Land North of Cherry Hinton, Cambridge

An Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken on land north of Cherry Hinton over an area of 50.2 hectares. One hundred and thirty-three trenches totalling 12,738m^2 were excavated, revealing significant early prehistoric to medieval archaeology. Five main sites (1-5) were identified, three being subdivided into areas of intensive and extensive archaeology. The project is combined with two previous investigations that together total 58.2 hectares.

Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint was found in later contexts at two sites, with a core distribution in one of these representing greatest potential for contemporary features. Earlier Bronze Age activity was represented by only a single sherd of Beaker pottery, but considerable activity of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age was encountered, with two ditched enclosures adding to a third recorded in 2014. One of these may have been inhabited, another relating to a broad field system, and the third of possible ceremonial function. This latter case was associated with a single inhumation. This enclosure remained open – though unmanaged – into the Middle Iron Age. Unenclosed settlement spanned the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age, with a single pit representing Late Iron Age activity. The distribution of this activity expanded during the middle Iron Age from one to three sites.

The Roman landscape comprised two core areas of intensive activity, to the north and southwest of the project area. Much of the remaining land was also covered by field systems and other features with a low frequency artefact return. A possible villa has previously been located in fields to the east of the project area, and the site may represent the extension of a villa estate. Although a small early to Middle Saxon cemetery was uncovered in 2014, no further elements of this phase were forthcoming. It was possible to gain further insight of an enclosed Saxo-Norman settlement, by establishing further interior division and the overall extent of related activity. The settlement fell into disuse by the twelfth century, being overtaken by quarrying. Much of the project area was probably common land by this time, but in the fourteenth century four windmills were erected. Three of these were exposed by the current programme, revealing the cross-foundation and encircling gulley of two postmills, and a raised earth and chalk mound or platform mound of a third postmill, also encircled by a gulley. These appear to have been dismantled by the fifteenth century.

Post-medieval and Modern archaeology was in the form of multiple ridge and furrow systems, and foundations of buildings relating to wartime activities carried out at Marshall's Airfield.

Acknowledgements

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INTRODUCTION

The following archaeological assessment of land north of Cherry Hinton was commissioned by Marshall Group Properties Ltd and Endurance Estates Strategic Land Ltd, and was implemented by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) during March to June 2017. The project, with designated code TDM17, is combined with two previous investigations conducted in 2003 at Rosemary Lane (CRL03) and 2014 at Teversham Drift (TDM14). Together, these comprise an area totalling 58.6 hectares centred upon TL 49141 57873 (Figures 1 and 2). Including a total area geophysical survey, the following reports on 12,738m^2 of evaluation trenching (*c*. 3% of the TDM17 project area) carried out over 50.2 hectares. Where appropriate, the three phases of works are considered together for the site's overall character and potential.

The site is divided into six areas, referred to as Fields A-F (Figure 3), which were utilised to distinguish phases of work, as well as geographic boundaries and land ownership.

The site overlies the Cretaceous era West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation *c*. 700m to the north of the spring line of the Tottenhoe Stone (BGS sheet 205). The overlying soils are known as Wantage 2 which are typical grey rendzinas. These consist of shallow calcareous silty clay over argillaceous chalk (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 4 Eastern England). The site has three main topographic characteristics (Figure 6). The first is a solid raised plateau at *c*. 13-16m AOD that traverses east-west along the site's south edge of Fields A and B, and then passes northeast through the centre of Field D and into Field E running northwards towards trench 113. North and west limits of the plateau are broken by an abrupt landfall – the second landscape feature – over which, and particularly towards its base, are thick layers of colluvium; a headland soil lies at the lip between the plateau and the landfall. The third landscape feature is therefore the lower-lying land at *c*. 9-11mOD that is flat and prone to greater saturation than compared with the plateau; this is covered by the north half of Field A, all of Fields C and F, the northwest of Field D, and the east half of Field E.

To the south the site is bounded by the village of Cherry Hinton and Coldham's Lane, whereas much of the west and north of the site lies within or is bounded by Marshall's Airport. The east side fronts onto Airport Way, constructed in the mid-1990s to bypass the village of Teversham; arable fields lie to the east of Airport Way, and Teversham itself lies directly opposite the northeast side of Field F. Land within the site itself is a combination of airside pasture (Fields A and F), fallow (Fields B and C), and agriculture (Fields D and E).

Archaeological Background

A number of desktop assessments, when combined, cover radius of *c*. 2km around the site (Appleby 2013, 2014; Dickens 2016a; Dickens *et al*. 2001; Dickens and Appleby 2005; Thompson 2012). A detailed overview is therefore not warranted here, except to highlight key features of the archaeological and historic landscape most pertinent to the current project. A gazetteer of all sites is listed in the Appendices, with gazetteer points marked on Figure 1. Gazetteer numbers are referred to below in bold, e.g. (**1**). The results from previous evaluations within the

project area are reported in Mortimer (2003) and Brittain (2015), and are summarised below.

Aerial photographic survey has observed ridge and furrow (**3**, **8**) across the majority of the site, which is visible at intervals and mainly where the subsoil is at its thinnest. These were more clearly evident in results of a magnetometer geophysical survey. Conducted by Stratascan over four phases during September 2016 and April 2017 (Stratascan 2017), using a Bartington Grad 601-2 over a 1m traverse interval with a sample interval of 0.25m, the resulting greyscale plot and interpretation – which includes the 2014 survey of Field D (Stratascan 2014) – are reproduced in Figures 5 and 6.

The geophysical survey identified a number of magnetic responses including three prehistoric enclosures, plus three smaller circular anomalies that were later found to be four Medieval mills. Possible pit-like anomalies were registered over the northeast of Fields D, E and F, although it was noted that deeply buried ferrous objects can result in similar magnetic responses. Later ridge and furrow cultivation was clearly evident across most of the site, suggesting that plough damage may have impacted earlier archaeology. These furrows lay slightly east of a north-south alignment in the south of Field A, and slightly north of an east-west alignment in Field E. Post-Medieval field boundaries registered on the later nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps – notably appended to the district boundary – were also visible. 'Spikes' of magnetic disturbance within Fields A and F was deemed to be connected to airfield activities, notably buildings used for storage and depicted in maps dated to 1944 (see 1_{st} Line Defence 2017, Annex E1) – a proposition that the trench evaluation has shown to be correct.

In 2014 the first geophysical survey was tested with archaeological trenches, which revealed a large ditch-defined enclosure and prehistoric pits, a number of which cut into the uppermost fill of the enclosure's ditches (Brittain 2015). A Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age date was postulated for the sequence, which has been refined in the current project's analyses. Centring upon the enclosure was a cemetery, with at least four graves oriented east-west. A radiocarbon date from one of these confirmed an Early Saxon date (see Appendices). The enclosure was positioned on the solid raised plateau at the cusp of the landfall, and additional areas of the plateau revealed further later prehistoric pits and linears, with additional – though fewer – features of this phase towards the area of lower-lying land to the west. One shallow and irregular crescent shaped feature – registered as a circular geophysical anomaly – contained fourteenth century pottery; then considered to be an area of Medieval quarrying, similar features in the current project indicate that a windmill is a more likely explanation.

Earlier prehistoric archaeology has been previously noted only as low-frequency material finds from later features (e.g. **4**). This appears to be characteristic of the site's environs in general (e.g. **16**, **25**, **47**, **60**). One Early Neolithic pit was encountered at the Jaguar Showroom site on Newmarket Road (**49**), and nine Late Neolithic pits were found beyond the survey area on the south edge of Cherry Hinton village (Gilmore 2016). This is also true of the Early Bronze Age (e.g. **25**), although a Beaker period crouched inhumation was recorded close to the current site's southwest boundary (**9**), and cropmarks of ring ditches are known on elevated ground to the east, south and north (**22**, **31**, **32**, **43**). This suggests that during the

Early Bronze Age the plateau may have attracted various forms of funerary activity. By contrast, areas of settlement have not been identified.

Middle to Late Bronze Age activity is registered *c*. 1.5km to the southeast as a series of large curving enclosure ditches with associated post-built palisade or fencing, with other possible post-defined structures (**25**). Deverel Rimbury pottery was collected from the ditches, although its small and abraded condition implied that this was not an area of habitation; however, faunal remains suggested that this may not have been too distant. Forming the west edge of the site was a large straight ditch oriented northwest-southeast, which is broadly in alignment with the Late Bronze Age enclosure investigated in Field D (Brittain 2015). Although not necessarily directly connected, a broad landscape grammar may be envisaged for this phase.

North of the current site, within the area of Newmarket Road, are hints of Late Bronze Age activities, mainly represented by residual finds of pottery (**49**, **60**). More distinct across this area of the environs is its dense Iron Age presence (**44**, **47**, **49**, **51**, **60**). Also including the earliest phases of the Iron Age, the area is particularly significant for multiple ditched enclosures within and around a large main enclosure approached by a ditched trackway from the northwest (**49**). Here, eighteen post-built structures were arranged outside of the enclosure, the interior of which was covered by at least 500 pits, many of which contained special deposits that included burials, and which displayed a complex sequence. Additional sites of the Middle to Late Iron Age have been identified to the south of this, notably within Marshall's Airfield (**63**), but only from small-scale investigations. In addition to the Early to Middle Iron Age activity noted in Field D, the southwest edge of the current site has similarly displayed potential for a Middle to Late Iron Age component. This includes ditches that have been shown to extend into Field A from Hatherdene Close (**9**) and, further southeast, considerable Late Iron Age to Roman activity is believed to lie within a Scheduled Ancient Monument at Caudle Corner Farm (**27**), with additional representation further south of this (**26**).

The location of later Iron Age archaeology on the north frame of Cambridge is significant in the broader regional context. The tradition of Aylesford-Swarling pottery and its wider cultural affinity is generally considered to reach its limit on the southern fringe of Cambridgeshire's fenland boundary. This is a region in which intergroup competition may have been prevalent – a situation becoming increasingly evident through skeletal trauma observed in settlement contexts, as well as the establishment of circular ring forts, such as at War Ditches, just over 2km south of the current site. The relevance of this may also be important for understanding subsequent Romanising influences in the region.

Evidence for Roman archaeology is represented south of the site by finds made during quarrying around Coldham's Lane in the early to mid-twentieth century, including pottery from pits and wells (**13**, **14**), with additional pits, ditches and material finds from within Cherry Hinton village (**15**, **16**, **24**). As evidenced by investigations at Hatherdene Close, this extends northwards into Field A in the form of a ditched field system (**9**). Positioned on the cusp of the landfall, this example also included a rare series of funerary enclosures around central cremation burials, which further highlights the elevated ground as a focus for funerary activity. North and west of the current site, around the area of Newmarket Road and the A14, Roman activity is extensively represented (**2**, **41**, **47**, **49**, **51**, **54**, **56**, **60**). Standing out from this dense activity are eleven conquest period pottery kilns found within an enclosure

system at Greenhouse Farm (**60**); this illustrated transient and perhaps specialised production, seemingly on a seasonal basis, of continental pot forms in more traditionally local fabric types. Importantly, the kiln setting utilised earthworks of an earlier – Iron Age – enclosure that may have formed part of an extensive Iron Age landscape in the setting of the War Ditches and Wandlebury ringworks. Building from this, during the conquest period the site may have functioning as a temporary market centre (Gibson and Lucas 2002). The broader significance of the environs' Roman landscape is highlighted by sites to the north and south of the village of Teversham, where extensive first to fourth century settlement has been identified, but which has been only minimally investigated (**30**, **40**). The current project shows that these are likely to extend into Fields E and F. Moreover, a possible villa has been identified in Manor Farm on the east side of Airport Way (**30**), along with another complex, perhaps industrial site between this and Teversham (**31**). Although clarity of the nature of these sites is lacking, there is no doubting of their importance, which includes a major second to fifth century timber and stone building. The extent of the villa estate is open to question, and although no sign of associated features was evident in the 2014 investigations, it is nonetheless likely that it extends west into the project area.

A number of open area investigations have been implemented along the site's southern boundary. These have identified Early Saxon cemeteries (**9**, **10**, **16**) with Middle Saxon settlement (**9**, **16**); as noted above, another cemetery was identified in Field D in 2014 (Brittain 2015). Evidence for Middle Saxon settlement is mainly residual; the anticipation being that its core lies to the southwest. Saxo-Norman settlement dating across the ninth to eleventh centuries characterises the archaeology along Church End and Rosemary Lane (**5**, **6**, **7**), the latter (an evaluation) lying within the current project area. This took the form of an east to west oriented D-shaped ditched enclosure, 450 x 170m, covering some six hectares. The interior of the enclosure was subdivided by ditches and approached by a ditched trackway running north-northeast to south-southwest into Fields A and B. At least six rectangular timber-framed structures were identified, with sixteen wells up to 4.8m deep, and a number of pits and 60 quarry pits (Cessford and Dickens (2005). A cemetery of over 670 Saxo-Norman burials lies to the east of this with a two-phase church (**7**). Environmental evidence indicates open ground and damp conditions. The settlement is not thought to be of a particularly high status, and its use was largely dissolved by the early twelfth century; the church probably being abandoned by the early thirteenth century. By this time settlement appears to have migrated south (**12**, **16**, **19**, **20**), from where and into the fifteenth century the current village of Cherry Hinton grew. The establishment of St. Andrew's church dates to this period (**72**).

Along with the parishes of Fen Ditton and Horningsea, those of Cherry Hinton and Teversham were incorporated into the Hundred of Flendish in the thirteenth century. Various Medieval manorial complexes are also recorded across Cherry Hinton and Teversham (**18**; see Cessford and Dickens 2005; Cessford and Slater 2014), with an existing moated site of D'Engaine's Manor (**35**) to the east of the current project and designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Only limited insight to the Medieval archaeology of Teversham has been revealed through ditches on the village's east boundary (**39**). The evidence was taken to illustrate the possible contraction of the village prior to later Medieval expansion, implying a change of fortunes during this era. In support of this, a fall in the number

of taxation returns (i.e. taxpayers) in Teversham between 1377 and 1524 may be equated with a decline of relative wealth; this being one of the largest decreases for Cambridgeshire as a whole (Lee 2002). Three large common field lay around the village prior to their enclosure in the early nineteenth century; the ridge and furrow provides an insight to their extent and character (**58**).

A number of listed historic buildings are situated in proximity to the project area at Teversham (**64**, **65**, **66**, **67**, **68**) and Cherry Hinton (**69**, **70**, **71**, **72**), as well as the main offices of Marshall's Airport (**2**).

Methodology

The work followed specifications previously outlined in a Design Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (Thomas 2017), and a Project Specification outlined by the CAU (Dickens 2016b).

In total, 134 trenches (Figure 3) were excavated using a 360° excavator with a 2.1m wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Trenches were excavated to a level where archaeological features were visible. For each trench the topsoil and subsoil were subject to 'bucket sampling'. This comprised a rapid manual scan of three 'stations' of deposit (volume *c*. 90 litres roughly equating to that held by a machine bucket) at both ends and the centre of each trench. For purposes of comparative methodology and data-return, this was supported by a subsequent rapid two-direction walkover of each deposit.

Archaeological features were planned and hand excavated. Data sheets were completed for all of the trenches to record section profiles and geological variances and were accompanied by digital scaled plans of all archaeological features (at 1:50 and 1:100). This combines speed of recording with accurate survey, fixing the site and individual features into the Ordnance Survey grid with a roaming Global Positioning System, through which a height survey was also undertaken.

The recording of excavated features comprised sections drawn at a scale of 1:10, or 1:20 for larger features. All features were photographed using digital SLR with an appropriate scale measurement. The CAU recording system for all excavated stratigraphic events assigns feature numbers (F.#) to individual archaeological events, and individual numbers to all contexts ([context #]). All trenches were reinstated upon completion of the excavation programme.

Information detailing the character of the trenches (e.g. data sheets, digital photography and survey record) has been catalogued together within an archive following procedures outlined in MoRPHE (Historic England 2015). This is being stored with the processed material record at the CAU offices, under the site code TDM17.

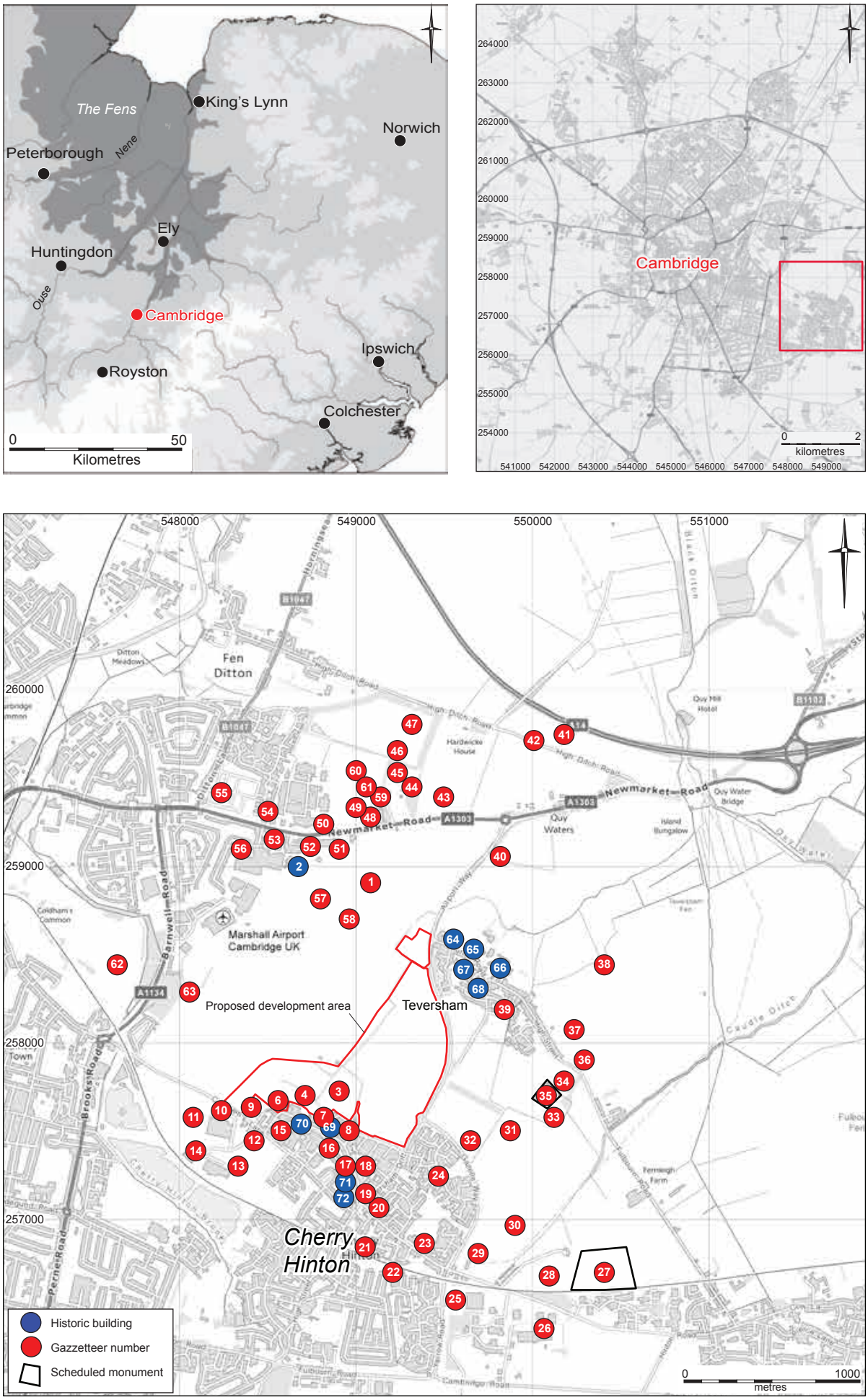


Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. Aerial view of site looking west (top) and north (bottom)

Figure 3. Plan of evaluation area

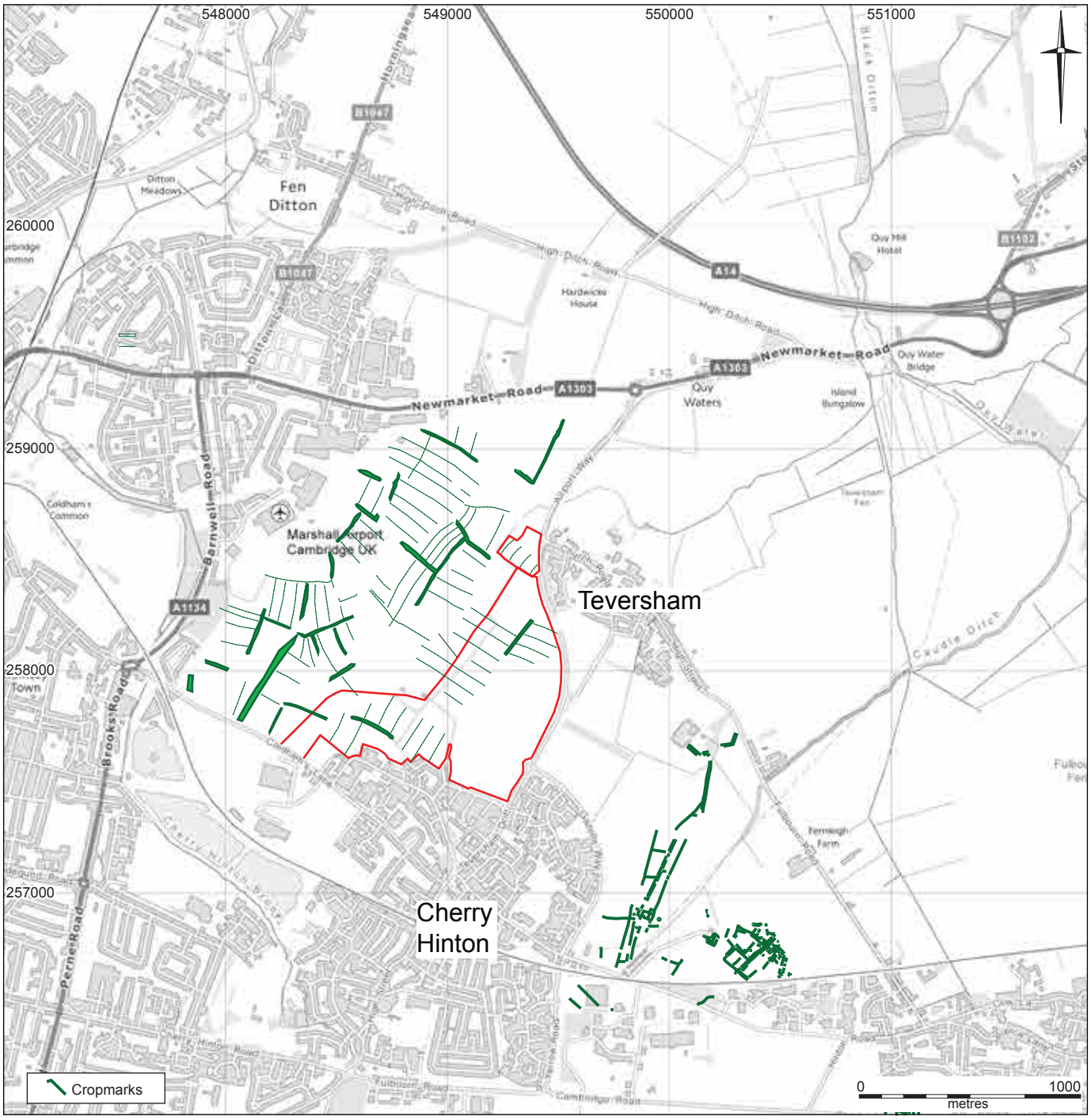


Figure 4. Cropmarks plan

Figure 5. Plan of geophysical survey data

Figure 6. Plan of interpretive geophysical survey data, with site topography (inset)

RESULTS

Coverage by archaeological features was considerable within the PDA. Five 'sites' have been identified either by their relationship to three core areas of intensive activity (Sites 1, 2 and 5) or, as in two cases (Sites 3 and 4), by being geographically separated from the other three core sites, whilst also being period-specific in character (Figure 10). This also takes into account the areas previously assessed by evaluation trenching (CRL03 and TDM14). As areas representing the densest activity within the PDA, Sites 1, 2 and 5 warrant subdivision into: 'A' (intensive core) and 'B' (extensive periphery). An overview of the feature density and period representation for each site is presented in Tables 1 and 2. The Discussion section considers summaries of individual site character and respective archaeological density (Tables 32 and 33).

Site	Qty trenches	Linears	Pits	Wells	Postholes	Beam slots	Graves	Windmills
1A	20	132	69	6	58	1		
1B	10	30	9		3			
2A	29	56	52		44		5	4
2B	6	6	10		4			
3	10	8	2		3			
4	1		2					
5A	4	22	5		1			
5B	27	63	9		3			

Table 1. Summary of feature density by site

Site	Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze-Early Iron Age	Middle-Late Iron Age	Roman	Early-Middle Saxon	Late Saxon	Medieval
1A	●			●	●		●	●
1B				●	●			●
2A	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
2B	●			●				
3					●			
4	●							
5A					●			
5B				●	●			●

Table 2. Summary of period representation by site

The combined artefact assemblage recovered from TDM17, TDM14 and CRL03 is presented in table 3. This totals 8393 items (212.645kg), of which 5973 (194.184kg) are derived from TDM17 alone. There is a broad period representation dating from the Early Neolithic (*c*. 4000 BC) – although no features could with certainty be attributed to anything prior to the Late Bronze Age – to the Medieval period. Considerable activity was registered from the Late Bronze Age (*c*. 1000 BC) through to the fifteenth century AD, with an overall total of 589 archaeological features belonging to these phases, of which 428 are from TDM17.

Material	Features (TDM17)		Bucket Sampling		Sub Total	
	Qty	Wt (*g*)	Qty	Wt (*g*)	Qty	Wt (*g*)
Burnt Clay	150	1516	9	104	159	1620
Burnt Flint	81	881	0	0	81	881
Brick	1	482	11	1232	12	1714
Brick/Tile	27	290	175	1869	202	2159
Bone (Animal)	1472	11962	38	265	1510	12227
Bone (Human)	1365	1884	0	0	1365	1884
Burnt Stone	*many*	148891	3	82	3	148973
Flint - worked	451	4152	93	438	766	10135
Glass	1	6	82	545	83	551
Mortar	1	42	3	154	4	196
Metal*	61	854	44	891	105	1745
Pot	974	9274	385	2793	1359	12067
Shell	159	729	34	176	193	905
Slag	2	14	5	156	7	170
Slate	1	4	17	141	18	145
Tile	13	243	109	2334	122	2577
Tobacco Pipe	2	8	33	92	35	100
Worked Clay	1	30	0	0	1	30
Worked Stone	170	1650	0	0	170	1650
TOTAL	*4932*	*182912*	*1041*	*11272*	*5973*	*194184*

Material	TDM14		CRL03		Total (inc. TDM17)	
	Qty	Wt (*g*)	Qty	Wt (*g*)	Qty	Wt (*g*)
Burnt Clay	1	2	127	1300	287	2922
Burnt Flint	55	1278	0	0	136	2159
Brick	0	0	0	0	12	1714
Brick/Tile	0	0	0	0	202	2159
Bone (Animal)	317	3019	887	*?*	2714	15246
Bone (Human)	15	26	0	0	1380	1910
Burnt Stone	76	9880	0	0	79	158853
Flint - worked	28	378	14	*?*	808	10513
Glass	0	0	0	0	83	551
Mortar	0	0	0	0	4	196
Metal	5	13	26	?	136*	1758*
Pot	185	1236	513	*?*	2057	13303
Shell	74	56	*?*	149	267	1110
Slag	72	448	14	204	93	822
Slate	0	0	0	0	18	145
Tile	1	64	7	?	130	2641
Tobacco Pipe	0	0	0	0	35	100
Worked Clay	0	0	0	0	1	30
Worked Stone	2	150	1	258	173	2058
TOTAL	*831*	*16550*	*1589*	*1911*	*8393*	*212645*

Table 3. Overview of total finds from TDM17, TDM14 and CRL03.
* excluding TDM17 metal detecting, n=386 (3438g)

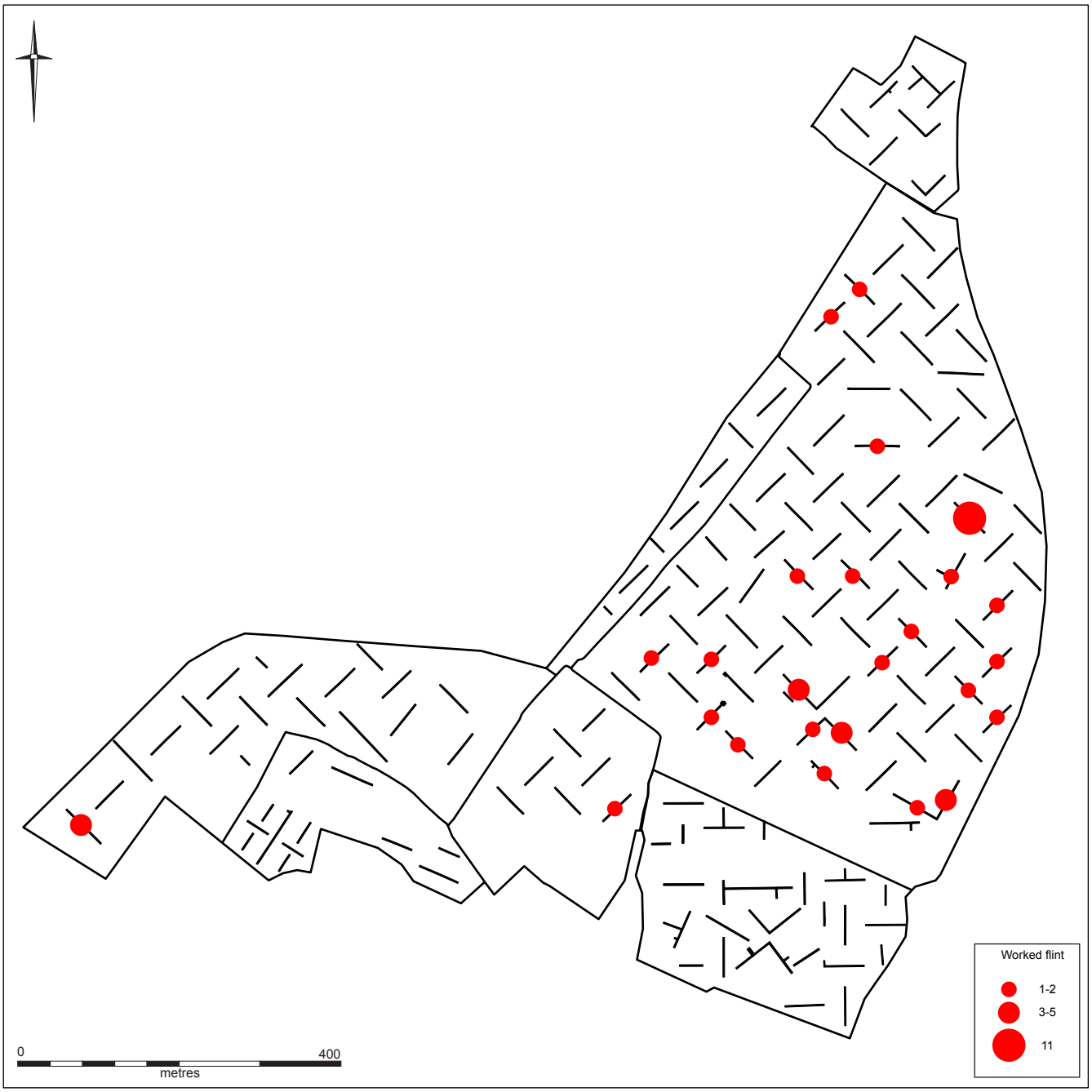


Figure 7. Distribution of worked flint from bucket sampling by quantity

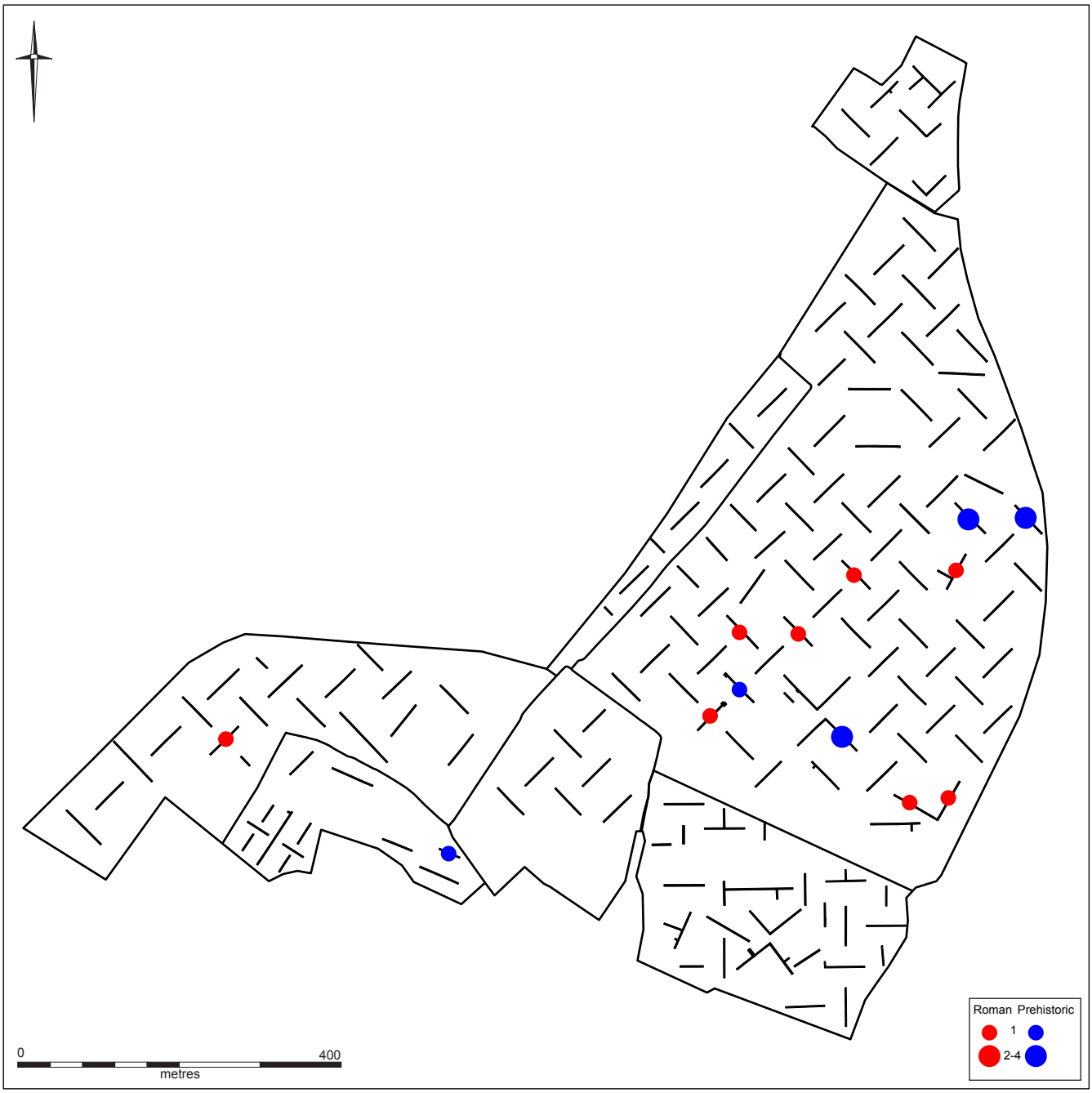


Figure 8. Distribution of Prehistoric and Roman pottery from bucket sampling, by sherd count

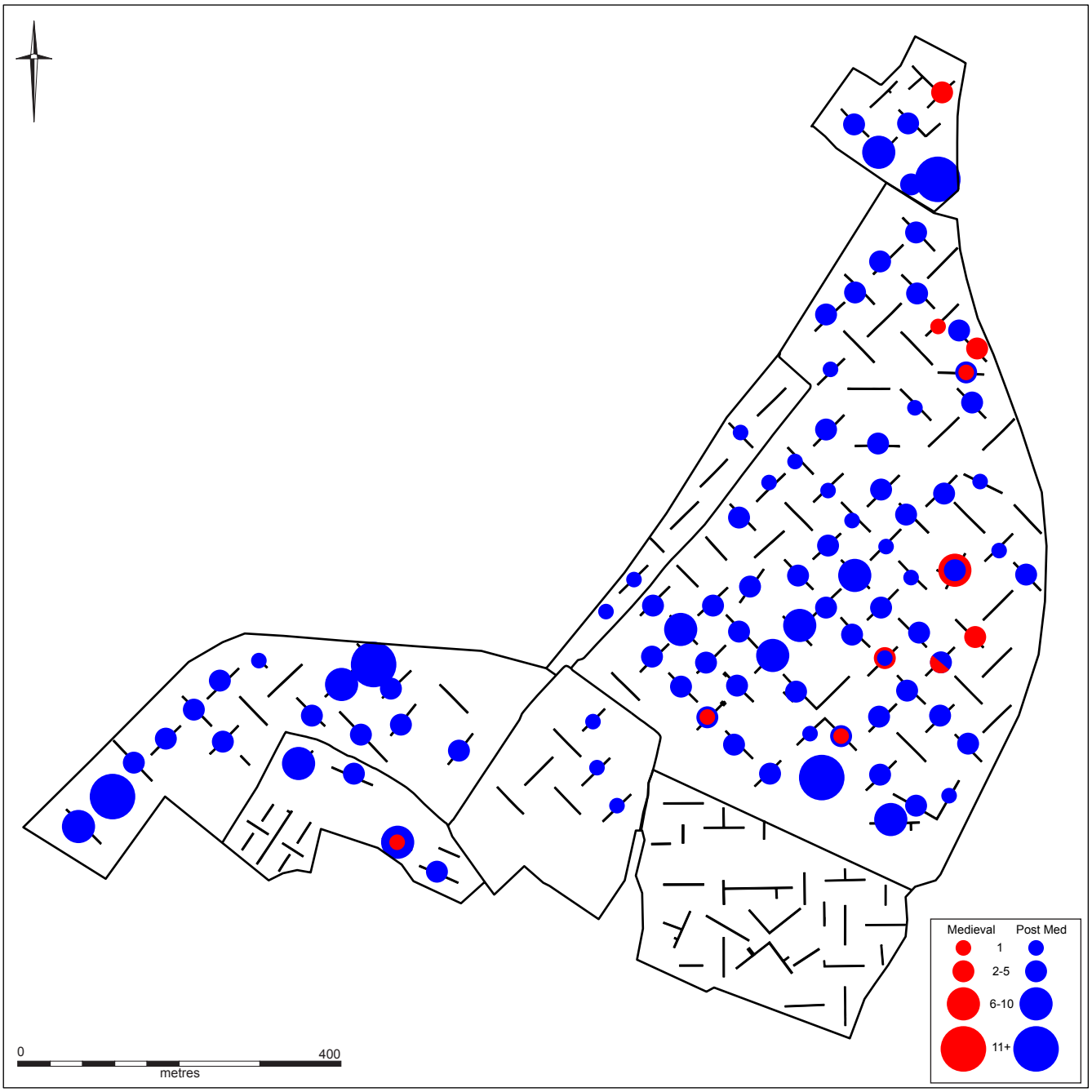


Figure 9. Distribution of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery from bucket sampling, by sherd count

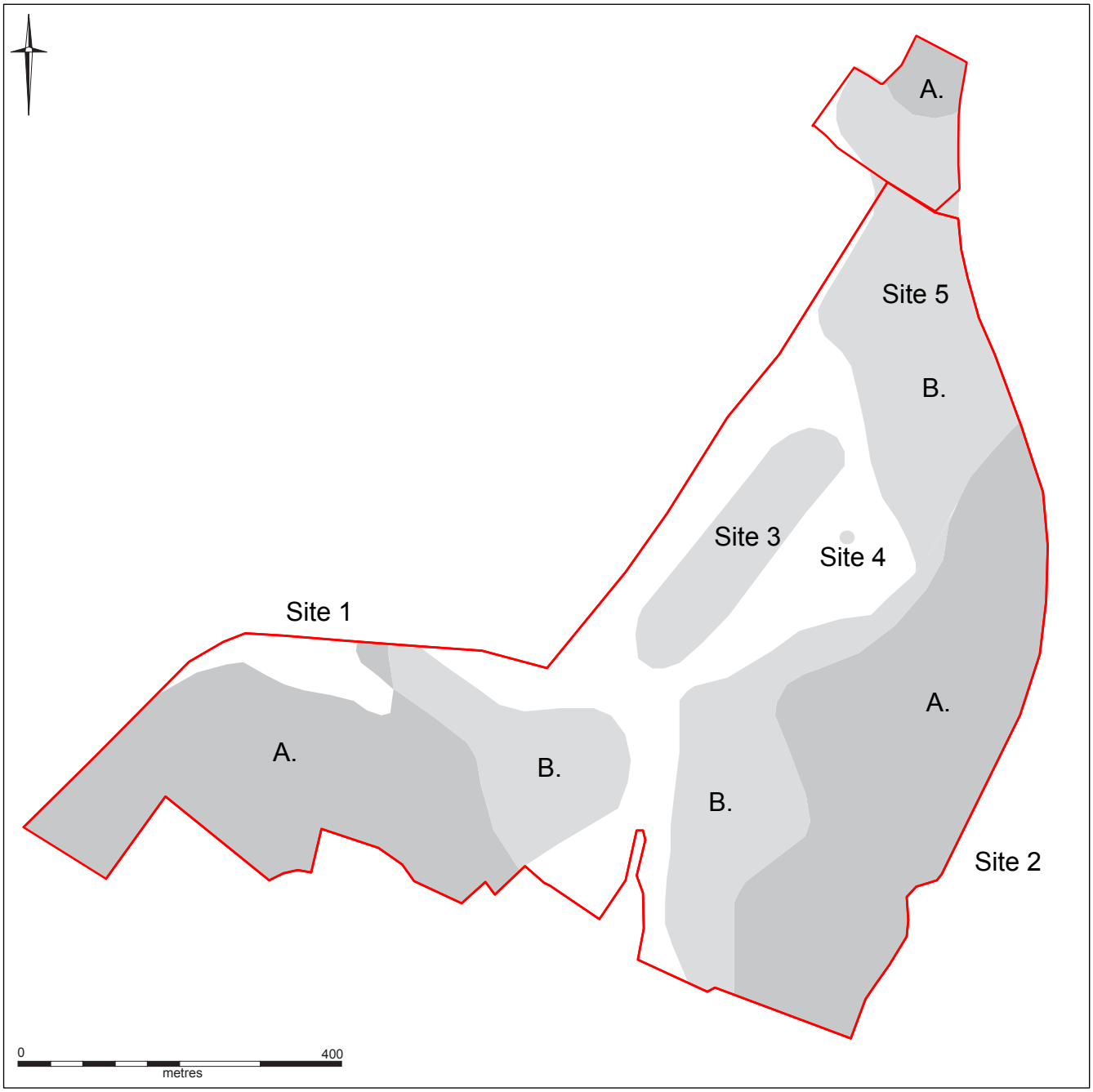


Figure 10. Plan of site areas

Bucket Sampling

Finds amounted to 1041 (11.272kg), with a further 386 items (3438g) collected during metal detecting (Figures 7-9). Included in this total are 208 sherds (1482g) of eighteenth or nineteenth century pottery. Prehistoric (n=11) and Roman (n=8) pottery was registered in 12 trenches in Site 2 and two trenches in Site 1. Notably, the distribution in Site 2 is fairly broad and mainly incorporated within colluvium along the westerly landfall, but was shown by the trenching to be situated in an area of comparatively intense later prehistoric occupation. The Roman pottery from Site 2 may aid in designating a field system that, although partial, was registered within the same area, and may represent the extension to a villa estate to the east. Worked flint (n=93) largely followed the same distribution as the prehistoric and Roman pottery, being located in the main upon the elevated plateau of Site 2 (n=70), and mixed within the colluvium along the westerly landfall. The highest density of return (11 flints) was concentrated in trench 101 where a possible remnant paleosol or early colluvium was sealed by later colluvium at the lip between the plateau's edge and the landfall. Pits containing burnt stone were found to also cut this surface. The highest elevated position of Field A in the southwest corner of Site 1A produced only three worked flints from trench 1, and in Site 2B a total of four worked flints were recovered from trenches 91, 106 and 107. These illustrate low-frequency outliers from the main concentration central to Site 2, and are negligible in terms of their significance. No particular pattern is reflected in the distribution of either Medieval or post-Medieval pottery, the former being represented by only 19 sherds along the high ground of Sites 2A and 5B, close to Airport Way. Although trenching showed there to be three Medieval windmills in Site 2A (six sherds coming from the ploughsoil of one of these trenches – no.100), the Medieval and post-medieval pottery scatters are both reflective of a general agricultural landscape, as well as the site's twentieth century use as an airfield in parts of Field A.

SITE 1 (trenches 1-8, 10-28, 120-122) Figures 11-14

CRL03 is also a part of Site 1. Totals associated with this investigation are in brackets.

Total number of excavated features: 200(*c*. 107)

Composition: 115(47) linears, 51(22) pits, 25(34) postholes, 5 pits or hollows, 3(3) wells, (1) beam slot

Summary: A small quantity of Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint was found in association with colluvial-filled hollows that are utilised during the Middle Iron Age, and possibly actively managed (one reaching a depth of 3.3m, with charcoal towards the base). Water-related functions are likely, and their saturated deposits may contain high quality environmental information. Low-level Middle Iron Age activity may be further registered amongst a greater density of first to fourth century activity in Site 1A in the form of an axial field system interspersed with pits, wells and structural postholes. This may continue into Site 1B, although features here are largely undated. A substantial Saxo-Norman settlement lies on the south edge of Site 1A. This is formed of a D-shaped enclosure with central north-south trackway that may link with an east-west trackway in Site 1B to the north. The enclosure dates from the mid-eighth to twelfth century, and includes post and beam structures, wells and pits, all within areas partitioned by substantial ditches. Use of the site continues into the twelfth to fourteenth centuries, particularly in the form of quarry pits, as well as lower-frequency settlement compared with previous periods. Roman and Saxon cemeteries have been excavated along the south edge of Site 1A, though none are known to continue into the PDA. Two areas of twentieth century disturbance were identified by geophysical survey and trenching; these lie in the site's north-centre and centre-southeast.

Site 1A (trenches 1-8, 10-15, 17, 20, 28, 120-122)

Total number of excavated features: 157(107)

Composition: 85(47) linears, 42(22) pits, 5 pits or hollows, 3(3) wells, 24(34) postholes, (1) beam slot

Undated

Features that could not be securely dated either by their artefact content or through association with other, datable features are found across Site 1A and Site 1B. With the exception of possible structures, undated features in Site 1A are not outlined in any detail here on account of their likely context within one or more of the periods identified and described below.

Short linear gullies that may represent partial remains of a straight-sided structure were recorded in trench 12 as F.154 and F.155. Although detached, these lay at 90 degrees to one another to form a corner turn accompanied by a pit or posthole, F.153. The left side of the structure may have been removed by undated (but similarly aligned) ditch F.151, although a true relationship is unknown. Only F.154 was completely exposed in the trench, a was 1.72m length with a slight depth at 6cm; F.155 extended beyond the trench in excess of 1.13m (depth 0.1m). A linear gulley (F.103) was also fully revealed in trench 20, to a length of 7m and depth of 0.15m. It contained a light greyish brown silty clay with no finds, and may represent a second of these type structures (see site 2B, trench 117 for a comparable feature dated to the Iron Age).

Prehistory

Across Site 1A at the gradient between the gradual northerly landfall and plateauing towards the airfield was a number of colluvial-filled hollows in trenches 6, 7, 8, 12, and 17. These appear to be associated with prehistoric activity of various ages, although the degree to which this may be opportune use of natural hollows or cut/ managed features is uncertain. They are described below, headed by their material's period association. What is distinct to these deposits is a high water table that filled trenches 6 and 8 to their entirety for several weeks after the trenches were opened by machine excavator. This obviously restricted their investigation with a combination of machine and hand excavation, their depths and profile being ascertained by auger where required.

Neolithic

Eight sherds (14g) of Early Neolithic pottery were recovered from F.109 in trench 7 along with a few scraps of bone. Excavated by a $1m^2$ test pit [273] and 1 x 2m slot [519], this was a hollow with gradually sloping sides, mouthed with an irregular diffuse edge, but to an even flat base at a depth of 0.21m. Occasional medium to large cobbles lined the base of the hollow, but in an irregular fashion with no evidence that they had been deliberately placed there. The light brownish grey silty colluvium was free of charcoal or other inclusions, with the exception of occasional large snail shells. Although absent from F.109, single finds of earlier prehistoric worked flint were collected from pits or hollows in trenches 6 and 17, with fourteen items from a pit or hollow in trench 8 (see below).

Iron Age

One sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered (trench 1), with 23 Middle Iron Age sherds and a single Late Iron Age sherd, all from Site 1A. The context of the majority of these findings appear to be residual to later features. One of two postholes in trench 2 (Fs 47 and 48) contained the only Early Iron Age sherd, but their proximity to a number of Roman pits renders doubt to the security of the posthole's exact date. Nevertheless, Middle Iron Age pottery was found to be exclusively associated with what are either large hollows or areas of cut pits in trenches 6, 8 16 and 17, along with animal bone and occasional burnt stones. The scale of each of these features may exceed a width of 20m, and auger survey recorded depths of 0.6-1.37m for Fs. 140, 141, 172 and 180. No more than two fills were identified for a single of these features, which in each case was mid to light greyish brown silty clay with or without sand lenses and cobbles (the presence/ absence of the latter inclusions distinguishing between the fills).

Of possible Iron Age or later date was a deep feature, F.209, in trench 12. On account of water filling much of the trench at the point of F.209, it was not possible to gauge a sense of its plan form or relation to other features (many of these being Roman and Medieval). However, auguring determined that the base to the feature lay at 3.3m beneath a sequence of at least five separate fills. This included charcoal from the basal deposit [493], and a highly degraded sherd at 2m with a shelly fabric and dark grey exterior with reddish interior (*c*. 80mm thickness); this was likely to be later prehistoric, but unfortunately its delicacy was too great for survival towards analysis and identification. Dark grey silty clay comprised the other four fills, with occasional charcoal and rooted organic inclusions.

Three Middle Iron Age sherds and a single Late Iron Age sherd were recovered in trench 28 on the southern edge of Site 1A. These are likely to be residual to later features that are registered in greater abundance. This has similarly been noted in previous investigations south of the PDA, and although features datable to the Iron Age have not previously been identified there is clearly potential that they are present.

Roman

Twenty-six features produced Roman pottery, all from within Site 1A (a single sherd in Site 1B, Field C, is probably residual to a later feature, F.128, trench 125). Pottery (n=13) from nine of the features date to the first to second centuries; a further 18 features produced second to fourth century pottery (n=71). Features directly datable to this period were predominantly linears (Table 4) that appear to form an axial system aligned slightly east of north-south to east-west, although other linears were evidently connecting to a different plan closer to northeast-southwest. Clear evidence of sequence was not forthcoming, and the extent of the ditched system is similarly unclear, with undated linears on a similar alignment occurring in Site 1B (Field C, see below).

Two probable wells are dated by pottery to the second to fourth century in Site 1A: F.67 in trench 4, and F.17 in trench 13. These were circular with straight vertical sides, neither displaying signs of revetment. Large pits up to 1m depth were located across Site 1A, in trenches 1, 2, 3, and 7. These were oval or circular with straight

sides and flat bases, and produced various finds including small assemblages of bone, with other items such as an iron knife (F.40, trench 1) and, from F.178 (trench 2), a large block of plaster daub impressed by wattle rods and an unusual carved and centrally perforated chalk disc that was possibly used as a loom weight (Figure 30).

Trench	Features
1	43
3	119, 147
5	95, 96, 97, 107
6	175, 185
7	84, 98, 100, 143
8	121, 122, 123, 124
120	18

Table 4. Roman linears in Site 1A

Structural remains were represented by postholes and possibly also by short linear gullies. Postholes, only a sample of which was excavated, were represented in a number of trenches: trench 2 (n=4), trench 7 (n=4?), trench 12 (n=2), trench 15 (n=16) and single postholes in trenches 4, 17 and 18. Large cobble stone packing was clustered within a number of the postholes on the east side of Site 1A in trenches 12 and 15. A sample of this was collected for further analysis (see Burnt Stone) and shown to be unburnt and unmodified.

Medieval

Site 1A was the only area of the PDA to register evidence for Late Saxon activity for TDM17 by St Neots and Thetford ware pottery (n=31). This was documented in six trenches (2, 3, 7, 11, 14 and 28). No Middle Saxon pottery, such as the small representation of 'Ipswich ware' pottery found in CRL03 (n=13), was recovered. The frequency of Late Saxon pottery is considerably smaller than that of CRL03 where a core of activity was evidenced by 256 sherds from just four trenches (from a site total of 259 sherds). In TDM17, a pit well (F.31) in trench 14 and a moderately large pit in trench 28 (F.19) produced the largest secure assemblages of 9 and 13 sherds, respectively. These appear to be situated within the bounds of a previously identified D-shaped enclosure and are probably at the northern limit of the primary settlement area; no other features could be securely dated to this period.

Four features – all linears – are securely dated by pottery to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. These were all fairly substantial boundary ditches, the shallowest of which, at 0.38m, was F.72 in trench 11. Oriented north-south, this lies approximately 90-degrees to linear F.59 that passes south of F.72 upon an east-west alignment. This was excavated in trench 7, and contained two fills of light and dark grey silty clay to a depth of 0.93m in a cut 2m wide. In addition to six sherds of pink shelly ware (and 3 residual sherds of Middle Saxon pottery), a small amount (46g) of animal bone was recovered. This cut two undated and smaller but moderately sized linears (Fs.60 and 63) on a similar alignment. These are also aligned with a large unexcavated linear in trench 5 to the west, and a smaller excavated linear (F.159) in trench 12 to the east, which was considerably smaller at 0.58m wide and 0.15m depth but may illustrate a shallowing continuation of at least one of the trench 7 features. Furthermore, this course of linears is aligned with a possible trackway in Site 1B to the east, undated and described below. Two

arrangements of linear features on the southeast edge of Site 1A also dated to within the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. Oriented northeast-southwest, F.29 in trench 120 is the deepest (0.56m) of three ditches (with Fs. 27 and 28, the latter cut by F.29) that together pass through trench 28, and probably link at 90 degrees with ditch F.20, also in trench 28. F.20 is particularly large, at over 3.3m width and 0.6m deep, its upper profile later cut by ditch F.19 nearly half its size, but on the same alignment, as well as smaller linears Fs. 24, 35 and 36, also similarly aligned. These were all truncated by small undated pits Fs. 4 and 37.

Post-Medieval

A system of shallow furrows was observed across the southwest of Field A oriented slightly east of north-south. This was bounded to the north in trench 4 by F.524, although a second furrow system on a northeast-southwest alignment was evident on the north edge of Site 1A in trenches 12, 15, 18 and 19. This second system may have been bounded to the west through trenches 7 and 9, through which passed drainage ditch F.170, filled with a mass of medium to large clunch blocks. This appears to align with the current hedgerow that divides the present site from that at Hatherdene Close (gaz. no. 9).

Site 1B (trenches 16, 18-19, 21-27)

Total number of excavated features: 42

Composition: 30 linears, 9 pits, 3 postholes

The majority of Site B is situated in Field C. This comprises features to which no specific period may be accurately assigned (Table 5), although a continuation of both Roman and Medieval features from Site 1A (and Site 3, see below) is most likely (although probably residual, the only pottery was a single Roman sherd from ditch F.128, trench 125), albeit at a diminished frequency. Trenches to the east half of Field C were prone to a high water table, with trench 24 being completely submerged for near to four weeks.

A furrow system was evident in the north half of Field C, oriented northwest, but what was presumed to be a furrow system aligned closer to the northeast in the geophysical survey plot, mainly in the south half of the area, is more likely to be an axial system of shallow, but carefully cut linear ditches that, as seen in trench 27, underlie the perpendicular furrow system. Listed in Table 5, these were between 0.1-.2m deep and each with a single fill of yellow-brown or light brownish grey silty clay; only F.196 in trench 23 contained any finds; this being 116g of animal bone. The orientation and general character of the ditched system is comparable to that identified in Site 1A, as well as that seen in Site 3, against which a Roman date may be considered likely.

Trench	Features
21	202
22	197 ,198
23	196
24	207
27	132

Table 5. Undated, possible Roman linears in Site 1B, Field C

Also observed in Field C was a pair of parallel ditches spaced *c*. 8m apart that passed northwest through trenches 22 and 24, turning east to trench 20. From here that alignment matches a ditch line noted above, dating to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, though the ditch pairing is not registered beyond trench 20. This may provide a broad date for what appears to be a trackway (Table 6), although a slightly earlier date may equally be possible. Immediately to the south of this, the Saxo-Norman settlement at 63 Church End was bisected by a paired ditched trackway, 10-12m wide, and oriented north-northeast (Cessford and Dickens 2004: 53-57). At depths of 0.5-1.4m these were much larger than the Field C trackway ditches, these being 0.25-.44m, but in lying outside of the main settlement area there may have been less need for such large trackway ditches. These produced no finds other than one bone (F.106),

Trench	Features
20	105, 106
22	199, 220
24	206, 210

Table 6. Site 1B ditched trackway

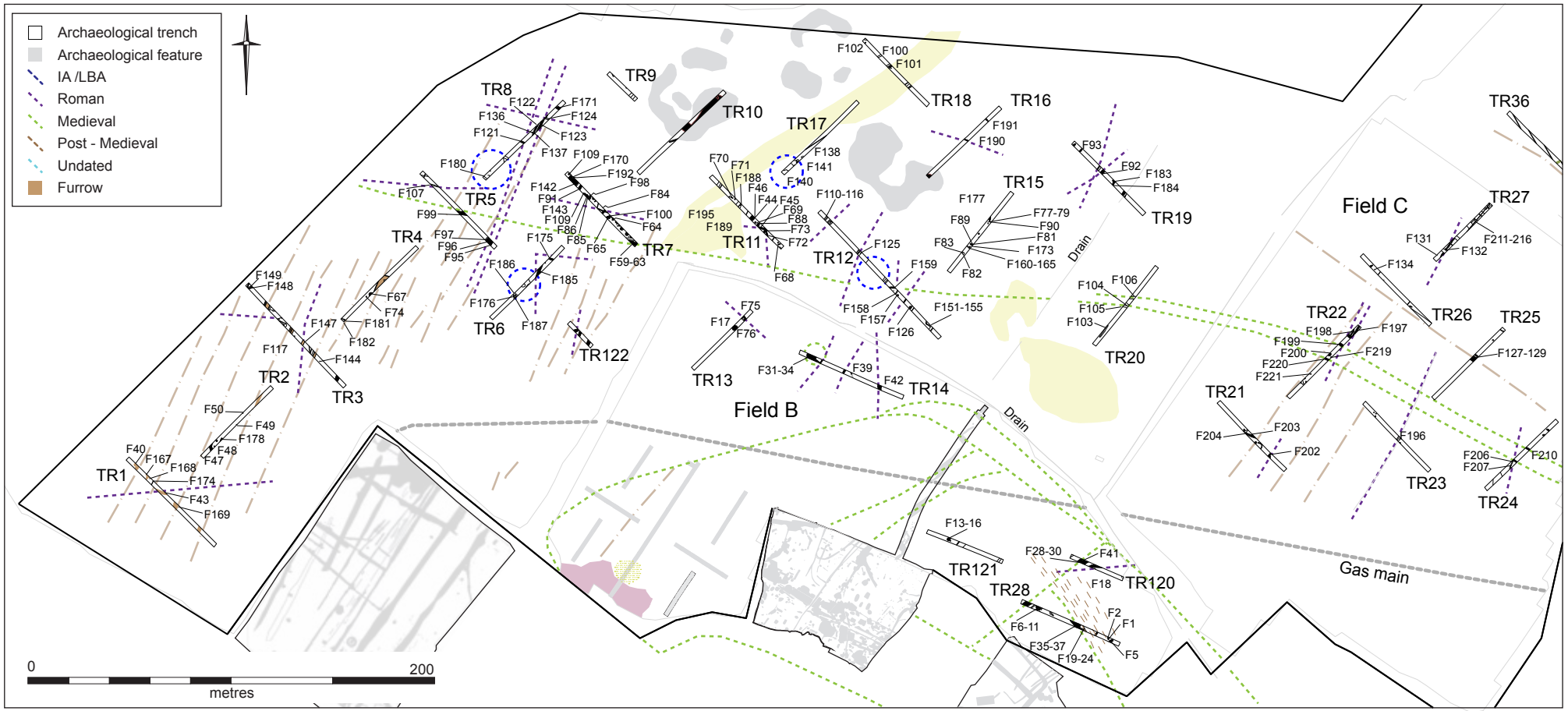


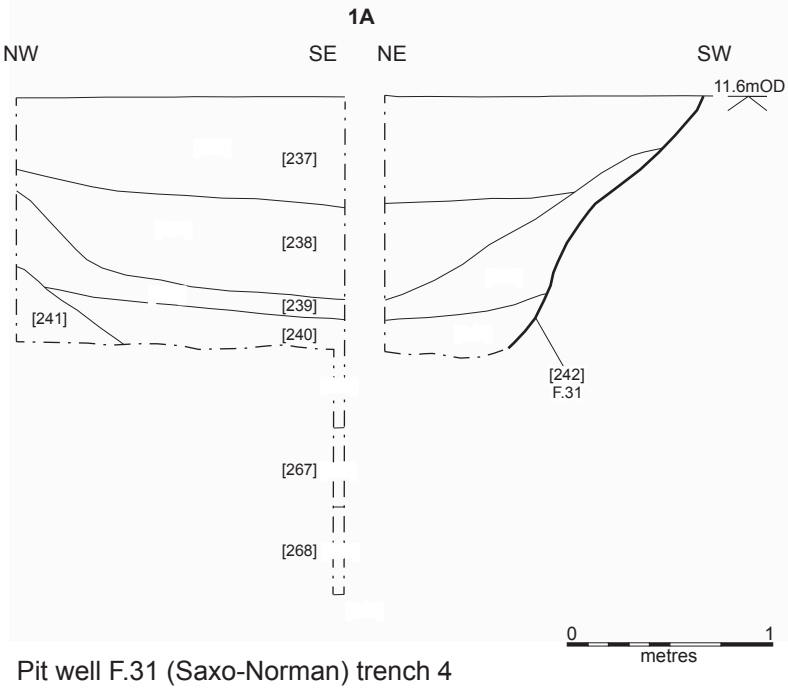
Figure 11. Inset 1

Figure 12. Top : trench 8, looking north. Bottom : trench 7, colluvium F.109

Figure 13. Left : Trench 7, looking west. Right : Trench 8, Pit / hollow F.180

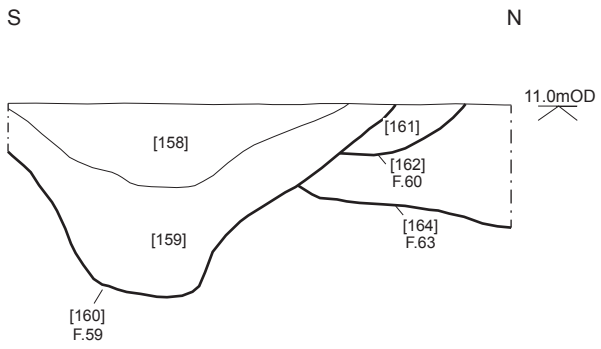
Pit F.126 (Roman), trench 2

Pit Well F.67 (Roman), trench 4

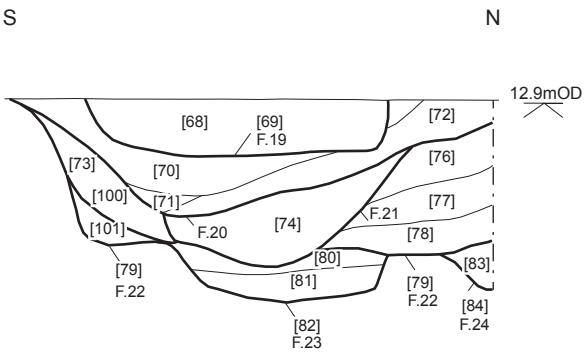


Pit well F.31 (Saxo-Norman) trench 4

Pit F.178 (Roman), trench 2



Linears F.59, F.60 and F.63 (Medieval), trench 7



Pits from trench 28

Figure 14. Photographs and sections of Site 1

SITE 2 (trenches 38-49, 57, 59-65, 78-85, 95-101, 123-124) Figures 15-19

TRM14 is also a part of Site 2, totals of which are in brackets.

Total number of excavated features: 109(78)

Composition: 44(31) linears, including three enclosures, 38(10) postholes, 30(32) pits, 1(4) grave, 3(1) windmills, colluvium

Summary: Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint has been found across Site 1A, particularly at its centre, although no features have been assigned to this period. A single sherd of Beaker pottery has also been registered, and ring ditch cropmarks are known in the fields east of the PDA. Three large ditched enclosures date to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Datable artefacts were recovered from their upper fills; the lower fills representing natural silting. Only Enclosure 1 has evidence for contemporary internal features (one pit), but outside of (and aligned with) Enclosure 2 was a grave radiocarbon dated to the fifth century BC. Enclosure 2 is the only one that shows limited evidence for remaining in use into the Middle Iron Age. The upper fills of Enclosure 1 were cut by clusters of Middle Iron Age pits, and only a few pits and structural postholes within and around the other two enclosures were tested, producing little datable evidence. Elsewhere across the north half of Site 1A is a broad distribution of structural postholes and pits dating to the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age. Site 1 lies immediately west of a known high-status Roman landscape with villa, but evidence for this phase was mainly residual, with no features being securely assigned to this phase.

Four fourteenth century mill sites were found positioned along the elevated ridge that runs along the edge of the plateau overlooking the airfield. A possible fifth close to the couse of the gas pipe is visible on aerial views of the PDA. These comprise three postmills (the characteristic central cross foundation and encircling tailgate gulley having been found in two of these) and a raised platform mill. Until the late eighteenth century the field was called Millfield, but only limited mention of any mills in the Teversham District have survived. Also, this number of mills in one site is unique.

Finally, two parallel ditches towards the south-centre of Site 1A were dated to the fifteenth century and may be related to a manorial estate in the fields to the east.

Site 2A (trenches 42-49, 59-65, 79-85, 95-101, 123-124)

TRM14 is also a part of Site 2A. Totals associated with this investigation are in brackets.

Total number of excavated features: 98(64) features

Composition: 38(6) postholes, 23(29) pits, 32(24) linears (12 that form enclosures 1-3), 1(4) graves, and features associated with 3(1) windmills

Undated

It has been possible to attribute a broad date or timeframe to the majority of features of Site 2A, but a question mark rests over a series of linears that appear to be related on a rough north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, although with returning linears that do not lie on clean perpendicular axis.

Trench	Feature	Finds
60	372	none
63	395	none
64	398	none
79	403	none
80/83	378	Neolithic pottery (4), Worked flint (2)
82	348	Worked flint (4)
	349	Worked flint (1)
100/124	354	Roman pottery (2), worked flint (5), bone (3)
	357	Iron Age pottery (1)

Table 7. Summary of undated ditched system in Site 2A

The linears pass through nine trenches (Table 7) and may prove to extend into Site 2B where a similarly open timeframe has been awarded. Nevertheless, a prehistoric or Roman date is thought to be most likely.

Prehistory

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

Sixteen sherds of Early Neolithic pottery were recovered from Site 2A, all from features probably of a later prehistoric date. Earlier Neolithic activity was further illustrated by a moderately large assemblage of worked flint. This represented a broad repertoire of the earlier Neolithic toolkit, found in systematic manufacturing strategies and expressed in core reduction and flake/blade production. The best examples of this, in terms of least weathered and diagnostic forms, were collected from the colluvium encased in hollows at the base of the landfall (n=43 items), most notably in trench 57 (n=31), as well as from trenches 50 and 68. This included an end scraper and a leaf-shaped arrowhead (Figure 30). Although the colluvium has been designated as a part of Site B rather than Site A – much of its material content likely having derived through secondary movement from higher up the slope – it is nonetheless indicative of the significant potential of earlier Prehistoric activity in the centre of Site 2A. In particular, being situated on the landfall itself, the ditches of Iron Age Enclosure 2 have captured a considerable quantity of earlier worked flint (n=189), with another assemblage registered from pits in trench 39 at the landfall base (n=50; this too being in Site 2B). The overall distributions of Neolithic pottery and worked flint are depicted in Figures 24 and 25.

A single sherd of Beaker pottery was found in trench 123, also from Iron Age Enclosure 2, and aspects of the worked flint may extend at least into this timeframe, if not further still. Cropmarks of ring ditches have been identified in the fields to the east of the site, where a barbed and tanged arrowhead has also been recovered (Pullinger and White 1991). However, Early Bronze Age representation is otherwise very limited in Site 2A.

Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age

Sixteen features in TDM17 produced an assemblage of 133 sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, with 43 sherds produced by nine features in TDM14. This total of 176 sherds / 25 features is fairly considerable.

Three enclosures are associated with this Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age phase (Table 8), although they each display differing chronological histories. In TDM14 the enclosure produced just one sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery, but having been completely backfilled was then the site for Middle Iron Age settlement, the enclosure ditch's upper fills being directly cut by this activity.

Enclosure	**Trenches**	**Features**	**Depth of Ditch** (*m*)	**Pottery Qty** (Wt in *g*)	
				LBA-EIA	**MIA**
1 (TDM14)	16, 17, 23, 30, 31	10, 22, 35, 38	0.55-0.9	1 (2)	-
2 (TDM17)	48, 58, 59, 123	251, 327, 369	1.2-1.53	22 (55)	18 (115)
3 (TDM17)	44, 45, 46	324, 329, 370	0.74-1.03	6 (17)	-

Table 8. Summary of Enclosures 1-3

Enclosure 2 and Grave

The geophysical survey defined Enclosure 2 as a three-sided rectangle (open southwest side) with discontinuous circuit. This was shown to be accurate. The ditches were *c*. 1.8m wide with narrowing straight sides to flat base. Terminus F.251 was larger at 3.7m wide and 1.53m deep. This was encircled by postholes Fs. 252, 253 and 254. These appear to have been inserted some time following the initial cutting of the ditch and an episode of basal silting (see section in Figure 16). Although demarcating the enclosure terminus, there was no evidence for re-cutting or mucking out, the basal fills [579, 672-676] being mainly of redeposited marl and silty sand, all devoid of any material culture. By contrast, overlying this, fills [576-578] contained a total of 586g animal bone and 19 pot sherds. The lower of these, [578], was soft dark brown silt with occasional small angular stones. Containing 182g of the animal bone, the pottery from this fill was mainly Late Bronze/Early Iron Age (4), with one sherd dating to the Middle Iron Age. Overlying this, the pottery from [577] comprised 14 Middle Iron Age sherds. The fill was soft dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and small angular stones, including naturally fractured flint, and this produced the bulk (404g) of the animal bone. Capping the terminus was a homogenous soft dark brown silt [576] devoid of artefacts. This overlay posthole F.254, as seen in the trench section (Figure 16).

Enclosure 2 had no internal features, but in addition to the postholes encircling the terminus in trench 48 were two small gullies (Fs. 311 and 312) and another five features (Fs. 280-284) that may be postholes. The gullies lay upon the same alignment as the enclosure terminus, with their own termini projecting to a distance equivalent with F.252, though lying to the northwest of this. Feature 312 cut F.311, and both gullies were *c*. 0.27m wide and *c*. 0.1m deep with a single fill of moderately soft light grey-brown silt, but no finds. A few metres further northwest of the gullies was F.284, a flat-based 'probable' posthole with depth and diameter at *c*. 0.36m, and a fill similar to the gullies. Features 280-283 were grouped as pairs in an arc south of the enclosure. Again with fills similar to the gullies and posthole F.284, the circular features ranged in diameter from 0.24m to 0.32m with shallow concave 'scoop' profiles at a depth of 0.05m. These again contained no finds, but may be the bases of shallow postholes, and represent the only possible instance of structural-related features in association with Enclosure 2.

In trench 42, some 50m southwest of terminus F.252 and directly in line with the projection of Enclosure 2's southeast side, was a shallow grave (F.268) containing a crouched skeleton [612] of a young adult male. A radiocarbon determination returned a date of 544-399 *cal*. BC (see Appendices) – the Early to earlier Middle Iron Age – which could easily be contemporary with the use of the enclosure. The grave (1.38 x 0.84m), oval in plan, was shallow at a depth of 0.43m. Owing to this shallow depth, the skull was partially damaged during machine cutting of the trench. On account of this and the relative thinness of protective overlying deposits, the full excavation of the burial was deemed to be appropriate. There were no accompanying grave goods, and the single fill [611] consisted of moderately firm mid to light brown silty clay mixed with infrequent charcoal and small stones. Soil samples collected from around the body have been retained for future analysis, though are expected to be of minor potential.

Enclosure 3

Enclosure 3 was defined by a rectangular ditched circuit, with at least one causeway on the north side. Again, the terminus F.329 was the larger of the ditch profiles, and contained twelve layers with a sequence akin to that seen in Enclosure 2: no clear sign of mucking-out, with thick basal silting overlain by multiple dark layers of artefact and charcoal-rich deposits (including 1328g bone and four pot sherds). A figure-of-eight ditched enclosure (Fs. 366 and 367) was located immediately north of Enclosure 3 in trench 46, presumably contemporary, but lacking in finds. At least 15 postholes were recorded in and around Enclosure 3, with one small pit (F.334). Five were tested but produced no finds.

Pits and Postholes

The distribution of Early Iron Age to Late Bronze Age pits and postholes was broad and not easily distinguishable from Middle and Late Iron Age activity. Six features could be assigned to this period with certainty (Table 9), although many of the postholes were not subject to investigation. The full distribution of Site 2A postholes by frequency and trench is outlined in Table 10. This corresponds with the high ground plateau of Fields D and E. Overall trench concentrations were noted as being especially dense in trenches 46, 84 and 98, with localised concentrations within trenches 43, 95, 100/124, 101 and two possible circular structures in trenches 61 and 99. It is evident that these distributions continue eastwards into and beyond Airport Way.

Trench	**Feature**	**Qty** (Wt in *g*)	**Site**
39	412	20 (115)	1B
81	399	3 (12)	1A
82	347	4 (7)	1A
95	457, 458	2 (21)	1A
96	323	1 (7)	1A
98	243, 270	2 (28)	1A

Table 9. Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pits and postholes (TDM17)

Qty postholes	**Trenches**	**TDM 14**
1-2	45, 47, 49, 62, 94, 97	14, 18, 34
3-5	44, 48, 60, 61, 64, 96, 101	-
5-9	82, 83, 95, 99, 124	-
10+	46, 84, 98	-

Table 10. Frequency of Site 2A postholes by trench

Middle – Late Iron Age

Even when not including the material within Enclosures 2 and 3, there were eight features in TDM17 – pits and postholes – assigned to this phase and which produced total of 383 sherds of Middle and Late Iron Age pottery (Table 11). TDM14 produced 16 sherds from seven features, most of which cut the uppermost fill of

Enclosure 1. As noted above, the distribution of pits and postholes assigned to this phase was intermixed with similar features of an Early Iron Age date. At the least, this further highlights the extent and duration of Iron Age activity within Site 2A.

Trench	**Feature**	**Qty** (Wt in *g*)
38	256	1 (1)
60	371	144 (1074)
61	404	1 (7)
82	345	4 (28)
84	411, 416	129 (3070)
98	242, 255	95 (219)
101	441	9 (87)

Table 11. Middle to Late Iron Age pits and postholes (TDM17)

Roman

Visibility of a possible Roman landscape was limited only to Site 2A. Forty-four sherds covering the first to fourth centuries were recovered from the Medieval windmill features in trench 100, all as small sherds. These may have been imported with the material utilised for the construction of the mounded windmill. Four worn and small sherds dating to the second to fourth centuries were found in Enclosure 2's ditch F.369 (trench 59), linear F.463 (trench 96) and furrow F.478 (trench 78). Whilst undated ditches or other features may belong to this period (see *Undated*, above), they are not presently clear along the plateau or landfall of Site 1.

Medieval

Windmills

Two areas of localised intensive Medieval activity were identified. These represent three individual windmills, of which two in trenches 95 and 100/124 are clearly early postmills, and the third (perhaps also a postmill) in trench 100/124 being a raised earth and rammed chalk platform; all with encircling gullies of varying depth. These produced thirteenth to fourteenth or early fifteenth century pottery, mainly Essex Reds, totalling 68 sherds (480g) from trench 95, and 124 sherds (1120g) in trench 100/124; this is comparable to the assemblage recovered from a ring gulley in TDM14 (then regarded as quarrying, but which now is clearly another windmill).

Both postmills consist of a central cross-foundation cut through a 0.3m-thick colluvium and into the natural geology, and encircled by a gulley of approximately 12m diameter. Only the cross-foundation of trench 100/124 (F.352b) was investigated, leading to a depth of 0.97m [884]. The length of one arm of the cut [884] was 5.8m, and comprised straight vertical sides to a flat base. Remnants of two layers of firm packing material were evident against its sides in the south-facing section, and consisted of clean rammed marly chalk [883] overlain by similar material slightly mixed with patches of dark grey silt [882]. This was cut by a sharp, near vertical entry [884] that passed a few centimetres into the foundation base, and was filled with a mixture of redeposited marl, silt and occasional small stones [888]; although of firm consistency, this did not have the appearance of a formally rammed fill comparable with [882] and [883]. Although neither [882] nor [883] produced any finds, [888] was found to contain 38 sherds (308g) of pottery, along with 18 handmade iron nails and a small sheet of copper alloy. Although difficult to determine with certainty, there was the suggestion of another straight-edged cut

(filled with [886]), this time into [888]; however, the uppermost deposit [885] of mid brown silt containing chunks of marl and frequent small to medium irregular stones seemed to fill an irregular void (again with 13 iron nails), which suggests the combination of [885-888] is an episode of refuse dumping that postdates the dismantling of the mill. Any deposits [897] that might have lain above this had largely been removed by a later furrow, F.356. The cross-foundation (F.467) in trench 95 was not excavated, but was evident in plan and filled with firm redeposited marl. The top of its profile was truncated by an irregular feature, F.483, filled with a mix of marl and dark grey silt. Pock-marked by a burrow, and containing a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (the postmill having overlain prehistoric features), this is either a product of animal disturbance or demolition of the mill foundation.

The gullies encircling the postmill's cross-foundations were both approximately 12m diameter. Their depths varied considerably across their respective circuits, as well as markedly varying between postmills. Encircling the cross-foundation in trench 100/124, gulley F.352a was recorded as at least six distinct and inter-cutting small pit-like hollows enframed within a single ring with a sharp vertical inner face and irregular gradual concave outer face. These were filled by a single deposit of dark orangey brown sandy silt, although this appears to have accumulated in stages, as evidenced by dumps of Medieval pottery (see Figure 18). Occasional abraded sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered. The full width of the gulley [874] along its southeast aspect was 1.6m, with a depth between 0.2m and 0.29m. The northwest arm of the gulley was found to cut a 0.25m-thick deposit of colluvium [902 and 982] containing a single sherd of Iron Age pottery (a later colluvium [901] was observed on the landfall, overlying F.352a [903]). Here the gulley [903] was 0.4m deep, but its position on the landfall mean that it had not penetrated beyond the colluvium and into the natural geology, therefore being only visible in the trench's southern section (the north section having been disturbed by a later furrow). This contrast with the gulley in trench 95 in which it was deeper the westerly landfall (F.460), with its eastern return only visible in the trench section to a depth of 0.32m (F.482).

A raised platform of earth and rammed chalk was revealed in trench 100/124. This too was encircled by a gulley with an irregular profile, the outer diameter of which was in excess of 25m. The mound was approximately 15m diameter, and comprised an earthen base [893] with a central rammed chalk platform [892], a part of which had eroded into the inner lip of the encircling gulley. This was not excavated, but it is possible that that the rammed chalk filled a central cut into the earthen mound. Four sherds of Fourteenth century pottery were recovered from the mound's surface, with several pieces of animal bone and degraded lava stone. The encircling gulley, F.353, reached to a depth of 0.32m, from which seven sherds of fourteenth century pottery were collected with six sherds of Roman pottery. Gullies F.352a and F.353, respectively belonging to the postmill and platform mound, appeared to intersect, and it may be possible to determine a sequential relationship in future investigations.

Linears

The only other features datable to this phase are two linears excavated in trenches 45 and 49. Feature 325 in trench 45 was 1.95m wide with shallow and slightly irregular inverted sides that shallowed to a flat base at a depth of 0.26m. This was filled with a main deposit of mid greyish brown silt [772] over a thin layer of redeposited natural [773], and produced two (6g) sherds of fourteenth century pink

fabric pottery. Feature 307 in trench 49 was comparable with a width of 2.25m and depth of 0.13m, and was also filled with a single deposit of dark brown sandy silt from which a sherd of Essex Red was recovered. The two features were similarly aligned northeast-southwest, and may form a single linear continuing through trench 48, but interrupted either side of trench 47. This may represent one side of a furlong connected with the D'Engaines manorial estate to the east (see Discussion).

Post-Medieval

A furrow system traversed the entirety of Site 2A with a slight S-configuration oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The district boundary, attached to additional field boundaries, was marked by a ditch that passed through trench 42 (F.276), and then into trenches 56, 57 (F.269, Site 2B), 69 (F.322, and northwest into Site 3), 75 (F.393), 76 (F.394) and 87 (Site 4), probably then turning northwest to trenches 89 (F.375) and 34. Ceramic drain and occasional brick or tile was noted in a number of investigated slots.

Site 2B (trenches 38-41, 57, 78)

TRM14 is also a part of Site 2B. Totals associated with this investigation are in brackets.

Total number of excavated features: 7(14)

Composition: 7(3) prehistoric pits, (6) linears (not inc. 5 post-med linears), (4) postholes, colluvium

Prehistory

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

No features attributable to this phase were identified, but an assemblage of worked flint from colluvium and later features was recorded in trenches 38, 50, 57 and 68. This is outlined above in relation to Site 2A.

Middle – Late Iron Age

Site 2B is distinguished from Site 2A in part by its location along the low-lying land towards the base of the landfall, although this distribution extends further east in field D (Brittain 2015). The general character of Site 2B, most notably in Field E, is of pits containing quantities of burnt stone that may be associated with water-bearing hollows or actively managed waterholes. Many of these features were subsequently sealed by thick colluvium; however, the basal colluvium is prehistoric, with dumps of burnt material, including burnt stone, with occasional pottery, worked flint and animal bone. Dumping of material was most obviously identified in trench 57 where, in slot 2, a discrete 4cm-thick layer of charcoal-infused silty clay [618] with Middle Iron Age pottery was recorded over colluvial layers [691] [778] [779] (with a combined thickness of 0.2m) that contained Late Bronze Age pottery, with worked flint and bone. These deposits covered some 30m of the northeast half of the trench, with more desecrate patches of colluvium-filled hollows observed in its southeast end (two were excavated: F.289 and F.290). This was all subsequently covered by another, thicker (*c*. 0.5-.8m), colluvium [783] that contained multi-phased material. This overlying colluvium extended for over 200m across trenches 39, 50, 57 and 68,

and within each of these trenches were underlying patches of colluvium with prehistoric material culture.

Also sealed by the colluvium in trench 50 was oval pit F.304. Completely excavated, this was 0.29m deep (1 x 1.43m) with a cubic volume of 0.4147m^3 and was filled with 107.5kg (c. 400) of burnt stones. Eleven fragments of possible saddle quern were recovered from the assemblage. The pit was undated, but 75m west in trench 38 was a group of four smaller pits also packed with burnt stone and a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery. Lying between these two trenches, in the north end of trench 39, was what appeared to be a large colluvial filled hollow, but following excavation must surely be one or more watering holes, F.412. The feature rapidly filled with water during excavation, hindering progress, but it was clear that it was a cut feature with gradual sloping sides that drop to a more vertical profile and a base (determined by auger) at *c*. 0.7m. The saturated deposits within this feature included lenses of slumped sandy 'buried soil' within grey and light brown silty clay that produced 20 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery. The extent of the feature is uncertain, but may extend over 25m of the trench. Again, discrete areas of colluvium-filled 'features' were recorded in the southwest half of the trench, and may be a combination of pits and hollows.

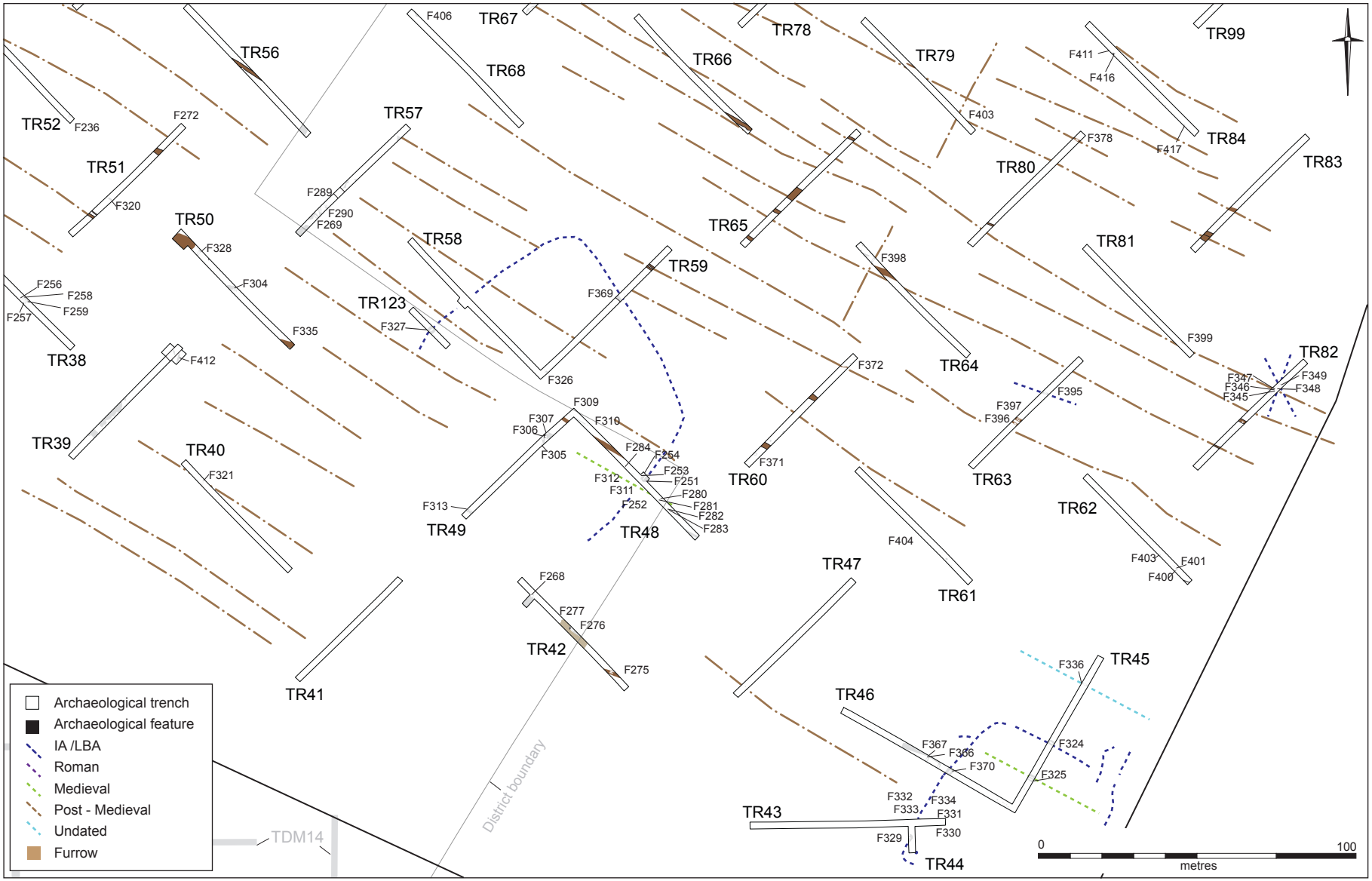
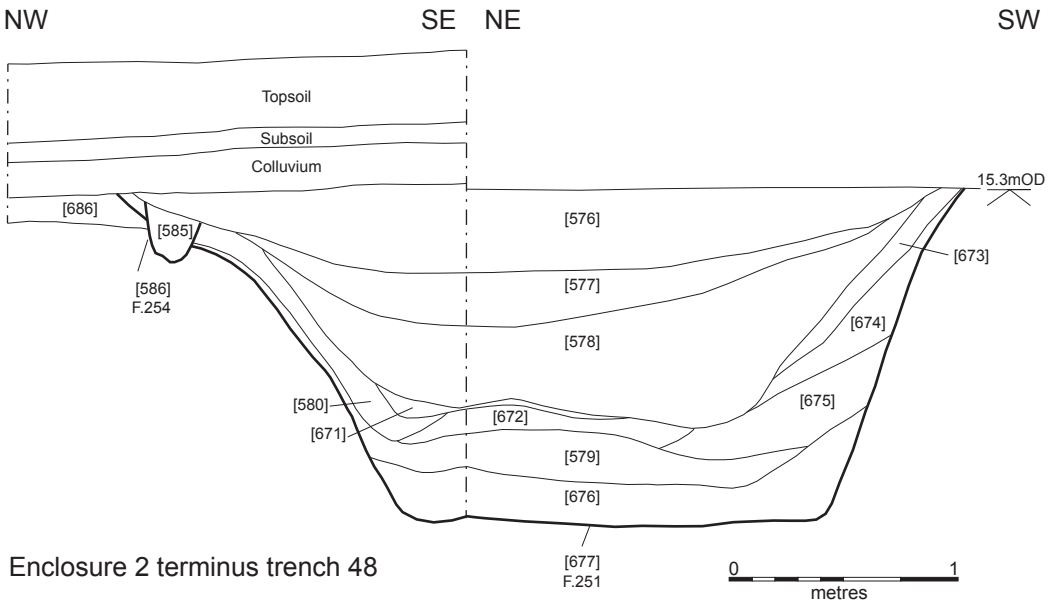


Figure 15. Inset 2

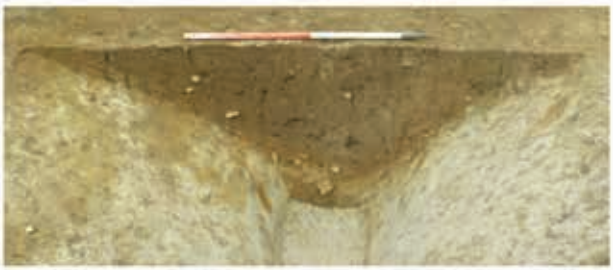
2A.



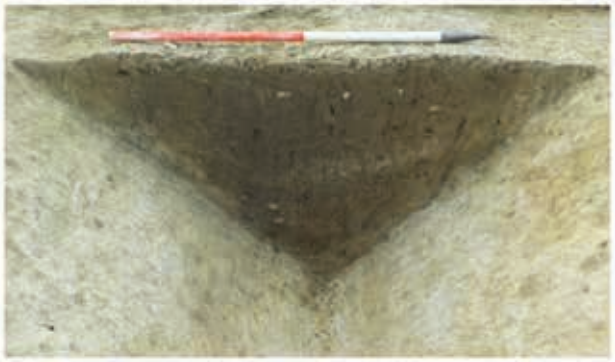
Enclosure 2 terminus trench 48

Enclosure 2 ditch F.327

Enclosure 2 ditch F.369



Enclosure 3 ditch F.370



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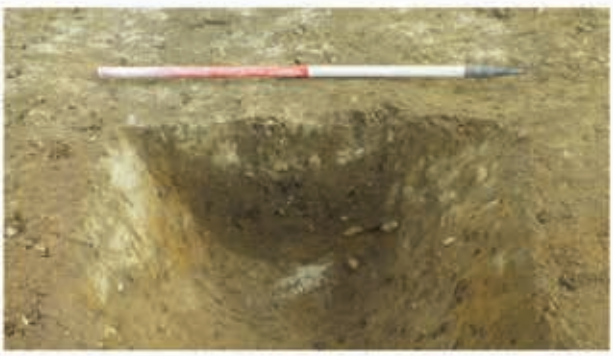
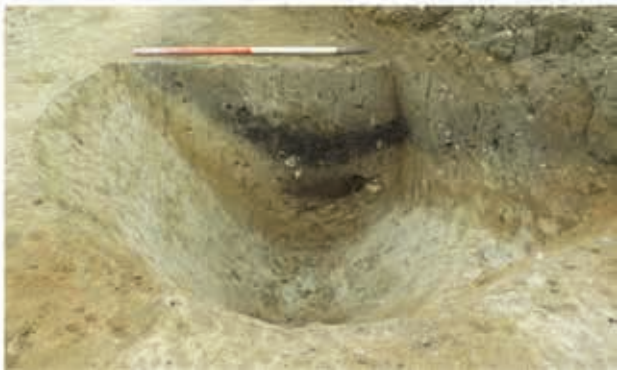


Enclosure 3 annex F.366

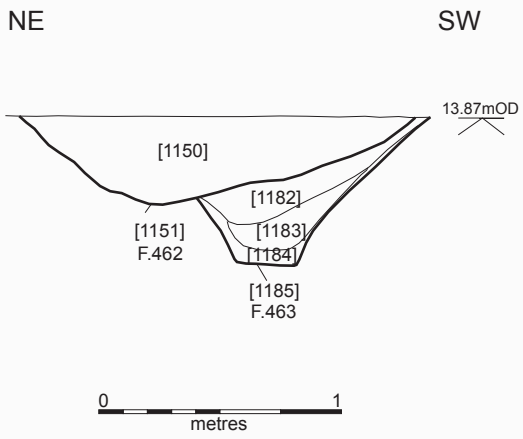


Enclosure 3 terminus F.329

Figure 16. Section and photographs

Figure 17. Photograph of skeleton F.268, trench 42

Burnt stone pits F. 256 - 259, trench 38



Linears in trench 96

Burnt stone pit F.304, trench 50

Middle Iron Age pit and pottery dump F.411, trench 84

Pottery dump in Windmill gulley F.3525, trench 100

Cow skull in Iron Age pit F.271, trench 98

Figure 18. Photographs and section of Site 2A and 2B

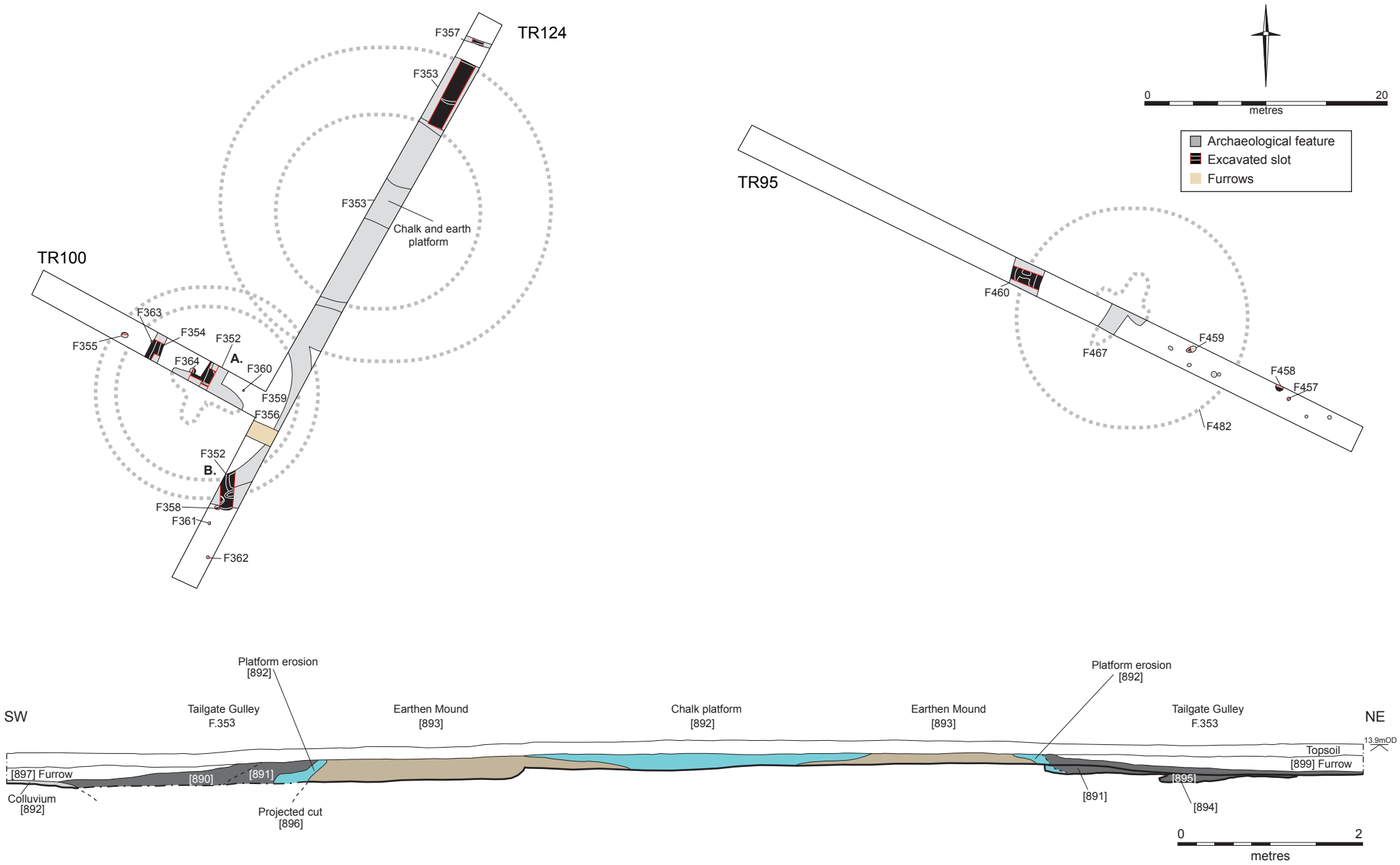


Figure 19. Inset plans and Section

SITE 3 (trenches 37, 52-55, 71-74, 89) Figure 20

Total number of excavated features: 13

Composition: 8 linears, 3 postholes, 2 pits

Summary: Partial mid-second century co-axial field system comprised of 8 linears; 2 possible small shallow pits, and 3 possible postholes (although these are undated). A number of hollows naturally filled or formed by vegetation were encountered.

The composition of features in Site 3 were low in density, but centre upon what appears to be a partial axial system of ditches registered across five trenches over an area of *c*. 150 x 300m (Table 12). It is possible that this is a continuation features identified in Site 1B. These were each no more than 0.25m in depth, averaging around 0.7m width, and were aligned northwest-southeast, and perpendicular to this. The only finds came from F.319 in trench 37. This consisted of 4 sherds (214g) of mid-second century pottery; their unabraded and moderately large size suggests that these are primary to their context.

In addition, three possible postholes were identified: two in trench 52 (F.238 and F.239), and one in trench 37 (F.232). Two possible shallow pits were also recorded in trench 44. None of these contained any finds, and it should be cautionary to note that a number of small naturally filled hollows were tested in Site 3, filled with light grey silt. By contrast, the possible pits and postholes held more regular profiles and contained darker grey silt fills. Nonetheless, their status remains uncertain.

Trench	Features
37	319
52	236
70	315
72	392
89	373, 374

Table 12. Roman linears in Site 3

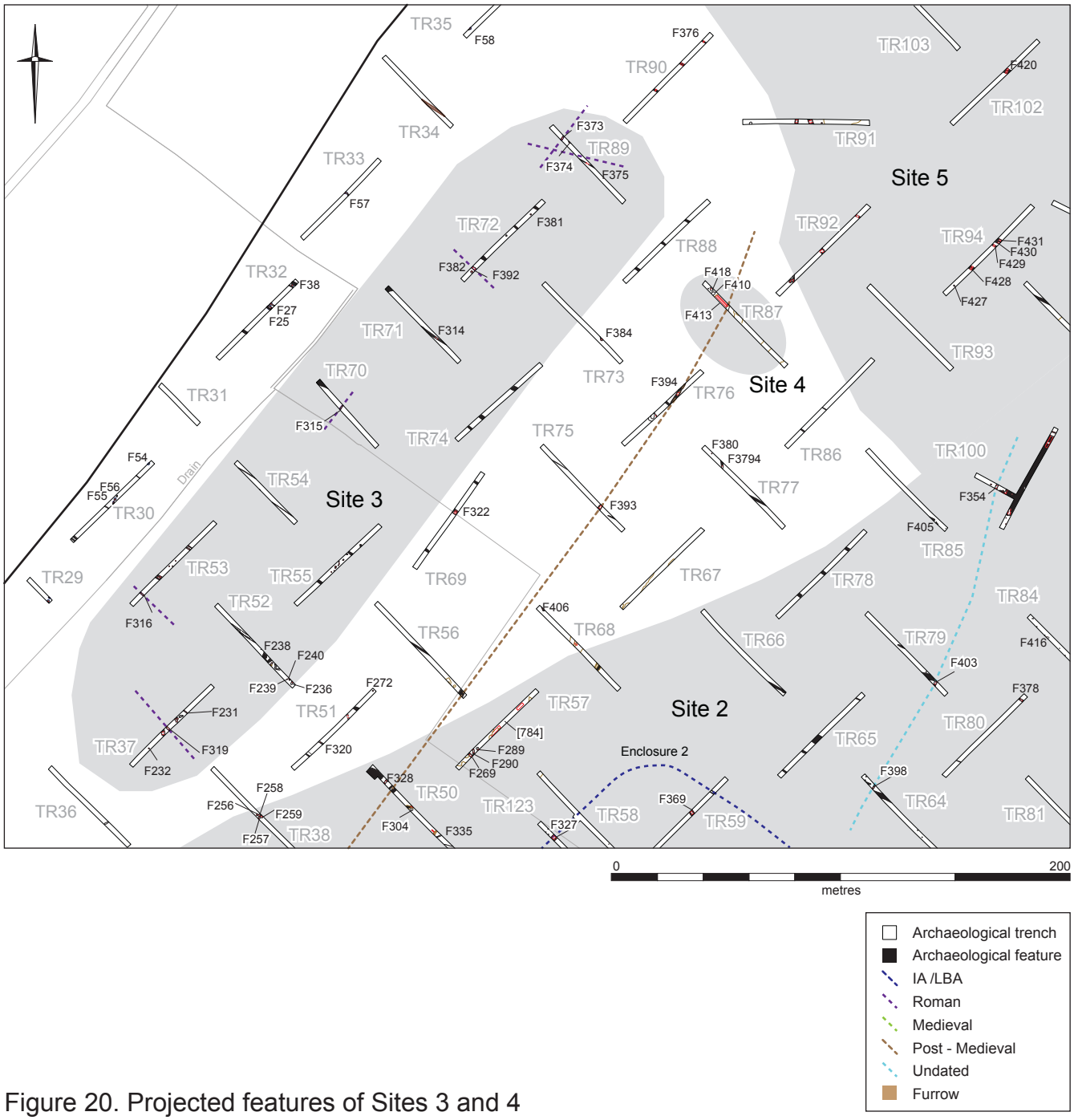


Figure 20. Projected features of Sites 3 and 4

SITE 4 (trench 87) Figure 20

Total number of excavated features: 3

Composition: 2 burnt stone dump layers, 2 pits

Summary: Situated on the lower plateauing of the landfall, this was a layer of burnt flint and burnt stone with a small amount of undiagnostic worked flint and two fire pits. This was partially within (and subsequently sealed by) colluvium, and is near to the highest densities of ploughsoil-recovered worked flint higher up the slope (see trench 101).

A thick (0.22-.37m) colluvium overlay two spreads of burnt stone and two small pits in the north half of trench 87. One of the burnt stone spreads (F.410) was investigated with a 1m-wide, 6m-long slot. This revealed a thin (0.12m) deposit of very dark grey sandy silt colluvium intermixed with charcoal and 600g of burnt flint with 930g of burnt stone. Three (26g) worked flints were amongst the burnt stone, but are chronologically non-diagnostic. An environmental sample (no.31) returned only charcoal and land snail shells. This overlay another thin (9cm) silty clay colluvium (F.413), free of burnt material, sealed within a shallow hollow. The spread was *c*. 12m wide, and was truncated through its centre by a post-Medieval linear excavated in trench 76 as F.394. South of F.410, and slightly high up the landfall, was a second, 9m wide deposit of burnt stone; this was truncated by a furrow. It is possible that the spreads of burnt stone are tertiary deposits derived from activities located towards the upper lip of the landfall, perhaps near to trench 101.

At the lowest, north end of the trench were two pits with a central upper fill of reddened silty clay above a mid-greyish brown silty clay. One of these was subject to excavation. This, F.418, was oval in plan (1.95 x 0.85m) with a concave profile at a depth of 0.18m. This produced a small amount (130g) of burnt stone.

SITE 5 (trenches 91-94, 102-104, 106-119, 125-131) Figures 21-23

Total number of excavated features: 103

Composition: 85 linears, 14 pits, 4 postholes

Summary: Site 5A is relatively small in the northernmost corner of Field F. Whilst there are a number of possibilities for the dating of Site 5A – Roman pottery being of mainly mixed phase and in an abraded condition, but with diagnostic quern and, moreover, with Medieval pottery occurring in only one feature and deposits that seal the site – the proximity of the site to areas of previously known first to fourth century archaeology immediately north on the Teversham bypass strengthens the likelihood of a Roman date. The site comprises at least two ditch-defined rectangular plots oriented northwest-southeast against a major ditch line oriented northeast-southwest. The plots contained numerous rectangular and circular pits, as well as possible evidence for post and beam structures. Two sets of earlier, but undated linears were also identified. Only one of these earlier linears conforms with the west-northwest alignment of evenly-spaced ditches that cover the north half of Site 5B, and from which a small quantity of Roman and Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered. To the southwest of this system were a number of undated pits and postholes that may form a minor area of Iron Age activity to the centre-west of Site 5B, extending northwest into the airfield. Again, limited returns of Roman pottery were registered from linear features in the south half of Site 5B. This may represent a different expression of a broader ditched system, although there is little to suggest that this is directy connected with features in either Sites 2 or Site 3. The only evidence for Medieval activity in Site 5B was a series of intercutting ditches aligned north-south that extended 200m from trench 108 to trench 92. Possibly forming part of a trackway, it is unclear how these may relate to the mills in Site 2.

Site 5A (trenches 129, 132-134)

Total number of excavated features: 28

Composition: 22 linears, 5 pits, 1 posthole

Undated

Three intercutting linears, Fs.505-507, may belong to the earliest phase of activity. Their east-west alignment contrasts with the general orientation of features in both Site 5A and Site 5B, although their mid orangey brown silty fills are similar to those of linears in Site 5B. The three linears differed in their character, from wide (1.72m) and shallow (0.39m, F.505) to comparatively narrow (0.86m) and deep (0.62m, F.506).

Roman

Thirty-one sherds of Roman pottery spanning the first to fourth centuries were collected from only six features (Table 13). These were fairly worn and generally small, but represent the primary datable feature-derived material, along with diagnostic quern fragments. Of the site's Medieval pottery, by contrast, only a small amount was collect from just one linear (F.515), with other sherds identified in deposits sealing the entire site (see below).

The fills of nearly all features in Site 5A were shades of dark grey or grey brown (Figure 23). This, along with the density of features, distinguished Site 5A from Site 5B. It is formed of two or three ditch-defined rectangular plots oriented northwest-southeast, each approximately 15m wide and over 50m long. The southern boundary of Site 5A is marked by flat-based linear F.493, being 1.3m wide and 0.65m deep with three fills of dark clayey silt. Features 508 and 514 represent two smaller plot-defining linears (widths 0.65-.97m, depths 0.16-.24m), with intercutting linears Fs. 487-489 forming another (widths 0.35-.85m, depths 0.38-.53m), all being aligned on

the same northwest-southeast axis. In addition to the 20 sherds of Roman pottery, these latter three features also produced a total of 79g animal bone. Discrete features were located east of linears Fs. 487-9, extending northeast beyond the site. These included six rectangular pits with rounded corners. Two (F.485 and F.486) were excavated, respectively measuring 1-1.5m width and 2-3.2m length, and displaying vertical straight sides to a flat base, 0.5-0.95m deep. Feature 485 produced four sherds of mixed Roman pottery; Feature 486, though absent of finds, registered small splinters of bone and a few charred seeds in soil sample 38, but insight as to their function is otherwise limited. A shallow oval pit (F.509) cut linear F.510 that, along with 32g of animal bone, contained five small abraded sherds of mainly second to fourth century pottery. This in turn cut another pit-like feature (F.511) continuing beyond the trench's west edge. Near to this was a possible structure formed by a segmented gulley, F.512. Containing a single sherd of first century pottery, this was 0.3m wide and 0.17m deep, and oriented northeast with straight sides and a concave base.

Feature	**Context**	**Pottery Date**	**Qty** (Wt in *g*)
485	1230	C1-C4	4 (8)
487	1222	C1-C4	11 (68)
488	1225	C1-C2	3 (6)
	1226	C2-C4	6 (12)
495	1248	C1-C2	1 (8)
510	1292	C1-C4	5 (24)
512	1294	C1	1 (1)

Table 13. Summary of Roman pottery in Site 5A

The west side of Site 5A was marked by three intercutting linears, Fs. 494-496, that extended southwest into Site 5B (excavated in trench 127 as Fs. 519-521, Figure 23). In Site 5A these produced one sherd of first to second century pottery, 60g of animal bone, a fragment of lava quern, and charred seeds and fruit stone.

Medieval

A single feature could be assigned to this phase with certainty. Linear F.515 was similarly aligned with the possible Roman features, on a northwest-southeast axis, and was 2.15m wide with a concave profile, 0.55m deep. This was filled with a deposit [1308] of firm mixed dark grey and orange clayey silt with occasional large rounded stones. Four sherds of thirteenth to fifteenth century pottery (mainly Essex Reds) were recovered with 200g of animal bone. Two additional sherds of Medeval pottery were collected from a 0.3m-thick dark earth, or garden soil [1255] that overlay the northwest of the site in trench 133 (directly above Roman linear F.494), and another two sherds were collected during bucket sampling in trench 132.

Post-Medieval

Geophysical survey of Site 2A identified an area of considerable disturbance that was identified during excavation as built-up ground associated with airfield activities and composed of hard standing capped by topsoil, all set directly upon the previous land surface, and thereby not impacting into the underlying archaeology.

Site 5B (trenches 91-94, 102-104, 106-119, 125-128, 130-131)

Total number of excavated features: 75

Composition: 63 linears, 9 pits, 3 postholes

With a general lack of material culture from secure contexts, in terms of dating, Site 5B represents the most open-ended of all the sites. Seven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from five linears. Amongst these is a gulley, F.273, oriented northeast-southwest over 2.6m in trench 117. At a depth of 0.13m, this shallow feature was positioned north of a large pit, F.274, cut to a depth of 0.85m and filled with three layers of homogenous mid- to light greyish brown sandy silt. No other features in Site 5B were comparable with these. To the immediate north, in trench 119, two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from linear F.452; this being one of three wide (1.85-2.8m) ditches filled with light brown sandy silt to a depth of 0.33-0.64m. This was on a similar alignment to the three intercutting ditches that bound the west side of Site A and into Site B, and from which two residual Middle Iron Age sherds were recovered. It is likely that these linears form part of a ditched system of possible Roman date, perhaps in connection with the settlement area of Site 5A. The system is composed of wide (*c*. 2.5m), moderately shallow (*c*. 0.5m) ditches oriented northwest-southeast, and spaced approximately 50m apart. This includes F.484 (trenches 125-127) and F.501 (trench 130), that together produced a total of four sherds of first to second century pottery. These were cut by the triple ditch west boundary that passes through Site 1A, and with three additional linears in trench 129, continue northwest into the airfield. Pottery also dating to the first to second century was found in linear F.500 in trench 128, which reinforces the view that these represent an earlier Roman ditched system.

The north half of Site 5B clearly includes both Middle Iron Age and Early Roman elements. The material culture deriving from the southern half provides a greater mix of later prehistoric and broadly Roman representation. For example, in trench 110, two sherds of Middle Iron Age and one sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery were returned by linear F.443, whereas linears F.438 and F.440 produced two single sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, as well as a sherd of first to second century pottery within the latter of these. Also in trench 110, second to fourth century pottery was returned by pit F.439.

As illustrated in Figure 21, it is difficult to discern any one particular pattern from the array of linears in Site 5B. Sets may be identified in trench 188, for example, where five linears (Fs.446, 449-451, 455) are arranged northwest-southeast, with one of these (F.446) continuing southward into trench 115 (F.487). Possible linkages between linears across trenches may also be considered for an arrangement of three sides to a possible enclosure between trenches 107, 109, 110, 111 and 114 (Fs. 302, 340, 368, 386, 387, 414, 415 and 438). As noted above, F.438 contained two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, but in linear F.368 were seven sherds (24g) of second to fourth century pottery, which in the context of Site 2B more generally seems a more appropriate timeframe.

Structural evidence comprised just three postholes in trench 114 on the easternmost side of Site 2B; excavation of one of these, F.425, showed it to be circular with a diameter of 0.27m and a depth of 0.21m with two fills of grey silty sand.

Finally, two sherds of fourteenth century Medieval pottery was registered in linear F.338 in trench 109. This was part of a north-south arrangement of multiple closely positioned linears (Fs.436, 437, 444, 445, 465, and 471-474) that passed through trenches 91, 92, 104, 108 and 109. It is unlikely that these formed two arms of a trackway, since their alignments merge and separate at different point along their course. A Medieval date for the arrangement is also open to question, since in F.465 were eleven sherds of second to fourth century pottery. The date of this pottery combined with the linears' alignment, suggest a relationship with the possible enclosure described above.

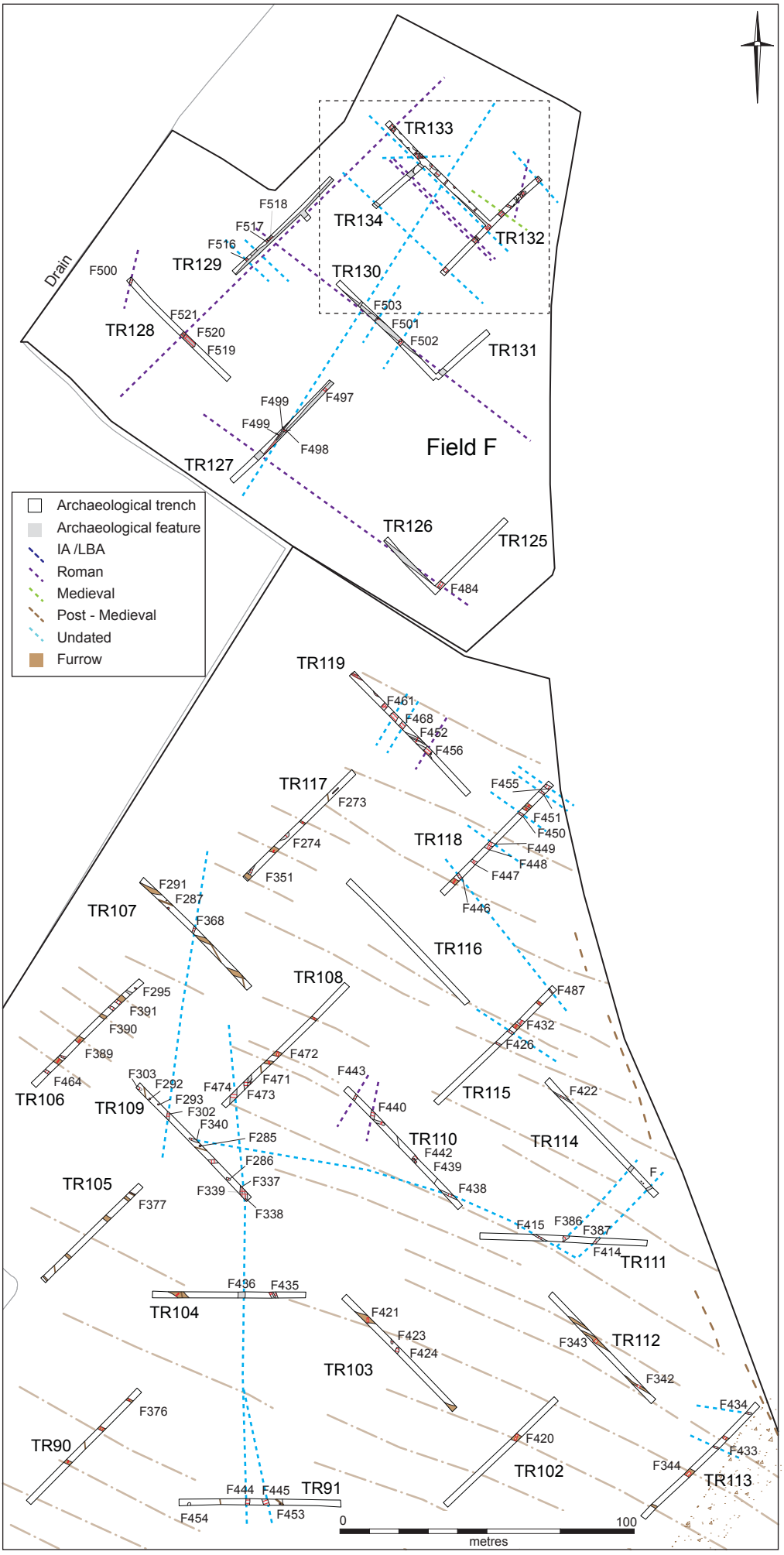


Figure 21. Inset 4

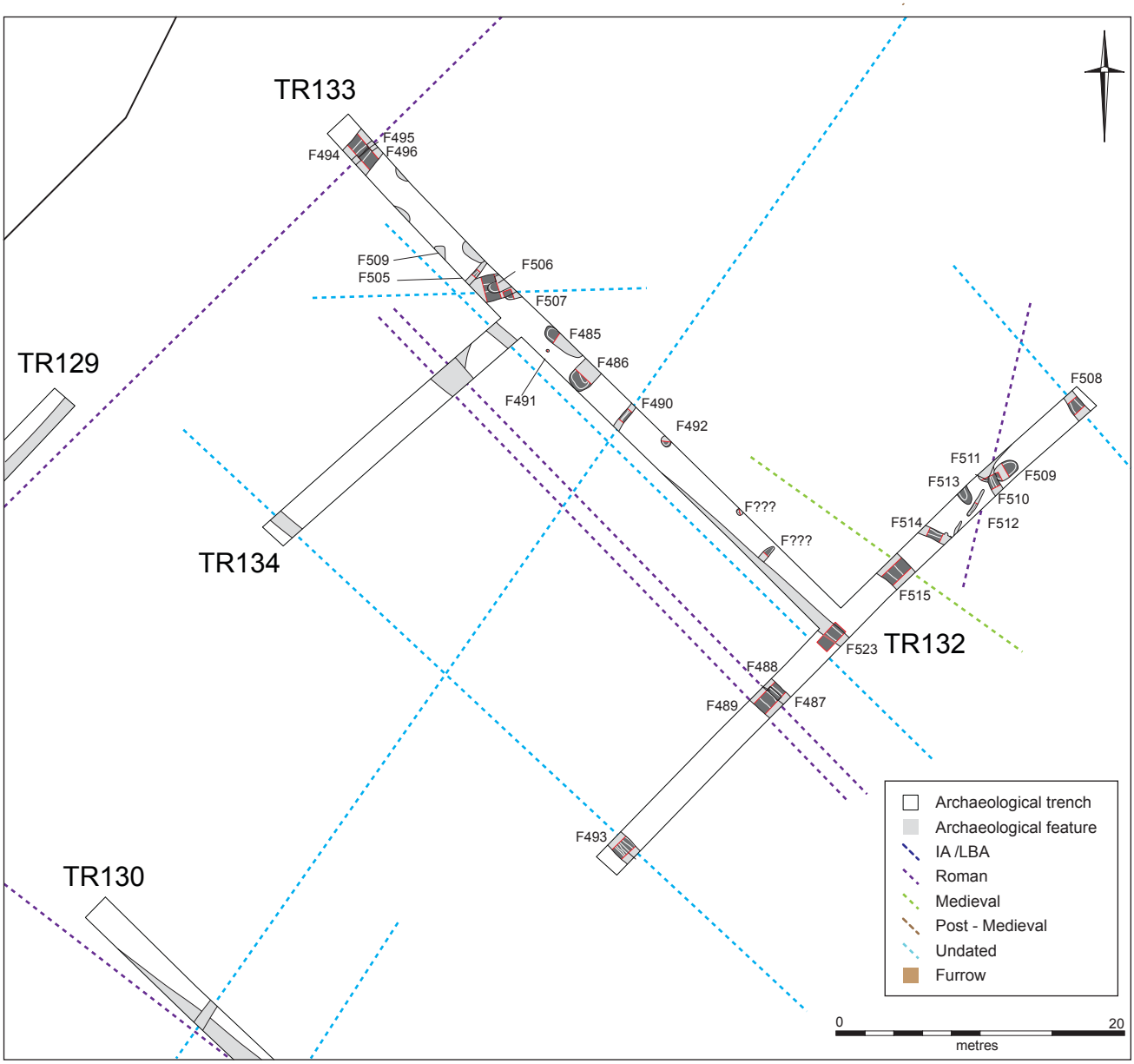
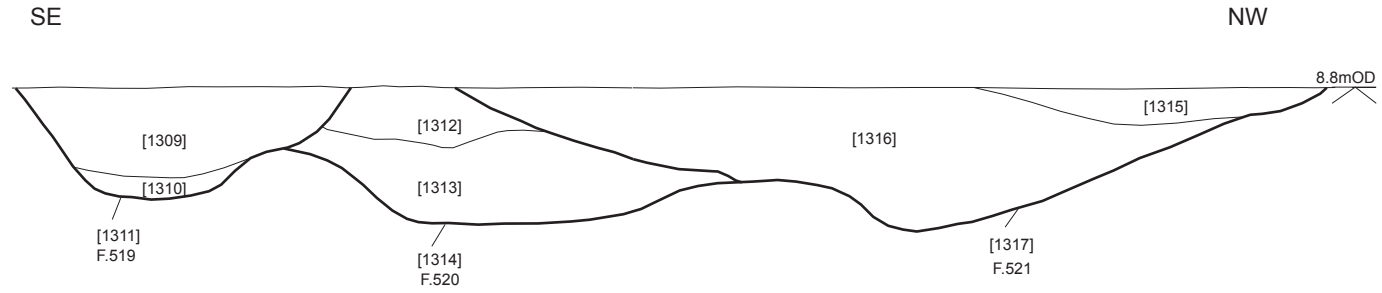
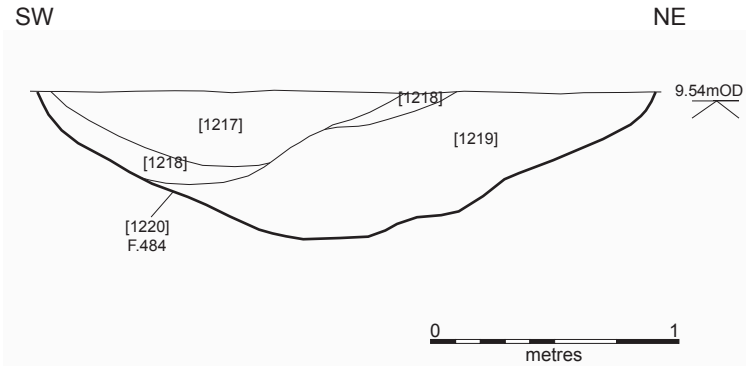
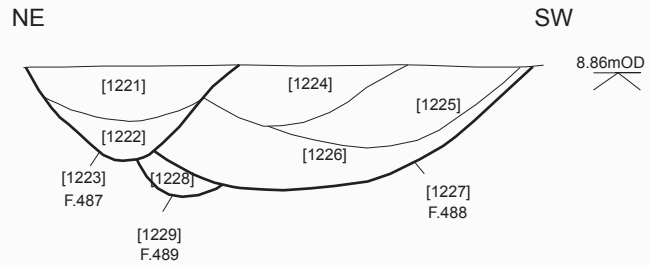


Figure 22. Inset 5

5A







Pit F.485, trench 133

Linear F.493, trench 132

Linears F. 487 - 489, trench 132

Figure 23. Sections and photographs

ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Archaeobotany – Christopher Boulton

A total of 41 samples were collected from selected features, of which ten have been processed for assessment (the remaining unprocessed samples being temporarily stored at the CAU offices in sealed plastic buckets). The aim was to determine the abundance and preservation of environmental indicators from features deemed to hold greatest potential, and that cover a broad range of the site's period representation.

Seed grains were present in only two of the samples, both of which derive from Roman features in Site 5A. Charcoal was present in all features, along with land molusca. Fruit stones were also present in a Roman pit in Site 1A.

Recommendations

As was recommended following assessment of environmental potential for TDM14 (Hutton in Brittain 2015), a need for larger context-specific volumetric samples should be considered in future recovery strategies, with provision for analysis of molusca. Waterlogged contexts that were not possible to test during the evaluation may contain important environmental information that is seemingly otherwise sparse.

Methodology and Results

Environmental data were separated from the bulk soil samples using an Ankara-type water floatation machine. The flot was collected in a 300µm aperture mesh and the remaining heavy residue washed over a 1mm aperture mesh. Both the flot and the residue were air dried indoors prior to analysis. The flot residues were macroscopically examined and sorted, along with the >4mm fractions of the heavy residue.

The results presented in Table 14 are described below.

Sample 3
F.67 [171] A 2_{nd}-3_{rd} century pit which contained some larger (>4mm) charcoal within the heavy residues but the largest concentration was found within the flot itself along with a large amount of land snail shell. A single oyster shell, some bone and some possible fruit stones were retrieved from the heavy residues. No grain/seeds were present.

Sample 4
F.82 [203] A 1_{st}-2_{nd} century pit which contained a small amount of charcoal in both the flot and the heavy resides. Other than land snail shell there were no other artefacts.

Sample 14
F.180 [430] A Middle Iron Age saturated pit or hollow with only small amounts of charcoal; apart from land snail shells there were no other artefacts present.

Sample 19
F.251 [578] Early to Middle Iron Age linear of Enclosure 2 which produced only small amounts of charcoal and but a large amount of land snail shells. The heavy residues did not contain any other artefacts.

Sample 25
F.329 [804] An Early Iron Age ditch terminus of Enclosure 3 that contained both charcoal and land snail shell within the flot. The heavy residues produced a large collection of charcoal as well as animal bone.

Sample 30
F.411 [1323] A Middle Iron Age pit that contained a large amount of both charcoal and land snail shells.

Sample 31
F. 410 [1062] A burnt flint and burnt cobble dump within colluvium that produced a small amount of charcoal with land snail shells both in the flot and heavy residues. The latter also contained burnt stone and burnt flint.

Sample 35
F.460 [1162] A 14_{th} century Windmill tail gulley that contained mainly charcoal and land snail shells. However, the heavy residues also contained small amounts of pottery and bone. Although no grain/seeds were present there were a small amount of possible fruit pips.

Sample 38
F. 486 [1233] A probable Roman pit with a large amount of charcoal and land snail shells as well as some charred seeds/grain within the flot. The heavy residues also contained some bone.

Sample 39
F. 496 [1251] A Roman boundary ditch that produced some charcoal but also a large amount of land snail shell with charred seed/grains in the flot. The heavy residues contained some possible fruit stones and some bone.

Sample No.	**3**	**4**	**14**	**19**	**25**	**30**	**31**	**35**	**38**	**39**
Feature No.	67	82	180	251	329	411	410	460	486	496
Context No.	171	203	430	578	804	1323	1062	1162	1233	1251
Trench No.	4	15	8	48	44	84	87	95	133	133
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit / hollow	Enclosure 2	Enclosure 3	Pit	Burnt stone dump	Windmill	Pit	Ditch
Phase	Late Roman	Early Roman	MIA	MIA	EIA	MIA	Prehistoric	Medieval	Roman?	Roman
Sample Volume	20L	8L	8L	6L	6L	10L	8L	8L	8L	10L
Large Charcoal >4mm	+	-	-		+++		+	+	-	+
Med Charcoal 2-4mm					++	+		++	+	
Small Charcoal <2mm	+++	+	+	+	+++	+++	+	++	++	++
Cereal Grains										
Charred Seeds									+	++
Other Biological Items										
Oyster	-									
Land Snail Shells	+++	++	++	+++	++	+++	++	++	++	+++
Fruit Stones?	++							-		-
Other Artefacts (Qty)										
Pottery								+		
Bone	++				++			-	+	++
Burnt Stone							++			
Burnt Flint							++			

Table 14. Summary of macroflora assessment. 100% of each flot fraction was sampled.
Key: (-) 1 or 2 items; (+) <10 items; (++) 10-50 items; (+++) >50 items.

Fauna – Vida Rajkovača

An assemblage with a raw count of 1513 fragments and a weight of 12.227kg was studied. During the zooarchaeological analyses, some 492 assessable specimens were recorded, of which 202 (41% of the assemblage) were assigned to species. Given the scale of evaluation and the relatively small assemblage size, aside from characterising Iron Age enclosures 2 and 3, it was decided to study and present the assemblage by Site. Areas identified as Site 3 and Site 4 did not produce animal bone.

Methods: Identification, quantification and ageing

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species; however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements from the assemblage as either sheep or goat, using the criteria set out by Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead *et al*. 2002). Age at death was estimated for the main species using epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982; Payne 1973). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80). Taphonomic criteria were also recorded when evident, including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing and surface modifications as a result of weathering.

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy

Overall, preservation was moderate to quite good with 14% of specimens recorded with some level of erosion or weathering. Only one specimen showed signs of burning and nine were recorded with gnawing marks. A small proportion of 2% were identified as butchered. Fragmentation did not affect the assemblage; large shaft splinters were present in the assemblage, though very few elements (<1%) were recorded as complete (four specimens).

Results

Although combining faunal remains from more than one phase of occupation, the Site 1 faunal record represents a typical domestic assemblage, with a single roe deer antler fragment recovered from a possible Iron Age context (F.5). Cattle accounted for half of the identified species' count, followed by other two main 'food species', ovicapra and pigs (Table 15). Horse numbers are relatively high at 12.5% of the NISP count, although the overall horse component is quite small.

Two enclosures with faunal material were identified from Site 2, enclosure 3 containing considerably more bone (Table 16). Like the assemblage as a whole, enclosures were dominated by the remains of cattle, closely followed by ovicapra and pigs. Horse was identified based on four specimens only.

A series of Roman and Medieval features were investigated in Site 5, though only a small quantity of animal bone was recovered. Of the site's 31 specimens, some ten were assigned to species, with cattle being most prevalent.

Conclusion

The results as categorised by site demonstrated that the TDM17 faunal record represents a typical assemblage. The prevalence of livestock species, mostly cattle, with a single wild specimen, is characteristic of a majority of domestic assemblages from across the country. Open area excavation may reveal more substantial animal bone deposits.

Taxon	Site 1			Site 2			Site 5		
	NISP	*%NISP*	*MNI*	*NISP*	*%NISP*	*MNI*	*NISP*	*%NISP*	*MNI*
Cow	56	*50*	3	45	*56.3*	3	6	*60*	1
Sheep/ goat	18	*16.1*	1	24	*30*	1	2	*20*	1
Sheep	2	*1.8*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pig	15	*13.4*	3	7	*8.7*	1	.	.	.
Horse	14	*12.5*	1	4	*5*	1	1	*10*	1
Dog	5	*4.4*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cat	.		.	.	.	.	1	*10*	1
Rabbit	1	*0.9*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roe deer	1	*0.9*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**112**	*100*	**.**	**80**	*100*	**.**	**10**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	47	.	.	32	.	.	19	.	.
Sheep-sized	32	.	.	57	.	.	1	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	27	.	.	74	.	.	1	.	.
Total	**218**	.	.	**243**	.	**.**	**31**	.	.

Table 15. Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all contexts – breakdown by site; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	NISP	
	Enclosure 2	***Enclosure 3***
Cow	3	21
Sheep/ goat	1	8
Pig	.	3
Sub-total to species	**4**	**32**
Cattle-sized	4	16
Sheep-sized	6	6
Mammal n.f.i.	.	34
Total	**14**	**88**

Table 16. Number of Identified Species from all contexts from Enclosures 2 and 3, Site 2.

Human Bone – Benjamin Neil.

A tightly flexed inhumation of a young adult (probable) male was interred in possible association with Early to Middle Iron Age Enclosure 2 (Figure 17); the radiocarbon date for this skeleton also falls within this timeframe (see Appendices).

The skeleton was excavated under Secretary of State-granted license number 17-0129.

Sex estimation was accomplished by identifying the dimorphic dimensions of the skull and pelvis using methods outlined by Buikstra *et al*. (1994) and White *et al*. (2012). Age at death estimation was based on the degree of epiphyseal and apophyseal union using data from Scheuer & Black (2000) and complimented by patterns of molar attrition (Brothwell 1981). The overall completeness of a skeleton was calculated according to the percentage of elements present, using data outlined by Rowbotham *et al*. (2017).

Results

Trench 42. F.238 [612]. Young middle adult (probable) male. Stature: *c*. 5'4" (165 +/- 4.05cm); *c*. 45% complete.

A northeast to southwest aligned skeleton with the head in the northeast (facing northwest); lying on the right side, tightly flexed at the hip and knee to bring the feet below the pelvis, with the right crossed over left. The left arm was flexed at the elbow to bring the hand towards the left knee; the right arm was in greater flexion at the elbow to bring the hand over the left shoulder.

The bone is fragmented and in moderate to poor condition; this is characterised by root imprinting resulting in mild to moderate sinuous crests over the majority of the skeletal elements, including the teeth. There is an absence of any determinable pathological or traumatic condition.

Statement of potential

A 38.87mm mid-shaft sample was taken from the left humerus for radiocarbon analysis. No further work is warranted.

MATERIAL CULTURE

Worked Flint – Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 451 (4152g) flints were recovered from features and layers within the trenches and collected from the machining spoil via bucket sampling (Tables 17, 18 and 19; Figure 24). Of the flints, 80 (1683g) are burnt, and of these nine (85g) are also worked, with the remaining 371 (2469g) being worked and unburnt.

The 93 flints recovered from the machining spoil largely comprise chronologically non-diagnostic flint working waste; expediently manufactured broader flakes and chips/chunks. Whilst evidence for more systematic flake/blade production/core reduction strategies, commonly found in earlier Neolithic assemblages, was recovered from Trenches 50, 51, 57 and 58 alongside the more expediently produced material.

The remaining 358 flints at the site derived from excavated features. An element of this material comprised narrow flakes and blades produced from systematically reduced cores, where rejuvenation flakes were employed to sustain the use life of the cores; material that is comparable to earlier Neolithic assemblages. An earlier Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead (Figure 28) and serrated blade were also recovered from the basal colluvium excavated in Trench 57. Other material is also broadly diagnostic of Neolithic assemblages; this includes waste flakes, core rejuvenation flakes, cores, a utilised flake, a serrated flake and end scrapers.

The remaining material comprises expediently produced broad flakes, discarded chips, chunks and irregular cores, some of which are potentially the chronologically non-diagnostic by-products of systematic Neolithic flint working, whilst others are likely to be the result of the expedient use of flint characteristic of later prehistoric assemblages.

Trench	chip/chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	tertiary blade	core rejuvenation flake	irregular core	single platform core	multiple platform core	misc. retouched flake	serrated blade	end scraper	end and side scraper	thumbnail scraper	leaf shaped arrowhead	unworked burnt chunk	**Sub Total**
1			2	1													**3**
24		1															**1**
37		1															**1**
39				1													**1**
40				2													**2**
42				1													**1**
45			3	1													**4**
46			1	1													**2**
48			3										1			1	**5**
49			1														**1**
51				1													**1**
58	1		1	2				1									**5**
65			1														**1**
75			1														**1**
77			1														**1**
79			1														**1**
81			1														**1**
82	1		2	1													**4**
91			2														**2**
99														1			**1**
100				1												1	**2**
101	5		5						1								**11**
106			1														**1**
107							1										**1**
Total	***7***	***2***	***26***	***12***	***0***	***0***	***1***	***1***	***1***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***1***	***1***	***0***	***2***	***54***

Table 17. Worked flint recovered from bucket sampling listed by type and trench

Trench/ deposit	chip/chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	tertiary blade	core rejuvenation flake	irregular core	single platform core	multiple platform core	misc. retouched flake	serrated blade	end scraper	end and side scraper	thumbnail scraper	leaf shaped arrowhead	unworked burnt chunk	**Sub Total**
50 colluvium	1		2	2	1	1											**7**
57 colluvium	6		10	6	1		1			1	1	1	1		1	1	**30**
68 colluvium		1		1													**2**
Total	***7***	***1***	***12***	***9***	***2***	***1***	***1***	***0***	***0***	***1***	***1***	***1***	***1***	***0***	***1***	***1***	***39***

Table 18. Worked flint recovered from colluvium listed by type and trench

Feature	chip/chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	core rejuvenation flake	core fragment	irregular core	two platform core	multiple platform core	edge used flake	misc. retouched flake	serrated flake	serrated flake	end scraper	side scraper	scraper	leaf shaped arrowhead	unworked burnt chunk	**Sub Total**
20	2		1	1																	**4**
122																			1		**1**
140				1																	**1**
147			1																		**1**
152			1																		**1**
167			1																		**1**
180	1	1	1	2	2		1	1					1				1			2	**13**
187				1																	**1**
251	31	5	35	21	2	1	2		1				1							5	**104**
252			1	1																	**2**
255	2																				**2**
256									1											12	**13**
257			1															1			**2**
258			1																	3	**4**
259			1								1									29	**31**
269																1					**1**
270																				1	**1**
306	1		1	1																	**3**
324	1		2																	1	**4**
325				1																	**1**
327	21	2	14	8				1		1					1	1				4	**53**
329	3	1	8	1										1						2	**16**
345	1			1																2	**4**
348	1			2								1									**4**
349			1																		**1**
352			2	2					1											2	**7**
354			2										1								**3**
369	9	3	12	4					1											1	**30**
370			1													1				1	**3**
371			1	1																	**2**
378																				1	**1**
399	1		3																		**4**
404			2																		**2**
406	2		2																		**4**
410		2	1																		**3**
411	2		4																		**6**
416	1																				**1**
431				1																	**1**
438			1																		**1**
439			1																		**1**
452			1	2																	**3**
460									1												**1**
462	3		1	1																	**5**
463	4		3	1																2	**10**
488			1																		**1**
Total	***86***	***14***	***108***	***53***	***4***	***1***	***3***	***2***	***5***	***1***	***1***	***1***	***3***	***1***	***1***	***3***	***1***	***1***	***1***	***68***	***358***

Table 19. Worked flint recovered from features listed by type

Figure 24. Distribution of feature derived worked flint by quantity

Pottery

The total assemblage of pottery amassed during all trenching evaluations in the PDA are presented in Table 20. This comprises the most recent programme of TDM17 with TDM14 and CRL03. The following period-specific assessments focus upon the TDM17 material; where appropriate, percentages take into account the full feature-derived assemblage borne by the three investigations.

Period	Features-derived				Bucket sampling	*TOTAL*
	TDM17	TDM14	CRL03	Sub-Total	TDM17	
Early Neolithic	24 (66)	0	0	24 (66)	0	*24 (66)*
Early Bronze Age	1 (2)	0	0	1 (2)	0	*1 (2)*
Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	147 (2676)*	28 (196)	1 (7)	176 (2873)	2 (5)	*178 (2884)*
Middle Iron Age	282 (2347)**	47 (405)	0	329 (2752)	12 (64)	*341 (2816)*
Late Iron Age	94 (259)	0	0	94 (259)	0	*94 (259)*
Roman	194 (1787)	0	69 (327)	263 (2114)	15 (156)	*278 (2270)*
Middle Saxon	1 (22)	2 (9)	23	26 (31+)	0	*26 (31+)*
Late Saxon – Medieval	254 (2199)	45 (497)	2330	2629 (2696+)	22 (113)	*2651 (2809+)*
Post-Medieval C16-C17	10 (118)	0	209	219 (118+)	45 (319)	*264 (437+)*
Post-Medieval C18+	0	0	0	0	208 (1482)	*208 (1482)*
TOTAL	*1007 (9476)*	*122 (1047)*	*2632 (334+)*	*3761 (10917)*	*304 (2139)*	*4065 (13056+)*

Table 20. Pottery overview by Quantity (and Weight in grammes). *1715g from a single vessel (F.411, trench 84). **Two features: F.255 (trench 98) and F.416 (trench 84)

The distribution of pottery highlights broad areas of settlement or localised areas of specialised activity. The recovery of 24 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery represents a first for the immediate landscape of the Cherry Hinton and Teversham landscape. These are small fragments, 16 of which were collected from later features along the high ground of Airport Way, centre-east of Site 2A. A focused concentration in trench 7 (Site 1A) was found in F.109 – colluvial within a hollow where deep water-filled (and also later-prehistoric associated) features were present. Notably, the Early to Middle Bronze Age has no ceramic representation, except for a single sherd of Beaker redeposited within Enclosure 2 (trench 123). The distribution of Late Bronze Age pottery is predominantly within the southern half of Site 2A, where also Early Iron Age forms are present. Together, the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age ceramics account for 4.7% of the overall assemblage, raised to 15.5% for the TDM14 and TDM17 feature-excavated assemblage.

Middle Iron Age pottery is represented by 8.7% of the assemblage (29.1% of the TDM14 and TDM17 feature-excavated assemblage). The core of distribution lies within Site 2A and corresponds with the three ditched enclosures, but more so with the broad swathe of pits that cover the upper ridge plateau along Airport Way. Less quantities of nonetheless concentrated distributions appear further north along the ridge extending through Site 5B, and then also in two areas of lower ‘Airside’ ground in site 1A. Pottery of an identifiably Late Iron Age date were found in two features

only, also in Site 2A, with one of the features (pit F.255, trench 98) producing the majority of the assemblage).

The assessment of Roman pottery mainly distinguishes between an earlier phase (first to second centuries AD) and a later phase (second to fourth centuries BC). Deriving from TDM17 and CRL03, the first phase could be assigned to 19% of the 263-sherd total, with 39.5% belonging to the second phase (the remainder assuming a mixed first and second-phase assemblage). Given the scale of the project areas, the pottery totals are low (feature-derived total is 7%) and reflect the site's two-end Roman focus; this being of Sites 1A and 5A). Areas in between produced only low frequency of return, but nonetheless providing secure date for at least some of the sequences of features in Sites 1B, 3 and 5B. Their connection with more intensive sites to the east (and perhaps to the south) seems most likely.

At 50.2%, the dominance of Saxon pottery is on account of the CRL03 investigations; this being situated upon an area of prime settlement. No significant pottery of this date was recovered from any other area beyond CRL03 in Site 1A, and the limit of Medieval pottery recovery only marginally extended northwards beyond CRL03. Localised areas of comparatively intense groupings of fourteenth and fifteenth century pottery in TDM14 and TDM17 were positioned over the foundations of mill structures in Site 2A, and only very limited numbers of Medieval pottery were recovered from features outside of these defined limits (the surface collected sherds not showing any significant pattern).

The majority of the post-Medieval pottery assemblage belongs to the surface collection. The majority of this dated to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and without any definable pattern is characteristic of an agricultural landscape. The smaller number of feature-derived items show a timeline within the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries, and are associated with the furrow-covered agricultural landscape of that time.

Early Prehistoric Pottery – Mark Knight

The excavations produced a small assemblage of Early Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery (25 sherds weighing 68g; MSW: 2.7g; Figure 25). The condition of the material was good and comprised tiny fragments identified on fabric type alone. Plain body sherds constituted the bulk of the pottery although the assemblage included a single decorated body sherd (Table 21).
Fabric analysis recognised two types:

Fabric 1 - medium hard with abundant small and medium (poorly sorted) burnt flint/quartz and occasional sand.

Fabric 2 - medium hard with common sand and occasional small grog. Fabric 1 was consistent with Early Neolithic types whereas Fabric 2 was consistent with Early Bronze Age types.

The single decorated sherd was a thin-walled, abraded fragment (Fabric 2) with traces of an incised/possibly comb-impressed filled lozenge design characteristic of Beaker pottery.

Tr.	F.	Cont.	Qty	Wt (*g*)	MSW (*g*)	Fabric	Date
7	109	273	8	14	1.7	1	Early Neolithic
45	324	730	1	4	4	1	Early Neolithic
61	404	1019	2	16	8	1	Early Neolithic
80	378	986	4	16	4	1	Early Neolithic
96	462	1180	7	12	1.7	1	Early Neolithic
98	245	630	1	2	1	1	Early Neolithic
100	362	862	1	2	2	1	Early Neolithic
123	327	792	1	2	2	2	Beaker
Total:			*25*	*68*	*2.7*	*2*	

Table 21. Quantification of Early Neolithic (EN) and Early Bronze Age/Beaker (BK) pottery

Later Prehistoric Pottery – Kate A. Beats

The combined assemblage from excavations in 2014 and 2017 comprises of 612 sherds (5952g), mainly recovered from fifty-five features, with a small number collected as surface finds (Figure 26). The majority of sherds are hand-made, ranging in date from Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age (Table 22). The complexity of the site is reflected in the wide range of ceramic material, which has made distinction between small sherds of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age difficult. The assemblages are largely fragmentary with a combined mean sherd weight (MSW) 9.7g. Seventy-seven percent were smaller than 40mms and 14% of the sherds were of recognisable pot features, leaving form identification limited.

Date	Qty	Wt (*g*)
Late Bronze Age	66	414
Early Iron Age	126	2606
Middle Iron Age	326	2673
Late Iron Age	94	259

Table 22: Breakdown of the combined assemblage from 2014 and 2017 by ceramic phase

Comparisons have been noted at nearby sites Greenhouse Farm (Gibson and Lucas 2002), Marshalls JLU15, War Ditches (Brudenell in Pickstone and Mortimer 2012), and Fulbourn Hospital (Barclay in Brown and Score 1999).

The assemblage has been analysed to the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group's guidelines (PCRG 2010). Each sherd was counted, weighed and assigned to one of five fabric groups (Table 23). Owing to the lack of rim sherds it was not possible to calculate the estimated vessel equivalent. The archive includes a collation of notes on form, classification and any decoration, with a record of any residue traces. Each sherd was further classified by size: small (<40mm), medium (40–80mm) and large (>80mm).

Points of Interest

- Depositional Practice within features
- Relationship to the wider Later Prehistoric landscape

Fabrics

Flint-tempered is the most commonly found fabric in both periods of excavation (Table 23). This fabric type is found throughout all ceramic phases, fine and coarse wares. As is distinctive of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery, flint is found more frequently within the clay matrix. Parallels can be drawn here with the Early Iron Age assemblage at War Ditches (Brudenell in Pickstone and Mortimer 2012: 14). The Middle Iron Age flint-tempered fabric is generally well sorted with sparse flint. In relation to the Middle Iron Age, this type of fabric is also found during recent excavations at nearby sites in the Marshalls JLU15 landscape (report *forthcoming*). However, the high frequency of flint fabrics at this site is different from the material recovered from Marshalls JLU15, where quartz-tempered fabrics are favoured. This could indicate an earlier occupation within the current project area than at more northerly sites alongside Newmarket Road.

Fabric	No. of sherds	Wt (*g*)
Quartz	134	659
Flint	404	4581
Fossilised shell	56	520
Grog	14	149
Chalk	6	52

Table 23: Breakdown of the combined assemblage from 2014 and 2017 by fabric

Decoration and Form

Decorative features are rare in both phases of excavation. All Late Bronze Age sherds are without decoration, which offers a parallel with the nearby Bronze Age Enclosure site at Fulbourn Hospital (Barclay in Brown and Score 1999). This small assemblage could be indicative of a Plain Ware group, but the size of assemblage does not allow for further comment.

Sherds from the Middle Iron Age are most frequently decorated. During excavations in 2014, the only surface treatment found was eight burnished sherds, produced using a fine ware flint-tempered fabric. In 2017, 39% of Middle Iron Age sherds carried decorative features, ranging from burnishing, cordons, incised lines (there was no evidence of scoring), rills and finger-nail impressions on the body and rims. The lack of scored decoration offers an interesting contrast with nearby sites at Marshalls JLU15, which yielded sherds from the East Midland Scored Ware tradition.

Wheel-made Late Iron Age sherds are present only from a two features identified in 2017; 8.5% of the sherds in this assemblage are decorated. This decoration is restricted to smoothed surfaces and regular incised lines. Of particular note are a collection of sherds from a single vessel, unearthed from an Iron Age pit (cat.no. 267, F.255 [641]). The form and decoration of the vessel finds parallels with the small unpedestalled tazzas recovered from the Late Iron Age cemetery at Hinxton Rings (Hill *et al*. 1999, fig. 12.6/7). There are also similarities to a wheel-made jar with a strong angular shoulder, excavated at Greenhouse Farm (Gibson and Lucas 2002, fig.11.7). Without a surviving profile an exact match is not possible. Decoration appears as boarders of incised lines along the strongly angled shoulder. The vessel appears to have been a medium-sized bowl, with a diameter of 20cms. This represents the top end of the fine ware assemblage at the site.

Only sherds from the 2017 investigation could be identified by form. Where this was possible, Middle Iron Age jars and bowls are most numerous. Parallels have been noted with the typology at Wardy Hill, particularly simple open forms with slack shoulders and ovoid bodies. A single vessel in a highly fragmentary state provides the only likely significant Early Iron form (cat. no. 400, F.411 [1323]). No rim sherds survive for this vessel, but the base and wall sherds suggest it to be a substantial storage vessel, and roughly made of lightly flint-tempered fabric. It is noted here that identification of this vessel is not without ambiguity, and further analysis may be necessary.

Evidence of Use

Limescale residue was found on a single sherd from 2014 and on 47 sherds from 2017, which all came from the same pit feature (F.411) in trench 84. Limescale residues are commonly found in the area – certainly in nearby sites at Marshalls – and are indicative of standing water, either relating to the context of deposition or to the use of the vessel.

Deposition

Taking the 2017 assemblage as an example, 50% of the sherds came from contexts that contained more than one sherd from a number of different vessels. Pit F.411 yielded 124 sherds, most frequently of Middle Iron Age date with signs of burnishing, cordons and rills. This feature's assemblage included evidence of at least eight different vessels with an unusually high proportion of medium sized sherds, and contained the near complete (and ambiguous) Early Iron Age pot, mentioned above. The near complete vessel appears to have been deposed within proximity to its breakage, which may also be the case for other sherds within the feature (see Brudenell and Cooper 2008: 22).

Enclosures

Enclosure 1 was excavated in 2014, with Enclosures 2 and 3 being a part of the 2017 investigations.

Enclosure 1: F.35; Only a single small (2g) wall sherd of Late Bronze Age date was recovered (context [131]), being of shelly fabric.

Enclosure 2: F.251, F.327, F.369; The features associated with Enclosure 2 yielded a combined total of forty sherds (170g) with a low MSW of 4.2g. The sherds range in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age and 62% of these sherds came from three vessels, with slight curved necks and straight bodies. The entire range of fabric groups are represented here and only a single burnished sherd. The ceramic character of this enclosure points towards activity mainly of an Early and Middle Iron Age date range.

Enclosure 3: F.329 and F.370; The features associated with Enclosure 3 yielded only three sherds (17g) in a shelly fabric, likely to be dated to the Early Iron Age.

Discussion & Further Recommendations

The combined evaluations of 2014 and 2017 have produced an assemblage of Late Prehistoric pottery that provide interesting insight to the ceramic character of the area. Similarities in the ceramic traditions of the area's Late Bronze Age may be

drawn between the assemblage from Fulbourn Hospital's ditched enclosure system to the southeast of the PDA. The Iron Age assemblages of the PDA and the excavations north of Newmarket Road provide a considerable opportunity to examine variations in a local context, a glimpse into which has been highlighted in this assessment. Further recommendations for study are outlined below.

- Further comparison of ceramic traditions across proximal sites, including analysis of decorative character;
- Systematic analysis of the site's depositional practice;
- Comparison of ceramic characteristics between the enclosures;
- Illustration of selected sherds for regional specialist studies.

Roman Pottery – Francesca Mazzilli

An assemblage of 209 sherds totalling 1934g was recovered from TDM17, of which 194 (1778g) were feature-derived (Figure 27), the remainder coming from the bucket sampling (Table 24). Of the feature-derived assemblage, some 55 sherds (28.4%) were worn, but the majority of the assemblage comprised small and medium sherds in an unabraded condition. Broadly defined by two phases, respectively setting a first-second century and second-fourth century distinction, the distribution of the pottery is focused mainly at the opposing ends of the PDA, in Site 1A and 5A, with comparatively low-frequency occurrence in Sites 1B, 2A, 2B, 3 AND 5B. Greater first-phase representation is registered in Site 5A, with second-phase intensification in Site 1A where first-phase activity is also evident. A spike in the frequency of first-phase pottery appears in trench 100 Site 2A, but this may be a result of mound construction for a Medieval mill (either sealing surface derived Roman sherds, or importing them from elsewhere within the mound soil).

Identifiable specimens include two abraded Samian fragments from Site 1A, where also two fragments of Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware and a fragment of Horningsea ware were found.

Century	Feature-derived		Bucket sampling		*TOTAL*	
	Qty	**Wt** (*g*)	**Qty**	**Wt** (*g*)	***Qty***	***Wt*** (*g*)
1_{st} - 2_{nd}	51	367	10	99	*61*	*466*
2_{nd} - 4_{th}	104	1010	5	57	*109*	*1067*
Mixed	39	410	-	-	*39*	*410*
TOTAL	*194*	*1787*	*15*	*156*	*209*	*1943*

Table 24. Summary of Roman pottery from TDM17

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery – David Hall

The selected 554 sherds from TDM17 weighed 4346g. About half of them were post-Medieval and given the date range seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, largely based on pieces of glazed red earthenware [GRE]. The absence of any closely dated seventeenth century sherds (such as tin glazes), makes it likely that a better dating would be eighteenth to nineteenth century. The term 'miscellaneous

nineteenth' refers to a range of late material including white wares, blue and white, GRE, stone wares etc. All these late sherds are likely to derive from night-soil manuring.

The remaining assemblage is Medieval (Figure 28). Only a single sherd (22g) of possible Ipswich ware was recovered, dating to the eighth to ninth centuries (F.116 [304], trench 12).

Sherds dating from the tenth to fifteenth centuries numbered 295 and weighed 2.312kg, and were classified through 54 sherds that could be identified to specific fabric types (Tables 25 and 26).

Century	No. Sherds (Wt in *g*)		
	Feature-derived	Bucket sampling	Total
10_{th}-12_{th}	31 (421)	1 (2)	32 (423)
13_{th}	4 (40)	0	4 (40)
13_{th}-14_{th}	192 (1586)	8 (75)	200 (1661)
13_{th}-15_{th}	45 (144)	4 (10)	49 (154)
15_{th}	1 (8)	9 (26)	10 (34)
Total	*273 (2199)*	*22 (113)*	*295 (2312)*

Table 25. Summary of TDM17 Medieval pottery

Identified Fabric	Century	No. sherds
St Neots	10_{th}-12_{th}	8
Thetford	10_{th}-12_{th}	10
Grimston	12_{th}-14_{th}	1
Pink shelly	13_{th}	5
Essex reds	13_{th}-15_{th}	30

Table 26. Identified Medieval pottery fabric types.

Pottery associated with three mills in trenches 95 and 100/124 totalled 190 sherds (1592g) all dating to the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. This included 24 (170g) Essex reds and the single Grimston sherd. This compares well with the assemblage from TDM14 (trench 32) – also now considered to be a mill site – where 82 sherds (497g) included 18 Essex reds, a single sherd Grimston and Ely Ware, respectively, pointing to the use of these sites (at least for refuse discard, if not for milling) into the mid fifteenth century.

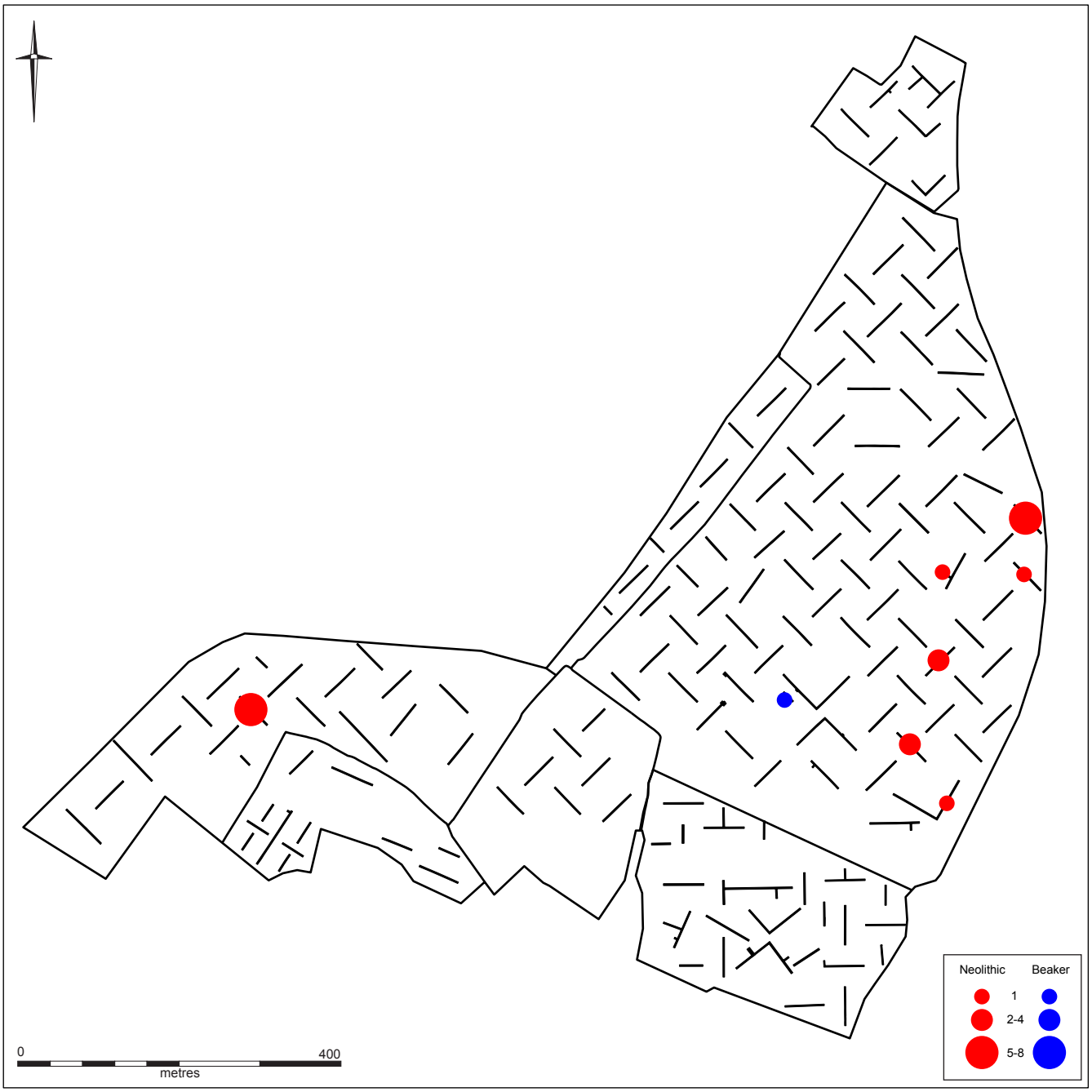


Figure 25. Distribution of feature-derived Beaker and Early Neolithic pottery by sherd count

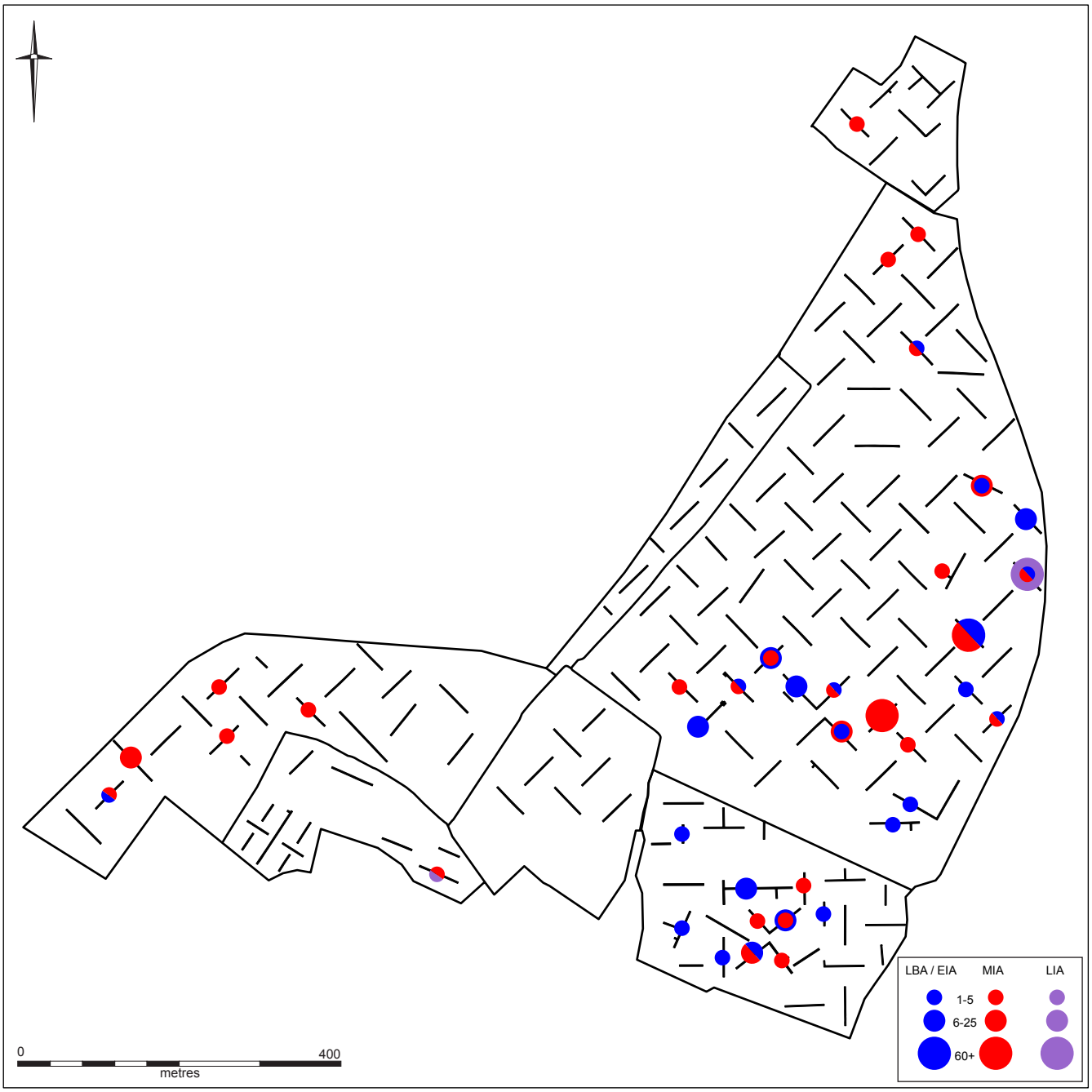


Figure 26. LBA / EIA, MIA and LIA feature derived pottery by sherd count

Figure 27. Distribution of feature-derived Roman pottery by sherd count

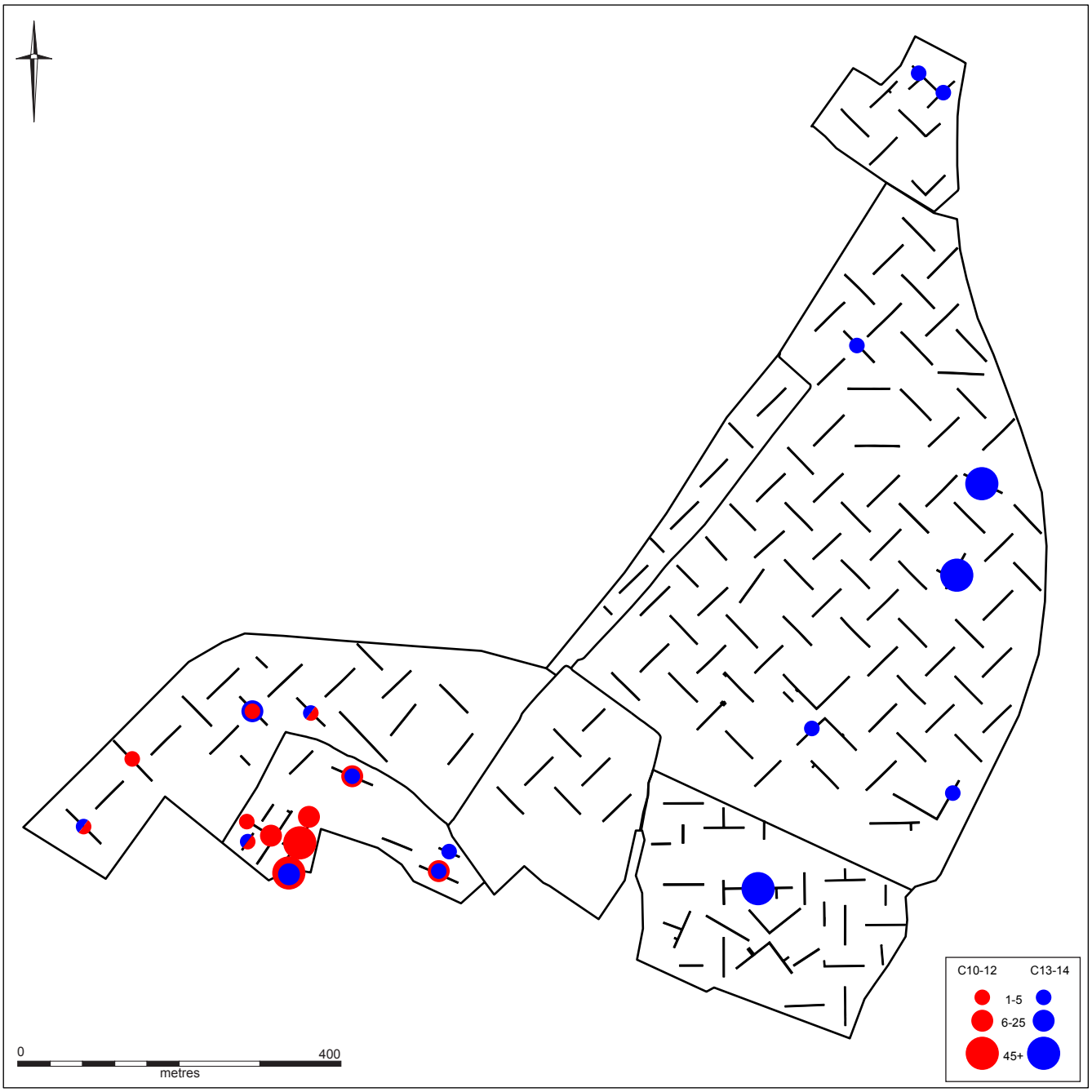


Figure 28. Distribution of feature-derived Medieval pottery, by sherd count

Stone and Clay (Worked and Burnt) – Simon Timberlake

Burnt Stone (Figure 29)

Some 148.04kg of burnt stone and 847g of burnt flint was collected during this evaluation (see Appendices), of which a sample weighing 14.8kg (*c*. 10%) was examined in more detail in order to try and characterise the assemblage. The latter consisted of burnt stone collected from three different features and contexts (Tables 27 and 28). In addition, a further 1.46kg of burnt (and unworked) stone was identified amongst the catalogued material.

The total assemblage of burnt stone collected was thus 148kg, of which 16.3kg was examined.

Trench	**Feature (context)**	**Weight** (*kg*)
12	126 (311)	9.37
38	256 (587)	3.44
57	Colluvium (777)	2

Table 27. Summary of burnt stone sample

Cobble size, shape, weight and completeness was recorded, alongside indications of the fire (and where relevant) the water chilling effect in terms of incipient cracking, breakage and possible re-use. Hand-specimen identification of rock type/ lithology was undertaken at a basic level using a x10 hand lens and a dropper bottle of dilute acid (HCl) to record the presence of calcium carbonate.

Results

Examination of the assemblage revealed what appeared to be a burnt stone composition typical of the later Bronze Age–earlier Iron Age and a use perhaps consistent with domestic cooking. Moreover, the presence (amongst the burnt stone in F.256) of a small amount (*c*. 5%) of discarded and re-used saddlequern (and possibly also rotary quern) provides a better indication of Iron Age activity. This may become more evident following a quick examination of the remaining un-examined and as yet uncatalogued stone.

Some of this stone (i.e. the assemblage from F.126) shows very little indication of burning, suggesting a brief use of quite large cobbles, probably within small cooking pits or as packing within postholes. By contrast the burnt cobbles from F.57 and F.256 appear mostly broken and heat-cracked, a good indication perhaps of quenching in water as well as its re-use for further cooking. The average size of these latter burnt stone fragments is around 65-70 mm.

Conclusions

Approximately >5% of this burnt stone consisted of discarded saddlequern which had evidently been re-used along with the un-utilised cobbles for the purposes of cooking/ post packing etc. The most likely period of use is Early-Middle Iron Age and/or Roman. A somewhat similar percentage (6%) of re-cycled broken-up saddlequern was found amongst the burnt stone recovered from Marshall's North site (JLU15), a factor which may support the idea of there being a continuation of this generalised Iron Age settlement pattern southwards across the Cambridge Airport site.

Tr.	Cobble shape	Size (*mm*)	Wt (*g*)	Fragm/ crack	Colour	Lithology	Source	Notes
12	sub-round	130	972	whole		med grain micac sstn	erratic	bb
	sub-round angular	145	753	whole		med grain micac sstn	erratic	bb
	sub-round	110	446	broken	bleach	cryst lmstn	erratic	bb
	angular	120	647	broken		flint		ub
	round sub-round	135	948	whole		yellow quartzite	erratic	bb
	round sub-round	155	2304	whole		lamin. hard quartz sstn	erratic	bb
	round	95	764	whole		quartz sstn (sarsen type)	erratic	bb
	sub-round	170	1213	whole	red	porphyritic vesic andesite	erratic	bb
	sub-round	150	1326	whole	bleach	med grain sstn	erratic	bb
38	sub-round angular	100	432	whole	red	dolerite	erratic	sb
	sub-round	80	193	split	red	lamin med grain micac sstn	erratic	sb
	angular	90	750	broken + cracked	bleach	non-quartzitic sl micac sstn	Greensand erratic	pb
	sub-round	125	569	broken/ cracked	bleach	non-quartzitic sl micac sstn	Greensand erratic	pb > WS
	angular	80	19	broken/ cracked	bleach	non-quartzitic sl micac sstn	Greensand erratic	pb > WS
	round	55	184	broken/ cracked	bleach	metaquartzite	erratic	sb
	sub-round	80	329	broken	red	calc foss sstn	Folkestone Greensand	sb > WS
	angular	40	31	broken		dk grey mic lithic sstn		sb
	round	50	85	broken		dk grey mic lithic sstn		sb
	round	60	74	broken		dk grey mic lithic sstn		sb
	round	50	43	broken				sb
	round	60	46	broken				sb
	angular	50	91	broken				sb
	angular	40	29	broken				sb
	angular	45	46	broken				sb
	angular	30	21	broken				sb
	round	60	108	broken	bleach	sl micac sstn	Greensand erratic	sb
	round	60	134	broken		med gr quartz sl micac sstn	erratic	sb
	angular	40	13	broken	red	ferrug sstn	erratic	sb
57	sub-round	120	934	broken/ cracked	red	non-quartzit med-coarse micac sstn	erratic	sb
	round	100	474	broken	red	arkosic quartz grit	Millstone Grit erratic	sb
	round	65	183	cracked	red	metaquartzite	Bunter erratic	sb
	round	60	114	broken/ crack		fine gr sstn/ siltstn	erratic	sb
	round	45	48	broken		fine gr sstn/ siltstn	erratic	sb
	sub-round	50	159	broken/ crack	bleach	non-quartzitic sl micac sstn	Greensand erratic	sb
	sub-angular	60	83	broken	red	quartz porphyry	erratic	sb

Table 28. Burnt stone characterisation. Key: bb=barely burnt; ub=unburnt; pb=part burnt; sb=strongly burnt

By way of comparison, re-used worked stone (mostly saddlequern) made up *c*.16% of the total burnt stone assemblage recovered from Northstowe (NNS16) Site M. This figure is not that dissimilar to the figure recorded at many other pre-Roman Iron Age (mostly Early-Middle Iron Age) sites near to Cambridge, notably Trumpington Meadows and Barleycroft. At the latter site 18% of the burnt stone consisted of re-used quern (Evans & Tabor 2012).

Up to 36% of the burnt stone from the current site may have been used twice, a phenomenon common to the domestically-used burnt stone of the Middle Bronze Age within the Cambridgeshire area, but increasingly noted also at those sites of the later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

Of equal interest here is the evidence for associated or re-fitting cobble pieces found within same feature assemblage(s) (12 within F.256, and two in [777]). This suggests a lower likelihood of there being re-deposition of burnt stone away from its source i.e. a degree of *in situ.* or proximity of those deposition features to their location of their origin. It may be possible through full analysis of a burnt stone assemblage to locate these locations of origin with greater accuracy.

In conclusion, the assemblage seems most likely to be Iron Age in date, and related to domestic settlement use.

Worked Stone (Figure 29)

Up to 2.93kg of worked stone was recovered from this evaluation, which consisted of 2.29kg of *quern* (1.34kg of lava quern, 0.95kg of sandstone saddle quern, and 0.34kg of sandstone ?rotary quern) and a single *perforated stone weight* (loom weight or spindle) weighing 0.31kg.

Form, size, weight and type of utilisation was recorded, alongside the indications of weathering and burning, stone lithology and source. Hand-specimen identification of the rock type was undertaken using a x10 hand lens and a dropper bottle of dilute acid (HCl) to record the presence/ absence of calcium carbonate

Results and discussion

Lava quern (Figure 31)

Some 867g of the identified rotary lava quern (handmill) consisted of burnt and weathered fragments of the finely vesicular lava type from the Mayen quarry source in the Rhineland. This fragmentary material came from four different features, two of which were located in Trench 100. This may be of Roman date (see below). In contrast to this, in trench 133, was the large well-preserved fragment from the rim of a 35mm thick upper stone of a late Roman flat-topped quern (Watts 2002: 35) which appears to have been fashioned from a coarsely vesicular lava type (Table 29: Cat no. 1095). On the underside of this stone there is evidence for relatively unworn cross-concentric 10mm-wide furrow grooving (Shaffrey 2006: 33), which may be an indication of a re-dressed stone, and is probably also a good indication of a slightly later date of manufacture, potentially second-third century AD (*ibid.*: 34). The rim curvature suggests an original diameter for this quern of >500 mm, which would indicate a large sub-millstone sized hand mill. No trace of the handle attachment or hopper arrangement was present.

All of this material reflects the Roman to Early Medieval trade across the English Channel from Andernach on the Rhine. During the Roman period lava quern came into Southern England via the ports of London and Colchester.

Cat no.	Tr.	Feature (context)	No. frags	Wt (*g*)	Size (*mm*)	Depth (*mm*)	Notes
124	28	22 (78)	2	97	30-60	25	?Upper stone; trace furrow dress; fine lithology; burnt & weathered
342	100	352 (874)	2	37	20-45	20	Fine lithology; burnt & weathered
353	100	352 (889)	1	10	25		Fine lithology; burnt & weathered
362	100	353 (895)	9	49	10-40		Fine lithology; burnt & weathered
444	95	460 (1162)	150	674	10-50	30	?Upper stone; fine lithology; burnt & weathered
1095	133	496 (1251)	1	472	110x90 (>500 diam)	35	Upper stone; cross-groove furrow dress; coarse lithology; well preserved
Total			165	1339			

Table 29. Summary of lava quern

Saddle quern

F.256 [587], Trench 38. Four fragments (0.95kg) of a broken-up and incomplete saddle quern fashioned from a micaceous sandstone erratic cobble of Greensand were identified amongst the burnt stone assemblage from this pit. It is now difficult to assess the original size of this quern, but it would appear that it is of a generic Iron Age type flat-top slab type, and probably in the region of 60mm thick. A small area possessing a well-worn grind surface (45x20mm) has survived upon just one of the pieces.

As household quern was discarded following breakage or as a result of wear, it would have been added to a supply of stone to be burnt within hearths and to be used as potboilers for cooking. This became a more domestic affair by the Early Iron Age, reflecting the real amount of re-cycling going on within the average household setting. This quern is unlikely to be later than the Middle Iron Age, yet it may have been re-deposited alongside other burnt stone within a later feature. Small flat-top slab-type saddle quern is very typical of Iron Age settlement in Cambridgeshire and most likely reflects household-scale milling (of wheat and barley) for bread flour and ferment.

Sandstone ?rotary quern

F.256 [587], Trench 38. This pit also produced a single small and non-diagnostic fragment (80mm diameter; 329g) of Folkestone Greensand that may be indicative of a destroyed and burnt beehive-type quern. The only evidence for this being a quern is its distinctive lithology, which unless mistaken is peculiar to the Lower Greensand outcrop at Copt Point, East Wear Bay, Folkestone, and is quarried there from the Iron Age until the Late Roman period (Keller 1989; Green *in prep*.). Most of the products of this extraction were Late Iron Age to Early Roman beehive-type rotary querns, yet Green also refers to the production of saddle quern here from the Late Neolithic onwards. The occurrence of this stone in Cambridgeshire is very unlikely to be a result of a naturally transported erratic source; this being the wrong ice direction for glacial transport. A local comparison may be found at Marshall's North site (JLU15). Where a single fragment of a beehive rotary quern made of Folkestone Greensand was recovered from F.703.

Perforated stone weight (Figure 31)

F.178 [420], Cat. no. 2381, Trench 2. Two adjoining (but not re-fitting) pieces of a perforated and carved chalk disc; 90x60x30mm + 80x55x25mm; combined weight 313g. The projected original diameter of this flat, biconical carved and ground (finished) disc will have been around 160mm, with a central polished hourglass-type perforation of *c*. 25mm diameter, and a cross-section (thickness) of *c*. 30mm. The disc would appear to be of local manufacture, made from a chalk hardground bed such as the Lower Chalk Burwell Rock (Totternhoe Stone or 'clunch') or the basal Middle Chalk Melbourn Rock. However, its function is less easy to decipher.

Even the biggest distaff-type spindle whorls are rarely larger than 50mm (diameter), though smaller Iron Age or Romano-British examples made from perforated hard chalk would not be out of place within this environment and landscape. Whilst other examples may exist, no exact parallel for this

object has been found within the published literature, ADS grey report archive, or PAS database; the nearest equivalent being Mesolithic to later prehistoric flat-pebble net sinkers (which are generally not so carefully shaped) or centrally-perforated *fired clay* disc loom weights, some of which are Iron Age. However, there are no known locally-derived examples.

It is conceivable that this disc represents a different type of spindle weight, perhaps one used for spinning a coarser, harder fabric. The most likely date for this object would fall within the Iron Age to Romano-British periods.

Conclusions

Whilst some of the fragmentary lava quern appears to have been recovered from Medieval (fourteenth century) features, the likelihood is that all or most of this quern is actually Roman in origin. Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon lava quern is sometimes found within this same burnt and weathered state, yet in most cases (at least within Cambridgeshire) this turns out to be re-deposited and residual material. Of more certain Roman date is the well-preserved upper stone rim fragment of basalt quern recovered from F.496; the pristine nature of this piece suggesting that it probably dates the feature itself.

On the other hand, the sandstone saddle quern (and possible rotary quern fragment) are likely to be earlier, with a probable date for these being Middle Iron Age. There may be a lot more of this re-cycled worked stone present amongst the full assemblage of burnt stone.

The date and function of the large and carefully carved, ground and perforated chalk disc from Trench 2 remains uncertain. On balance this seems likely to be Iron Age or Roman and most probably therefore a weight used in spinning or weaving.

Fired Clay (Figure 29)

A total of 1.14 kg of fired clay was recovered from this evaluation (Table 30), including 3g of vitrified clay. The assemblage comprised of four fabric types (Table 31), and almost all of the burnt clay appeared to consist of a chalky daub; one large piece of which had wattle impressions in it (524g). A very small amount (27g) of a gritty clay fabric may be the only evidence within this assemblage of disintegrated loomweight(s).

Shape, size, weight, clay fabric and any perforations/ voids or mouldings present were recorded, alongside indications of weathering and burning. A dropper bottle of dilute acid (HCl) was used to record the presence/ absence of calcium carbonate.

Results

Daub panel (wattle and daub) Figure 31

F.178, trench 2. A single fragment (524g) of external surface of a wattle and daub wall (40-50 mm thick) made of a very chalky white clay mix (Fabric A). The fragment shows the mouldings of parallel wattle roundwood sails (possibly hazel sticks of *c*. 12, 15 and 20mm diameter) upon its underside and also the indications of a finger impressed/moulded top and a roughly smoothed exterior surface. This may be a piece from the wall of a vernacular Romano-British building. The daub fragment is well preserved, with little evidence of residuality, therefore it should be dateable by the accompanying Roman pottery. A very similar daub fabric was recorded at Marshall's North site (JLU 15).

Tr.	Feature (context)	Cat no.	No. frags	Size (*mm*)	Wt (*g*)	Shape/ mould	Fabric	Type	Pottery date
2	178 (419)	241	1	110x100x55-70	524	40-50mm with wattle (12+15+20mm)+ impress	A	daub panel	C2-4
3	120 (293)	193	2	25-40	23		B	daub	C10-12
6	176 (413)	235	2	5-20	2		A	daub	IA
7	59 (158)	158	3	20-30	17		B	daub	C10-14
14	31 (240)	141	1	60x40x12-15	29	finger impress	B	daub	C2-4/ C10-12
28	19 (68)	117	7	20-65	54		A	daub	C10-12
28	20 (70)	120	78	10-60	338	waste	A	daub	
28	36 (87)	143	2	30	9		A	daub	
45	336 (832)	329	1		2		B	daub	
46	370 (943)	384	2	10-20	5		A	daub	EIA
48	251 (578)	264	1	30	3		D	vitrified	MIA
84	411 (1324)	410	1	30x30x5-8	10		A	daub	MIA
84	416 (1056)	417	5	40-50	51	worn	A	daub	
120	29 (53)	129	1	30x25		15 mm-thick finger impress	A	daub	C14
120	30 (55)	142	4	25-30	36		B	daub	
123	327 (789)	303	7	10-40	27	moulded	C	Loom weight	EIA

Table 1: Fired clay recovered from features (total 1.14 kg)

Fabric	Description	Code	Material type
A	cream white-light grey chalky clay with rare-occas inclusions of crushed unburnt flint (1-4mm), abundant small organic temper, occas-moderate pinky clay grog (1-3mm), with slight lumpy heterogenous texture	CSV1	daub walling + daub waste
B	similar to Fabric A but slightly pinkish-buff colour, less chalky, with moderate small red ochre inclusions (<1mm)	CSV2	daub waste
C	sandy grey-pink clay matrix with moderate- abundant small quartz/ flint grit and lithic inclusions (1-2mm)	SF	undiagnostic loomweight?
D	light grey/pink vesicular (porous) sub-vitreous with no obvious inclusions	VIT	vitrified clay

Table 2: Fabric type (and annotation)

Daub waste

This includes many small dabs and blobs of daub which may represent the waste material of daub repair or its process of manufacture. These pieces vary in size but are in general < 60 mm in diameter with finger-moulded (arbitrarily impressed) surfaces. Fabrics A and B.

Vitrified clay

The tiny fragment identified is not obviously a piece of vitrified hearth lining or slag. It resembles rather the daub fragments unintentionally fired at a high temperature within a fire, either through being thrown in as daub waste, or through the accidental burning-down of a structure. This material is in fact quite common in Late Iron Age settlements within Cambridgeshire. It is sometimes referred to as 'Iron Age grey' (Bayley *et al*. 2001).

Loomweight?

Seven small pieces (27g) of a distinctly different sandy-gritty fabric (Fabric C) which show none of the diagnostic surfaces typical of moulded loomweights, yet resembles the fabric types encountered within them. Several similar-looking clay fabrics (e.g. Fabric 4) were used to make some of the Iron Age loomweights recorded from Marshall's North Site (JLU 15). The absence here of identifiable loomweight pieces is perhaps surprising given the obvious indications of Iron Age settlement, yet the traces of these fabrics at least suggests a presence in the near vicinity.

Conclusion

Residual burnt clay in the form of daub waste appears to be spread across the evaluation site within features which are Iron Age, Roman and Medieval. Many of the spot-dated Medieval features include earlier pottery which must be residual within this, as will be some of the daub, particularly the waste. The probable origin of much of this, given the commonality in fabric type, may be derived from Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity.

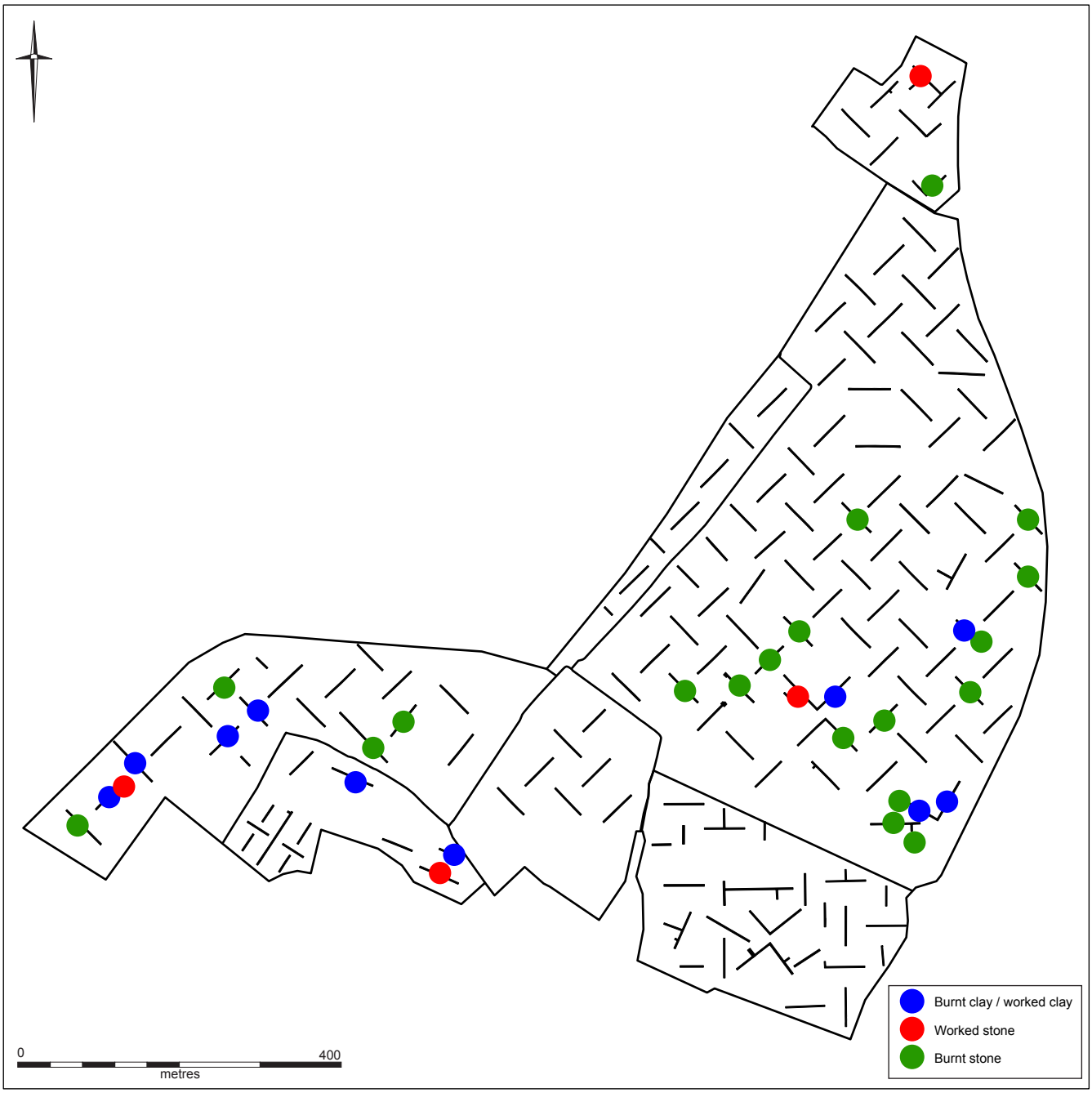
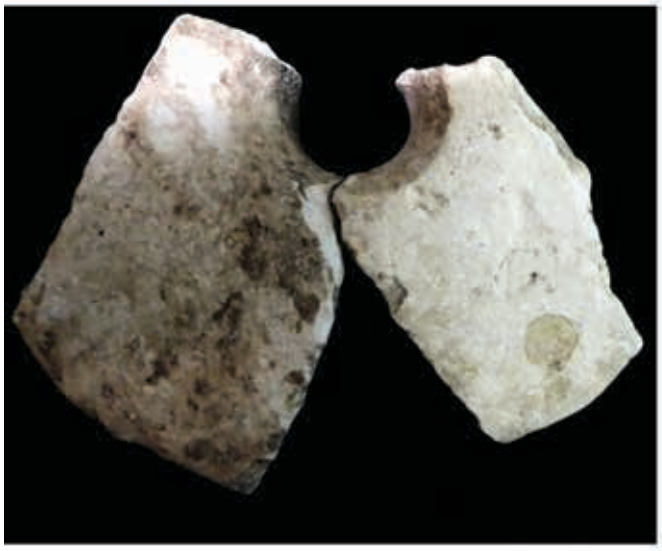
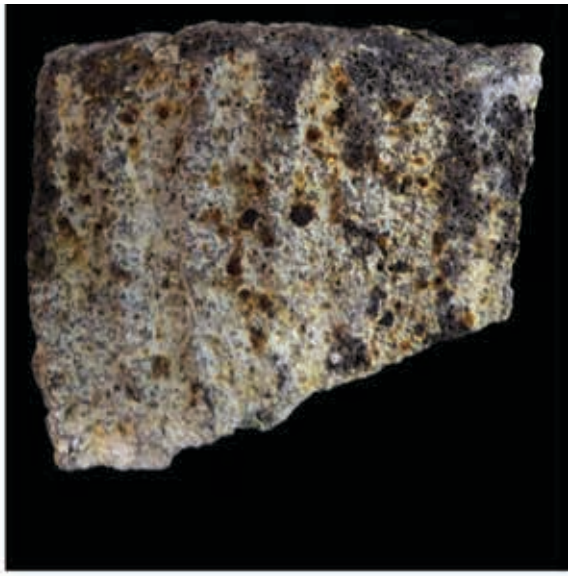


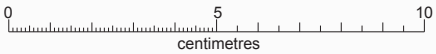
Figure 29. Distribution of feature derived worked stone and clay artefacts



Chalk disc. F.178, trench 2 (cat. no. 2381) Roman.



Quern fragment. F.496, trench 133 (cat no. 1095) Roman.



Daub (position of rods indicated) Vertical view.
F. 178, Trench 2 (cat no. 241). Roman.

Daub. Horizontal view.

Figure 30. Worked Stone and Clay finds

Metalwork and Metalworking

Metalwork – Andrew Hall and Justin Wiles

A total of 491 items of metalwork were recovered from TDM17, weighing 3438g. Feature-derived material amounted to 61 items, just 12.4% of the assemblage. Much of the remaining material was collected through metal-detecting, the majority of which was by donation outside of the structured programme of works and was therefore not attributable to individual trenches, though a general area location was possible to determine. The bucket sampling recovered 44 items.

The majority of the assemblage is post-Medieval, with a few late Medieval items, all of which is likely to reflect non-patterned discard over an agricultural landscape. Only one Roman coin was identified, this being a late third century radiate copper coin in poor condition (cat. no. 1126, trench 45). A pit (F.168) in trench 1 of Site 1A produced an iron blade (cat. no. 1100) with pottery covering the first to second centuries. And a pit (F.404) in trench 81 of Site 2A contained a copper alloy pin (cat. no. 1149) in association with single sherds of Early Neolithic and Middle Iron Age pottery. Stylistically the pin is difficult to date with certainty; its context (as well as the pit's broader context) appears to situate this within a prehistoric (and probably Iron Age) timeframe.

The following is a catalogue of items selected for their distinct or representative character. Measurements are presented first by length and then by width.

Silver

Topsoil

<1113> Tr.48. A clipped and worn half groat possibly of Henry VII, *Civitas cantor* to the reverse (Canterbury mint). Weight 2g, 19mm diameter. Dating to the late 15$_{th}$ century.

<1165> Tr.114. A fragment of a heavily worn silver hammered penny, possibly of one of the Edwards. Weight 1g, diameter 15mm. Medieval in date.

Copper Alloy

Features

<1149> Tr.81. [1019] F.404. A copper alloy pin, with finely cast flat circular stepped head with central depression on the upper surface. Measuring 60mm in length with head 8mm diameter. Weight 2g. Typologically of uncertain date, but found in association with single sherds of Early Neolithic and Middle Iron Age pottery.

<1182> Tr.100. [888] F.352. A small rectangular, folded sheet copper alloy buckle plate? Or strap end with 2 rivet holes. Fragment of leather survives sandwiched between the plate. Measuring 18 x 15mm, weight 2g. Probably of Medieval date.

Topsoil

<1114> Tr.111. Fragment of ornate cast copper alloy oval shaped shoe buckle, of rococo style. Dating to the eighteenth century. Measuring 48 x 24mm, weight 6g.

<1126> Tr.45. A small copper alloy 2 centime coin of Leopold II of Belgium, dating to the first half of the 19$_{th}$ century. Inscribed with *L'union fait la force.* Measuring 22mm in diameter, weight 3g. Found with a late 3$_{rd}$ century Roman radiate copper alloy coin in poor condition. Measuring 1g in weight and 16mm in diameter.

<1129> Tr.48. A heavily worn copper alloy halfpenny dating to the 18$_{th}$ or 19$_{th}$ century. Diameter 26mm, weight 6g.

<1130> Tr.48. A copper alloy four-hole circular button of 19_{th} or 20_{th} century date. Diameter 16mm, weight 2g.

<1134> Tr.59. A trapezoidal shaped copper alloy buckle frame of $18_{th}/19_{th}$ century date. Measuring 24 x 30mm, weight 8g.

<1135> Tr.60. A circular dome headed tack or stud. With square section shank. Diameter 16mm, weight 3g. Post-Medieval in date.

<1138> Tr.64. A copper alloy rivet, measuring 14mm diameter by 13mm height, weight 4g. Found in association with a fragment of copper alloy folded binding strip with single rivet or pin hole. Measuring 45 x 9mm, weight 3g. Post-Medieval in date.

<1139> Tr.64. A copper alloy projectile round (bullet), tapering to a rounded end and with distinct rifling marks to the sides. Measuring 31mm in length by 7mm diameter. Of 20_{th} century date.

<1140> Tr. 64. A copper alloy double oval framed buckle with bar projecting at the sides. Floral motif at the centre of both edges. A close parallel is recorded from Norwich and dates to the 17_{th} century (Margeson 1993: 31). Weight 5g, measuring 42 x 23mm. Found in association with two small copper alloy buttons with floral decoration to the upper surface. Measuring 11 and 12mm in diameter and weighing 1g each, they date to the $18_{th}/19_{th}$ century.

<1156> Tr.95. A copper alloy small calibre cartridge case, of 5mm diameter by 15mm in length. Of 20_{th} century date.

<1157> Tr.98. A cast copper alloy fitting or terminal. The rounded shaft or shank is interrupted by two circular collars and terminated in an acorn shaped finial. The opposing end has a tight machine turned screw thread, suggesting attachment to a larger probably wooden object. Of 19_{th} century date. Measuring 98 x 35mm, weight 90g.

<1166> Tr.114. A small cast copper alloy bar mount, probably from a belt or strap. With small rounded terminals (with rivets) and central lobe. A close parallel is recorded from London (Egan and Pritchard 2002: 214), with another from York (Ottaway and Rodgers 2002: 2908). Measuring 19 x 7mm, weight 1g. Of Medieval date.

<1169> Tr.118. A copper alloy circular button, inscribed with “plated” to the reverse. Diameter 22mm, weight 5g. Of 19_{th} century date.

<1170> Tr.119. Three farthing sized (22mm diameter) coins or jettons, all heavily worn and unidentifiable. Weight 4g each. Post-Medieval in date. Found with a thin offcut or clipping from a hammered silver shilling or sixpence of Elizabeth I. Dating to the second half of the 16_{th} century.

<1171> Tr. 126. A copper alloy machine pressed thimble of $18_{th}/19_{th}$ century date. Weight 3g, diameter 16mm and 22mm in height.

<1173> Tr.126. A copper alloy jetton from Nuremburg of *Hanns Krauwinckel* type dating from the early 17_{th} century. Measuring 20mm in diameter and weighing 1g.

<1174> Tr.126. A copper alloy spoon bowl of tapering form with short triangular rat tail to reverse. Traces of silver plating survive. Measuring 75 x 41mm, weight 35g. Of $18_{th}/19_{th}$ century date.

<1177> Tr.129. A copper alloy rectangular harness buckle with offset bar, measuring 29 x 24mm, weight 11g. Of $18_{th}/19_{th}$ century date.

<1178> Tr.133. A sheet copper alloy hollow bead? Shaped like a spindle whorl. With single central perforation. Weight 8g, diameter 24mm Probably Late Medieval or early post-Medieval in date.

<1191> Tr.43. A worn halfpenny of George II, dating to the first half of the 18_{th} century. Weight 9g, 27mm in diameter. Found with a copper alloy pin or rivet fragment, 2g in weight 14mm in length.

<1195> Tr.47. A crudely cast copper alloy ring with filing marks. Measuring 26mm diameter, weight 5g. Undated.

<1196> Tr.48. A thin copper alloy coin or jetton, worn flat. Measuring 2g, diameter 24mm. Post-Medieval in date.

<1157> Tr.98. A cast copper alloy fitting or terminal. The rounded shaft or shank is interrupted by two circular collars and terminated in an acorn shaped finial. The opposing end has a tight machine turned screw thread, suggesting attachment to a larger probably wooden object. Of 19_{th} century date. Measuring 98 x 35mm, weight 90g.

In addition, a large group of copper alloy finds were recovered by a local metal detecting enthusiast. They were collectively labelled as having come from the north corner of field E. This group consisted of 16 copper alloy coins and jettons, all post-Medieval, including three rose farthings; 11 buckle frames or fragments of frames, all later Medieval and post-Medieval; 67 buttons of seventeenth to twentieth century date; two copper alloy thimbles of eighteenth or nineteenth century date; eight tacks or studs; seven rivets; nine washers or rings; and three spoon handles, all post-Medieval. Other individual artefacts of note include a fragment from a seventeenth century crotal bell, a possible pipe tamper (a comparable example found in a mid-nineteenth century pit at Manea (Brittain 2017)), a small sheet copper alloy strapend, a length of decorated binding strip and an unidentified fragment of a cast copper alloy hollow object. The remaining finds were of recent manufacture and either furniture fittings, electrical components or unidentified.

Lead

Topsoil

<1136> Tr.60. A semi-circular fragment of pewter, possibly a vessel fragment. Undated. Weighing 82g, measuring 74 x 36mm.

<1167> Tr.114. A small circular lead weight with central perforation. Possibly a net or line weight. Measuring 19mm diameter, weight 12g. Post-Medieval in date.

<1192> Tr.46. A conical shaped weight with circular perforation. Weight 37g, measuring 23mm diameter. Post-Medieval in date.

<1194> Tr.47. A small but finely cast lead mount in the form of a human head, possibly a cherub. With finely worked hair and slightly puffed out cheeks. The reverse is flat and plain suggesting the object was mounted onto something else. Probably $17_{th}/18_{th}$ century in date. Measuring 26 x 22mm, weight 9g.

An additional and large assemblage of lead objects was recovered by metal detector from the north corner of field E. This included two pistol balls and a musket ball, seventeenth to eighteenth century in date, and respectively weighing 21g ,14g and 9g; three small fragments of milled window lead of post-Medieval date; a circular line or net weight, diameter 22mm, weight 18mm; a cloth/bag tag or seal, weight 6g; a heavily damaged pewter spoon handle, 54 x 25mm, weight 19g; a conical weight with circular central hole, weight 224g; two fragments of lead sheet with circular rivet holes, and a miniature hollow cast American Indian head, probably of twentieth century date. The remaining *c*. 50 objects were lead and copper sheet offcuts, casting spill and small unidentifiable objects.

Iron

A total of 80 nails were recovered all of medieval or post-Medieval date, of 35-120mm length. Vast majority of which were recovered from topsoil. In addition, the following artefacts were recovered.

Features

<1100> Tr.1. [399] F.168. A small iron blade, with slightly concave cutting edge. The shank is centrally situated with a rectangular cross section. In poor condition. Possibly Roman in date (Manning 1985: 111). Length (incomplete) 81mm, width 11mm, weight 13g.

<1102> Tr.109. (836) F.338. A complete horseshoe probably of $17_{th}/18_{th}$ century date. weight 333g, dimensions 105 x 115mm.

<1111> Tr.125. (1217) F.484. A fragment of horseshoe measuring 115 x 30mm, weigh 71g. Post-Medieval in date.

<1180> Tr.133. [1233] F.486. A fragment of an iron horseshoe. Weight 49g, measuring 111mm in length. Post-Medieval in date.

Topsoil

<1117> Tr.13. An iron curved, tapering spike with turned over head. Possibly an architectural fitting. Of post-Medieval date. Measuring 104mm in length, weight 72g.

<1118> Tr.14. A fragment of rectangular iron strip or band, with single perforation. Measuring 51 x 24mm, weight 24g. Post-Medieval.

<1143> Tr.71. Possible iron blade fragment of triangular cross section. Measuring 71mm in length, weight 17g. Undated.

<1151> Tr.84. A fragment of a small horseshoe. Weight 14g, measuring 65 x 42mm. Post-Medieval in date.

<1160> Tr.103. An irregular shaped fragment of iron sheet of 3mm thickness. Measuring 55 x 45mm, weight 55g. Undated.

<1168> Tr.116. Fragment of horseshoe. Length 59mm, weight 19g. Post-Medieval.

<1175> Tr.127. A small iron hammer with short tapering integral handle. nineteenth or twentieth century in date. Measuring 93 x 61mm, weight 151g.

<1183> An iron rod of circular cross section, slightly tapering towards the end. With an irregular shaped fitting in copper alloy (incomplete) Of nineteenth or twentieth century manufacture. Of unknown function. Length 188mm, weight 52g.

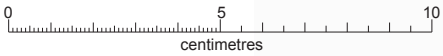
Metalworking – Simon Timberlake

Just 14g of iron smithing slag was identified from this site's features. The slag was visually examined using a x10 magnification hand lens and was also tested for its magnetic properties using a magnet. A dropper bottle of dilute acid (HCl) was used to record the presence/ absence of calcium carbonate.

<1096> F.502 (1259), Trench 130. Two small fragments of relatively dense vitrified clay (15-25mm; combined weight 14g) containing iron oxide inclusions which were moderately magnetic. The fragments were weathered, but were clearly small pieces of vitrified hearth lining (VHL) associated with an iron smithing or forge hearth. The slag was found within an area of Iron Age, Roman and Medieval features, and thus could belong to any of these periods. Of greater certainty is that it is not modern.

The very small amount of iron smithing waste recovered suggests that these pieces are probably residual and dispersed from their site of origin. It is only possible to say that the area(s) examined by this evaluation do not lie within parts of the settlement where ironworking was undertaken to any significant degree. The slag is not diagnostic to any particular period, but a medieval or pre-medieval date seems likely.

Cat no. 1183



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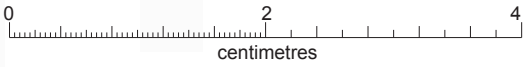

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Cat no. 1171

Flint arrowhead Trench 57
Colluvium

Figure 31. Metal and worked flint finds

DISCUSSION

Taking as a whole the three stages of investigation (CRL03, TDM14 and TDM17), eight key phases of archaeological activity are represented:

Phase	*Period*
1	Earlier Neolithic–Early Bronze Age
2	Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age
3	Middle–Late Iron Age
4	Roman
5	Early-Middle Saxon
6	Saxo-Norman
7	Medieval
8	Post-Medieval

In the following, each phase is briefly examined. An overview of site by site representation and character is provided in Table 32 with scales of intensity for each site outlined in Table 33.

Site	Phase							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1A	Landuse	-	Settlement	-	Settlement, Field System	-	Settlement	Settlement
1B	-	-	-	-	Field System?	-	-	Field System?
2A	Landuse	Settlement, Burial	Settlement	Settlement	Field System	Cemetery	-	Industrial
2B	Landuse?	Industrial	Industrial	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	Field System	-	-	-
4	Industrial?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5A	-	-	-	-	Settlement, Field System	-	-	Landuse
5B	-	-	Settlement?	-	Field System	-	-	Landuse?

Table 32. Character of archaeology by site

Site	Phase							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1A	Low	-	Low/Medium	High	Low	High	High	Medium
1B	-	-	-	Medium	-	Low	Low	Low
2A	Medium	High	High	Low/Medium	High	-	High	Low
2B	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-	-	Low
3	-	-	-	Low/Medium	-	-	-	Low
4	Low?			-	-	-	-	Low
5A	-	-	-	High	-	-	Low	-
5B	-	Low	Low	Medium/High	-	-	Low	Low

Table 33. Intensity of archaeology by site. Early Prehistory refers to the pre- Late Bronze Age.

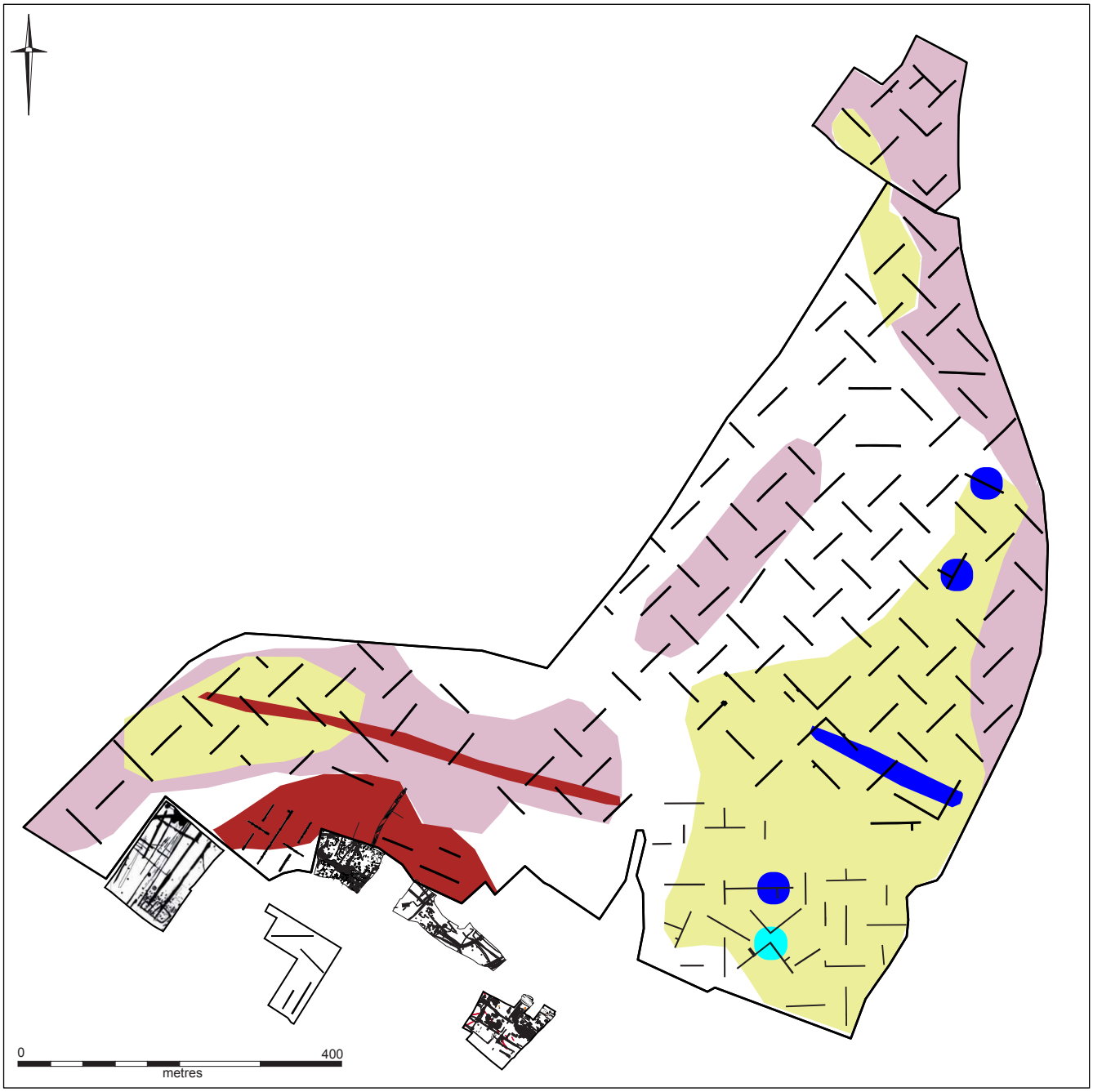

Figure 32. Site phase plan

Phase 1 Earlier Neolithic–Early Bronze Age

No archaeological features were attributed to this phase, but the distribution of worked flint and pottery, and the large quantity of this assemblage, points to two areas of notable – and mainly Early Neolithic – activity in Site 1A and Site 2A. The former is clearly of much lower frequency than the latter, and is centred upon natural hollows towards the base of the landfall that appear to be collection points for hydraulic activity, perhaps of a spring line. The material was collected from colluvium sealed on the mouth of these hollows, as well as from later features sunk to maximise their output. In Site 2A the majority of material also derived from the landfall, either trapped within the lower (prehistoric) colluvium or within the deep ditches of later prehistoric enclosures, namely Enclosure 2. By contrast, Early Neolithic pottery in Site 2A was recovered from later prehistoric features directly upon the elevated plateau. The condition of this was relatively 'fresh' with an average sherd weight of 3.25g, implying that its distance of travel was not considerable, and that the potential for contemporary features is here surely at its greatest.

Phase 2 Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age

Following an absence of earlier Bronze Age activity within the project area – this absence being a feature of much of the environs – the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age landscape is notably busy within Site 2, with the three enclosures that appear to belong to this phase. This provides a contrast with Iron Age sites to the north, around Newmarket Road, where unenclosed Early Iron Age settlement is succeeded by large enclosures and related settlement activity. Although the return of material culture from primary contexts was fairly limited, the evidence for a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date for the construction of the enclosures in the current project area is sound: the related pottery assemblage in Enclosure 3; the sequence of pottery deposition in Enclosure 2; and the sequence cut features (and their related material assemblages) for Enclosure 1. Large enclosure ditches comparable for their shape and size were recorded at Fulbourn Hospital *c*. 1.5km to the southeast (gaz. no. 25) with internal post structures, pits and fencelines. Their construction lay within the Middle Bronze Age, and their use continued through the Late Bronze Age. Settlement was considered to be proximal, but not in direct relation to the enclosures. Similarly, the connection of the current project's enclosures with settlement activity is difficult to determine by the limited insight provided by trenching, particularly where there is a mix with later Iron Age features. Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pits near to Enclosure 1, with identifiably Early Iron Age features located east and north of this, but in reality the distinction may not be so clean. Nevertheless, the fill of one terminus of Enclosure 3 contained multiple charcoal-rich deposits with small quantities of daub, and this represents the best possibility for dwelling-related activity.

Enclosure 2 has a number of characteristics that stand it apart from the other two enclosures. First, it is formed only of three sides of interrupted ditch with no internal features. Second, its position is on the face of the landfall rather than upon the plateau, and it is visible only from the west. This is a feature of some rectangular enclosures found elsewhere in southern Britain, a number of which may be of ceremonial rather than domestic function. Third, the enclosure appears to have been abandoned soon after it was cut, with clean natural silting forming almost half of the fill profile, and the remaining hollow having been left open and gradually

accumulating down-slope deposit, midden material and general debris. Finally, the alignment of the enclosure's southeast terminus with inhumation F.268 in trench 42 is unique. This was a shallow grave cut specifically for the reception of the body of an adult male, dated to 544-399 cal. BC (86.6%, Beta-471582). This corresponds to the terminal Early and beginning of the Middle Iron Ages, and may therefore be the later of the three enclosures. Whereas the abandoned ditches of Enclosure 1 may have been deliberately sealed by dumps of marl (Brittain 2015), Enclosure 2's ditches remained open and eventually collected deposits of Middle Iron Age pottery. The enclosure's role in the landscape may have been one of the few fixed and lasting statements that transcended multiple generations.

Phase 3 Middle–Late Iron Age

Following the primary use of the three enclosures, settlement appears to have been largely unenclosed along the plateau of Site 2A during the Middle Iron Age. This is characterised by pit groups and sprays of structural postholes over some considerable area. Although the core of this activity lay superimposed on that of preceding Iron Age activity, two additional areas of low-frequency activity emerge, one in Site 1A and the other in Site 5B. Neither of these two new sites register strongly either by material composition or feature quantity, but they nonetheless mark expansion across the project area, with that at Site 1A focused upon the areas of hydraulic activity that first attracted Neolithic visitors. It is certainly likely that Middle to Late Iron Age activity extends east into the Manor Farm fields, where pottery of this phase has previously been identified (Pullinger and White 1991: 20; gaz. nos. 30 and 31); however, a significant core lies within the current project area. Again, the unenclosed nature of the settlement contrast with sites to the north around Newmarket Road. Similarly, difference was marked in the pottery assemblage by the lack of scored decoration in the current project area, whereas the Jaguar Garage (Marshalls JLU15) yielded sherds of the Scored ware tradition.

This is a significant Iron Age site within an area connected with two important ringforts, at War Ditches in Cherry Hinton and at Wandlebury. As noted in the *Background* section, this may have been an area of considerable competition, close to the margin of a geographical and cultural territory. The environs therefore offer considerable opportunities for inter-site comparison as well as a consideration of the dynamics involved in the transition from an Iron Age to a Roman landscape.

Phase 4 Roman

An extensive Roman landscape has been identified across much of the project area with intensified activity across Site 1A and Site 5A. This appears to span the first to fourth centuries, though with a greater representation illustrated by the second to fourth centuries. There is an increasingly visible Roman landscape across the hinterland around Cambridge's core town at castle hill. The density of this landscape is considerable, with settlement often in the form of familial farmsteads present at a frequency of approximately every 500m (Evans, with Mackay and Webley 2008).

Less visible are high status households, notably villas and their attendant estates. The proposed villa complex (gaz. no. 30) of 'Hinton Fields' located at manor Farm to the east of the current project is far from being understood, but there are undoubtedly notable features that attest to this being of some comparatively elevated

status in the context of Cambridge. This comprised of four phases, although the second of these, assigned to the end of the second century, sees the construction of the first building; this being a timber structure set within foundation trenches, and laden with a tessellated floor. This was replaced in the turn of the third to fourth centuries with a large flint and timber building, roofed with tile and again with at least one tessellated floor. The excavators argued that the layout of the buildings was formed around three sides of a large hollow, thought to be a sunken garden (Pullinger and White 1991: 20), all of which was in use until sometime in the early fifth century when its foundations were cut by circular gullies, possibly of dwellings (unexcavated, these might also be Medieval windmills; see below).

In connection with the potential villa are two further sites of multiphase Roman occupation. The first of these (gaz. no. 31), north of the villa site, emerged during the first century in association with a springhead well, and continued in use to the end of the fourth century. Originally thought to be the site of a possible temple, kiln material with pits of fired clay within a large area of cobbling later suggested that pottery production occurred at the site, which has been seen elsewhere in the environs, such as at Greenhouse Farm, north of Newmarket Road (gaz. no. 60). Evidence for a timber structure set within a foundation trench was identified with ditches perpendicular to one another, and a second structure could be envisaged from roof tiles, flint blocks, daub and brick in a foundation trench over 60m to the southeast. The complex was interpreted as an industrial centre and 'estate manager's house' (Pullinger and White 1991: 12). The second site was discovered north of Teversham during construction of the village bypass road (gaz. no. 40). Though again multiphase, the primary features were at least two structures of mid- to late fourth century date. One of these was a chalk platform that is probably a building, and midden waste covered much of the site area. Multiple ditches extended beyond the site, including towards Field F and Site 5A, which is likely to be a part of the broader complex.

The multiphase nature of the Roman environs is instructive, relaying a sequence of transient, perhaps seasonal industrial activity in the form of pottery production during the first century, and this being subsequently incorporated into a broader occupied landscape that, based on the nature of the buildings and associated material (including continental imports), appears to be of relatively high status and perhaps part of a villa estate. The overall extent of this is open to question, but ditched fields of the second to fourth century appear to cover much of the project area. With the exception of the north half of Site 2B, these fields are formed by fairly slight ditches, with an orientation perpendicular with the site's landfall. In part, perhaps, an issue of chronology, the difference of character between these fields and those in the north half of Site 2B – these being wide, moderately deep and spaced at 50m intervals – may simply reflect their 'between' location, surrounded by dense activity to the north, east and southwest. The latter of these, covered by Site 1A, contrasts with those other examples by means of its distribution over both higher solid land, the landfall and the softer, damp land projecting into the airfield. Here, greatest evidence for habitation derived from pit F.178 of trench 2, with large daub blocks and a carved chalk disc. This was positioned on higher ground, where more permanent habitation is likely to have been desirable; however, the possibility for post and beam structures in trenches 7, 11, 12 and 20, with a well in trench 13, illustrates the potential for a broad range of activities having taken place there. Overseen by the enclosed

cremation cemetery at Hatherdene Close (gaz. no. 9), Site 1A clearly contrasts with other sites within its environs.

Phase 5 Early Saxon

A surprising outcome of investigation over the later prehistoric enclosure in Field D was the discovery of four graves oriented slightly north of east-west. It was anticipated that a Saxon date was likely for these (Brittain 2015), which was subsequently confirmed by radiocarbon analysis of bone from skeleton F.30 (TDM14) that returned a date of 575-655 cal. AD (95%, Beta-406990). This places the cemetery somewhere between the timeline for the cemeteries at Hatherdene Close and Church End. The extent of the cemetery – which is at least 25m^2 – appears to be confined to the centre of the prehistoric enclosure, although this is likely to be coincidental on account of this being a topographic highpoint in the landscape. No sign of any settlement activity for this phase was forthcoming.

Phase 6 Saxo-Norman

Confined to the south of Site 1A, Saxo-Norman settlement has been considered in the context of the Manor of Hintona and the broader development of Cherry Hinton (Cessford and Dickens 2005: 51-72). Further work has confirmed that this was indeed the focus of the settlement, with only later activity migrating southeast following the site's abandonment (Cessford and Slater 2014). The results of the current project indicate that the settlement core was firmly set within what does appear to be a D-shaped enclosure, but that limited activity does extent to the north of this, including pit wells and a possible east-west trackway or boundary. It is clear that greater clarification of the enclosure's internal division would be one outcome of further investigation in Site 1A, with an indication of this having been revealed in trenches 28 and 120.

Phase 7 Medieval

The presence of at least four mills in Site 2A (a possible fifth visible in aerial view in proximity to the gas main) was a surprising outcome of what conceivably could have been read as prehistoric funerary monuments from the geophysical survey results alone. Few postmill sites have been formally investigated in the region (e.g. Evans 1991: 37-8; Muldowney 2007; Pearce 1966), and this unusually high number of sites in a single location provides an important contribution. Their scale and character is similar to those examples, and others documented beyond the region (Anderson *et al*. 2010; Chapman 1996-7), except that there is no parallel for the relationship, as seen in trench 100/124, of a postmill site with a platform site (this too may have supported a raised postmill; an existing sixteenth century example of this in Cambridgeshire is at Great Gransden). Similarly, the opportunity for cross-site comparison between the four (or five?) mills within a single location is unique.

The importance of mills to the transformation of the Medieval economy is immense. Introduced to England from the Continent sometime in the late twelfth century, the postmill design rapidly supplemented watermills, which remained the most economically valuable of wind and water resources into the thirteenth century, but elsewhere the potential of locations where water power had been either limited or

entirely absent was greatly expanded, along with their incoming revenue. The postmill design was innovative and adventurous. The cross-foundation would be sunk into either a raised mound or into the natural geology, and into which a pair of horizontal wooden beams were set, or in some cases a laid stone foundation, to support a huge central oak post with four timber braces from each of the four corners of the cross-foundation. The mill-house would then balance upon this structure, that with sails and mill stones could weigh in excess of seven tonnes (Langdon 2004: 109). By turning a wooden tailgate appended to one side of the mill the entire structure could be turned upon the central post to face the prevailing wind. The tailgate may have taken a number of different forms, with a wheel or some form of firm setting that may either be turned manually or by animal traction. Each of the four mills in the project area illustrate the gulley resultant from such manoeuvring, though only two have clear indications of a cross-foundation, and so the exact technological character of these mills awaits further insight.

The period of the 1230s to 1240s is regarded as 'a time of intense windmill-building activity' (Holt 1988: 22). This innovation required a new repertoire of construction skills and associated materials and crafts, a few lists of which – including their cost – have survived. To the Earl of Norfolk the building of a new windmill in his Suffolk manors in the closing years of the thirteenth century amounted to £10 (*ibid*: 176), and a sum of £12 was passed in 1342 for the construction of a windmill at Walton in Somerset (Keil 1961-2). For this latter windmill, timber was obtained from the estate, although for other builds a carpenter may have provided the timber ready-trimmed along with alder stakes; costs incurred would include carpentry and smithing labour as well as material costs for ironwork, elm and canvass for the sails, the purchase and import of millstones and the costs of their setting for use by a millwright, with unskilled labour tasks conducted through services owed. Materials would also be reused. There were cases following the Black Death (1348-9) in which redundant mills were sold for appropriation elsewhere, the structure being disassembled and re-erected elsewhere with new materials to make it serviceable. This may have been one outcome of the reduced population and resultant diminished need for mills, as well as subsequent increased labour costs and reduced mill rents (Holt 1988: 177). The cross-foundation F.352a in trench 100/124 may be illustrative of this, having been subject to recutting that may represent the removal of valuable foundation materials once the mill's operation ceased, either to be sold or reused for another mill or some other capacity.

Following consultation of a pre-inclosure map of the area (*c*. 1772), notably of Dengaine's manor and land then in the ownership of Gonville and Caius College, there is now little surprise that it clearly refers to Field E as *Mill Field*. Previous names for the area similarly refer to this function. An original name only of *Mill* was succeeded after 1500 by the name Millhill, with other landscape features taking their name in reference to this (e.g. Millditch). It is perhaps unusual, therefore, that so few references to actual mills seem to emerge in documentary sources (although wider research may reveal additional detail). Although the Hundred Rolls of 1279 list fifty wind-powered mills against 31 watermills in Cambridgeshire, with numerous examples of the latter in Cambridge itself (Stokes 1910), there is no specific mention of a mill in Teversham (Illingworth and Caley 1818: 356-590); but according to Wright (2002: 179), in 1267 'a former rebel had a half share in a windmill' at Teversham, and in 1328 a mill was reputedly attached to D'Engaine's manor, to which a second reference appears in 1567 specifically in Millhill field. Nor is there mention of any mill

in Saxton's (1589) *ferrar of the terrier's of Teversham and Fulbourn*, which otherwise outlines ownership of furlongs in Mill Field. The final reference to a mill was in 1606 as having been settled for Jermys with Bassingbourns manor (Wright 2002: 180), which is more likely to lie north of Field F.

As noted in the background section, Teversham saw one of the largest decreases in relative wealth (per taxation returns) in Cambridgeshire – with Milton, Papworth Everard, Barton, Clopton and Lolworth – between 1377 and 1524 (Lee 2002). The mill sites in the current project bore pottery only of the fourteenth century, which in conjunction with the general lack of documentary reference to mills may be further illustrative of Teversham's decline, and perhaps shows this to be more abrupt than previously implied.

Phase 8 Post-Medieval

Pre-inclosure furrow systems traverse much of the project area, with various ditched field boundaries projecting from the district boundary, mainly through Fields D and E. It will be possible to determine the changing ownership of these fields, many of which fall into the possession of Gonville and Caius College and Peterhouse College until the twentieth century. Only Site 1 appears to have been impacted to any significant degree by Airport-related structures; these mainly being storage buildings in Site 1's north half.

Conclusion

Considerable archaeology covers much of the project area, most notably along a raised plateau, but also within areas of lower-lying and damp land. The site contains earlier prehistoric archaeology that is not registered to an equivalent degree anywhere in the environs, and the dense later prehistoric archaeology forms part of a broader landscape that is varied and complex. The evidence for Roman activity is most densely registered to the north and southwest of the project area, but with what appears to be a wide spread of medium frequency archaeology over much of the remaining site. This may be part of a broader villa estate which is located to the east, and which is currently only poorly understood. The site offers great potential to enhance this record. A small cemetery marks the only Early to Middle Saxon presence within the project area, which may fill a time gap left open by two other cemeteries in its vicinity. It is again a noteworthy opportunity to expand the limited insight that has thus far been afforded to this period in this specific region. The Saxo-Norman settlement has already been subject to considerable investigation, but is still only partially understood, and covers much of the southern aspect of Site 1. Finally, the finding of at least four Medieval windmills in close proximity within a single site is unprecedented. Their use appears to be fairly short-lived, and may offer reflection on the relative wealth of local populations at both Cherry Hinton and Teversham. Few such sites have been investigated in Cambridgeshire, and they offer significant potential to contribute to the region's industrial heritage.

Figure 33. Map of Dengains Manor c.1772 (Gaz. no.35), By permission of the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Cius College, Cambridge

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APPENDICES

Radiocarbon Dating

Grave F.268, trench 42 (TDM17)

(Variables: d13C = -20.8 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-471582**

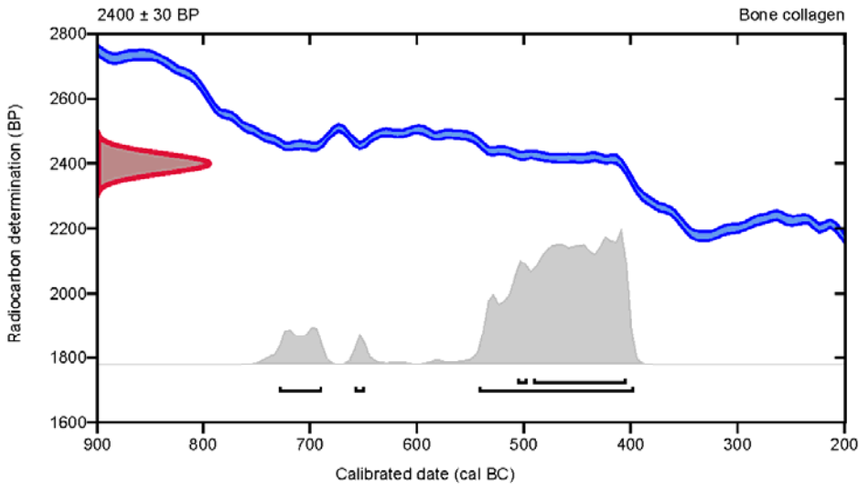
Conventional radiocarbon age **2400 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(86.6%)	544 - 399 cal BC	(2493 - 2348 cal BP)
(7.4%)	731 - 691 cal BC	(2680 - 2640 cal BP)
(1.4%)	660 - 651 cal BC	(2609 - 2600 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(62.4%)	493 - 406 cal BC	(2442 - 2355 cal BP)
(5.8%)	508 - 499 cal BC	(2457 - 2448 cal BP)



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

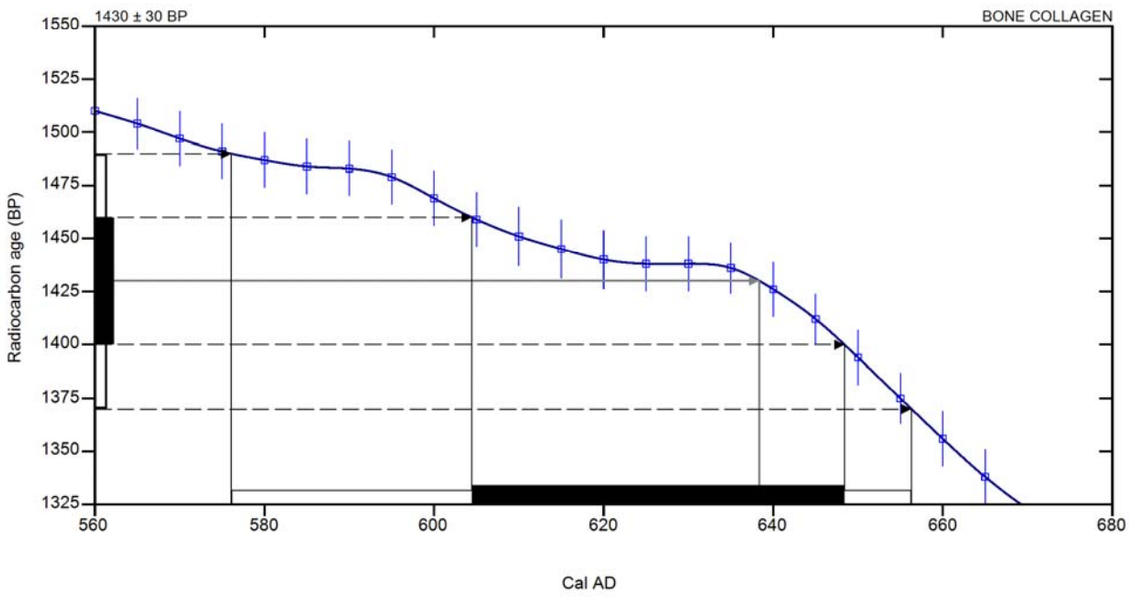
Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory
4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • Email: beta@radiocarbon.com

Grave F.30, trench 16 (TDM14)

(Variables: C13/C12 = -20.2 o/oo : lab. mult = 1)

Laboratory number	**Beta-406990**
Conventional radiocarbon age	**1430 ± 30 BP**
Calibrated Result (95% Probability)	**Cal AD 575 to 655 (Cal BP 1375 to 1295)**
Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve	Cal AD 640 (Cal BP 1310)
Calibrated Result (68% Probability)	Cal AD 605 to 650 (Cal BP 1345 to 1300)



Database used

INTCAL13

References

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates, Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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Finds Catalogues

Late Prehistoric Pottery

2014 evaluation (TDM14)

Tr.	Feature no.	Context no.	Qty	Wt. (g)	Fabric group	Fabric type	Sherd type	Date	Cat. No
3	4	12	2	1	Flint	F	W	EIA	3
9	18	52	5	33	Flint	F2	W	EIA	42
	18	52	2	7	Flint	F2	W	EIA	42
	18	52	1	2	Flint	F4	W	MIA	42
10	9	26	1	2	Flint	F	W	MIA	10
	9	27	1	4	Flint	F4	W	MIA	11
	9	27	1	2	Flint	F	W	MIA	11
16	17	49	1	5	Flint	F5	W	MIA	41
	35	131	1	2	Shelly	S2	W	LBA	70
	16	47	6	16	Flint	F2	W	EIA	103
	16	47	1	61	Flint	F3	W	LBA	39
	16	47	2	10	Shelly	S3	W	LBA?	39
	16	47	1	16	Flint	F3	W	LBA	39
	16	47	1	20	Flint	F2	Base	LBA	39
	16	47	2	15	Flint	F5	W	LBA	39
	16	47	4	194	Shelly	S4	R	MIA	39
17		SF1	1	1	Flint	F	W	MIA	97
19	24	62	2	2	Flint	F	W	LEIA	54
22	37	93	1	2	Shelly	S1	W	EIA	75
24	38	104	1	7	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	77
31	23	60	1	1	Flint	F3	W	EIA	52
34	49	175	2	3	Flint	F2	R	LEIA	89
23 / 31	31	95	5	25	Flint	F2	W	LEIA	59
	31	95	1	10	Shelly	S2	W	MIA	59
	31	96	3	12	Flint	F3	W	EIA	63
	31	96	3	11	Flint	F5	W	MIA	63
	31	96	6	8	Flint	F2	W	MIA	63
	31	96	6	5	Flint	F4	W	MIA	63
	31	96	1	2	Quartz	Q3	R	MIA	63
	31	96	1	3	Quartz	Q4	R	MIA	63
	31	97	5	63	Flint	F6	W	LEIA	66
	31	97	1	50	Flint	F6	R	LEIA	66
	31	97	1	4	Quartz	Q3	W	MIA	66
	31	97	2	2	Quartz	Q	W	MIA	66

2017 Evaluation (TDM17)

Tr.	Feature no.	Context no.	Qty	Wt. (*g*)	Fabric group	Fabric type	Sherd type	Date	Cat. No
2	47	12	1	8	Flint	F5	W	EIA	153
	49	130	1	6	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	154
	50	132	1	3	Flint	F	W	MIA	155
	179	419	1	23	Grog	G1	W	MIA	239
3	120	293	2	19	Quartz	Q3	W	MIA	191
	120	293	3	61	Shelly	S3	R	MIA	191
	120	293	2	2	Shelly	S3	W	MIA	191
6	172	405	2	8	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	232
6	172	405	2	58	Grog	G1	R	MIA	232
8	180	511	1	2	Quartz	Q	W	MIA	244
11	188	464	1	2	Shelly	S	W	MIA	248
28	5	9	1	10	Grog	G1	Base	MIA	100
	5	9	2	4	Grog	G1	W	MIA	100
	5	9	1	6	Quartz	Q2	R	LIA	100
	10	19	4	12	Chalk	CH2	W	MIA	107
38	256	587	1	1	Shelly	S	W	MIA	270
39	412	1040	7	81	Flint	F3	W	LBA	413
	412	1039	13	34	Flint	F3	W	LBA	411
44	329	801	2	6	Shelly	S3	W	EIA?	319
	329	798	2	6	Shelly	S3	W	EIA	314
46	370	943	1	4	Shelly	S3	Base	EIA?	381
	370	943	1	1	Shelly	S	R?	EIA?	381
48	251	577	2	49	Shelly	S4	R	MIA	257
	251	577	12	59	Shelly	S4	W	MIA	257
	251	578	3	17	Grog	G1	W	LBA?	260
	251	578	2	5	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	260
	251	578	1	1	Flint	F	R	EIA	260
		topsoil	1	2	Quartz	Q	W	MIA	699
		topsoil	1	3	Flint	F2	W	LBA	699
50	slot 1	786	1	1	Quartz	Q2	R	EIA	488
	slot 2	786	1	1	Quartz	Q2	W	EIA	488
		831	2	35	Flint	F2	W	MIA	489
		subsoil	1	24	Grog	G1	W	MIA	1066
57		618	1	5	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	493
		617	2	13	Shelly	S3	W	EIA	491
		778	5	30	Flint	F3	W	LBA	497
59	369	951	2	2	Quartz	Q	W	MIA	376
	369	948	3	11	Grog	G1	W	EIA?	371
59	369	948	1	2	Grog	G1	R	EIA?	371
60	371	936	38	17	Quartz	Q	W	MIA	385
	371	936	10	35	Flint	F5	W	MIA	385

Tr.	Feature no.	Context no.	Qty	Wt. (*g*)	Fabric group	Fabric type	Sherd type	Date	Cat. No
	371	936	8	24	Flint	F5	W	MIA	385
	371	936	4	24	Quartz	Q3	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	7	Flint	F5	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	3	Flint	F5	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	12	Flint	F5	R	MIA	385
	371	936	33	214	Flint	F5	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	12	Flint	F5	R	MIA	385
	371	936	1	11	Flint	F5	R	MIA	385
	371	936	1	3	Flint	F5	R	MIA	385
	371	936	3	4	Flint	F	R	MIA	385
	371	936	1	6	Shelly	F4	R	MIA	385
	371	936	1	6	Shelly	F4	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	4	Flint	F	Base	MIA	385
	371	936	1	10	Flint	F2	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	9	Flint	F6	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	4	Shelly	S	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	5	Flint	F5	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	8	Quartz	Q3	Base?	MIA	385
	371	936	1	5	Flint	F5	W	MIA	385
	371	936	1	10	Shelly	S2	R	MIA	367
	371	936	2	24	Shelly	S2	R	MIA	367
	371	936	11	148	Flint	F5	W	MIA	367
	371	936	1	38	Flint	F5	R	MIA	367
	371	936	16	315	Flint	F5	W	MIA	367
	371	936	1	100	Flint	F5	Base	MIA	367
	371	936	1	16	Flint	F5	Base	MIA	367
61	404	1019	1	7	Flint	F5	W	MIA	393
79		subsoil	1	8	Quartz	Q2	R	MIA	1079
81	399	1009	3	12	Flint	F1	W	EIA	390
82	345	921	3	25	Flint	F5	W	MIA	332
	345	921	1	3	Flint	F5	R	MIA	332
	347	926	4	7	Flint	F	W	LBA	335
84	411	1323	4	14	Flint	F2	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	5	127	Flint	F5	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	39	Flint	F5	Base	MIA	404
	411	1323	2	29	Flint	F5	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	14	Flint	F5	W	MIA	404
84	411	1323	1	17	Flint	F5	Base	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	25	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	25	Flint	F2	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	13	Flint	F2	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	17	Flint	F2	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	7	Quartz	Q3	W	MIA	404

Tr.	Feature no.	Context no.	Qty	Wt. (*g*)	Fabric group	Fabric type	Sherd type	Date	Cat. No
	411	1323	5	16	Flint	F4	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	2	11	Flint	F4	Base	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	4	Flint	F4	R	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	18	Flint	F5	R	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	5	Quartz	Q3	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	2	32	Quartz	Q2	R	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	3	Quartz	Q2	R	MIA	404
	411	1323	1	8	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	404
	411	1323	8	48	Flint	F5	W	MIA	401
	411	1324	25	165	Flint	F3	W	EIA	407
	411	1324	1	19	Flint	F2	R?	EIA?	407
	411	1324	1	8	Quartz	Q3	Base?	MIA	407
	411	1324	6	27	Quartz	Q3	W	MIA	407
	411	1324	1	2	Quartz	Q3	W	MIA	407
	411	1324	4	35	Flint	F3	W	LBA/EIA	407
	411	1324	1	38	Chalk	CH1	W	MIA	407
	411	1324	2	9	Quartz	Q3	Base	MIA	407
	411	1324	1	10	Quartz	Q3	W	MIA	407
	411	1324	1	9	Quartz	Q3	W	MIA	407
	411	1324	1	1	Quartz	Q	R	MIA	407
	411	1324	1	2	Chalk	CH1	W	MIA	407
	411	1324	1	38	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	407
	411	1323	27	1715	Flint	F5	W	MIA?	400
	411	1323	2	363	Flint	F5	Base	MIA?	400
	411	1323	1	15	Flint	F2	R	MIA	400
	411	1323	1	29	Quartz	Q3	R	MIA	400
	411	1323	2	16	Flint	F3	W	MIA?	400
	411	1323	2	3	Flint	F	W	MIA?	400
	411	1323	2	11	Flint	F5	W	MIA	400
	416	1057	1	16	Flint	F5	W	MIA	418
	416	1057	1	3	Flint	F1	W	MIA	418
	416	1056	2	54	Quartz	Q3	R	LIA	415
	416	1056	1	10	Flint	F4	W	MIA	415
95	457	1151	1	3	Flint	F	W	EIA	439
	458	1153	1	18	Flint	F2	W	LBA?	440
95	467	1171	4	7	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	456
	483	1215	1	4	Quartz	Q	W	MIA	460
	323	845	1	7	Flint	F5	W	EIA?	293
	463	1182	2	2	Flint	F	W	LBA	449
96	463	1183	6	15	Flint	F3	W	LBA	450
		topsoil	2	4	Quartz	Q	W	MIA	903
		topsoil	1	2	Flint	F	W	EIA	904
98	242	622	1	1	Shelly	S	W	MIA	253

Tr.	Feature no.	Context no.	Qty	Wt. (*g*)	Fabric group	Fabric type	Sherd type	Date	Cat. No
	243	625	1	1	Flint	F	W	LBA	254
	255	641	1	17	Quartz	Q3	R	LIA	267
	255	641	3	22	Quartz	Q3	R	LIA	267
	255	641	20	55	Quartz	Q3	W	LIA	267
	255	641	1	2	Quartz	Q3	W	LIA	267
	255	641	1	29	Quartz	Q3	Shdr?	LIA	267
	255	641	48	41	Flint	F4	W	LIA	267
	255	641	5	15	Flint	F4	W	LIA	267
	255	641	2	3	Flint	F4	W	LIA	267
	255	641	9	12	Flint	F4	R	LIA	267
	255	641	1	3	Flint	F5	R	LIA	267
	255	641	1	5	Flint	F5	W	MIA	267
	255	641	1	5	Flint	F5	R	MIA	267
	255	641	1	9	Flint	F2	W	MIA	267
	270	692	1	27	Flint	F5	W	LBA?	280
100	357	899	1	38	Quartz	Q3	R	MIA	366
101	441	1118	1	5	Shelly	S2	W	MIA	429
	441	1118	3	12	Flint	F2	W	EIA?	429
	441	1118	2	13	Flint	F2	Base	EIA?	429
	441	1118	1	14	Shelly	S3	R	MIA?	429
	441	1118	1	9	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	429
	441	1118	1	34	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	429
		subsoil	1	5	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	1202
		subsoil	2	3	Shelly	S	W	MIA	1202
110	438	1110	2	1	Flint	F	W	EIA	423
	440	1115	1	3	Flint	F	W	EIA	428
	443	1122	1	10	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	431
	443	1122	1	1	Quartz	Q	W	MIA	431
	443	1122	1	3	Flint	FE	W	LBA	431
117	273	646	1	5	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	282
119	452	1137	2	7	Quartz	Q2	W	MIA	436
120		topsoil	1	5	Shelly	S3	R	MIA	999
123	327	789	6	10	Flint	F5	W	LBA	301
	327	789	1	5	Flint	F5	R	LBA	301
	327	791	2	2	Flint	F	W	LBA?	306
	327	790	4	4	Shelly	S	W	EIA?	304
	327	790	1	3	Shelly	S	R	EIA?	304
128	520	1312	1	1	Quartz	Q	W	MIA	486
	521	1315	1	13	Shelly	S5	R	MIA	487

Roman Pottery

Tr. no	Feature	Context	Qty	Wt (*g*)	Date	Size, wear, notes	Cat. No.
1	40	105	1	12	C2-C4	medium size	144
	40	105	1	22	C2-C4	small, Horninsea ware	149
	40	107	1	10	C1-C2	small	147
2	178	420	4	16	C2-C4	v worn, v small	236
	179	419	6	110	C2-C4	medium size	239
3	120	315	1	8	C1-C2	small, worn	194
	147	357	3	2	C2-C4	v. small, worn	220
4	67	171	1	4	LC2-C3	small, Nene Valley CC	169
5	95	231	1	44	C1-C2	medium	177
6	-	topsoil	1	34	C2-C4	small rim storage vessel	551
7	65	167	1	2	C2-C4	v. small	165
	98	243	1	1	C2-C4	v. small	178
	142	451	1	40	C2-C4	medium rim	218
8	122	298	1	1	C2-C4	small abraded	196
	124	302	1	1	C2-C4	v. small, worn	203
11	189	467	1	14	C2-C4	medium size	249
12	126	312	1	10	C1-C2	small	208
13	17	35	5	28	C2-C4	medium size	110
	76	191	4	16	C1-C2, C2-C4	worn, small	172
14	31	238	12	262	C2-C4	medium Horningsea ware rim, some bases and a couple of shell temp, possibly C3-C4	134
	31	239	4	82	C2-C4	medium rims	137
15	82	203	1	1	C1-C2	super tiny and worn (Samian?)	175
17	140	346	1	18	C2-C4	medium size	215
	141	348	1	4	C1-C2	small	217
25	128	319	1	1	C2-C4	v. small, worn	214
28	7	13	4	34	C1-C2, C2-C4	small abraded, including 1 Samian	102
	9	17	2	8	C1-C2	small, fairly worn	104
	19	68	17	124	C2-C4	medium base	115
37	319	749	4	214	C1-C2, C2-EC3	1 large C2-EC3; the C1-C2 small	290
39	-	subsoil	1	8	C2-C4	medium/small, fairly worn	1056
	-	subsoil	2	48	C1-C2, C2	medium	1058
45	-	topsoil	1	3	C2-C4	v. small, worn	682
	-	topsoil	1	3	C1-C2	small	682
46	-	subsoil	1	2	C1-C2	v. small	1064
56	-	subsoil	2	12	C1-C2, C2-C4	1 tiny C2-C4 and 1 small/medium C1-C2	1071
59	369	949	2	2	C2-C4	v. small	374

Tr. no	Feature	Context	Qty	Wt (*g*)	Date	Size, wear, notes	Cat. No.
77	-	topsoil	1	10	C2-C4	small	836
78	478	1204	1	4	C2-C4	worn small	457
92	465	1188	11	74	C2-C4	one medium frag of a base, but the others are v. small fragments, worn	454
94	431	1096	1	1	C1-C2	v. small, worn	421
96	463	1182	1	1	C2-C4	v. small, worn	449
100	352	872	12	92	C1-C2, C2	medium rims	340
	352	874	7	46	C1-C2, C2-C4	medium and small	341
	352	884	17	136	C1-C2	medium; only a couple small	349
	353	895	6	66	C2-C4 (x5), C1-C2 (x1)	medium; v. small (x1)	361
	354	868	2	8	C1-C2	small	363
		topsoil	5	36	C1-C2	small, v. worn	919
107	368	918	7	24	C2-C4	v. small, worn	370
110	439	1113	1	2	C2-C4	v. small, worn	426
	440	1115	1	4	C1-C2	small, worn	428
120	18	40	3	64	C2-C4	medium shell temp; C3-C4 Coloured Coated worn	112
	30	55	3	20	C2-C4	small, worn, shell temp rim	130
125	484	1217	1	6	C1-C2	unabraded, fairly small	461
127	497	1271	1	1	C2-C4	small	477
128	500	1266	1	4	C1-C2	fairly small, unabraded	478
130	501	1257	3	16	C1-C2	unabraded, v. small (x2), fairly small (x1)	479
132	487	1222	11	68	C1-C2, C2-C4	mostly small C1-C2. The couple of C2-C4 sherds are smaller and worn	464
	488	1225	3	6	C1-C2	small	467
	488	1226	6	12	C2-C4	small, one totally abraded fragment	470
	510	1292	5	24	C1-C2, C2-C4	small, abraded, mostly C2-C4	480
	512	1294	1	1	C1	v. small	482
133	485	1230	4	8	C1-C2, C2-C4	C1-C2 v. small and abraded; C2-C4 larger, but still small	462
	495	1248	1	8	C1-C2	medium	476

Medieval Pottery

Tr. no	Feature	Context	Qty	Wt (*g*)	Date	Notes	Cat No.
1	40	107	1	8	C13	grey ware	147
2	179	419	3	50	C10-12	Thetford, handle	239
3	120	292	1	16	C10-12	St Neots rim	188
7	59	158	1	1	C10-12	St Neots	156
7	59	158	6	12	C14	pinks	156
7	59	159	1	108	C10-12	Thetford trad, handle loop, thumbed	159
7	59	159	1	36	C10-12	St. Neots bowl, gritty fabric	159
11	72	183	1	36	C10-12	Thetford handle	171
11	72	183	1	4	C10-12	St Neots	171
11	72	183	1	2	C13?	Sandy grey	171
11	72	183	5	34	C14?		171
12	116	304	1	22	C7-8?	Ipwich?	186
14	31	238	3	18	C10-12	St Neots	134
14	31	238	5	56	C10-12	Thetford	134
14	31	240	1	54	C12?	greyware	139
28	19	68	1	4	C10-12	St Neots	115
28	19	68	3	30	C13	pink shelly, roulted deco	115
28	19	68	12	38	C12	grey	115
28	23	80	1	10	C14/C15	greyware	125
28		topsoil	2	2	C15	grey ware	610
28		topsoil	2	4	C15?	grey ware	614
39		topsoil	1	16	C14	sandy base	642
42		topsoil	1	2	C14	gritty dark	656
45	325	772	2	6	C14	pinks	299
48		topsoil	1	14	C14	pink, orange	703
49	307	755	1	2	C13-15	Essex red	288
50	335	827	1	8	C15/C16	red, iron glazed	325
65		Subsoil	1	14	C15/C16	red ware	1073
71		topsoil	1	6	C13-15	Essex red	818
80		topsoil	1	1	C14?	grey ware	849
84		topsoil	1	2	C10-12	St Neots	863
84		topsoil	1	1	C14/C15	Grey ware	863
84		topsoil	1	2	C14/C15	reds	866
95	460	1162	4	66	C13-15	Essex red, 1=jug rim	441
95	460	1162	8	102	C14	1=rim, grey ware	441
95	460	1162	2	78	C14	course pink, 2=1 jug strap handle	441
95	460	1162	4	18	C14	course pink, glazed	441
95	460	1162	50	216	C14	jug rim x2, course pink	441
100	352	872	1	2	C12-14	Grimston	340
100	352	872	7	4	C14	pink	340
100	357	876	2	10	C14	redware glazed	343

Tr. no	Feature	Context	Qty	Wt (*g*)	Date	Notes	Cat No.
100	357	876	1	8	C14	greyware	343
100	357	876	15	102	C14	1=base	343
100	352	878	32	508	C14	3x patchy glaze	347
100	352	878	15	32	C14	sandy pink, 2x handles	347
100	352	888	14	78	C13-15	Essex reds, 1xjum rim, 4x dec vert ribes	354
100	352	888	14	102	C14	greyware, 1xjug rim	354
100	352	888	10	128	C14	pink course, white grits, red handle	354
100	353	891	3	92	C14	greyware, 1xjug rim, strap handle, 1x flat topped	358
100	353	891	3	12	C13-15	Essex reds, yellow, green glaze	358
100	353	893	1	12	C14	plain red base	358
100	353	893	3	14	C13-15	Essex red, green glaze	358
100	353	895	1	8	C14	greyware	358
100		subsoil	2	8	C14	brown gritty	1090
109	338	837	2	8	C14		331
111		topsoil	1	1	C15	off white	954
114		topsoil	1	1	C14/C15	grey ware	967
114		topsoil	1	2	C15	red	967
115		topsoil	1	1	C15	grey ware	973
120	29	53	2	8	C14	greys	127
120	29	53	2	16	C14	pink shelly	127
121		topsoil	1	2	C15	med grey	1003
132	515	1308	3	22	C13-15	Essex reds	484
132	515	1308	1	8	C14/C15	brown case gritty	484
132		topsoil	2	34	C14	pink, 1 rim, 1 base	1029
133	494	1246	2	12	C13-15	Essex red, glazed	474

Burnt Stone and Flint

Burnt Stone

Tr.	**F.**	**Wt** (*g*)
1	40	2500
8	180	7850
12	126	2000
15	80	6000
38	257	400
38	258	4800
38	259	4200
44	329	1200
44	800	110
45	324	2500
46	370	1800
48	251	1700
50	304	107500
57	Colluvium	1200
60	371	20
68	406	60
81	399	120
82	345	35
84	411	70
87	410	800
87	418	130
96	463	180
98	245	80
98	250	40
98	255	120
98	298	20
120	18	253
123	327	260
123	327	420
125	484	400
133	496	1176
Total		*148044*

Burnt Flint

Tr.	**F.**	**Wt** (*g*)
1	40	10
12	152	20
38	257	22
57	Colluvium	60
82	347	78
87	410	600
100	352	57
Total		*847*

Feature Descriptions

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
1	28	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.55	0.1	
2	28	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.45	0.08	
3	28	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.56	0.1	
4	28	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.65	0.15	
5	28	1A	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.08	0.42	MIA, LIA
6	28	1A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	0.25	0.24	0.13	
7	28	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat, slightly irregular base		0.9	0.3	C1-C2, C2-C4
8	28	1A	1	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	0.29	0.73	0.33	
9	28	1A	1	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>2.65	1.75	0.59	C1-2
10	28	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.8	0.56	0.2	MIA
11	28	1A	1	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.85	0.73	0.38	
12	121	1A	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.25	0.08	
13	121	1A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a narrow concave case		0.12	0.2	
14	121	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.38	0.1	
15	121	1A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a narrow concave case		0.15	0.34	
16	121	1A	2	Pit	A very steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	1.6	1.4	0.35	
17	13	1A	5	Well?	A steep upper and lower break of slope. Base not reached.	2.23	1.5	>1.2	C2-4
18	120	1A	2	Linear	A gentle upper break of slope with a steep lower break of slope and a concave base		1.13	0.83	C2-4
19	28	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.46	0.33	C2-C4, C10-12, C12-13
20	28	1A	3	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		3.3	0.6	
21	28	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.15	0.37	
22	28	1A	3	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly irregular base	2.35	>1.2	0.72	
23	28	1A	2	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base			0.33	C14-15
24	28	1A	1	Linear	A steep upper break of slope, with a gentle lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base			0.27	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
25	32		2	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base		1	0.15	
26	32		2	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	1.03	0.55	0.17	
27	32		1	Drain	A very steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.6	0.25	
28	120	1A	2	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.65	0.35	
29	120	1A	1	Linear	Moderately steep upper break of slope, with a slight step, and a moderately steep lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.7	0.57	C14
30	120	1A	2	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly uneven base		1.25	0.57	C2-4
31	14	1A	9	Well?	A steep upper break of slope, with a slight step, and a steep lower break of slope. Base not reached. Augered	3.57	>2.5	2.54	C2-4, C10-12
32	14	1A	1	Linear	A moderatelt gentle upper break of slope, with a moderately gentle lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.32	0.11	
33	14	1A	2	Linear	A moderatly steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.73	0.22	
34	14	1A	2	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.75	0.24	
34	14	1A	2	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.71	0.16	
35	28	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.3	0.12	
36	28	1A	1	Linear	Heavily truncated by F 35 and F 37, with a concave base		0.33	0.18	
37	28	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.71	0.56	0.2	
38	32		1	Natural	-				
39	14	1A	2	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly V-shaped base		0.65	0.16	
40	1	1A	4	Pit	A steep upper break of slope, with a slight undermining, with a small step, and a moderately gentle lower break of slope and a concave base	1.74	>1.31	0.7	C2-4, C13
41	120	1A	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.15	0.5	
42	14	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		1.51	0.22	
43	1	1A	4	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		1.5	0.55	
44	11	1A	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	>1	0.45	0.2	
45	11	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.77	0.17	
46	11	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.77	0.17	
47	2	1A	2	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.85	0.7	0.13	EIA
48	2	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base	0.82	0.77	0.08	
49	2	1A	1	Post hole	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base	0.25	0.26	0.07	MIA

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
50	2	1A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.28	0.27	0.1	MIA
51	29		1	Natural	-				
52	29		1	Natural	-				
53	29		1	Pit or post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.35	0.15	0.1	
54	30		1	Natural	-				
55	30		2	Tree Throw	-				
56	30		2	Tree Throw	-				
57	33		1	Natural	-				
58	35		2	Tree Throw	-				
59	7	1A	2	Linear	A gentle upper break of slope with a steep lower break of slope and a concave base		2	0.93	C10-12, C12-14
60	7	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.36	0.24	
61	29		1	Natural	Same as F.53				
62	7	1A	2	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base	>1.3	1.57	0.53	
63	7	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.6	
64	7	1A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.27	0.12	
65	7	1A	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.75	0.7	0.38	C2-4
66	7	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.41	0.07	
67	4	1A	1	Well?	A moderately gentle upper break of slope, with a slight step and a steep lower break of slope. Base not reached	1.9	>1.3	>1.07	C2-3
68	11	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.47	0.18	
69	11	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.84	0.71	0.19	
70	11	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.52	0.53	0.14	
71	11	1A	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.49	0.53	0.2	
72	11	1A	2	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.69	0.39	C10-12, C12-14
72	11	1A	2	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base. Bioturbation from rooting.		0.78	0.29	
74	4	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.43	0.16	
75	13	1A	1	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base. Cutting linear F.76	>0.60	0.5	0.65	
76	13	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.33	C1-C2, C2-C4

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
77	15	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.76	0.16	
78	15	1A	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>0.42	0.33	0.12	
79	15	1A	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.3	0.24	0.12	
80	15	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.7	0.64	0.28	
81	15	1A	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>0.28	0.4	0.15	
82	15	1A	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.77	>0.7	0.32	C1-2
83	15	1A	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.42	>0.6	0.25	
84	7	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.28	0.06	
85	7	1A	2	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.39	0.38	0.25	
86	7	1A	2	Pit	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	1.22	1.14	0.38	
87	11	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.44	0.16	
88	11	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base			0.13	
89	15	1A	2	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.26	0.23	0.07	
90	15	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.44	0.52	0.09	
91	7	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope on the W, with a moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope on the E, with a concave base		1.12	0.31	
92	19	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.34	0.2	
93	19	1B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.5	0.23	
94	19	1B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.74	0.32	
95	5	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		1.25	0.27	C1-2
96	5	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, irregular base		0.95	0.22	
97	5	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		1.1	0.35	
98	7	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.91	0.1	C2-4
99	5	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.6	0.2	
100	18	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.22	
101	18	1B	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.45	0.25	0.18	
102	18	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.7	0.07	
103	20	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.38	0.15	
103	20	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.38	0.15	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
103	20	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.38	0.15	
103	20	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.38	0.15	
104	20	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.84	0.22	
105	20	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.89	0.25	
106	20	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.25	0.44	
107	5	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.48	0.14	
108	7	1A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.1	0.23	
109	7	1A	1	Hollow	Irregular colluvial-filled hollow with a near flat base			0.12	
110	12	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat, slightly concave base			0.12	
111	12	1A	1	Linear	Moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, to a concave, slightly V-shaped base			0.2	
112	12	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope to a near flat, slightly uneven base			0.12	
113	12	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base		0.61	0.15	
114	12	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.78	0.12	
115	12	1A	1	Drain	Clunch blocks in a very steep upper and lower break of slope, with an uneven base		0.23	0.38	
116	12	1A	2	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	1.19	1.15	0.74	C7-8?
117	3	1A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.3	0.25	0.15	
118	3	1A	1	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	1.29	0.7	0.19	
119	3	1A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base			0.25	
120	3	1A	5	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	1.12	C1-C2, C10-12, MIA
121	8	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.73	0.13	
122	8	1A	2	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly V shaped base		0.55	0.35	C2-4
123	8	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.88	0.16	C17
124	8	1A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.65	0.13	C2-4
125	12	1A	2	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.04	0.42	
126	12	1A	3	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base	1.09	1.03	0.27	C1-2
127	25	1B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base			0.55	Post-Med
128	25	1B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.6	0.2	C2-4,

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
									Post-Med
129	25	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.55	0.11	
130	25	1B	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.7	0.54	0.13	
131	27	1B	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.26	>0.2	0.1	
132	27	1B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.56	0.14	
132	27	1B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.48	0.12	
133	26	1B	2	Natural	-				
134	26	1B	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.3	0.29	0.09	
135	3	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.5	0.25	0.15	
136	8	1A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base	0.37	0.3	0.2	
137	8	1A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.17	0.2	
138	17	1A	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.23	0.23	0.16	
140	17	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>2	>1	0.58	C2-4
141	17	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	>1	>1	0.13	C1-2
142	7	1A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.15	0.4	C2-4
143	7	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		3.5	0.65	
144	3	1A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.25	0.12	0.6	
145	3	1A	1	Furrow	Gradual concave sides, near flat base. Clunch-filled drain cut at centre		1	0.12	
146	3	1A	1	Linear	A very steep upper and lower break of slope, with a V shaped base		1	0.3	C17
147	3	1A	2	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.44	C2-4
148	3	1A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.26	
149	3	1A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.42	0.26	0.13	
150	1	1A	1	Furrow	Gradual concave sides, near flat base		1.55	0.1	
151	12	1A	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.34	0.12	
152	12	1A	1	Linear	A steep upper break of slope, with a concave base			0.38	
153	12	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.52	0.39	0.1	
154	12	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.27	0.06	
155	12	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.4	0.1	
156	12	1A	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.31	0.11	
157	12	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		0.69	0.13	
158	12	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.34	0.11	
159	12	1A	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.58	0.15	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
160	15	1A	1	Pit	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>0.6	0.62	0.24	
161	15	1A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.37	0.46	0.12	
162	15	1A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.39	0.22	0.1	
163	15	1A	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.38	0.37	0.11	
164	15	1A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.34	0.39	0.11	
165	15	1A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.5	0.45	0.1	
166	15	1A	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.37	>0.24	0.2	
167	1	1A	1	Linear	Same as F.174. A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly irregular base			0.49	
168	1	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base			0.25	
169	1	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.71	0.13	
170	7	1A	3	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.33	0.62	
171	8	1A	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base, with a narrow V shape		1.16	0.45	
172	6	1A	2	Pits or hollow	Not possible to investigate owing to water filling trench. Augured at three points to determine flat base and extent			0.7	MIA
173	15	1A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.32	>0.2	0.1	
174	1	1A	1	Linear	Same as F.167. Shallow pit or gulley oriented east-west with flat base and sharp concave sides; only partially exposed against trench edge			0.12	
175	6	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		0.77	0.08	
176	6	1A	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper break of slope, with a slight step, slightly convex, and a moderately gentle lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.35	
177	15	1A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>0.25	>0.19	0.1	
178	2	1A	8	Pit	A very steep-vertical upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base	1.82	1	0.8	C2-4
179	1	1A	1	Linear or Furrow	Probably a linear truncated by a furrow. A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base			0.32	MIA, C12
180	8	1A	2	Pit or hollow	Excavated to water level (0.7m). Base reached by auger.	>2.6	1.38	1.37	
180	8	1A	1	Pit or hollow	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat, slightly convex base		1	0.1	MIA
181	4	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.07	
182	4	1A	1	Post hole	A steep-vertical upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.4	0.2	0.25	
183	19	1B	1	Tree throw	-				
184	19	1B	1	Natural	Rooting				
185	6	1A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.15	0.1	
186	6	1A	1	Pit or hollow	An irregular, moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base	1.2	0.78	0.14	
187	6	1A	1	Pit or hollow	Sides truncated, concave base		>1.1	0.25	
188	11	1A	2	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, the base was not reached	>2.1	1.78	>1.65	MIA

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
189	11	1A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		0.93	0.56	C2-4
190	16	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.52	0.11	
191	16	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.37	0.09	
192	7	1A	1	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.36	0.3	0.38	
194	7	1A	1	Tree throw	Disturbance of subsoil and upper profile of F.91		1.5	0.4	
195	11	1A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base			0.38	
196	23	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.65	0.15	
197	22	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.62	0.21	
198	22	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.36	0.12	
199	22	1B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base			1	
200	22	1B	1	Pit	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	1.6	>1	0.45	
201	21	1B	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>1	>0.86	0.1	
202	21	1B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.53	0.17	
203	21	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.64	0.1	
204	21	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.68	0.12	
205	21	1B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.7	0.18	
206	24	1B	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1	0.32	
207	24	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.27	0.05	
208	24	1B	1	Tree throw	-				
209	12	1A	5	Well?	Not reached - Augured			3.3	
210	24	1B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.68	0.25	
211	27	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base		0.9	0.18	
212	27	1B	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	1	0.6	0.16	
213	27	1B	2	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.6	0.19	
214	27	1B	2	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.6	0.1	
215	27	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.75	0.09	
216	27	1B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.75	0.1	
217	21	1B	2	Pit	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	1.02	0.68	0.19	
218	24	1B	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.6	0.23	
219	22	1B	1	Pit or hollow	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a V shaped base	0.22	0.22	0.17	
220	22	1B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.79	0.35	
221	22	1B	1	Pit or hollow	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.34		0.09	
222	22	1B	1	Tree throw	-				

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
223	22	1B	1	Pit or hollow	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.25		0.12	
224	27	1B	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope with a concave base, linear		0.4	0.07	
225	27	1B		Tree throw	-				
226	27	1B		Tree throw	-				
227	23	1B		Natural	Rooting				
228	37	3		Tree throw	-				
229	37	3	1	Natural	-				
230	37	3	1	Natural	-				
231	37	3	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.26	0.06	
232	37	3	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.32	0.27	0.06	
233	53	3	1	Natural	-				
234	53	3	2	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.29	0.25	0.23	
235	53	3	1	Natural	-				
236	52	3	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.64	0.11	
237	52	3	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.45	0.47	0.11	
238	52	3	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.2	0.18	0.11	
239	52	3	1	Post hole	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.23	0.2	0.09	
240	52	3		Tree throw	-				
241	98	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.2	0.14	
242	98	2A	2	Post hole	Irregular upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base	0.27	0.2	0.07	MIA
243	98	2A	2	Pit or post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.31	0.14	LBA
244	98	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		0.15	0.1	
245	98	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		0.2	0.19	Early Neo
246	98	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.2	0.09	
247	98	2A	2	Post hole	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope with a slightly flat base		0.14	0.04	
248	98	2A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		0.26	0.03	
249	98	2A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		0.21	0.02	
250	98	2A	2	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.24	0.09	
251	48	2A	8	Enclosure 2	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		3.72	1.53	EIA, MIA
252	48	2A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.29	0.29	0.1	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
253	48	2A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.41	0.39	0.17	
254	48	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.18	0.24	0.24	
255	98	2A	2	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	2.4	>0.92	0.22	LIA
256	38	2B	1	Pit	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.72	0.64	0.2	MIA
257	38	2B	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.8	0.78	0.16	
258	38	2B	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.92	>0.7	0.25	
259	38	2B	1	Pit	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>1.06	>1.24	0.28	
260	55	3	1	Natural	-				
261	55	3	1	Natural	-				
262	55	3	1	Natural	-				
263	55	3	1	Natural	-				
264	55	3	1	Natural	-				
265	55	3	1	Natural	-				
266	55	3	1	Natural	-				
267	55	3	1	Natural	-				
268	42	2A	2	Grave	Oval grave with moderately steep upper break of slope, gentle lower break of slope to near flat base. Contained crouched inhumation on R. Side. Radiocarbon dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age	1.38	0.84	0.43	[E-MIA]
269	57	2B	2	Linear	A moderately gentle upper break of slope, with a steep lower break of slope, and a concave, V-shaped base		1.13	0.64	Post-Med?
270	98	2A	2	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.7	0.22	LBA?
271	98	2A	3	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.97	0.5	
272	51		1	Natural	-				
273	117	5B	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.6	0.13	MIA
273	117	5B	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.5	0.12	
274	117	5B	3	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base	1.5	1.4	0.85	
275	42	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		1.16	0.12	
276	42	2A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope with a concave, slightly irregular base			0.2	
277	42	2A	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope with a concave base	>0.67	>0.41	0.23	
278	55	3		Tree throw	-				
280	48	2A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.26	0.24	0.06	
281	48	2A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.23	0.24	0.05	
282	48	2A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.38	0.32	0.05	
283	48	2A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.3	0.29	0.05	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
284	48	2A	1	Post hole	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.38	0.35	
285	109	5B	1	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.7	0.4	0.33	
286	109	5B		Tree throw	-				
287	107	5B	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.6	0.3	0.08	
289	57	2B	1	Natural	-				
290	57	2B	1	Natural	-				
291	107	5B		Burrow	Animal burrow				
292	109	5B		Tree throw	-				
293	109	5B		Tree throw	-				
295	106	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle, irregular upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base		0.7	0.17	
298	98	2A	2	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base			0.21	
299	98	2A	2	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base			0.24	
300	98	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly irregular base		0.2	0.1	
301	98	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base	0.19	0.15	0.04	
302	109	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base				
303	109	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.12	
304	50	2B	2	Pit	A steep upper break of slope, with a more gentle lower break of slope, with a concave base	1.43	1	0.29	
305	49	2A	1	Natural	-				
306	49	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly irregular base		1.05	0.17	
307	49	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		2.25	0.13	C13-15
309	48	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.18	0.08	0.13	
310	48	2A	1	Furrow	Gradual concave sides, near flat base and drain cut		0.25	0.03	
311	48	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.26	0.09	
312	48	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.28	0.12	
313	49	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base		1.15	0.05	
314	71	3	3	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, V shaped base		0.57	0.3	
315	70	3	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.48	0.1	
316	53	3	1	Linear	A genlte upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.4	0.05	
317	53	3	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.8	0.2	
317	53	3	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.8	0.2	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
318	53	3	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.35	0.11	
318	53	3	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.35	0.11	
319	37	3	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.7	0.25	C1-C2, C2-C3
320	51		3	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		2.4	0.36	C17
321	40	2B	2	Drain	Vertical sides, yellow drain		0.4	0.8	
322	69		2	Linear	Linear corresponding with district boundary. Shallow North slope, sharp southern slope				Post-Med
323	96	2A	2	Pit or post hole	Vertical at top, sharp concave lower break of slope, flat base, circular shape		0.35	0.2	EIA?
324	45	2A	4	Enclosure 3	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, V shaped base		1.45	0.74	Early Neo
325	45	2A	2	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.95	0.26	C14
326	59	2A	1	Natural					
327	123	2A	8	Enclosure 2	A gentle upper break of slope with a steep lower break of slope and a V-shaped base		2.27	1.47	Early Neo, LBA-EIA
328	50	2B	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base				
329	44	2A	12	Enclosure 3	A steep upper and lower break of slope with a concave base, linear			1.03	EIA
330	44	2A	1	Post hole	Steep upper and lower break of slope with concave base		0.18	0.15	
331	44	2A	1	Post hole	Steep slopes, concave base, circular		0.27	0.18	
332	43	2A	1	Post hole	Steep sides, concave base, circular		0.19	0.14	
333	43	2A	1	Post hole	Steep slopes, concave base, circular		0.16	0.12	
334	43	2A	2	Pit	Moderate/steep sides, concave base, circular shape		0.71	0.34	
335	50	2B	2	Drain	Vertical sides, concave base, drain				C15-16
336	45	2A	1	Linear	Gentle slope, concave base, linear		0.38	0.11	
337	109	5B	1	Linear	Gradual sides, concave base, linear shape		1	0.16	
338	109	5B	2	Linear	Gradual sides, concave base, linear shape		1	0.42	C14
339	109	5B	1	Linear	Steep sides, concave base, linear shape		1	0.5	
340	109	5B	1	Linear	Gradual sides, concave base, linear shape		1		
341	99	2A	1	Linear	Gradual concave sides, near flat base, Iron Age field system		0.44-.52	0.05-.10	
342	112	5B	1	Linear or Furrow	Gradual concave sides, near flat base. Possibly aligned with F.434 in trench 113.		0.4	0.1	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
343	112	5B	1	Furrow	Gradual concave sides, near flat base		0.5	0.06	
344	113	5B	1	Furrow	Gradual concave sides, near flat base		1.8	0.12	
345	82	2A	2	Post hole	Flat base, vertical sides, oval shape	0.57	0.4	0.18	MIA
346	82	2A	1	Post hole	Flat base with sharp concave sides, circular shape		0.35	0.13	
347	82	2A	1	Post hole	Straight sides to flat base, sharp slope, circular		0.27	0.13	LBA?
348	82	2A	2	Linear	Straight inverted sides, concave sharp lower break of slope		0.5	0.3	
349	82	2A	2	Linear	Concave/sharp sides, near flat base, linear shape.		0.58	0.18	
350	82	2A	1	Furrow	Gradual concave sides, near flat base		0.48	0.08	
351	117	5B	1	Linear	Gradual sides, flat base, linear shape		1	0.15	
352a	100	2A	1	Ring gulley	Formed of multiple cuts or indent weathering. Moderate to sheer sides, irregular base, sub oval shape	1.6		0.2-.29	C1-2, C2-4, C14
352b	124	2A	4	Windmill cross beam foundation	Very steep sides, flat base, redeposited natural within crossbeam slot. Remains of original fill of rammed mixed chalk and earth, cut for the removal of beam supports	>1	>1	0.97	C1-2
353b	100	2A	2	Ring gulley	Tailgate gulley encircling windmill platform, containing weathered mound material. Gentle slope, slightly irregular concave base, curvilinear			0.32	C12-14, C2-4
353a	100	2A	3	Windmill mound	Earthen mound capped with rammed chalk, weathered chalk at sides dipping into encircling tailgate gulley			>1	C1-2, C2-4, C14
354	124	2A	1	Linear	Shallow sides, Concave base, linear shape		0.82	0.2	C1-2
355	124	2A	1	Pit	Shallow sides, concave base, sub oval shape	0.6	0.49	0.14	
356	100	2A	1	Furrow	Gradual concave sides, near flat base. Cuts through colluvium and fill of windmill cross foundation			0.31	
357	100	2A	1	Linear	Gradual concave sides, near flat base. Truncated by furrow			0.23	MIA
358	100	2A	1	Post hole	Steep sides, flat base, sub circular shape	0.65	0.4	0.09	
359	100	2A	1	Post hole	Shallow sides, Concave base, circular shape		0.17	0.06	
360	100	2A	1	Post hole	Shallow/moderate breaks of slope, concave base, circular shape		0.15	0.08	
361	100	2A	1	Post hole	Moderate/steep breaks of slope, concave base, circular base		0.2	0.12	
362	100	2A	1	Post hole	Steep sides, concave base, circular shape		0.24	0.17	Early Neo
363	124	2A	1	Post hole	Moderate sides, concave base, circular base		0.15	0.08	
364	124	2A	1	Pit	Very shallow sides, irregular base, sub oval shape	0.82	0.2	0.2	
366	46	2A	3	Enclosure 3	Steep sides, flattish base, linear shape, no datable finds		0.81	0.54	
367	46	2A	2	Enclosure 3	Moderate upper + lower break of slope, SE edge being slightly more gentle than NW		0.67	0.32	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
368	107	5B	1	Linear	Gradual sides, concave base, linear shape		1	0.2	C2-4, LBA?
369	59	2A	9	Enclosure 2	Steep sides, flat base, linear shape		1.78	1.2	EIA, MIA, C2-4
370	46	2A	4	Enclosure 3	Moderate-steep slope, concave base, linear shape; enclosure ditch		2.15	0.9	EIA?
371	60	2A	1	Pit	A gentle upper + lower break of slope, concave/slightly flat base. IA it associated with IA enclosures	1.01	0.95	0.17	MIA, C17-18
372	60	2A	1	Linear	Small gulley with gentle sides, concave base, linear shape		0.43	0.07	
373	89	3	1	Linear	Shallow concave linear		0.67	0.11	
374	89	3	2	Linear	Slightly concave sides, concave base, rounded terminus		0.33	0.22	
375	89	3	2	Drain	Gradual concave sides to near flat base into near vertical drop at centre		0.46	0.43	
376	90		1	Drain	Yellow flat based ceramic drain and secondary drain cut		0.6	0.4	
377	105		1	Furrow	Concave profile with drain cut		0.68	0.2	
377	105		1	Furrow	Straight slightly concave sides with drain cut		0.68	0.2	
378	80	2A	2	Linear	Sharp concave sides, concave LBS to flat base		0.9	0.32	Early Neo
379	77		2	Natural	-				
380	77		1	Pit or post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.33	0.08	
381	72	3	1	Post hole	Gently sloping, concave base, oval shape	0.43	0.38	0.08	
382	72	3	1	Pit	Gentle slope, concave base, oval shape	0.77	0.75	0.12	
383	72	3	1	Pit	Gentle slope, concave base, oval shape	1.2	0.79	0.1	
384	73	3	1	Pit	Gently sloping, concave base, oval shape	1.4	0.8	0.22	
385	92	5B	1	Tree throw	-				
386	111	5B	4	Linear	Terminus. A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base			0.68	
387	111	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.43	0.23	
389	106	5B	1	Linear	Gradual sides with concave base and it is very shallow		0.65	0.06	
390	106	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.1	0.09	
391	106	5B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.08	0.32	
392	72	3	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.96	0.16	
393	75		1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base. Links with F.394 in trench 76		1.35	0.28	Post-Med

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
394	76		1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base. Links with F.393 in trench 75; continues into trench 87		1.16	0.4	post-Med
395	63	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.63	0.11	
396	63	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.04	0.09	
397	63	2A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.61	0.24	
398	64	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.53	0.11	
399	81	2A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base	1.1	>0.85	0.15	EIA
400	62	2A	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.78	0.81	0.28	
401	62	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base	0.34	>0.25	0.21	
402	62	2A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	1.19	>0.59	0.2	
403	79	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		1.26	0.18	
404	61	2A	2	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.42	>0.34	0.36	Early Neo, MIA
405	85	2A	1	Pit	Irregular. With a slightly flat base		0.95	0.3	
406	68	2B	1	Pit	Irregular. With a flat base	2	>0.45	0.25	
407	92	5B	2	Tree throw	-				
408	92	5B	2	Tree throw	-				
409	92	5B	1	Tree throw	-				
410	87	4	1	Burnt stone spread	Spread of burnt stone and charcoal mixed in very dark grey colluvium			0.12	
411	84	2A	2	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>1.11	0.82	0.33	MIA
412	39	2B	2	Pit	Waterhole sealed by thick colluvium at base of the landfall. Full extent uncertain. Gradual fanning mouth to sharp break of slop and near vertical sides. Redeposited paleosol within fill. Base ascertained by auger, though probably not at centre of feature			0.7	LBA
413	87	4	1	Colluvium	Firm grey silty clay. Probable colluvium underlying F.410			0.09	
414	111	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base		1.24	0.35	
415	111	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.56	0.7	
416	84	2A	3	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.98	0.39	MIA, LIA
417	84	2A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	0.74	>0.55	0.07	
418	87	4	4	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	1.95	0.85	0.18	
419	111	5B	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	0.4	0.15	0.1	
420	102	5B	1	Furrow	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		2.3	0.09	
421	103	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		2.5	0.14	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
422	114	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.55	0.15	
423	103	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base		0.7	0.17	
424	103	5B	1	Tree throw	-				
425	114	5B	2	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.27	0.21	
426	115	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.52	0.13	
427	94	5B	1	Pit or scoop	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.48	0.48	0.08	
428	94	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		1.9	0.07	
429	94	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly concave base		1	0.05	
430	94	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.82	0.19	
431	94	5B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a a concave base		0.96	0.3	C1-2
432	115	5B	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.75	0.2	
433	113	5B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.55	0.2	
434	113	5B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.6	0.11	
435	104	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly irregular base		0.8	0.14	
436	104	5B	1	Linear	Irregular. With a concave, V shaped base		0.68	0.21	
437	115	5B	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.42	0.16	
438	110	5B	2	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.8	0.47	EIA
439	110	5B	1	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base	0.9	0.75	0.32	C2-4
440	110	5B	2	Linear	A gentle upper break of slope, with a moderately steep lower break of slope and a concave base		1.25	0.42	C1-2, EIA
441	101	2A	1	Pit or post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.46	0.14	MIA
442	110	5B	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.65	0.6	0.21	
443	110	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.72	0.15	LBA, MIA
444	91	5B	1	Linear	A firm, light grey-brown, silty clay, with occasional small stones		1.29	0.39	
445	91	5B	1	Linear	A firm, light brown, silty clay, with occasional small stones		1.7	0.36	
446	118	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.85	0.36	
447	118	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.08	C16-17
448	118	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		1.3	0.12	C17
449	118	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.4	0.26	
450	118	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.7	0.2	
451	118	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.8	0.22	
452	119	5B	2	Linear	A gentle upper break of slope, with a moderately steep lower break of slope and a flat,		2.4	0.33	MIA

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
					slightly irregular base				
453	91	5B	1	Post hole	A moderately firm, dark, grey-brown, silty clay, with occasional small stones	0.48	0.38	0.19	
454	91	5B	1	Linear	A firm, dark grey-brown silt		0.98	0.42	
455	118	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.18	0.28	
456	119	5B	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.37	0.33	0.06	
457	95	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.26	0.24	0.12	EIA
458	95	2A	1	Pit	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		0.61	0.13	LBA?
459	95	2A	1	Pit or post hole	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with an irregular base	0.8	0.48	0.14	
460	95	2A	6	Ring gulley	Encircling with a windmill structure, either as a quarry for mounded platform, or as a means to stabilise the mill itself with sunken foundation supports. Gentle upper break of slope to straight vertical sides plateauing before step to vertical drop towards deeper near flat base		2.4	1.25	C13-15
461	119	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper break of slope, with a more steep lower break of slope, and a concave, slightly irregular base		2.8	0.64	
462	96	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.7	0.36	Early Neo
463	96	2A	4	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.55	0.5	LBA
464	106	5B	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.85	0.19	
465	92	5B	2	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1	0.32	
466	92	5B	2	Pit	Possible pit with steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.75	0.6	0.34	
467	95	2A	1	Windmill cross beam foundation	Unexcavated. Filled with redeposited chalk marl. One half of a crossbeam	>2.9	>2.1	>0.25	MIA
468	119	5B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper break of slope, with a slight step and a moderately steep lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		1.85	0.43	
469	96	2A	1	Post hole	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a V shaped base	0.15	0.12	0.2	
470	92	5B		Tree throw	-				
471	108	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		1.36	0.21	C2-4
472	108	5B	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base			0.4	
473	108	5B	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>0.5	>0.5	0.18	
474	108	5B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		2.16	0.52	
475	80	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.5	0.04	
476	65	2A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.92	0.06	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
477	78	2B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.3	0.06	
478	78	2B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.4	0.13	C2-4
479	77		1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.9	0.1	
480	74	3	1	Drain	Ceramic drain		0.7	0.45	
481	74	3	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.9	0.1	C17
482	95	2A	1	Ring gulley?	Possibly weathering by windmill tail gate, or small pit associated with its structure		0.75	0.32	
483	95	2A	1	Demolition pit?	Visible in section. Filled with clunch, pock-marked with burrows. Unexcavated. Truncates top of F.467 cross foundation to windmill		3.5	>0.4	MIA
484	125	5B	3	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		2.4	>0.4	
485	133	5A	2	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base	3.2	>0.89	0.51	C1-2, C2-4
486	133	5A	1	Pit	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a an irregular base	>2	1.48	0.94	
487	132	5A	2	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.85	0.38	C1-2, C2-4
488	132	5A	3	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base				C1-2, C2-4
489	132	5A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base			0.53	
490	133	5A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.43	0.26	
491	133	5A	1	Post hole	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	0.23	0.17	0.09	
492	133	5A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base	0.73	0.74	0.14	
493	132	5A	3	Linear	A moderately gentle upper break of slope, with a slight step, a steep lower break of slope, and a flat base		1.3	0.65	
494	133	5A	2	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base			0.78	C13-15
495	133	5A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.94	0.53	C1-2
496	133	5A	2	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base			0.56	
497	127	5B	2	Linear	A gentle upper break of slope, with a moderately steep lower break of slope and a concave, slightly flat base			0.35	
497	127	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper break of slope, with a moderately steep lower break of slope and a concave, slightly flat base			0.12	C2-4
498	128	5B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.54	0.2	
499	127	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.21	0.04	
500	128	5B	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.8	0.2	C1-2
501	130	5B	2	Linear	A gentle upper break of slope, with a steep lower break of slope and a slightly flat base			0.49	C1-2
501	130	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper break of slope, with a steep lower break of slope and a slightly flat base			0.49	

F. no.	Tr. no.	Site	No. contexts	Feature type	Basic Description	Length (*m*)	Width (*m*)	Depth (*m*)	Pottery
502	130	5B	2	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a slightly flat base		1.5	0.45	
503	130	5B	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.28	0.06	
504	133	5A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.36	0.24	
505	133	5A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		1.72	0.39	
506	133	5A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		0.86	0.62	
507	132	5A	1	Linear	A firm, light, grey-brown, silty clay		0.97	0.24	
507	133	5A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base			0.12	
509	132	5A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>1	1.05	0.23	
510	132	5A	1	Linear	A steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base			0.32	C1-2, C2-4
511	132	5A	1	Pit	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>0.43		0.15	
512	132	5A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.3	0.17	C1
513	132	5A	1	Pit	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base	>1	0.82	0.29	
514	132	5A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.65	0.16	
515	132	5A	1	Linear	A moderately gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		2.15	0.55	C13-15
516	129	5A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.95	0.2	C14-15
517	129	5A	1	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		0.8	0.28	
518	129	5A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a flat, slightly concave base		1.99	0.27	
519	128	5B	2	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a flat base		1.34	0.45	
520	128	5B	2	Linear	Gentle upper break of slope, to a moderately gentle lower break of slope, and flat base			0.55	MIA
521	128	5B	2	Linear	A moderately steep upper and lower break of slope, with a concave base		3.3	0.58	MIA
522	133	5A	1	Linear	A gentle upper and lower break of slope, with a concave, slightly flat base		0.59	0.06	
523	132	5A	1	Linear	Sides unknown, base is flat		0.7	0.13	
524	4	1A	1	Furrow	Oriented north-northwest, possibly representing the limit of the southernmost furrow system in Site 1A. Merges with F.525. Clunch-filled drain cut on north side		1.1	0.08	
525	4	1A	1	Furrow	Oriented northeast-southwest, merges with F.524. Clunch-filled drain cut on east side		1.25	0.08	

Trench Descriptions

Trench No. 1		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 40, 43, 150, 167-169, 174, 179
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	20	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	12	Chalky clay geology. Late furrow system overlies five linears on E-W and NE-SW alignment. One mid-sized pit of Roman date. Residual Iron Age pottery.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 2		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 47-50, 178
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Iron Age, Roman, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	25	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	27	A chalky clay geology, with a north-south furrow system near to two mid-sized Roman pits and two postholes, the latter containing iron Age pottery.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 3		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 117-120, 144-149
Length of trench (m)	>50	Phases: Iron Age, Roman, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	25	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	A chalky, clay geology, with two Post-Medieval field drains running SW-NE, Medieval furrows running SW-NE, six linears (Medieval, Roman?) two small pits (Roman?) and a large pit or linear containing multi-period assemblages.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 4		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 67, 74
Length of trench (m)	52	Phases: Roman, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	30	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Silty, clay-chalk geology, with one large Roman pit and a posthole, and two Post-Medieval field drains
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 5		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 95-97, 99
Length of trench (m)	52	Phases: Roman, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	25	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	27	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	Not given	Mixed chalky clay geology, with minimal colluvium. With three linears running SW-NE, and one running N-E.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 6		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 172, 175, 176, 185-187
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman?
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	35	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	30	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A silty, chalky clay geology, with an area of pitting/hollows overlain by colluvium, with two linears, one running N-S, one running E-W, and a small linear running N-S.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 7		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 59-62, 64, 65, 84-86, 91, 98, 108, 109, 142, 143, 170, 192
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Neolithic, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	45	A silty, clay-chalk geology, with thin overlying colluvium. Very dense in activity. With a series of five linears running N-S, a series of three linears running E-W, three large pits and five small mid-sized pits. With Post-Medieval field drains. Basal colluvium (possibly related to deeper waterholes in trench 8) contains Neolithic pottery.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	0.61	
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 8		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 121-124, 136, 137, 171, 180
Length of trench (m)	54	Phases: Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	A silty, chalky clay geology, with thin overlying colluvium. Iron Age pottery and Neolithic worked flint from deep water-filled hollow, possible managed by a cut, or series of cuts. Two linears running W-E, three linears running N-S, and a small pit, all probably Roman.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 9		
Summary		Features: N/A
Length of trench (m)	20	Phases: Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	20	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	A silty, clay-chalk geology, with no activity apart from Post-Medieval drain that continues through trench 7, as F.170.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 10		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: N/A
Length of trench (m)	>50	Phases: Modern
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	15	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A silty, clay-chalk geology. Modern airfield-related structural remains.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 11		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 44-46, 68-73, 87, 88, 188
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Roman, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	15	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A silty clay-chalk geology, with five Roman Linears running NE-SW, and nine small mid-sized pits or postholes, all possibly also of Roman date. An east-west ditch is possible Medieval, and forms part of a trackway.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 12		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 110-116, 125, 209
Length of trench (m)	83	Phases: Iron Age?, Roman, Saxon, Medieval?, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	10	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	30	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A chalky, clay geology. A deep 3m+ pit or well contained Iron Age pottery and charcoal towards its base (augered), and a series of small pits to the south end of the trench, containing large cobble stones, dated to the Roman period. A series of seven intercutting linears running NE-SW, a large pit with a single sherd of Saxon pottery, and two Post-Medieval field drains.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 13		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 17, 75
Length of trench (m)	41	Phases: Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A mixed, chalky clay-marl, with a large Roman pit, and one Roman linear, running SE-NW.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 14		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 31-34, 39, 42
Length of trench (m)	55	Phases: Roman? Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	30	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A chalky, clay-marl geology, with a series 3 of intercutting linears of possible Roman date, perhaps forming a small rectangular structure oriented NE-SW. Two undated linears running N-S and NE-SW.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 15		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 77-83, 89, 90, 109, 160-166, 177
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Roman, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	15	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A silty clay-chalk geology. One undated terminus of a linear oriented N-S, three small pits of possible Roman date, and 14 undated small pits and postholes.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 16		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 190, 191
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	10	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A silty, chalky clay geology, with two small linears running NW-SE.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 17		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 138, 140, 141
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Prehistoric, Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	20	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A chalky clay geology, with two large water-filled pits with [prehistoric worked flint and two undated postholes. One Post-Medieval field drain.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 18		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 100-102
Length of trench (m)	45.5	Phases: Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	20	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A chalky clay geology, with two undated linears running NE-SW, one small pit, and two Post-Medieval field drains.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 19		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 92-94, 183, 184
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	10	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	35	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A chalky clay geology, with five undated linears running E-W and NE-SW. One Post-Medieval or modern drain
Orientation of trench	N-S	

Trench No. 20		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 103-106
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Medieval?, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	10	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	40	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A chalky clay geology, with four linears, two possibly Medieval forming an E-W trackway, one undated running NW-SE, and a 7m-long gulley oriented NE-SW that may be structural.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 21		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 202-205, 217
Length of trench (m)	48	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	35	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A silty clay geology, with two linears oriented NE-SW, and another oriented WNW-ESE. Vegetation bowls and rooting also present and tested.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 22		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 197-200, 219-223
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	30	A silty clay geology, with one large pit, three linears running NW-SE, and two linears oriented NE-SW. Vegetation bowls and rooting also present and tested.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 23		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 196
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	35	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	35	A silty clay geology, with one linear oriented NE-SW. Vegetation bowls and rooting also present and tested.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 24		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 206-208 210, 218
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Medieval?, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	35	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	A chalky clay geology. Trench water-submerged for much of the project. Two parallel linears oriented WNW-ESE, possibly part of a Medieval trackway. A (probably earlier) NNE-SSE linear, and possible termini of two further linears heading east. Vegetation bowls and rooting also present and tested.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 25		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 127-130
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Roman, post-Medieval, Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	40	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A silty clay geology, with four linears oriented NW-SE (at least three being part of a post-Medieval boundary with a residual; sherd of Roman pottery), and one small undated pit.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 26		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 134, 133
Length of trench (m)	48	Phases: Undated, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	45	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A silty clay geology, with the continuation of the post-Medieval linears from trench 25, oriented NW-SE, and two Post-Medieval field drains oriented NE-SW. Vegetation bowls and rooting also present and tested.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 27		SITE 1B
Summary		Features: 131, 132, 211-216
Length of trench (m)	39.5	Phases: Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	35	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	7	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A silty clay geology, with a series of four furrows running NW-SE. An earlier linear underlies these on a NE-SW axis. Vegetation bowls and rooting also present and tested.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 28		
Summary		Features: 1-9, 11, 19, 36, 37
Length of trench (m)	52	Phases: Iron Age, Roman, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	15	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey marl geology, with multiple (Medieval) intercutting linears forming a coaxial boundary aligned NE-SW and NW-SE. Two large Medieval pits, five postholes and three smaller pits, one of which (F.5) produced Late Iron Age pottery.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 29		
Summary		Features: 51-53
Length of trench (m)	14.3	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	10	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	30	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey marl geology. Vegetation bowls and rooting present and tested.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 30		
Summary		Features: 54-56
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Post-medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	10	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	30	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey marl geology, one possible small undated pit, three furrows oriented NW-SE, all with clunch drains. Vegetation bowls and rooting present and tested.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 31		
Summary		Features: None
Length of trench (m)	24.8	Phases: N/A
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	10	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	35	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey marl geology. No archaeology.
Orientation of trench	N-S	

Trench No. 32		
Summary		Features: 25-27, 38
Length of trench (m)	49.3	Phases: Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	20	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey marl geology, with one possible small fire-reddened pit and three Post-medieval furrows with clunch drains oriented NW-SE.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 33		
Summary		Features: 57
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	35	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey marl geology. A treethrow with five furrows oriented NW-SE.
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 34		
Summary		Features: none
Length of trench (m)	44.2	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	25	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	32	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey marl geology. One drain oriented NW-SE.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 35		
Summary		Features: 58
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	10	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	26	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey marl geology. Treethrow with three furrows oriented NW-SE.
Orientation of trench	W-E	

Trench No. 36		
Summary		Features: none
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	31	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	15	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Yellowish grey silty clay marl geology. Treethrow and three ceramic field drains.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 37		SITE 3
Summary		Features: 228-232, 319
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Roman; Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	Orangey grey clayey marl geology. With post-Medieval furrow system overlying a single shallow Roman ditch (F.319) oriented NW-SE. Dark heavy silt-filled vegetation hollows/hedge rows also tested.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	E-W	

Trench No. 38		SITE 2B
Summary		Features: 256-259
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	Light Yellowish brown silty clay marl geology. Four small pits containing burnt and worked stones, pottery and worked flint.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 39		SITE 2B
Summary		Features: 412
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Iron Age, prehistoric
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	Light Yellowish brown silty clay marl geology sealed by thick layers of colluvium. Multiple features were identified with a single large slot cut to test F.412; this being the edge of a possible large watering hole. Slumped buried soil and Iron Age pottery were contained within the feature.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	60	
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 40		SITE 2B
Summary		Features: 321
Length of trench (m)	48	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	36	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	1	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey chalky marl geology with very little sub-soil. A drain runs through the trench in the NW half and a slot dug F.321.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 41		SITE 2B
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	45.5	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	34	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	6	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Sandy chalky marl geology. In the NE of the trench were two treethrows; one was tested.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 42		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 268, 275-277
Length of trench (m)	48	Phases: Iron Age, Post-medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	36	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	6	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	15	Sandy chalky marl with gravel patches sealed by colluvim from 18.6m into the trench. A ditch F.275 runs through the SE half of the trench with a slot dug to test it. A large pit F.276 was located in the centre of the trench, within this was F.277. An Iron Age burial F.268 was excavated towards the NW end of the trench.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 43		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 332-334
Length of trench (m)	62	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	26	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	Sandy chalky marl geology with patches of gravel. Within the trench the edge of a pit was clipped F.334, and then two post holes were excavated F.332 and F.333.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	E-W	

Trench No. 44		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 329, 330-331
Length of trench (m)	8.5	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	8	A sandy chalky marl geology. Multiple features were identified in association with Enclosure 3
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	N-S	

Trench No. 45		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 324-5, 336
Length of trench (m)	56.7	Phases: Iron Age, Roman, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	27	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	8	Sandy chalky marl geology. Ditch associated with Enclosure 3, with a 15_{th} century linear and a possible Roman linear - part of a broader field system
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 46		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 366-7, 370
Length of trench (m)	61.4	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	25	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	4	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Sandy chalky marl geology, with very little subsoil. Multiple post holes and three linear features associated with Enclosure 3 were identified.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 47		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	52	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	23	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	3	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	A sandy chalky marl geology with patches of gravel. There were two possible features identified and investigated, these were proven to be tree throws. A single post hole was identified in the SW of the trench.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 48		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 251-254, 280-284, 310-312
Length of trench (m)	54.5	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	35	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	9	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	20	Sandy chalky marl geology. Multiple discrete and linear features associated with Enclosure 2 identified and excavated. The linear features investigated were all termini.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 49		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 305-307, 309, 313
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Medieval, Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	A sandy chalky marl geology with occasional gravel patches. Two furrows oriented NW-SE, with a parallel linear containing 15th century pottery. Linears F.305 and F.306 are probably natural. An undated posthole F.309 was also noted near to Enclosure 2.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 50		
Summary		Features: 304, 328, 335
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	28	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	34	A grey chalky clay geology with patches of orange silt. Multiple linear and discrete features were identified in the trench. F.334 was investigated and seen to be a drain. F.304 was a sub-circular pit.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 51		
Summary		Features: 272, 320
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	28	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky silty clay geology. Two furrows oriented NW-SE, with deep-cut a ceramic drain near to N-S. A small linear (F.320) was similarly aligned with the furrows, and produced seventeenth century pottery. Feature 272 is a natural hollow of no significance.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 52		SITE 3
Summary		Features: 236-240
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: ?Roman, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	26	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	Light yellowish grey patchy silty clay geology. Multiple natural features tested, but one terminus to a linear oriented NNE-SSW (F.236) deemed to be convincing as a cut feature and possible part of a broader ditched system. A Furrow passes through much of the trench.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 53		SITE 3
Summary		Features: 233-235, 316-318
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: ?Roman, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay geology with patches of orange silt. Two post-medieval furrows with cut drains oriented NW-SE. one possible Roman linear (F.316) oriented NNW-SSE. Three small discretes (Fs.233-235) were investigated and deemed unconvincing as cut features.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SW-NE	

Trench No. 54		SITE 3
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	38	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	Orange mottled chalky clay geology. No features other than a furrow that was not excavated
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 55		SITE 3
Summary		Features: 260-267, 278-279
Length of trench (m)	50.5	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	12	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy gravel patches. Multiple discrete 'features' were identified, investigated and subsequently deemed unconvincing as cut features; rather, these are of natural origin.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 56		
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	56	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	20	Moist sandy marl geology. No features investigated, trench cut by multiple furrows and field drains.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 57		SITE 2B
Summary		Features: 269, 289-290
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Neolithic, Iron Age, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	28	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	43	A firm clayey marl geology capped with thick colluvium. Two slots were excavated into the colluvium, revealing discrete dumps of burnt stone and charcoal, with other material debris. An Iron Age date was assigned to these, but prehistoric (including Neolithic0 worked flint was also present. A post-Medieval linear (with residual worked flint) was aligned NW-SE.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 58		
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	58	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	40	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	3	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)		Clayey chalky marl geology capped by colluvium. No features identified within this trench
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 59		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 326, 369
Length of trench (m)	58	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	1	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey chalky marl geology. Multiple linear features identified, two had slots put in them, including a terminus at the SW end of the trench.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 60		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 371-372
Length of trench (m)	48.5	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	6	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Light sandy chalky marl geology with occasional gravely patches. Multiple features were identified with one linear and a discrete excavated. Pit F.371 was 100% excavated. Multiple post holes were left unexcavated.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 61		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 404
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Neolithic, Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	4	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Light sandy chalky marly geology with occasional patches of gravel. Multiple post holes identified, one excavated.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 62		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 400-402
Length of trench (m)	47.5	Phases: ?Prehistoric, Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	28	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	4	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Sandy chalky marl geology with gravel patches. Two pits and two postholes.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 63		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 395-397
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	35	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	4	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Sandy chalky marl geology with occasional gravel patches. Three linears oriented WNW-ESE.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 64		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 398
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Prehistoric, ?Roman, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	31	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	7	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey chalky marl geology with patches of orange gravel. Four post holes and linear oriented NE-SW. Post-Medieval furrow oriented E-W.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 65		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 476
Length of trench (m)	51	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	36	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	7	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey chalky marl geology. Four furrows identified within the trench, two were excavated, one was recorded F.476, and the other left unrecorded.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 66		
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	51	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	13	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky marl geology with sandy patches. One furrow and a field drain were seen in the trench; no features were excavated.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 67		
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	27	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	23	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	40	Chalky marl geology with sandy patches and grey clay patches. There was a possible Pleistocene land surface/buried soil identified in this trench.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 68		
Summary		Features: 406
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	22	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	50	Clay marl geology capped by a colluvial deposit. One pit or hollow identified and excavated. Slots were dug into the colluvial deposits.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 69		
Summary		Features: 322
Length of trench (m)	50.5	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	10	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with rare sandy gravel patches. One post-Medieval linear boundary investigated (parish boundary), multiple field drains identified within the trench.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 70		
Summary		Features: 315
Length of trench (m)	38.7	Phases: ?Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	6	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. Two linear features were identified, one was excavated.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 71		SITE 3
Summary		Features: 314
Length of trench (m)	45.5	Phases: ?Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	27	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	13	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. Multiple field drains and plough scars identified within the trench. Two linear features were also identified; one was investigated.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 72		SITE 3
Summary		Features: 381-382, 392
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: ?Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	18	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. Multiple linear features were identified within the trench, they were field drains and furrows, one of the furrows was investigated. Some discrete features were identified and investigated.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 73		SITE 3
Summary		Features: 384
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	27	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	14	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. Multiple linear features were identified within the trench, they were field drains and furrows, one of the furrows was investigated. One discrete feature was identified and investigated.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 74		SITE 3
Summary		Features: 480-481
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	25	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	White marl geology with yellow sandy gravel. Multiple furrows identified, two were investigated.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 75		
Summary		Features: 393
Length of trench (m)	51	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy gravel patches. Multiple linears identified. Two were furrows, four were field drains, and one a ditch.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 76		
Summary		Features: 394
Length of trench (m)	48	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	26	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	28	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky marl geology. A single linear feature identified in the trench. Everything else was seen to be natural.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 77		
Summary		Features: 379-380, 479
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	27	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky marl geology with light greyish clay. Two linear features were identified and investigated, as was a discrete.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 78		SITE 2B
Summary		Features: 477-478
Length of trench (m)	54	Phases: Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clayey marl geology. Multiple furrows identified and two investigated.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 79		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 403
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	10	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky marl geology. A linear feature was identified and investigated, other features were left unexcavated.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 80		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 378, 475
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Neolithic, Iron age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	25	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Sandy chalky marl geology. An Iron Age linear was identified and a slot excavated, F.378. A furrow was also investigated F.475
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 81		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 399
Length of trench (m)	48	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	4	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Sang chalky marl geology with gravel patches. A single discrete was investigated.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 82		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 345-350
Length of trench (m)	48.5	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	8	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey chalky marl geology with orange gravel patches. Multiple post holes were observed, and two linears investigated.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 83		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	51	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	34	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	6	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey, chalky marl geology with gravel patches. Multiple post holes identified and two furrows.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 84		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 411, 416-417
Length of trench (m)	47	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	29	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Sandy chalky marl geology with gravel patches. Multiple post holes identified, three other discretes were identified and investigated.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 85		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 405
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	28	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	40	White marl geology capped with colluvium in the south east half of the trench. A pit and a post hole were identified and investigated.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 86		
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	53	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	15	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalk geology. No features other than furrows identified but not excavated.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 87		SITE 4
Summary		Features: 410, 413, 418
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	30	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with greyish chalky patches capped with colluvial in the SE of the trench. Slots were dug into a buried soil in the north west of the trench, as was a pit F.418.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 88		
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy gravel patches. All features were identified as either furrows or field drains.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 89		SITE 3
Summary		Features: 373-374
Length of trench (m)	44	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	31	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	16	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. Multiple field drains and a furrow identified, the furrow had a slot dug in it. Two linear features were identified and investigated.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 90		
Summary		Features: 376
Length of trench (m)	52	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	10	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. Two furrows and a linear oriented east-west
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 91		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 444-445, 454
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	30	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	40	Marl geology with sandy patches. Two linears oriented near to east-west, and a natural 'feature'
Orientation of trench	E-W	

Trench No. 92		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 465-466, 470
Length of trench (m)	51	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	25	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. Linear oriented north-south with possible pit or tree-bowl.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 93		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: none
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	26	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 94		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 427-431
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	27	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	1	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. A single small posthole with two linears a drain and two furrows.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 95		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 457-460, 482
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Iron Age, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	1	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	22	Marl geology with sandy patches. Eight postholes of probable Iron Age date within an area of Medieval windmill, delineated by the tailgate gulley, partially excavated and perhaps used as a quarry for a platform, or as an additional structural support. A cross-beam foundation lies at the mill's centre.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 96		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 323, 462-463, 469
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Neolithic, Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	15	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. Five postholes of Iron Age date with a series of intercutting ditches and a furrow, all oriented NW-SE.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 97		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	48.5	Phases: Iron Age?
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	6	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology with sandy patches. Three postholes and three furrows
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 98		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 241-250, 255, 270-271, 298-301
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Neolithic, Middle - Late Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	6	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey chalk marl geology with sandy gravel patches. Fourteen postholes of Iron Age date and with residual Neolithic pottery. Three pits, one dated to the Late Iron Age.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 99		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 341
Length of trench (m)	52	Phases: Iron Age, Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	6	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Clayey chalk marl geology with sandy gravel patches. Six postholes - one set possibly forming a circular structure; all unexcavated. A linear oriented east-west of probable Roman date.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 100		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 352, 354-355, 360, 363-364
Length of trench (m)	19	Phases: Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	Marl geology. Two postholes of prehistoric date (one contained Neolithic pottery) within area of medieval windmill cross-foundation and encircling tailgate gulley. A possible Roman field system ditch passes beside the cross-foundation. Iron Age pottery collected from colluvium cut by windmill foundations.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	25	
Orientation of trench	S-N	

Trench No. 101		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 441
Length of trench (m)	52	Phases: Prehistoric
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky marl geology overlain by colluvium. A lower colluvium or paleosol appears to be prehistoric, cut by a burnt-stone filled pit (excavated) and three pits or postholes. Worked flint and burnt stone collected from the possible paleosol and colluvium
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	30	
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 102		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 420
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	10	Chalky clay marl geology. A single furrow.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 103		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 421, 423-424
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases:
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	31	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Furrows and tree throws
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 104		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 435-436
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Roman or Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Two linears oriented NE-SW with another on a N-S alignment and passing into trench 109.
Orientation of trench	E-A	

Trench No. 105		
Summary		Features: 377
Length of trench (m)	44	Phases: Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	15	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Single shallow linear oriented NW-SE, with four furrows.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 106		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 295, 389-390, 464
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Iron Age, Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Four large linears oriented N-S, but seemingly not continuing into any other trenches.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 107		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 287, 368
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	15	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Small pit with linear oriented NE-SW, along with three furrows and a ceramic field drain.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 108		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 471-474
Length of trench (m)	56	Phases: Iron Age or Roman?
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	30	Chalky clay marl geology. Four large linears (three intercutting) all oriented NE-SW.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 109		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 285-286, 292-293, 302-303, 337-340
Length of trench (m)	54	Phases: Iron Age, Roman or Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	20	Chalky clay marl geology. Five linears, four oriented NE-SW and one NW-SE. Discrete 'features' are treethrows.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 110		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 438-440, 442-443
Length of trench (m)	52	Phases: Iron Age, Roman or Medieval, Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	10	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	30	Chalky clay marl geology. Three linears oriented NW-SE and N-S. Two possible small pits and a furrow
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 111		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 386-387, 414-415
Length of trench (m)	54	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	28	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Two linears and a possible shallow pit (although natural here is pock-marked with hollows)
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 112		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 342-342
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	6	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Three furrows
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 113		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 344, 433-434
Length of trench (m)	53	Phases: Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Furrows with one possible linear oriented E-W
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 114		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 422, 425
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	50	Chalky clay marl geology. Small posthole and three linears, two oriented N-S, another NW-SE
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 115		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 426, 432,437
Length of trench (m)	54	Phases: Post-medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	33	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	10	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Three linears amongst furrows. Possibly Roman or Medieval and oriented E-W.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 116		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: None
Length of trench (m)	56	Phases: n/a
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	5	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Plough scars, but no archaeology.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 117		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 273-274, 351
Length of trench (m)	50	Phases: Iron Age, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	20	Chalky clay marl geology. One large undated pit with a possible structural gulley containing Iron Age pottery and a linear oriented NE-SW
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 118		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 446-451, 455
Length of trench (m)	52	Phases: Post-Medieval, undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	12	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Five linears all aligned NW-SE, also with six furrows
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 119		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 452, 456, 461, 468
Length of trench (m)	55	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	29	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	41	Chalky clay marl geology. Three large ditches oriented NE-SW amongst two furrows and a modern land drain.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 120		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 18, 28-30
Length of trench (m)	30	Phases: Roman, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	35	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. One Roman ditch aligned NE-SW with three medieval linears near to N-S
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 121		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: 12-16
Length of trench (m)	43	Phases: Medieval?
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	42	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	29	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. One rectangular pit with no finds, and three related postholes. Unexcavated linear oriented N-S, in alignment with a land drain
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 122		SITE 1A
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	18	Phases: Undated
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	27	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	15	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	10	Chalky clay marl geology. Two probable furrows and one linear oriented NE-SW, all unexcavated.
Orientation of trench	SE-NW	

Trench No. 123		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 327
Length of trench (m)	17	Phases: Iron Age
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	32	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	7	Chalky clay marl geology. Enclosure 2 ditch with three possible postholes
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 124		SITE 2A
Summary		Features: 352B, 353A, 353B, 357-358, 361-362
Length of trench (m)	34	Phases: Iron Age, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Two windmills - one a postmill and the other a platform mill, both Medieval. Possible Roman ditch as part of a field system, and four post holes that appear to be part of a broader swathe of Iron Age features.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	35	
Orientation of trench	E-W	

Trench No. 125		
Summary		Features: 484
Length of trench (m)	33	Phases: Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	12	Chalky clay marl geology. Single linear passing into trench 127 on a NW-SE alignment.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	25	
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 126		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 484
Length of trench (m)	26	Phases: Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	12	Chalky clay marl geology. See trench 125
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	25	
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 127		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 484, 497-499
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Roman, ?Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	35	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	26	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Continuation of ditch from trenches 125-126, with NE-SW aligned ditch of unknown relationship. A third linear cuts through this near to a NW-SE alignment.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 128		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 500, 519-521
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Iron Age, Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	20	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	20	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	20	Chalky clay marl geology. Three Roman linears aligned NE-SW that pass through trenches 129 and 133, with a fourth linear aligned near to N-S. Residual Iron Age pottery
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 129		SITE 5A
Summary		Features: 516-518
Length of trench (m)	47	Phases: Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	35	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	40	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	17	Chalky clay marl geology. Continuation of the three Roman ditches from trenches 128 and 133, overlying two pairs of large and small linears of probable Roman date, these oriented NW-SE
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 130		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: 501-503
Length of trench (m)	48	Phases: Roman, ?post-Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	34	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	30	Chalky clay marl and patchy gravel geology. One Roman linear continuing into trench 129 and cut by two smaller linears of uncertain date.
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 131		SITE 5B
Summary		Features: n/a
Length of trench (m)	23	Phases: Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	28	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	17	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Continuation of linear in trench 130
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 132		SITE 5A
Summary		Features: 487-489, 493, 508-515, 523
Length of trench (m)	47	Phases: Roman, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	34	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	32	
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	18	Chalky clay marl geology. Multiple features forming plotted enclosures, possible structural gullies and shallow pits, mainly Roman with late Medieval ditch.
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Trench No. 133		SITE 5A
Summary		Features: 484-486, 490-492, 494-496, 505-509, 522
Length of trench (m)	49	Phases: Roman, Medieval
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	34	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	10	Chalky clay marl geology. Multiple features forming plotted enclosures, possible structural gullies and deep rectangular pits, mainly Roman with a medieval 'garden soil' overlying this. A single feature appears to underlie all of the archaeology here, though may still be of a Roman date. Land is slightly built up owing to airport activities.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	45	
Orientation of trench	NW-SE	

Trench No. 134		SITE 5A
Summary		Features: Continuation of features from trench 132
Length of trench (m)	22	Phases: Roman
Ave topsoil depth (cm)	30	*Basic trench description*
Ave subsoil depth (cm)	n/a	Chalky clay marl geology. Three linears that continue into trench 132.
Ave colluvial depth (cm)	41	
Orientation of trench	NE-SW	

Gazetteer

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
1	487 584	Modern	Marshall's airfield, including WWII installations and modern servicing facilities and 2000m runway.		CB151219
2	487 584	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Undated	Cambridge Airport - training, maintenance, repair; formerly Marshalls Airport. Also buildings - Main Stores (permanent brick - TL490592), Motor Transport section (permanent brick - TL490592)); Civil Aerodrome control building, 1937 (TL490592); Hangars - 1937 Civil type. B1, T2, Blisters, 'A' Frame Sheds (TL4859). Replacing an airfield nearer the centre of Cambridge, officially opened 1938 the airport office building, formerly control, club and terminal building are now listed. A number of cropmarks, including ridge and furrow, enclosures and field boundaries have been identified with the perimeter of the airfield (see also no. 26, below). Airport Control and Office Building are Grade II listed.	Dickens *et al*. 2001; Osborne 2013	CB15129, DCB6221
3	489 577	Medieval	Ridge and furrow identified from aerial photographs.	Air Photo Services 1999	08906, ECB1319
4	486 576	Neolithic	Flint scatter of 3 blades, 2 cores and 7 waste flakes		4880
5	486 575	Medieval	Evaluation revealing dense Saxon settlement evidence with quern stones, animal bone, with possible earlier prehistoric features (including cow inhumation), and later high Medieval and post-Medieval pottery (See also 7 below). Evaluation of 1ha of land adjacent to evaluation area revealed further evidence of Saxon settlement.	Kenney 1999; Mortimer 2003	ECB149, ECB1318
6	485 576	Medieval	Late Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence, with pits, ditches and St Neots and Thetford pottery. Further evidence revealed dense Saxon to Norman settlement evidence, possibly forming centre of previously unknown manorial centre, and include the Saxon cemetery (see 7 below), church, possible bakery and large enclosure ditches dating from the 8–9$_{th}$ centuries.	Prosser 1999; Kenney 1999; Mortimer 2003; Cessford & Mortimer 2003	13014

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
7	488 576	Medieval	A geophysical survey found a number of linear anomalies which could be archaeological. Much of the site appears to be covered by modern magnetic debris. One anomaly is likely to relate to a known pipeline traversing the site. Evaluation revealed archaeological features across the site, principally an undated but possibly Christian Roman inhumation cemetery in the western part of the site. Ploughing had caused some disturbance to the graves. Medieval features were found across the remainder of the site; these are probably associated with the medieval settlement at Church End. Further excavation was carried out on the site. The eastern third of the site consists of a Christian cemetery, with shrouded burials aligned east to west. To the west of the site was found the ephemeral remains of a timber structure, possibly a small church or chapel. A large rectangular ditch encloses the area. Preliminary interpretations suggest a Christian cemetery surrounding a multi-phases wooden structure, interpreted as a church or chapel. The cemetery is thought to have come into existence during the mid-Saxon period and continued in use until the 12_{th}. Subsequent historical research was undertaken, revealed further information the history of Cherry Hinton, but no firm indication of the existence of an early church was uncovered. It is likely the church was abandoned during the 13_{th} century, at which date it was replaced by the current church at Cherry Hinton. There is an interim excavation report of the excavations, which revealed Saxo-Norman field systems and enclosure ditches, and the remains of an extensive cemetery comprising at least 664 inhumations. The graves were devoid of grave goods and aligned east-west. Family plots and rows of burials were apparent, as well as evidence for pillow graves and grave markers. Ephemeral traces of a timber structure were uncovered interpreted as a small chapel or church, with evidence of at least two phases of construction and remodelling. In its earliest form it was a single celled structure, to which a second apsidal cell was added. Several fragments of a possible pre-Conquest carved cross, of decorated stone wheel type, were recovered from the post pits. In its later phase the cemetery was enclosed by a large ditch and a likely date for the cessation of the church and cemetery is during the 12_{th} century.	Barker & Mercer 1999; Murray & Vaughan 1999; Prosser 1999; MacDonald & Doel 2000 Ferrante di Ruffano & Waldron 2006	13013, ECB147, ECB148, ECB1408

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
8	487 575	Medieval	Aerial photographic survey; revealed Medieval ridge and furrow.		ECB1319
9	484 576	Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon	Trench evaluation at Hatherdene Close followed by geophysical survey (largely negative) and open area excavation revealed an Early Bronze Age crouched inhumation; Late Iron Age and Roman Field systems, with Roman funerary enclosures around central cremation burials; a cemetery of 6_{th} century inhumations, many of stacked multiple burials with significant furniture; 8_{th} century post-built structures, perhaps of workshops and livestock pens, with associated pits; and post-Medieval ridge and furrow.	Mortimer 2007, *forthcoming*	ECB2574, ECB4259, ECB4528
10	482 576	Saxon	Probable Saxon inhumations found before 1939 'with daggers at the waist'.	Browne 1974	04628
11	481 576	Prehistoric	Prehistoric bronze object, found 1903.	Browne 1974	04635, MCB5591
12	484 574	Medieval	Quarrying at the Norman Cement Works in 1951 uncovered a disused well and a series of shallow pits and ditches along the line of Coldham's Lane. The well was about 45ft deep and produced pottery from near to its base dating to 13_{th}-14_{th} century AD. South and east of the well, bones and a few potsherds were found in the various pits and ditches, presumed to be rubbish connected with Medieval cottages contemporary with the well. Early in 1952 further narrow well-shafts about 40ft deep were discovered slightly to the southeast of the first well. A Medieval jug handle came from one of these.	Hurst and Fell 1953; Browne 1974	04852, MCB5868
13	483 573	Roman	Seven Roman coarse-ware pots dated to the 3_{rd} century AD were found at a depth of 30ft in a well-shaft at the Norman Cement Works, with pottery also dating to the 1_{st}-2_{nd} century.	Wilkerson *et al*. 1973	05168, MCB6282
14	481 573	Roman	Roman pottery, found *c*. 1906.	Browne 1974	04629, MCB5584
15	485 574	Roman	Undated ditches and gullies and a pit containing Roman pottery.	Kenney 2000	CB15329, ECB150

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
16	488 574	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	An archaeological test pit survey demonstrated limited truncation across the site. Archaeological features were recorded within two of the test pits, comprising two E-W aligned ditches containing pottery dating to the 12th century AD, and illustrate the potential for further archaeological remains on the site. Further work was undertaken in 2011, revealing an area of densely packed ditches dating to 12-14$_{th}$ centuries adjacent to Church End Road and second area of discreet pits and a ditch of undetermined date. Further to test pitting in 2005 and 2006 which revealed two east-west aligned ditches containing pottery dating to the 12th century AD area investigation was commissioned. Two areas of excavation were undertaken at Neath Farm Business Park in 2011. The first area adjacent to Church End Road revealed a densely packed sequence of linear ditches and gullies dating to the 12-15$_{th}$ centuries, running in the same alignment as the current Church End Road. Several sherds of pottery were uncovered and are predominantly of Saxo-Norman and Medieval date. The ceramic evidence indicates occupation dating from 11/12-14$_{th}$ centuries. St Neots type ware is the most common fabric count along with Thetford type ware. The second area away from the road contained fewer features; a single ditch and four postholes that are undated. The alignment of the ditch corresponds with the ditches in area one. Some animal bone was also recovered from the excavations totalling 124 assessable specimens which entirely comprised of domestic species. Large-scale excavation took place over the area of previous test pitting. Seven phases of activity were identified, dating to Romano-British through to the Late post-Medieval period. The Romano-British activity corresponds with the later phases of the excavation elsewhere around Church End. A series of ditches, pits and enclosures were revealed during the excavation throughout the different phases. There was an apparently sudden transition from a quite densely populated site-area to one on the periphery of Medieval occupation would also appear to correspond with the transfer of the settlement core to the area around St Andrew's Church. The phase 1 features appear to form an enclosure extending beyond the south-western extent. The outlying gullies which respect the boundary could feasibly form a trackway. Given the presence	Patten 2006; Slater 2011a, 2011b, 2012 Cessford & Dickens 2005; Cessford & Slater 2014	ECB2314, ECB2220, MCB17153, MCB19550, MCB19635

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
			of small quantities of generic grey ware pottery recovered, as well as the Roman 'style' burial within one of the features suggests the activity may predate 5th century AD with evidence of an Early Saxon inhumation cemetery and Middle Saxon settlement, with much of the area already under arable cultivation. This is suggestive of small-scale occupation. However, this changed during the earliest of the Saxo-Norman activity, which demonstrates utilisation of the majority of the excavation area. The six rectangular enclosures suggest a degree of planning and organised land division. Activity in the 14-15th centuries provides evidence for the expansion and amalgamation of the earlier enclosures to form a more open landscape which is likely a reflection of the decline in population. Pottery was recovered dating to the Roman period through to Post-Medieval, along with worked-stone and faunal remains. Mesolithic to Late Neolithic worked flint was also recovered in very small quantities.		
17	460 534	Prehistoric	Flint scatter of 18 blades, 21 flakes, 4 cores, 12 pot-boilers and two sherds of coarse pottery.		04882
18	490 572	Medieval	Earthwork and possible site of Mallett's Manor. An earthworks survey suggests the presence of earthworks and a defensive dyke at the possible Mallet's Manor site. The dyke is suggested to have become used as a hollow way. The manor houses (Mallet's & Uphall) are suggested to begin in the Norman period. A documentary study of the area is included.	Bullivant 2000, 2001	13015, ECB151
19	490 570	Medieval, Modern	Primarily undated features at Fulbourn Old Drift with Saxon and 11th century ditch, pits and four post-holes, with 13-14th century well and ditch, and possible 18th century boundary fence.	Fletcher 2004; Mortimer & Phillips 2004	MCB16703
20	490 570	Prehistoric, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Small quantities of Medieval pottery from Hinton Fields. Small quantities of Post-Medieval pottery from Hinton Fields, clay pipes and iron-rings used for sheep hurdles. Number of undiagnostic flint flakes and blades.	White 1982	05101, MCB6186
21	489 568	Prehistoric	Prehistoric flint flakes, Cherry Hinton Infant School	Gilmour 2010	MCB19393
22	492 567	Bronze Age?	Cropmark. Ring ditch roughly 120ft in diameter.	RCHM 1959; Browne 1974	09593, MCB11415

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
23	493 568	Medieval	Furrows excavated during evaluation of Cherry Hinton Junior School. These were aligned perpendicular to Fulbourn Old Drift, reinforcing the idea that this represents an old droving route.	Gilmore 2011	MCB19549
24	495 572	Roman, Medieval	Various detector finds recorded, including a bell, strap fitting, seal matrix, Colchester type brooch, 3rd century coin, a foot from Anglo-Saxon copper alloy square-headed brooch (drawn), a Medieval copper alloy chape and buckle, and post-Medieval buckles.	Plouviez 1999; Thomas 1999	MCB16701
25	495 565	Bronze Age	Excavations were carried out prior to development of a retail superstore and car park. This work revealed a later Bronze Age ditched enclosure and a series of posthole fence-lines and possible structures that may have been livestock management features, set within a dry, open grassland environment. The large size and shape of the circular ditch indicates that it formed a prominent enclosure boundary in the Middle Bronze Age and its reuse as an earthwork in the Later Bronze Age stresses its continued importance within the local settlement landscape. No positive indications of settlement were identified and relatively few artefacts were recovered. Most of the dateable finds were contemporary with the use of the enclosure, and together with the faunal remains suggest some domestic activity in the vicinity, though this was not located archaeologically. Early Bronze Age activity was registered by a two sherds of pottery residual to later features, one being of rusticated Beaker. A small assemblage (14.7g) of Deverel Rimbury (Middle Bronze Age) pottery provides a possible dateline for the construction and primary use of the enclosure, with Late Bronze Age pottery (*c*. 74g) associated with its later and final functioning. This small quantity of pottery – often also small and abraded – was suggested to also indicate that the enclosure was not used primarily for domestic occupation. Mainly of Bronze Age date and considered to illustrate industrial rather than domestic activities (although habitation may have lain nearby), the worked flint was similarly low in number (93 pieces), with a small representation of earlier Neolithic activity.	Gdaniec 1993; Brown & Score 1999	11076, MCB15776
26	500 564	Iron Age or Roman	Late Iron Age/Romano-British features, Fulbourn Park: Two small areas of Late Iron Age/Romano-British features were recorded during an evaluation and are probably a continuation of the large cropmark settlement to the north.		CB15632

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
27	503 567	Iron Age or Roman	Iron Age settlement, Caudle Corner Farm. Scheduled Ancient Monument 1006878, covering an area of 8.23 ha: A series of agglomerated ditched enclosures and fields show as positive cropmarks on vertical photos. This site is likely to be an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement site.	RCHM 1972; Cox 1999; Palmer 2012; Thompson 2012	06315
28	501 567	Medieval	Observations during excavation of the pipe trench for the aqueduct running from Cherry Hinton reservoir to Euston near Thetford. In the section of the pipeline trench which ran adjacent to SAM 1006878 (see 19, above) at Caudle Corner Farm, two shallow Medieval gullies aligned east to west were recorded. No prehistoric features were observed.	Bray & Haley 1993	11339
29	496 568	Undated	Cropmarks. A distinct complex of linear features aligned north-south which probably comprised a series of field boundaries and trackways, with possible small stock penning or settlement enclosures.	Cox 1999	MCB15575
30	499 570	Prehistoric?, Roman	Roman Villa, Hinton Fields, Site B. Excavations were carried out over a period of 8 years on a villa site and a smaller site in an adjacent field (see 31, below). A rescue excavation was also carried out in 1986. In the fields at the back of Manor Farm, large quantities of Roman pottery had been found through earlier fieldwalking, indicating two separate sites. At Site B (Villa site), small portions of walls were revealed, along with foundations, ditches and gullies. Tessera were found disturbed but near to where they had been laid. A hut circle was also found, but not excavated, although pits, possible storage pits and a probable hut floor may be associated with it. Occupation of this site appears to run from the 2_{nd} to the 5_{th} centuries AD, with a 2_{nd} century timber-constructed villa being replaced by a larger flint and timber one in the late 3_{rd} century. A few features suggest there was occupation in the 5_{th} century after the villa had ceased to be occupied. Aerial photographs show an incomplete rectangular ditched enclosure orientated northwest-southeast (240ft by 110ft) with only slight traces of a southwest side.	Pullinger & White 1991	05099, MCB6183

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
31	498 575	Prehistoric?, Roman	Roman industrial site, Hinton Fields, Site A (see 30, above). In the fields at the back of Manor Farm, large quantities of Roman pottery had been found through earlier fieldwalking, indicating two separate sites. Site A had a curving enclosure with large posts, which dated to the 3-4$_{th}$ centuries AD. The interior surface was cobbled. A kiln and clay pit were also found dating to this phase. An earlier phase showed a foundation trench for a timber building, postholes, ditches and a spring with a well. The site was interpreted as industrial, with occupation beginning close to the spring and well in the 1$_{st}$ century AD, and continuing until the end of the 4$_{th}$ century. Other ditches and pits were observed during drain cleaning. Pottery found included fragments of face pots (Much Hadham ware). It is suggested that this industrial site served the nearby villa. Site A was found in an area where three ring ditches were seen on air photographs.	Pullinger & White 1991	05100, MCB6184
32	496 574	Undated	Cropmarks of ring ditches.		02697
33	501 576	Undated	Cropmarks. Linear feature - double ditch or maybe a bank leading south from Manor Farm moat.		08996, MCB10785
34	501 577	Bronze Age	A bronze axe head was found by the electricity sub-station down the drive leading to Manor Farm. It was *c*. 6in below the surface. It is possible that it was transported from Hinton Fields or a field nearby. This is because in past years sugar-beet has been piled there after being lifted from the fields.	White 1982	05102, MCB6189

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
35	500 577	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Moated site at Manor Farm. Scheduled Ancient Monument 1019180. The monument includes a medieval moated site at Manor Farm which lies 300m to the south of the village of Teversham. It is thought to be associated with the manor of Dengayne. The moated site includes a roughly rectangular island which measures up to 128m north east-south west by 62m north west-south east. This is enclosed by a seasonally water-filled moat, measuring up to 8m wide and at least 1.5m in depth, along the south west side, the greater part of the north west side and part of the south east side. The north east side and the north eastern ends of the north west and south east sides were infilled during the 19th century and survive as buried features. The moated site was formerly linked to a series of interconnected water-filled channels and drainage systems, now no longer evident. A causeway, thought to be the original access point, was formerly located across the centre of the south east arm of the moat. Standing near the north western edge of the island is Manor Farmhouse, Grade II listed, which is believed to date from the 17th century; this represents a successor to the medieval manor house which is thought to have stood on the island. All farm buildings, walls, modern surfaces, fences and gateways are excluded from the Ancient Monument scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included. Two storeys, timber-framing largely brick-cased, with tiled gabled roofs. Alterations have been considerable but probably in the 18th century the use of the rooms was reversed, the former parlour, next to the stack, being rebuilt and a service wing added at the rear. A passage, axial with the main range, was added later and in the early 19th century a small study with lean-to roof behind a high parapet was built at the west end. No original features show externally.	RCHM 1972	01198, 06232, MCB1545, MCB7578, DCB6983
36	502 579	Post-Medieval	Site of former parish clay pit recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps (1885).		MCB22345
37	502 581	Medieval	10 acres of Ridge and furrow (formerly in Mill Ditch Field) north of Manor Farm, arranged in a C-curved furlong.	RCHM 1972	05117, MCB6219
38	504 585	Undated	Cropmark of enclosure and linear feature.		06379, MCB7743

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
39	498 581	Prehistoric or Roman, Medieval	An archaeological evaluation at Pembroke Farm revealed two prehistoric or Roman ditches thought to be field boundaries associated with settlements, two Medieval ditches of a possible droveway sealed by a headland that separated two furlongs of ridge and furrow earthworks, and post-Medieval quarries along frontage. This suggests the majority of this area was part of an open field prior to enclosure in the late 15$_{th}$ century. Saxo-Norman, late Medieval and post-Medieval pottery was recovered, and the absence of (earlier?) Medieval sherds imply a contraction of the village prior to later Medieval expansion. The remaining building on the High Street frontage was demolished before 1927, and Pembroke Farm was demolished during the 1970's.	Kemp 1996	9894, 11753, MCB13830

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
40	499 591	Roman	Roman settlement features, A1303 Newmarket Road/Airport Way junction. Geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of road improvements, revealing a concentration of archaeological type anomalies, including linear features, suggestive of former fieldsystems, including a possible rectilinear enclosure. The majority of the evaluation area was magnetically quiet. Excavation of seven trenches revealed Roman and Medieval activity, including evidence for at least two timber structures, one of which was probably a building (finds including tesserae and box flue tile suggest this to be of high status), a chalk platform, and a number of ditches showing at least three phases of activity. The first phase, comprising three linear ditches, was associated with 1_{st}-2_{nd} century pottery Roman pottery, although a late prehistoric origin may also be appropriate. A large spread of dark clay silt containing small sherds of late Roman pottery and chalk rubble was found over 33% of the main trench (Trench H); with features cutting through this it is likely to be a midden of waste from a nearby settlement. No Samian was found, suggesting the site contained very little pre-3_{rd} century material. However, many of the features contained Roman pottery of a mid to late 4_{th} century date (AD250/75 to AD375), with one oval pit found to contain an unusually high concentration. In one posthole a small bronze coin was found, minted during the reign of the Emperor Constans (AD 337-348). Considering this evidence with that of the geophysical survey, it is suggested that the edge of a Romano-British settlement is represented. It was thought by the excavators that this may be centred on the crest of the low hill to the east. Some degree of continuity was also observed by the modern parish boundary that followed the alignment of a substantial late Roman ditch.	GSB 1996; Heawood 1997	13019, ECB168, ECB2265
41	490 604	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Fieldwalking undertaken in advance of the submission of detailed plans for the widening of the A45 (now A14). Field 14 between Fen Ditton and the dismantled railway. Area divided into 4 on the basis of relic field boundaries: a) south of the Roman cropmark site. Post-Medieval pottery found. b) south of (a) and east of Fen Ditton school. 1 sherd post-Medieval pottery found. c) east of (b). 2 sherds post-Medieval pottery, 1 piece worked sandstone. d) East of (c) adjoining the A45 (now A14) and dismantled railway. 5 sherds post-Medieval pottery recovered.	Kemp 1993	11200, 11201a, 11201b, 11201c, ECB1255

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
42	481 604 - 509 595	Medieval	This south-facing dyke runs from the river Cam near Fen Ditton east-southeast to Quy Water, but since construction a road, High Ditch Road, has been built along the top of the dyke. A map of 1825 first records the road as High Ditch Lane, recorded as High Dyke Road in 1829, but there is a possible earlier reference from the 13_{th} century to a 'Hey dich'. Presumably, the name refers to the dyke being noticeably higher than nearby dykes above the surrounding low ground. Apart from the 1972 RCHM study, most authors give little attention to it, assuming the dyke is part of Fleam Dyke. It is on a similar alignment to Fleam Dyke to the east (though not exactly the same) and the Little Wilbraham river that links the two earthworks would make a continuous dyke; however, this dyke is different from the others in Cambridgeshire, being straight in alignment and defending a peninsula of land rather than blocking a routeway so it may have a different date and function to Fleam Dyke. The peninsula would have been about five kilometres long and on average two kilometres wide (though the drainage of the fens means it is slightly wider and longer today) and bounded by the river Cam on the west, the Bottisham Lode to the north and Quy Water to the east and includes the village of Horningsea. There are four Romano- British settlements in this peninsula and Anglo-Saxon pagan burials have been found (at TL 506 594) in the top of the ditch fill. The dyke is about two kilometres long (TL 481 604 to TL 509 595) and is not contiguous with any parish boundaries. The earthwork consists of a single ditch with a single bank on the northern side.	Lethbridge 1958; RCHM 1972; Kenny 2009	MCB12150
43	494 593	Undated	A cropmark of ring ditch 100m east of Newmarket Road Park and Ride, Fen Ditton		09237

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
44	492 593	Iron Age	Evaluation found features representing Early Iron Age and Middle-Late Iron Age settlement features, some of which had been recorded as cropmarks on APs, with associated pits and gullies. Excavation of an area south of the farm revealed a series of enclosures/drainage ditches and approximately 200 pits, most of which appear to have been intended for domestic rubbish disposal. Postholes indicating the presence of possible structures/dwellings were also found, but no indication of a focus for settlement was apparent. Large quantities of pottery and faunal remains were recovered, the pottery spot-dated to the period 300-100 BC. The preservation of seeds and carbonised material was found to be good.	Mould 1996; Hinman 1997	13023, ECB180, ECB1502
45	492 595	Post-Medieval	Greenhouse Farm - possible grounds. Trees, lawn and some small areas of garden.	Way 1998	12209
46	491 596	WWII	Pillbox, Greenhouse Farm, Fen Ditton. Type 22, with six loops and sunk into the ground. Located north of Marshalls works.	Osborne 2013	MCB16398
47	490 598	Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman	Evaluation trenching revealed the presence of several features, primarily postholes, some pits and ditches that are thought to be contemporary with the later Iron Age settlement features found to the south (Mortimer 1997) and with the complex identified at Greenhouse Farm (Gibson & Lucas 2002). Finds included a small quantity of Neolithic and Early Iron Age flint, later Iron Age pottery and a fragment of Roman tile and possible fragment of briquetage.	Hatherley 2003	
48	490 592	Post-Medieval	Extant milestone in hedgerow west of Greenhouse Farm. Mostly legible legend reads III		MCB18061

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
49	489 592	Iron Age, Roman	Development of the Jaguar showroom. Following evaluation, excavation identified a considerable Iron Age settlement, in addition to at least one Early Neolithic pit (and a site assemblage of 305 early prehistoric worked flints), Early Roman ditches, Medieval furrows and a single post-Medieval boundary ditch. A Late Bronze Age element to the site is represented by its pottery, which is likely to extend into its Iron Age usage. The Early Iron Age was composed by a pit containing 1500 pottery sherds and two neonate burials with a large quantity of animal bone. This, along with other pits, was in association with at least 18 four-post structures that together represented an unenclosed settlement. Middle Iron Age activity events the cutting of multiple ditched enclosures connected with *c*. 500 pits, all displaying a complex sequence. However, the finds distribution suggested that enclosures in the north of the area were non-domestic in their purpose and unconnected with any obvious structures. To the south, the settlement area included four inhumations within pits. A trackway marked the Late Iron Age/ Conquest period phase of activities, perhaps linking separate areas of settlement beyond the site to the northeast and southwest. These also yielded Early Roman artefacts, seemingly illustrating a marked decline of the area as a settlement focus.	Mortimer 1997; Tabor 2016	ECB2119, ECB4549
49			Fieldwalking to the north of Newmarket Road in 1981 recovered some pottery and worked flint, although few details are recorded.		
50	488 592	Iron Age	The area was excavated to a depth of about 0.5m exposing bedrock. Four find spots were located producing potsherds, bone and one metal object (may be part of brooch). Potsherds were handmade, some with coarse flint temper, some black burnished ware and one piece of haematite coated ware. One area, producing a large part of the finds was a dark feature, some 2x3m abutting a private roadway and it could be reasonable to assume this continues under this roadway. A profile and section at the roadway was recorded of this feature. The park fencing postholes 0.7m deep at 3m pitch around the north and east boundaries all hit bedrock except one. This produced potsherds and bone similar to above. The area exposed is now under a vehicle park.	Flood 1980	05151

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
51	491 592 489 591	Iron Age, Roman	Pottery, bone and metal objects found. Pottery hand-made, unglazed, flint tempered, some burnished. Some of the forms compared reasonably well with War Ditches, Red Cross, Wandlebury and Barley. The two metal objects were both of iron, one of bowtie shape, the other a small bent bar with appended knobs. The bones were mostly of domestic animals. Only part of the field has been converted to a vehicle park and most is still used for agriculture. An evaluation was carried out revealing a concentration of Iron Age and Conquest Period Roman activity of the site. Evidence for Early Iron Age activity was concentrated on the northern part of the site, comprising the remains of ditch, pit and gully, probably part of an open dispersed settlement. Much Mid/Late Iron Age settlement activity was also recorded, including gullies, pits and post holes. A system of ditches on a northeast-southwest – northwest-southeast alignment was also identified, interpreted as part of an extensive Late Iron Age/Conquest period field and paddock system. Several pottery items of interest were recovered, including a strainer/cheese press, Samian cup, Terra Nigra jar, and stamped Late Iron Age platter. The findings of the evaluation in combination with those to the north have revealed one of the largest Iron Age settlements in the region, covering at least 6ha.	Flood 1980; Kenney 2000; Cooper & Evans 2003;	05155, 05156, ECB1747, ECB952, CB15298
52	488 591	WWII	Heavy anti-aircraft artillery battery (barrage balloon and tents), Newmarket Road.		CB15185
53	485 591	Post-Medieval, Modern	An evaluation identified a post-Medieval gully containing a residual sherd of Medieval pottery, and a modern soakaway.	Sparrow *et al*. 2007	ECB2606, MCB17626

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
54	484 593	Roman, Saxon, Undated	Archaeological evaluation. Roman features included a beam-slot and postholes, and a large quarry pit for chalk. The main fill of the pit produced finds consistent with domestic occupation, namely pottery and animal bone of large and small mammals, along with large flint nodules and fragments of floor tile from a dismantled building that may have stood nearby. The fill also contained charred remains. Small fragments of iron slag from the beam-slot found may suggest industrial activity. The evidence suggests activities in an area peripheral to a main settlement, which was not identified. Two parallel ditches of uncertain function produced late Saxon pottery. A series of possible beam-slots and other features of uncertain functions were also found; these produced no finds.	Casa Hatton 2001	CB14647, CB14648, ECB508
55	482 594	Undated	Burial and ring of unknown date found in the new cemetery in Newmarket Road in 1902.	Browne 1974	04631
56	483 590	Roman	Roman pottery found about 1937 behind the houses which lie in front of Marshall's Airport, Newmarket Road. No further details recorded.	Browne 1974	04632
57	487 588	Undated	Enclosure in lawn of airport seen on aerial photographs.		08902, MCB10681
58	489 587	Medieval	There were three large common fields around the village before their enclosure in the early 19_{th} century. Ploughed out and destroyed ridge and furrow of these fields can be traced on aerial photographs in two places. Within Cambridge Airport are some 50 acres of ridge and furrow arranged in rectangular interlocked furlongs up to 250 yards long and 7 yards wide. This area was in the former Causeway Field. Ridge and furrow within fields already enclosed remains or can be seen in aerial photographs in many places immediately around the village. It is usually straight, up to 170 yards long, 5-7 yards wide with headlands up to 15 yards within the field boundaries. See also CHER refs. 05117, 05118 for further areas of ridge and furrow.	RCHM 1972	05166, MCB6218
59	492 594	n/a	A watching brief at the site of new office accommodation in the Marshalls business complex; no archaeology found.	Higbee 1998	ECB197

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
60	491 595	Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman	Late Iron Age settlement and Conquest period kilns, Greenhouse Farm. An evaluation revealing two distinct areas of settlement related activity together with an associated fieldsystem. In the northeast part of the site evidence for a late Iron Age was found, comprising postholes, pits, a kiln/oven structure, together with large quantities of daub. Between the two areas is a fieldsystem of comparable date. Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age residual finds were also recovered from the northern part of the site. Excavation revealed a formal landscape with a planned enclosure system oriented on a northeast-southwest alignment. Within the system, eleven Roman Conquest period pottery kilns were totally excavated. The planned enclosure and fieldsystem extended south to the southern section of the 1997 evaluation, and respected the former area of Late Iron Age settlement. Iron Age activity was represented by a series of ditches producing no firm dating evidence, but thought to be associated with systems to the south or southeast. Late Iron Age/Roman Conquest period landscape is divided into pre-kiln-production and kiln-production times. Pre-kiln production land division was seen in parts of two enclosures revealed (northern & southern enclosures), with some evidence of domestic occupation, and periodic abandonment/cleaning out suggesting periodic/annual use of the site. Ring-gullies and pond structures also date to this time. The kiln production phase is related to three shed-like buildings which contained pottery from the kilns. All of the kilns are the Belgic or La Tène derived type, except one which is clearly Roman (possibly military) in design.	Mortimer 1997; Gibson & Lucas 2000, 2002	CB14592, ECB181, ECB387
61	491 595	Prehistoric	Worked flint found on agricultural field by boundary footpath to Fen Ditton by casual observation.		04514
62	475 586	Roman, Saxon, Medieval	Metal objects and pottery of varying periods recorded in British Museum catalogue (8/12/1870: 1-74) as all having been found on Coldham's Common. Location general only.	British Museum	

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
63	480 582	Iron Age	Observations were carried out during the cutting of a trench for a new gas supply on the west side of Marshall's Airfield. It is thought recent landscaping, associated with the construction of a large bank, has significantly impacted upon any archaeological features. A series of drainage pipes at regular intervals were recorded in the southern end of the trench. Some survival of below ground features was recorded along the trench, including a ditch containing Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone. The ditch occurred in an area of relict ridge and furrow that may have contributed to its survival.	Dickens & Webb 2005	MCB16501
64	495 585	Post-Medieval	The Rectory. Grade II listed. Rectory, built in 1819 by James Webster for the Rev. John Brocklebank to replace an earlier house. It is constructed from gault brick with slate roofs and is two storeys high. Associated with the rectory is an early 19$_{th}$ century stable.	RCHM 1972	DCB6037
65	496 585, 497 587	Medieval, Post-Medieval	All Saints' Church, Teversham. Grade II* listed. The walls are of field stones, flint and clunch, with limestone and clunch dressings, and are partly cement rendered. The roofs are tiled. The building consists of Chancel, Nave, North and South Aisles, South Porch and West Tower. The church was ruthlessly restored in 1882 and again in 1888-1891. There was an earlier restoration in 1863. It originally dates to the 13-14$_{th}$ century with some 15-16$_{th}$ century insertions. War Memorial. Grade II listed. Unveiled *c*. 1920. Three stepped base surmounted by plinth and obelisk. Inscription in black lettering on the sides of the plinth.	RCHM 1972	00321, DCB5601, DCB6695
66	497 584	Post-Medieval	Teversham Hall. Grade II listed. Built in 1837 on the site of an earlier house which is shown on an Enclosure Map of 1815. It is of two storeys with white brick walls and slate roofs and is built on an L-shaped plan.	RCHM 1972	DCB5600
67	497 583	Post-Medieval	Grade II listed. Timber-framed one-storey thatched-roofed house built in the 17$_{th}$ century with 19$_{th}$ century addition to right hand.	RCHM 1959	DCB5719
68	497 583	Post-Medieval	Grade II listed. Timber-framed two-storeys house with jettied gable end built in the early 17$_{th}$ century but incorporating an earlier building on the site, possibly an open-hall. Between the parlour and the hall beside the	RCHM 1959	DCB5720

Gaz no.	Coords TL:	Period	CHER Description	Refs	CHER Refs
			chimney, the joists of the floor frame in the parlour project into the lobby entry. This suggests that there was originally an internal jetty.		
69	488 575	Post-Medieval	Mafeking cottages, Grade II listed. Timber-framed two storeys with thatched roof and end stacks. Southwest half dates from 16th century; the northeast half is probably 17th century. Modern rendering. Marked on front, 'Mafeking Cottage 1901'.	RCHM 1959	04974, DCB7117
70	488 575	Post-Medieval	Grade II listed. Rosemary Branch 18th century or earlier two-storeyed timber-framed house with attic Sash windows and a central (re-built) chimney stack; formerly public house.		DCB7560
71	489 572	Post-Medieval	Uphall House. Grade II listed. 16th century timber-framed two-storey building cased in grey gault brick *c*. 1830, and altered since. The original part of the house is on the right.	RCHM 1959	04975, DCB7427
72	489 570	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Parish church of St Andrew's. Grade I listed. Dating from late 12th century with 13th century chancel and nave arcades, 15th century north-south aisles and 16th century vestry and rebuild of north tower. The church is of flint rubble and Barnack stone with freestone dressings, and it was drastically restored and rebuilt by Gilbert Scott in 1880. Churchyard wall. Grade II listed. Flint with 19th century and later rebuilding in brick. Triangular capping in brick and stone.	RCHM 1959	05104, 005104a, DCB7378, DCB7576

Oasis Form

OASIS ID: cambridg3-297671

Project name Land North of Cherry Hinton, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project:
Evaluation over an area of 50 hectares, wherein dense archaeology from early prehistoric to Medieval periods was represented. Five main 'sites' were identified. Early Neolithic pottery and flint was found in quantity in later prehistoric features; these being of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date. This included three ditched enclosures, one on a hill slope with a nearby contemporary burial, and the other two with limited signs of occupation. Unenclosed Mid to Late Iron Age settlement supersedes the enclosures. extensive Roman activity may be connected with a nearby villa estate. Much of this appears to be field systems, with occupation at the north and south edges of the PDA. An early Saxon cemetery lies within one of the prehistoric enclosures, with Saxo-Norman settlement set within an enclosure on the south edge of the PDA. The foundations of four Medieval windmills were also identified; these being of postmill design and dating to the fourteenth century.

Project dates	March 2017 – June 2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Project reference codes	TDM17 (Sitecode) / ECB5227 (HER event no.)
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use 1	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Current Land use 2	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE Land North of Cherry Hinton
Postcode	CB1 3LG
Study area	50.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 49141 57873
	52.198456610605 0.182471898908 52 11 54 N 000 10 56 E Point
Height OD	Min: 9m Max: 16m

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Alison Dickens
Project director/manager	Alison Dickens
Project supervisor	Marcus Brittain
Type of sponsor	Developer
Name of sponsor	Marshall Group Properties Ltd & Endurance Estates Strategic Land Ltd

Physical, Digital & Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
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