptions. Tree throw F. 93 and a possible ditch F. 10 both yielded systematically manufactured Neolithic flakes and blades that are potentially broadly contemporary with the features.

The residual earlier prehistoric material includes flint working waste with evidence of systematic core reduction focused on the production of fine, narrow flakes and blades. Core platforms were modified to control the form of the removals, and errors were corrected to sustain the use life of the cores; all signs of the structured, systematic technology associated with Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic core reduction/flake production. Several of these Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic waste blades and flakes, two exhausted cores and one product, a retouched blade were recovered. A Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead was also amongst the residual earlier prehistoric material; a type of arrowhead that is often recovered from earlier Neolithic contexts. The residual material also included a discoidal core; which whilst still systematically reduced, was generally focused on producing broader flakes. Although this type of core and associated flake production is found throughout the Neolithic, it is more common towards the end of the period. Several additional comparatively systematically produced potentially Neolithic flakes were recovered from later features at the site.

Later prehistoric flint

Whilst the Iron Age features had inadvertently incorporated earlier prehistoric material into their fills when they were established, several also yielded flint working waste that was the product of a different, far more expedient technology. The technology focused on just manufacturing flakes, regardless of form with no concern over, or attempts to prolong the use life of the core. This type of expedient and unsystematic flake production was prevalent from the Middle Bronze Age onwards and could be broadly contemporary with the Iron Age features. Two potentially Iron Age flakes were recovered from pit F. 1, whilst ditch F. 10 yielded nine comparable expedient flakes and an irregular core. Two of the flakes were struck from the same core, providing additional support for expedient flake production broadly contemporary with the Iron Age feature. Individual, possible Iron Age flakes were

recovered from ditches F. 42 and F. 140, whilst pits F. 8, F. 124, F. 128, F. 148 and F. 152 also yielded potentially Iron Age material.

Discussion

The flint recovered from the site provides evidence for background earlier prehistoric activity in the area. Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic flint working waste and a couple of products were recovered from later features across the site. The majority of the Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material appears to be discarded flint working waste; exhausted cores and waste blades and flakes. These types of traces of low density Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic activity focused on the gravels have been identified elsewhere in the area (for example Longstanton). Evidence of more expedient, later prehistoric flint working was amongst the residual, earlier prehistoric flint recovered from the Iron Age features. Potentially broadly contemporary with the Iron Age features, the unsystematically manufactured material was the result of the expedient exploitation and presumably on site use of the local gravel flint.

Earlier Prehistoric Pottery - *Identification by Mark Knight*

An assemblage comprising 21 sherds (102g) of Earlier Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the three features. 17 sherds (56g) derived from tree-throw F.93 in Trench 8. The sherds were tempered with coarse, poorly-sorted crushed burnt flint, and are likely to be early Neolithic in date. Three abraded Early Bronze Age Beaker sherds (9g) were recovered from ditch F.68 in Trench 69A. The sherds were grog tempered and have impressed and grooved decoration. Finally, a single sherd (37g) was recovered from the area of pit F.25 in Trench 23. The sherd was thick, and contained very coarse, poorly-sorted crushed burnt flint. The sherd is probably of Later Bronze Age date.

Later Prehistoric Pottery - *Matt Brudenell*

An assemblage of 729 sherds (5567g) of Later Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the 36 features. In general, the condition of the material was fair to good, the majority of the assemblage comprising small to medium sized sherds (<8cm in size), mixed amongst a few larger vessels fragments. Based on the total number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage represents a minimum of 42 vessels (Rim EVE 0.44), with a mean sherd weight of 7.6g. A total of 151 (1076g) sherds in the assemblage were burnished.

The pottery has been broken down and analysed as a series of sub-assemblages, based on the various 'sites' identified in the field. The overall characteristics of each sub assemblage are presented in Table 3, and are described in more detail below. A very simple fabric series was devised for the assemblage, based on the principle inclusions visible to the naked eye (i.e. quartz-sand, shell, burnt flint, chalk and sand). Given the size of the assemblage this was necessary, and allowed for the fast ascription of sherds. Sherds under 1g were not analysed.

Ceramic forms are classified using established typologies. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and transition Early-Middle Iron Age pottery is classified using a system devised by the author (Brudenell forthcoming). For the Middle/Later Iron Age handmade pottery, the typology devised by J.D Hill and L. Horne is used (Hill & Horne 2003).

Site	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MSW	MNV	No. burnished/ weight (g)	% burnished (by weight)
3	161	986	6.1	8	29/ 128	13.0
4	483	4038	8.4	28	109/ 871	21.6
5	27	265	9.8	2	13/ 77	29.1
6	3	7	2.3	-	-	-
2	54	261	4.8	4	-	-
Residual	1	10	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Later Prehistoric Pottery assemblage characteristics by site

Site assemblages

Site 2

54 sherds (261g) of pottery were recovered from Site 2, deriving from a series of inter-cutting pits. Five separate pits were excavated in the three slots cut through the pit complex. All the sherds recovered were tempered with ill-sorted burnt-flint. No sherds in the assemblage were burnished.

The largest group of pottery from the pit complex came from F.152 which yielded 19 sherds (100g). This included two different rims; one belonging to a hooked-rim coarseware jar (Brudenell CPI Form 13), the other a small carinated bowl/cup with everted lip, c.10cm in diameter (Brudenell CPI Form 3). The nine sherds (65g) of the bowl may originally have been burnished. However, the vessel did retain traces of a series of incised horizontal lines immediately below the angle of the neck and around the shoulder. Pit F.158 also contained the partial profile of a vessel, amongst the 20 sherds (83g) recovered. This belonged to an ovoid coarseware jar with short upright rim (Brudenell CPI Form 10). Of the reaming pits, six sherds (39g) were recovered from F.147, single sherds were recovered from

F.150 (6g), and F.153 (9g), and seven sherds (24g) where recovered from two capping horizons which covered much of the pit complex. The finds from this horizon also included a single rim.

The assemblage form Site 2 belongs to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Post-Deverel Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, dating from c.1100-500/400 BC. Closer dating within the tradition can be problematic. However, hooked-rim forms are generally early in the PDR sequence, whilst incised decorated finewares (based on current evidence) appear no earlier than the end of the 9th century BC (Needham 1991, 377). This implies that deposition occurred sometime around the 9th-8th century BC, broadly corresponding to the terminal Bronze Age, and beginning of the Early Iron Age.

Site 3

161 sherds (986g) were recovered from Site 3, deriving from three pits. In terms of fabrics, 46% (by weight) of the pottery was tempered with burnt flint, 34% with quartz-sand, 16% with shell, 4% with organic matter, and <1% with quartz and chalk. A total 29 sherds (128g) in the assemblage were burnished.

Most of the Site 1 assemblage was recovered from pit F.1, which yielded 145 sherds (896g) of pottery. Fragments from at least six different vessels were present in the pit, including five rims, two of which displayed rim-top decoration (one with weak cabling, and one with faint finger-tip impressions). Only one of the rims retained a shoulder, belonging to a weakly shouldered jar. Also within the pit were two refitting fineware sherds (4g) decorated with an incised horizontal line, below which was a chevron pattern. This form of decoration is found on EIA finewares across the Chilterns, and belongs to Cunliffe's Chinnor-Wandlbury Style

Of the remaining pottery, all bar one sherd (4g from pit F.3) came from pit F.2. This feature yielded 13 sherds (77g), including two rims; one an everted fineware rim belonging to a vessel c.14cm in diameter.

Taken together, the fabrics, forms, and frequency and type of decoration, suggest that the Site 1 assemblages dates towards the end of the Early Iron Age. Based on the evidence a date somewhere between the 6th-4th century BC would be appropriate.

Site 4

Site 4 produced the largest quantity of Iron Age pottery, amounting to 483 sherds (4038g). The pottery was recovered from a range of features, including pits, post-holes and ditches. A wide range of fabrics were observed, through by weight, the assemblage was dominated by those tempered with quartz-sand (67%). Of the remaining pottery, 15% had mixed fabrics with quartz-sand, chalk and burnt flint. 5% of the material was tempered with burnt flint, 5% with quartz-sand and shell, and 3% with shell. A small number of sherds were also tempered with organic matter, grog or hard calcareous grits. A total of 109 sherds (871g) were burnished.

Just under half (45%) the pottery from Site 4 was recovered from ditch F.10. The two 1m slots cut through the ditch collectively produced 195 sherds (1835g) with a MSW of 9.4g; 88 sherds (933g) from Trench 22, and 107 (902g) from Trench 23B. In both cases the vast majority of the pottery was found in the capping fill. The assemblage from Trench 23B contained fragments from at least seven different vessels, including four different rims, one of which belonged to a fineware vessel with a tall flaring-everted rim (Brudenell CPII Form 4). A second coarseware vessel also had a tall rim, c.18cm in

diameter. One of the three different base sherds in the assemblage had been perforated post-firing. This may represent an attempt to repair the vessel. The base was 7cm in diameter and had a slight foot-ring.

Other diagnostic material from the ditch included five different fineware incised decorated sherds. The sherds were small, and no forms could be discerned. They included a neck fragment with two diagonal scratched lines (8g), a body sherd with a wide horizontal grooved lined across its surface (20g), a sherd with a shallow horizontal grooved line (2g), a sherd with a slight furrow (7g), and a neck sherd with a grooved line at the base of neck-angle (2g). This last sherd probably belongs to Darmsden-Linton style bowl (Cunliffe 1978, 42), as do the other three grooved and furrow decorated sherds. Intriguingly, one fineware shoulder sherd in the assemblage also recalled forms characteristic of the Chinnor-Wandlebury Style.

The ditch assemblage from Trench 22 contained fragments of at least nine different vessels. The partial profile of a high, slightly angular-shouldered coarseware jar with concave neck was present (Brudenell CPII Form 7), along with the rim and shoulder of an ovoid vessel with a tall upright rim (Brudenell CPII Form 6). One of the other three rims in the assemblage was decorated by cabling, whilst a second rim derived from a vessel c.15cm in diameter.

Another large assemblage of pottery was recovered from the three pits excavated from the pit clusters in Trench 22 and Trench 69. In Trench 69, 49 sherds (373g) were recovered from pit F.58. Two different rims were present in the assemblage, though no forms could be discerned. In Trench 22, pit F.8 yielded 102 sherds of pottery (719g), around 56% of which came from the pits lower fills. Fragments from at least six different vessels were represented in the pit. Of the five rims present, one belonged to a small fineware bowl with rounded shoulder and short upright rim (Brudnell CPII Form 5), whilst another belonged to a weakly-shouldered coarseware jar with a slightly concave neck (Brudenell CPII Form 6). Finger-tip impressions were present on the rim and shoulder of this vessel. Two other shoulder sherds in the pit also had finger-tip impressions, whilst one fineware sherd (2g) displayed three incised horizontal lines. Other distinctive sherds included fragments from two strap handles. A total of 37 sherds (380g) of pottery were retrieved from pit F.124. Bar a single angular shoulder-sherd, no diagnostic forms or decorative sherds were found.

A further 27 sherds (315g) of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of ten of the unexcavated pits in Trenches 22 and 69 (pits F.5, F.6, F.7, F.9, F.60, F.61, F.64, F.127, F.128, F.129). The sherds included a rim fragment found on the surface of pit F.7, and five burnt sherds from a stepped base on pit F.64. A single post hole in Trench 24 also yielded pottery 3 sherds (4g) of pottery.

At total of 70 sherds (435g) of Iron Age pottery were recovered from a series of small pits, post-holes, gullies, and ditches in Trenches 9B and 16. The pits (F.20, F.31, F.35, and F.36) yielded 80% of the pottery in these trenches (58 sherds, 346g). When compared to the pits in the two pit clusters, sherd sizes were smaller in the pits from Trench 9B and 16, with a MSW of 6.0g as opposed to a MSW of 8.3g. No diagnostic forms were recovered from the pits, and only a single rim fragment was retrieved from pit F.36. This feature also produced a small incised decorated sherd (2g) displaying a shallow-grooved horizontal line, and the beginnings of a diagonal one. A single sherd with finger-tip impression was also recovered from pit. F.31. Of the remaining features in Trench 9B and Trench 16, post-holes F.22 and F.23 collectively yielded 5 sherds of Iron Age pot (12g), whilst gully F.52 produced 2 sherd (56g). Ditch F.21 also yielded five sherds (21g) of handmade Iron Age pottery, but this was much abraded.

Although the pottery from Site 4 comes from a range of different features, it appears to be broadly contemporary in date, particularly the pottery from the two pit clusters and ditch F.10 in Trenches 22, 23B, and 69. Whilst the nature and frequency of decorated sherds suggests a date in the Early Iron Age, the dominance of quartz-sand tempered fabrics is Middle/Later Iron Age attribute in southern Cambridgeshire, as is the occurrence of more rounded as opposed to angular forms. Taken together, the assemblage appears transition between the Early and Later Iron Age, and should have a date centred on the 5th-3rd centuries BC.

Site 5

27 sherds (265g) of Iron Age pottery were recovered from Site 5. The material was recovered from three features in Trenches 41, 42 and 83, including two ditches (F.42 and F.113), and the surface of an unexcavated pit F.148. All the pottery was tempered with quartz-sand, and 13 sherds (77g) were burnished.

Only one of the three slots through the Site 3 enclosure circuit produced Iron Age pottery; ditch F.113 in Trench 42. Five sherds (37g) were recovered from the ditch, all refitting to form the partial profile of a sinuous, slightly S-profiled ovoid jar with flat externally-expanded rim (Hill & Horn Form F). Around 12% of the rim remained intact, which was originally c. 14cm in diameter. Ditch F.42 in Trench 41, yielded 8 sherds (43g) of pottery, including the rim of a slack-shouldered jar (Hill & Horn Frm A). No diagnostic material was recovered from the surface of pit F.148, immediately external to the Site 3 enclosure. However, four sherds (138g) were found.

The dating of Site 5 can only be tentative, owing to the small size of the assemblage recovered. However, given the absence of fabric types other than quartz-sand, together with the recovery of two diagnostic forms characteristic of the Middle/Later Iron Age, the assemblage is considered to date between c. 350 BC-50 AD.

Site 6

Only three sherds (7g) were recovered from the Site 6 enclosure, all from ditch F.140. The sherds were tempered with quart-sand. This type of fabric would favour a date in the Middle/Later Iron Age, similar to that assigned to Site 5. However, the dating should be considered highly tentative, as the picture now emerging is that quartz-sand fabrics begin to dominate assemblages in southern Cambridge possibly as far back as the 5th century BC. Having said this, the context of the finds (an enclosure ditch) does imply a Later Iron Age date.

Discussion

The Later Prehistoric pottery from Trumpington spans the period from the terminal Bronze Age through to the Middle/Later Iron Age. In its broadest time bracket, this would encompass a period of around 900 years from the 9th/8th century BC, possibly up to Roman Conquest. Although no Late Iron Age wheel-tuned ceramics were found, some handmade pottery, especially that from Sites 5 and 6, could date to the latter part of the 1st century BC and beginning of the 1st century AD.

The earliest pottery in the sequence derived from the inter-cutting pits at Site 2, dated to the terminal Bronze Age/ very beginning of the Early Iron Age, c.9th-8th centuries BC. Material of this date has recently been found over a large area of the Trumpington hinterland, though never in substantial quantities. For example, pottery belonging to the Post-Deverel Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition was confined to a single pit at the adjacent Park & Ride site (21 sherds, 1197g). Here, all bar one of these sherds belonged to a substantially complete vessel with finger-tip impressions around the shoulder. Equally, the extensive programme of evaluation trenching conducted in the Addenbrooke's environs has produced numerous individual sherds or small groups of pottery typical of the PDR tradition, although no moderate to large

assemblages suggestive of sustained activity have been recovered (See Brudenell in Evan et. al. 2005). However, more generally, the material compares well to other terminal Bronze Age pottery from the region, with good parallel assemblages at the Addenbroke's Hutchison Site (Webley 2004), Striplands, Longstanton (Brudenell 2005), and recent finds from Earith (Brudenell and Evans forthcoming).

The Site 3 and 4 assemblages are characterised by pottery dating to the end of the Early Iron Age/ beginning of the Middle/Later Iron Age. The Site 3 assemblage may be the slightly earlier in date- perhaps around the 6th century BC-, given the percentage of flint-tempered sherd. However, the quantity of material from this site is relatively small, and percentages are almost certainly skewed by the fact most derived from pit F.1. Of interest is the fineware decorated sherds from this feature, which display a chevron design. This type of decoration has clear affinities to that of Cunliffe's (1974, 72) Chinnor-Wandlebury Style ceramics, which have a distribution centred on the Chilterns. Southern Cambridge lays on the northeast edge of this 'style zone', and also overlaps with the known distribution of Darmden-Linton type ceramics (which are now known to extend from the Thames estuary up to the southern fringes of the fens). Sherds characteristic of both styles were also recovered from ditch F.10 on Site 2.

In contrast to the Site 3 material, the Site 4 assemblage is dominated by quartz-sand fabrics. The pottery from this site has characteristics best described as transition; displaying a blend of morphological and decorative traits typical of the Early Iron Age, in combination with slack-shouldered forms more emblematic of later periods. In southern Cambridgeshire, the transition from assemblages dominated by flint-tempered fabrics, to those with a high percentage of quartz-sand tempered sherds appears to have been underway by the 5th century BC. Site 4 clearly has a high percentage of quartz-sand sherds, comparable to levels at the Park & Ride site (Braddock 2004). However it does still have a flint component, as well as sherds in very mixed fabrics, including chalk. Similar mixed chalk fabrics have been found at Glebe Farm (Brudenell 2006), and Wandlebury (Webley 2004).

Overall, the Site 4 assemblage is best dated to the 5th-3rd century BC; a period which straddles the Early-Later Iron Age transition. The nature of ceramic change during these centuries is still poorly understood. Consequently, the Site 4 assemblage, together with that from the Park & Ride site, goes some way to filling this gap in our understanding. Apart from obvious parallels to the Park and Ride material, the pottery from Site 2 is best compared to assemblages from Glebe Farm Field A (Brudenell 2005b), Wandlebury (Hartley 1957, Hill 2004, Webley 2005) and Edix Hill.

Few firm conclusions can be drawn from the assemblages from Sites 5 and 6, owing to their small size. However, based on the limited forms present and the ubiquity of quartz-sand fabrics, a date in the Middle/Later Iron Age is appropriate, c. 350 BC- 50 AD.

Roman Pottery - *Katie Anderson*

The evaluation yielded a total of 224 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 4708g and representing 5.91 Eves. All of the material was examined and details of fabric, form, Eve and date were recorded, along with any other information deemed to be important. For the purposes of this report, the pottery will initially be discussed by trench and feature, although there will be a discussion of the assemblage as a whole.

Trench 48

Feature 72 contained five sherds of Roman pottery weighing 24g. This comprised entirely of sandy greywares, including one base sherd, but could only be dated Romano-British. One prehistoric sherd was also recovered from this feature, which is likely to be residual.

The vast majority of material was recovered from Roman Site A, comprising trenches 53, 54, 55 and 56.

Trench 53

Feature 97/98 contained seven sherds weighing 193g and representing 0.24 EVEs. This included one Nene Valley colour-coated beaded bowl, dating mid 2^{nd}-3^{rd} century AD. There was also one shell-tempered jar and one Horningsea greyware deep-beaded bowl, both dating 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD.

Trench 54

A total of 108 sherds of pottery, weighing 960g and representing 3.75 EVEs were collected from Trench 54.

13 sherds were recovered from the surface of this trench, weighing 960g. This included one Baetican amphora sherd and two sherds from a large Horningsea greyware jar, dating 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD.

Buried Soil – [150] & [151]

The two buried soils both yielded pottery, in varying quantities. Context [150] the upper layer, contained ten sherds (159g), including one Nene Valley whiteware mortaria, with a beaded, flanged rim and two Nene Valley colour-coated body sherds. The pottery in this layer therefore dates mid 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD. The lower buried soil [151] contained two sherds of pottery, comprising one sandy greyware sherd and one Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, which dates 3^{rd}-4^{th} century AD, thus making it one of the latest dating sherds on the site.

Metalled Surface – [170]

A total of eight sherds of pottery were recovered from the metalled surface, weighing 235g. One Nene Valley whiteware mortaria dating mid 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD was recovered, along with one Gaulish amphora sherd (2^{nd}-3^{rd} century AD) and the base from a Central Gaulish dish, with a partial stamp '….RM'. This vessel dates to the 2^{nd} century AD. Two Nene-Valley greyware sherds from a jar were also collected, dating 2^{nd}-3^{rd} century AD.

Subsoil/Colluvium – [292]

Two sherds (12g) were recovered from this layer, comprising of one Nene Valley colour-coated base dating mid 2nd-4th century AD. Within this layer there were also several Medieval/Post Medieval pottery sherds.

Spoil

A further five sherds of Roman pottery (181g), were collected from the spoil, consisting of one Nene Valley colour-coated beaker sherd and one Gaulish amphora sherd, probably from the same vessel as that recovered from the metalled surface.

Feature 45

Seven sherds weighing 99g were recovered from this feature. This included two sherds from a Central Gaulish Dragendorff 38, dating mid to late 2nd century AD. The interior of the Samian vessel was heavily worn, implying it may have been used for grinding substances.

Feature 46

Feature 46 contained seven sherds of pottery, weighing 206g. This included one late Colchester colour-coated ware, one Nene Valley greyware and one black-slipped beaded, flanged bowl. All of these vessels date 2nd-4th century AD.

Feature 57

A single Nene Valley whiteware sherd from a mortaria was recovered from this feature, dating 2nd-4th century AD.

Feature 67

Seven sherds weighing 277g were recovered from two contexts within this feature. This included one Horningsea greyware storage jar and a base from a Nene Valley colour-coated beaker. Both of these sherds, as well as the remaining sherds date 2nd-4th century AD. There was no obvious difference in date between the sherds from different contexts, thus suggesting they were deposited within a relatively short space of time, or that sherds had been redeposited.

Feature 69

Feature 69 contained six sherds of pottery, weighing 88g. This included one sandy greyware jar and one red-slipped jar, both of which date 2nd-3rd century AD.

Feature 79

A total of seven sherds, weighing 173g were collected from this feature. Two sherds were from a medium sized, shell-tempered jar, and three sherds were from an oxidised sandy storage jar with combing decoration. The pottery in this feature also dates 2nd-3rd century AD.

Feature 80

Feature 80 contained a single whiteware sherd (81g), possibly from a mortarium, although the fabric cannot be sourced. It is therefore dated 2nd-4th century AD.

Feature 88

A single oxidised sandy body sherd was collected from this feature, which could only be dated Romano-British.

Feature 90

Feature 90 contained a total of 16 sherds, weighing 259g. This included one Nene Valley colour-coat and one sandy greyware beaded, flanged bowl, dating 3rd-4th century AD.

Feature 91

12 sherds (148g) were recovered from Feature 91. Identifiable fabrics and forms included one Horningsea greyware storage jar, dating 2nd-4th century AD. There was also one sherd from a shell-tempered medium sized jar and one Nene Valley colour-coated sherd, both dating 2nd-4th century AD.

Feature 92

Three sherds, weighing 232g came from this feature, comprising one Baetican amphora sherd (2nd-3rd century AD) and two sandy greyware base sherds.

Feature 101

Feature 101 contained three sherds, weighing 152g. This included one Gaulish amphora sherd, dating 2nd-3rd century AD.

Trench 55

Feature 141

This feature contained just one sherd of pottery which was small and abraded and therefore could only be dated Romano-British. It seems likely that this sherd was redeposited.

Trench 56

A total of 102 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 1199g and representing 1.8 EVEs were collected from Trench 56.

Feature 94

44 sherds (452g), were recovered from two contexts within this feature. Context [269] contained the majority of sherds, with 38 in total, weighing 340g. This included one Hadham oxidised ware dating 3rd-4th century AD and one Pakenham colour-coat dating 2nd-4th century AD. Four abraded Nene Valley colour-coated sherds were also collected, dating mid 2nd-4th century AD. Context [271] contained six sherds, weighing 112g, which included the neck and handle of a whiteware flagon and the base from a greyware sieve with multiple perforations. Both of these vessels date 2nd-3rd century AD. Therefore there is a slight difference in date between the two fills with [271] being slightly earlier than [269].

Feature 95

Feature 95 contained 36 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 494g from two different contexts. [273] contained 28 sherds (431g), all of which were coarsewares, including two beaded bowls. Context [274] contained eight sherds, weighing 63g, which included two jars and one bowl. The pottery from both of these contexts dates 2nd-3rd century, and there is little to distinguish dates between the two, suggesting that they were redeposited within a short period of time.

Feature 96

14 sherds of pottery, weighing 154g were collected from two contexts within this feature. Again, there is no obvious difference in date between the two deposits, suggesting relatively quick redeposition. Context [276]contained the most number of sherds, which included one Nene Valley colour-coat and one black-slipped jar, both dating 2nd-4th century AD. Within this context there were also two Iron Age sherds, which are residual.

Feature 115

A total of six sherds, weighing 38g were recovered from this feature. This included one Central Gaulish Samian base sherd, dating to the 2nd century AD.

Feature 116

Feature 116 contained two sherds of Roman pottery weighing 61g, one of which was a sandy greyware beaded rim jar, dating 2nd-4th century AD.

Feature 133

A single, non-diagnostic sandy greyware sherd, was recovered from this feature. This sherd could only be dated Romano-British.

Discussion

With the exception of the five small sherds collected from Trench 48, all of the Roman pottery came from within a small area, namely Trenches 53, 54, 55 and 56. This implies that although the features in each trench are discrete, they form part of a single Roman site, hence the pottery can be considered as one assemblage.

Since much of the pottery is small and abraded, with few diagnostic sherds, dating was quite problematic and was largely based on fabrics. A number of sherds were sandy greywares which cannot be sourced and therefore are more difficult to date accurately. However, their presence alongside vessels of a know date aids in dating these sherds.

All of the pottery broadly dates between the 2nd-4th century AD, although the majority are mid 2nd-mid 3rd century AD in date. This implies that the features in this area are contemporary with one another. There are however, small chronological differences between the material from some features, giving a suggested sequence of activity.

Feature 95, Trench 56, contained one of the largest quantities of Roman pottery from a single feature and is also one of the few features to demonstrate stratigraphy.

Context [273] contained material dating primarily to the 2nd century AD, while [274] contained pottery that was slightly later in date (mid/late 2nd-3rd century AD). This therefore implies this feature was initially dug in the early-mid 2nd century AD, then remained open until the mid-late 3rd century AD.

Feature 115, a V-shaped ditch was cut by a later dating ditch, Feature 96. However, the difference in date between the pottery from each feature is minimal. Feature 115 contained a Central Gaulish Samian sherd dating to the 2nd century AD and two sandy sherds. The pottery recovered from Feature 96 included one Nene Valley colour-coated sherd and several black-slipped wares dating mid 2nd-3rd century AD, along with two residual Iron Age sherds. Therefore, although there is a difference in date between the features, it is not a big difference, and suggests the second ditch was cut relatively soon after the first ditch had been cut and filled.

Feature 90 contains some pottery, which is slightly later in date, including a beaded, flanged bowl, although the bulk broadly dates 2nd-4th century AD. Feature 94 included a Hadham oxidised ware and a Nene Valley colour-coated bowl, dating 3rd-4th and 3rd century respectively.

Material from the metalled surface was also contemporary with the cut features, dating 2nd-3rd century AD. Some of the pottery was pressed into the metalled surface, implying that it may have been used as deliberate hardcore. Although, its presence within the metalled surface may simply be the result of the pottery being dropped and trampled.

The pottery recovered from the two buried soil layers, again, ranged in date from the 2nd-4th century AD. One of the latest dating sherds recovered in the assemblage, an Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, was in the lower buried soil [151], along with another sherd dating 2nd-4th century AD. The upper buried soil [150] contained sherds dating 2nd-4th century AD, though most of the material was 2nd-3rd century AD. The slightly 'mixed' date of the pottery from the buried soils is perhaps to be expected, since in their creation, older features may have been disturbed. The pottery from the buried soil layers also supports the view that Roman occupation at the site had all but ended by the mid-late 3rd century AD.

The colluvium/subsoil although containing some Roman material, also contained much later pottery, suggesting that the Roman pottery was residual and had probably been redeposited, which is not unexpected, given the nature of this layer.

Overall, the pottery evidence suggests some features were dug slightly earlier than others but that they were probably all in use at the same time, and there is no evidence that any of the features went out of use, noticeably earlier, or later, than others.

The assemblage is typical of a small-scale, domestic settlement with a range of vessel forms and fabrics, which is characteristically dominated by locally made, coarseware vessels. Other coarseware fabrics included 12 Horningsea greyware sherds, two Nene Valley whitewares and two Nene Valley greywares. 12 shell-tempered wares were also recovered. This fabric is common within Roman assemblages and is often attributed to the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire. However, recent work has suggested

that many of the shell-tempered wares found at sites in Cambridgeshire may have alternative sources (Anderson forthcoming).

The fineware fabrics consisted of 14 Nene Valley colour-coats, one late Colchester colour-coat, one Pakenham colour-coat, one Oxfordshire red-slipped ware and one Hadham red-slipped ware.

Three imported fabrics were identified within the assemblage. This comprised four Central Gaulish Samian sherds from three different vessels. There were also four Gaulish amphora sherds and two Baetican amphora sherds, although it is unclear how many different vessels these represent.

Jars were the most commonly occurring vessel form and included seven large storage jars. Bowls represent the second largest form group, with 12 vessels. Other forms comprised three beakers, four dishes, five mortaria, six amphora sherds, one flagon and one sieve.

Overall, the pottery has shown that the occupation of this area in the Roman period probably began in the early-mid 2nd century and had all but ended by the late 3rd century AD.

The quantity was relatively high for an evaluation assemblage, especially when considered that virtually all of the material had come from just three trenches. This suggests that the potential for Roman evidence in the immediate area is good. Scheduled Monument 74, approximately 500m south east of these trenches, is Roman in date and there have been numerous pottery finds in the immediate area, which although included material of the same date, also included both earlier and later dating material (Dickens 2005). The 1969 excavations (Davidson and Curtis 1973) highlight a sherd of 1st century AD Samian as well as other non-specified sherds which date up to AD 150.

There have been numerous excavations in the surrounding area which have yielded Roman pottery which is comparable to this assemblage. The CAU has carried out a series of evaluations at Clay Farm (Evans, Mackay & Patten 2006), which have produced small assemblages. Field D, produced only seven sherds of pottery, although they were of a similar date, being 2nd-4th century AD. Field E, contained more pottery, with 356 sherds in total. However, this material was all early Roman in date (mid 1st-2nd century AD) and therefore is not contemporary with the Trumpington Meadow assemblage.

The site at Edmundsoles, Haslingfield, approximately 1km southwest of this site, produced evidence of activity throughout the period of Roman occupation. This included a house, built during the 2nd century AD, with two further structures build and modified during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The site was therefore contemporary with the Trumpington Meadow site. Much of the pottery recovered from this excavation is comparable, both in terms of form and fabric, including whiteware mortaria (some of which are likely to be from the Nene Valley kilns). There were also several examples of Samian, Nene Valley wares and even two strainers, suggesting access to the same trade networks and similarity in status. However, the scale of activity appears to be greater, and although this may be simply

due to the longevity of the site, the two sites did not necessarily have the same function.

Slightly further a field the evaluations at Barrington Quarry (Dickens & Knight 2006) yielded a moderate assemblage of Roman pottery (545 sherds, 5349g). Again, the pottery from this site suggested a much longer span of occupation (mid 1st-4th century AD) but in terms of fabrics and forms, the 2nd-3rd century material is comparable.

Comparative pottery evidence from sites in the area suggests that the Roman site excavated at Trumpington Meadow is similar in status to other Roman sites in the area. Although the longevity of the site is much less and the function is not clearly understood, the site fit in with the broad pattern seen in these Southern Cambridge sites.

Conclusion

Overall, although relatively small, this assemblage gives a good insight into the nature of Roman activity in the immediate area. Occupation appears to have been relatively short lived, beginning around the middle of the second century AD and ending before the 4th century AD. However, the forms and fabrics recovered from the evaluation suggest a fairly typical, domestic assemblage. Although locally made coarsewares dominate, there are a small number if finewares, with Nene Valley wares being the most well represented. Most interesting there were several examples of imports, namely Samian and amphora, which demonstrate that the occupants of this site had access to wider trade networks.

The potential for recovering evidence of more Roman activity is very good and it would be of particular interest to see how the features identified in this evaluation, link up with SAM 74 and other Roman settlements in the area. Other finds of brick, tile, Roman coins and other domestic waste, demonstrate that even if occupation was relatively short-lived, it was relatively intensive and that there is much can be understood about the exact nature of occupation and activity in this area.

Roman Tile - *Katie Anderson*

57 pieces of Roman tile, weighing 6374g were recovered from the evaluation. All of the tile was examined and details of fabric and form were noted, along with any other information deemed important.

Trench 34

One tegula was recovered from Feature 73. A fragment from a floor tile was collected from the levelling layer. Both of these finds were from later Medieval/Post-medieval features and therefore are likely to be residual.

Trench 48

Two non-diagnostic pieces of Roman tile were recovered from Feature 72. A small number of Roman pottery sherds were also recovered from this feature, however, all of this material is likely to be non-diagnostic.

Trench 53

One non-diagnostic piece of Roman tile was collected from Feature 97/98. Seven sherds of Roman pottery were also found in this feature, dating 2nd-4th century AD, suggesting this as a date for the tile.

Trench 54

Trench 54 contained the largest quantity of tile, consisting of 46 pieces, weighing 5393g.

Feature 46 contained seven fragments (187g), six of which were non-diagnostic and one piece of floor tile. Feature 69 contained two pieces of tile (254g) comprising one non-diagnostic piece and one tegula. Two further tegula were collected from Feature 79, along with one floor tile and two non-diagnostic pieces.

One imbrex tile was recovered from Feature 91, weighing 110g. Feature 101 contained two tegula fragments from different tiles. Feature 57 contained one non-diagnostic fragment, and Feature 67 contained two non-diagnostic pieces.

Seven fragments were collected from the buried soil layers. Context [150] contained two non-diagnostic pieces, with five further fragments coming from [151], which included two box-flue tiles and one tegula. Two fragments came from the metalled surface (1129g) comprising of one floor tile and one tegula. The subsoil/colluvium, [292], contained one tegula fragment weighing 55g.

The largest quantity of tile came from context [149], a trampled layer over the metalled surface. This consisted of 12 pieces, weighing 2005g. Four floor tiles were identified, along with three tegula, two box flue tiles and one imbrex. One further tegula came from the spoil of Trench 54.

Trench 55

Feature 141 contained one non-diagnostic piece of tile.

Trench 56

One piece from a box-flue tile was collected from Feature 94 and one tegula was from Feature 96.

Trench 57

One non-diagnostic piece of tile was recovered from Feature 105, weighing 46g.

Trench 35a

Two residual, non-diagnostic pieces of tile were found in Feature 119.

Discussion

Four main fabric types were identified through the analysis

1- A buff coloured moderately coarse, sandy fabric
2- An orange coloured coarse sandy ware with common red iron ore inclusions
3- An orange sandy ware with frequent mica and common red iron ore
4- An orange, coarse sandy ware with other inclusions being rare

Fabric two was the most commonly occurring fabric, with 19 fragments in total. The fabrics are likely to have been locally made.

All four main tile forms were identified within this assemblage, comprising 14 tegula, eight floor tiles, five box-flue tiles and two imbrex. This is therefore, indicative of a building in the vicinity.

Although none of the tile can be independently dated, its association with Roman pottery of a known date, helps to date this material. Since the bulk of the pottery was dated mid 2nd-mid 3rd century AD, it seems likely that this is the same date.

The quantity of tile recovered, although not particularly large, is still significant in light of how relatively few Roman features were excavated on site. This combined with the presence of all four main groups certainly raises the possibility of there being a Roman building in the immediate vicinity. However, the nature and function of this is unknown and it is only through further archaeological investigation that this could be fully understood.

Baked Clay - *Katie Anderson*

45 pieces of burnt clay, weighing 437g were recovered from the excavations, from 12 different features.

Four basic fabric groups were identified within the assemblage:

1) Powdery, sandy fabric, with no other visible inclusions in a variety of colours.
2) Sandy with common calcareous inclusions.
3) Sandy with moderate clay pellet inclusions and occasional plant remains.
4) Buff coloured sandy fabric with occasional to moderate clay pellet inclusions.

Context	Feature	Trench	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Form	Date
2	10	22	4	12	102	loomweight	IA
17	46	54	3	2	53	Unknown	RB
150	-	54	4	3	29	Unknown	RB
165	45	54	1	7	37	Unknown	RB
174	58	69a	2	1	17	Unknown	IA
174	58	69a	1	1	3	Unknown	IA
257	90	54	1	1	21	Unknown	RB
258	90	54	1	2	19	Unknown	RB
276	96	56	1	1	89	Unknown	RB
351	124	22	4	2	9	Unknown	IA
363	133	58	1	1	1	Unknown	IA
379	140	39	1	3	1	Unknown	IA
surface	64	69a	1	5	46	Unknown	IA
100-103	8	22	1	3	2	Unknown	IA
209-212	72	48	2	1	8	Unknown	RB

Table 4: Quantification of Baked Clay (Dates are based on the pottery recovered from the features)

28 of the fragments were Iron Age in date, with the remaining 17 being Roman. There was little to distinguish the Iron Age fabrics from the Roman, although the Roman fragments did include some reduced fabrics. Only one form was identified from the assemblage, consisting of 12 fragments from a loomweight collected from Feature 10, an Iron Age ditch. The remaining fragments were non-diagnostic, although three were noted as having smoothed surfaces.

Worked Stone - *Matthew Brudenell*

A total of 23 fragments (4226g) of worked stone were recovered from the evaluation (Table). All were from querns. The majority were recovered from Roman features at Site 7 in Trench 54, and included fragments of lava quern and a single piece of puddingstone quern from context [170]. Pieces of probable saddle quern were also recovered from both slots through Iron Age ditch F.10 at Site 4. All these Iron Age quern fragments had been burnt.

No.	Weight (g)	Feature	Context	Trench	Date
1	282	10	63	22	Iron Age 5th-3rd century
1	390	10	156	23B	Iron Age 5th-3rd century BC
1	28	10	156-162	23B	Iron Age 5th-3rd century BC
1	89	46	167	54	Romano-British 2nd-4th century AD
7	442	67	190	54	Romano-British 2nd-4th century AD
1	2904	79	232	54	Romano-British 2nd-4th century AD
1	47	141	383-4	55	Romano-British 2nd-4th century AD
10	44	Metalled Surface	170	54	Romano-British 2nd-4th century AD

Table 5: Quantification of worked stone. (Dates are based on the pottery recovered from the features)

Metalwork - *Andrew Hall*

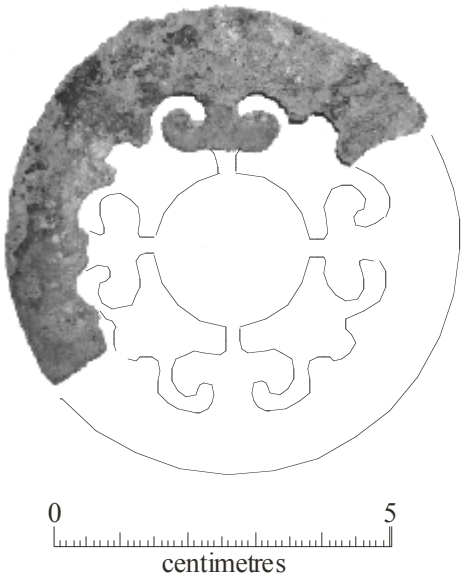
A total of 21 metal objects were recovered from both excavated contexts and through the metal detecting of exposed features and spoil heaps. Of these finds, eight are iron, nine of copper alloy and five of lead. The majority were recovered from Trench 54.

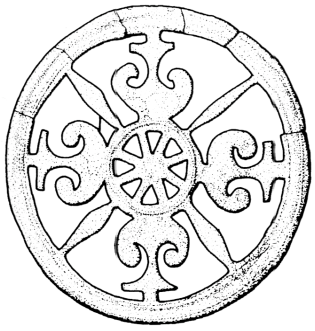
Trench 54

<337> [149]/[170] A cast copper alloy buckle 30x25mm with cast integral rigid buckle plate (incomplete) The buckle frame is oval in shape with no obvious decoration or notch for the pin terminal. The plate is pierced with a hole for the pin and a possible further hole (possibly for a rivet) evident on the broken edge. The plate is ornately shaped with a scalloped edge. A close parallel is illustrated within Bishop and Coulston's corpus of military equipment. (Bishop and Coulston 2006. p.219 No. 5). This published example dates to the 4th century AD.

<338> F.46. A small (13mm diameter) bronze Roman coin . Corroded. 4th century AD.

<339> A copper alloy circular disc with openwork decoration. The circular frame appears to be 67mm in diameter (incomplete). The central openwork is for the most part missing. The design appears to consist of four internal projections possibly joining to form a central motif. The size and design of this object most closely matches 3rd/4th century *Phalera*. These were harness or baldric fittings associated with the Roman military and worn as a sign of rank / status. This find most closely matches a published example from the 3rd century (Bishop and Coulston 2006. P. 191 No. 1)





Published example from Bishop and Coulston p.191. No. 1

<340> Spoil heap. A small (12mm diameter) bronze Roman coin. 4th century AD.

<341> Spoil heap. A small heavily corroded coin (18mm diameter). Roman, bronze 3rd-4th century

<342> Spoil heap. A small corroded Bronze Roman coin (12mm diameter). 4th century AD.

<343> Spoil heap. A corroded bronze Roman coin (13mm diameter) 4th century AD.

<344> Spoil heap. A small bronze Roman coin (13mm diameter) Romulus and Remus on reverse. 4th century AD (probably Constantine I commemorative issue)

<345> Spoil heap. A small bronze Roman coin (12mm diameter). 4th century AD.

<348> F.45. Iron nail with square section shank, head missing. 55mm in length.

<349> F.46. Two fragments of Iron nails , heavily corroded.

<350> [170] fragment of iron nail.

<356> Spoil Heap. Three fragments of lead casting waste.

<357> Spoil heap. Small length of lead scrap.

This group of finds all from a single trench indicate 3rd to 4th century settlement activity. The presence of two artefacts with a military attribution is of significance and their location should be taken into account should any further interventions take place.

In addition, the following finds were recovered from other trenches.

<346> F.49 [124] fragment of iron horse shoe, Medieval-Post-medieval.

<347> F.10 Fragment of hand forged nail with suare head and square section shaft.

<351> F.79 [232] Iron nail, heavily corroded, length 55mm.

<355> F.79 [232] Small blob of lead casting spill.

Faunal Remains - *Chris Swaysland*

An assemblage numbering 1240 fragments and weighing 19116 grams was recovered from a series of evaluation trenches. The condition of the assemblage was in general fair.

The animal bones were identified using the reference collection of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The assemblage was quantified using a modified version of the methodology of Davis (1992). In brief, all mandibular and maxillary teeth and a predetermined restricted suite of elements, predominantly the distal articulations, are counted. Results are presented by NISP (Number of Identified Specimens). It can be difficult to distinguish between the bones of sheep and goat; certain elements however can be identified (Boessneck 1969, Halstead et al 2002). All caprine bones that could be confidently identified were sheep, therefore it will be assumed that all caprine bones are from sheep. Information on gnawing, butchery and pathology was recorded where present. Butchery was recorded by type (i.e. chop, knife cut, sawn), location and orientation. Pathological conditions were categorised where possible. The age at death of the major domestic animals was analysed using Halstead (1985) for cattle, Payne (1973) for sheep and Hambleton (1999) for pigs. Measurements were taken following von den Driesch (1976) and withers heights were calculated using the recommendations of von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974).

The assemblage was analysed by site as defined by the excavator:

Site assemblages

Site 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit site

Just three countable elements were recovered from the LBA/EIA pit site. Two mandibular teeth, one from a cow/bull and one from a pig were recovered from F.158. A cattle scapula fragment was recovered from pit F.152.

Site 5: Iron Age enclosure A

No countable bones were recovered from Iron Age enclosure A

Site 6: Iron Age enclosure B

Just one countable bone, a cattle astragalus, was recovered from Iron Age enclosure B

Site 4: Iron Age

Iron Age Site 4 comprises of a series of pit clusters and settlement features dating from the 5th to 3rd century BC. Countable animal bone was recovered from 10 features, the largest proportion coming from F.10 a large N-S ditch.

Species	NISP
Cattle	6
Sheep	18
Pig	4
Horse	3
Dog	1
Red deer	1

Table 6: Species proportions from Site 4

The assemblage is dominated by sheep, a mixture of meat and non-meat bearing elements being present, however, there is an overrepresentation of teeth. This is probably a result of survival conditions. Five ageable mandibles were recovered; two were in wear stage B (2-6 months) and there was one each in wear stages D, E and F (1-2 years, 2-3 years and 3-4 years). Cattle are represented by 6 specimens, 3 bones and 3 teeth. Four specimens of pig were recovered. Dog was represented by one bone, a mandible from a 'large' sized dog. Red deer was represented by a section of antler; the antler was in poor condition and it is not possible to state whether the antler was shed at the end of the rut or taken from a slain beast.

Iron Age Site 3

Iron Age Site 3 comprised of a cluster of pits. A small assemblage was recovered; cattle, sheep and pig were present in equal amounts. Horse was represented by two bones. One human bone, a fragment of tibia, was recovered from pit F.2.

Species	NISP
Cattle	3
Sheep	3
Pig	3
Horse	2
Human	1

Table 7: Species proportions from Site 3

Romano-British Site 7

Romano-British Site 7 comprised of a buried soil, ditches and some settlement evidence.

Species	NISP
Cattle	25
Sheep	8
Pig	1
Horse	6
Dog	2
Domestic Goose	1

Table 8: Species proportions from Site 7

The assemblage is dominated by cattle, a mixture of meat and non-meat bearing bones are present. Two complete cattle metacarpals were recovered measuring 21.9cm and 20.1cm (GL), these bones relate to animals that stood between 132.5cm-138.6cm and 121.6-127.2cm at the shoulder (von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974). There is evidence that this was a breeding population from the presence of a bull pelvis in the assemblage. Two ageable cattle mandibles were present; one was in wear stage E

(30-36 months) and one was in wear stage H (old adult). Sheep are represented by 7 specimens, all of which were teeth. This suggests that the assemblage is biased in favour of the more robust elements, such as teeth, but also by inference the bones of the larger animals such as cattle and horses. Six horse bones were recovered, one tibia measured 31.5cm (LL), this measurement corresponds to an animal with a height of 137.34m or 13.5 hands at the shoulder (*ibid*.), a typical stature for a Romano-British horse (Rackham 2004). Minor species are represented by 2 dog bones and one domestic goose bone.

Romano-British Site 9

No countable bones were recovered from Romano-British Site 9.

Romano-British Site10

No countable bones were recovered from Romano-British Site 10.

Romano-British Site 8

Six cattle bones, one horse bone and two dog bones were recovered from ditches that formed part of the Romano-British field system

Site 11 Medieval Pitting

A small assemblage of bone was recovered from a number of medieval pits. One human bone, a fragment of femur, was recovered from pit F. 100. This bone was in a poorer state of preservation than the other bones recovered from this feature so probably represents a disturbance from an earlier period.

Species	NISP
Cattle	0
Sheep	6
Pig	0
Horse	2
Chicken	1
Human	1

Table 9: Species proportions from Site 11

Discussion

The overwhelming majority of the bones from the sites are from domestic animals. The only evidence of the exploitation of wild resources is one red deer antler. Birds are represented by one bone from a domestic goose. No fish remains were present in the hand collected sample viewed by the author. One human bone was recovered; fragments of dismembered human bones are not uncommon in Iron Age pits. Their significance is ambiguous but may relate to ritual dismemberment or insult cannibalism (Cunliffe 1999; 77)

Species	Iron Age Site 4 (NISP)	Romano-British Site 7 (NISP)
Cattle	6	25
Sheep	18	8
Pig	4	1
Horse	3	6
Dog	1	2
Red deer	1	0
Domestic goose	0	1

Table 10: Species proportions by site

The sizes of the assemblages are small so any conclusions must be treated with caution. The species proportions seen from the sites with the larger assemblages (Table 10) are in keeping with what might be expected from sites of this period and location. The Iron Age site shows a high proportion of sheep and the Romano-British site shows a high proportion of cattle. It should be noted however that the entire sheep assemblage recovered from Romano-British site A consists of teeth. The complete absence of the post-axial skeleton strongly indicates that the assemblage is biased in favour of the more robust elements thus the bones of the larger animals may be

Environnemental Remains - *Anne de Vareilles*

Nine of the 16 samples taken were processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The flots were collected in a 300µm mesh and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. The flots were dried indoors and scanned for the presence of charred plant remains, molluscs and charcoal. Sorting and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for plants and Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All environmental remains are listed in Tables 11 and 12

Preservation

All plant remains were preserved through carbonisation. All samples contained modern rootlets and seeds, indicative of bioturbation through which macro remains as well as small artefacts may have been lost and/or displaced. Few molluscs were detected; their habitats are listed in Table 12.

Results

Bronze Age Features: Ring Ditch F.18 [38], and Pit F.158 [424]

The ring ditch sample contained two wheat or barley grains (*Triticum/Hordeum*) and very little charcoal. The pit sample was richer with six whole cereal grains, three of which are certainly wheat, five grain fragments and three grass seed fragments (which could include pieces of grain). The absence of chaff and any other wild plant seeds suggests these grains were lost from a batch of clean grain ready for grinding or cooking.

Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age Features: Pit F.1 [12], Ditch F10 [63] and Pit F.58 [180]

The samples from the Iron Age features are the richest ones observed, with the pits containing more than the ditch. A little barley (*H. vulgare sl.*) and spelt or emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum/spelta*) were found in both pits, as well as some wild grass seeds and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). F.158 had five or six other wild plant types, a grass stem node and by far the most charcoal of all the samples. As the wild plants in F.158 might all have been crop weeds it seems likely that the assemblage of plant macro remains is waste from cereal processing: possibly fine sieving. Understanding F.1 and F.10's plant remains is less clear because there are so few of them.

Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age Enclosure Ditches: F.113 [322/3] and F.140 [379/80]

The only archaeobotanical remains from these samples were a little charcoal (including a few vitrified pieces), one cereal grain fragment and a lump of parenchyma from F.113.

Romano-British Feature: 3rd century Ditch F.67 [191/2]

Other than a very small quantity of charcoal, three wheat or barley grains and three wild plant seeds were found, one of which is a common east of England Romano-British crop weed: stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*).

Medieval Feature: Large Pit F.49 [127]

The only archaeobotanical remain was a single, tiny (<2mm) piece of vitrified charcoal.

Discussion

None of the samples were particularly rich in plant macro remains. Although the preservation of individual seeds is quite good, all samples showed signs of context disturbance through bioturbation. It is possible that, during the Bronze and Iron Age occupations, pits had a closer association with cereal processing than ditches. There is no archaeobotanical evidence to suggest occupation during the medieval period. These tentative conclusions can only be confirmed through further work.

Sample number		**<5>**	**<16>**	**<1>**	**<4>**	**<11>**	**<7>**	**<6>**	**<12>**	**<9>**
Context		[38]	[424]	[12]	[63]	[180]	[322/3]	379/80	[191/2]	[127]
Feature		18	158	1	10	58	113	140	67	49
Feature type		Ring Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Enclosure Ditches		Ditch	Large Pit
Trench		23	55	7	22	69	42	39	54	35
Phase/Date		B.A.	L.B.A.	E.I.A.	E.I.A. to M.I.A.		Middle / Late I.A.		3rd C. AD.	Med.
Sample volume - Litres		12. 5	17	17	9	12. 5	10	10	11	10
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Cereals										
Hordeum vulgare sensu lato	Hulled Barley grain			1		2				
Triticum dicoccum / spelta	Emmer or Spelt grain		1	1		2				
Triticum sp.	Unspecific wheat grain		2		1					
Triticum / Hordeum	Wheat or Barley grain	2	3	1		3			3	
Indeterminate cereal grain fragment			5		2	3	1			
T. dicoccum / spelta glume base	Emmer / Spelt wheat glume base				1					
Wild Plant Seeds										
Urtica dioica	Stinging Nettle								++M	
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots	- M	+ M	2 (+M)	1 (-M)	5	- M	- M		
Indet Caryophyllaceae	Seed of the Pink family					1				
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass					1				
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed	- M		1 (-M)					2	
Rumex conglomeratus/ sanguineus/ obtusifolius	Small seeded Dock					7				
Rumex sp.	Docks					7				
Trifolium / Medicago	Clovers / Medics								1	
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane					3				
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet						++ M			
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	- M				+ M				
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile								1	
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water Plantain									+++ M
Poaceae fragments	Grass seed fragments		3	1		1				
Large Poaceae	Large wild grass seed			2		2				
Medium Poaceae	Med. wild grass seed			1		2				
Indeterminate wild plant seed					1	1				
Parenchyma - Undifferentiated plant storage tissue		-	+	++		-	-		-	
Modern rootlets		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	
Charcoal										
>4mm			++	-		+++				
2-4mm		-	+++	+		+++			-	
<2mm		++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	++	
Vitrified		-		+	+	-	+	-		-
Culm node	Grass stem node					2				

Table 11: Quantification of Plant macro remains

Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' <10 items, '++' 10-50 items, '+++' >50 items; M = modern

Sample number		**<5>**	**<16>**	**<1>**	**<4>**	**<11>**	**<7>**	**<6>**	**<12>**	**<9>**
Context		[38]	[424]	[12]	[63]	[180]	[322/3]	379/80	[191/2]	[127]
Feature		18	158	1	10	58	113	140	67	49
Feature type		Ring Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Enclosure Ditches		Ditch	Large Pit
Trench		23	55	7	22	69	42	39	54	35
Phase/Date		B.A.	L.B.A.	E.I.A.	E.I.A. to M.I.A.		Middle / Late I.A.		3^{rd} C. AD.	Med.
Sample volume - Litres		12. 5	17	17	9	12. 5	10	10	11	10
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Cereals										
Hordeum vulgare sensu lato	Hulled Barley grain			1		2				
Triticum dicoccum / spelta	Emmer or Spelt grain		1	1		2				
Triticum sp.	Unspecific wheat grain		2		1					
Triticum / Hordeum	Wheat or Barley grain	2	3	1		3			3	
Indeterminate cereal grain fragment			5		2	3	1			
T. dicoccum / spelta glume base	Emmer / Spelt wheat glume base				1					
Wild Plant Seeds										
Urtica dioica	Stinging Nettle								++M	
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots	- M	+ M	2 (+M)	1 (-M)	5	- M	- M		
Indet Caryophyllaceae	Seed of the Pink family					1				
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass					1				
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed	- M		1 (-M)					2	
Rumex conglomeratus/ sanguineus/ obtusifolius	Small seeded Dock					7				
Rumex sp.	Docks					7				
Trifolium / Medicago	Clovers / Medics								1	
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane					3				
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet						++ M			
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	- M				+ M				
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile								1	
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water Plantain									+++ M
Poaceae fragments	Grass seed fragments		3	1		1				
Large Poaceae	Large wild grass seed			2		2				
Medium Poaceae	Med. wild grass seed			1		2				
Indeterminate wild plant seed					1	1				
Parenchyma - Undifferentiated plant storage tissue		-	+	++		-	-		-	
Modern rootlets		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	
Charcoal										
>4mm			++	-		+++				
2-4mm		-	+++	+		+++			-	
<2mm		++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	++	
Vitrified		-		+	+	-	+	-		-
Culm node	Grass stem node					2				

Table 12: Quantification of Mollusca remains

Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' <10 items, '++' 10-50 items, '+++' >50 items; M = modern

DISCUSSION

It is clear from the results of the evaluation that the Trumpington Meadows area had been extensively utilised in the past, particularly during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Whilst earlier prehistoric activity appears to have been sporadic/episodic, with just a small number of 'fixed' foci, such as the ring-ditch and Late Bronze Age pit complex, it was only during the Iron Age and Roman periods that sustained long-term settlement occurred (Figure 23). During this time the Meadows became densely occupied, with perhaps as many as five different Iron Age sites in the PDA, and later on, three distinct Roman settlements. The post-Roman landscape appears empty, with no definitive evidence of a Saxon presence. However, in the Medieval period the land was divided into a series of open fields dominated by ridge and furrow agriculture, with an area set aside for marl extraction pits.

In all, the evaluation has identified 11 sites of archaeological significance, spanning the Early Bronze Age through to the Medieval period. Though the presence of some sites had already been indicated through aerial photographic survey and geophysical prospecting, at least six 'new' ones were discovered in the trenching (Sites 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11). Overall, the aerial photographic plot only provided a general impression of the density of archaeology in the PDA, with no pre-medieval features registering as cropmarks on the on the Lower Chalk marls. Although this area was not favoured for settlement in the Iron Age or Roman periods, Late Bronze Age and Medieval pitting occurred in this zone, and Romano-British field-system ditches extended across it. Settlement *per se* was confined to the gravels; the higher slopes of the Third Terrace gravels being favoured in the Iron Age, switching to the lower river-side Second Terrace gravels in the Roman period. The evidence suggests that geology and topography were important factors determining the location sites, through the 'response' to these variables different between periods.

Mesolithic and Neolithic activity

With the exception of the single tree throw (F.93, Trench 8) yielding early Neolithic pottery, evidence for pre-Bronze Age activity was limited to finds of residual flint work in later features. The majority of the Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic flints appeared to be discarded working waste; exhausted cores, waste blades and flakes. However a Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead was also amongst the residual earlier prehistoric material, being recovered from undated ditch F.27 in Trench 11. Overall, the flint work attests to little more than an early prehistoric 'presence' in the landscape, which is consistent with the results of the field walking (Dickens 2005). As such, no 'sites' have been identified. A small number of Neolithic features were encountered at the adjacent Park & Ride site (Hinman 2004a), suggesting that more sustained 'stays' were focused on the higher gravel terraces.

Bronze Age activity: Sites 1 and 2

The most significant Bronze Age feature identified was the ring-ditch, probably constructed in the Early Bronze Age (c.2300-1500BC). The monument was located on the end of the gravel promontory in Garden Field (Site 1). The ring-ditch was ??m

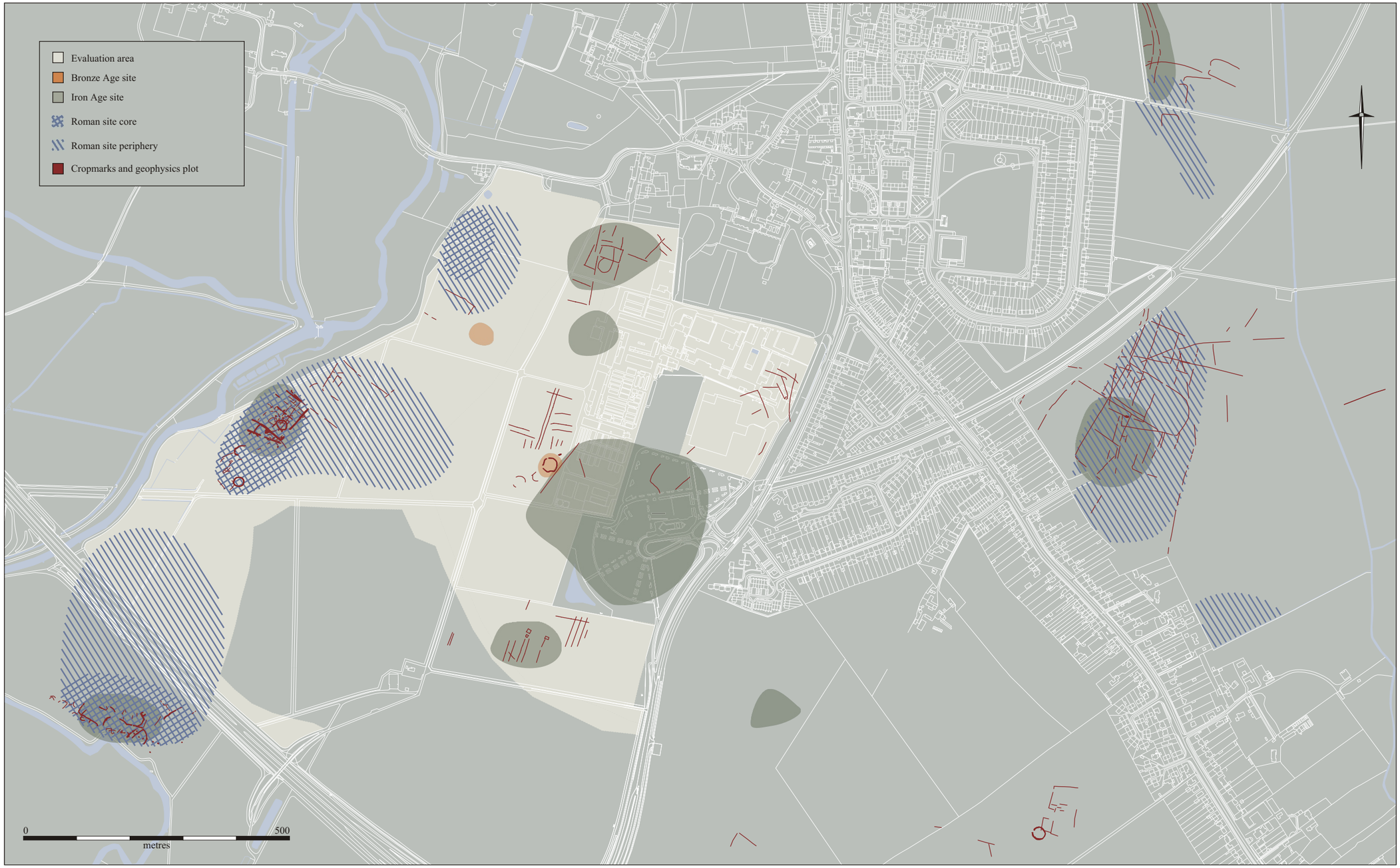


Figure 23. Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British sites in the Trumpington environs

in diameter, and surrounded a central inhumation. Although it seems likely that a mound would have covered the burial, no trace of such a feature was observed.

Topography probably played an important role in determining the location of the ring-ditch. The gravel 'spur' which jutted out towards the river provided a visually dramatic setting for the monument, being one of the highest points in the immediate landscape. This site was probably selected because it offered a vantage point over the river and the low-lying ground to the west. Equally, when viewed from this location, the monument would have been most prominent, with any mound within the ring-ditch standing out against the sky-line. The location of monuments on terraces and spurs above river valleys is a pattern repeated elsewhere in the region (Field 1974, Cooper & Edmonds forthcoming). As well as providing commanding views, these monuments may also have marked points perceived as significant thresholds, such as the transitional zones between lower and higher ground, or that between summer and winter pasture.

There was little evidence for occupation contemporary with the ring-ditch construction. Two sherds of Beaker pottery were found in ditch F.68 in Trench 69A, though these could be residual. However, cropmarks suggest that the alignment of this ditch is different to that which characterises the Iron Age features on the promontory. This may imply that the ditch is earlier; one possibility being that it belonged to a Bronze Age field-system. Unfortunately, similar dated ditches were not found at the Park & Ride site, though a handful of pits and post-holes containing Early Bronze Age pottery were encountered (Hinman 2004a, 20).

Evidence for Late Bronze Age (c.1100-800BC) activity was restricted to the complex of inter-cutting pits in Trench 55 (Site 2). Intriguingly, this was the only direct evidence for prehistoric activity on the lower marl bed towards the river.The group was formed by repeated episodes of digging, back-filling and re-cutting in the same locale, which resulted in an unintelligible arrangement of inter-cutting features. Without further excavation it is impossible to know how many pits made up the group, or how many were open at any one time. Based on those excavated, it was clear that most had been left open to silt, only being re-cut at a later date. The function of the pits is debatable, though most make little sense as storage pits. Judging by the quantity of finds, the absence of post-holes or other structural features, and the highly localised nature of the pitting, the activities at the site are unlikely to represent sustained long-term settlement, but rather a series of short but repeated visits/ 'stays' at this specific point.

Until recently, the local evidence for Late Bronze Age activity area was limited to the timber causeway discovered at Lingey Fen, 300m west of the PDA (Pullinger 1981). However in the past few years, evidence for Late Bronze Age activity has been found over a wide area of the Trumpington hinterland, though few definite settlement sites have been identified. Whilst only a single Late Bronze Age features was found at the Park & Ride site (Hinman 2004a, 20), the programme of evaluation trenching conducted in the Addenbrooke's environs has uncovered numerous features yielding Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Post-Deverel Rimbury type ceramics (Evans et al. 2005, 2006). Most of these features have tended to be dispersed, with few settlement 'cores' being readily definable. However, a settlement site was located though trenching on Clay Farm Fields D and E (Evans et al. 2006), 1km to the east of the

PDA. At this site a scatter of pits were found beneath a Romano-British settlement. Most of these features were slight, though some of the larger pits/ditch terminals contained quantities of finds, including a large dump of Early Iron Age Darmsden-Linton Style pottery. Currently, the only local sites with readily 'comprehensible' evidence for Late Bronze Age settlement are the Babraham Road Park & Ride Site (Hinman 2001) and the Addenbrooke's Hutchinson Site (Evans et al. 2004). The later was located some 3km east of Trumpington Meadows, and comprised a swathe of post-hole and small pit, together with a large spread of lobing inter-cutting features, reminiscent of those encountered at Site 2. These pits were also found on the Lower Chalk marls, and were interpreted as clay procurement hollows for potting. Whilst a similar interpretation may also account for the pits at Site 2, it does not explain why the features inter-cut.

Earlier Iron Age activity: Sites 3 and 4

Though the ring-ditch was probably constructed in the Early Bronze Age, the evidence from Trumpington Meadows suggests that it continued to play a pivotal role in the landscape, structuring the layout of the Site 4 boundaries in the middle of the first millennium BC. The large boundary ditch F.10 appeared to have been constructed in respect to the monument, passing within 5m of its exterior edge. The slight gap between the two features in Trench 23B may be interpreted as a deliberate act of avoidance, with F.10 referencing the monument, but not directly disturbing it. Alternatively, the two features may have merged, the gap being filled by an up-cast bank on the western edge of F.10. Whatever the precise relationship, it is clear that the ring-ditch continued to structure the layout of later activity at the site, and remained an important focus in the landscape. Intriguingly, no Iron Age pottery was found in the upper fills of the ring-ditch, even through the capping fills of F.10 produced a considerable quantity of material. This implies that the ring-ditch had almost completely silted by the mid first millennium BC, perhaps at this stage only being visible as a slight depression.

As well as skirting the ring-ditch F.10 formed a major boundary which both marked and bordered the swathe of contemporary pitting that sprawled eastwards. Judging by the cropmarks, the ditch ran for c.125m, drawing a boundary right across the centre of the gravel promontory. Significantly, the density of archaeology either side of this line was dramatically different. With the exception of the single post-hole in Trench 24, no Iron Age features were found on the promontory west of the ditch. The almost complete absence of activity may suggest this area was deliberately avoided, possibly because of its association with the ring-ditch. Such avoidance may be interpreted as an act of reverence; the boundary ditch perhaps forming a symbolically charged threshold between an area of the living (present), and an area of the dead (past). Obviously, it is impossible to know what values and associations people in the Iron Age attached to older monuments. Whilst is it tempting to see the association of the ditch and the ring-ditch as an act of 'ancestral respect' or 're-appropriation', is it is just as likely that earlier monuments were viewed as dangerous; areas to be avoided and perhaps defended against/kept back by boundary construction.

At a broader scale, the pattern emerging from region is that the Iron Age 'response' to earlier monuments was far from uniform. At Maxey, a number of small Early Iron

Age square enclosures were cut in relation to a complex of Neolithic monuments, including a cursus, a hengiform and an oval barrow (Pryor 1985, Taylor 1997). In each case, the enclosures appeared to be paired with individual monuments. In another example from Willington, a small trapezoidal enclosure was cut into a Bronze Age rind-ditch, and has been interpreted as a shrine (Dawson 1996). Together, these examples suggest that the 'response' to earlier monuments was varied, and very much context specific.

Perhaps the best parallel for Trumpington comes from Broom, Bedfordshire (Cooper & Edmonds forthcoming). Here a series of 54 cylindrical Middle Iron Age pits were found immediately south of a Bronze Age barrow ditch. The pits formed two discrete, tightly packed clusters aligned approximately north-south to the monument. Most of the pits were distinct, but a few inter-cut, and 11 (20%) were found to contain 'unusual' deposits of animal bone at their base. The relationship between the pits with 'special deposits' and the monument is reminiscent of Trumpington. Obviously there was no boundary ditch akin to F.10, though the arrangement of the Broom pits has lead to the suggestion that they were '*contained by or aligned along some sort of boundary that is not archaeologically visible*' (Cooper & Edmonds forthcoming).

It is worth stressing that ditches the size and extent of F.10 are uncommon on earlier Iron Age settlement sites in Eastern England. Whereas robustly ditched compounds form part of the 'grammar' of later Iron Age settlement architecture (c.350 BC-AD 50), earlier settlements are generally unbounded, and comprise loose agglomerations of pits, post-holes and post-built roundhouses. The construction of large boundaries ditches are known, but they are usually confined to monumental undertakings such as ring-works, hill-forts or dyke systems. F.10 is perhaps more reminiscent of a Bronze Age field-system ditch; particularly given its association with the ring-ditch. It is of course possible that the ditch was constructed in the Later Bronze Age, and re-cut in the Early Iron Age. However, as no evidence for re-working was found, and only sherds of 5th-3rd century BC pottery were recovered from the ditch fills, this seems improbable.

To summarise, the evidence from the cropmarks suggests that ditch F.10 divided the gravel spur in half, delineating both physically and symbolically two distinct areas of activity: 1) a zone to the west which was devoid of Iron Age features, but contained the Bronze Age ring-ditch; 2) a zone to the east, which comprised an extensive swathe of Iron Age pits, some of which were in dense clusters. The number and density of pits found across Trenches 22 and 69 suggests that the whole eastern end of the promontory was covered with these features. This would be in keeping with the nature of pitting found at the Park & Ride site, implying that this spread of features continued westwards to the edge of boundary ditch F.10. It is difficult to estimate how many pits could be present in this area, though totals from the Park & Ride site give some indication. Here, some 616 earlier Iron Age pits were found (Hinman 2004a, 44). As the area over which this pitting occurred is broadly similar to that between the western edge of the Park & Ride site and ditch F.10 (c.130m), a comparable number of features should be expected on the eastern end of the promontory.

Judging by the distribution of pits at the Park & Ride site (Hinman 2004a), together with the pattering of features in Trenches 22 and 69, most pits on the promontory belonged to semi-discrete, tightly clustered groups, surrounded by pits of a more

dispersed nature. Two clear pit groups were identified in the trenching (A and B), with a further six or more being visible at the Park & Ride site (Hinman 2004a). Based on the evidence from the latter, these pit groups could contain up to 60 pits each. Despite their spatial proximity, very few of these features inter-cut (only one in the cluster in Trench 69), suggesting they were dug and used over a relatively short period of time. Equally, on occasions, the patterning of pits within the groups gives the appearance of being deliberately arranged, with indications that clusters were built-up by rows of pits, whose gaps were then filled-in. The social significance of these groups is debatable. It is possible that each group equates with a particular social unit, such as a household or family. Alternatively the clusters may have been constructed by a range of different groups coming from different parts of the landscape, perhaps each group digging a pit during a period of communal gathering.

As only three of the 19 pits at Site 4 were excavated, there can be very little discussion of depositional patterning. The three pits sampled were all large and contained a variety of fills; each showing evidence of weathering at some stage. None of pits contained obvious 'special/structured deposits', though given the sample size these were unlikely to be encountered. However, the pits all yielded fragments of pottery bone and worked flints, most of which derived from the capping fills. This suggests that some of the pit were simply backfilled with a generalised detritus once they had gone out of use.

Whilst pits are a common feature of Iron Age sites in the region, the magnitude of pitting (both known and predicted) across the Site 4/Park & Ride zone is currently unparalleled, making the site of regional importance. The exact status of the site is still debatable. It seems possible that the site was a communal gathering point in the landscape; a place periodically occupied by the dispersed network of groups settled in the hinterland. Mark Hinman has suggested that the site had a very specific function, '*dedicated specifically to aspects of mortuary practice, with pits being dug specifically as part of, and for use in, rites associated with death and the dead*' (Hinman 2004a, 82). Though there is ample evidence that rites of this nature occurred at the site, the material recovered also suggests that a much wider array of activities were conducted, including those commonly associated with 'every-day' domestic occupation (weaving, grinding, butchery, cooking and serving, metalworking etc). Whilst acknowledging that modern concepts of 'sacred/non-functional' and 'profane/functional' may be inappropriate in an Iron Age context, there seems no reason to assume that the site was used in precisely the same way over time.

Given the number or pits and four-post structures, the site may also have functioned as a centre for communal storage, as well as for mortuary rites. Surplus produce from surrounding settlements may have been pooled at this point, giving insurance against the unpredictability of the agricultural cycle, and other crises which must have periodically plagued Iron Age communities (e.g. crop failure, famine, disease, war/feuding). Alternatively the stockpiled produced may have been dedicated to episodes of communal consumption (e.g. feasts) or trade (decorated Early Iron Age pottery?). These events may have coincided with periods of settlement on or around the site, the duration of which may have varied from short stays (day to weeks) to much longer periods of occupation (seasons, to perhaps even years). This may account for the smaller pits and gullies found on the lower southern slopes of the promontory in Trench 9B, 11 and 16. Whatever the purpose of the site, it is clear is

that the scale and intensity of activity is much greater than that characterising 'normal domestic' settlements of the period. This 'type' of site appears to relatively rare, but not unknown. There is some indication of other large, 'open', and broadly contemporary Iron Age sites exist in Cambridgeshire, including the area around Tower Works, Fengate (Hawkes & Fell 1953; Lucas 1997), Chatteris, and possible the pre-ring-work phase of pitting at Wandlebury (Hartley 1957; French 2004). Relatively little is known about these sites, or their true extents. However, it is suggested that these agglomerate sites began to form in the Early Iron Age, and are possibly a settlement 'type' unique to the region.

Based on the ceramics, Site 4 appears to date from the 5th-3rd centuries BC, a period conventionally straddling the transition from the Earlier-Later Iron Age. Currently, few sites dating to this period have been found in Cambridgeshire, and more broadly, the period has been flagged up as requiring '*particular attention*' (Haselgrove et al. 2002, 31). In the immediate vicinity, settlement features of similar date have been found at Glebe Farm 500m to the East (Evans et al. 2006), whilst others have been excavated at Edix Hill (Malim 1998) and Wandlebury (Hartley 1957; French 2004). The pits on Site 3 are broadly contemporary, though there is a suggestion that some of the pottery dates back to the 6th century BC. Drawing hard and fast boundaries around either Site 3 or 4 is problematic. Though the western end of Site 4 may be defined by ditch F.10, is southern edge is more diffuse, with only a gradual fall-off in the number of features. The problem is even more acute with Site 3. Despite appearing relatively empty, the occurrence of three Early-Middle Iron Age pits and two post-holes in Trenches 6 and 7 suggests a much broader zone of activity, both between and around the two trenches. The Iron Age activity is clearly of much lower intensity than that which occurred at Site 4. However, it could well be related to the same sprawling spread of features that were found in the southwest corner of the Park & Ride site (Hinman 2004a), or potentially, it could merge with Site 4.

Later Iron Age activity: Sites 5 and 6

The discovery of two previously unknown Later Iron Age enclosures has further demonstrated the density of Iron Age activity along this edge of the Third Terrace gravels at Trumpington Meadows. Prior to trenching, neither Enclosure A nor B appeared as cropmarks, though the geophysics plot had indicated the presence of a possible ditched compound at Site 5. The enclosures were sited on areas of slightly higher ground along the western fringes of the gravels, making the occupants ideally positioned to exploit both the heavier, wetter western soils of the marls down-slope, and the higher, drier, and lighter soils of the adjacent gravels. This location was therefore well-suited to the demands of a mixed agricultural regime, with potential pasture lands to the west, and lighter arable soils to the east, perhaps explaining why this area was favoured.

The intensity of trenching around Enclosure A, coupled with the geophysics plot, has allowed for a fairly accurate reconstructed of the size, shape and history of this compound. The enclosure was of sub-circular form, with evidence of having been re-worked on at least one occasion. With an internal area of 0.04ha, the enclosure was relatively small, though broadly comparable in size to other ditched compounds across Eastern England. This type of 'small compound' -similar to David Knight's

Group 3 enclosures (1984, 169)- is usually found within a wider swathe of contemporary settlement features, as at Broom, Bedfordshire (Cooper & Edmonds forthcoming); Greetham, Rutland (Brudenell 2006); Wanlip, Leicestershire (Beamish 1998). The presence of external pit F.148, may suggest a similar pattern of occupation, possibly extending east across the level ground of the Third Terrace gravels. The function of Enclosure A remains unknown, though it would have been large enough to contain a domestic structure.

The curvilinear shape of the Enclosure A can be contrasted to the rectilinear form of Enclosure B at Site 6. Owing to its location, the size of the compound remains unknown, though it was clearly sub-rectangular in shape. Intriguingly the overall alignment of Enclosure B matched that of the rectilinear compounds at the Park & Ride site (Hinman 2004a). Enclosure B may therefore be part of the same system of ditched compounds on a northeast-southwest, northwest-southeast axis. The dating evidence from the Park & Ride site implies that the rectilinear enclosures had a long history; the pottery suggesting a date range from the 5th-2nd century BC, whilst the metalwork recovered indicates a final episode of silting in the immediate pre-conquest period (Hinman 2004a, 40). Given the small size of the Enclosure B ditch, its simple fill sequence and absence of re-cutting evidence, a similar long history seems unlikely.

Whether the difference in the form of the two enclosures relates to date or function remains to be seen. Based on the ceramics evidence from Longstanton (Evans *et al*. 2006) and Barrington (Dickens *et al*. 2006), it is suggested that 'organic' sub-circular type compounds were replaced by those of rectilinear 'ladder-like' arrangement during the Late Iron Age/Conquest period of Southern Cambridgeshire; a pattern mirrored at the Addenbrooke's Hutchinson Site (Evans et al. 2004), and Greenhouse Farm (Gibson & Lucas 2002). This may suggest that Enclosure A was chronologically earlier than Enclosure B, although it cannot be proved on the basis of the pottery recovered during this phase of work.

In summary, it is clear that this area of the landscape was densely occupied throughout the Iron Age, with further settlements in the area of SAM74 (Davidson & Curtis 1973) and at Edmundsoles (Millar & Millar 1982). This density is matched in the Addenbrooke's environs, where Iron Age sites had an interval of 500-600m (Evans et al. 2006); a much higher density than previously assumed. The distribution of Iron Age site at Trumpington Meadows would fit comfortably into this pattern, with Sites 5 and 6 being just 120m apart, with the interval between Site 4 and 5 being 250m. Equally, all these sites were within 500-600m of the settlement in SAM74.

Romano-British settlements and field systems: Sites 7, 8, 9 and 10

Whilst Iron Age settlement appeared to favour the higher ground on the edge of the Third Terrace gravels, all the Roman settlements were centred on the narrow 'corridor' of Second Terrace gravels which flank the edge of the river. Prior to trenching, evidence for Romano-British river-edge settlement was well attested, with the cropmark complexes at SAM74 in Old Mills Field, and that at Edmundsoles, immediately south of the M11. The subsequent 'discovery' of a 2nd-4th century Romano-British settlement at Site 7 during trenching was somewhat surprising, given

how few cropmarks were visible in this area. However, it presence has further demonstrated the high density of Roman settlement that skirted the eastern edge of the River Cam.

The Site 7 settlement comprised a series of ditched compounds aligned northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast. The full extent of the settlement is unknown, though it clearly encompassed Trenches 53, 54 and 56, making it at least 175m long (from north to south). The quality of archaeological preservation varied dramatically between the three areas of the settlement exposed. The features in Trench 53 were heavily truncated, suggesting that the northern end of Site 7 may be partially/ completely destroyed by Post-medieval quarrying. However, the thick layer of colluvium that covered the western half of Trench 54 ensured the survival of former land surfaces, including a dark buried soil and metalled yard area. This suggests that areas closer to the river may be very well preserved; the colluvium protecting the site from truncation by deep-ploughing. This creates the possibility that floors, foundations, metalled surfaces and middens may remain intact to the west, which in terms of preservation, would make the site of considerable importance. Unfortunately, the area covered by colluvium seems to be confined to the very lowest points in the site.

Judging by the density of features in Trench 54, together with the range and quantity of finds recovered, this trench was located near the heart of the settlement. The quantity of roof and floor tile retrieved from the trench suggests that a building of some pretension was located in the vicinity. This theory is supported by the high density of finds recovered from the slots, with ditches yielding coins, querns stone fragments, and a considerable quantity of pottery and bone. The near complete absence of Roman artefacts from features in adjacent trenches 55 and 57 indicate that the main 'core' of the settlement did not continue further to the east. Instead, the settlement seems to have been confined to the lighter soils of the Second Terrace gravels, with only the field-system ditches of Site 8 extending eastwards. In many ways Site 8 should not be distinguished from Site 7 as the two are directly related; Site 8 being the field-system surrounding the settlement. Together these elements appear to belong to a single farmstead, the finds repertoire of which is fairly typical of small-moderate sized rural Roman sites.

Sites 8, 9 and 10 were all characterised by field system ditches, very few of which yielded datable artefacts. The ditches fell into three main clusters (and hence the identification of three sites), each appearing to surround a known or newly established Roman settlement. In this respect, Site 8 is linked with the 2^{nd}-4^{th} century settlement at Site 7, Site 9 is connected with the Roman settlement in SAM74, and Site 10 is thought to be linked to the Roman cropmark complex at Edmundsoles. The impression created therefore, is that each settlement had is own network of fields, the majority of which appeared to sprawl eastward.

Intriguingly, most of the field-system ditches were aligned northwest-south east, an alignment characterising the cropmark enclosures of SAM74 and the compound ditches in Site 7. This axis is perpendicular to the flow of the river, suggesting that the settlements were laid out in respect to the waterway, with their individual field-systems heading 'up-valley'. The overall axis of this system was shared by other Roman-British ditches and settlement compounds over the Addenbrooke's environs

(Evans et al, 2005). However, the Trumpington ditches appeared to be aligned in *response* to local geography, whilst the impression further east is that field-systems adhered to co-axial system that was *irrespective* of local topography. The Trumpington system allowed for the exploitation of both the lower, lighter, gravel soils around the settlement, and the higher slopes of the stiff, clayey-marl beds. Because of the geological and topographical divisions across this area, the paddocks on the higher ground may have been used for pasture, whilst fields immediately surrounding the settlements would have favoured arable.

The 'divisions' between Sites 8, 9 and 10 may be more apparent than real. Whilst the distribution of the ditches does suggest the presence of 'gaps', or areas of reduced activity between the field-systems, it is unlikely that the different settlement and field blocks were entirely disconnected. In reality, a series of ditches and trackways probably linked the various settlements and field systems together, creating a 'ladder-like' arrangement of paddocks along the river edge, punctuated by small farmsteads. This pattern of settlement appears to have continued further upstream, as indicated by a large swathe of cropmarks to the west of Grantchester Meadows.

The Roman settlements on Trumpington Meadows were regularly spaced, with Edmundsoles, SAM74 and Site 7 each being 500m apart (from estimated centre to centre). This pattern of spacing is also matched at Clay Farm (1km to the east) perhaps indicating a standardised land holding size during the Roman period - at least for small-medium sized farmsteads. Naturally, not all the settlement may have been occupied at the same time. However, the pottery recovered from the limited excavations at Edmundsoles (Millar & Millar 1982) and SAM74 (Davidson & Curtis 1973) demonstrates that these two settlements *could* have been contemporary with Site 7, though both had much longer histories, with likely origins in the Iron Age. This would make Site 7 a late addition to the Roman landscape, perhaps indicating an intensification of settlement along the Cam 'valley' in the later Roman period.

Medieval and post-medieval activity, including Site 11

Medieval activity was expected in the PDA as the aerial photography survey had revealed an area of remnant ridge and furrow extending across the north-western half of the PDA. Unfortunately, no definite traces of furrows were found in during trenching, though given the possibility that these features were slight, most could have been removed during machining stripping. Nonetheless, two ditches in Trench 55 did corresponded with the furrow cropmark plot, though these may relate to the Site 8 Romano-British field-system or the series of thin post-medieval ditches located in the northeast area of the PDA. The only sub-subsurface features of definite medieval date were the series of inter-cutting pits at Site 11. These pits were confined to Trenches 34, 35, and 35B, suggesting that the complex spread over an area at least 100m wide. The pits were circular to sub-rectangular in form, and had variable depths. Most appeared to have been backfilled soon after excavation, and contained no evidence for slumping of edge-weathering. As to their function, the logical explanation is that the pits were extraction hollows, periodically dug to remove marl, which was subsequently used to improve the agricultural potential of acidic soils. Given the nature of the soil in the immediate vicinity, this marl is likely to have transported for use elsewhere in the landscape. Overall, very few find were recovered from the pits,

though based on the small scraps of pottery retrieved, the features date from the 13th-15th century AD.

The northwest corner of the PDA was subject to more extensive extraction works during the post-medieval period. Even today, the area surrounding Trenches 50, 51 and 53 is covered with large shallow depressions caused by the quarrying activity in the late 19th/early 20th century. Two of the pits were partially revealed during the trenching; one in Trench 51 and one in Trench 53. The latter had truncated part of the Site 7 Roman settlement, and appears to have been backfilled with unwanted gravels. That in Trench 51 was capped with rubbish dating to the early 20th century. The quarrying is likely to have related to coprolite extraction; coprolites being the fossilised remains of excreta from dinosaurs and other ancient creatures, which were used as a source of phosphates in agricultural production. Extraction and processing sites were set up all around the Cambridge area, with works beginning in Trumpington during the 1870s (Dickens 2005, 18). During the First World War, workings started again in the grounds of Anstey Hall; the plant being known as the Hauxton Road Coprolite Works. Judging by the rubbish observed in Trench 51, the pits may relate to this later phase of extraction.

The remaining post-medieval features encountered during trenching relate to field boundaries. These ditches appeared to have formed a network of fields and small paddocks which could be traced across the north-eastern half of the site, some of which corresponded with the results of the geophysics prospecting. The boundaries were aligned on a north northeast-south southwest and west northwest-east southeast axis. This alignment broadly follows the axis of the medieval headland and associated furrows, suggesting that the old land divisions continued to condition the arrangement of the post-Inclosure field system.

TRENCH AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 48.80m long, and aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.30m-0.34m, with between 0.20m-0.23m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls with numerous patches of browny-orange sand with gravely fringes. No archaeology was present.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 49.50m long, and aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.29m-0.35m, with between 0.26m-0.36m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised a stiff orangey-brown till with chalky grits and pea gravels, interrupted by slightly marly patches. No archaeology was present.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 49.50m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.26m-0.29m, with between 0.21m-0.32m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised beige sandy marl, commonly interrupted by orange sandy patches. No archaeology was present.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was 48.70m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil was 0.32m thick, with between 0.25m-0.28m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised an orangey brown sandy till with grey silty patches containing fossil shell inclusions, and occasional seams of gravel. No archaeology was present.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was 171.30m long, aligned ESE-WNW along the southern edge of the adjacent Park & Ride site. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.28m-0.35m, with between 0.22m-0.26m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised whitish sandy marls with gravely fringes, and frequent patches of mid browny-orange sands. Two features were observed in the trench, one of which was excavated.

F.14. Pit [27] Width 1.30m; depth 0.40m. Circular in plan with irregular almost vertical sides and a flat base. Single fill: [26] dark brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions.

F.159. NNE-SSW Ditch. Width 0.74m. Linear ditch capped with dark grey-brown silty-clay. Unexcavated.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was 107.60m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.24m-0.30m, with between 0.16m-0.24m. The underlying geology comprised pale whitish sandy marl with patches of mid orange sand. Five features were observed in the trench, all of which were excavated.

F.2. Pit [6] Length 2.50m; width 1.70m+; depth 0.85m. Oval in plan with near vertical sides and moderately flat base. Five fills: [1] mid orange brown very silty sand with moderate mineral and occasional charcoal flecking. Occasional stones <30mm. [2] mid to light brown fine sandy silt with dark mineral flecking and occasional lenses of soft chalk flecking and brown orange sand. Occasional charcoal flecking and stones <60mm, small stones concentrated towards the edges of the fill. [3] light brown and off-white fine sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and stones <40mm. [4] mid to light brown grey sandy and very chalky silts in lenses with chalk fleck tip lines. Very occasional charcoal flecking and stones <30mm. [5] light brown grey chalky silt with occasional charcoal flecking and frequent stones very occasionally scorched <100mm. Finds include a quern stone.

Pit Re-cut [9] Length 0.50m+; width 0.65m; depth 0.48m. Oval in plan with very steep sides and a gently concave base. Two fills: [7] mid brown grey very chalky sandy silts with chalk fleck tip lines. [8] predominantly redeposited weathered off-white chalk natural with large tips of [7].

F.3. Pit [11] Length 0.90m+; width 0.75m; depth 0.20m+. Sub-rectangular in plan with variable steep to moderate sides and a concave base. Single fill: [10] mid brown orange with mid brown silty sand and pale grey and off-white silty chalk mottling. Rare charcoal flecking and occasional stones <40mm.

F.11. Pit [18] Length 2.35m; width 1.20m+; depth 0.45m. Sub-circular in plan with variable vertical to very gentle sides and an uneven base. Two fills; [17] diffuse mid orange brown and mid grey brown patches with moderate dark mineral flecking and rare off-white chalk flecking. Rare charcoal flecking and occasional stones <50mm. [19] very diffuse off-white to mid grey brown silty chalk and chalky silt with occasional yellow and brown orange silty sand lenses. Occasional charcoal flecking and stones <30mm.

F.15. Posthole [29] Width 0.45m; depth 0.28m. Circular in plan with almost vertical stepped sides and a flat base. Single fill: [28] light brown silty clay.

F.16. Posthole [30] Width 0.40m; depth 0.20m. Circular in plan with very steep sides and a flat base. Single fill: [31] light brown silty clay.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was 50.00m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.29m-0.31m, with between 0.12m-0.15m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised a yellowy-orange gravely-sand, with patches of white marl. Two features were observed in the trench, one of which was excavated.

F.1. Pit [14] Length 1.50m; depth 0.60m. Oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Two fills: [12] dark grey silt with moderate ash deposits and burnt stone. [13] red grey silt.

F.154. Foundations of small square red brick structure aligned NNE-SSW. Width c.5.20m. The structure was flanked by two rows of crushed red brick, and filled internally with brick rubble, fragments of mortar and flecks of coal.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was 48.50m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.30m-0.31m, with between 0.25m-0.40m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised beige slightly sandy marls with orangey-brown sandy patches containing gravel seams. Several brown silt-sand patches were also present, possibly tree throws. One tree throw yielding pottery was excavated:

F.93. Tree Throw. Single fill: [268] mid orange brown silty sandy loam with occasional gravel inclusions.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was broken into two separate trenches in order to avoid an ESE-WNW aligned water main.

Trench 9A

Trench 9A was 91.00m long, aligned NNE-SSW along the western edge of the adjacent Park & Ride site. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.25m-0.29m, with between 0.25-0.36m of subsoil. The trench sloped down to the north, where the subsoil was slightly thicker. The underlying geology comprised white sandy marl with browny-orange sandy patches, and occasional amorphous grey silty clay blobs. A single feature was observed in the trench.

F.4. E-W Ditch [15] Width 0.72m; depth 0.30m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderately concave sides and a concave base. Single fill: [16] light yellow brown clayey sand with chalk lenses and occasional small flints.

Trench 9B

Trench 9B was 61.20m long, aligned NNE-SSW along the western edge of the adjacent Park & Ride site. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.30m-0.35m, with between 0.25-0.32m of subsoil. The trench sloped down to the south, where the subsoil was slightly thicker. The underlying geology was varied, and comprised patches of white marl, dull browny-orange gravels and spreads of gritty yellowy-orange gravels. Six features were observed in the trench, five of which were excavated.

F.20. Pit [45] Length 0.75m; width 0.40m; depth 0.06m. Oval in plan with straight sides and a flat base. Single fill: [46] mid grey brown clayey sand with chalk and flint gravel inclusions concentrated towards the base of the fill.

F.21. E-W Ditch [48] Width 1.43m; depth 0.34m. Linear U-shaped ditch with gentle sides and a concave base. Single fill: [47] mid grey brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking. Moderate small angular gravels and occasional angular stones <100mm.

F.22. Posthole [50] Width 0.32m; depth 0.15m. Circular in plan with concave sides and a pointed base. Single fill: [49] mid grey to light brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate angular gravels.

F.23. Posthole [52] Width 0.21m; depth 0.16m. Circular in plan with steep sides and a pointed base. Single fill: [51] mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate small angular gravels.

F.24. E-W Ditch [58] Width 1.70m; depth 0.37m. Linear U-shaped ditch with steep sides and an uneven base. Single fill: [58] brown silty clay with moderate small charcoal inclusions and occasional small stones.

F.27. NE-SW Ditch. Width 3.75m. Linear ditch capped with light grey silty clay with occasional gravels. Unexcavated.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was 48.30m long, aligned ESE-WNW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.27m-0.29m, with between 0.40m-0.43m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed and comprised patches of whitish marl and browny-orange sandy gravels. No archaeology was present.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was 48.00m long, aligned ESE-WNW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.25-0.28m, with between 0.32m-0.55m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised off-white marls with patches or browny-orange sandy gravels. Three features were observed in the trench, all of which were excavated.

F.27. NE-SW Ditch [71] Width 3.95m; depth 0.62m. Linear U-shaped ditch with uneven moderate sides and a concave base. Two fills: [69] light grey silty clay with small stones <10mm. [70] light to mid grey silty clay with small stones <30mm.

F.28. Posthole [73] Width 0.45m; depth 0.20m. Circular in plan with steep concave sides and a concave base. Single fill: [72] light brown silty clay with small limestone inclusions <10-20mm.

F.33. N-S Ditch [86] Width 1.87m; depth 0.49m. Linear U-shaped ditch with uneven moderately steep sides and a concave base. Two fills: [84] dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. [85] light grey silty clay with charcoal flecking and stones <20-40mm.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was 25.00m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil was 0.30m thick, with between 0.30m-0.47m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised off-white sandy marls with orangey-brown silty sand interruptions. No archaeology was present.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was 49.80m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.27m-0.41m, with between 0.39-0.40m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white slightly sandy marls with browny-orange sandy patches fringed with gravels. No archaeology was present.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was 50.00m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.23m-0.29m, with between 0.40m-0.60m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white sandy marls with browny-orange sandy patches fringed with gravels. No archaeology was present.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was 41.00m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.25m-0.26m, with between 0.30m-0.38m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed, and comprised white marl patches, coarse gravely seams, areas of bright yellow pea grits and orangey brown till-like amorphous spreads. Three features were observed and excavated, though F.30 proved to be natural.

F.26. E-W Ditch [66] Width 1.34m; depth 0.51m. Linear U-shaped ditch with steep sides and a moderately flat base. Two fills: [68] dark red brown sandy clay with occasional small flints. [67] light grey sandy clay with frequent small flints increasing with depth and rare rounded stones <50mm.

F.29. E-W Ditch [75] Width 1.0m; depth 0.38m. Linear V-shaped ditch with moderate straight sides and a flat base. Single fill: [74] mid orange brown silty sand with occasional diffuse light brown orange mottling and occasional very dark mineral flecking. Rare charcoal flecking and moderate stones <50mm.

F.30. Natural hollow [77] Length 9.0m+; width 3.70m; depth 0.40m. Irregular in plan with variable steep to gentle sides and an undulating base. Single fill: [76] light to mid orange brown silty sand with moderately frequent mid to dark brown silt mottling. Occasional small stones increasing in frequency towards the edges of the fill.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was 48.00m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.22m-0.30m, with between 0.21m-0.38m of subsoil. The western end of the trench crossed a slight hollow, masked by a thickening of the subsoil. The hollow preserved a buried soil horizon beneath the subsoil. This comprised browny-grey clayey silt, and ranged in depth from 0.07m-0.23m. The horizon was observed for c. 34m, thinning in the very western end of the trench where land began to rise once more. Changes to the underlying geology broadly corresponded with the eastern edge of the hollow. On the slightly higher ground to the east, the geology comprised creamy marls, whilst in the area of the hollow the geology consisted of mixed orangey-brown sandy gravels, with patches of grey silts mottled with manganese flecks. Ten features were observed in the trench, all of which were sealed by the buried soil. All features exposed in the trench were excavated.

F.31. Pit [80] Length 1.35m; width 1.15m; depth 0.48m. Oval in plan with very steep sides and a flat base. Appeared to cut metalled surface F.160. Two fills: [78] mid brown sand silt with very diffuse grey brown sandy silt mottling and rare charcoal flecking. Moderate stones <50mm and rare stones <80mm. [79] light brown to off-white silty sandy chalk with brown yellow and yellow silty chalk mottling and rare charcoal flecking. Moderate to moderately frequent stones <60mm.

F.32. Pit [82] Length 0.75m; width 0.60m+; depth 0.17m. Oval in plan with moderate sides and a flat base. Single fill: [81] mid orange brown very sandy silt with grey chalky silt mottling and rare charcoal flecking. Moderate stones <60mm.

F.34. Ditch terminus/Pit [90] Width 1.64m; depth 0.61m. Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and an uneven concave base. Three fills: [87] light to mid grey brown sandy silt loam with occasional mid orange mottling. Occasional small sub-angular stones and pea grit concentrated towards the base of the fill. [88] mid grey sandy silt with mid orange brown speckling and moderate charcoal inclusions. Rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and pea grit. [89] light to mid grey orange silty sand with bands of very light grey silts. Very rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and pea grit.

F.35. Pit [93] Length 1.37m; width 0.82m; depth 0.18m. Sub-oval in plan with variable steep to moderately steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [93] light to mid brown grey sandy silt with rare light brown staining. Occasional charcoal inclusions and sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels.

F.36. Pit [95] Length 2.02m+; width 0.66m+; depth 0.29m. Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a moderately concave base. Two fills: [94] light brown grey sandy silt with frequent light to mid orange brown mottling and rare charcoal inclusions. Occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels concentrated towards the base of the fill. [141] very light brown grey sandy silt with moderate light to mid orange brown mottling and rare charcoal inclusions. Moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

F.37. Pit [97] Length 0.67m; width 0.44m+; depth 0.17m. Sub-oval in plan with uneven moderately steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [96] mid grey sandy silt with rare mid orange brown mottling towards the edges of the fill. Rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

F.38. Pit [99] Length 0.37m; width 0.31m+; depth 0.09m. Sub-oval in plan with moderate straight sides and a concave base. Single fill: [98] light grey sandy silt with very rare small sub-angular gravels.

F.39. Ditch Terminus/Pit [105] Length 0.34m+; width 0.24m+; depth 0.42m. Sub-oval in plan with very steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [91] light to mid orange brown silty sand with very light grey mottling. Occasional pea grit concentrated towards the base of the fill.

F.52. NE-SW Gully [143] Width 0.40m; depth 0.18m. Linear U-shaped gully with steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [142] mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels.

F.160. Metalled surface, c.0.08m thick. [83] Mid to light brown grey chalky sandy silt with moderate orange brown mottling. Very frequent stones <30mm with occasional stones <80mm. Surface extends around F.31 and F.32. F.31 appeared to cut this horizon.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was 24.60m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.34m-0.35m, with between 0.44m-0.56m of subsoil. The trench sloped down to the north, where the subsoil was slightly thicker. The underlying geology comprised yellowy-orange sandy gravels. No archaeology was present

Trench 18

Trench 18 was 20.90m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.37m-0.43m, with between 0.25m-0.51m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls with extensive yellowy-orange sandy patches. A single feature was observed in the trench. The feature was not excavated.

F.156. NW-SE Ditch. Width 0.82m. Capping fill of dark-brown sandy loam. Unexcavated.

Trench 19

Trench 19 was 53.00m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil was 0.37m thick, with between 0.40m-0.46m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised orangey-brown gravels with occasional white marl patches and extensive spreads of orangey sand. Two features were observed in the trench, both of which were excavated.

F.19. Pit [43] Length 0.63m; width 0.35m; depth 0.10m. Oval in plan with concave sides and a concave base. Single fill: [44] orange brown clayey silt with occasional small flints and rare chalk clusters.

F.53. NE-SW Ditch [145] Width 0.86m; depth 0.37m. Linear V-shaped ditch with steep, straight sides and a moderately flat base. Single fill: [144] mid grey brown silty clay loam with frequent medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and pea grit towards the base of the fill.

F.54. NW-SE Ditch [148] Width 1.18m; depth 0.41m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderately steep, straight sides and a moderately concave base. Two fills [146] mid grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and rare small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. [147] light to mid grey silty sand with frequent orange sand mottling and rare charcoal inclusions. Frequent pea grit and occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

Trench 20

Trench 20 was 25.00m long, aligned E-W. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.32m-0.40m, with between 0.19m-0.26m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised yellowy-orangey gritty gravels, and patches of orange sand. No archaeology was present.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was 49.00m long. The trench was aligned NE-SW in order to cross a curvilinear cropmark. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.29m-0.35m, with between 0.13m-0.17m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised light yellow gritty gravels with patches of dark orangey brown silt-sands with gravel inclusions. No archaeology was present.

Trench 22

Trench 22 was 51.00m long. The trench was aligned NW-SE in order to cross two cropmarks. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.29-0.36m, with between 0.13m-0.26m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised light yellow gritty gravels with patches of dark orangey brown silt-sands with gravel inclusions. As part of the judgemental trenching, a boxed area ? by ? m was stripped at the southern end of the trench. A total of 14 features were revealed in the trench, five of which were excavated. F.12 proved to be a geological feature.

Context [59] assigned to the top soil of this trench.

F.5. Pit. Only partially exposed. Capped by dark browny-grey silt snad with charcoal fleck and occasional gravels. Unexcavated.

F.6. Pit. Length 1.24m; width 1.21. Circular in plan and capped with dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions. Unexcavated.

F.7. Pit. Width 1.73m. Slightly oval in appearance, capped with dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions. Unexcavated.

F.8. Pit [104] Width 1.84m; depth 0.76m. Circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Four fills: [100] dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and moderate small gravel inclusions. Small angular stones concentrated at the base of the fill. [101] light yellow sandy gravels with charcoal flecking. [102] light yellow orange sandy gravels. [103] dark grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking and occasional small gravel inclusions. [425] dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking, moderate gravel inclusions and small angular stones.

F.9. Pit. Width 1.52m; Length 1.58m. Circular in plan and capped with dark brown sandy silt with charcoal fleck and gravel inclusions. Unexcavated.

F.10. N-S Ditch [65] Width 3.20m; depth 1.44m. Linear Bell-shaped ditch with moderately steep slightly concave sides and a flat base. Five fills: [60] dark yellow brown sandy clay loam with frequent poorly sorted small sub-angular stones concentrated towards the western edge of the fill. [61] lens of sub-angular gravel. [62] very dark grey brown silty clay loam with moderate sub-angular stones increasing in frequency with depth. [63] brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium angular gravels. [64] yellow brown silty sand with pale brown chalk marl silts and frequent small angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions.

F.12. NW-SE Natural feature. [22] Width 1.23m; depth 0.32m. Linear U-shaped ditch with irregular sides and an irregular concave base. Two fills: [20] dark grey brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and rare angular stones <50mm. [21] dark grey brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional angular stones <50mm.

F.124. Pit [355] Length 1.80m+; width 0.90m+; depth 0.85m+. Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a moderately flat base. Eight fills: [347] mid to dark brown sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking. Occasional gravel inclusions <40mm increasing in frequency towards the centre of the fill. [348] mid to dark red brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions <30mm. [349] mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate yellow sandy gravel mottling and rare charcoal inclusions. Moderate to frequent sub-angular and angular gravel inclusions <40mm. [350] mid brown clayey sandy silt with rare sub-angular gravel inclusions <20mm. [351] mid to dark brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions <40mm increasing in frequency with depth. [353] heavily mixed deposit varying from mid grey brown to light to mid grey yellow silty sand with moderately frequent sub-angular gravel inclusions <20mm. [352] mid grey brown sandy silt with moderately frequent sub-angular gravel inclusions <20mm. [354] mid to dark brown grey silt with rare charcoal flecking and occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions <20mm increasing in frequency towards the centre of the fill.

F.125. Pit. Length 1.59m; width 1.47m. Circular pit capped with dark brown sandy silt, charcoal flecks and occasional gravels. Unexcavated.

F.126. Pit. Length 1.54m; width 0.140m+. Circular pit capped with dark brown sandy silt, charcoal flecks and occasional gravels. Unexcavated.

F.127. Pit. Length 1.71m+; width 1.62m. Oval pit capped with dark brown sandy silt, charcoal flecks and occasional gravels. Unexcavated.

F.128. Pit. Length 1.49m; width 1.47m. Circular pit capped with dark brown sandy silt, charcoal flecks and occasional gravels. Unexcavated.

F.129. Pit only partially revealed, capped with dark brown sandy silt, charcoal flecks and occasional gravels. Unexcavated.

F.132. Posthole/Pit [362] Length 0.60m+; width 0.50m+; depth 0.11m+. Sub-circular in plan with moderately concave sides and a moderately concave base. Two fills: [360] mid brown sandy clayey silt

with occasional orange brown mottling and rare sub-angular gravel inclusions <20mm. [361] mixed yellow grey and brown grey silt with very frequent sub-rounded and rounded gravel inclusions <10mm.

Trench 23A

Trench 23A was 50.00m long. The trench was aligned NNE-SSW in order to cross a curvilinear cropmark. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.24m-0.32m, with between 0.20m-0.44m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised light yellow gritty gravels with patches of dark orangey brown silt-sands with gravel inclusions. Three features were revealed in the trench, all of which were excavated.

F.17. E-W Ditch [36] width 2.65m; depth 1.05m. Linear V-shaped ditch with variable steep to moderate sides and a flat base. Four fills: [32] mid orange brown silt to light-mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecking and rare charcoal inclusions. Moderately frequent stones <40mm. [33] light orange brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecking and moderately occasional stones <40mm. [34] light orange brown silty sand with occasional diffuse and irregular very light brown yellow silty sand and off-white chalky silt lenses. Occasional dark mineral flecking and moderate stones in poorly defined tip lines concentrated within chalky silt lenses. [35] light orange brown silty sand with very light brown yellow silty sand and off-white chalky silt tip lines. Frequent stones <20mm decreasing to occasional within silty lenses and rare stones <50mm.

F.18. E-W Ditch [42] Width 3.50m; depth 1.05m. Linear U-shaped ditch with variable steep to moderate sides and a moderately flat base. Five fills: [37] mid orange brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking and occasional to moderate stones in poorly defined clusters <60mm. [38] light to mid orange brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking and moderate stones <60mm. [39] light yellow brown silty sand with very frequent stones <40mm. [40] light to mid orange brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking, moderate stones <60mm and occasional tip lines of fine grits <20mm. [41] banded brown yellow silty gravels and pale yellow to off-white sandy gravels with moderate bands of stones <40mm.

Two fills associated with slumping of the natural within the ditch: [55] mottled mid to dark grey brown very silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate stones <40mm. [56] very light brown silty sand with frequent stones <15mm.

F.25. Pit with inhumation [54] length 3.0m; width 1.10m+; depth 0.55m. Oval in plan with moderate sides with an uneven concave base. Single fill: [53] mid orange brown silt with irregular light orange brown silty sands and rare charcoal flecking. Moderate to moderately frequent stones <40mm.

Trench 23B

Trench 23 was a judgemental trench, 19.70m long. The trench was aligned ESW-WNW in order to cross two cropmarks. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.27m-0.30m, with between 0.12m-0.21m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised light yellow gritty gravels with patches of dark orangey brown silt-sands with gravel inclusions. Two features were revealed in the trench, one of which was excavated.

F.10. N-S Ditch [163] Width 1.71m; depth 0.83m. Linear V-shaped ditch with steep sides and a flat base. Seven fills: [156] Dark grey black silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional gravel inclusions. Rare rounded and angular stones. [157] dark grey brown sandy silt with rare charcoal inclusions and frequent small gravel inclusions. Rare small angular stones. [158] dark grey brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking and rare small angular stones. [159] yellow light orange sand with moderate gravel inclusions. [160] mid grey brown silty sand with small gravel inclusions and small angular stones. [161] light brown yellow sand with frequent gravel inclusions. [162] mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions.

F.155. N-S Ditch. Width 2.62m wide. The ditch was capped by mid orange brown silty sand with occasional to moderate gravels.

Trench 24

Trench was 49.70m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.21m-0.25m, with between 0.16-0.39m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised yellowy-orange gravels with patches of yellow gravely grits, and seams of while marl and yellow sand. A single feature was observed in the trench:

F.13. Posthole [25] Length 0.54m; width 0.50m; depth 0.43m. Oval in plan with irregular steep sides and a flat base. Two fills: [23] dark grey brown silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional angular stones. [24] Mid grey brown sand.

Trench 25

Trench 25 was 49.80m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.28m-0.30m, with between 0.10m-0.36m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls with occasional browny-orange sandy patches. A single ditch was observed in the trench. The feature was not excavated.

F.161. NE-SW Ditch. Width c.0.80m. Linear ditch capped with orangey-brown clayey silt with common gravels. Unexcavated.

Trench 26

Trench 26 was 75.10m long, aligned NE-SW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.25m-0.29m, with between 0.16m-0.52m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed, being dominated by white marls in the north which gave way to orangey-brown gravels and areas of grey-brown clayey till with coarse flints. A single feature was observed in the trench. The feature was not excavated.

F.162. NW-SE Ditch. Width 1.06m. Linear ditch capped with mid orangey-brown clayey silt with common gravel inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 27

Trench 27 was 50.00m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.28m-0.33m, with between 0.12m-0.15m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls. No archaeology was present.

Trench 28

Trench 28 was 49.40m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.23m-0.32m, with between 0.10m-0.13m of subsoil. The underlying geology was dominated by white marls in the north, with patches of pale yellowy sand in the south. No archaeology was present.

Trench 29

Trench 29 was 49.00m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.26m-0.32m, with between 0.21m-0.28m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls with occasional gravely seams. No archaeology was present.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was 48.75m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.20m-0.34m, with between 0.13m-0.30m of subsoil. The trench sloped down to the north where the sub-soil was thicker. The underlying geology comprised white marls. No archaeology was present.

Trench 31

Trench 31 was 49.10m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.22m-0.38m, with between 0.18m-0.34m of subsoil. The trench sloped down to the north where the subsoil was notably thicker. The underlying geology comprised white marls. No archaeology was present.

Trench 32

Trench 32 was 24.00m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.22m-0.34m, with between 0.09m-0.25m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls. No archaeology was present.

Trench 33

Trench 33 was 23.90m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.23m-0.24m, with between 0.12m-0.25m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls. A single feature was observed in the trench.

F.137. N-S Ditch [372] Width 0.90m+; depth 0.55m+. Curvilinear U-shaped ditch with irregular moderately steep sides and an unevenly concave base. Single fill: [371] mid orange brown clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel inclusions <30-40mm.

Trench 34

Trench 34 was 49.80m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.31m-0.45m, with between 0.07m-0.40m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls. A complex series of inter-cutting pits was revealed in the trench, perhaps representing as many as nine individual features. Five of those revealed were excavated.

Contexts [217], [218] and [219] are levelling layers covering **F.73-77**. [217] is mid brown sandy silt with coal inclusions and rare stones <80mm. Rare brick, tile and mortar inclusions. [218] is dark grey brown sandy silt with moderately frequent chalk inclusions <100mm and occasional stones <80mm. Occasional to moderate brick, tile and mortar inclusions. [219] (=[256]) is mid orange grey brown sandy silt with moderate brown orange mottling and sporadic lenses of very light brown chalky silt and off-white silty chalk. Occasional stones <50mm.

F.73. Ditch terminus/Pit [216] Width 1.15m+; depth 0.70m. Linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Single fill: [215] mid grey brown sandy silt with pale brown silty chalk mottling and moderately occasional stones <50mm.

F.74. Pit [225] Length 3.50m; width 1.80m+; depth 0.50m. Sub-rectangular in plan with moderate sides and a moderately flat base. Single fills: [220] mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate brown orange mottling and occasional diffuse chalk lenses. Occasional stones <50mm.

F.75. Pit [224] Length 2.65m; width 1.50m+; depth 0.80m. Circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Three fills: [221] pale brown to off-white mottled chalky silt and silty chalk with rare charcoal flecking and rare stones <40mm. [222] light to mid brown chalky sandy silt with occasional stones <40mm. [223] light grey brown chalky silt with tip lines of silty chalk towards the edges and occasional stones <40mm.

F.76. Pit [227] Length 2.50m+; width 1.75m; depth 0.26m. Oval in plan with moderate sides and a flat base. Single fill: [226] mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate brown orange mottling and occasional diffuse chalk concentrations. Occasional stones <50mm.

F.77. Pit [229] Length 3.0m+; width 1.80m+; depth 0.21m. Oval in plan with moderately gentle sides and a moderately flat base. Single fill: [228] mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate brown orange mottling and occasional diffuse chalk concentrations. Occasional stones <50mm.

Trench 35A

Trench 35 was 49m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.28m-0.31m, with between 0.09m-0.15m of subsoil. The underlying geology was dominated by white marls, with slightly gravely patches in the far northern end of the trench. Seven features were revealed in the trench, all of which were excavated.

F.49. Pit [130] Length 8.15m+; width 4.50m; depth 1.57m. A large, possibly oval, pit with moderate to vertical sides and a flat base. Eight fills: [122] mid orange brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and frequent stones <50mm. [123] mid orange brown very silty sand with frequent brown orange mineral mottling. Occasional stones <30mm. [124] light brown grey clay with frequent orange mottling and mineral flecking. Rare chalk flecking and a band of small stones lying within the fill. [125] light brown lightly clayey sandy silt with moderate very light to off-white chalky silt and occasional orange very silty sand mottling. Common stones <30mm and rare stones <60mm. [126] very light brown and yellow brown silty chalks with occasional tip lines of stones <20mm. [127] pale brown silty clay with rare very light off-white clayey chalk mottling. Rare stones <30mm. [129] white chalk with very light yellow brown to off-white silty chalk mottling. Occasional stones <30mm. [128] white chalk with very light yellow brown to off-white silty chalk mottling and moderate irregular tip lines of light orange clayey sand. Frequent small stones <30mm.

F.50. Pit [135] Length 2.80m+; width 1.80m+; depth 0.70m. Sub-oval in plan with moderate sides and a gently undulating base. Four fills: [131] light to mid brown chalky silt with frequent off-white mottling silty chalk. Small chalk inclusions and flecking and moderately frequent stones <30mm. [132] mid brown chalky silt with occasional chalk flecking and stones <30mm. [133] mid brown grey silty clay with moderate very dark mineral flecking and rare small stones <25mm. [134] mid brown chalky silt with occasional chalk flecking and moderately occasional small stones <30mm.

F.51. Pit [140] Length 2.45m+; width 0.35m+; depth 0.86m+. Possibly circular in plan with moderate sides and an unexcavated base. Four fills: [136] mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate stones <50mm. [137] pale brown silty chalk with diffuse off-white mottling and moderate small chalk inclusions. Rare stones <20mm. [138] mid orange brown very silty sand with frequent brown orange mineral mottling and common stones <40mm. [139] mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and occasional stones <40mm.

F.119. Pit [338] Length 2.40m; width 1.33m+; depth 0.80m. Possibly sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Single fill: [337] light to mid brown sandy silt with frequent off-white chalky silt and chalk lenses and rare brown orange silty sand mottling. Moderate stones <50mm decreasing in size towards the edges of the fill.

F.120. Pit [340] Length 1.80m; width 0.55m+; depth 0.20m. Possibly oval in plan with moderately gentle sides and a concave base. Single fill: [339] mid brown sandy silt with moderately frequent off-white chalk silt and chalk lenses and rare brown orange silty sand mottling. Moderate stones <50mm.

F.122. WNW-ESE Ditch [344] Width 0.55m; depth 0.12m. Linear U-shaped ditch with gentle sides and a concave base. Single fill: [343] light to mid grey brown sandy chalky silt with orange brown very sandy silt mottling. Moderate stones <40mm.

F.123. WNW-ESE Ditch [346] Width 1.05m; depth 0.4m. Linear ditch with very steep to vertical sides and an irregular base. Single fill: [345] mid grey brown sandy silt with off-white chalk lenses and occasional chalk flecking. Moderate stones in well defined tip lines.

Trench 35B

Trench 35B was a judgemental trench, 10.80m long, aligned E-W. The underlying geology comprised white marls. Two features were revealed in the trench, though neither was excavated.

F.49. Pit. Length exposed, 8.15m. Probably an oval shaped pit capped with mid orange brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and frequent stones. Unexcavated in this trench.

F.163. Pit. Width 2.05m. Capped with mid orange brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.

Trench 36

Trench 36 was 43.00m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil measured 0.23m in depth, with between 0.26m-0.27m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed with patches of white marls interrupted by areas of orange sand. Two features was revealed in the trench, both of which were excavated.

F.48. Pit [121] Length 0.82m; width 0.70m; depth 0.41m. Oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Three fills: [118] mid grey clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions <20mm. [119] mid orange brown silty clay with moderately small gravels and grits <30mm. [120] dark orange brown silty clayey sand with frequent gravels <30mm.

F.56. NW-SE Ditch [155] Width 0.41m; depth 0.18m. Linear U-shaped ditch with steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [154] mid brown silty clay with moderately frequent gravel inclusions <40mm.

Trench 37

Trench 37 was 24.30m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.20m-0.33m, with between 0.30m-0.49m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed, with patches of off-white marls and areas of orangey-brown sandy gravels. A single feature was revealed in the trench.

F.55. WNW-ESE Ditch Terminus [153] Width 0.36m; depth 0.07m. Shallow, linear ditch terminus with a concave base. Single fill: [152] dark brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions <40mm.

Trench 38

Trench 38 was 24.60m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.18m-0.38m, with between 0.20m-0.38m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised off-white marls with occasional orangey-brown sandy patches. No archaeology was present.

Trench 39

Trench 39 was 55.50m long, aligned N-S. As part of the judgemental trenching, a boxed area ? by ?m was stripped towards the northern end of the trench. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.20m-0.29m, with up to 0.27m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls crossed with narrow browny-orange clayey striations. Four features were revealed, all of which were excavated.

F.43. Gully [113] Width 0.55m; depth 0.15m. Linear U-shaped gully with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [112] mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional stones <1-2mm and rare stones <10mm.

F.44. E-W Ditch [115] Width 0.70m; depth 0.32m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. Single fill: [114] mid brown sandy clay with occasional snail shells and stones <10mm and rare stones 10-20mm.

F.139. Pit [377] Length 3.6m; width 1.29m; depth 0.44. Sub-oval in plan with moderately steep sides and a moderately concave base. Two fills: [375] mid brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones with tip lines of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. [376] mid to dark orange brown silty sand with yellow and white chalk marl mottling. Moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

F.140. NE-SW-NW-SE Ditch Corner [382] Width 1.40m+; depth 0.51m. Curvilinear U-shaped ditch with very steep sides and an unevenly concave base. Four fills: [378] mid orange brown silty sand with moderate yellow white chalk marl mottling towards the edges of the fill. Moderate small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. [379] light to mid grey brown clayey sand with occasional yellow white chalk marl mottling towards the edges of the fill. Occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. [380] light grey brown silty clay with moderate yellow white chalk marl mottling. Rare medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. [381] very light brown grey chalky marl with moderately frequent yellow white chalk marl mottling concentrated towards the edges of the fill.

Trench 40

Trench 40 was 49.8m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.21m-0.30m, with between 0.15m-0.17m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls with occasional streaks of orange sandy gravels. A single ditch was observed in the trench but was not excavated.

F.164. NW-SE Ditch. Width 0.28m. Machine truncated linear ditch, cut from immediately below the plough soil. Original width would have been c.0.60m. Ditch capped with dark brown silty clay. Unexcavated.

Trench 41

Trench 41 was 48.60m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.22m-0.24m, with between 0.20m-0.41m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed, with dull orangey-brown sandy gravels to the east, giving way to off-white sandy marls to the west. Three features were revealed in the trench, all of which were excavated.

F.40. Pit [107] Length 1.7m; width 0.62m; depth 0.10m. Oval in plan with straight sides and an uneven base. Single fill: [106] mid grey yellow brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small flints and gravels.

F.41. NE-SW Ditch [109] Width 0.35m; depth 0.08m. Linear U-shaped ditch with straight sides and a concave base. Single fill: [108] mid yellow brown sandy clayey silt with moderate small flints and gravels.

F.42. NE-SW Ditch [111] Width 0.60m; depth 0.12m. Linear U-shaped ditch with straight sides and a concave base. Single fill: [110] light brown grey silty clay with occasional small flints and gravels.

Trench 42A

Trench 42A was 52.30m long. The trench was aligned ESE-WNW in order to cross a curvilinear feature identified by geophysics. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.26m-0.34m, with between 0.11m-0.18m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised very hard creamy white sandy marls with frequent patches of dark reddish brown silty sands with gravel inclusions. Six features were revealed in the trench, four of which were excavated.

F.110. N-S Ditch [314] Width 0.87m; depth 0.30m. Linear V-shaped ditch with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Single fill: [313] light grey brown silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions and moderate chalk flecking. Rare small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

F.111. N-S Ditch [317] Width 0.94m+; depth 0.54m. Linear ditch with irregular moderately steep to steep sides and an uneven base. Two fills: [315] light to mid grey brown silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions and occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. [316] light brown grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

F.113. N-S Ditch [324] Width 1.76m; depth 0.63m. Linear V-shaped ditch with moderately steep sides and a moderately flat base. Three fills: [321] light to mid brown grey sandy silty loam with moderate small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones in tip lines. [322] mid grey brown sandy silty

loam with occasional charcoal inclusions and small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. [323] light to mid brown grey sandy silty loam with moderate orange brown mottling and occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

F.114. Post-hole/Pit [326] Length 0.47m+; width 0.49m+; depth 0.32m. Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and an uneven concave base. Single fill: [325] mid brown sandy silty loam with rare charcoal inclusions and occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.

F.165. NNE-SSW Ditch. Width 0.41m. Linear ditch capped by dark brown silty sand. Unexcavated.

F.166. NE-SW Ditch. Width 0.47m. Linear ditch capped by dark brown silty sand. Unexcavated.

Trench 42B

Trench 42B was 17.30m long. The trench was aligned NNE-SSW in order to cross a curvilinear feature identified by geophysics. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.11m-0.15m, with between 0.26m-0.28m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed, and comprised very hard creamy white sandy marls with frequent patches of dark reddish brown silty sands with gravel inclusions. A single feature was revealed in the trench.

F.112. E-W Ditch [320] Width 0.80m; depth 0.29m. Linear V-shaped ditch with moderately steep sides and a moderately flat base. Two fills: [318] grey brown silty sandy loam with occasional charcoal inclusions and moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. [319] mid to dark orange brown silty sandy loam with moderate orange silty sand mottling and rare charcoal flecking. Moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.

Trench 43

Trench 43 was 29.00m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.27m-0.31m, with between 0.13m-0.23m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed, and comprised very hard creamy white sandy marls with frequent patches of dark reddish brown silty sands with gravel inclusions. A single feature was revealed in the trench, though it was not excavated.

F.167. NE-SW Ditch Terminus. Width c.0.55m. Terminus of linear ditch capped with dark brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.

Trench 44

Trench 44 was 44.40m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged measured 0.22m in depth, with between 0.14m-0.17m of subsoil. The underlying geology was dominated by orangey-brown sandy gravels with occasional patches off-white sandy marls. A single feature was revealed in the trench.

F.47. NW-SE Ditch [117] Width 0.77m; depth 0.22m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. Single fill: [116] mid grey brown to orange grey brown sandy silt with moderate small gravel inclusions.

Trench 45

Trench 45 was a judgemental trench, 13.20m long, aligned N-S. The underlying geology comprised white marl. A single feature was revealed in the trench, though it was not excavated.

F.168. Pit. Width c. 1.20m. Oval pit with pale grey-brown capping. Unexcavated.

Trench 48

Trench 48 was 25.00m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.26m-0.36m, with between 0.12m-0.20m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed, and comprised yellow sandy marls with frequent patches of dark reddish brown sandy gravels. Two features were revealed in the trench, both of which were excavated.

F.72. N-S Ditch [214] Width 2.45m; depth 1.23m. Linear U-shaped ditch with steep sides, stepped to the East, and a flat base. Five fills: [209] dark grey brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions. Rare angular and rounded stones. Finds include shell. [210] mid grey brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and gravel inclusions. Rare angular stones. Finds include shell. [211] light grey brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions. [212] light grey brown yellow silty sand with mid grey yellow orange silty sand mottling and rare gravel inclusions. [213] light grey brown silty sand with chalky gravel inclusions.

F.78. N-S Ditch [231] Width 0.36m; depth 0.13m. Linear U-shaped ditch with gentle sides and a concave base. Single fill: [230] dark grey brown sandy silt with yellow brown sand banding and rare gravel inclusions.

Trench 49

Trench 49 was 49.40m long, aligned N-S. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.30m-0.36m, with between 0.22m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls with rare patches of pale yellow sands. A single feature was observed in the trench.

F.71. E-W Ditch [208] Width 2.74m; depth 1.41m. Linear V-shaped ditch with variable steep to very steep sides and a flat base. Six fills: [202] mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions <40mm. [203] light brown grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions <20mm. [204] light brown grey clayey silt with orange mottling and occasional gravel inclusions <20mm. Occasional molluscs. [205] very light grey off-white marl with very rare gravel inclusions. [206] very light grey off-white marl with very rare gravel inclusions. [207] very light grey silty clay and weathered marl with moderately gravel inclusions <30mm.

Trench 50

Trench 50 was 50.00m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.33m-0.35m, with between 0.27m-0.36m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls mottled with pale yellow sandy gravel patches. A single feature was observed in the trench.

F.89. NE-SW Ditch [255] Width 0.44m; depth 0.19m. Linear U-shaped ditch with steep sides and a moderately flat base. Single fill: [254] dark red brown silty loam with occasional gravel inclusions.

Trench 51

Trench 51 was 48.60m long, aligned N-S. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.36m-0.49m, with between 0.22m-0.35m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls. At the southern end of the trench a large pit was partially exposed, filled with dark grey-brown silty loam containing rubble and rubbish broadly dating to early 20th century. The area of the pit exposed was c.23m long, and was presumably a backfilled quarry pit. No attempt was made to sample the feature.

Trench 52

Trench 52 was 49.20m long, aligned E-W. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.25m-0.26m, with between 0.27m-0.31m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls. No archaeology was present.

Trench 53

Trench 53 was 48.00m long, aligned E-W. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.25m-0.27m, with between 0.36m-0.92m of subsoil. The trench crossed a former quarry pit, evidenced by a large depression on the ground surface. Around 39.50m of the trench fell within the disturbed area, except for southern trench end. In this area archaeological features remained intact. No attempt was made to investigate the depth of the former quarry. The underlying geology comprised sandy gravels. Four features in the trench were investigated.

F.97. NW-SW Ditch [282] Width 1.24m; depth 0.47m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a flat base. Three fills: [279] dark grey brown sandy silt with orange brown silty sand mottling. Occasional gravel inclusions and rare angular stones. Finds include shell. [280] mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk flecking and stones. [281] mid grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.98. N-S Ditch [283] Width 0.82m; depth 0.27m. Linear U-shaped ditch with concave sides and a flat base. Single fill: [279] dark grey brown sandy silt with orange brown silty sand mottling. Occasional gravel inclusions and rare angular stones. Finds include shell.

F.100. NNE-SSW strip quarry ditch [287] Width 1.47m; depth 0.27m. Linear irregularly shaped ditch with moderately steep sides and an uneven base. Four heavily disturbed fills: [286] light grey silt with large chalk inclusions. [426] very dark grey silt with rare gravel inclusions. [427] mid grey sand silt with moderate chalk and gravel inclusions and rare small stones. [428] dark grey brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecking and moderate gravel inclusions. Rare angular and round stones <150mm.

F.108. Pit [309] Length 0.62m; width 0.60m; depth 0.14m. Cut through surface of quarry pit. Circular in plan with concave sides and a flat base. Single fill: [308] dark grey brown silty sand with rare angular stones <30mm.

Trench 54

Trench 54 was 50.40m long. The trench was aligned ESE-WNW in order to cross the projected line of a linear cropmark immediately south of the trench. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.22m-0.28m, with between 0.30m-0.41m of subsoil. In the western end of the trench a buried soil was preserved, which in parts displayed a clear A and B horizon. The buried soil extended for some 22.75m, ranging in depth from 0.22m-0.30m. The eastern half of the trench was disturbed by a series of post-Medieval quarry 'test pits', visible in section along the southern side of the trench. The underlying geology was dominated by yellowy-orange sandy gravels with more extensive patches of white marl in the western end of the trench. A total of 23 features were revealed in the trench, all of which were excavated.

Context [292] is a layer of subsoil/colluvium overlying all features within Trench 54. It is light to mid brown silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions increasing with depth.

Context [150] is a layer of buried Roman topsoil (A horizon) overlying [151]. It is dark black brown sandy silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and frequent small and medium flints and gravels.

Context [151] is a layer of buried Roman soil (B-horizon). It is mid green grey sandy clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and frequent small and medium gravels.

Context [149] is a thin trample horizon lyin over mettled surface [170]. It is mid green grey sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional oyster shells.

Mettled surface [170] concreted mottled white grey marl and orange yellow sand with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional medium sized cobbles <200mm.

F.45. E-W Gully Terminus [166] Width 0.60m; depth 0.20m+. Variable moderate to steep sides with a moderately flat base. Two fills: [164] mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions. [165] light to mid grey marl clay with moderate yellow green mottling.

F.46. NE-SW Gully [169] Width 0.60m; depth 0.24m+. Linear U-shaped gully with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Two fills: [167] mid brown silty clay with charcoal and occasional small gravel inclusions. Finds include shell. [168] mid grey marl clay with occasional grey silt mottling and occasional small sub-angular gravel inclusions. Finds include shell.

F.57. Posthole [172] Width 0.80m; depth 0.30m. Circular in plan with straight moderate sides and a concave base. Single fill: [171] pale green grey sandy silt with yellow orange sand mottling and occasional charcoal flecking. Frequent small and medium gravel inclusions.

Post pipe [289] Width 0.39m; depth 0.30m. Circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [189] mid brown grey sandy silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking and frequent small and medium gravel inclusions.

F.59. Posthole [188] Length 0.3m; width 0.28m; depth 0.08m. Oval in plan with straight steep sides and a flat base. Single fill: [187] dark grey brown sandy silty clay with moderate small flint and gravel inclusions.

F.67. NW-SE Ditch [193] Width 1.0m; depth 0.45m. Linear U-shaped ditch with variable moderately steep to steep sides and a moderately flat base. Three fills: [190] mid to dark grey silt with rare charcoal and moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions. [191] light to mid grey clayey silt with unworked clunch fragments. [192] light grey clay with frequent yellow green marl clay and occasional brown green mottling. Moderate small clunch fragments.

F.69. NE-SW Ditch Terminus [199] Width 1.30+m; depth 0.40m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderately steep sides with a moderately flat base. Three fills: [196] mid brown silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions. [197] light to mid brown grey clayey sandy silt with occasional orange mottling and moderate small gravel inclusions. [198] mottled mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.70. Quarry 'test-pit' [201] Length 0.90m; width 0.70m; depth 0.57m. Sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a moderately flat base. Single fill: [200] dark brown grey silt with occasional pea grit.

F.79. NE-SW Ditch [234] Width 1.90m+; depth 0.35m+. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderately gentle sides and a moderately concave base. Three fills: [293] mid grey silt with moderately occasional gravel inclusions. [232] mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions. [233] light to mid grey silt with occasional orange mottling and charcoal flecking. Frequent small sub-angular gravels.

F.80. NE-SW Ditch [237] Width 0.35m+; depth 0.35m+. Linear U-shaped ditch with truncated sides and base. Two fills: [235] mottled mid grey sandy silt with frequent small and medium sub-angular gravel inclusions. [236] mid orange brown silty sand with occasional coarse sand lenses.

F.81. Quarry 'test-pit' [239] Width 0.34m; depth 0.24m. Almost vertical sides with a flat base. Single fill: [238] dark orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.82. Quarry 'test-pit' [241] Width 0.45m; depth 0.30m. Almost vertical sides with a sloping base. Single fill: [240] dark orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.83. Quarry 'test-pit' [243] Width 0.78m; depth 0.33m. Almost vertical sides with a flat base. Single fill: [242] dark orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.84. Quarry 'test-pit' [245] Width 3.18m; depth 0.39m. Steep sides with a moderately flat base. Single fill: [244] dark orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.85. Quarry 'test-pit' [247] Width 0.84m; depth 0.28m. Moderately steep sides with a moderately flat base. Single fill: [246] dark orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.86. Quarry 'test-pit' [249] Width 1.42m; depth 0.36m. Moderate sides with a moderately flat base. Single fill: [248] dark orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.87. Quarry 'test-pit' [251] Width 2.18m; depth 0.37m. Very steep sides with a moderately flat base. Single fill: [250] dark orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.88. Quarry 'test-pit' [253] Width 3.25m+; depth 0.42m. Moderately steep stepped sides with a moderately flat base. Single fill: [252] dark orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.90. N-S Ditch [259] Width 0.98m; depth 0.75m. Linear V-shaped ditch with steep sides and a pointed base. Two fills: [257] dark grey brown clayey silty sand with moderate charcoal flecking. Frequent small and medium gravel inclusions increasing in frequency with depth. Finds included occasional oyster shells. [258] pale yellow grey clayey silty sand with green flecking and frequent small gravel inclusions.

F.91. NE-SW Ditch [265] Width 0.80m; depth 0.95m. Linear V-shaped ditch with steep sides and a concave base. Five fills: [260] dark brown grey silty clayey sand with moderate charcoal and frequent small and medium gravel inclusions. [261] mid brown grey silty sand with moderate charcoal and frequent small and medium gravel inclusions. [262] mid grey sandy silt with moderate small gravel inclusions. [263] mid brown grey sandy silt with frequent small and medium gravel inclusions. [264] dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions.

F.92. NW-SE Ditch [267] Width 1.30m+; depth 0.30m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a flat base. Single fill: [266] dark grey brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and frequent small and medium gravel inclusions.

F.101. Modern Pit [291] Length 2.0m+, width 2.0m+, depth 0.40m+. Irregular in plan with relatively steep sides and an unknown base. Single fill: [290] heavily mottled mid grey silt, orange brown and yellow grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular gravel inclusions.

F.102. Pit/Gully [296] Width 0.85m+; depth 0.40m. U-shaped profile with moderately steep sides and a moderately flat base. Two fills: [294] mid brown grey silt with rare small gravel inclusions. [295] light yellow grey sandy silt with moderate small and medium sub-rounded gravel inclusions.

F.103. Levelling event [298] Depth 0.90+m. Single fill: [297] mottled mid grey silt and mid grey brown silt with bands of redeposited marl towards the base. Moderate sub-angular gravel inclusions.

Trench 55

Trench 55A was 183.90m long, aligned NE-SW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.21m-0.32m, with between 0.16m-0.37m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls. A total of eleven features were excavated in the trench.

Context [406] is a layer of sub-soil extending across the trench. It is dark brown sandy silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions.

Context [407] overlies **F. 150-152**. It is mid brown silty clay with white clay marl lenses and moderate charcoal flecking. Moderate small and medium gravel inclusions.

F.131. E-W Ditch [359] Width 0.80m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with straight sides and a concave base. Single fill: [358] mid yellow brown sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions.

F.134. E-W Ditch [366] Width 1.30m; depth 0.35m. Linear V-shaped ditch with steep stepped sides and a concave base. Cut by F.135. Single fill: [365] mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate small and medium inclusions.

F.135. E-W Ditch [368] Width 0.70m; depth 0.18m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. Cuts by F.134. Single fill: [367] light grey brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions.

F.136. E-W Ditch [370] Width 0.30m; depth 0.05m. Linear ditch with straight sides and a concave base. Relationship to F.135 unclear. Single fill: [369] light yellow grey brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional small and medium gravel inclusions.

F.138. ENE-WSW Ditch [374] Width 0.49m; depth 0.12m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [373] mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking and rare gravel inclusions.

F.141. ENE-WSW Ditch [385] Width 0.68m; depth 0.25m. Linear V-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. Two fills: [383] mid grey brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions. [384] light grey yellow brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions.

F.149. Pit [405] Length 0.90m; width 0.55m; depth 0.21m. Sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and an irregular concave base. Single fill: [404] light to mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking and rare small gravel inclusions.

F.150. Pit [411] Length 1.70m; width 1.20m; depth 0.60m. Oval in plan with moderately steep stepped sides and a flat base. Cuts F.151, cut by F.153. Three fills: [408] mid orange brown sandy silty clay with occasional white clay marl mottling and frequent charcoal flecking. Moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. [409] mid orange brown silty clay with white clay marl mottling. [410] white clay marl with brown grey mottling and occasional charcoal flecking.

F.151. Pit [415] Width 0.50m+; depth 0.30m. Possibly circular in plan with moderate sides and a flat base. Cuts F.152, cut by F.150. Three fills: [412] white sandy clay with brown mottling. [413] mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. [414] mid orange brown sandy clay with white clay marl lenses and frequent gravel inclusions.

F.152. Pit [417] Length 2.0m+; width 0.85m; depth 1.25m. Oval in plan with moderate to undercutting sides and a concave base. Cut by F.151and F153. Single fill: [416] mid brown silty clay with white clay marl lenses and moderate charcoal flecking. Moderate small and medium gravel inclusions.

F.153. Pit [419] Length 0.60m; width 0.30m+; depth 0.40m. Oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Cuts F.150 and F.152. Single fill: [418] mid brown sandy clayey silt with white clay marl lenses and moderate charcoal flecking.

Trench 55B

Trench 55B was a judgemental trench, 7.15m long, aligned NW-SE. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.29-0.30m, with between 0.08m-0.10m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls. Two features were revealed in the trench, both of which were excavated.

F.147. Pit [403] Length 1.19m; width 1.0m; depth 0.20m. Sub-circular in plan with moderately gentle to moderately steep sides and an uneven base. Single fill: [402] light grey yellow brown silty clay with light grey white silty clay mottling and moderate charcoal flecking. Rare gravel inclusions and occasional angular stones.

F.158. Pit [424] Length 2.25m+; width 0.95m+; depth 0.80m. Irregular in plan with irregular steep sides and a very uneven base. Three fills: [421] mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate stones <60mm. [422] mid orange brown sandy silt with mid to dark grey mottling and moderate charcoal inclusions <15mm. Moderate stones <50mm and occasional burnt stones <100mm.[423] pale brown sandy silt with off-white chalk marl lenses and occasional stones <60mm.

Trench 56

Trench 56 was 25.00m long. The trench was aligned NE-SW in order to cross a linear crop mark. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.27m-0.30m, with between 0.21m-0.40m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised orangey-yellow gritty gravels and patches of dull orangey-brown gravely sands. Six features were revealed in the trench, all of which were excavated.

F.94. E-W Ditch [272] Width 2.40m; depth 0.96m. Linear V-shaped ditch with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Three fills: [269] mid grey brown very sandy silt with rare chalk and charcoal flecking. Moderately frequent stones <30mm and rare stones <60mm in broad tip lines. [270] mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and rare charcoal flecking. Moderate stones <40mm. [271] extremely mixed brown orange silty sand, mid grey brown sandy silt and pale brown to off-white silty chalks. Occasional chalk flecking, frequent stones <20mm and rare stones <60mm.

F.95. E-W Ditch [275] Width 2.0m; depth 0.53m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. Two fills: [273] mid grey brown very sandy silt with rare chalk and charcoal flecking. Moderate stones <30mm and rare stones <60mm. [274] mid grey brown sandy silt with rare chalk and charcoal flecking. Moderate stones <40mm.

F.96. E-W Ditch [278] Width 0.98m; depth 0.72m. Linear V-shaped ditch with steep sides and a flat base. Cuts F.115. Two fills: [276] dark to very dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasionally moderate stones <60mm. [277] mid-dark brown snady silt with common gravels and chalk flecks. Finds include angular fragments of limestone blocks.

F.115. E-W Ditch [329] Width 2.10m; depth 0.72m. Linear V-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a moderately flat base. Cuts F.116, cut by F.96. Two fills: [327] mid orange brown silt sand with

occasional chalk inclusions <10mm and frequent stones <60mm. [328] light to mid brown orange silty sand with frequent off-white chalk lenses. Sporadically frequent stones <60mm.

F.116. E-W Ditch [331] Width 1.0m+; depth 0.48m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. Cut by F.155. Single fill: [330] mid orange brown very silty sand with dark grey brown very sandy silt and off-white silty chalk mottling. Rare charcoal flecking and moderately occasional stones <50mm.

Trench 57

Trench 57 was 24.40m long. The trench was aligned NW-SE in order to cross a linear cropmark. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.27m-0.35m, with between 0.35m-0.49m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised a loose orangey-brown sand with occasional gravely patches. Four features were revealed in the trench, all of which were excavated.

F.104. NNE-SSW Ditch [300] Width 0.80m;depth 0.46m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a moderately flat base. Single fill: [299] light to mid orange brown silty sand with occasional mid brown orange mottling. Rare charcoal flecking and chalk fragments <50mm. Frequent stones <40mm.

F.105. NNE-SSW Ditch [302] Width 0.90m; depth 0.6m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderately gentle sides and a concave base. Single fill: [301] light to mid orange brown silty sand with occasional mid brown orange mottling. Rare charcoal flecking and chalk fragments <50mm. Frequent stones <40mm.

F.106. NNE-SSW Ditch [304] Width 2.45m; depth 0.42m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a moderately flat base. Single fill: [304] light to mid orange brown silty sand with occasional mid brown orange mottling. Rare charcoal flecking and chalk fragments <50mm. Frequent stones <40mm.

F.107. N-S Ditch [307] Width 1.95m; depth 0.79m. Linear V-shaped ditch with moderate sides stepped to the West and a moderately flat base. Two fills: [305] mid orange brown very sandy silt with occasional brown orange silty sand mottling. Rare charcoal flecking, moderately frequent stones <40mm and rare stones <80mm.

Trench 58

Trench 58 was 183.20m long, aligned NE-SW. The underlying geology was dominated by white marls, which gave way to pale yellow sandy gravels in the final southern c. 60m of the trench. A single feature was revealed in the trench.

F.133. NNW-SSE Ditch [364] Width 0.67m; depth 0.30m. Linear U-shaped ditch with gentle sides and a concave base. Single fill: mid grey brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions.

Trench 59

Trench 59 was 26.05m long. The trench was aligned NE-SW in order to cross a linear cropmark. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.28m-0.31m, with between 0.14m-0.24m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised coarse gravels with occasional sandy patches. A single feature was revealed in the trench.

F.99. NW-SE Ditch [285] Width 1.17m; depth 0.33m. Linear U-shaped ditch with gentle sides and a concave base. Single fill: [284] mid brown silty sand with frequent angular flints <50mm.

Trench 60

Trench 60 was 24.45m long. The trench was aligned NW-SE in order to cross a series of linear cropmarks. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.27m-0.29m, with between 0.10m-0.20m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised coarse gravels with occasional sandy patches. Four features were revealed in the trench, all of which were excavated.

F.109. NE-SW Ditch [312] Width 0.65m; depth 0.29m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Two fills: [310] dark grey silt with occasional charcoal flecking, frequent gravel inclusions and rare angular and rounded stones. [311] sand with frequent gravel and stone inclusions.

F.117. Pit [324] Length 1.12m+; width 1.40m; depth 0.74m. Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Two fills: [332] dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. [333] light grey yellow sand with dark grey brown silty sand mottling and moderate gravel inclusions.

F.118. Posthole [336] Length 0.34m; width 0.24m; depth 0.55m. Oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [335] mid grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional angular stones <50mm.

F.121. NNE-SSW Ditch [342] Width 1.36m; depth 0.43m. Linear V-shaped ditch with moderately steep stepped sides and a concave base. Single fill: [341] dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small gravel inclusions and occasional angular stones.

Trench 61

Trench 61 was 89.90m long, aligned NW-SW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.27m-0.29m, with between 0.10m-0.20m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls commonly interrupted by pale yellow sandy patches. A single feature was revealed in the trench.

F.130. NE-SW Ditch [357] Width 0.85m; depth 0.34m. Curvilinear Bell-shaped ditch with moderately steep to steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [356] light grey yellow brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions and rare angular and rounded stones <150mm.

Trench 62

Trench 62 was 67.30m long. The trench was aligned NW-SE, and bisected the area of a proposed sanding ponds (CHECK). The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.27m-0.30m, with between 0.18-0.26m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed, with patches of sandy gravels, coarse gravel seams and areas of orangey-brown sand. No archaeology was present.

Trench 63

Trench 63 was aligned NE-SW and bisected the area of a proposed standing pond. The underlying geology was mixed, with patches of sandy gravels, coarse gravel seams and areas of orangey-brown sand. No archaeology was present.

Trench 64

Trench 64 was 125.00m long. The trench was aligned NW-SE, and bisected the area of a proposed standing pond. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.30m-0.37m, with between 0.10m-0.20m of subsoil. The trench crossed a slight natural hollow, within which a buried soil was persevered beneath the subsoil. This horizon was traced for approximately 100m, and had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. The buried soil was not uniform but comprised patches of desiccated peat and areas of silvery-grey silty sand. In the east of the trench the underlying geology comprised yellowy sands and gravels. These gave way to pale grey sands and orangey gravels as the trench dipped into the hollow to the west. Numerous roots and relatively recent tree bowls were observed on the trench base. A single feature was revealed at the eastern end of the trench.

F.142. N-S Ditch [388] Width 1.7m; depth 0.28m. Linear U-shaped ditch with gentle sides and a gently undulating base. Two fills: [386] mid brown orange slightly silty sand with rare stones <40mm. [387] light to mid brown grey silty sand with occasional yellow orange sand mottling and frequent lenses of stones <60mm.

Trench 65

Trench 65 was 70.00m long. The trench was aligned NE-SW, and bisected the area of a proposed standing pond. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.26m-0.31m, with between 0.12m-0.46m of subsoil. The trench crossed a slight natural hollow, within which a buried soil was preserved beneath the subsoil. The horizon was traced for approximately 40m, and had a maximum thickness of 0.18m. The buried soil was not uniform but comprised patches of desiccated peat and areas of silvery-grey silty sand. In the north of the trench the underlying geology comprised yellowy-orange sandy gravels with white marl patches. As the trench sloped to the south, these gave way to darker orangey gravels, before rising again onto orangey-yellow sands. A single feature was revealed in the trench.

F.143. NW-SE Ditch [390] Width 0.75m; depth 0.26m. Linear U-shaped ditch with steep sides and a moderately flat base. Single fill: [389] mid brown silty sand with moderate brown orange and yellow sand lenses. Occasional stones <50mm.

Trench 66

Trench 66 was 123.70m long, aligned NE-SW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.26m-0.34m, with between 0.12m-0.20m of subsoil. The underlying geology ranged from orangey-yellow sands to the south, through to orange sandy gravels with patches of coarser gravels in a mid brown sandy matrix. A single feature was revealed in the trench.

F.144. E-W Ditch [394] Width 2.14m; depth 0.52m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Three fills: [391] mid grey brown very fine silty sand with frequent red brown mottling and rare gravel inclusions <20mm. [392] mid to dark brown grey very fine silty sand with

moderately frequent red brown mottling and occasional sub-rounded gravel inclusions <20mm. [393] mid grey sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded and round pea gravel inclusions <20mm.

Trench 67

Trench 67 was 50.40m long, aligned NW-SW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.28m-0.29m, with between 0.21m-0.24m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised mid browny-orangey sands with gritty gravels. Two features were revealed in the trench, both of which were excavated.

F.145. NE-SW Ditch [398] Width 2.55m; depth 0.64m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate sides and a flat base. Three fills: [395] light orange brown silty sand with mid orange brown very silty sand, off-white chalk marl and very light brown white silty chalk lenses. Moderate very dark red mineral inclusions <40mm and rare stones <20mm. [396]light grey silty sand with brown orange very fine silt mottling and rare stones <15mm. [397] very light orange brown silty sand with mid orange brown very silty sand and very light brown white silty chalk lenses. Moderate very dark orange mineral inclusions <40mm and rare stones <20mm.

F.146. N-S Ditch Terminus [401] Width 1.0m; depth 0.50m. Linear U-shaped ditch with moderate to steep sides and a moderately flat base. Two fills: [399] light to mid grey brown silty sand with brown orange mottling and moderate stones <60mm. [400] light grey slightly silty sand with frequent light yellow orange mottling. Occasional grit inclusions <10mm and stones <40mm.

Trench 68

Trench 68 was 66m long, aligned NW-SE. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.22m-0.34m. The trench was positioned c. 25m east of the present course of the River Granta, on an area of low uncultivated land on the river floodplain. The trench sloped down to the west where a series of alluvial and peat deposits were encountered. The underlying geology comprised yellow sands in the east of the trench and gravels in the west.

Contexts [429]-[440] inclusive are a series of alluvial and peat deposits in Trench 68 relating to the nearby river. The deposits decrease in depth in the north-western end of the trench where the land begins to rise.

[429] Dark brown clayey silt topsoil, with thick uneven turf and heavy root disturbance

[430] Friable dark grey silty clay alluvium

[431] Light brown grey silty clay alluvium.

[432] Stiff, mid grey silty clay alluvium.

[433] Dark brown peat horizon.

[434] Dark grey alluvial silt.

[435] Soft dark brown alluvial silt with moderate shell fragments.

[436] Dark brown peat horizon.

[437] Dark grey clayey silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

[438] Pale cream white clayey alluvium.

[439] Mid green grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

[440] Mixed green grey clayey silty sand.

F.157. Unexcavated Ditch, top fill of which is [420] dark green silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Trench 69

Trench 69 was divided into two separate trenches in order to avoid an NNE-SSW aligned service cable.

Trench 69A

Trench 69A was 57.70m long, aligned ESE-WNW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.34m-0.42m, with between 0.05-0.12m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised dull orangey-red sandy gravels, with occasional patches of orangey-yellow gritty gravels. Eight features were revealed in the trench, one of which was excavated.

F.58. Pit [186]. Width 2.50m; depth 1.40m. Circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Thirteen fills: [173] mid brown clayey silt with rare small stones. [174] light yellow brown silt with occasional chalk flecking, rare charcoal flecking and rare small stones. [175] orange clay with rare small stones. [176] orange clay with rare small stones. [177] orange brown silt with rare small stones and pea grit. [178] dark orange brown silt with rare charcoal flecking and rare small stones and pea grit. [179] redeposited orange mottled sandy gravel natural. [180] mid grey brown silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and rare small and medium stones. [181] orange sandy gravel. [182] white gravel. [183] redeposited orange sandy gravel natural with mid brown silt mottling. [184] dark orange brown sandy gravel. [185] white gravel.

F.60. Pit. Width 1.32m. Pit capped with dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and common gravels. Unexcavated.

F.61. Pit. Length 1.70m+; width 1.47m. Cuts F.62. Oval pit capped with dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and common gravels. Unexcavated.

F.62. Pit. Width 1.31m. Cut by F.61. Pit capped with very dark brown silty sand with gravel inclusions. Unexcavated.

F.63. Pit. Width 1.32m. Pit capped with dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and common gravels. Unexcavated.

F.64. Pit. Width 1.55m. Pit capped with mid browny-grey silty sand. Unexcavated.

F.65. Pit. Length 1.80m+; width 1.79m. Circular pit capped with very dark brown silt snad with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions. Unexcavated

F.66. Pit. Width 0.75m. Sub-oval pit with mid brown silt snad capping with common gravels. Unexcavated.

Trench 69B

Trench 69B was 25.00m long, aligned ESE-WNW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.32m-0.34m, with between 0.05m-0.15m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised light yellow gritty gravels with patches of dark orangey-brown silty-sands. A single feature was revealed in the trench.

F.68. NW-SE Ditch [195] Width 1.0m; depth 0.38m. Linear U-shaped ditch with steep sides and a concave base. Single fill: [194] mid to dark brown orange with rare small stones and pea grits.

Trench 70

Trench 70 was 26.10m long, aligned NNE-SSW. The topsoil measured 0.30m in depth, with between 0.15m-0.54m of subsoil. The trench was positioned on a small lawn on the site of a former greenhouse. A 4.10m wide balk was left in the centre of the trench where an electrical cable crossed. The underlying geology comprised white marls in the south of the trench with patchy yellow sands and ginger coloured gravels in the north.

The foundation trenches of the former building were observed either side of the central balk. The trenches were between 1.60-1.75m wide, 16.25m apart (from centre to centre), and filled with a dark grey loam soil with brick rubble and shards of glass. In the south of the trench, a concrete footing at the base of the foundation trench was revealed. The base of the footing was 0.65m below the ground surface, and was 0.14m thick. The footing itself was 1.36m wide, and retained a double row of single course brickwork on its surface. At the southern end of the trench natural was hit at 1.07m below the ground surface. The sudden deepening of the trench to south of the central balk implies that either there was significant levelling work in the area prior to building construction, or that Trench 70 lay on the edge of a large well or pond-like feature.

Trench 71

Trench 71 was 27.85m long, aligned NNE-SSW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.30m-0.34m, with between 0.02m-0.06m of subsoil. The trench was positioned on a small lawn on the site of a former greenhouse. A 4.75m wide balk was left in the centre of the trench where an electrical cable crossed. The underlying geology was mixed, comprising patches of orangey-red gravels, creamy white marls, and areas of pale grey silt.

The foundation trenches of the former building were observed either side of the central balk. The trenches were between 1.45-1.60m wide, 15.50m apart (from centre to centre), and filled with a dark grey loam soil with brick rubble and shards of glass. No archaeology was present.

Trench 72

Trench 72 was 30.15m long, aligned NNE-SSW. The trench was position on a former bowling green, immediately east of a pavilion. The topsoil ranged in depth from

0.19m-0.20m an overlay a levelling layer of clinker, measuring between 0.25m-0.26m. This had been placed directly on top of a de-turfed topsoil which ranged in depth from 0.11-0.14m, with between 0.21m-0.23m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised dark gingery-red sandy gravels with patches of yellow grits. No archaeology was present.

Trench 73

Trench 73 was 23.65m long, aligned ESE-WNW. The trench was positioned on a former bowling green. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.19m-0.24m and overlay a levelling layer of clinker, measuring between 0.18m-0.21m. This had been placed directly on top of de-turfed topsoil which ranged in depth from 0.11-0.12m, with between 0.29m-0.37m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised dark gingery-red sandy gravels with patches of yellow grits. No archaeology was present.

Trench 74

Trench 74 was a 5.00m x 5.00m box trench. The trench was position on a landscaped lawn between offices. The topsoil was 0.18m deep, with 0.38m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised reddish-brown sandy gravels. No archaeology was present.

Trench 75

Trench 75 was 19.45m long, aligned NNE-SSW. The trench was position on a small lawn adjacent to office buildings. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.31m-0.33m, with between 0.14m-0.17m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised reddish-brown sand with coarse gravels. No archaeology was present.

Trench 76

Trench 76 was a 5.00m x 5.00m box trench. The trench was positioned on a lawn immediately north of the main reception area. The plough soil measured 0.33m with 0.27m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised reddish-brown sands with gravely patches. No archaeology was present.

Trench 77

Trench 77 was 17.20m long, aligned ESE-WNW. The trench was positioned on a small grass strip immediately north of the tennis courts. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.28m-0.38m, with between 0.17m-0.18m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised reddish-brown sands with gravels seams and patches of yellowy-orange sand. No archaeology was present.

Trench 78

Trench 78 was 16.70m long, aligned NNE-SSW. The trench was position on small grass strip immediately west of the tennis courts. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.24m-0.29m, with between 0.19m-0.24m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised reddish-brown sand with coarse gravels. A single modern service trench ran along the length of Trench 78, parallel to the adjacent offices. The trench was 0.60m wide, and capped with bright orangey-yellow gravel. No archaeology was present

Trench 80

Trench 80 was a judgemental trench, 5.10m long, aligned NW-SE. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.21m-0.33m, with between 0.20-0.21m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised white marls with orangey brown striations. A single feature was observed in the trench, though it was not excavated.

F.140. NE-SW Ditch. Width 1.15m. Linear ditch capped with mid orange brown silty sand with moderate yellow white chalk marl mottling towards the edges. Unexcavated.

Trench 81

Trench 81 was a judgemental trench 4.5m long, aligned NW-SW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.23m-0.30m, with between 0.23m-0.27m of subsoil. No archaeology was present.

Trench 82

Trench 82 was a judgemental trench, 7.50m long, aligned NW-SE. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.20m-0.26m, with 0.13m of subsoil. The underlying geology was mixed, and comprised very hard creamy white sandy marls with frequent patches of dark reddish brown silty sands with gravel inclusions. A single feature was revealed in the trench, though it was not excavated.

F.169. NE-SW Ditch. Width 1.55m. Ditch capped with dark brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.

Trench 83

Trench 83 was a judgemental trench, 7.50m long, aligned NE-SW. The plough soil ranged in depth from 0.21m-0.25m, with 0.23m of subsoil. The underlying geology comprised hard reddish brown sandy gravels with patches of hard creamy white marls. Two features were revealed in the trench, though neither was excavated.

F.148. Pit. Width 1.72m. Sub-circular pit capped with dark grey-brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.

F.170. NW-SE Ditch. Width 1.30m. Ditch capped with dark brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions. Unexcavated.

Trench 84

Trench 84 was 4.00m long, aligned NNE-SSW. The plough soil measured 0.36m in depth, with 0.18m of subsoil. A single feature was revealed, through no slot was excavated at this point.

F.92. NW-SE Ditch [267] Width 1.90m. Linear ditch capped with dark grey brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and frequent small and medium gravel inclusions.

Figure 24. Plan showing the location of trench plans

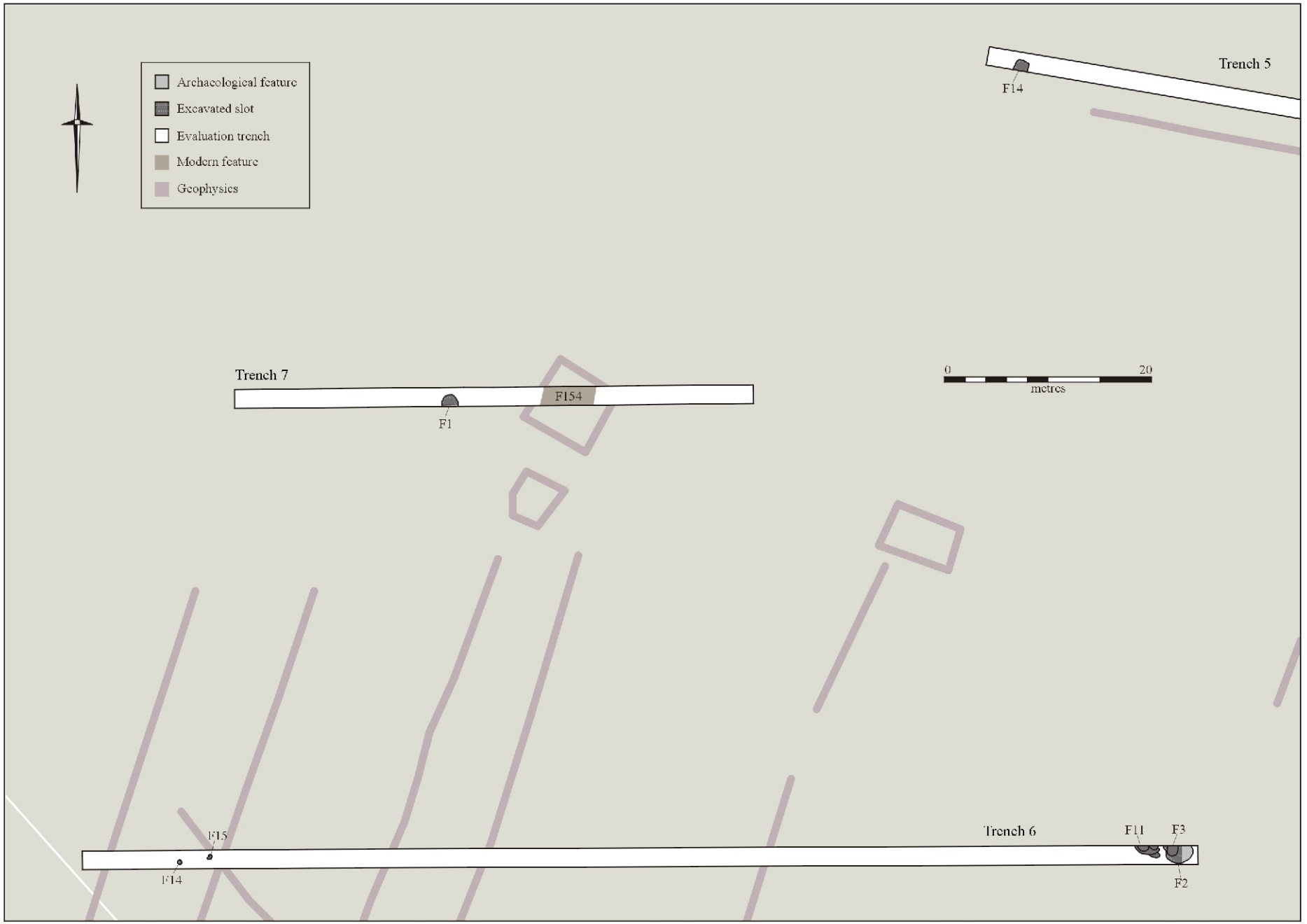


Figure 25. Features revealed in Trenches 5, 6 and 7

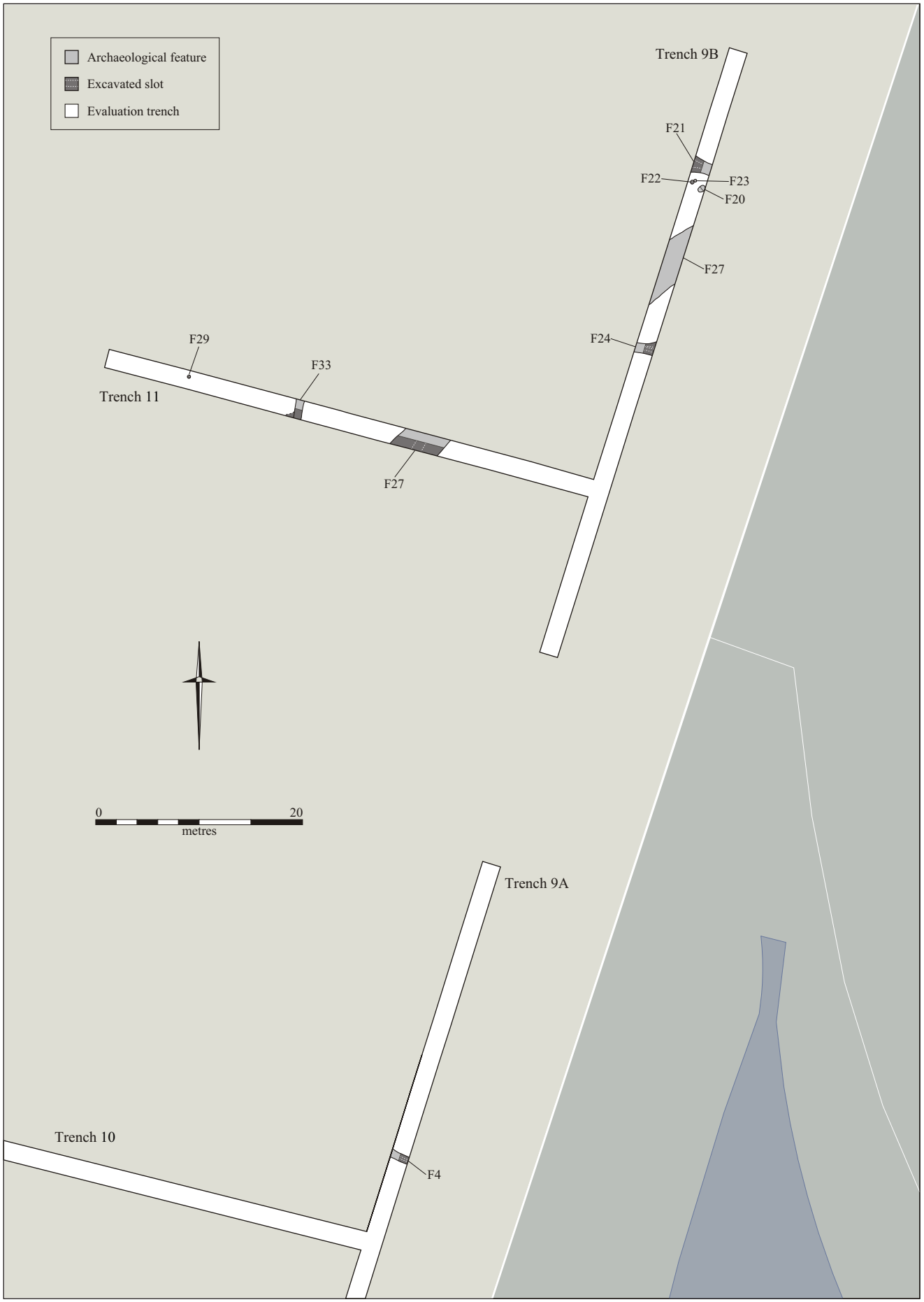


Figure 26. Features revealed in Trenches 9A, 9B and 11

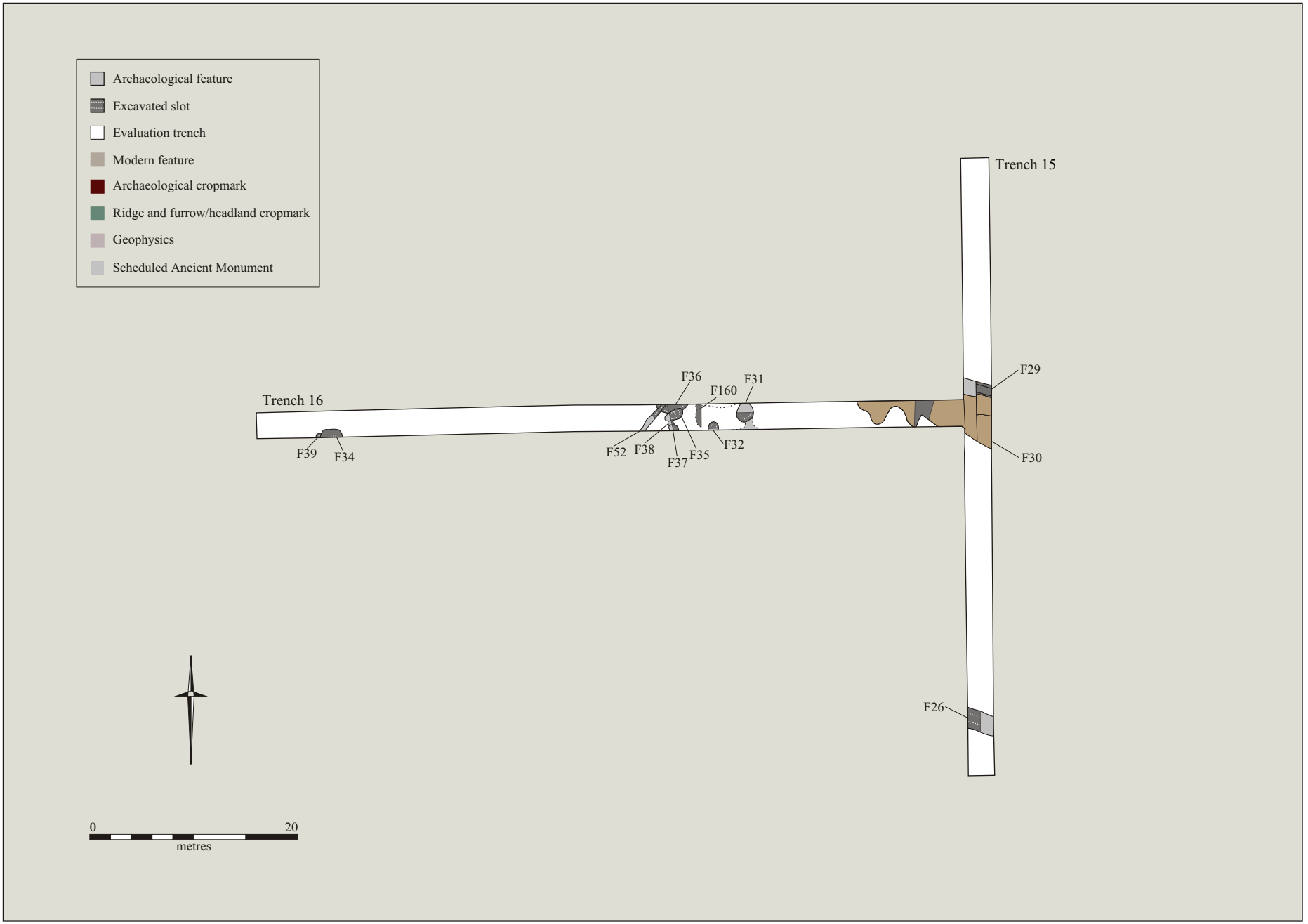


Figure 27. Features revealed in Trenches 15 and 16

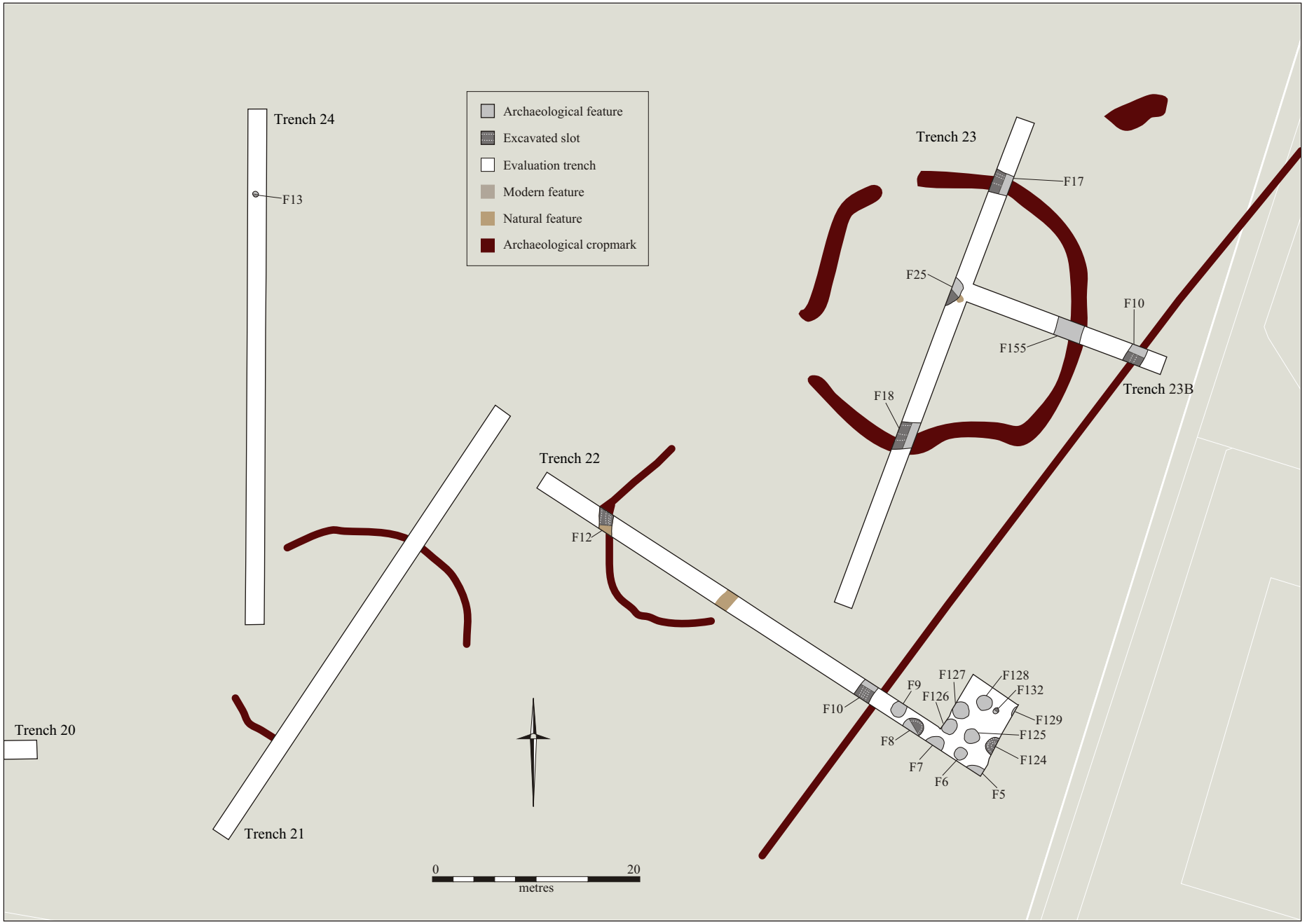


Figure 28. Features revealed in Trenches 21, 22, 23, 23B and 24

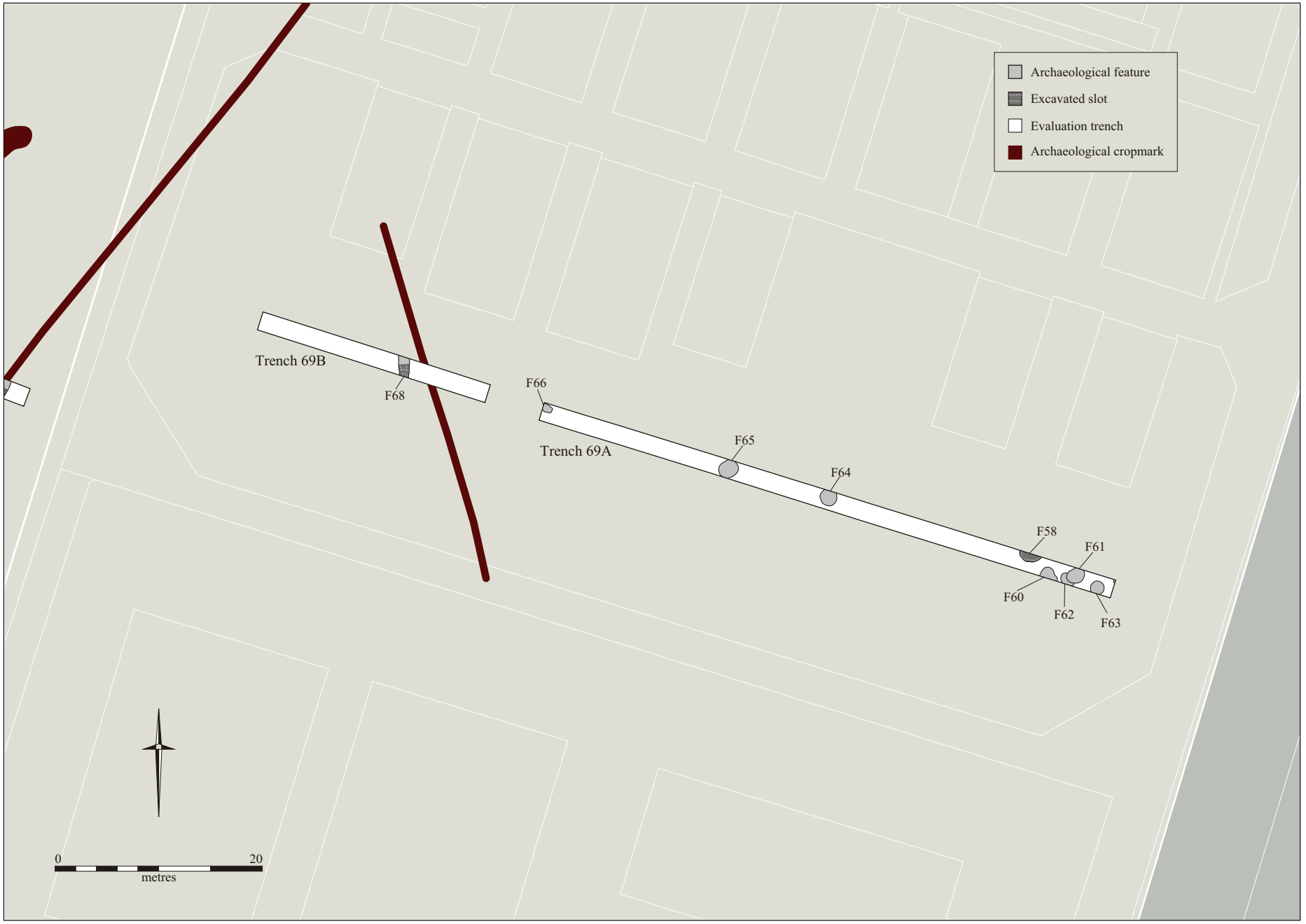


Figure 29. Features revealed in Trench 69A and 69B

Figure 30. Features revealed in Trenches 35, 35B, 37 and 45

Figure 31. Features revealed in Trenches 36, 38, 39, 80 and 81

Figure 32. Features revealed in Trenches 41,42, 42B, 43, 44, 82 and 83

Figure 33. Features revealed in Trenches 48, 49 and 50

Figure 34. Features revealed in Trenches 51 and 53

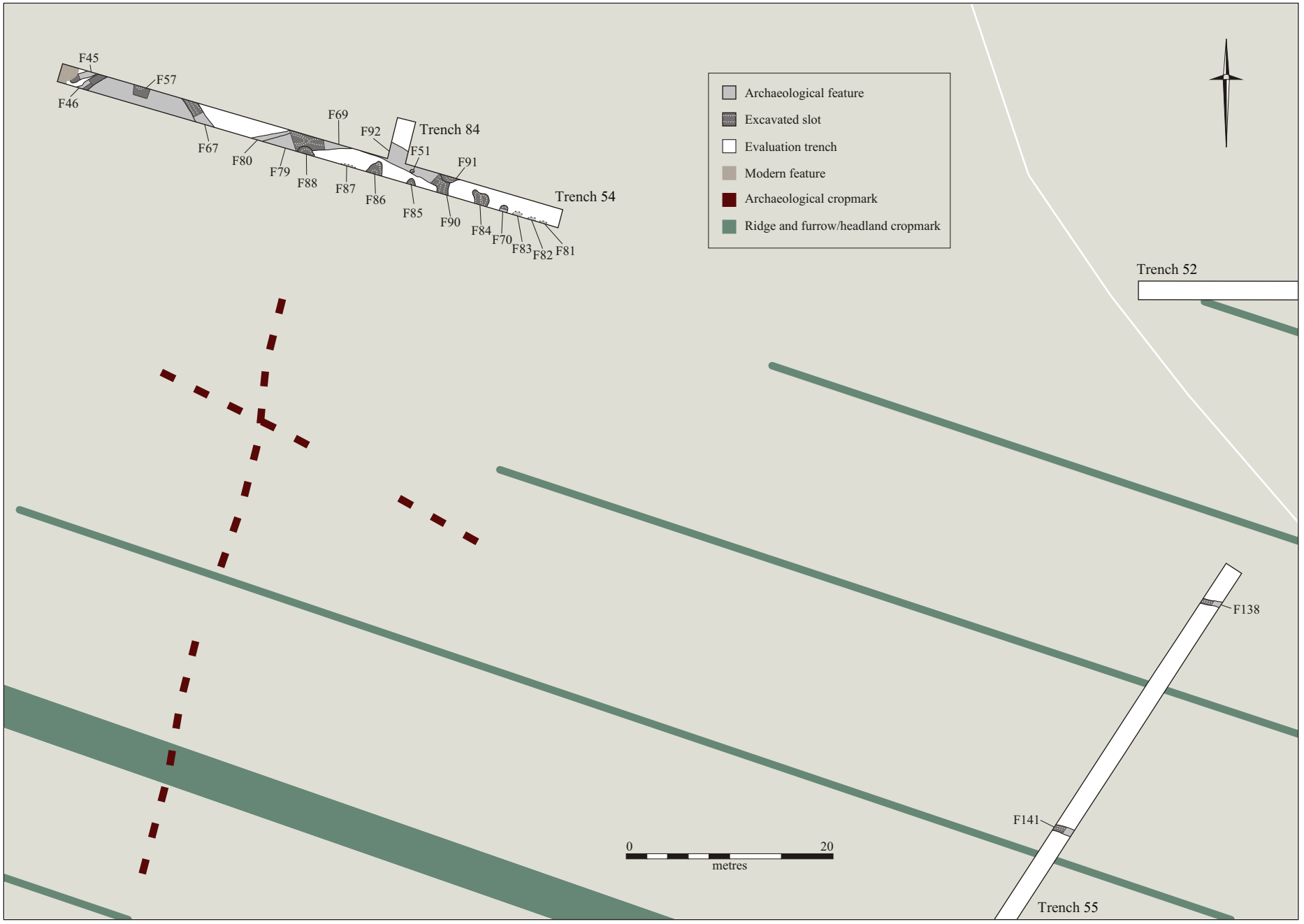


Figure 35. Features revealed in Trenches 54, 55 and 84

Figure 36. Features revealed in Trenches 55, 55B, 56 and 57

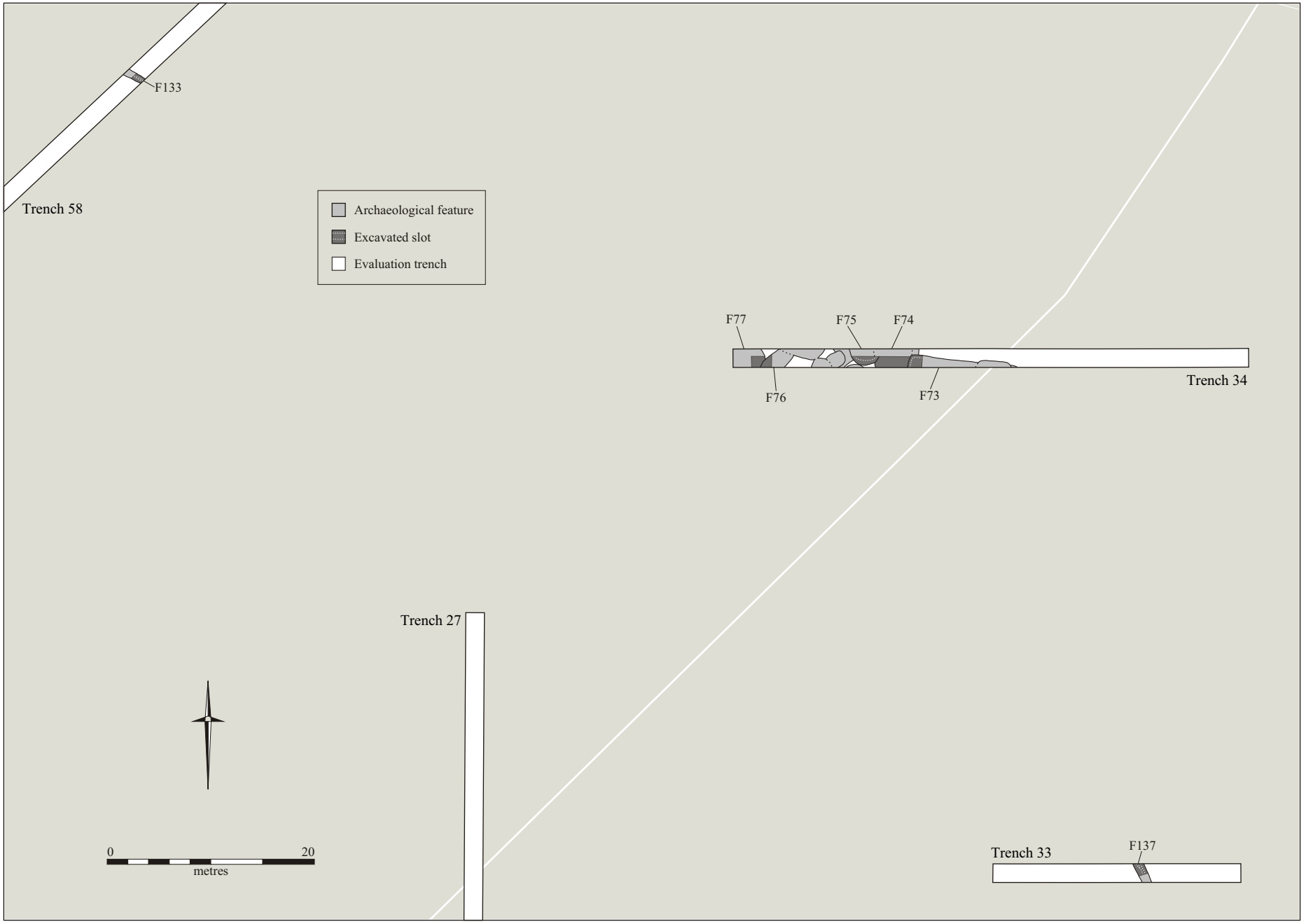


Figure 37. Features revealed in Trenches 33, 34 and 58

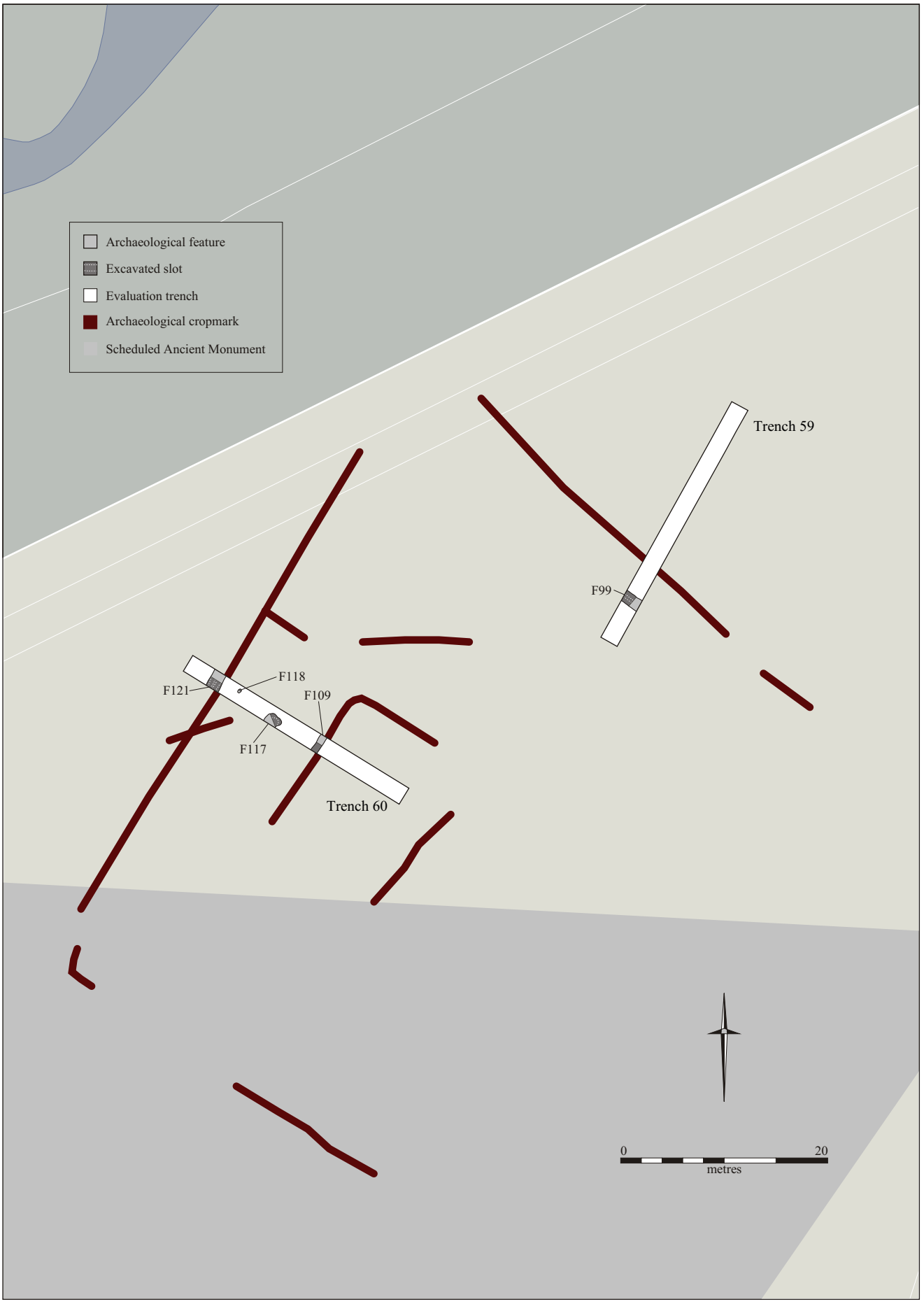


Figure 38. Features revealed in Trenches 59 and 60

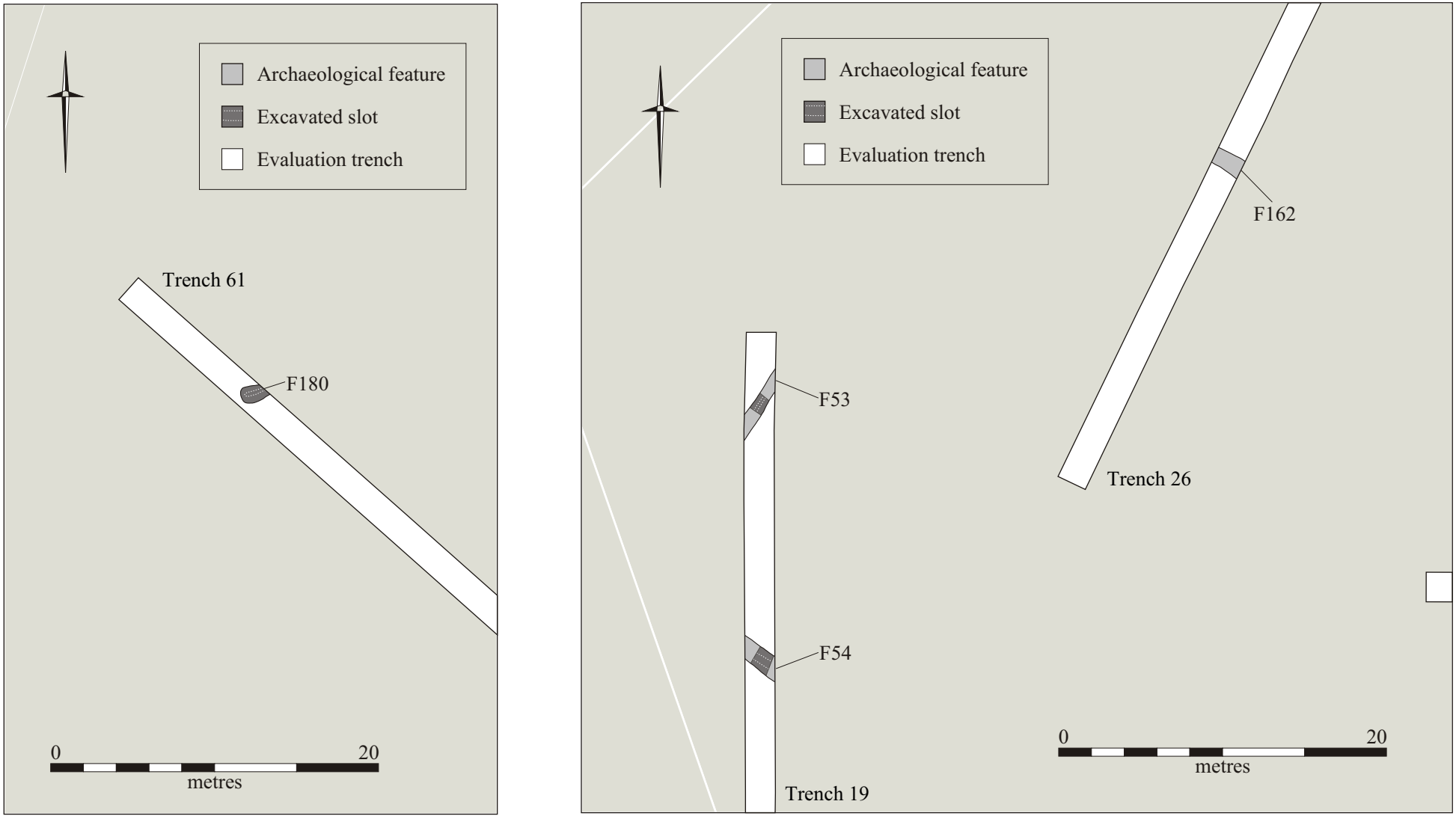


Figure 39. Features revealed in Trenches 19, 26 and 61

Figure 40. Features revealed in Trenches 66 and 67

Figure 41. Features revealed in Trenches 64 and 65

Acknowledgements

The CAU would like to thank Mick Sullivan and Steve Brown of RAGT, and Ed Skeates of Grosvenor. Special thanks are given to the excavation team: Katie Anderson, Tony Baker, Rachael Causier, Ben Davenport, Ilanith Pongolini, Tonko Rajkovaca, Virginia Vargo, Tim Vickers, and Dave Webb. The finds were processed and catalogued by Gwladys Monteil, Megan Cuccia and Jen Wills, whilst the survey was carried out by Jane Matthews and Donald Horne. Alison Dickens managed the project and gave helpful support and advice throughout. The work was monitored by Andy Thomas for Cambridge Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA).

Bibliography

Anderson. K and Evans. C. 2005. *The Archaeology of Clay Farm, Trumpington, Cambridge*. *Preliminary Investigations*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 669.

Anderson. K. Forthcoming. The Roman Pottery. In Evans, C *et al*. Excavations at Earith, Cambridgeshire.

Beamish, M. 1998. A Middle Iron Age Sute at Wanlip, Leicestershire. *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeology and History Society* 72, 1-91.

Beedham, G.E. 1972. *Identification of the British Mollusca*. Bath. Pitman Press.

Bishop, M.C. & Coulston, J.C.N. 2006. R*oman military equipment from the punic wars to the fall of Roman* (2nd edit). London. Batsford Ltd.

Boessneck, J. 1969 Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis aries* Linne) and goat (*Capra hircus* Linne). In Brothwell, D. and Higgs, E.S. (eds). *Science in Archaeology* (2nd ed.). London. Thames and Hudson.

Braddock, P. 2004. Iron Age pottery. In Hinman, M. *Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age Activity on Land Adjacent to Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridge: Post-excavation Assessment of Evaluation and Excavation at Trumpington Park and Ride*. CCCAFU Report 706.

Brudenell, M. 2005. Later Prehistoric Pottery. In Patten, R. & Evans, C.. *Striplands Farm West, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Excavation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report.

Brudenell, M. 2006. The Later Prehistoric Pottery. In Evans, C., Mackay, D. & Patten, R. *Archaeology of Glebe and Clay Farm, South Cambridge: The 2005 Evaluation.* Cambridge Archaeology Unit Report 708.

Brudenell, M. & Evans, C. Forthcoming. Excavation by Rhee Lake, Earith. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report.

Brudenell, M. Forthcoming. The Later Prehistoric pottery. In Cooper, A. and M. Edmonds.. *Past and Present. Excavations at Broom, Bedfordshire, 1996-2005*. Oxford. Oxbow

Cooper, A. & M. Edmonds. Forthcoming. *Past and Present. Excavations at Broom, Bedfordshire, 1996-2005*. Oxford. Oxbow

Cunliffe, B. 1974. *Iron Age Communities in Britain*. London. Routledge.

Cunliffe, B. 1999 Pits, preconceptions and propitiation in the British Iron Age. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 11.

Davidson, I. & Curtis, G. J. 1973. An iron Age Site on the Land at the Plant Breeding Institute, Trumpington. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 64 (1972-73), 1-14

Davis, S.J.M. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites* HBMC AM Lab. Report 19/92

Dawson, M. 1996. Plantation Quarry, Willington. Excavations 1998-1991. *Bedfordshire Archaeology* 22, 2-50.

Dickens, A. 2005. *Cambridge Trumpington Meadows: Desktop, Fieldwalking, Geophysical Survey and Watching Brief.* Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 681.

Dickens, A. 2006. *A Specification for Field Evaluation at Trumpington Meadows, Trumpington, Cambridgeshire TL 439 539*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Dickens, A., Knight, M., & Appleby, G. 2006. *Barrington Cement Quarry, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation below Barrington Ridge*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 715.

Driesch, A. von den. 1976. *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Peabody museum Bulletin 1

Dreisch, A. von den., & Boessneck, J. 1974. Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhöhenberechnung aus Längenmaßen vor und frühgeschichtlicher Tierknochen. *Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen* 22, 325-48

Evans, C., Mackay, D. & Webley, L. 2004. *Excavations at Addenbrooke's Hospital, the Hutchinson Site*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 609.

Evans, C. & Mackay, D. 2005. *Addenbrooke's 2020, Cambridge: Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 671.

Evans, C., Mackay, D. & Patten, R. 2006. *Archaeology of Glebe and Clay Farm, South Cambridge: The 2005 Evaluation.* Cambridge Archaeology Unit Report 708.

Field, K. 1973. Ring-ditches of the Upper and Middle Great Ouse Valley. *Archaeological Journa*l 131, 58-74

French, C. *et al*. 2004. Evaluation Survey and Excavation at Wandlebury Ringwork, Cambridgeshire, 1994-7. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 93, 37-43

Gibson, D & Lucas, G. 2002. Pre-Flavian Kilns at Greenhouse Farm and the Social Context of Early Roman Pottery Production in Cambridgeshire. *Britannia* XXXIII, 95-127

Haigh, D. 1975. *A correlation between the archaeological sites and field names: a survey of parishes along the line of the northern and western by-passes of Cambridge*. Cambridge Collection.

Halstead, P. 1985. A study of mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at Maxey. In Pryor, F. & French, C. *Archaeology and environment in the lower Welland valley Vol. 1*. East Anglia Archaeology Report 27, 219-224

Halstead, P. Collins, P and Issakidou, V. (2002) Sorting the sheep from the goats: morphological distinctions between the mandibles and mandibular teeth of adult *Ovis* and *Capra*. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 29 545-553

Hambleton, E. 1999. *Animal Husbandry Regimes in Iron Age Britain: a comparative study of faunal assemblages from British Iron Ages sites*. BAR British Series 282

Hartley, B.R. 1957. The Wandlebury Iron Age Hill-fort Excavations 1955-6. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Archaeological Society* 50, 1-27

Hatton, A. and Hinman, M. 2000, *A Medieval Ditch and Earlier Features on Land Adjacent to Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridge*. CCCAFU Report 177.

Hawkes, C.F.C. & Fell, C. 1945. The early Iron Age settlement at Fengate, Peterborough. *Archaeological Journal* 100, 188-223

Haselgrove, C., Armit, I., Champion, T., Creighton, J., Gwilt, A., Hill, J. D., Hunter, F. 2001. *Understanding the British Iron Age. An agenda for Action.* Salisbury. Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd.

Hill, J. D., & L. Horne. 2003. Iron Age and Early Roman Pottery. In Evans, C. *Power and Island Communities: Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely*. East Anglian Archaeology 103, 145-84.

Hill, J. D. 2004. Pottery. In French, C. *et al*. Evaluation Survey and Excavation at Wandlebury Ringwork, Cambridgeshire, 1994-7. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 93, 37-43.

Hinman, M. 2001, *Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlement and Early Pre-Historic Activity at Plant Breeding International, Hauxton Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation*. CCCAFU Report 190

Hinman, M. 2004a *Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age Activity on Land Adjacent to Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridge: Post-excavation Assessment of Evaluation and Excavation at Trumpington Park and Ride*. CCCAFU Report 706.

Hinman, M. 2004b *Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age Activity on Land Adjacent to Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridge: The John Lewis Partnership Warehouse Site*. CCCAFU Report 707.

Hinman, M. 2004c *Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age Activity on Land Adjacent to Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridge: The Proposed Magistrate's Court Site* CCCAFU Report 708.

Kenney, S. and A. Hatton. 2000, *Prehistoric Remains on the new Waitrose Site, Hauxton Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation*, CCCAFU Report A156.

Knight, D. 1984. *Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement in the Nene and Great Ouse Basin*. BAR British Series 130. Oxford. British Archaeological Reports.

Lucas, G. 1997. *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Tower Works, Fengate, Peterborough*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 206.

Malim. T. 1998. Prehistoric and Roman Remains at Edix Hill, Barrington, Cambridgeshire. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 86, 41-72.

Millar, T. E. & Millar, M. 1982. The M11 Western By-Pass: Three Sites near Cambridge: 3 Edmundsoles, Haslingfield. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 71 (1981), 41-72.

Payne, S. 1973. Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale. *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303.

In Pryor, F. & French, C. 1985. *Archaeology and environment in the lower Welland valley Vol. 1*. East Anglia Archaeology Report 27, 219-224

Pullinger, J. 1982. The M11 Western By-Pass; Three sites near Cambridge: 2 Lingey Fen, Haslingfield. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 71 (1981) 25-40.

Rackham, D.J. 2004. Appendix: skeletal evidence of medieval horses from London sites. In J. Clark (ed). *The medieval horse and its equipment c1150-1450*. Museum of London. The Boydell Press.

Spence. C. 1990. *Archaeological Site Manual*. Department of Urban Archaeology. Museum of London.

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

Taylor, J. 1997. Space and Place: Some thoughts on Iron Age and Romano-British landscapes. In Gwilt, A. & Haselgrove, C. (eds). *Reconstructing Iron Age Societies*. Oxford: Oxbow Monograph 71, 192-204.

Webley, L. 2005. Evaluation Survey and Excavation at Wandlebury Ringwork, Cambridgeshire, 1994-97: Part II, The Iron Age Pottery. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 94, 39-45.