Land north of Furzenhall Road, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire

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Land north of Furzenhall Road, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 2nd of September and the 15th of October 2019 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land off Furzenhall Road, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire (centred on TL 1945 3462). A total of 75 trenches were excavated within an area of proposed residential development, covering 5% of a 16.8ha area. The site was located on relatively flat land on arable farmland on the north-eastern edge of Biggleswade.

The earliest remains consisted an Iron Age enclosure with associated ditches and pits that largely matched the geophysical survey results in the south-eastern corner, and two possible smaller enclosures towards the north. Roman features included ditches, on varying alignments, and pits which probably related to activity outside of a settlement. A ditched road may have had its origins in this period. The road continued to be used in the medieval and post-medieval periods, potentially destroying evidence of its earlier form. The presence of numerous ditches in the south-western corner of the site suggests fairly intensive medieval use, potentially adjacent to an area of settlement, whist the less dense area to the north-east attests agricultural activity during this period. Additional ditches in the post-medieval period form part of the landscaping of the Shortmead House Estate.

Although the finds assemblage recovered represents activity from the Middle-to-Late Iron Age, Early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, 30 residual Neolithic worked flints were also recovered. Finds included a penny of George V and additional fragments of iron, 5,731g of Iron Age and Roman pottery, 1,393g of medieval pottery and 847g of post-medieval pottery, 8,195g of medieval and later ceramic building material and 6,611g of animal bone. In addition, smaller quantities of metalworking debris, coal, burnt and worked stone objects, slate, post-medieval glass and clay tobacco pipe stems, and oyster shell were recovered. Environmental sampling of features from across the site revealed the presence of cereal grains and weed seeds as well as small amounts of chaff and legumes.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 OA East was commissioned by Orion Heritage (on behalf of Hallam Land Management) to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land off Furzenhall Road, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire in advance of a proposed residential development on the north-eastern side of Biggleswade.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of the submission of a Planning Application. Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions between Orion Heritage and CBAT established the scope of the work required to inform the planning process. This was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA East (Muldowney 2019). This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to either side of Furzenhall Road, on the north-eastern edge of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire (NGR TL 1945 3462) and covers an area of 16.8ha across three fields (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The River Ivel, on a north–to–south course, lies approximately 600m to the west of the current site, with a tributary stream that once ran north-west–to–south-east into the development area from the river. However, this was heavily modified during the post-medieval period as a drain, in part to serve water features in the formal gardens of Shortmead House, and currently forms part of the boundary between Fields 2 and 3.

1.2.3 The area of proposed development consists of three arable fields defined as Fields 1-3 during the geophysical survey report (Salmon and Swinbank 2019) and this nomenclature has been retained here. Field 1, to the south-east, is a triangular field bounded to the east by a new residential development, to the south by existing dwellings and to the north-west by Furzenhall Road. Field 2 is bounded to the south-east by Furzenhall Road, to the south by existing dwellings, to the west by the mainline railway and to the north by the partially ditched boundary to Field 3. This latter field is also bounded to the west by the mainline railway and to the east by Furzenhall Road, with arable land separated by a farm track off Furzenhall Road forming the northern boundary.

1.2.4 The site lies in a broadly flat area, although there is a slope from 31m OD in the north down to 27m OD in the south-western corner of Field 3/north-western corner of Field 2 and rising back up to 30m OD along the southern edge. In contrast Field 1 remains broadly flat between 30 and 31m OD.

1.2.5 The geology of the area is mapped as River Terrace 1-2 deposits (Sand and Gravel) overlying Woburn Sands formation (Sandstone bedrock), with a small area of head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) recorded in association with an old water channel leading from the River Ivel located towards the western limit of the proposed development area (BGS 2019).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Introduction

1.3.1 The following archaeological and historical background of the site is based upon the background provided in the desk-based assessment (DBA; MacQuarrie 2017) and the WSI (Muldowney 2019). This is based on a full 1km radius search of the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (BHER) centred on the evaluation site commissioned from CBAT (under BHER search number 201920/111). Pertinent nearby records are shown on Figure 2 and in **bold** in the text.

Neolithic to Bronze Age

1.3.2 Neolithic activity identified within the search area relates to features identified through cropmarks and excavation. These have revealed a possible cursus (BHER **16818**) to the north-east of the site, and a broader area of cropmark features that include ring ditches, possible enclosures and a second possible cursus (BHER **644**) identified nearby and thought to date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. Additional Neolithic activity has been noted, with a pit and tree throw containing Neolithic pottery recorded during excavations at Potton Road in 2015, approximately 550m to the east of the current site (Fairclough 2017, 9), and with pits excavated during 2009 in the same area (**EBD 992**; Jones 2009, 3-4). A Neolithic to Bronze Age arrowhead (**BHER 16205**) was also recovered 200m to the north-west of the site.

1.3.3 Low levels of activity dating from the Bronze Age have been found during multiple archaeological interventions in the wider area. These include features identified during the evaluation to the south of Potton Road (Albion Archaeology; **BHER EBD 397**) as well as a possible Bronze Age ring ditch (**BHER EBD 429**) that was recorded approximately 1km to the south-east at Kings Reach (Brossler 2004, 8) and part of a Bronze Age collared urn recovered from a pit during the evaluation at Turnpike Farm, approximately 1km to the north-east (Booth 2019, 7). A Bronze Age ring ditch (**BHER 10138**) was confirmed as partially preserved during an archaeological evaluation at Biggleswade sewage treatment works (Thatcher 2004, 10) to the north. In addition, a fragment of a Middle-Late Bronze Age (1200-800BC) socketed spearhead (**BHER 20831**) was recovered 700m to the north of the site.

1.3.4 Further Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity is indicated by the cropmarks of a possible pit alignment and enclosure (**BHER 15101**) located to the north-east of the current site.

Iron Age

1.3.5 Prehistoric activity has also been noted through cropmarks from aerial photographs (**BHER 1615**) 850m to the east of the current site, with another cropmark complex (**BHER 16808**) 550m to the north of the site. An additional group of enclosures (**BHER 15079**) located 250m to the east of the site was revealed as cropmarks and subsequently confirmed through a geophysical survey (Chinnock 2013). Further curvilinear enclosures (**BHER 1814**) running parallel to the River Ivel have been identified 550m to the west of the site.

1.3.6 Extensive evidence for probable Iron Age settlement and other activity has been identified in the vicinity of the current site from cropmark data and surface find scatters (BHER 3527, 15079, **18674**, **18678**, **19378** and **20233**).

1.3.7 Following geophysical surveys (**EBD 1066**, **15097**; Fairclough 2014) at Potton Road, 500m to the east, excavations revealed a Middle Iron Age farmstead settlement with limited evidence for continuity into the Late Iron Age. This comprised three sub-rectangular enclosures associated with a multi-recut boundary and internal enclosures. Partial eaves drip gullies that represented at least three structures were also recorded in association with pits and postholes of a similar date (Fairclough 2017, 9, 52). These results indicated that it was likely that the boundaries, if not the settlement, continued to the west into the field immediately to the east of the present evaluation area, although an evaluation of this field in 2016 found no evidence for the continuation of the boundaries (**EBD 1750**). Three undated ditches matching indistinct parallel geophysical anomalies were identified in three trenches in the southern half of the field as well as an undated pit and a post-medieval boundary ditch (Reid 2016, 10).

1.3.8 At the Kings Reach site, 1km to the south-east, Late Iron Age–to–Romano-British activity was identified during an evaluation (**BHER EBD 429**; Brossler 2004) as the main phase, and was formed through enclosure boundaries that may have been associated with agricultural practice of small farmsteads as well as ditches that may have had a defensive function (Brossler 2004, 8). Middle–to–Late Iron Age pottery was also recovered from pits and ditches during the recent evaluation at the Turnpike Farm Site (Booth 2019, 8).

1.3.9 Iron Age activity has also been noted approximately 500m to the west-north-west of the current site, with an enclosure and associated pits as well as unurned cremations (**BHER EBD 851, EBD 1166**; BCAS 1998). In addition, a series of palaeochannels that were thought to have been backfilled prior to, or during, the Early Iron Age, with the resulting low-lying, marginal wetland exploited, but not settled upon. A Late Iron Age–Early Roman settlement is represented by a rectilinear enclosure system adjacent to the River Ivel with droveway ditches (BCAS 1998, 30).

1.3.10 Within the wider development area, two Early-to-Middle Iron Age pits were excavated within a trench to the east of Trench 73 as part of the Boddington Gardens Flood Alleviation Scheme works (**BHER EBD 832**; Patenall and Carlyle 2010, 5). A further Iron Age pit and several undated pits were identified during an evaluation on the Kings Reach Growth Scheme pipeline which forms the southern and western boundaries to the current evaluation area (**BHER EBD 1300**; Gilmour 2015, 12).

1.3.11 The geophysical survey of the current evaluation area has identified further anomalies indicative of likely Iron Age and or Romano-British settlement and land use in Fields 1 and 2 (Salmon and Swinbank 2019, 9-10).

Roman

1.3.12 The projected line of the Roman road between Sandy and Godmanchester (Viatores Road 22; **BHER 66**, **BHER 451**, **BHER 505**) runs through the western part of the current evaluation area and its presence here has been confirmed in Field 3 by the geophysical

survey in the form of parallel linear anomalies 16m apart, which extend from the north-western corner of Field 3 to the south-south-east for 220m (Figure 4). In Field 2, to the south, the anomalies are much less distinct where later boundaries associated with the post-medieval land use are present. A metalled road and associated drainage ditches measuring approximately 15m in total width was identified at the southern edge of the development area in the evaluation during the pipeline works for the Kings Reach Growth Scheme (**EBD 1300**; Gilmour 2015, 12). It was interpreted as likely to be post-medieval in date, despite an unusually broad metalled surface, because both ditches flanking the surface contained post-medieval pottery and one ditch, cutting through the metalled surface, had a ceramic land drain in the base. However, it is possible that this is the remnants of the Romano-British road which remained in the landscape as a boundary until the post-medieval period (Muldowney 2019, 4).

1.3.13 Archaeological investigations have also revealed Roman settlement evidence within the vicinity of the site, including an area comprising ditches, boundaries and waterholes 800m to the south-east (**EBD 429**; Brossler 2004, 13). Partial Roman rectilinear enclosures were also recorded 550m to the east at the Potton Road site. To the west of the site, two areas of extensive cropmarks (**BHER 1483** and **13974**) on either side of the River Ivel include rectilinear enclosures and linear features indicating Iron Age and Roman activity. To the east, a small group of four probably Romano-British graves were adjacent to the probable Iron Age enclosures recorded as **BHER 15079**. All skeletal remains were poorly preserved and no directly datable material was recovered, however, one appeared to be decapitated with the remnants of the skull between the knees and another had hobnails around the feet (Fairclough 2017, 19, 37).

1.3.14 Evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity has also been revealed through artefacts recovered within the 1km search area, including pottery from the bank of the River Ivel (**BHER 18638**) 500m to the north-west, at Elm Farm 500m to the west (BHER **18639**, **18679**). A human skull (**BHER 16111**), thought to be from a Roman cemetery, was exposed by erosion 400m to the north of the site.

Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

1.3.15 There is limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the development area. However, an Anglo-Saxon gold coin, with the name Coenwulf inscribed, was recovered from a footpath by the River Ivel in 2001 (MacQuarrie 2017, 10). A grave containing an adult male with a spear, knife and snaffle bit dating from the later 6th to early 7th century AD was recorded close to the Romano-British grave group on the Potton Road site (Fairclough 2017, 22). Three sunken-featured buildings were also excavated during works north-east of Ivel Farm (BHER 13974; Abrams 2003, 6).

1.3.16 Biggleswade was recorded in the Domesday book as a pre-conquest manor held by Bishop Stigand. By 1132 it was known as Bichelswada (the ford of a man named Biccel). Ridge and furrow cultivation, as well as a medieval quarry pit (BHER 20327) were identified as part of the Kings Reach Growth Scheme pipeline on the western edge of the site (**BHER EBD 1300**; Gilmour 2015, 15).

1.3.17 Findspots of material, including a base sherd from an 11th to 12th century upright vessel (BHER 18640) have been recovered from Elm Farm, 500m to the west of the site.

Later medieval

1.3.18 The medieval town of Biggleswade was centred on the market square (**BHER 17124**) to the south-west of the development area. This still forms the central retail district for the town despite its post-medieval expansion along Shortmead Street to the north.

1.3.19 The present evaluation area is likely to have formed part of the field systems between the town at Biggleswade and the subsequently abandoned settlement at Kinwick to the north-east (BHER 110) during the medieval period. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation on the site was recorded during the evaluation in advance of the Kings Reach pipeline scheme. A quarry pit containing 12th–to–14th century pottery was also identified (Gilmour 2015, 15).

Post-medieval

1.3.20 The proposed development area formed part of Furzenhall Farm into the 19th century. In the early 19th century, part of a designed woodland associated with the 18th century Shortmead House (**BHER 2046**) was located within the evaluated area. The landscaped gardens (**BHER 9439**) are visible on the 1826 Bryant Map of Bedfordshire, with the tree lined boundaries extending within the western limit of Field 2. This area was cut-off from the parkland with the construction of the mainline railway (**BHER 11862**) along the western boundary of the current site in the mid-19th century.

1.3.21 Post-medieval boundary ditches have been noted on the southern edge of the site, alongside a possible metalled trackway (**BHER 20328**; **EBD 1300**; Gilmour 2015, 15), whilst immediately to the east of Field 1, an archaeological evaluation (**BHER EBD 1750**) revealed the presence of a post-medieval ditch as well as undated material.

1.3.22 Metal detecting in the area has revealed six 16th and 17th century coins and a post-medieval finger ring (**BHER 20891**) 700m to the north of the site.

Previous work

1.3.23 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the three fields comprising the current works (Figures 3 and 4; Salmon and Swinbank 2019). This identified anomalies across the entire site, with a range of possible and probable archaeology, including a Roman road and settlement activity throughout the survey area. Several sub-circular, and a rectangular, enclosures were identified. Further isolated activity was also identified in the form of spreads of disturbance. However, a clear relationship between systems was hard to determine as a result of widespread agricultural activity and natural disturbance, as well as two zones of extraction and related activities.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The overall aims of the evaluation were to seek to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. More specifically, the project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. 'ground-truth' geophysical results by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered

ii. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeological and environmental remains

iii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits

iv. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits

v. set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions

vi. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Research Frameworks and Excavation Standards

2.2.1 This evaluation took place within, and will contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

i. Oake, M., Luke, M., Dawson, M., Edgeworth, M., & Murphy, P. (2007). *Bedfordshire Archaeology – Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*. Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9.

ii. Glazebrook J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.

iii. Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8.

iv. Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.

2.2.2 The archaeological evaluation and analysis was conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines – the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (CIfA 2014b), and in

accordance with the *East of England's Standard for Field Archaeology* (Gurney 2003), Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015), and the requirements of the Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford. The preparation of the site's archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 A total of 75 trenches measuring 50m by 2.4m were opened, providing a 5% sample of the approximately 16.8ha proposed development area and distributed across the site (Figure 1). Trenches were targeted to test archaeological anomalies detected during the geophysical survey (Salmon and Swinbank 2019; Figures 3 and 4) as well as potential 'blank' areas within the geophysical results.

2.3.1 Prior to machine excavation the footprints of the trenches were scanned using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate. Trial trenches were excavated by a 360-degree 30 tonne tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket width of 2.4m was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick, and all machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.3.2 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation to allow for sequential backfilling of the trenches. Trenches were backfilled once approved by the CBAT archaeologist.

2.3.3 A representative sample of all archaeological features were investigated by hand excavation and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, with relationships (where present) between features established and recorded. Where linear features could be established (through morphology and alignment) to continue through multiple trenches, slots were excavated in a sample of them (with the agreement of the CBAT archaeologist) to establish their character and date. All excavated slots in linear features were at least 1m in width and discrete features were half-sectioned, except those on the edge of trenches where they were excavated to the edge of the trench. Where archaeological features went below a safe working depth (only ditch **178**, Trench 71) permission was sought from the CBAT archaeologist to machine excavate the remaining extent of the feature in order to assess its full depth and structure. Natural features were identified during the evaluation, and test slots put in to sufficiently establish their nature. Where these contained finds they were recorded.

2.3.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector set to not discriminate against iron. This was done at all stages of excavation by an experienced metal detector user. The results of this are incorporated into the metalworking finds summary (Section 3.7.1) and report (Appendix B.1).

2.3.5 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres) were taken from features and deposits to aid the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and other small artefacts, with a summary provided in Section 3.8 below.

2.3.6 Records comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data, with all archaeological features recorded using OA East pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, as well as general site shots. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code and feature number (where relevant) unless they are to be used in publications, with the photograph register recording these details and photograph numbers listed on the corresponding context sheets.

2.3.7 A register was kept of the trenches, features and photographs. All features and deposits have been issued with unique context numbers. All site drawings include the following information: site code, scale, section number, orientation, date and initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

2.3.8 Sections of features were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) fitted with “Smartnet” technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. All sections were tied in to Ordnance Datum and the site plan was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. Trenches that did not contain archaeological features will not be discussed in any further detail (see Appendix A). Detailed trench plans and selected sections illustrating the results can be found in Figure 5a-i and Figure 6. The setting of the archaeology and a selection of photographs of trenches and excavated features can be seen in Plates 1-19. The full details of all trenches, with dimensions and depths of all deposits form the content of Appendix A. Finds data, reports and spot dates can be found in Appendix B, and environmental data and reports in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the order in which features were excavated and are largely (although not exclusively) grouped by trench. These begin at 35 to follow on from the evaluation for the Anglian Water pipe running around the southern and western edges of the site (**EBD 1300**; Gilmour 2015), with cut numbers shown in **bold**. Where features exposed within the trenches were left unexcavated (generally because their continuations had been excavated in adjacent trenches) they were recorded in plan, with their dimensions and the character of their exposed (upper) fills recorded. Unless otherwise stated no finds were recovered from such unexcavated features, but in a few instances finds were collected from their exposed surfaces, as detailed in the text.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform across the three fields, with the exception being the north-eastern corner of Field 3 where trench depths increased. The natural geology (35) varied across the site (Plates 1-2), but largely consisted of a firm mid red brown silt sand and dark red brown silt sand with frequent 1-4cm sub-rounded gravel clasts. This was overlain by a compact mid yellow grey silt sand subsoil (36) measuring up to 0.46m thick, and which in turn was overlain by a friable dark brown grey sand silt ploughsoil (37), of between 0.21m and 0.50m thickness. The greater depths of subsoil and topsoil corresponded to a dip in the natural geology in the north-eastern corner of Field 3. The overall ground level of Fields 1 and 2 remained fairly flat, although with evidence of colluvium in the north of Field 1 (deposit 40, Trench 65) and middle of Field 2 (deposits 777 and 785 in Trench 14), and the southern edge of Field 3 (deposits 443 and 499 in Trench 34).

3.2.2 Although there was a tendency for variation in the natural geology, there was not a significant amount of disturbance from natural features, especially considering the planted trees from the Shortmead House Estate visible on the 19th century maps in the north-western corner of Field 2 and south-western corner of Field 3.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, with strong sunshine for the first three weeks. However, week four brought about a shift in the weather with persistent rain. Despite the rain the ground remained firm throughout with the natural geology draining well. Archaeological features, where present, weathered out over a couple of days in the sun, and were then easy to identify against

the underlying natural geology after a period of rain. However, as features remained exposed they became harder to distinguish from the background geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in 81% of the trenches, with most of the blank trenches located towards the eastern edge of Fields 2 and 3. The remaining 61 trenches contained a range of archaeological features both in terms of quantity, scale and feature type. The densest areas of archaeological remains were the central band of Field 1, the western and eastern sides of Field 2 and the western side of Field 3.

3.3.2 Iron Age features dominated the remains identified within Field 1, whilst medieval and post-medieval activity accounted for the majority of the remains within Field 2, with a scattering of Roman activity. Field 3, in contrast, contained a large number of undated features.

3.3.3 The trenches are described in numerical order below on the basis of their field (beginning at Field 1), with features described spatially from either the northern or eastern end of the trench depending on the orientation of the trench. Where features intersected they have been described with the stratigraphically earlier feature first.

3.4 Trenches in Field 1

3.4.1 Located in the south-eastern corner of the current site, Field 1 comprised a triangular plot of land to the south-east of Furzenhall Road and covered 2.5ha. A total of eleven trenches that had been targeted on the geophysical results were excavated within this field. The results gave a distribution of archaeological features that were focused in the western half of the field, but with features that spread across the entire area, and with only one trench (Trench 65) which was devoid of archaeological remains.

Trench 65

3.4.2 Located at the northern corner of Field 1, Trench 65 (Figure 5h) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and although it contained no archaeological features, it did contain a colluvial deposit (40) of up to 0.25m thick across the southern 17.5m of the trench. This deposit was a firm mid grey brown sand silt.

Trench 66

3.4.3 Trench 66 was located to the south of Trench 65 (Figure 5h) on an east–to–west alignment. It contained three ditches and two pits.

3.4.4 At the eastern end of the trench, the corner of a ditch (**86**) turned from a north-east–to–south-west alignment to almost north–to–south. This ditch had steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.76m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a compact light yellow brown silt sand (87) that contained no finds.

3.4.5 Located across the middle of the trench was a circular pit (**90**) with steep sides and a slightly concave base, which measured 1.7m wide and 0.42m deep. This pit was filled by a compact mid yellow brown silt sand (91) that contained no artefacts, and was cut by ditch **92**. This ditch ran on a north-west to south-east alignment with gently sloping

sides and slightly concave base. It was filled by a compact mid yellow brown silt sand (93) that contained four fragments (62g) of medieval or later brick or tile.

3.4.6 Towards the western end of the trench was a linear ditch (**88**), corresponding to the enclosure ditch on the geophysical survey, on a north–to–south alignment and that measured 3.31m wide. This ditch was not excavated; its exposed (upper) fill was a compact mid grey brown silt sand (89).

3.4.7 Extending beyond the western end of the trench was a large feature, pit **94**, that had an exposed edge that was gently sloping at the top before becoming slightly steeper and breaking onto a slightly concave base (Fig. 6, Section 29). This feature was at least 0.6m deep and was filled by compact mid grey brown silt sand (95) which contained seven sherds (19g) of Iron Age pottery and four fragments (38g) of burnt clay brick or tile. This deposit was overlain by a compact mid yellow brown silt sand (96) that contained 13g of animal bone. Although interpreted as a probable large pit, the location of this feature broadly corresponds with a curvilinear anomaly shown on the geophysics (see Fig. 4) and although it seems to be much broader than anticipated, it may relate to this anomaly.

Trench 67

3.4.8 Located to the south of Trench 66, Trench 67 (Figure 5h) was again on an east–to–west alignment, but contained a greater concentration of archaeological features – a single ditch and eight pits spread across its length.

3.4.9 At the eastern end of the trench was a circular pit **189** with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 1.46m by 1.32m across and 0.2m deep. This pit was filled by an indurated mid yellow brown silt sand (190) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.10 To the west, pit **193** had a sub-rectangular shape in plan, measuring 0.71m wide and 0.32m deep, with steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by a firm dark grey brown sand silt (194) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.11 Just to the west, pit **191** was circular with steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.2m by 1.34m wide and 0.44m deep. This pit was filled by a firm dark yellow brown silt sand (192) that contained 18g of animal bone.

3.4.12 A pair of intercutting pits (**122** and **124**; Figure 6, Section 54; Plate 3) were located to the west of pit **191**. The easternmost, pit **124** had a sub-circular shape, steep sides, flat base and measured 2.1m wide and 0.71m deep. This pit was filled by a loose dark red brown silt sand (126) that contained frequent grit. This was overlain by a compact mid red brown silt sand (127) that was in turn overlain by an indurated dark yellow brown silt sand (125) which contained 233 sherds (1,788g) of Early–to–Middle Iron Age pottery, two fragments (411g) of oven brick, four Neolithic worked flints (including a secondary flake, two tertiary flakes and a chip), and 1,037g of animal bone, including some burnt bone. An environmental sample (4) taken from the upper deposit (125) produced cereal grains and less than 1ml of charcoal. This deposit was cut on the western edge by the second pit (**122**) which had a circular shape, steep sides, flat base and measured 1.35m by 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep. This pit contained an indurated mid grey brown silt sand (123) that contained a single sherd (166g) of Iron Age pottery.

3.4.13 A sub-rectangular pit (**187**) with steep sides and a concave base was located to the west. This pit measured 0.82m wide and 0.36m deep and was filled by an indurated light yellow brown silt sand (188) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.14 Further west and extending to the north of the trench, pit **155** was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.26m wide and 0.21m deep. This pit was filled by a compact mid red brown silt sand (156) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.15 Opposite to pit **155**, and extending beyond the southern edge of the trench, pit **153** was sub-rectangular with steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. This pit was filled by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (154) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.16 Towards the western end of the trench was a linear ditch (**195**) on a north–to–south alignment that was not excavated. This was 5m wide and contained a compact dark red brown sand silt (196). This feature and may have been a continuation of the enclosure ditch exposed in Trench 66 (ditch 88), and revealed by the geophysical survey (Fig. 4), although it was notably broader here than in Trench 66.

Trench 68

3.4.17 South of Trench 67 and near the western edge of Field 1, Trench 68 (Figure 5h) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained eight ditches on varying alignments and five pits.

3.4.18 At the north-eastern end of the trench, ditch **54** was on a north–to–south alignment and had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.84m wide and 0.44m deep. This was filled by a compact mid red brown silt sand (55) that was overlain by a compact dark red brown silt sand (56). The upper deposit (56) contained a single sherd (17g) of Iron Age pottery and a single (10g) burnt flint. This may have been a continuation of the enclosure ditch exposed in Trenches 66 and 67 (ditches **88** and **195**), and although this ditch was much narrower than those to the north, the results of the geophysical survey do suggest that these features form a continuous boundary, with a narrower southern section becoming broader to the north (see Fig. 4).

3.4.19 To the south-west, ditch **52** was also on a north–to–south alignment, but had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1m wide and 0.19m deep. This ditch was filled by a firm mid grey brown sand silt (53) that contained 128g of animal bone.

3.4.20 Just to the south-west again was a slightly curvilinear ditch (**60**) that was curving from a north-west–to–south-east to a north-to-south alignment. This ditch had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled by a compact mid grey brown sand silt (61) that contained an anvil stone (SF2) and 28g of animal bone.

3.4.21 To the south-west were two pits (**64** and **69**; Figure 6, Section 17) that extended beyond the northern and southern edges of the trench and were both cut by a later pit (**66**). The northern of the pair, pit **69**, had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 0.22m deep. This was filled by a firm mid yellow brown silt sand (70) that was overlain by a loose mid grey brown sand silt (71) that contained 422g of animal

bone. To the south-west, pit **64** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and was 0.5m deep. This was filled by a compact mid grey brown sand silt (65) that contained 158g of animal bone. Both of these were cut by pit **66**, which had a sub-circular shape in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base and measured 0.27m deep. This pit was filled by a compact light yellow brown silt sand (67) that contained two sherds (53g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, a single fragment (22g) of medieval or later tile and 58g of animal bone. This deposit was overlain by a loose mid grey brown sand silt (68) that contained a hammer and anvil stone (SF3), three sherds (60g) of 1st century AD pottery, a single fragment (36g) of burnt clay pit lining and 188g of animal bone. Also cutting across pit **64** was a ditch (**62**) on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, and a flat base, which measured 0.86m wide and 0.16m deep. This ditch was filled by a very hard mid brown grey silt sand (63) that contained a possible rubber stone and 70g of animal bone.

3.4.22 To the south-west was a sub-circular pit (**50**) that had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.88m by 0.80m wide and 0.26m deep. This pit was filled by a very hard mid grey brown silt sand (51) that contained a single sherd (41g) of Iron Age pottery and two fragments (15g) of medieval or later brick or tile, as well as 133g of animal bone.

3.4.23 A further sub-circular pit (**58**) was located to the south of pit **50**. This feature had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1.18m by 0.78m wide and 0.1m deep. This pit was filled by a very hard mid grey brown silt sand (59) that was cut by ditch **48**. This ditch was on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, concave base and measured 0.72m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by a very hard mid yellow brown silt sand (49) which contained four sherds (25g) of Iron Age pottery and 30g of animal bone.

3.4.24 To the south-west, and extending beyond the eastern edge of the trench was a ditch terminus (**46**) that had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.51m wide and 0.35m deep. This was filled by a very hard mid grey brown silt sand (47) that contained six sherds (62g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.25 A curvilinear ditch (**44**) that went from a north-east–to–south-west to a north-west–to–south-east alignment was located further south. This ditch had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.32m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a very hard mid yellow brown silt sand (45) that contained 144g of animal bone.

3.4.26 The southernmost feature in the trench was a curvilinear ditch (**41**) turning from a north-west–to–south-west alignment to run almost east–to–west. This ditch had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.92m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by a very hard mid yellow brown silt sand (42) that was overlain by a very hard mid brown grey silt sand (43) that contained three sherds (75g) of Iron Age pottery and 68g of animal bone.

Trench 69

3.4.27 Trench 69 (Figure 5h) was located to the east of Trench 68, extending on an east–to–west alignment from the eastern edge of the development area. This trench contained two ditches and two pits.

3.4.28 At the eastern end of the trench were two sub-rectangular pits (**76** and **78**) that extended beyond the end of the trench. These were both on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with steep sides and flat bases. The earlier of the two (**76**) was 0.3m deep and filled by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (77) which contained no artefacts, whilst the later (**78**) was 0.44m deep and filled by a compact mid yellow brown silt sand (79) that contained a single sherd (2g) of post-medieval creamware, one fragment (28g) of medieval or later brick, a fragment (52g) of medieval or later peg tile and three fragments (4g) of clay tobacco pipe.

3.4.29 Across the middle of the trench was a ditch (**74**) on a north–to–south axis, with gently sloping sides, and a concave base, which measured 0.76m wide and 0.16m deep. This ditch was filled by a compact dark grey brown silt sand (75) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.30 To the west was a slightly curvilinear ditch (**72**) that was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, concave base and measured 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep. This ditch was filled by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (73) that contained no artefacts.

Trench 70

3.4.31 Again located close to the eastern edge of the development area, and to the south of Trench 69, Trench 70 (Figure 5i) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained two ditches and a posthole.

3.4.32 Near the north-eastern end of the trench was a linear ditch (**80**) on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, and a concave base, which measured 1.34m wide and 0.28m deep, but became narrower towards the south-east. This ditch contained a compact mid yellow brown silt sand (81) that contained one fragment (21g) of medieval or later peg tile.

3.4.33 To the south-west, ditch **82** was also on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and which measured 0.92m wide and 0.16m deep. This ditch was filled by a compact dark yellow brown silt sand (83) that contained no artefacts. This ditch was cut on its southern edge by a posthole (**84**) that had gently sloping sides, a concave base and which measured 0.82m by 0.74m wide and 0.18m deep. The posthole was filled by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (85) that contained no artefacts.

Trench 71

3.4.34 Located in the middle of Field 1 and to the west of Trench 70, Trench 71 (Figure 5i) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained four ditches.

3.4.35 Near the north-eastern end of the trench, ditch **165** was on a north-west to south-east alignment with steep sides, a concave base and which measured 1.04m wide and 0.36m deep. This ditch was filled by an indurated mid grey brown silt sand (166) that did not contain any finds.

3.4.36 Further south-west, ditch **167** was on a north–to–south alignment with steep sides, a concave base and which measured 2.86m wide and 0.86m deep. This ditch was filled by a firm mid grey brown silt sand (168) that was overlain by a firm dark grey brown

silt sand (169), a soft dark red brown silt sand (170) and a compact mid grey brown silt sand (171). Within this ditch, only the upper fill (171) contained any finds – 14 sherds (37g) of Iron Age pottery and 19g of animal bone.

3.4.37 Just off the south-western edge of this ditch was a smaller (0.51m wide and 0.17m deep) ditch (**172**) on a north–to–south alignment that had gently sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a compact dark grey brown sand silt (173) that contained no finds.

3.4.38 To the south-west again was a more substantial (8.85m wide and 2.7m deep) ditch (**178**; Figure 6, Section 61; Plate 4) which after being hand excavated to a depth of 1m was mechanically excavated to its base. This ditch had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill was a soft mid yellow brown silt sand (197), which was overlain by a firm dark brown grey sand silt (198), a soft mid yellow brown silt sand (199), a friable mid red brown silt sand (179), a friable mid brown yellow silt sand (180), a friable light yellow brown silt sand (181), a friable mid grey brown silt sand (182), a hard light grey brown silt sand (183) and a very hard mid grey brown silt sand (184). Finds were scarce within these fills, but 30g of animal bone were recovered from deposit 179; a single sherd (6g) of Iron Age pottery, a fragment (6g) of burnt clay brick or tile, and 68g of animal bone from deposit 182; 35g of animal bone from deposit 183; and a single Neolithic flint core from deposit 184. Environmental samples taken from deposits 179 (2) and 182 (3) produced cereal grains, weed seeds, a moderate number of snails and 25ml of charcoal in deposit 179, and cereal grains, occasional snails and less than 1ml of charcoal in deposit 182. This ditch corresponds to the large ditch on the geophysical survey (Figure 4) and continued in Trenches 72 (**101**) and 74 (**120**).

Trench 72

3.4.39 To the south of Trench 71 and on an east–to–west alignment, Trench 72 (Figure 5i) contained two ditches and three pits.

3.4.40 At the eastern end of the trench, ditch **101** was on a north–to–south alignment, measured 8.5m wide and filled by a firm dark red brown silt sand (102). This ditch was not excavated, and may have continued as ditch **120** (Trench 74) and **178** (Trench 71), potentially corresponding to a weak linear anomaly revealed by the geophysical survey (see Fig. 4).

3.4.41 To the west, in the middle of the trench, pit **103** was sub-circular with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base, and which measured 1.18m by 0.76m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a firm mid yellow grey silt sand (104) that was overlain by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (105) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.42 Further west, ditch terminus **106** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a concave base, and which measured 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep. This ditch was filled by a compact light yellow grey silt sand (107) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.43 To the west again was a sub-circular pit (**108**) that had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and that measured 1.22m by 1.18m wide and 0.25m deep. This pit was

filled by a compact mid yellow brown silt sand (109) that was overlain by a firm mid yellow grey silt sand (110). Neither of these deposits contained any artefacts.

3.4.44 Further west was another sub-circular pit (**111**) that had gently sloping sides, but this time with a flat base and that measured 2.1m by 1.46m wide and 0.3m deep. This pit was filled by a firm mid yellow grey silt sand (112) that was overlain by a firm mid brown grey silt sand (113). Again, neither of these deposits contained any artefacts.

Trench 73

3.4.45 Located in the south-western corner of Field 1, to the south-west of Trench 72, Trench 73 (Figure 5i) was on a north–to–south alignment and contained two ditches, eight pits and three postholes.

3.4.46 At the northern end of the trench was a sub-circular pit (**149**) that had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.9m wide and 0.35m deep. This pit was filled by an indurated mid yellow brown silt sand (150) that contained no artefacts and was cut by pit **151** on its northern edge. This later pit had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.83m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by an indurated light grey brown silt sand (152) that also contained no artefacts.

3.4.47 To the south, and extending beyond the western edge of the trench, was a sub-rectangular pit (**147**) that had steep sides, an uneven base, and which measured 1.86m wide and 0.25m deep. This pit was filled by an indurated light grey brown silt sand (148) that contained a fragment of a horseshoe nail (SF6), two shards (6g) of either not closely datable or late 18th to 19th century glass, 14 sherds (101g) of post-medieval pottery, four fragments (34g) of medieval or later tile, and seven fragments (12g) of clay tobacco pipe.

3.4.48 Further south was a linear ditch (**145**) on a north-east–to–south-west alignment that had gently sloping sides, a concave base and that measured 1m wide and 0.33m deep. This ditch was filled by an indurated light grey brown silt sand (146) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.49 Three postholes (**132**, **141** and **143**) with differing forms and fills formed a line on a north-west–to–south-east alignment to the south of ditch **145** and north of ditch **139**. The northern of these (posthole **143**) had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.65m by 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep. This posthole was filled by a compact dark yellow brown silt sand (144). To the south-east, posthole **141** had steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.62m by 0.56m wide and 0.23m deep. This posthole was filled by a firm mid yellow brown silt sand (142). To the south-east again, posthole **132** had steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.8m across and 0.38m deep. This posthole was filled by a firm dark yellow brown silt sand (133) that was overlain by a compact mid brown grey silt sand (134). None of these postholes contained any artefacts.

3.4.50 Ditch **139** was to the south of these postholes on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, with gently sloping sides, an uneven base and measured 1.7m wide and 0.19m deep. This ditch was filled by a firm mid yellow brown silt sand (140) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.51 To the south of this ditch, pit **137** extended beyond the western edge of the trench. It had nearly vertical sides, a concave base, and measured 1.2m wide and 0.44m deep. This pit was filled by a firm dark grey brown sand silt (138) that contained three sherds (27g) of 1st century AD pottery, two fragments (38g) of medieval or later brick, a large triangular loom weight (595g) and 29g of animal bone. An environmental sample (1) taken from this deposit revealed cereal grains and 5ml of charcoal.

3.4.52 To the south, and on the opposite side of the trench, pit **135** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.5m by 0.74m wide and 0.21m deep. This pit was filled by a firm mid yellow brown silt sand (136) that contained a single sherd (13g) of Iron Age pottery and a single Neolithic worked flint primary flake.

3.4.53 In the middle of the trench and to the south, pit **126** had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.2m by 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. This pit was filled by a firm light yellow brown silt sand (127) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.54 At the southern end of the trench, pit **130** extended beyond the eastern edge of the trench. It had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.5m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled by a firm mid yellow brown silt sand (131) that contained no artefacts and was cut by pit **128** to the north. This later pit had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.96m wide and 0.19m deep before also extending beyond the eastern edge of the trench. This pit was filled by a firm mid yellow brown silt sand (129) that contained no artefacts.

Trench 74

3.4.55 Located to the east of Trench 73 and along the southern edge of Field 1 and the development area, Trench 74 (Figure 5i) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained two ditches and two pits.

3.4.56 Towards the eastern end of the trench, ditch **118** was on a north–to–south alignment with gently sloping sides, an uneven base and measured 2.1m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by a very compact mid red brown silt sand (119) that contained no artefacts.

3.4.57 To the south-west, ditch **120** was also on a north–to–south alignment, but measured 15.35m wide and was filled by a firm mid red brown silt sand (121) that contained no artefacts. This ditch was not excavated and continued as ditch **101** (Trench 72) and **178** (Trench 71).

3.4.58 At the south-western end of the trench, pit **114** extended to the north of the trench and had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 2.8m wide and 0.15m deep. This pit was filled by a compact mid yellow grey silt sand (115) that contained no artefacts and was cut by pit **116** to the south. This later pit also had gently sloping sides and a flat base, but measured 5m wide and 0.19m deep. This was filled by a compact mid yellow grey silt sand (117) that also contained no finds.

Trench 75

3.4.59 Located towards the south-eastern corner of Field 1 and to the east of Trenches 72 and 74, Trench 75 (Figure 5i) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained a single

ditch. This ditch (**38**) was on a north–to–south axis and had gently sloping sides, an irregular base and measured 1.28m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled by a very hard mid grey brown sand silt (39) that contained three fragments (11g) of medieval or later brick or tile.

3.5 Trenches in Field 2

3.5.1 Field 2 was located to the west of Field 1 and Furzenhall Road, and extended up to the mainline railway line to the west and a partially ditched and banked boundary to the north. It covered an area of 4.5ha and encompassed twenty-four trenches that had been largely targeted on the geophysical results. The spread of identified archaeological features went across the entire field, but did include some quieter areas in the north-eastern and south-eastern corners, as well as particularly dense areas of features in the north-western corner. There were five blank trenches (45, 47, 48, 51 and 64) in Field 2, all in the eastern half.

Trench 7

3.5.2 Located in the north-western corner of Field 2, Trench 7 (Figure 5f) was on a north–to–south alignment and contained thirteen ditches, two pits and a modern concrete pipe.

3.5.3 At the northern end of the trench, pit **644** had a steep southern edge and undercutting northern edge, a concave base and measured 1.08m wide and 0.36m deep. This pit was filled by a soft mid yellow grey silt sand (645) that was overlain by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (646). Neither deposit contained any artefacts. The upper fill of the pit was cut by ditch **642** which ran on an east–to–west alignment. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid red grey silt sand (643) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.4 At the southern edge of ditch **642**, ditch **640** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment. The geophysical survey suggests this feature continued and was exposed in Trench 8 as ditch **647** (see Fig. 4). It was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (641) that was not excavated.

3.5.5 To the south was a series of ditches (**622**, **625**, **628**, **631**) all on an east–to-west alignment, a further ditch (**637**) on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and a pit (**634**). Ditch **631** had steep sides, a flat base and measured 5.8m wide and 0.2m deep. This was filled by a soft mid blue grey silt sand (632) that was overlain by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (633) that was cut by ditch **637** to the north, pit **634** in the middle, and ditch **628** to the south. Ditch **637** had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep. This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (638) that was overlain by a soft mid brown grey silt sand (639). Pit **634** had a sub-circular shape, steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.07m by 1.21m wide and 0.54m deep. It was filled by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (635) that was overlain by a soft mid red grey silt sand (636). Ditch **628** had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (629) that was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (630). To the south, ditch **625** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.84m wide and 0.29m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid red grey silt sand (626) that was overlain by a soft

dark brown grey silt sand (627). Immediately to the south, ditch **622** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 2.88m wide and 0.33m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid brown grey silt sand (623) that was overlain by a soft dark grey silt sand (624). The only finds from this group of features were a piece of a plastic wrapper (not retained) from the upper fill (630) of ditch **628** and a single sherd (5g) of medieval pottery from deposit 633 in ditch **631**.

3.5.6 To the south of these features was a modern pipe trench on a north-west–to–south-east alignment that contained a concrete pipe and cut through the subsoil (36). This was not identified in any other trenches.

3.5.7 Further south, ditch **572** was again on an east–to–west alignment and had steep sides, a concave base and measured 2.23m wide and 0.85m deep. This ditch was filled by a firm mid brown grey silt sand (573) that was overlain by a soft light grey silt (574), a soft mid grey silt (575) and a soft mid red grey silt (576). Only the upper fill (576) contained any artefacts – 27g of animal bone and a single Neolithic worked flint secondary blade.

3.5.8 Ditch **619** was located further south on an east–to–west alignment. It had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.05m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft dark yellow brown silt sand (620) that was overlain by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (621). Neither of these deposits contained any artefacts.

3.5.9 To the south, ditch **577** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.44m wide and 0.14m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid brown grey silt sand (578) that was cut by ditch **606**. This later ditch was on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 3.28m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (607) that was cut by ditch **604**. This later ditch was again on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 2.7m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (605). Of these three ditches, only deposit 605 in ditch **604** contained any artefacts – 5g of animal bone.

3.5.10 At the southern end of the trench, ditch **617** was on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.84m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (618) that contained no artefacts.

Trench 8

3.5.11 Located to the east of Trench 7 and along the northern edge of Field 2, Trench 8 (Figure 5f) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained eight ditches. No features were excavated, or finds recovered, within this trench due to the presence of extensive foul-smelling cess-like modern deposits in the topsoil of this trench.

3.5.12 At the eastern end of the trench, ditch **756** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and measured 0.72m wide and was filled by a firm dark grey brown silt sand (757).

3.5.13 To the west, a series of ditches (**651**, **653**, **655**, **657** and **659**) were all on a north–to–south alignment and measured between 0.63m and 1.14m wide. They were all filled by a firm mid red grey silt sand (652, 654, 656, 658 and 660 respectively).

3.5.14 Further west, ditch **649** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and measured 2.19m wide. It was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (650).

3.5.15 The westernmost ditch (**647**) in the trench was also on this north-west–to–south-east alignment and measured 1.78m wide. This ditch was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (648).

Trench 9

3.5.16 Located to the south of Trench 8 and on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, Trench 9 (Figure 5f) was in an area that had shown no geophysical anomalies. However, it was dense with archaeology, and exposed seventeen ditches and six pits.

3.5.17 At the north-western end of the trench, ditch **709** was on a north–to–south alignment and extended beyond the north-western end of the trench. This ditch was not excavated and was filled by a soft dark red grey silt sand (710).

3.5.18 To the south-east, two pits (**705** and **707**), both unexcavated, had a sub-rectangular shape and measured 2.8m wide. These were filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (706 and 708 respectively). Although these features were not excavated, in plan they appeared very similar to a further sub-rectangular pit (**702**) to the south-east. This pit had steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.9m wide and 0.28m deep. This pit was filled by a soft mid brown grey silt sand (703) that was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (704) containing four sherds (165g) of early medieval pottery. This pit also cut ditch **711**, which was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment, had steep sides, a slightly concave base and which measured 0.72m wide and 0.29m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (712) that contained no artefacts. The pit (**702**) was in turn cut by a ditch (**698**) on an east–to–west alignment that measured 1.4m wide. This ditch was filled by a soft mid red grey silt sand (699) that contained no finds. Also cut by this ditch was a further ditch (**700**) on a north–to–south alignment with steep sides, a slightly concave base and which measured 0.54m wide and 0.17m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (701) that contained no finds.

3.5.19 To the south-east was a sub-circular pit (**695**) that had steep sides, an uneven base and which measured 1.22m wide and 0.56m deep. This pit was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (696) that was overlain by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (697) and was cut by ditch **692**. The upper fill of pit **695** contained four sherds (42g) of Roman pottery and 11g of animal bone. The later ditch (**692**) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with steep sides, a flat base and measured 2.2m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid brown grey silt sand (693) that was overlain by a soft dark red grey silt sand (694). This ditch (**692**) contained five sherds (79g) of early medieval pottery in its upper fill (694).

3.5.20 Also cut by ditch **692** and on a north–to–south alignment, ditch **690** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.44m wide and 0.07m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft light red grey silt sand (691) that contained a single sherd (18g) of medieval pottery. It was also cut to the south-east by ditch **687** which was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with steep sides, a flat base, and measured 1.49m wide and 0.34m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft dark blue grey silt sand (688) that contained five sherds (77g) of medieval pottery and 23g of animal bone. This was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (689) that contained 13 sherds (185g) of early medieval pottery. On the southern side of ditch **687**, ditch **690** was also cut by ditch **685** which was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.32m wide and 0.3m deep. This was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (686) that contained a single sherd (14g) of early medieval pottery. This ditch was cut at its southern end by ditch **683**. This later ditch was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 2.02m wide and 0.16m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid red grey silt sand (684) that was cut by pit **681**. This pit had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.84m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (682) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.21 To the south-east, ditch **677** was on a north–to–south alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.2m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a soft light brown grey silt sand (678) that contained two sherds (35g) of late 1st century–mid 2nd century AD pottery and was cut by ditch **679**. This later ditch had steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.14m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (680) that contained 26g of animal bone. The environmental sample (13) taken from this deposit revealed wheat, rye and barley grains as well as knotweed, dock and knapweed seeds, occasional molluscs and 1ml of charcoal.

3.5.22 To the south-east, ditch **674** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with a gently sloping southern edge and steep northern edge, a flat base and measured 1.12m wide and 0.29m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft light brown grey silt sand (675) that was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (676). No artefacts were recovered from this ditch.

3.5.23 To the south, pit **671** had steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep. This pit was filled by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (672) that was overlain by a soft dark red grey silt sand (673). This upper deposit was cut by a ditch (**669**) on a north–to–south alignment. This ditch had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled by a soft dark red grey silt sand (670) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.24 Ditch **667** to the south also had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.66m wide and 0.17m deep. This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (668) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.25 At the southern end of the trench were three intercutting ditches (**661**, **663** and **665**), all on a north-east–to–south-west alignment. The earliest (ditch **663**) had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (664) that was cut by both ditch **661** and **665**. To the north, ditch **665** had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.8m wide and 0.24m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (666). To the south, ditch **661** had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.77m wide and 0.24m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (662). None of these ditches contained any artefacts.

Trench 10

3.5.26 By the western edge of Field 2 and to the south of Trenches 7 and 9, Trench 10 (Figure 5f) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained seven ditches and four pits.

3.5.27 At the eastern end of the trench, ditch **589** was on a north–to–south alignment with steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.54m wide and 0.25m deep. This ditch was filled by a compact dark grey brown silt sand (591) that was overlain by a soft mid grey brown sand silt (590). Neither of these deposits contained any finds.

3.5.28 To the west, ditch **608** was also on a north–to–south alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1.53m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch was filled by a compact mid brown sand silt (609) that was cut by a sub-circular pit (**610**) that extended to the north of the trench. This pit had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep. It was filled by a compact mid grey brown sand silt (611) that contained animal bone.

3.5.29 Further west, ditch **592** terminated inside the trench and continued on a north-west–to–south-east alignment to the north-west. This ditch had steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.93m wide and 0.29m deep. It was filled by a soft dark grey brown sand silt (593) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.30 Ditch **754**, on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1.18m wide and 0.13m deep was located to the west. This ditch was filled by a soft mid brown sand silt (755) that was cut by pit **745**. This pit had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1.54m wide and 0.34m deep. It was filled by a compact dark grey brown sand silt (747) that was overlain by a soft mid grey brown sand silt (746). Just to the west, pit **748** had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 2.72m wide and 0.41m deep. This pit was filled by a soft dark grey brown sand silt (750) that was overlain by a soft mid grey brown sand silt (749) that contained 34g of animal bone. To the west again was pit **751** with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 3.42m wide and 0.36m deep. This pit was filled by a compact dark grey brown sand silt (753) that was overlain by a soft mid grey brown sand silt (752) that contained a single sherd (10g) of Roman pottery.

3.5.31 To the west, ditch **854** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 2.1m wide and 0.31m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid yellow grey silt sand (855) that was overlain by a soft mid

grey brown silt sand (856) that contained three sherds (28g) of early medieval pottery, two fragments (7g) of medieval or later brick or tile and 31g of animal bone.

3.5.32 To the west, ditch **857** was on a north–to–south alignment with a gently sloping western edge and steep eastern edge, a slightly concave base and measured 2.25m wide and 0.31m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid brown grey silt sand (858) that contained five sherds (32g) of high medieval pottery.

3.5.33 At the western end of the trench was a wide (8.5m) ditch (**859**) on a north-east–to–south-west alignment that had a very gently sloping edge, flat base and was 0.26m deep. This was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (860) that contained no artefacts.

Trench 11

3.5.34 In the south-western corner of Field 2, Trench 11 (Figure 5f) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained four ditches and a pit.

3.5.35 At the north-eastern end of the trench, ditch **602** was on a north–to–south alignment with steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.16m wide and 0.18m deep. This was filled by a soft dark yellow brown silt sand (603) that contained one fragment (29g) of medieval or later tile.

3.5.36 Just to the south of the middle of the trench, ditch **600** was also on a north–to–south alignment, but with gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 2.22m wide and 0.24m deep. This was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (601) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.37 At the south-western end of the trench was a pit (**594**) that had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.32m wide and 0.34m deep. This pit was filled by a soft light yellow brown silt sand (595) that was cut by ditch **596**. Also cut by ditch **596** was ditch **598**. This ditch (**598**) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.58m wide and 0.18m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (599). Ditch **596**, on an east–to–west alignment, had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep. This later ditch was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (597). None of these features contained any artefacts.

Trench 12

3.5.38 On the southern edge of Field 2 and to the east of Trenches 10 and 11, Trench 12 (Figure 5f) was on a north–to–south alignment and contained two ditches.

3.5.39 The northern ditch (**568**; Plate 5) was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.98m wide and 0.39m deep. This was filled by a soft light brown grey silt sand (569) that was overlain by a soft mid blue grey clay sand (570) and a soft mid red grey silt sand (571). Only the middle deposit (570) contained any artefacts – 17 sherds (248g) of mid-2nd century AD pottery (including

Gaulish samian) and 6g of animal bone. An environmental sample (12) taken from this same deposit produced 1ml of charcoal.

3.5.40 To the south, ditch **579** (Plate 6) was on an east–to–west alignment with steep sides, a flat base and measured 3.46m wide and 0.6m deep. This ditch was filled by a compact mid green blue silt sand (580) that appeared by its colour to be contaminated. Sealing this contaminated deposit was a soft dark grey brown loam (581) that was overlain by a firm mid red brown silt sand (582) containing 3 fragments (162g) of medieval or later tile and 123g of animal bone, a soft mid grey brown silt sand (583) containing one sherd (65g) of 17th century blackware, four fragments (292g) of medieval or later tile. This in turn was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (584) containing a partial square-headed iron nail (SF13), three shards (21g) of 18th-19th century glass, three sherds (26g) of 19th century pottery and three fragments (361g) of medieval or later tile.

Trench 13

3.5.41 Located towards the middle of Field 2, to the east of Trenches 9 and 12, Trench 13 (Figure 5g) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained seven ditches and a pit.

3.5.42 At the north-eastern end, pit **837** (Plate 7) spread for 12.29m across the trench and had a depth of 0.8m. Its north-western edge was gently sloping at the top, becoming steep down to the flat base. It was filled by a soft mid grey silt sand (840) that was overlain by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (839) and a soft dark grey brown silt sand (838). Of these deposits, only the middle one (839) contained any finds. These included 19th and 20th century pottery (including 50 sherds of mostly red and blue transfer print as well as fragments of white glazed wares, the spout of a teapot, and a plate marked with chalk pen; Plate 8), four large fragments of curved CBM (possibly flower pots), a clay pipe stem, animal bone, shell, metal, slag, glass (including 20 brown, green and clear bottle bases and the stem of a glass vessel), a leather shoe sole and a plastic bottle stopper. None of this material was retained.

3.5.43 To the south-west was a series of three intercutting ditches on a north-west–to–south-east alignment that got progressively later to the south-west. The earliest (ditch **813**) had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep. This was filled by a hard dark grey silt clay (815) that was overlain by a firm mid red brown silt sand (814) containing four sherds (29g) of medieval pottery, and 40g of animal bone. This was cut by ditch **809**, which had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.7m wide and 0.45m deep. This ditch was filled by a firm dark brown yellow silt sand (812) that was overlain by a soft very dark brown grey silt sand (811) that contained 32g of animal bone, and a firm dark red brown silt sand (810) that contained a fragment of lava quern, two sherds (46g) of high medieval pottery, two fragments (less than 1g) of leather, and 70g of animal bone. This ditch was cut by ditch **807**, which had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.4m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (808) that contained 315g of animal bone.

3.5.44 To the south-west again were two ditches on a north-west–to–south-east alignment. Ditch **739** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and was 0.3m deep. It was filled by a firm dark grey brown silt sand (740) that was cut by ditch **741**. This later ditch had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep. This ditch was filled by a firm very dark grey silt clay (743) that was overlain by a soft dark brown red silt sand (742) that contained two sherds (1g) of post-medieval pottery, four fragments (289g) of medieval or later tile, and 20g of animal bone. This ditch was, in turn, cut by a field drain (**744**).

3.5.45 At the south-western end of the trench, ditch **732** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with steep sides, a pointed base and measured 1m wide and 0.35m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (735) that was overlain by a soft dark red grey silt sand (734) and a soft dark brown red silt sand (733). This ditch was cut by ditch **736**, which was on an east–to–west alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. This later ditch was filled by a soft dark red grey silt sand (738) that was overlain by a soft dark brown red silt sand (737). Neither of these ditches contained any artefacts.

Trench 14

3.5.46 To the north of Trench 13 and by the northern boundary of Field 3, Trench 14 (Figure 5f) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained twelve ditches and a pit as well as two layers.

3.5.47 At the north-eastern end of the trench (Plate 9) was a soft mid grey brown silt sand layer (785) that contained a single sherd (4g) of early medieval pottery and 53g of animal bone. This was cut by ditches **778**, **780** and **782** (Fig 6, Section 215). All three of these ditches were on a north-west–to–south-east alignment. The northernmost of these ditches (**778**) had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.85m wide and 0.24m deep. This was filled by a soft light red brown silt sand (779) that was cut by ditch **780** which had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1.1m wide and 0.12m deep. This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (781). To the south-west, ditch **782** had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 0.96m wide and 0.3m deep. This was filled by a soft mid blue grey sand silt (783) that was overlain by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (784). None of these contained any artefacts.

3.5.48 To the south-west of these was another layer (777) that consisted of a soft mid grey brown silt sand (Fig 6, Section 214). This deposit sealed a pit (**775**) that had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.2m wide and 0.12m deep. This was filled by a soft dark blue grey clay sand (776). The layer (777) was cut by ditch **772** which was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft light brown grey sand silt (773) that was overlain by a soft light yellow brown silt sand (774). None of these contained any artefacts. The presence of these deposits (777 and 785), in line with a linear anomaly on the geophysical results, may have been the result of hollows created by the passage of people on a routeway.

3.5.49 To the south-west again was ditch **786**, on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1m wide and 0.12m deep. This was filled by a soft light yellow grey silt sand (787). Adjacent to this and also on a north-west–to–south-east alignment was another ditch (**788**), this time with steep sides, a concave base and measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep. This was filled by a soft mid yellow brown sand clay (789) that was overlain by a soft mid blue grey silt sand (790) and a soft light brown grey silt sand (791). The upper deposit (791) of this ditch contained a single sherd (16g) of a mid-1st century AD Gaulish Dragendorf dish, whilst ditch **786** contained no artefacts.

3.5.50 To the south-west were a further three ditches on the same north-west–to–south-east alignment. Ditch **726** had gently sloping sides, a flat base and was 0.22m deep. This was filled by a soft dark blue grey clay sand (727) that was overlain by a soft mid brown grey silt sand (818) and was cut by ditches **728** and **730**. To the north, ditch **730** had gently sloping sides, a flat base and was 2.6m wide and 0.3m deep. This was filled by a soft dark blue grey sand clay (731) that was overlain by a soft mid brown grey silt sand (817). To the south, ditch **728** had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.8m wide and 0.38m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft dark blue grey clay sand (729) that was overlain by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (819). Of these, ditch **726** contained two sherds (35g) of post-medieval pottery and a single fragment (63g) of 15th-16th century glazed hip tile within deposit 727. Ditch **728** contained six sherds (140g) of post-medieval pottery, three fragments (88g) of medieval or later tile, and 673g of animal bone.

3.5.51 Further south-west were three further ditches on a north–to–south alignment. Ditch **720** had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 2.8m wide and 0.5m deep. This was filled by a soft dark blue grey sand clay (721) that contained 8g of animal bone and was cut by ditch **722**. This later ditch had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.5m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a soft mid blue grey silt sand (723) that was cut by another ditch (**724**). This latest ditch had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. This was filled by a soft mid blue grey sand silt (725). These later two ditches (**722** and **724**) did not contain any artefacts.

3.5.52 Towards the south-west end of the trench, ditch **717** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.28m wide and 0.52m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid blue grey clay sand (718) that was overlain by a soft light blue grey silt sand (719) and a soft dark red brown silt sand (816). Neither of these deposits contained any artefacts.

Trench 26

3.5.53 Along the northern edge of Field 2, and to the east of Trench 14, Trench 26 (Figure 5g) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained five ditches.

3.5.54 Across the middle of the trench were three ditches on a north-east–to–south-west alignment. Ditch **834** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.88m wide and 0.29m deep. This was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (835) that was overlain by a soft mid red brown silt sand (836). To the west of this, ditch **828** had

gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 2.16m wide and 0.34m deep. This was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (829) that was overlain by a soft mid red brown silt sand (830) that was cut by ditch **831**. This later ditch had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled by a soft light red brown silt sand (832) that was overlain by a soft mid red brown silt sand (833). None of these ditches contained any artefacts.

3.5.55 At the western end of the trench ditch **822** was on a north–to–south alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.2m wide and 0.24m deep. This was filled by a soft mid blue grey silt sand (823) that was overlain by a soft mid red brown silt sand (824). Cutting across this ditch on a north-east–to–south-west alignment was ditch **825**. This ditch had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.43m wide and 0.36m deep. It was filled by a soft mid blue grey silt sand (826) that was overlain by a soft mid red brown silt sand (827). Neither of these ditches contained any artefacts.

Trench 27

3.5.56 To the south of Trench 26 and on a north–to–south alignment, Trench 27 (Figure 5g) exposed a natural hollow (**803**) that encompassed the entire trench. This had a flat base and was up to 0.34m deep. It was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (804). Towards the northern end of the trench this was cut across by a ditch (**805**) that was on an east–to–west alignment. The ditch had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 2.42m wide and 0.26m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (806). No artefacts were recovered from this trench.

Trench 28

3.5.57 Towards the southern edge of Field 2, to the south of Trench 27 and east of Trench 12, Trench 28 (Figure 5g) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained two ditches and a pit.

3.5.58 At the eastern end, a pit or natural hollow (**768**) spread for 18.23m across the trench, and may have been a continuation of the natural hollow (**803**) identified in Trench 27. It had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and was 0.3m deep. This was filled by soft dark red brown silt sand (769) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.59 The western end of the trench contained two ditches, both on a north–to–south alignment. Ditch **766** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.99m wide and 0.11m deep. This was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (767). To the west, ditch **764** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 3.08m wide and 0.27m deep. This was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (765). Neither of these contained any artefacts.

Trench 29

3.5.60 In the middle of the southern edge of Field 2, to the south of Trench 28, Trench 29 (Figure 5g) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained a ditch and pit or natural hollow. The pit or natural hollow (**770**) spread across 13.7m towards the eastern end of the trench and was up to 0.22m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand

(771) that did not contain any artefacts. At the western end of the trench, ditch **841** was on a north–to–south alignment and 3.6m wide. It was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (842) that contained two sherds (70g) of post-medieval pottery, six fragments (260g) of medieval or later tile, including a peg tile, and 8g of animal bone.

Trench 30

3.5.61 Also by the southern edge of Field 2, to the east of Trench 29, and on a north–to–south alignment, Trench 30 (Figure 5g) contained a pit and four ditches.

3.5.62 At the northern end of the trench were three ditches (**797**, **799** and **801**) on an east–to–west alignment and between 1.38m and 1.74m wide. They were all filled by a friable mid grey brown silt sand (798, 800 and 802 respectively), none of which contained any artefacts. The largest of them (**797**) was the southernmost, and was 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The northern two were not excavated as all three were thought to be furrows.

3.5.63 To the south of these was a ditch (**795**) on a north-east–to–south-west alignment, with gently sloping sides, a concave base and that measured 2.1m wide and 0.26m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (796) that did not contain any artefacts.

3.5.64 Covering the southern 13.84m of the trench, pit **792** had steep sides, a concave base and was up to 0.54m deep. This was filled by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (793) that was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (794). Neither of these deposits contained any artefacts.

Trench 31

3.5.65 Located in the middle of Field 2, to the north of Trench 30 and east of Trench 27, Trench 31 (Figure 5g) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained three ditches (not excavated) and a pit.

3.5.66 At the eastern end of the trench were two ditches (**877** and **879**) on a north–to–south alignment. Ditch **877** was 2.15m wide and filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (877) and corresponded to ditch **868** in Trench 32. Ditch **879** was 3.2m wide and filled by a dark brown grey silt sand (880). A single sherd (56g) of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the exposed surface of this feature, which corresponded to ditch **871** in Trench 32.

3.5.67 Near the middle of the trench, pit **875** had a sub-circular shape, steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.98m by 0.88m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (876) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.68 Towards the western end of the trench, ditch **873** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and measured 2m wide. Its exposed fill was a soft mid grey brown silt sand (874).

Trench 32

3.5.69 To the north of Trench 31 and approaching the northern edge of Field 2, Trench 32 (Figure 5g) was on a north-east–to–south west alignment and contained seven ditches on differing alignments and spread across the trench.

3.5.70 At the north-eastern end of the trench, ditch **881** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (882) that was cut by ditch **883**. This later ditch was on an east–to–west alignment with steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.42m wide and 0.34m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (884) that contained a single fragment (32g) of medieval or later tile.

3.5.71 To the south-west, ditch **871** was on a north–to–south alignment and measured 3.1m wide. This ditch was not excavated and corresponded to ditch **879** (Trench 31). The exposed fill of this feature was a dark brown grey silt sand (872).

3.5.72 Further south-west and near the middle of the trench, ditch **866** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.66m wide and 0.44m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (867) that contained no finds and was cut by ditch **868**. This later ditch was on a north–to–south alignment with steep sides, a flat base and measured 3.54m wide and 0.6m deep. This ditch was filled by a firm light red brown silt sand (869) that was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (870) that contained six fragments (233g) of fuel ash slag, a whetstone and 324g of animal bone.

3.5.73 Near the south-western end of the trench, ditch **861** was on an east–to–west alignment with steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.7m wide and 0.44m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (862) that was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (863). This upper deposit was cut by ditch **864** which had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 2.08m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (865). Only the earlier of the ditches (**861**) contained any finds – two sherds (20g) of early medieval pottery.

Trench 33

3.5.74 On the northern edge of Field 3, to the north of Trench 32, Trench 33 (Figure 5d) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained a single unexcavated ditch (**887**) at the western end that probably related to ditch **871** (Trench 32). This ditch was on a north to south alignment and 4.5m wide. It was filled by a firm dark brown silt sand (888).

Trench 46

3.5.75 To the east of the middle of Field 2, to the south-east of Trench 32 and north-east of Trench 31, Trench 46 (Figure 5g) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained six ditches on differing alignments, again spread across the trench.

3.5.76 Towards the eastern end of the trench, ditch **615** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.4m wide and 0.27m deep. This was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (616) that was cut by ditch **613**. This

later ditch was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, again with steep sides and a concave base, but measured 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (614). Only the fill (614) of ditch **615** contained any artefacts – a single fragment (8g) of medieval or later tile.

3.5.77 Where ditch **615** extended beyond the southern end of the trench, two ditches (**713** and **715**) extended on a north–to–south alignment. Ditch **713** had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.89m wide and 0.62m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (714) that was cut on the eastern edge by ditch **715**. This later ditch had steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.9m wide and 0.33m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (716) that contained two shards (352g) of 18th-19th century glass, three sherds (48g) of post-medieval pottery, two fragments (118g) of medieval or later brick, 27 fragments (1,273g) of medieval or later tile (including two peg tiles), a fragment (107g) of 19th century brick, a single fragment (586g) of a post-medieval voussoir brick, and 499g of animal bone.

3.5.78 Further west, ditch **758** was on a broadly north–to–south alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.9m wide and 0.51m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft light red brown silt sand (759) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.79 To the west of this ditch and on a north-east–to–south-west alignment, ditch **820** had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.26m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (821) that contained no artefacts.

Trench 49

3.5.80 On the eastern edge of Field 2, to the south-east of Trench 46, Trench 49 (Figure 5h) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained ten ditches, a pit and a tree throw. Metal detecting of the trench ahead of machining revealed a copper alloy penny of George V (1918; SF12) in the topsoil (37).

3.5.81 At the north-eastern end of the trench three intercutting ditches (**892**, **895** and **902**; Figure 6, Section 244; Plate 10) were on an east–to–west alignment. The earliest (ditch **902**) had steep sides, a concave base and was 0.86m deep. This was filled by a soft light red brown silt sand (903) that was overlain by a friable mid red brown sand silt (904), which in turn was overlain by a soft mid yellow brown silt sand (905) that was cut by ditch **895**. This ditch again had steep sides and a concave base, but was 1.08m deep. It was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (896) that was overlain by a soft mid yellow brown silt sand (897), a soft mid yellow brown silt sand (898), a soft light grey brown silt sand (899), a soft mid yellow brown silt sand (900) and a soft mid grey brown silt sand (901). This upper fill was cut by ditch **892**. This latest ditch had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.52m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (893), which was overlain by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (894). This latest phase of the ditches also cut the north-eastern end of a pit (**889**). This pit was sub-rectangular, had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.88m wide and 0.44m deep. It was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (890) that was overlain by a soft light red brown clay sand (891). Within these ditches, only

animal bone was recovered – 45g from deposit 896 and 32g from deposit 900 of ditch **895**, and 87g from deposit 903 of ditch **902**.

3.5.82 To the south-west a further three intercutting ditches (**612**, **911** and **914**; Figure 6, Section 242; Plate 11) formed a similar sequence, but on a north–to–south alignment. This sequence of ditches corresponds to the rectangular enclosure identified in the geophysical survey. The earliest of these ditches (**914**) had steep sides, a concave base and was 0.47m deep. It was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (915) that was cut by ditch **911**. This next ditch in the sequence had a steep western edge and stepped eastern edge, a slightly concave base and was 1.02m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (912) that was overlain by a soft mid red brown silt sand (913) that was cut by ditch **612**. This latest ditch had steep sides, a concave base and measured 3.14m wide and 1.14m deep. It was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (906) that was overlain by a soft mid yellow brown silt sand (907), a soft mid red brown silt sand (908), a light red brown silt sand (909) and a soft dark red brown silt sand (910). Contained within the fills of these ditches were two sherds (21g) of Middle Iron Age pottery in deposit 908 in ditch **612**; and 137g of animal bone in deposit 912, and 203g in deposit 913 of ditch **911**.

3.5.83 To the south-west of these ditches was an irregular shaped pit or tree throw (**924**). This had steep sides, a concave base, measured 3m wide and 0.6m deep, and extended beyond the south-eastern edge of the trench.

3.5.84 Towards the south-western end of the trench were a further three intercutting ditches (**916**, **919** and **921**; Plate 12) that were on a broadly north-west–to–south-east alignment. The earliest of these (ditch **919**) had steep sides, a concave base and was 0.9m deep. It was filled by a very compact light red brown silt sand (920) that was cut by ditch **916**. This later ditch, on the south-western edge, had steep sides, a concave base and measured 2.9m wide and 0.95m deep. This ditch was filled by an extremely compacted mid red brown silt sand (918) that was overlain by a soft light red brown silt sand (917). This upper deposit was cut by ditch **921** which had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.9m wide and 0.8m deep. It was filled by a firm mid red brown silt sand (923) that was overlain by a loose mid red brown silt sand (922). Contained within these ditches were one sherd (4g) of post-medieval pottery in deposit 920 of ditch **919**; four fragments (59g) of medieval or later tile in deposit 918 of ditch **916**, 1g of animal bone in deposit 917 and a further 1g in deposit 918 of ditch **916**; and an iron knife (SF16), two sherds (31g) of post-medieval pottery, one fragment (148g) of medieval or later tile, nine fragments (298g) of medieval or later tile (including two peg tiles), one fragment (2g) of clay tobacco pipe, and 443g of animal bone from deposit 922 of ditch **921**. An environmental sample (17) taken from deposit 918 of ditch **916** revealed cereal grains, weed seeds, a moderate number of snails and less than 1ml of charcoal.

3.5.85 At the south-western end of the trench, ditch **885** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with a steep north-eastern edge and stepped south-western edge, a concave base and measured 1.25m wide and 0.53m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (886) that contained no artefacts.

Trench 50

3.5.86 To the north of Trench 49, still close to the eastern edge of Field 2, but on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, Trench 50 (Figure 5h) contained three ditches and three pits, all in the south-eastern half of the trench.

3.5.87 Across the middle of the trench, ditch **760** (Figure 6, Section 208) was on an east–to–west alignment and corresponds with the rectangular enclosure identified in the geophysical survey. It had a steep southern edge and stepped northern edge, a concave base and measured 3.5m wide and 1.2m deep. This ditch was filled by a friable mid red brown silt sand (761) that was overlain by a cemented light grey brown sand silt (762) and a soft mid brown silt sand (763). Contained within this ditch were 37g of animal bone in the lower deposit (761), 11 sherds (20g) of 1st century AD pottery in the middle fill (762), and one sherd (11g) of post-medieval glazed red earthenware in deposit 763.

3.5.88 To the south-east, pit **843** had steep and undercutting edges, a concave base and measured 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep. This was filled by a friable mid brown yellow silt sand (844) that contained no artefacts. An environmental sample (14) taken from this pit revealed cereal grains, a fragment of legume, weed seeds and 1ml of charcoal.

3.5.89 Just to the south-east was a small (0.35m wide and 0.19m deep) ditch (**847**) that was on an east–to–west alignment. This had steep sides, a narrow concave base and was filled by a friable mid grey brown silt sand (848) that contained a single sherd (6g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 13g of animal bone. This was cut by pit **845**. This pit had a sub-circular shape, steep sides, a concave base, measured 1.05m wide and 0.36m deep and extended beyond the south-western edge of the trench. It was filled by a friable mid red brown silt sand (846). This fill of the pit (**845**) contained four sherds (82g) of Iron Age pottery and 3g of animal bone. An environmental sample (15) taken from the pit revealed cereal grains and chaff, legumes, occasional snails and less than 1ml of charcoal.

3.5.90 To the south-east again, ditch **849** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep. This ditch was filled by a friable mid red brown silt sand (850) that contained no artefacts.

3.5.91 Near the south-eastern end of the trench was a larger (1.75m by 1.6m wide and 0.54m deep) pit (**851**) that had very steep sides that were stepped to the south-east, and a concave base. It was filled by a friable mid grey brown silt sand (852) that was overlain by a friable mid yellow brown silt sand (853). The lower fill (852) contained 69 sherds (1,360g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 189g of animal bone. Within the upper deposit (853) was an unidentified iron object (SF17) as well as 9 sherds (904g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 51g (including some burnt) of animal bone. An environmental sample (16) taken from the lower fill (852) revealed cereal grains, occasional snails and less than 1ml of charcoal.

3.6 Trenches in Field 3

3.6.1 Located in the north of the current site and encompassing an area of 8.9ha, Field 3 included forty trenches. It was bounded to the north and east by metalled roads, to the west by the mainline railway and to the south by the ditched and banked boundary

to Field 2. The trenches within this field had been targeted on the geophysical results, with those results suggesting that the eastern half would predominantly contain ridge and furrow remains. The identified archaeological features were concentrated in the western half of the field, where there were only two trenches devoid of archaeological remains (Trenches 20 and 22), whilst there were seven blank trenches (Trenches 44, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60), in the eastern part of the field (see Fig. 4).

Trench 1

3.6.2 Located in the north-western corner of the site, Trench 1 (Figure 5a) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained two ditches and a large pit.

3.6.3 At the eastern end of the trench, pit **473** extended beyond the northern and southern edges of the trench and was 17.53m wide and 0.5m deep. It had steep sides, a flat base, and was filled by a soft dark grey brown sand silt (474). The western edge of this pit cut a ditch (**449**) that was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, terminated in the trench, had steep sides, a concave base and that measured 0.59m wide and 0.26m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown sand silt (450) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.4 At the western end of the trench, ditch **475** was on a north–to–south alignment and measured 1.14m wide. This ditch was not excavated; its exposed (upper) fill was a soft mid brown grey silt sand (476).

Trench 2

3.6.5 To the south of Trench 1, Trench 2 (Figure 5a) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained nine ditches and two pits.

3.6.6 At the north-eastern end of the trench, pit **417** extended beyond the northern edge of the trench, had steep sides that were stepped about half-way down, a concave base and measured 1.6m wide and 0.8m deep. This pit was filled by a loose dark red brown silt sand (416) that contained a fragment (14g) of slag, a single sherd (5g) of Iron Age pottery and two Neolithic worked flints, including a tertiary blade and a scraper or knife.

3.6.7 To the south-west of this, ditch **415** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a pointed base and measured 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. This ditch was filled by a loose dark red brown silt sand (414) that contained a single Neolithic worked flint tertiary flake.

3.6.8 To the south-west again was a group of features that included two ditches (**560**=**564** and **562**) that were cut by a pit (**566**). Ditch **560** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.84m wide and 0.2m deep. It terminated inside the trench to the north-east of pit **566**. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown sand silt (561=565) and contained no artefacts. On a north–to–south alignment across the trench, ditch **562** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 2.1m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a soft mid brown grey sand silt (563) that contained no finds. Where these two ditches would have intersected they were cut across by a pit (**566**) that had steep sides (undercutting on the northern edge), an uneven base and that measured 3.62m wide and 0.69m deep and extended

beyond the southern edge of the trench. This pit was filled by a soft dark brown sand silt (567) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.9 Ditch **413** was located further south-west and was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep. This ditch was filled by a loose dark red brown silt sand (412) that contained no artefacts. It did, however, cut the subsoil (36).

3.6.10 Ditch **411**, on a north–to–south alignment was to the south-west with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.3m wide and 0.1m deep. This ditch was filled by a loose dark red brown silt sand (410) that contained no finds.

3.6.11 To the south-west, ditch **588** (Figure 6, Section 173; Plate 13) was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a fairly flat base and measured 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch was filled by loose dark red brown silt sand (587) that contained no finds and was cut by ditch **586**. This later ditch, also on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, had slightly steeper sides, a concave base and measured 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep. This ditch was filled by a loose mid orange brown silt sand (585) that contained no finds. The environmental sample (11) taken from this deposit revealed no archaeobotanical remains. This ditch was then cut by a linear feature (**446**) on the same north-west–to–south-east alignment with very gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and that measured 2m wide and 0.2m deep. This was filled by a loose dark red brown silt sand (445; Plate 14) that contained flint pebbles accounting for 75% of the deposit, and that was overlain by a loose dark red brown silt sand (444) that contained a single Neolithic worked flint tertiary blade. The pebbles forming the majority of deposit 445 may have formed a metalled surface were well compacted into the underlying deposit (585). This ditch corresponds to the western roadside ditch on the geophysical survey. Although either disturbed before the overlying fill (444) was deposited or worn through use as a surface, these were more prevalent on the north-eastern side of the ditch.

3.6.12 Immediately to the south-west, ditch **409** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep. This ditch was filled by a loose dark red brown silt sand (408) that contained two Neolithic worked flints, including a tertiary blade-like flake and one flake with a serrated edge.

Trench 3

3.6.13 On a north-east–to–south-west alignment, to the south of Trench 2 and also along the western edge of the site, Trench 3 (Figure 5a) contained four ditches and three pits.

3.6.14 At the northern end, an unexcavated ditch (**517**) was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and measured 1.5m wide. It was filled by a loose pale red brown silt sand (516). Where this ditch extended beyond the southern edge of the trench was a further ditch (**489**), this time on an east–to–west alignment, that had gently sloping sides, a concave base and that measured 1.6m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch was filled by a loose mid red brown silt sand (488) that contained no artefacts. This ditch turned to run on a north–to–south alignment (ditch **487**) where it was slightly narrower (1.2m), deeper (0.3m), and had a slightly paler fill (486) but was otherwise similar, but again contained no finds. This ditch was cut across by ditch **485** which had

steep sides, a fairly flat base and measured 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. This ditch was filled by a loose mid red brown silt sand (484) that contained no finds.

3.6.15 To the south-west of these features, and extending beyond the northern edge of the trench, pit **483** had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a loose mid brown sand (482) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.16 A further pit (**481**) also extending beyond the northern edge of the trench, had gently sloping sides, a fairly flat base and measured 2.24m wide and 0.1m deep. This pit was filled by a loose mid red brown sand (480) that contained a single Neolithic retouched flint.

3.6.17 Near the south-western end of the trench, unexcavated ditch **515** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and measured 2.8m wide. It was probably a continuation of ditch **588** (Trench 2). This ditch was filled by a loose mid red brown sand (514).

3.6.18 The southernmost feature in this trench was an elongated pit or gully (**479**) that was sub-circular, had nearly vertical sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.7m by 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. This pit was filled by a loose dark red brown sand (478) that contained no finds.

Trench 4

3.6.19 To the south of Trench 3 and on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, Trench 4 (Figure 5c) contained two ditches and two pits.

3.6.20 Towards the north-western end, pit **459** extended beyond the northern edge of the trench, had a sub-circular shape, gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 2.4m wide and 0.54m deep. This pit was filled by a hard light grey silt sand (460) that was overlain by a compact dark orange brown silt sand (461). Neither of these deposits contained artefacts.

3.6.21 To the east, pit **462** had steep sides, a flat base, and measured 1.63m wide and 0.51m deep. It was filled by a hard light grey silt sand (463) that was overlain by a compact dark orange brown silt sand (464). Again, neither of these deposits contained any artefacts.

3.6.22 In the middle of the trench, ditch **465** was on a north–to–south alignment with steep sides, a pointed base and measured 0.96m wide and 0.44m deep. This was filled by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (466) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.23 To the south-west, ditch **467** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and measured 2.6m wide. This ditch was not excavated; it contained a soft mid grey brown silt sand (468) and corresponded to the eastern roadside ditch shown by the geophysical survey (Fig. 4).

Trench 5

3.6.24 Further south of Trench 4 and along the western edge of Field 3, Trench 5 (Figure 5c) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained three ditches, all on a north-west–to–south-east alignment.

3.6.25 At the north-eastern end, ditch **518** had steep sides, a concave base and measured 2.8m wide and 0.55m deep. It was filled by a very soft light yellow brown sand silt (521) that was overlain by a soft mid orange brown sand silt (520) and a soft mid grey brown sand silt (519). None of these deposits contained any artefacts.

3.6.26 To the south-west, ditch **447** had a gently sloping upper slope that became steep to the base, a concave base and measured 2.7m wide and 0.52m deep. It was filled by a soft dark grey brown sand silt (448) that did not contain any artefacts.

3.6.27 To the south-west again and across the middle of the trench, ditch **353** had a gently sloping north-eastern edge and steep south-western edge, a concave base and measured 3.9m wide and 0.48m deep. It was filled by a soft dark grey brown sand silt (354) that contained two sherds (6g) of Iron Age pottery.

Trench 6

3.6.28 Located in the south-western corner of Field 3, to the south of Trench 5, Trench 6 (Figure 5c) was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and contained a pit and a ditch.

3.6.29 Across the middle of the trench, pit **332** extended beyond either side of the trench, had steep sides, a flat base and measured 4.67m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by a compact light yellow brown silt sand (333) that contained 38 sherds (279g) of mid-2nd century AD pottery and a single sherd (18g) of intrusive medieval pottery. An environmental sample (9) taken from this deposit produced less than 1ml of charcoal.

3.6.30 At the south-eastern end of the trench, ditch **268** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and measured 2.6m wide. It was not excavated as it corresponded to the boundary ditch for the Shortmead Estate and was filled by a soft mid red brown clay silt (269) which was similar to that in ditch **224** (Trench 25). A flint scraper of probable Neolithic date was recovered from the exposed surface of this feature's fill.

Trench 15

3.6.31 Also in the south-western corner of Field 3, to the east of Trench 6, Trench 15 (Figure 5c) was on a north–to–south alignment and contained a hollow, four ditches and a pit.

3.6.32 At the northern end of the trench, pit **272** extended beyond the western edge of the trench, had steep sides, an uneven base and measured 3.2m wide and 0.66m deep. It was filled by a hard mid grey sand (271) that was overlain by a soft orange brown silt sand (270) that contained a single Neolithic worked flint scraper.

3.6.33 To the south, two ditches (**274** and **276**) were on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, concave bases and measured between 1.06m and 1.25m wide and 0.25m to 0.32m deep. They were both filled by a friable mid brown sand (273 and 275 respectively), and neither contained any artefacts.

3.6.34 On a north-east–to–south-west alignment to the south, ditch **349** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.68m wide and 0.23m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft light brown sand silt (350) that was cut to the north by ditch **351**. This later ditch was on the same alignment, with slightly steeper sides, a concave base and measured 0.95m wide and 0.34m deep. It was filled by a soft mid brown sand silt (352)

that contained a single fragment (6g) of medieval or later brick or tile, and 2g of animal bone.

3.6.35 The southern 24.38m of the trench exposed a hollow (**381**=**549**) that extended beyond the sides of the trench. The southern 6m of this hollow was investigated by a machine dug sondage, revealing the hollow to be up to 0.24m deep with an uneven, but broadly flat base (Figure 6, Section 162). it was filled by a firm mid orange brown sand silt (382=550), that produced two sherds (21g) of Early Roman pottery. Towards the northern end of this hollow (**381**) there was an upper deposit overlying fill 382, and this consisted of a soft mid brown sand silt (383) that contained four fragments (140g) of medieval or later tile, a single Neolithic worked flint tertiary flake and 2g of animal bone.

Trench 16

3.6.36 To the north of Trench 15 and east of Trench 5, Trench 16 (Figure 5c) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained two ditches and three pits.

3.6.37 Covering the north-eastern 16m of the trench, pit **423** (Figure 6, Section 130; Plate 15) had steep sides, a flat base and extended beyond the northern and southern edges of the trench as well as the north-eastern end. It was 0.3m deep and filled by a friable mid red brown silt sand (424) that contained 2 sherds (80g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and one fragment (23g) of medieval or later tile. At the south-western end of this pit, ditch **419** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 2.7m wide and 0.56m deep. It was filled by a friable mid yellow brown silt sand (420) that was overlain by a friable mid brown yellow silt sand (421) and a friable mid red brown silt sand (422). This upper deposit contained a single sherd (14g) of AD1-70 pottery, one fragment (56g) of medieval or later tile, a single Neolithic worked flint tertiary flake and 17g of animal bone. An environmental sample (10) taken from the upper fill (422) produced cereal grains and occasional molluscs.

3.6.38 To the south-west, pit **336** had a sub-circular shape, steep sides, concave base and measured 1m by 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a friable mid red brown silt sand (337) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.39 Further to the south-west, pit **334** extended beyond the south-western edge of the trench, had steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.48m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled by a friable mid red brown silt sand (335) that contained no finds.

3.6.40 Near the south-western end of the trench, ditch **291** (Figure 6, Section 89) was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 4.7m wide and 0.65m deep. It was filled by a compact light red brown silt sand (926) that was overlain by a firm mid red brown silt sand (927) and a friable mid grey brown silt sand (292). Only the upper, main fill (292) of the ditch contained any artefacts – 13 sherds (118g) of early medieval pottery, two fragments (99g) of medieval or later tile, and 17g of animal bone. An environmental sample (5) taken from the upper fill produced cereal grains, weed seeds and less than 1ml of charcoal.

Trench 17

3.6.41 Located towards the north-west corner of Field 3, to the north of Trench 4 and east of Trench 3, Trench 17 (Figure 5a) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained nine ditches and one pit.

3.6.42 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench, two ditches (**527** and **529**) ran on a north-west–to–south-east alignment. The northern of the two (**529**) had steep sides, a narrow concave base and measured 1.05m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled by a friable mid red brown sand silt (530) that contained no finds. Ditch **527** to the south-west had very gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.1m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled by a friable mid red brown silt sand (528) that contained an unidentified fragment of iron (SF14), and one fragment (22g) of medieval or later tile.

3.6.43 To the south-west, ditch **525** was also on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and terminated inside the trench. It had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.03m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled by a friable mid yellow brown silt sand (526) that contained no finds.

3.6.44 Extending to the east of the trench just to the south of ditch **525**, ditch **523** was on an east–to–west alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled by a friable mid red brown silt sand (524) that contained no finds.

3.6.45 To the south-west, pit **535** had a sub-circular shape with gently sloping sides, a flat base and was 1.14m long and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (536) that was cut by ditch **531**. To the south-west, ditch **533** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.67m wide and 0.23m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (534) that contained one fragment (42g) of medieval or later tile, and was also cut by ditch **531**. This later ditch was also on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (532) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.46 To the south-west, ditch **471** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 2.02m wide and 0.15m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (472) that contained no artefacts. Immediately to the south-west, ditch **469** terminated inside the trench. It was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a flat base that sloped down slightly from the south to the north, and measured 1.25m wide and 0.49m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (470) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.47 At the south-western end of the trench, ditch **512** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and measured 2.8m wide. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (513). This ditch was not excavated and corresponds to the eastern roadside ditch in the geophysical survey.

Trench 18

3.6.48 Towards the north-western corner of Field 3 and to the north of Trench 17 and east of Trench 1, Trench 18 (Figure 5a) was on a north–to–south alignment and contained four ditches, all on an east–to–west alignment, and none of which contained any artefacts.

3.6.49 At the northern end of the trench, ditches **455** and **457** had steep sides, flat bases and measured between 1.46m and 1.7m wide and 0.34m deep. They were both filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (456 and 458 respectively). Ditch **457** was near the northern end of the trench, whilst ditch **455** was located across the middle of the trench.

3.6.50 Further south, ditch **453** had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 2.32m wide and 0.12m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (454).

3.6.51 The southernmost ditch, **451**, had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.21m wide and 0.4m deep. This ditch was filled by a mid grey brown silt sand (452).

Trench 19

3.6.52 Located on the northern edge of Field 3, to the east of Trench 1, Trench 19 (Figure 5a) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained two ditches and a pit.

3.6.53 Pit **430**=**432** extended across the eastern 33.3m of the trench, had a steep edge, flat base and was 0.28m deep. It was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (431=433) that contained a single sherd (2g) of post-medieval pottery and was probably a redeposited natural.

3.6.54 To the west of this pit, ditch **425** was on a north–to–south alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat base, and measured 2.2m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (426) that was cut by ditch **427**. This later ditch was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 2.3m wide and 0.63m deep. This ditch was filled by an indurated mid yellow brown silt sand (428) that was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (429). This upper deposit contained two fragments (30g) of medieval or later tile**.** This ditch corresponds to one on the geophysical survey, and possibly ditches **527** and **529** in Trench 17.

Trench 21

3.6.55 Located towards the north-western corner of the Field 3, to the east of Trench 18, Trench 21 (Figure 5a) was on an east–to–west alignment and between two blank trenches (Trenches 20 and 22). This trench contained two ditches.

3.6.56 Towards the eastern end, ditch **404** was on a north–to–south alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 0.93m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (405) that contained a single fragment (8g) of medieval or later brick or tile. This ditch matches one in the geophysical survey and ditch **328** in Trench 23.

3.6.57 Towards the western end of the trench, unexcavated ditch **434** had a north-eastern–to–south-western alignment and measured 1.7m wide. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (435) that did not contain any artefacts.

Trench 23

3.6.58 Near the middle of Field 3, to the east of Trenches 4 and 16 and south of Trench 21, Trench 23 (Figure 5c) had a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained seven ditches and a pit.

3.6.59 At the north-eastern end of the trench, ditch **328** had a north–to–south alignment, gently sloping sides, flat base and measured 1m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown clay silt (329) that did not contain any artefacts. This ditch matches the geophysical survey and aligns with ditch **404** in Trench 21.

3.6.60 To the south-west, unexcavated ditch **330** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and measured 1.84m wide. It was filled by a soft mid brown sand silt (331) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.61 Just to the south-west, ditch **551** was on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.7m wide and 0.29m deep. This was filled by a soft mid orange brown sand silt (552) that contained no finds. It was overlain by a soft mid orange brown sand silt (553) that contained two fragments (13g) of medieval or later tile.

3.6.62 To the south-west again, pit **490** was sub-circular with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 2.2m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled by a soft mid orange brown sand silt (491) that was overlain by a soft mid brown silt (492). The upper fill contained a single fragment (6g) of medieval or later brick or tile.

3.6.63 To the south-west, ditch **493** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep. This was filled by a soft mid orange brown sand silt (494) that was overlain by a soft mid brown sand silt (495). Neither of these contained any artefacts, but they were cut by ditch **496**. This ditch was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 2.9m wide and 0.68m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid brown sand silt (497) that contained three fragments (42g) of medieval or later tile. This deposit was overlain by a soft mid orange brown sand silt (498) that contained two sherds (18g) of early medieval pottery, seven fragments (110g) of medieval or later tile, one fragment (3g) of clay tobacco pipe, a single Neolithic worked flint secondary flake, a single (10g) burnt flint, and 13g of animal bone.

3.6.64 To the south-west of these, ditch **406** was on a north–to–south alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid orange brown sand silt (407) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.65 At the south-western end of the trench, ditch **324** which was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.01m wide and 0.33m deep. This ditch was filled by a loose mid grey brown sand silt (325) that contained no finds.

Trench 24

3.6.66 Towards the south-western corner of Field 3, to the south of Trench 16 and east of Trench 15, Trench 24 (Figure 5c) had an east–to–west alignment and contained six ditches.

3.6.67 At the eastern end, an unexcavated ditch (**277**) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and measured 1.49m wide, and possibly corresponded to ditch **227** in Trench 36. This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (278).

3.6.68 To the west were two narrow (0.56m-0.6m wide) ditches (**238** and **240**) that were on a north-west–to–south-east alignment. They had steep sides, concave bases and were up to 0.14m deep. They were filled by a firm mid grey brown sand silt (239 and 241 respectively), and both contained finds – deposit 239 contained five fragments (305g) of medieval or later tile, an iron square headed nail (SF8) and 27g of animal bone, whilst deposit 241 contained a single fragment (20g) of medieval or later tile, 9g of animal bone, and a single fragment (7g) of oyster shell.

3.6.69 To the west were two ditches on a north–to–south alignment, neither of which were excavated. The easternmost of these, ditch **502** was 4.79m wide, whilst ditch **500** was 1.79m wide. They were both filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (503 and 501 respectively). Of these, ditch **500** may correspond to the eastern roadside ditch on the geophysical survey.

3.6.70 At the western end of the trench, ditch **242** was again on a north–to–south alignment, but with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.43m wide and 0.27m deep. This ditch was filled by a loose mid grey brown silt sand (243) that contained a single Neolithic worked flint irregular waster.

Trench 25

3.6.71 To the south of Trench 24 and by the southern edge of Field 3, Trench 25 (Figure 5c) was on a north–to–south alignment. Following excavation of features at the southern end of the trench, an area of 30 square metres was opened to try to clarify the sequence at this end of the trench (Plate 16). In total, this trench contained eight ditches and three pits.

3.6.72 Towards the northern end of the trench, pit **555** had a stepped northern edge, slightly concave base and extended for 12.37m across the trench, and was up to 0.5m deep. This pit was filled by a firm dark red brown clay sand (556) that was overlain by a soft mid red brown silt sand (557), neither of which contained any finds.

3.6.73 To the south, pit **397** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.2m deep. This was filled by a soft light yellow grey sand silt (398) and was cut by ditch **399**. This ditch was on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep. It was filled by a soft light grey brown sand silt (400) that was cut by ditch **295**=**401**=**539**. This later ditch was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured up to 0.27m deep. This was filled by a soft dark grey brown clay silt (402=540) that was overlain by a soft mid red grey silt sand (403). Only the upper fill (403) of ditch **401** contained any finds – a single sherd (5g) of Roman pottery and 25g of animal bone.

Further south, this ditch cut across the terminus of ditch **300**. This ditch was on an east–to–west alignment with steep sides, a concave base and was 0.12m deep. This was filled by a soft mid yellow brown sand silt (301) that contained no finds. Ditch **295** was cut down the middle by 'L'-shaped ditch **224**=**293**=**504**, which was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment at the southern end of the trench, but turned to a north-west–to–south-east alignment to the north. This ditch had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.35m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled by a soft mid yellow grey silt clay (225=299) that was overlain by a soft dark red grey silt sand (226=294=505). The upper deposit contained a single sherd (12g) of Roman and 11 sherds (53g) of early medieval pottery, one fragment (5g) of medieval or later brick or tile, 38g of animal bone and a single fragment (4g) of oyster shell.

3.6.74 In the south-eastern corner of the trench (Plate 16), where it was extended, a series of ditches were exposed on differing alignments. These consisted of ditch **537** on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.57m wide and 0.5m deep. This was filled by a plastic dark brown yellow sand clay (538) that was cut by ditch **539**. At this point the fill (540) was cut by ditch **541** to the west and ditch **543** to the east. Ditch **541**, on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, had steep sides, a concave base and was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (542) that was overlain by a soft dark red brown silt sand (554). The lower fill (542) was cut by ditch **224** where it turned the corner from north-west–to–south-east aligned to become north-east–to–south-west aligned. Ditch **543**, in contrast, terminated in the trench, extending on an east–to–west alignment to the east with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (544). In the very south-east corner of the extended area, pit **545** had a sub-circular shape where it was visible, with steep sides, a slightly concave base and up to 0.2m depth. This pit was filled by a friable light yellow grey sand silt (546) that was cut by ditch **547**. This ditch terminated in the trench and extended on an east–to–west alignment to the east and beyond the southern end of the trench. It had steep sides, a flat base and was 0.3m deep. It was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (548) that contained a single fragment (170g) of medieval or later brick and 8g of animal bone.

Trench 34

3.6.75 Along the southern edge of Field 3, approximately half way along, to the east of Trench 25, Trench 34 (Figure 5d) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained a single ditch as well as a hollow and two layers.

3.6.76 At the eastern end of the trench was a hollow (**244**) that had an amorphous shape, unclear edges and a flat base that was up to 0.5m deep. It was filled by a soft mid red brown sand silt (245) that contained a single sherd (70g) of early medieval pottery. To the west of this, and across the middle of the trench was a soft mid red brown sand silt layer (443) that was cut by ditch **418** (Plate 17). This ditch was on a north-north-west–to–south-south-east alignment with steep and stepped edges, and a narrow, slightly concave base. It measured 4.7m wide and 1m deep. It was filled by a soft mid red brown sand silt (436) on the eastern edge and a similar friable mid red brown sand silt (437) on the western edge that contained one sherd (1g) of early medieval pottery,

two fragments (104g) of medieval or later brick and 38g of animal bone. The eastern deposit was overlain by a soft mid red brown sand silt (438) containing a single sherd (5g) of early medieval pottery, which in turn was overlain by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (439), a soft light grey brown silt sand (440) that contained a single sherd (5g) of post-medieval pottery, one fragment (159g) of 14th-16th century brick and two fragments (65g) of medieval or later tile, and a soft dark red brown sand silt (441) containing a single shard (1g) of not closely datable glass, a single sherd (15g) of early medieval pottery, a fragment (7g) of slate, and three fragments (10g) of clay tobacco pipe. The uppermost deposit (442) overlay the lower deposit on the western edge as well as the sequence of fills on the eastern side. This was a soft mid grey brown sand silt that contained three fragments of horseshoe (SF15), a fragment (7g) of unburnt coal, a fragment (5g) of modern coke, two sherds (10g) of early medieval pottery, one sherd (7g) of post-medieval pottery, 39 fragments (1,171g) of medieval or later tiles (including a peg tile), a single (218g) 14th-16th century brick, three fragments (131g) of burnt clay brick or tile, a fragment (3g) of slate, a single Neolithic worked flint tertiary blade, and 46g of animal bone.

3.6.77 At the western end of the trench was a colluvial layer (499) of up to 0.4m thickness and that comprised a soft mid red brown sand silt and contained no artefacts.

Trench 35

3.6.78 Along the southern edge of Field 3 and to the west of Trench 34, Trench 35 (Figure 5c) was on a north–to–south alignment and contained two ditches and two pits.

3.6.79 The ditches (**227** and **230**) were identified at the northern end of the trench. The northernmost (ditch **227**) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with a steep northern edge and gently sloping southern edge, a slightly concave base and measured 2.7m wide and 0.43m deep. It was filled by a firm mid yellow grey silt sand (228) that was overlain by a compact mid yellow brown silt sand (229). This upper deposit contained a single Neolithic worked secondary blade-like flint flake and 2g of animal bone. The southern of the two ditches (**230**) was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with a steep southern edge and gently sloping northern edge, a slightly concave base and measured 4.05m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by a firm mid red brown silt sand (231) that was overlain by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (232). Neither of these deposits contained any artefacts.

3.6.80 In the middle of the trench was a tree throw (**233**), one of very few identified across the site. This had a sub-circular shape with very irregular edges and measured 2m by 1.2m wide. It was filled by a firm mid red brown silt sand (234) that was overlain by a firm light yellow brown clay sand (235).

3.6.81 At the southern end of the trench were two sub-circular pits (**236** and **247**; Figure 6, Section 75; Plate 18) that extended beyond the edge of the trench. The earlier of the two (**236**) was to the north and had steep, partially undercutting sides, a slightly concave base and was 2m wide and 0.86m deep. This was filled by a friable dark blue grey clay silt (237) that contained a single sherd (17g) of medieval pottery, and the environmental sample (8) taken from this deposit revealed cereal grains, weed seeds, occasional snails and less than 1ml of charcoal. This deposit was overlain by a soft mid

red brown silt sand (246), which in turn was overlain by a firm mid brown grey clay sand (253) that contained one sherd (5g) of 19th century pottery and two sherds (4g) of residual Middle or Late Iron Age pottery. This deposit was cut by the second pit (**247**) which again had steep and undercutting sides, but a flat base and measured 2.9m wide and 0.88m deep. This pit was filled by a friable mid blue grey silt clay (248) that contained two sherds (118g) of medieval pottery and 21g of animal bone. This was overlain by a soft mid red brown clay sand (249) which was in turn overlain by a firm dark brown grey clay sand (250), with a single sherd (124g) of early medieval pottery in deposit 250. The next layer (251) was a firm mid red brown silt sand that was overlain by a firm mid grey brown silt sand (252) that contained 3 sherds (16g) of early medieval pottery and 64g of animal bone.

Trench 36

3.6.82 To the north of Trench 34 and east of Trench 35, Trench 36 (Figure 5d) was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and contained eight ditches.

3.6.83 At the north-eastern end, ditch **395** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and measured 1.76m wide. This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (396) that did not contain any finds. This ditch was unexcavated and corresponded to the ridge-and-furrow on the geophysical survey.

3.6.84 To the south-west, two ditches (**391** and **393**) were on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides. The northern of the two (**393**) had a flat base, measured 0.93m wide and 0.18m deep, and was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (394). The southern (**391**) had a concave base, measured 0.68m wide and 0.17m deep and was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (392). Neither of these ditches contained any finds.

3.6.85 Further south-west, ditch **388** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 2.4m wide and 0.96m deep. This was filled by a firm mid red brown silt sand (389) that contained one sherd (21g) of post-medieval pottery, a fragment (39g) of slate, and 8g of animal bone. This was overlain by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (390) containing one sherd (129g) of post-medieval pottery, 10 fragments (595g) of medieval or later tile, including two peg tiles, and 3g of animal bone. To the south-west of this, ditch **384** was on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.72m wide and 0.21m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (385) that contained no artefacts. Both of these ditches were cut by a sub-circular pit (**386**) that had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.14m wide and 0.26m deep. This pit was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (387) that contained no finds.

3.6.86 To the south-west, ditch **359** (Figure 6, Section 118; Plate 19) was on an east–to–west alignment with a steep southern edge, stepped northern edge and concave base. It corresponds to the curvilinear anomaly on the geophysical survey, and was 4.5m wide and 1.69m deep. It was filled by a soft mid brown grey clay sand (360) that was overlain by a compact mid red brown silt sand (361), an indurated light yellow brown silt sand (362) and a soft mid red brown silt sand (363). Only the upper fill (363) contained any finds – a single sherd (3g) of AD50-90 pottery (including Gaulish samian) and a single

Neolithic worked flint tertiary blade. This ditch was cut on its south-western edge by ditch **357**, also on an east–to–west alignment, which had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.5m wide and 0.44m deep. This later ditch was filled by a firm mid brown grey silt sand (358) that did not contain any finds.

3.6.87 To the south-west of this, ditch **355** was on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.72m wide and 0.19m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (356) that contained no finds.

Trench 37

3.6.88 To the north of Trench 36, Trench 37 (Figure 5d) was on a north–to–south alignment and only contained features (three pits, a posthole and a ditch) at each end of the trench.

3.6.89 At the northern end, pit **288** extended beyond the western edge of the trench, had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (289) that was overlain by a mid grey brown silt sand (290). No artefacts were recovered from this pit.

3.6.90 At the southern end of the trench, pit **285** had steep sides, a concave base and measured 2.5m by 0.96m wide and 0.36m deep. This was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (286) that was overlain by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (287).

3.6.91 To the south of this was a sub-circular posthole (**281**) that had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.56m by 0.48m wide and 0.2m deep. This was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (282) that was cut by ditch **283**. This ditch was on an east–to–west alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.85m wide and 0.27m deep. This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (284). Neither of these contained any artefacts.

3.6.92 At the very southern end of the trench was a sub-circular pit (**279**) with steep sides, a flat base and which measured 1.68m by 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (280) that contained no finds.

Trench 38

3.6.93 To the north of Trench 37 and in the middle of Field 3, Trench 38 (Figure 5b) was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and contained four ditches, five pits and two postholes.

3.6.94 At the north-western end, ditch **302** was on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.61m wide and 0.13m deep. This was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (303) that contained no finds and was cut by ditch **304**. This later ditch was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.73m wide and 0.24m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (305) that also contained no artefacts.

3.6.95 To the south-east was a circular pit (**306**) that had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.85m by 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep. This pit was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (307) that contained a single sherd (5g) of Iron Age pottery and was cut by posthole **308**. This posthole had steep sides, a concave base and measured

0.8m by 0.47m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (309) that contained three sherds (21g) of 1st century AD pottery. An environmental sample (6) taken from the fill of the posthole revealed cereal grains and less than 1ml of charcoal.

3.6.96 A sub-circular pit (**310**) was just to the south-east with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.78m by 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep. This pit was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (311) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.97 To the east, posthole **312** had steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.77m by 0.44m wide and 0.37m deep. This was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (313) that was overlain by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (314). With no artefacts recovered from this posthole, an environmental sample (7) taken from the upper fill (314) also revealed no archaeobotanical remains.

3.6.98 To the south-east again, pit **315** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. This was filled by a soft light red brown silt sand (316) that contained no finds.

3.6.99 Ditch **317** was not excavated and its position corresponded to the ridge-and-furrow identified in the geophysical survey. It was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment across the trench and measured 1.68m wide. It was filled by a soft mid red brown silt sand (318).

3.6.100 To the south-east, pit **319** had a sub-circular shape, steep sides, flat base and measured 2.54m by 0.93m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (320) that contained no artefacts. Almost immediately alongside, pit **321** extended beyond the northern edge of the trench, had vertical sides, a flat base and was 2.75m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (322) that was overlain by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (323), neither of which contained any artefacts.

3.6.101 At the south-western end of the trench, ditch **326** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (327) that contained no artefacts.

Trench 39

3.6.102 To the north of Trench 38, Trench 39 (Figure 5b) was on a north–to–south alignment and contained two ditches and a pit. None of these features were excavated as the ditches corresponded to the ridge-and-furrow identified on the geophysical survey, and the pit corresponded with anomalies on the geophysics interpreted as representing extraction activity (Fig. 4).

3.6.103 At the northern end of the trench the two ditches (**254** and **256**) were on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and measured 2.55m and 2.45m wide respectively. They were both filled by a friable mid grey brown silt sand (255 and 257 respectively).

3.6.104 To the south of these and across the middle of the trench was a large (19.97m wide) pit (**174**) that was filled by a dark grey brown clay sand (175). Three sherds (17g) of 19th century pottery were collected from the exposed surface of this feature.

Trench 40

3.6.105 On the northern edge of Field 3, to the north of Trench 39 and east of Trench 20, Trench 40 (Figure 5b) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained a ditch and three pits.

3.6.106 In the middle of the trench was a sub-circular pit (**260**) that had gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1.62m wide and 0.21m deep. This pit was filled by a firm mid yellow brown silt sand (261) that was cut by pit **262**. This later pit was also sub-circular, with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 1.8m wide and 0.22m deep. This pit was filled by a firm mid grey brown silt sand (263). Neither of these pits contained any finds.

3.6.107 To the west was a small (0.73m wide and 0.17m deep) pit (**264**) that extended beyond the northern edge of the trench. This had gently sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a firm mid grey brown silt sand (265) that contained no finds.

3.6.108 To the west again, ditch **266** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat base and measured 0.63m wide and 0.11m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (267) that contained no artefacts.

Trench 41

3.6.109 On a north–to–south alignment and at the northern edge of Field 3 to the east of Trench 40, Trench 41 (Figure 5b) contained only a pit and ditch towards its southern end. The pit (**210**) had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.94m by 0.96m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (211) that was cut by ditch **258**. This ditch was on an east–to–west alignment with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.99m wide and 0.21m deep. It was filled by a friable dark grey brown silt sand (259). Neither of these contained any finds.

Trench 42

3.6.110 Trench 42 (Figure 5b), to the south of Trench 41, was on an east–to–west alignment and contained two ditches, a pit, and a linear natural feature with irregular edges.

3.6.111 The unexcavated ditches (**506** and **508**), in the eastern half of the trench, were on a north-west–to–south-east alignment, corresponding to ridge-and-furrow on the geophysical survey, and measured 3m and 3.5m wide respectively. They were both filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (507 and 509 respectively) that contained no artefacts. To the west, pit **510** had a steep western edge and stepped eastern edge, a concave base and measured 0.84m wide and 0.19m deep. This extended beyond the northern edge of the trench and was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (511).

Trench 43

3.6.112 Towards the southern edge of Field 3, to the south of Trench 38 and east of Trenches 36 and 37, this trench (Figure 5d) was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment and contained three ditches and a pit.

3.6.113 Just to the north of the middle of the trench, was a sub-circular pit (**214**) that had steep sides, a concave base and that measured 1.2m by 1.02m wide and 0.42m deep. This was filled by an indurated light red brown silt sand (215) that was cut by ditch **216**. This ditch was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled by a compact light grey brown silt sand (217). Neither of these contained any artefacts.

3.6.114 To the south-east, two unexcavated ditches (**163** and **212**) corresponding to the ridge-and-furrow in the geophysical survey, and aligning with ditch **97** in Trench 61, were both on a north-west–to–south-east alignment. The northern ditch (**212**) measured 1.9m wide and was filled by a firm dark grey brown sand silt (213) that contained two fragments (51g) of medieval or later tile. Ditch **163** measured 1.2m wide and was filled by an indurated mid yellow brown silt sand (164).

Trench 53

3.6.115 To the east of Trench 43 and near the southern edge of Field 3, Trench 53 (Figure 5d) was on a north–to–south alignment and contained two ditches (**161** and **208**). Both of these ditches were on an east–to–west alignment, corresponding to the ridge-and-furrow identified in the geophysical survey, and aligned with ditch **97** in Trench 61. The northern ditch (**208**), across the middle of the trench, measured 2.45m wide and was filled by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (209); a single fragment (31g) of medieval or later tile was recovered from the exposed surface of this deposit. The southern ditch (**161**) measured 2.3m wide and was filled by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (162).

Trench 54

3.6.116 Near the middle of Field 3, to the north of Trench 53, east of Trench 38 and south of Trench 42, Trench 54 (Figure 5b) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained seven ditches, three pits, two postholes and a natural hollow spread across it.

3.6.117 At the eastern end of the trench, ditch **338** was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment and terminated inside the trench before extending to the north-east. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.42m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (339) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.118 To the west was a sub-circular pit (**340**) that had gently sloping sides, an uneven base and measured 1.65m by 1.08m wide and 0.22m deep. This was filled by a soft dark brown grey silt sand (341) that again contained no finds.

3.6.119 Hollow **342** was slightly further to the west, with gently sloping sides, an uneven base and measured 10.62m wide and 0.24m deep. This extended beyond both

the northern and southern edges of the trench and was filled by a soft mid brown sand (343).

3.6.120 Ditch **344** was on a north-western–to–south-eastern alignment to the west. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.52m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown silt sand (345) that was cut by a sub-circular pit (**346**), which had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.89m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by a soft dark brown silt sand (347). Neither of these contained any finds.

3.6.121 Two postholes (**364** and **367**) were to the west. The easternmost of these (**367**) had nearly vertical sides, a concave base and measured 0.36m wide and 0.37m deep. It was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (368). Posthole **364** had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.66m by 0.56m wide and 0.28m deep. This was filled by a soft mid yellow brown silt sand (365) that was overlain by a soft dark grey brown silt sand (366). Neither of these contained any finds.

3.6.122 Ditch **369**, to the west, was on a north–to–south alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat base, and measured 2.02m wide and 0.12m deep. This was filled by a soft mid brown silt sand (370) that contained no artefacts.

3.6.123 To the west, ditch **371** was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.85m wide and 0.18m deep. This was filled by a soft mid brown grey sand silt (372) that again contained no artefacts.

3.6.124 Two unexcavated ditches (**377** and **379**) on a north–to–south alignment were to the west, with a pit (**373**) between them. The ditches were 1.63m and 1.94m wide respectively and both filled by a soft mid brown silt sand (378 and 380). The pit had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.73m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled by a soft mid brown sand silt (374); no finds were recovered from this feature.

3.6.125 At the western end of the trench, ditch **375** was also on a north–to–south alignment with gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.69m wide and 0.13m deep. This ditch was filled by a soft mid brown grey sand silt (376) that also contained no artefacts.

Trench 55

3.6.126 Approaching the north-eastern corner of Field 3, Trench 55 (Figure 5b) was located to the east of Trenches 41 and 42 and the north of Trench 54 on a north-western–to–south-eastern alignment. This trench contained a natural hollow, a ditch and two pits.

3.6.127 Towards the north-western end of the trench, pit **218** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.12m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled by a compact light yellow brown silt sand (219) that was cut by pit **220**. This later pit was slightly larger (1.35m wide and 0.32m deep) but still with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by an indurated mid yellow brown silt sand (221), and as with deposit 219, contained no artefacts.

3.6.128 To the south, ditch **202** was on an east–to–west alignment with steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.06m wide and 0.3m deep. This was filled by compact

mid yellow brown sand silt (203) that contained three sherds (39g) of Iron Age pottery. This ditch corresponds to an enclosure identified in the geophysical survey.

3.6.129 To the south again, natural hollow **222** extended over the southern 22.4m of the trench, had a steeply undercutting edge, uneven base and was at least 0.2m deep. It was filled by a soft dark red brown silt sand (223).

Trench 61

3.6.130 On the eastern edge of Field 3, to the east of Trenches 53 and 54, Trench 61 (Figure 5e) was on an east–to–west alignment and contained a single ditch (**97**). This ditch was on a north-east–to–south-west alignment with steep sides, a slightly concave base, measured 2.4m wide and 0.84m deep and cut through the subsoil (36). It was filled by a compact mid red brown silt sand (98) that was overlain by a compact mid brown grey silt sand (99) and a compact mid brown grey silt sand (100). The lower fill (98) contained six fragments (139g) of medieval or later tile and two fragments (6g) of clay tobacco pipe, whilst the middle fill (99) contained a single post-medieval black basalt teapot lid.

Trench 62

3.6.131 Near the south-eastern corner of Field 3, to the south of Trench 61 and east of Trench 53, Trench 62 (Figure 5e) was on a north-west–to–south-east alignment. This trench contained two unexcavated ditches (**157** and **159**) at the northern end that were on a north-eastern–to–south-western alignment and measured 2m and 3.1m wide respectively and corresponded to ditches **206** and **204** in Trench 63. The northern ditch (**157**) was filled by a compact mid yellow brown silt sand (158), whilst the southern was filled by a compact light grey brown silt sand (160). At the southern end of the trench, posthole **200** (Figure 6, Section 62) had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and measured 0.36m wide and 0.1m deep. This was filled by a compact mid grey brown silt sand (201).

Trench 63

3.6.132 In the south-eastern corner of the field, to the east of Trench 62 and on a north-east–to–south-west alignment, Trench 63 (Figure 5e) contained two ditches at the northern end, both on an east–to–west alignment. The northern one (ditch **206**) had gently sloping sides, an almost flat base and measured 1.14m wide and 0.16m deep. This ditch was filled by a hard light yellow sand silt (207) that contained no artefacts. To the south, ditch **204** had very gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 2.3m wide and 0.24m deep. This ditch was filled by a hard light yellow brown sand silt (205) that also contained no artefacts.

3.7 Finds summary

Metalwork

3.7.1 In total, ten items of metalwork were recovered from across the site. These included a copper alloy penny of George V minted in 1918, an iron knife missing its point, three fragments from a horseshoe, a horseshoe nail, two square-headed nails and two

unidentified iron objects. These were recovered from across the site and represent general post-medieval rural activity.

Slag and fuel residues

3.7.2 Eight fragments (252g) of metalworking debris and a single fragment (7g) of coal were recovered from across the evaluation area. These, beyond providing a post-medieval date, do little beyond indicating high temperature processing of material, possibly metalwork, somewhere in the vicinity, particularly since no related processing features were identified within the site.

Worked and burnt stone

3.7.3 A total of 15 pieces (3,359g) of burnt stone and 14 pieces (2,104g) of worked stone were recovered from across the site. The burnt stone was predominantly prehistoric and 'domestic' in nature, utilising previously worked and unworked cobbles for heating water. Most of this material came from Trench 68, from features associated with the Iron Age enclosures in Field 1. The worked stone included a prehistoric anvil stone, rubber stone and hammer and anvil stone, as well as an early medieval lava quern, a medieval whetstone and a medieval – to – post-medieval whetstone. The medieval whetstone is made of a schist originating in Norway, whilst the lava quern, from Mayen– Niedermendig, also attests to access to goods imported from the continent during this period.

Building stone

3.7.4 Three fragments (49g) of slate were recovered from the site. This included two small fragments of 19th century or later Welsh roofing slate and one fragment of probably 18th century Cornish roofing slate.

Glass

3.7.5 A small assemblage (12 shards, 361g) of 18th or 19th century glass was recovered from the trenches. These were from a mixture of utility bottles and drinking vessels, including stemware, and indicate 18th–19th century domestic activity within the vicinity of the site, although some material may have become incorporated into the features from the disturbance caused by late Victorian rubbish pits, general manuring and rubbish disposal.

Pottery

A.1.1 A total of 467 sherds (5,731g) of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from across the site. The earliest of this was from the 6th century BC, although the majority was Middle Iron Age. There was a small, but significant component of Early Roman material. The division of pottery recovered through period demonstrated a focus of Iron Age activity towards the south-eastern corner of the evaluation area, whilst the Roman activity focused towards the west, and was mainly from the 1st century AD. The deposition of the pottery suggests that there was differential discard of material, with 81% recovered from within pits. The low number of rims, and the predominantly Iron Age date of the material makes a functional analysis unreliable. However, in terms

of overall vessel forms for the Iron Age and Roman components of the assemblage, there are seven jars, two beakers and three bowls, suggesting a rural site. The absence of fine wares and the low level of samian in the Roman component of the assemblage (probably a result of the early end-date of the site) are also consistent with a rural site.

3.7.6 Medieval and post-medieval pottery is represented by a total assemblage of 154 sherds (2,240g) – 104 sherds (1,393g) of medieval and 50 sherds (847g) of post-medieval material. The medieval material is dominated by early medieval forms, although with a single earlier sherd of Thetford-type and with some high medieval material. Within this, the assemblage is a mix of abraded and moderately abraded coarsewares with few glazed wares present. The post-medieval pottery spans the early post-medieval period and reaches the 19th century. The majority of this material was probably the result of redeposition through manuring and later ploughing activities. It does, however, indicate the presence of domestic activity in the wider area during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and the presence of agricultural boundaries of medieval and later fields.

Clay tobacco pipe

3.7.7 In total, 17 fragments (37g) of clay tobacco pipe stems were recovered from across the site, and probably represent the casual discard of material into ditches or the reworking and distribution of material by later ploughing. They do, however, indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near, the site in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

3.7.8 A total of 194 fragments (8,195g) of medieval and later CBM was recovered from across the evaluation area. The majority of this was tiles, but did include bricks. Two bricks could be dated more specifically to the 14th-15th centuries, whilst a glazed hip tile fragment could be dated to the 15th-16th centuries. A tapering voussoir brick from Trench 46 (ditch **716**) that was recovered dates to the 19th century. As with the pottery, there was a focus of deposition into specific types of features, although in the case of the CBM it was predominantly in ditches, and is consistent with rural deposition during the medieval and later periods. The focus of the deposition was also within the central area of the site. The quantity of tiles suggests that the material probably derived from a nearby structure rather than from night soiling.

Burnt clay

3.7.9 In total, 32 fragments (1,217g) of burnt clay were recovered from across the site. These were largely associated with Iron Age features in the south-east of the evaluation area and included a large triangular loom weight (SF5). This material also includes an oven brick and some possible lining from pits, which are probably associated with food cooking (Poole 2007), given the absence of other evidence for any kilns. Additional material in the central area of Trench 34 was associated with the medieval or later activity and included part of a possible mud brick.

Flint

3.7.10 A total of 30 worked flints and two fragments (18g) of burnt flint were recovered from features across the evaluation area. These are likely to represent residual material caught-up in later deposits due to their slight edge damage and rounding, and the presence of no more than three in any single context. However, the focus of re-deposition of these flints was towards the western edge of the site, suggesting that they may have come from activity associated with the river channel. The assemblage includes a high proportion of retouched tools and is dominated by Neolithic material, but in general corresponds to assemblages along the Ivel Valley and its tributaries to the west of Biggleswade, and may be associated with the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity at the nearby Potton Road.

Leather

3.7.11 Two fragments (less than 1g) of leather were recovered from a single context, fill 810 of ditch **809** in Trench 13. These are probably the surviving fragments of medieval leather shoes made from cowhide, but are poorly preserved.

3.8 Environmental Summary

Faunal remains

3.8.1 A total of 6,611g of animal bone was recovered from across the evaluation area. Of this, only 82 fragments could be identified to species due to the high levels of fragmentation of the remains. Iron Age features produced 2,074g of animal bone, Roman 543g, medieval 543g and post-medieval 1,779g of this total, suggesting that there was a greater animal presence in the Iron Age than Roman and medieval periods. These recognised species showed the presence of cattle, sheep/goat, dog, pig, horse, rabbit and bird on the site. These species, with cattle as the dominant one, indicate that there was domestic activity on the site with cattle making up the majority of the diet of the population. Sheep/goat specimens were also well-represented and the age range of sheep/goat specimens suggests they may have been raised on or near the site. A small number of specimens showed traces of butchery, and there was little obvious bias in element distribution, suggesting theta whole carcasses were processed on site.

Mollusca

3.8.2 In total, two fragments (11g) of oyster shell were recovered from the site. These were poorly preserved, but do not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. They were probably incorporated into their ditch fills as part of general rubbish deposition, and indicate only that there was trade with wider regions in the vicinity.

Environmental samples

3.8.3 A total of 17 bulk samples were taken from features across the site. Within these, the preservation of plant remains was generally poor. However, cereal grains were present in the majority of samples, although only to a low degree and without much diversity. The cereal grains that were recovered included wheat, rye and barley, whilst the weed

seeds included cleaver, knotweed, dock and knapweed. Charcoal was also relatively poorly preserved, with the majority of samples containing either no charcoal or less than 1ml. Cereal grains were recovered from Iron Age, Roman and medieval features, whilst chaff and legumes were only recovered from Iron Age pit **845**. Molluscs were also present within some of the samples, but in very small quantities. The preserved plant remains were concentrated towards the southern half of the site, and the small quantity of food plant remains is likely to be the result of a background scatter of refuse material, possibly from the use of midden material as fertiliser.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The visibility of archaeological features was initially clear during machine excavation, but with edges that appeared diffuse. However, after a period of weathering those edges became more defined, only to become harder to identify after periods of sustained rain that resulted in the spreading of silts across the trenches. Features were visible as both darker and lighter patches against the variable natural geology. Test slots were put into features that were thought to be of natural origin in order to establish that they were in-fact natural, and to characterise the types of deposits within them – typically a pale yellow brown silt sand with irregular edges. The overlying soil horizons were clearly visible. Although the topsoil maintained a regular depth across the site, the subsoil depth varied, and was non-existent in some areas of trenches, suggesting that there will have been a degree of truncation to features from ploughing. The generally dry conditions and shallow nature of most of the trenches, as well as the gravel and sand nature of the natural geology, meant that standing water was not an issue – in fact, only a single feature (pit **644** in Trench 7) was observed to retain any water for any length of time after rain.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation aims were to seek to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. These were set out in the WSI (Muldowney 2019) and Section 2.1 above:

i. *'ground-truth' geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered:*

The evaluation trenches revealed a large number of archaeological features, with the majority of these corresponding to anomalies that had been identified during the geophysical survey (see Figures 3-4). However, there were some instances where the archaeological features did not correspond to the geophysical interpretation – notably on the western edge of Field 2, but also including the agricultural and ridge and furrow trends.

In the case of the agricultural and ridge and furrow trends, the disparity was noted with the lower level of archaeological features than those identified through the survey. This is likely to have been the result of the truncation of features through ploughing, and some of the identified anomalies corresponding to wheel-marks and deeper ruts from tractors. In some cases (especially the western edge of Field 2, see Fig. 3), it is possible, but only with hindsight, to retrospectively identify possible anomalies on the grey-scale plot of the geophysical survey that correspond to features revealed by the trenches. However, with the majority of features that were not identified, the most likely explanation is that the features were shallow (up to 0.56m in depth) and that the deposits filling the feature were not especially different to the natural geology.

In each case where areas of probable 'natural spread' were identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 4) – in the south-western corner of Field 1, the southern edge of Field 2 and the southern edge of Field 3 – excavation instead revealed archaeological features in the form of areas of pitting, although of differing scales and potentially different dates (Iron Age, undated and medieval respectively).

ii. *establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains:*

Excavation of the evaluation trenches revealed the presence of archaeological features, their location, depth and extent across the site. A total of 362 archaeological features were identified (including multiple ditches that appear to extend across several trenches). The comparatively low number of finds for the number of features suggests that either material was not being preserved in the sands (faunal) or not directly associated with domestic activity. There were, however, areas where greater quantities of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered, notably Iron Age pit **125** in Trench 67 and medieval–post-medieval ditch **758** in Trench 46, post-medieval features including ditches **418** (Trench 34) and **579** (Trench 12).

In three cases (Trenches 15, 25 and 71) further machine excavation was carried out in order to further clarify the archaeological features that had been identified. For Trench 15 this involved machine excavating a sondage at the southern end of the trench to establish the full depth of a natural hollow/colluvial layer (**381**; 0.24m). For Trench 25 this included widening the southern end of the trench in order to be able to clarify the relationship between ditches, and establish whether one of the ditches may have been one of the Roman road ditches. In Trench 71 machine excavation was carried out to establish the full depth of a ditch (**178**; 2.7m below the natural geology) in order to be able to establish safe working practices for work involved in any further mitigation.

Environmental sampling also showed that there was poor preservation of organic remains.

iii. *provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits*

The 5% sample area covered by the 75 trenches provides a good coverage of the identified areas of archaeology, especially in conjunction with the geophysical survey results. The anomalies identified during the geophysical survey cover the majority of the site, with the archaeological trenches targeted to investigate all of the different types of anomaly, and their extents, as well as the few areas that remained devoid of anomalies.

Dating of features often proved difficult, with limited artefacts recovered from Fields 1 and 3. Field 2, however, proved rather more productive for artefacts and ecofacts. As a result, it is possible to suggest that there is a background

scatter of Neolithic activity in the vicinity evidenced by the residual flints, but with activity on the site focused in the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Some dating of the site can also be provided by utilising map regression, with the correlation of some ditches in Fields 2 and 3 with boundaries in use during post-medieval/early modern times shown on the historic maps (Fig. 7).

iv. *provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits:*

The locations of the trenches spread across the development area and the percentage area covered should have enabled most major linear features to have been identified, although some areas of discrete features may remain unidentified. This, in conjunction with the geophysical survey results, suggest that although there may be more pits and a greater amount of activity in the north-western corner of Field 2, the areas in which these would be located have been identified, and there would be limited further features. Areas where layers were noted within trenches were explored, and only in one instance was an archaeological feature identified underneath the deposit – pit **775** under layer 777 at the north-eastern end of Trench 14.

v. *set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions*

It is possible to see the results of the current site in a wider perspective with the presence of a road (explored in more detail in Section 4.3) that extends beyond the boundaries of the site and is believed to be the Roman route between Sandy and Godmanchester. In addition, the site lies within a larger area of development for which archaeological works have taken place. Although there is no indication that specific features continue between the current site and those already excavated to the east, the features that have been identified would have been part of the same Iron Age and Roman landscape that has been identified in those works. It is also possible to see the current site within the context of the town of Biggleswade with local extraction pits, the former boundaries of the Shortmead House parkland and the introduction of the railway. The presence of the road, without the expected trappings of Roman roads, indicates that there was localised variation in Roman construction methods, adapting to the local conditions, and that the typical view of Roman roads may not always be what can be seen.

vi. *provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost:*

Archaeological features were identified in 61 of the trenches, with no blank trenches in Field 1, five blank trenches in Field 2 (45, 47, 48, 51 and 64) and nine in Field 3 (20, 21, 44, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60). These created areas of less dense activity in the north-eastern corner of Field 3 as well as the area surrounding the Iron Age enclosure on the eastern edge of Field 2, and with

limited features on the eastern edge of Field 1. The remainder of the site remained busy. The depths of different types of features have been established, with machine excavation utilised to establish the depth of deeper features and deposits. The degree of preservation of artefacts and ecofacts has also been established. This means that there is the basis for establishing safe systems of work for deeper features, and for establishing timetables and costs.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The evaluation trenches revealed six main areas of activity dating to the Iron Age onwards. These have been summarised in Table 1 with the trenches on which the activity centres. The trenches that have been listed in the table are those around which the activity centres, and it would be expected that the activity continued in the surrounding area. The activity within these areas is discussed in more detail in the ensuing sections chronologically.

Centred on trenches	Date	Description
49, 50, 66, 67, 68	Iron Age	rectangular enclosure
55	?Iron Age	possible small enclosure
36	?Iron Age	possible small enclosure with a large ditch
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 24	Roman-medieval	road
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	Roman, medieval	dense area of activity with various ditch alignments
7, 8, 14, 25	post-medieval	Shortmead Estate

Table 1: Overview of the main areas of activity

Iron Age activity and enclosure

4.3.2 The evaluation trenches indicate that although the earliest sustained activity on the site itself dated to the Iron Age, there was a presence of Neolithic people within the landscape, as evidenced by a background presence of residual worked flints. The Iron Age activity was focused towards the south-eastern corner of the site, across the boundary between Fields 1 and 2, and relates to a rectangular enclosure shown very clearly on the geophysical survey results (Trenches 49, 50, 66, 67, 68). There were also two possible smaller enclosures seen in the geophysical survey (Trenches 36 and 55) that may date to the Iron Age and indicate further activity in the area encompassed by Field 3, especially with the scale (1.69m deep) of ditch **359** in Trench 36. The smaller enclosure (ditch **202**) in Trench 55 may not have enclosed settlement, but suggests that activity spread in this direction.

4.3.3 The larger enclosure (in the south-east) had its main period of activity within the Middle Iron Age and continued into the Late Iron Age, although the presence of some earlier Iron Age pottery indicates that there was an earlier presence here. This corresponds to the Iron Age evidence at the Potton Road site (Fairclough 2017, 9) 500m to the east, where sub-rectangular enclosures with recut ditches and internal divisions could also be seen, along with limited evidence for continuity from the Middle-to-Late Iron Age.

4.3.4 The sequence of ditches forming the enclosure indicate that there were earlier (Early Iron Age?) forms (ditches **911** and **914**; Trench 49) that were recut (see Figure 6, Section 242). There was also variation in the scale of the enclosure, with the ditch (**612**; Trench 49) on the western side up to 1.14m deep, whilst that on the eastern side (**54**; Trench 68) was only 0.44m deep. The corner of this enclosure can be seen with ditch **760** in Trench 50 to the north. Perpendicular ditches were also present within the enclosure, with ditches **892**, **895** and **902** (Trench 49) visible on the geophysical survey extending as far as Furzenhall Road, and potentially further but disturbed by the later, Roman activity.

4.3.5 The eastern edge of the enclosure may have continued to the south, possibly as part of a track, with ditch **167** in Trench 71. This ran parallel to a deep ditch (**178**; Trench 71) 4m to the south-west, which although large only produced a single sherd (6g) of pottery, dated to the Iron Age, 6g of burnt clay, a single worked flint core fragment, and 133g of animal bone. This ditch turned from a north–to–south alignment to an east–to–west one at the point at which it was excavated, and appears in the geophysical survey to continue to the west, and potentially forms a larger enclosure extending beyond the edge of the site. However, it is unclear why the ditch was on such a large scale as the features that would have been enclosed consisted predominantly of small pits (within Trenches 72, 73 and 74), and it appears excessive in relation to a track to the east.

4.3.6 When the enclosure went out of use there is an indication that there was deliberate backfilling of at least part of the enclosure ditch with tipped deposits. These were tipped into the ditch from the inside of the enclosure, and can be seen in the lower deposits (906 and 907) within ditch **612** in Trench 49 (see Figure 6, Section 242).

4.3.7 Exactly what was happening within the enclosure is unclear from the geophysical and evaluation trench results. The possible ring-ditches identified in the geophysical survey were disturbed by later, Roman, activity. These, along with the presence of a loom weight (SF5, Trench 73), fragments of oven brick (SF7, Trench 67), the pottery and animal bone, suggest the possibility of settlement within this enclosure. However, the Roman pits (**64**, **66**, **69**) in Trench 68 coincide with one of these rings, and disturb the features that could be identified. Features within, and outside, the enclosure do, however, indicate domestic activity with a series of pits (**46** and **50** in Trench 68, and **848** and **851** in Trench 50) and gullies (**41** and **48** in Trench 68, and **847** in Trench 50) inside, pits **122** and **125** (Trench 67) to the east, and pit **135** (Trench 73) to the south. Within the Iron Age activity there is differential discard of material, with pottery predominantly deposited into ditches.

4.3.8 This Iron Age settlement probably saw trade along the River Ouse. This is indicated by the pottery, with the scored Middle Iron Age Class P pottery that has been recovered being beyond the edge of the recognised distribution of the type. However, the site is near a tributary of the River Ouse, which sees the southernmost cluster of scored ware locations, and so it may be that trade extended this range of distribution. Environmental remains showed the presence of cereal grains, chaff, legumes and weeds, but only survived in very small quantities.

Roman road beginnings

4.3.9 One of the main aims of the evaluation was to investigate the double ditched anomaly revealed in the western half of Field 3, thought to represent a Roman Road (**BHER 505**; see Figure 2)

4.3.10 The Roman road, route 22 in Margary's 1973 classification, between Braughing and Godmanchester was a secondary, cross-country route. Where this has been identified its remains have not been striking, but its alignment has been shown to be Roman (Margary 1973, 202). Close to where the route leaves *Ermine Street* near Braughing, the agger was shown to be about 24 feet wide, and in places had a course that was adapted to the slopes (Margary 1973, 203). On the stretch into Biggleswade it has a north-west–to–south-east alignment that incorporated slight turns to suit the ground. To the north, near Sandy, it has been reported that the *agger* of the road may be visible within a small field as a slight earthwork 24 feet (7.3m) wide and 1 foot (0.3m) high (Margary 1973, 203). Nearby, at Potton Road, Sandy, the road has recently been exposed during a programme of trial trenching, and here the road surface was made up of sand and gravel overlying a complex series of make-up layers, whilst the presence of two possible hollow ways suggested the route had seen heavy use (H Firth, pers. comm.)

4.3.11 The construction of the *agger* on which Roman roads sat was generally made from the upcast material of broad ditches or a series of pits along either one or both sides of the route (Margary 1973, 19). In the case on the current site, the geophysical results, and in part the evaluation results, suggest that a combination of the two may have been used – the geophysical results show clear breaks in the expected line of the route, whilst the evaluation trenches showed differing widths (between 1.14m and 4.7m) for the ditches (**291**, **419**, **467**, **475**, **500**, **512**, **515**, **517**, **562**, **586** in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17 and 24) that would have formed each side, suggesting at least that it was not a uniform ditch. Aside from the deposit of compacted cobbles encountered in Trench 2, there was very little evidence for a metalled surface to the road and it is possible that, as in many places, some lengths of the road were unmetalled because the route was well-drained and wide. The usual scale of the *agger* on a Roman Road was a modest ridge, often only 1-2 feet high, or even with no preparation to the ground (Margary 1973, 20). In this instance, this is likely to have been lost through later ploughing, with the absence of scattered stones in the subsoil and topsoil suggesting that the surface may not have been metalled along much of its route across the site. In fact, the width of the road identified on the current site is more in-line with the width of the entire 'road zone' (about 25m, with the current example at 23m) for the route rather than the narrower *agger* and roadside ditches (see Margary 1973, 22). The ditches that have been identified, however, are much larger than those expected for the wider road area, and it could be possible that this wider example represents the 'construction' of a roadway without the metalled surface, instead relying on the firmness of the natural geology (indurated and very solid in the dry weather experienced during excavation) and the drainage of the natural slope.

4.3.12 Following the decline of Roman life in Britain, segments of the roadways may have continued in use, often with little maintenance (Margary 1973, 23), which in the case of the present example may not have caused too much of an issue – the natural geology and drainage allowing a firm route. Where roads continued in use, metalling and foundation layers were gradually worn away, with increased traffic of later centuries creating even more damage, especially with the re-use of material from the Roman *agger* for the construction of new turnpike roads; or where the route continued in use, the *agger* was cut down and the material spread over a wider area to provide a base for a broader road (Margary 1973, 23-24). It may be that the inner ditches have been in-filled for the creation of the later track, leaving the broader 'road zone' line in place.

4.3.13 This road is likely to have continued in use throughout later periods – as can be seen on other routes such as route 57a between Middleton and Stanion, Northamptonshire (BHO 1979, 186) – with the finds incorporating medieval pottery and CBM from ditches **291** and **419** (Trench 16), and possibly in conjunction with the medieval and later quarrying on the site. Its presence is, however, also likely to have been truncated by the later agriculture upon the site, with ploughing having destroyed evidence of a bank or *agger*, if one was used, leaving just the ditches to the sides. It may be, however, that the road was laid directly onto the levelled ground if the route was deemed less important, or as is likely in this case, the ground was well-drained, and there was a natural slope on which the road ran.

4.3.14 Broader research into the infrastructure and transport of the Late Iron Age and Roman period has indicated that a number of Roman road routes had earlier precursors (Evans forthcoming, 16). At the current site, it is possible that the routeway that has been identified fits within this pattern with ditches underlying the metalling which was revealed in Trench 2. In addition, there is the possibility that, when taken in conjunction with the suggestion of a post-medieval road at the southern boundary from the 2015 evaluation (Gilmour 2015, 12), that more of the lesser routeways may have continued in use afterwards. As noted above, there was little evidence that the 'road' identified on the current site had been metalled – but the route was flanked by ditches, perhaps making the metalling superfluous on such well-draining and solid ground, especially with the ditch demarcation generally disappearing away from settlements (Evans forthcoming, 17). As such, it may have fitted within Evans' (forthcoming) Tier 2 routeways, as a basically straight, regular road whose alignment has been maintained since with the alignments of the post-medieval boundaries.

Roman and medieval activity

4.3.15 Roman activity, other than the possible road, was limited to the 1st–to–mid-2nd century ditches (**293**, Trench 25; **359**, Trench 36; **568**, Trench 12; **677**, Trench 9; **760**, Trench 50, and **788**, Trench 14) and pits (**64**, **66** and **69**, Trench 68; **332**, Trench 6; **751**, Trench 10) with a focus on the western side of Field 2 and south-western corner of Field 3. Although there was some continuation in activity in the south-east of the site with quarrying (pits **64**, **66**, **69**, Trench 68) and Roman pottery from within the enclosure ditch (**760**, Trench 50) in Trench 50, the focus of activity appears to have

shifted to the west. The settlement associated with this activity appears to have been rural in character.

4.3.16 Medieval activity within the site appears to have focused on agriculture, with a series of boundary ditches and internal strip field ditches. These became part of larger fields on broadly the same axis by the time of any 19th century mapping, with the activity indicated by the presence of medieval material within the ditches. Some of these ditches continued in use, such as ditch **418** which contained only early medieval material in the lower deposits (437 and 438), but post-medieval material as well as medieval in the upper deposits (440 and 442).

4.3.17 Although the majority of the medieval material is thought to derive from manuring processes, the material for this would probably have been from the nearest settlement. As such, medieval activity probably relates to medieval farming on the edge of the settlement, whether Biggleswade, or a now lost settlement such as Kinwick.

4.3.18 An element of ridge and furrow was indicated as having survived within the site by the geophysical survey (see Figure 4). However, the furrows were not revealed in all of the expected trenches, suggesting that the majority has been ploughed-out through the intervening centuries or that the western part of Field 3 was an open field. Where it does survive – such as ditches **451** and **457** in Trench 18, ditch **357** in Trench 36, and ditches **254** and **256** in Trench 39 – it is as shallow (up to 0.26m deep) ditches on a broadly north-east–to–south-west alignment.

4.3.19 In addition to the agricultural fields, there appears to have been a degree of extraction and rubbish deposition during the medieval period, with pits located towards the southern edge of Field 3, at the southern end of Trench 35. These pits included pit **247** which contained the base and stem of a Medieval Ely ware saucer lamp in its lowest fill (248). These pits may be comparable with the medieval quarry pit (**30**) that was identified during the evaluation for the Kings Reach Growth Scheme pipeline on the western edge of Field 2 (**BHER 20328**, Gilmour 2015, 15). This quarrying disturbed earlier material, with residual Iron Age pottery becoming mixed into the deposits infilling the pits after they had gone out of use, such as in pits **236** and **247**.

4.3.20 Overall, these are likely to have been fields on the edge of settlement, and conform to what would be expected of medieval settlement edge. As would be expected, the medieval settlement in the vicinity of the site also had access to trade from the wider area, with the fragments of oyster shell suggesting that this trade reached the coast.

4.3.21 However, the south-west corner of the development area (especially Trenches 7, 9 and 10) contained a much higher density of Roman and medieval features that indicate changing alignments of features and include a higher concentration of pits. This may suggest that this area lay closer, perhaps directly adjacent, to an area of domestic settlement located beyond the site boundary.

Post-medieval

Shortmead Estate

4.3.22 Bryant's 1826 Map of Bedfordshire shows the extents of the Shortmead Estate (see Figure 7). This incorporated the majority of Field 3 (excluding the southeast corner) as well as the western edge of Field 2, with the eastern edge of the estate possibly corresponding to a ditch running through Trenches 10 and 11 (ditch **854** and **600** respectively). In the vicinity of the boundary between Fields 2 and 3 an area of lake can be seen on the map, possibly corresponding to the large pit (**332** and **381**) that extends through Trenches 6 and 15. This, however, had been remodelled by the time of the 1838 Tithe Map, with the lake to the west of the development area and with a narrow strip – visible in Trenches 6, 7, 8, 14 and 25 as ditches **268**, **640**, **647**, **717**, **730**, and **541** respectively – that incorporated an area of tree planting and ditches to feed the lake. The area of designed woodland was not identified in the trenches, but is likely to lie in the vicinity of the extant boundary between Fields 2 and 3, and between the trenches that were opened.

4.3.23 It was not until the time of the 1938 OS map that the boundaries relating to Shortmead House that extended onto the site disappeared, despite the mainline railway cutting them off from the estate during the mid-19th century.

Boundaries

4.3.24 The majority of the post-medieval activity on the site appears to relate to field boundaries and the development of the fields that can be seen on the historic mapping (Figure 7). From within these, a large proportion of the post-medieval pottery that was recovered appears to be redeposited, with only the teapot lid in ditch **97** representing primary deposition and indicating the close proximity of settlement. As such, the post-medieval boundaries are likely to have been continuations of the medieval boundaries with some alterations through time, with the quantity of CBM suggesting that there was the possible addition of a building towards the central area of the site.

4.3.25 The ditches running through Trenches 31-34 (**879**, **871**, **887** and **418** respectively), reflected in the geophysical survey, can be seen as boundaries on the 1838 Tithe map of Biggleswade, continuing on the 1883-1884 map of Biggleswade. This ditch extends to join the line of the ditch identified in Trenches 43, 53 and 61 (**212**, **208** and **97** respectively) around the point of Trench 36. Within the area enclosed by this, the subdivisions can be seen with ditch **919** and its subsequent remodelling (as ditches **916** and **921**) in Trench 49 corresponding with the boundary shown on the Tithe Map. These ditches further correspond to ditch **32** identified during the Kings Reach Growth Scheme pipeline (**BHER 20328**; Gilmour 2015, figure 3).

4.3.26 A later boundary appears by the time of the 1883-1884 map, extending from the south-eastern arm of the Shortmead Estate boundary and running through Trenches 13 and 29 (ditch **741** and **841** respectively).

4.3.27 By the time of the 1902 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, however, these boundaries had begun to disappear, with, other than the extant boundaries, only that running through Trenches 31-33 remaining. Even the northern stretch of this boundary through Trench

34 had been removed, along with the enclosed area in the south-eastern corner of Field 3. By the time of the 1938 OS map a trackway is marked along the boundary through Trenches 31 and 32, perhaps explaining the second, less well established ditch (**877**, **868** respectively) running parallel for parts of the length.

4.3.28 Finally, by 1970-1975, the OS map boundaries reflect those of the current fields.

Market Gardening

4.3.29 Two hundred metres to the north of the site, on the 1970-75 OS map, a market gardening depot is marked. This is likely to have utilised the surrounding fields for growing produce. From the evidence of the evaluation trenches, this reach extended to the eastern edge of Field 1, with post-medieval activity noted in the eastern end of Trenches 69 with pits **76** and **78**.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation of the site either side of Furzenhall Road revealed six main concentrations of archaeological features (see Table 1) that related to the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The Iron Age saw this focus with three areas of enclosure; the Roman with a road and a dense area of activity that could not be clearly defined; the medieval with the continuing use of the road and an area of activity that again could not be clearly defined; and the post-medieval with the extent of the Shortmead Estate. Additional medieval and post-medieval activity was noted, with medieval pits in Trench 35 and the mapped boundaries in the middle of Field 2 and the southern edge of Field 3.

4.4.2 The small number of later, Roman, pits within the Iron Age enclosure in the south-east of the site (Trench 68) demonstrates an initial continuity in activity from the Iron Age to the Roman period before it shifted to a focus in the west, although it is uncertain from the evaluation results what this activity related to.

4.4.3 Investigations into the extent of the Roman road, based on its appearance in the geophysical results in Field 3 but not in Field 2, confirmed that evidence for it survives in the northern field, but not in the southern, and suggests that this may be a result of the greater post-medieval disturbance in this area.

4.4.4 The south-west corner of the site is particularly interesting, with the density of Early Roman and medieval features suggesting intensive, but not extensive, activity that goes beyond that expected for that on the edge of settlement. The evaluation also identified the remnants of medieval and post-medieval field boundaries across the proposed development area, along with a several large pits that may have been related to medieval quarrying for sands or gravels. The scale of some features, notably ditch **178** in Trench 71, may cause problems for future work, and will need to be considered when planning works.

4.4.5 In addition to this, few natural features were identified, despite the planting of trees on the land that had belonged to the Shortmead Estate (as seen on the 1838 Tithe Map) in the north-western corner of Field 2 and south-western corner of Field 3, and with trees marked along boundaries of the later maps. A background scatter of

residual abraded artefacts was identified across the site, probably indicative of the passage of more nomadic people in the vicinity throughout the Neolithic period.

4.4.6 The (albeit low-level) presence of medieval and post-medieval remains within the site is not unexpected given the proximity of the site to the town of Biggleswade, and the deserted medieval village of Kinwick believed to be located somewhere to the north-east of the site. The results appear to confirm the evidence of historic maps which indicate that this area lay within open fields that were enclosed in the early 19th century.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Avg. depth (m)	Features
1	3	E_W	50m	2.4m	0.44	2 ditches, 1 pit
2	3	ENE-WSW	50m	2.4m	0.50	9 ditches, 2 pits
3	3	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.48	4 ditches, 3 pits
4	3	NW-SE	50m	2.4m	0.60	2 ditches, 2 pits
5	3	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.47	3 ditches
6	3	NNW-SSE	50m	2.4m	0.44	1 ditch, 1 pit
7	2	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.45	13 ditches, 2 pits, modern pipe
8	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.43	8 ditches
9	2	NW-SE	50m	2.4m	0.50	17 ditches, 6 pits
10	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.50	7 ditches, 4 pits
11	2	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.37	4 ditches, 1 pit
12	2	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.41	2 ditches
13	2	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.44	7 ditches, 1 pit
14	2	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.41	12 ditches, 1 pit, 2 layers
15	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.41	4 ditches, 1 pit, 1 hollow
16	3	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.47	2 ditches, 3 pits
17	3	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.41	9 ditches, 1 pit
18	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.55	4 ditches
19	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.58	2 ditches, 1 pit
20	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.56	blank
21	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.53	2 ditches
22	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.54	blank
23	3	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.46	7 ditches, 1 pit
24	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.44	6 ditches
25	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.48	8 ditches, 3 pits
26	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.46	5 ditches
27	2	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.40	1 ditch, 1 hollow
28	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.40	2 ditches, 1 pit
29	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.41	1 ditch, 1 pit
30	2	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.38	4 ditches, 1 pit
31	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.65	3 ditches, 1 pit
32	2	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.44	7 ditches
33	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.47	1 ditch
34	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.48	1 ditch, 1 hollow
35	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.48	2 ditches, 2 pits
36	3	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.50	8 ditches
37	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.54	1 ditch, 3 pits, 1 posthole
38	3	NW-SE	50m	2.4m	0.45	4 ditches, 5 pits, 2 postholes
39	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.39	2 ditches, 1 pit
40	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.60	1 ditch, 3 pits
41	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.43	1 ditch, 1 pit
42	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.37	2 ditches, 1 pit
43	3	NW-SE	50m	2.4m	0.50	3 ditches, 1 pit
44	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.40	blank

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Avg. depth (m)	Features
45	2	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.54	blank
46	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.49	6 ditches
47	2	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.39	blank
48	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.60	blank
49	2	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.47	10 ditches, 1 pit
50	2	NW-SE	50m	2.4m	0.53	3 ditches, 3 pits
51	2	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.47	blank
52	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.45	blank
53	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.49	2 ditches
54	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.43	7 ditches, 3 pits, 2 postholes, 1 hollow
55	3	NNW-SSE	50m	2.4m	0.51	1 ditch, 2 pits, 1 hollow
56	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.50	blank
57	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.58	blank
58	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.74	blank
59	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.68	blank
60	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.47	blank
61	3	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.65	1 ditch
62	3	NNW-SSE	50m	2.4m	0.49	2 ditches
63	3	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.50	2 ditches
64	2	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.57	blank
65	1	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.50	colluvium
66	1	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.39	3 ditches, 1 pit
67	1	WNW-ESE	50m	2.4m	0.42	1 ditch, 8 pits
68	1	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.41	8 ditches, 5 pits
69	1	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.36	2 ditches, 2 pits
70	1	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.37	2 ditches, 1 posthole
71	1	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.44	5 ditches
72	1	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.46	2 ditches, 3 pits
73	1	N-S	50m	2.4m	0.46	2 ditches, 8 pits, 3 postholes
74	1	NE-SW	50m	2.4m	0.36	2 ditches, 2 pits
75	1	E-W	50m	2.4m	0.38	1 ditch

Table 2: Trench data

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
35	1-75	layer	natural					
36	1-75	layer	subsoil	1			CBM, glass, pottery, worked flint	
37	1-75	layer	topsoil				glass, worked flint	
38	75	cut	ditch	38	1.28	0.06		med+
39	75	fill	ditch	38	1.28	0.06	CBM	med+
40	65	layer	colluvium		17.5	0.25		
41	68	cut	ditch	41	0.92	0.25		IA
42	68	fill	ditch	41	0.3	0.04		
43	68	fill	ditch	41	0.92	0.22	animal bone, pottery	IA-C2
44	68	cut	ditch	44	0.32	0.13		
45	68	fill	ditch	44	0.32	0.13	animal bone	
46	68	cut	ditch	46	0.51	0.35		MIA
47	68	fill	ditch	46	0.51	0.35	pottery	MIA
48	68	cut	ditch	48	0.72	0.14		IA
49	68	fill	ditch	48	0.72	0.14	animal bone, pottery	IA-C2
50	68	cut	pit	50	0.8	0.26		IA
51	68	fill	pit	50	0.8	0.26	animal bone, CBM, pottery	IA, med+
52	68	cut	ditch	52	1	0.19		
53	68	fill	ditch	52	1	0.19	animal bone	
54	68	cut	ditch	54	1.84	0.44		
55	68	fill	ditch	54	0.72	0.09		
56	68	fill	ditch	54	1.04	0.36	burnt flint	
57	68	fill	ditch	54	0.94	0.28		
58	68	cut	pit	58	0.78	0.1		
59	68	fill	pit	58	0.78	0.1		
60	68	cut	ditch	60	1	0.19		
61	68	fill	ditch	60	1	0.19	animal bone	
62	68	cut	ditch	62	0.86	0.16		Roman
63	68	fill	ditch	62	0.86	0.16	animal bone	
64	68	cut	pit	64		0.5		Roman
65	68	fill	pit	64		0.5	animal bone	
66	68	cut	pit	66		0.27		AD1-70
67	68	fill	pit	66		0.1	animal bone, CBM, pottery	MIA, med+
68	68	fill	pit	66		0.2	animal bone, burnt clay, CBM, pottery	AD1-70
69	68	cut	pit	69		0.22		Roman
70	68	fill	pit	69		0.07		
71	68	fill	pit	69		0.17	animal bone	
72	69	cut	ditch	72	0.7	0.17		
73	69	fill	ditch	72	0.7	0.17		
74	69	cut	ditch	74	0.76	0.16		
75	69	fill	ditch	74	0.76	0.16		
76	69	cut	pit	76		0.3		
77	69	fill	pit	76		0.3		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
78	69	cut	pit	78		0.44		post-med
79	69	fill	pit	78		0.44	CBM, clay pipe, pottery	post-med
80	70	cut	ditch	80	1.34	0.28		med+
81	70	fill	ditch	80	1.34	0.28	CBM	med+
82	70	cut	ditch	82	0.92	0.16		
83	70	fill	ditch	82	0.92	0.16		
84	70	cut	posthole	84	0.74	0.18		
85	70	fill	posthole	84	0.74	0.18		
86	66	cut	ditch	86	0.76	0.24		
87	66	fill	ditch	86	0.76	0.24		
88	66	cut	ditch	88	3.31			
89	66	fill	ditch	88	3.31			
90	66	cut	pit	90	1.7	0.42		
91	66	fill	pit	90	1.7	0.42		
92	66	cut	ditch	92	1.9	0.22		med+
93	66	fill	ditch	92	1.9	0.22	CBM	med+
94	66	cut	pit	94		0.6		IA
95	66	fill	pit	94		0.22	burnt clay, pottery	IA
96	66	fill	pit	94		0.38	animal bone	
97	61	cut	ditch	97	2.4	0.84		post-med
98	61	fill	ditch	97	1.4	0.11	CBM, clay pipe	med+
99	61	fill	ditch	97	2	0.36	pottery	1770-1900
100	61	fill	ditch	97	2.4	0.32		
101	72	cut	ditch	101	8.5			
102	72	fill	ditch	101	8.5			
103	72	cut	pit	103	0.76	0.2		
104	72	fill	pit	103	0.6	0.1		
105	72	fill	pit	103	0.76	0.08		
106	72	cut	ditch	106	0.6	0.25		
107	72	fill	ditch	106	0.6	0.25		
108	72	cut	pit	108	1.18	0.25		
109	72	fill	pit	108	0.94	0.12		
110	72	fill	pit	108	1.18	0.12		
111	72	cut	pit	111	1.46	0.3		
112	72	fill	pit	111	0.8	0.14		
113	72	fill	pit	111	1.46	0.22		
114	74	cut	pit	114	2.8	0.15		
115	74	fill	pit	114	2.8	0.15		
116	74	cut	pit	116	5	0.19		
117	74	fill	pit	116	5	0.19		
118	74	cut	ditch	118	2.1	0.15		
119	74	fill	ditch	118	2.1	0.15		
120	74	cut	ditch	120	15.35			
121	74	fill	ditch	120	15.35			
122	67	cut	pit	122	1.4	0.4		IA
123	67	fill	pit	122	1.4	0.4	pottery	IA

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
124	67	cut	pit	124	2.1	0.71		IA
125	67	fill	pit	124	2.1	0.6	animal bone, burnt clay, pottery, worked flint	EIA/MIA
126	73	cut	pit	126	0.9	0.3		
127	73	fill	pit	126	0.9	0.3		
128	73	cut	pit	128	0.96	0.19		
129	73	fill	pit	128	0.96	0.19		
130	73	cut	pit	130	1.5	0.18		
131	73	fill	pit	130	1.5	0.18		
132	73	cut	posthole	132	0.8	0.38		
133	73	fill	posthole	132	0.24	0.3		
134	73	fill	posthole	132	0.46	0.34		
135	73	cut	pit	135	0.74	0.21		IA
136	73	fill	pit	135	0.74	0.21	pottery, worked flint	IA (LIA?)
137	73	cut	pit	137	1.2	0.44		AD1-70
138	73	fill	pit	137	1.2	0.44	animal bone, burnt clay, CBM, pottery	AD1-70, med+
139	73	cut	ditch	139	1.7	0.19		
140	73	fill	ditch	139	1.7	0.19		
141	73	cut	posthole	141	0.56	0.23		
142	73	fill	posthole	141	0.56	0.23		
143	73	cut	posthole	143	0.58	0.16		
144	73	fill	posthole	143	0.58	0.16		
145	73	cut	ditch	145	1	0.33		
146	73	fill	ditch	145	1	0.33		
147	73	cut	pit	147	1.86	0.25		19th century
148	73	fill	pit	147	1.86	0.25	CBM, clay pipe, glass, pottery	19th century
149	73	cut	pit	149	0.94	0.35		
150	73	fill	pit	149	0.94	0.35		
151	73	cut	pit	151	0.83	0.3		
152	73	fill	pit	151	0.83	0.3		
153	67	cut	pit	153	0.7	0.3		
154	67	fill	pit	153	0.7	0.3		
155	67	cut	pit	155	1.26	0.21		
156	67	fill	pit	155	1.26	0.21		
157	62	cut	ditch	157	2			
158	62	fill	ditch	157	2			
159	62	cut	ditch	159	3.1			
160	62	fill	ditch	159	3.1			
161	53	cut	ditch	161	2.3			
162	53	fill	ditch	161	2.3			
163	43	cut	ditch	163	1.2			
164	43	fill	ditch	163	1.2			
165	71	cut	ditch	165	1.04	0.36		
166	71	fill	ditch	165	1.04	0.36		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
167	71	cut	ditch	167	2.86	0.86		IA
168	71	fill	ditch	167	0.68	0.15		
169	71	fill	ditch	167	2	0.52		
170	71	fill	ditch	167	0.9	0.2		
171	71	fill	ditch	167	1.04	0.1	animal bone, pottery	IA
172	71	cut	ditch	172	0.51	0.17		
173	71	fill	ditch	172	0.51	0.17		
174	39	cut	pit	174	19.97			19th century
175	39	fill	pit	174	19.97		pottery	19th century
176	71	cut	ditch	176	2.7	0.3		
177	71	fill	natural	176	2.7	0.3		
178	71	cut	ditch	178	8.85	2.7		IA
179	71	fill	ditch	178		0.13	animal bone	
180	71	fill	ditch	178		0.22		
181	71	fill	ditch	178		0.3		
182	71	fill	ditch	178			animal bone, burnt clay, pottery	IA
183	71	fill	ditch	178		0.6	animal bone, worked flint	
184	71	fill	ditch	178	6.6	0.64		
185	67	fill	pit	124	0.06	0.06		
186	67	fill	pit	124	1.82	0.28		
187	67	cut	pit	187	0.82	0.36		
188	67	fill	pit	187	0.82	0.36		
189	67	cut	pit	189	1.32	0.2		
190	67	fill	pit	189	1.32	0.2		
191	67	cut	pit	191	1.34	0.44		
192	67	fill	pit	191	1.34	0.44	animal bone	
193	67	cut	pit	193	0.71	0.32		
194	67	fill	pit	193	0.71	0.32		
195	67	cut	ditch	195	5			
196	67	fill	ditch	195	5			
197	71	fill	ditch	178	1.1	0.15		
198	71	fill	ditch	178	1.4	0.15		
199	71	fill	ditch	178	1.35	0.2		
200	62	cut	posthole	200	0.36	0.1		
201	62	fill	posthole	200	0.36	0.1		
202	55	cut	ditch	202	1.06	0.3		IA
203	55	fill	ditch	202	1.06	0.3	pottery	IA
204	63	cut	ditch	204	2.3	0.24		
205	63	fill	ditch	204	2.3	0.24		
206	63	cut	ditch	206	1.14	0.16		
207	63	fill	ditch	206	1.14	0.16		
208	53	cut	ditch	208	2.45			med+
209	53	fill	ditch	208	2.45		CBM	med+
210	41	cut	pit	210	0.94	0.18		
211	41	fill	pit	210	0.94	0.18		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
212	43	cut	ditch	212	1.9			med+
213	43	fill	ditch	212	1.9		CBM	med+
214	43	cut	pit	214	1.02	0.42		
215	43	fill	pit	214	1.02	0.42		
216	43	cut	ditch	216	0.5	0.17		
217	43	fill	ditch	216	0.5	0.17		
218	55	cut	pit	218	1.12	0.17		
219	55	fill	pit	218	1.12	0.17		
220	55	cut	pit	220	1.35	0.32		
221	55	fill	pit	220	1.35	0.32		
222	55	cut	natural	222				
223	55	fill	natural	222				
224	25	cut	ditch	224	1.35	0.38		med+
225	25	fill	ditch	224	0.9	0.16		
226	25	fill	ditch	224	1.28	0.23	animal bone, CBM, pottery	med+
227	35	cut	ditch	227	2.7	0.43		
228	35	fill	ditch	227	1.56	0.16		
229	35	fill	ditch	227	2.7	0.28	animal bone, worked flint	
230	35	cut	ditch	230	4.05	0.4		
231	35	fill	ditch	230	3.3	0.16		
232	35	fill	ditch	230	4.05	0.24		
233	35	cut	natural	233	1.2			
234	35	fill	natural	233	0.6			
235	35	fill	natural	233	1.2			
236	35	cut	pit	236	2	0.86		med
237	35	fill	pit	236	1.48	0.3	pottery	med
238	24	cut	ditch	238	0.56	0.14		med+
239	24	fill	ditch	238	0.56	0.14	animal bone, CBM	med+
240	24	cut	ditch	240	0.6	0.12		med+
241	24	fill	ditch	240	0.6	0.12	animal bone, CBM, oyster shell	med+
242	24	cut	ditch	242	1.43	0.27		
243	24	fill	ditch	242	1.43	0.27	worked flint	
244	34	cut	natural	244		0.5		
245	34	fill	natural	244		0.23	pottery	med
246	35	fill	pit	236	1.46	0.32		
247	35	cut	pit	247	2.9	0.88		med
248	35	fill	pit	247	1.96	0.11	animal bone, pottery	1250-1350
249	35	fill	pit	247	2.23	0.18		
250	35	fill	pit	247	0.18		pottery	1150-1250
251	35	fill	pit	247	2.8	0.2		
252	35	fill	pit	247	2.9	0.37	animal bone, pottery	1150-1250
253	35	fill	pit	236	1.6	0.26	pottery	med
254	39	cut	ditch	254	2.55			
255	39	fill	ditch	254	2.55			

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
256	39	cut	ditch	256	2.45			
257	39	fill	ditch	256	2.45			
258	41	cut	ditch	258	0.99	0.21		
259	41	fill	ditch	258	0.99	0.21		
260	40	cut	pit	260	1.62	0.21		
261	40	fill	pit	260	1.62	0.21		
262	40	cut	pit	262	1.8	0.22		
263	40	fill	pit	262	1.8	0.22		
264	40	cut	pit	264	0.73	0.17		
265	40	fill	pit	264	0.73	0.17		
266	40	cut	ditch	266	0.63	0.11		
267	40	fill	ditch	266	0.63	0.11		
268	6	cut	ditch	268	2.6			
269	6	fill	ditch	268	2.6		worked flint	
270	15	fill	pit	272	1.8	0.1	worked flint	
271	15	fill	pit	272	3.2	0.66		
272	15	cut	pit	272	3.2	0.66		
273	15	fill	ditch	274	1.06	0.25		
274	15	cut	ditch	274	1.06	0.25		
275	15	fill	ditch	276	1.25	0.32		
276	15	cut	ditch	276	1.25	0.32		
277	24	cut	ditch	277	1.49			
278	24	fill	ditch	277	1.49			
279	37	cut	pit	279	0.8	0.2		
280	37	fill	pit	279	0.8	0.2		
281	37	cut	posthole	281	0.48	0.2		
282	37	fill	posthole	281	0.48	0.2		
283	37	cut	ditch	283	0.85	0.27		
284	37	fill	ditch	283	0.85	0.27		
285	37	cut	pit	285	0.96	0.36		
286	37	fill	pit	285	0.78	0.18		
287	37	fill	pit	285	0.96	0.18		
288	37	cut	pit	288	1.14	0.3		
289	37	fill	pit	288	0.92	0.18		
290	37	fill	pit	288	0.75	0.18		
291	16	cut	ditch	291	4.7	0.65		1150-1500
292	16	fill	ditch	291	4.7	0.4	animal bone, CBM, pottery	1150-1500
293	25	cut	ditch	293	1.25	0.28		1150-1500
294	25	fill	ditch	293	1.12	0.25	animal bone, oyster shell, pottery	1150-1500
295	25	cut	ditch	295	1.52	0.58		
296	25	fill	ditch	295	1.52	0.3		
297	25	cut	ditch	297	1.45	0.4		
298	25	fill	ditch	297	1.45	0.4		
299	25	fill	ditch	293	0.49	0.2		
300	25	cut	ditch	300		0.12		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
301	25	fill	ditch	300		0.12		
302	38	cut	ditch	302	0.61	0.13		
303	38	fill	ditch	302	0.61	0.13		
304	38	cut	ditch	304	0.73	0.24		
305	38	fill	ditch	304	0.73	0.24		
306	38	cut	pit	306	0.52	0.18		IA
307	38	fill	pit	306	0.52	0.18	pottery	LIA+
308	38	cut	posthole	308	0.47	0.28		AD1-70
309	38	fill	posthole	308	0.47	0.28	pottery	AD1-70
310	38	cut	pit	310	0.6	0.17		
311	38	fill	pit	310	0.6	0.17		
312	38	cut	posthole	312	0.44	0.37		
313	38	fill	posthole	312	0.32	0.18		
314	38	fill	posthole	312	0.44	0.19		
315	38	cut	pit	315	0.7	0.2		
316	38	fill	pit	315	0.7	0.2		
317	38	cut	ditch	317	1.68			
318	38	fill	ditch	317	1.68			
319	38	cut	pit	319	0.93	0.2		
320	38	fill	pit	319	0.93	0.2		
321	38	cut	pit	321	0.78	0.3		
322	38	fill	pit	321	0.72	0.12		
323	38	fill	pit	321	0.78	0.22		
324	23	cut	ditch	324	1.01	0.33		
325	23	fill	ditch	324	1.01	0.33		
326	38	cut	ditch	326	0.45	0.1		
327	38	fill	ditch	326	0.45	0.1		
328	23	cut	ditch	328	1	0.19		
329	23	fill	ditch	328	1	0.19		
330	23	cut	ditch	330	1.84			
331	23	fill	ditch	330	1.84			
332	6	cut	pit	332	4.67	0.4		med?
333	6	fill	pit	332	4.67	0.4	pottery	MC2 AD?/med
334	16	cut	ditch	334	0.48	0.17		
335	16	fill	ditch	334	0.48	0.17		
336	16	cut	pit	336	0.6	0.2		
337	16	fill	pit	336	0.6	0.2		
338	54	cut	ditch	338	0.42	0.13		
339	54	fill	ditch	338	0.42	0.13		
340	54	cut	pit	340	1.08	0.22		
341	54	fill	pit	340	1.08	0.22		
342	54	cut	natural	342	10.62	0.24		
343	54	fill	natural	342	10.62	0.24		
344	54	cut	ditch	344	0.52	0.19		
345	54	fill	ditch	344	0.52	0.19		
346	54	cut	pit	346	0.89	0.14		
347	54	fill	pit	346	0.89	0.14		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
348	25	fill	ditch	295	0.36	0.22		
349	15	cut	ditch	349	1.68	0.23		
350	15	fill	ditch	349	1.68	0.23		
351	15	cut	ditch	351	0.95	0.34		med+
352	15	fill	ditch	351	0.95	0.34	animal bone, CBM	med+
353	5	cut	ditch	353	3.9	0.48		IA
354	5	fill	ditch	353	3.9	0.48	pottery	IA
355	36	cut	ditch	355	0.72	0.19		
356	36	fill	ditch	355	0.72	0.19		
357	36	cut	ditch	357	1.5	0.44		
358	36	fill	ditch	357	1.5	0.44		
359	36	cut	ditch	359	4.5	1.69		AD50-90
360	36	fill	ditch	359	1.3	0.34		
361	36	fill	ditch	359	2.96	0.68		
362	36	fill	ditch	359	3.38	0.37		
363	36	fill	ditch	359	4.5	0.42	pottery, worked flint	AD50-90
364	54	cut	posthole	364	0.56	0.28		
365	54	fill	posthole	364		0.11		
366	54	fill	posthole	364	0.56	0.18		
367	54	cut	posthole	367	0.36	0.37		
368	54	fill	posthole	367	0.36	0.37		
369	54	cut	ditch	369	2.02	0.12		
370	54	fill	ditch	369	2.02	0.12		
371	54	cut	ditch	371	0.85	0.18		
372	54	fill	ditch	371	0.85	0.18		
373	54	cut	pit	373	0.73	0.18		
374	54	fill	pit	373	0.73	0.18		
375	54	cut	ditch	375	0.69	0.13		
376	54	fill	ditch	375	0.69	0.13		
377	54	cut	ditch	377	1.63			
378	54	fill	ditch	377	1.63			
379	54	cut	ditch	379	1.94			
380	54	fill	ditch	379	1.94			
381	15	cut	pit	381	24.38	0.25		
382	15	fill	pit	381		0.12		
383	15	fill	pit	381		0.13	animal bone, CBM, pottery, worked flint	Early Roman, med+
384	36	cut	ditch	384	1.72	0.21		
385	36	fill	ditch	384	1.72	0.21		
386	36	cut	pit	386	1.14	0.26		post-med
387	36	fill	pit	386	1.14	0.26		
388	36	cut	ditch	388	2.4	0.96		1550-1800
389	36	fill	ditch	388	1.4	0.37	animal bone, pottery	1550-1800
390	36	fill	ditch	388	2.4	0.59	animal bone, CBM, pottery, slate	1550-1800
391	36	cut	ditch	391	0.68	0.17		
392	36	fill	ditch	391	0.68	0.17		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
393	36	cut	ditch	393	0.93	0.18		
394	36	fill	ditch	393	0.93	0.18		
395	36	cut	ditch	395	1.76			
396	36	fill	ditch	395	1.76			
397	25	cut	ditch	397		0.2		
398	25	fill	pit	397		0.2		
399	25	cut	ditch	399	0.9	0.22		
400	25	fill	ditch	399	0.9	0.22		
401	25	cut	ditch	401	0.9	0.25		Roman
402	25	fill	ditch	401		0.08		
403	25	fill	ditch	401	0.9	0.17	animal bone, pottery	Roman
404	21	cut	ditch	404	0.93	0.16		med+
405	21	fill	ditch	404	0.93	0.16	CBM	med+
406	23	cut	ditch	406	0.45	0.1		
407	23	fill	ditch	406	0.45	0.1		
408	2	fill	ditch	409	1.4	0.3	worked flint	
409	2	cut	ditch	409	1.4	0.3		
410	2	fill	ditch	411	1.3	0.1		
411	2	cut	ditch	411	1.3	0.1		
412	2	fill	ditch	413	1	0.3		
413	2	cut	ditch	413	1	0.3		
414	2	fill	ditch	415	0.7	0.3	worked flint	
415	2	cut	ditch	415	0.7	0.3		
416	2	fill	pit	417	1.6	0.8	metalworking debris, pottery, worked flint	IA
417	2	cut	pit	417	1.6	0.8		IA
418	34	cut	ditch	418	4.7	1		med+
419	16	cut	ditch	419	2.7	0.56		med
420	16	fill	ditch	419	1.6	0.2		
421	16	fill	ditch	419	1	0.35		
422	16	fill	ditch	419	1.6	0.6	animal bone, CBM, pottery, worked flint	AD1-70, med+
423	16	cut	pit	423		0.3		MIA
424	16	fill	pit	423		0.3	CBM, pottery	MIA
425	19	cut	ditch	425	2.2	0.2		
426	19	fill	ditch	425	2.2	0.2		
427	19	cut	ditch	427	2.3	0.63		med+
428	19	fill	ditch	427	0.57	0.15		
429	19	fill	ditch	427	2.3	0.48	CBM	med+
430	19	cut	pit	430	33.3	0.28		1740-1830
431	19	fill	pit	430	33.3	0.28		
432	19	cut	pit	432	33.3	0.36		1740-1830
433	19	fill	pit	432	33.3	0.36	pottery	1740-1830
434	21	cut	ditch	434	1.7			
435	21	fill	ditch	434	1.7			
436	34	fill	ditch	418	1.5	0.3		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
437	34	fill	ditch	418	1.1	0.3	animal bone, CBM, pottery	1150-1250
438	34	fill	ditch	418	2.04	0.28	pottery	1150-1250
439	34	fill	ditch	418	1.14	0.22		
440	34	fill	ditch	418	1	0.34	CBM, pottery	med+
441	34	fill	ditch	418	1.76	0.34	clay pipe, glass, pottery, slate	1150-1250
442	34	fill	ditch	418	2.4	0.4	animal bone, burnt clay, CBM, coal, metalworking debris, pottery, slate, worked flint	med+
443	34	layer	natural		3.1	0.28	worked flint	
444	2	fill	ditch	446	1.9	0.15		
445	2	layer		446	2	0.05		
446	2	cut	ditch	446	2	0.2		
447	5	cut	ditch	447	5.7	0.52		
448	5	fill	ditch	447	5.7	0.52		
449	1	cut	ditch	449	0.59	0.26		
450	1	fill	ditch	449	0.59	0.26		
451	18	cut	ditch	451	1.21	0.4		
452	18	fill	ditch	451	1.21	0.4		
453	18	cut	ditch	453	2.32	0.12		
454	18	fill	ditch	453	2.32	0.12		
455	18	cut	ditch	455	1.46	0.34		
456	18	fill	ditch	455	1.46	0.34		
457	18	cut	ditch	457	1.7	0.34		
458	18	fill	ditch	457	1.7	0.34		
459	4	cut	pit	459	2.4	0.54		
460	4	fill	pit	459	0.4	0.28		
461	4	fill	pit	459	1.6	0.26		
462	4	cut	pit	462	1.63	0.51		
463	4	fill	pit	462	0.3	0.18		
464	4	fill	pit	462	0.88	0.33		
465	4	cut	ditch	465	0.96	0.44		
466	4	fill	ditch	465	0.96	0.44		
467	4	cut	ditch	467	2.6			
468	4	fill	ditch	467	2.6			
469	17	cut	ditch	469	1.25	0.49		
470	17	fill	ditch	469	1.25	0.49		
471	17	cut	ditch	471	2.02	0.15		
472	17	fill	ditch	471	2.02	0.15		
473	1	cut	pit	473	17.53	0.5		
474	1	fill	pit	473	17.53	0.5		
475	1	cut	ditch	475	1.14			
476	1	fill	ditch	475	1.14			
477	-	-	-	-				

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
478	3	fill	pit	479	0.8	0.4		
479	3	cut	pit	479	0.8	0.4		
480	3	fill	pit	481	0.95	0.1	worked flint	
481	3	cut	pit	481	0.95	0.1		
482	3	fill	pit	483	1	0.3		
483	3	cut	pit	483	1	0.3		
484	3	fill	ditch	485	0.6	0.1		
485	3	cut	ditch	458	0.6	0.1		
486	3	fill	ditch	487	1.2	0.3		
487	3	cut	ditch	487	1.2	0.3		
488	3	fill	ditch	489	1.6	0.2		
489	3	cut	ditch	489	1.6	0.2		
490	23	cut	pit	490	1.6	0.28		med+
491	23	fill	pit	490		0.09		
492	23	fill	pit	490	1.6	0.19	CBM	med+
493	23	cut	ditch	493	1.2	0.3		
494	23	fill	ditch	493		0.08		
495	23	fill	ditch	493	0.9	0.26		
496	23	cut	ditch	496	2.9	0.68		med+
497	23	fill	ditch	496	2.9	0.2	CBM	med+
498	23	fill	ditch	496	1.4	0.36	animal bone, CBM, clay pipe, pottery, worked and burnt flint	1150-1250
499	34	layer	natural			0.4		
500	24	cut	ditch	500	1.79			
501	24	fill	ditch	500	1.79			
502	24	cut	ditch	502	4.79			
503	24	fill	ditch	502	4.79			
504	25	cut	ditch	504	1.35	0.27		med
505	25	fill	ditch	504	1.35	0.27	pottery	1150-1250
506	42	cut	ditch	506	3			
507	42	fill	ditch	506	3			
508	42	cut	ditch	508	3.5			
509	42	fill	ditch	508	3.5			
510	42	cut	pit	510	0.84	0.19		
511	42	fill	pit	510	0.84	0.19		
512	17	cut	ditch	512	2.8			
513	17	fill	ditch	512	2.8			
514	3	fill	ditch	515	2.8			
515	3	cut	ditch	515	2.8			
516	3	fill	ditch	517	1.5			
517	3	cut	ditch	517	1.5			
518	5	cut	ditch	518	2.8	0.55		
519	5	fill	ditch	518	2.8	0.35		
520	5	fill	ditch	518	1	0.23		
521	5	fill	ditch	518	1.5	0.23		
522				0				

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
523	17	cut	gully	523	0.5	0.18		
524	17	fill	ditch	523	0.5	0.18		
525	17	cut	ditch	525	1.03	0.32		
526	17	fill	ditch	525	1.03	0.32		
527	17	cut	ditch	527	1.1	0.19		med+
528	17	fill	ditch	527	1.1	0.19	CBM	med+
529	17	cut	ditch	529	1.05	0.45		
530	17	fill	ditch	529	1.05	0.45		
531	17	cut	ditch	531	0.5	0.16		
532	17	fill	ditch	531	0.5	0.16		
533	17	cut	ditch	533	0.67	0.23		med+
534	17	fill	ditch	533	0.67	0.23	CBM	med+
535	17	cut	pit	535	0.45	0.13		
536	17	fill	pit	535	0.45	0.13		
537	25	cut	ditch	537	0.57	0.5		
538	25	fill	ditch	537	0.57	0.5		
539	25	cut	ditch	539		0.27		
540	25	fill	ditch	539		0.27		
541	25	cut	ditch	541		0.31		
542	25	fill	ditch	541		0.14		
543	25	cut	ditch	543	0.96	0.16		
544	25	fill	ditch	543	0.96	0.16		
545	25	cut	pit	545		0.2		
546	25	fill	pit	545		0.2		
547	25	cut	ditch	547		0.3		med+
548	25	fill	ditch	547		0.3	animal bone, CBM	med+
549	15	cut	pit	549		0.24		
550	15	fill	pit	549		0.24		
551	23	cut	ditch	551	1.7	0.29		med+
552	23	fill	ditch	551		0.11		
553	23	fill	ditch	551	1.48	0.18	CBM	med+
554	25	fill	ditch	541		0.22		
555	25	cut	pit	555	12.37	0.5		
556	25	fill	pit	555	0.94	0.15		
557	25	fill	pit	555	12.37	0.42		
558	3	cut	ditch	558	3.5			
559	3	fill	ditch	558	3.5			
560	2	cut	ditch	560	0.84	0.2		
561	2	fill	ditch	560	0.84	0.2		
562	2	cut	ditch	562	2.1	0.3		
563	2	fill	ditch	562	2.1	0.3		
564	2	cut	ditch	564	0.64	0.26		
565	2	fill	ditch	564	0.64	0.26		
566	2	cut	pit	566	3.62	0.69		
567	2	fill	pit	566	3.62	0.69		
568	12	cut	ditch	568	0.98	0.39		AD MC2
569	12	fill	ditch	568	0.43	0.09		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
570	12	fill	ditch	568	0.6	0.24	animal bone, pottery	AD MC2
571	12	fill	ditch	568	0.76	0.16		
572	7	cut	ditch	572	2.23	0.85		
573	7	fill	ditch	572		0.1		
574	7	fill	ditch	572	0.68	0.36		
575	7	fill	ditch	572	1.75	0.3		
576	7	fill	ditch	572	1.77	0.15	animal bone, worked flint	
577	7	cut	ditch	577	1.44	0.14		
578	7	fill	ditch	577	1.44	0.14		
579	12	cut	ditch	579	3.46	0.6		post-med
580	12	fill	ditch	579	1.8	0.06		
581	12	fill	ditch	579	2.36	0.06		
582	12	fill	ditch	579	2.8	0.32	animal bone, CBM	med+
583	12	fill	ditch	579	2.74	0.2	CBM, pottery	1600-1700
584	12	fill	ditch	579	2.86	0.3	CBM, glass, pottery	19th century
585	2	fill	ditch	586	1.4	0.4		
586	2	cut	ditch	586	1.4	0.4		
587	2	fill	ditch	588	1.1	0.2		
588	2	cut	ditch	588	1.1	0.2		
589	10	cut	ditch	589	0.54	0.25		
590	10	fill	ditch	589	0.54	0.18		
591	10	fill	ditch	589	0.39	0.15		
592	10	cut	ditch	592	0.93	0.29		
593	10	fill	ditch	592	0.93	0.29		
594	11	cut	pit	594	1.32	0.34		
595	11	fill	pit	594	1.32	0.34		
596	11	cut	ditch	596	0.9	0.24		
597	11	fill	ditch	596	0.9	0.24		
598	11	cut	ditch	598	0.58	0.18		
599	11	fill	ditch	598	0.58	0.18		
600	11	cut	ditch	600	2.22	0.24		
601	11	fill	ditch	600	2.22	0.24		
602	11	cut	ditch	602	1.16	0.18		med+
603	11	fill	ditch	602	1.16	0.18	CBM	med+
604	7	cut	ditch	604	2.7	0.17		
605	7	fill	ditch	604	2.7	0.17	animal bone	
606	7	cut	ditch	606	3.28	0.24		
607	7	fill	ditch	606	3.28	0.24		
608	10	cut	ditch	608	1.53	0.2		
609	10	fill	ditch	608	1.42	0.12		
610	10	cut	pit	610	0.8	0.26		
611	10	fill	pit	610	0.8	0.26		
612	49	cut	ditch	612	3.14	1.14		MIA
613	46	cut	ditch	613	0.8	0.45		med+
614	46	fill	ditch	613	0.8	0.45	CBM	med+
615	46	cut	ditch	615	0.4	0.27		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
616	46	fill	ditch	615	0.4	0.27		
617	7	cut	ditch	617	1.84	0.12		
618	7	fill	ditch	617	1.84	0.12		
619	7	cut	ditch	619	1.05	0.2		
620	7	fill	ditch	619	0.3	0.2		
621	7	fill	ditch	619	0.7	0.19		
622	7	cut	ditch	622	2.88	0.33		
623	7	fill	ditch	622	2.7	0.14		
624	7	fill	ditch	622	2.83	0.19		
625	7	cut	ditch	625	0.84	0.29		
626	7	fill	ditch	625	0.63	0.2		
627	7	fill	ditch	625	0.84	0.09		
628	7	cut	ditch	628	1.1	0.3		
629	7	fill	ditch	628	0.52	0.06		
630	7	fill	ditch	628	1.1	0.24		
631	7	cut	ditch	631	5.8	0.2		1150-1500
632	7	fill	ditch	631	5.8	0.1		
633	7	fill	ditch	631	5.8	0.1	pottery	1150-1500
634	7	cut	pit	634	1.21	0.54		
635	7	fill	pit	634	0.82	0.38		
636	7	fill	pit	634	1.21	0.16		
637	7	cut	ditch	637	0.8	0.22		
638	7	fill	ditch	637	0.66	0.12		
639	7	fill	ditch	637	0.8	0.22		
640	7	cut	ditch	640	4.07			
641	7	fill	ditch	640	4.07			
642	7	cut	ditch	642	1.2	0.17		
643	7	fill	ditch	642	1.2	0.17		
644	7	cut	pit	644	1.08	0.36		
645	7	fill	pit	644	0.4	0.23		
646	7	fill	pit	644	1.08	0.13		
647	8	cut	ditch	647	1.78			
648	8	fill	ditch	647	1.78			
649	8	cut	ditch	649	2.19			
650	8	fill	ditch	649	2.19			
651	8	cut	ditch	651	0.72			
652	8	fill	ditch	651	0.72			
653	8	cut	ditch	653	0.63			
654	8	fill	ditch	653	0.63			
655	8	cut	ditch	655	1.14			
656	8	fill	ditch	655	1.14			
657	8	cut	ditch	657	0.94			
658	8	fill	ditch	657	0.94			
659	8	cut	ditch	659	0.87			
660	8	fill	ditch	659	0.87			
661	9	cut	ditch	661	0.77	0.24		
662	9	fill	ditch	661	0.77	0.24		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
663	9	cut	ditch	663	1.2	0.2		
664	9	fill	ditch	663	1.2	0.2		
665	9	cut	ditch	665	0.8	0.24		
666	9	fill	ditch	665	0.8	0.24		
667	9	cut	ditch	667	0.66	0.17		
668	9	fill	ditch	667	0.66	0.17		
669	9	cut	ditch	669	0.6	0.08		
670	9	fill	ditch	669	0.6	0.08		
671	9	cut	pit	671	0.8	0.36		
672	9	fill	pit	671	0.56	0.1		
673	9	fill	pit	671	0.8	0.22		
674	9	cut	ditch	674	1.12	0.29		
675	9	fill	ditch	674	0.92	0.16		
676	9	fill	ditch	674	1.12	0.13		
677	9	cut	ditch	677	1.2	0.24		AD LC1-MC2
678	9	fill	ditch	677	1.2	0.24	pottery	AD LC1-MC2
679	9	cut	ditch	679	1.14	0.24		
680	9	fill	ditch	679	1.14	0.24	animal bone	
681	9	cut	pit	681	0.84	0.38		
682	9	fill	pit	681	0.84	0.38		
683	9	cut	ditch	683	2.02	0.16		
684	9	fill	ditch	683	2.02	0.16		
685	9	cut	ditch	685	0.32	0.3		1150-1250
686	9	fill	ditch	685	0.32	0.3	pottery	1150-1250
687	9	cut	ditch	687	1.49	0.34		med
688	9	fill	ditch	687	1.22	0.14	animal bone, pottery	med
689	9	fill	ditch	687	1.49	0.2	pottery	1150-1250
690	9	cut	ditch	690	0.44	0.07		med
691	9	fill	ditch	690	44	0.07	pottery	med
692	9	cut	ditch	692	2.2	0.2		med
693	9	fill	ditch	692	1.91	0.07		
694	9	fill	ditch	692	2.2	0.13	pottery	1150-1250
695	9	cut	pit	695	1.22	0.56		Roman
696	9	fill	pit	695	0.65	0.18		
697	9	fill	pit	695	1.22	0.38	animal bone, pottery	Roman
698	9	cut	ditch	698	1.4			
699	9	fill	ditch	698	1.4			
700	9	cut	ditch	700	0.54	0.17		
701	9	fill	ditch	700	0.54	0.17		
702	9	cut	pit	702	1.9	0.28		med
703	9	fill	pit	702	1.82	0.08		
704	9	fill	pit	702	1.9	0.2	pottery	1150-1250
705	9	cut	pit	705	2.8			
706	9	fill	pit	705	2.8			
707	9	cut	pit	707	2.8			
708	9	fill	pit	707	2.8			
709	9	cut	ditch	709				

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
710	9	fill	ditch	709				
711	9	cut	ditch	711	0.72	0.29		
712	9	fill	ditch	711	0.72	0.29		
713	46	cut	ditch	713	0.89	0.62		
714	46	fill	ditch	713	0.89	0.62		
715	46	cut	ditch	715	0.9	0.33		1550-1800
716	46	fill	ditch	715	0.9	0.33	animal bone, CBM, glass, pottery	1550-1800
717	14	cut	ditch	717	1.28	0.52		
718	14	fill	ditch	717	0.8	0.14		
719	14	fill	ditch	717	0.8	0.2		
720	14	cut	ditch	720	2.8	0.5		
721	14	fill	ditch	720	2.8	0.3	animal bone	
722	14	cut	ditch	722	1.5	0.24		
723	14	fill	ditch	722	1.5	0.24		
724	14	cut	ditch	724	1.5	0.3		
725	14	fill	ditch	724	1.5	0.3		
726	14	cut	ditch	726	1.34	0.22		1550-1800
727	14	fill	ditch	726	1.34	0.22	CBM, pottery	1550-1800
728	14	cut	ditch	728	1.8	0.38		1770-1840
729	14	fill	ditch	728	1.34	0.2	animal bone, CBM, pottery	1770-1840
730	14	cut	ditch	730	2.6	0.3		
731	14	fill	ditch	730	2.2	0.2		
732	13	cut	ditch	732	1	0.35		
733	13	fill	ditch	732	0.8	0.05		
734	13	fill	ditch	732	0.8	0.2		
735	13	fill	ditch	732	0.55	0.1		
736	13	cut	ditch	736	0.9	0.3		
737	13	fill	ditch	736	0.9	0.05		
738	13	fill	ditch	736	0.75	0.25		
739	13	cut	ditch	739	0.75	0.3		
740	13	fill	ditch	739	0.75	0.3		
741	13	cut	ditch	741	1.3	0.3		1570-1850
742	13	fill	ditch	741	1.3	0.2	animal bone, CBM, pottery	1570-1850
743	13	fill	ditch	741	0.7	0.1		
744	13	cut	ditch	744				
745	10	cut	pit	745	1.54	0.34		
746	10	fill	pit	745	1.54	0.21		
747	10	fill	pit	745	0.9	0.14		
748	10	cut	pit	748	2.72	0.41		
749	10	fill	pit	748	2.72	0.28	animal bone	
750	10	fill	pit	748	1.9	0.15		
751	10	cut	pit	751	3.42	0.36		Roman
752	10	fill	pit	751	3.42	0.26	pottery	Roman
753	10	fill	pit	751	0.6	0.12		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
754	10	cut	ditch	754	1.18	0.13		
755	10	fill	ditch	754	1.18	0.13		
756	8	cut	ditch	756	0.72			
757	8	fill	ditch	756	0.72			
758	46	cut	ditch	758	1.9	0.51		
759	46	fill	ditch	758	1.9	0.51		
760	50	cut	ditch	760	3.5	1.2		AD1-70
761	50	fill	ditch	760	1.9	0.2	animal bone	
762	50	fill	ditch	760	2.2	0.6	pottery	AD1-70
763	50	fill	ditch	760	3.5	0.7	pottery	1550-1800
764	28	cut	ditch	764	3.08	0.27		
765	28	fill	ditch	764	3.08	0.27		
766	28	cut	ditch	766	0.99	0.11		
767	28	fill	ditch	766	0.99	0.11		
768	28	cut	pit	768	18.23	0.3		
769	28	fill	pit	768	18.23	0.3		
770	29	cut	pit	770	13.7	0.22		
771	29	fill	pit	770	13.7	0.22		
772	14	cut	ditch	772	0.8	0.26		
773	14	fill	ditch	772	0.72	0.18		
774	14	fill	ditch	772	0.66	0.1		
775	14	cut	pit	775	1.2	0.12		
776	14	fill	pit	775	1.2	0.12		
777	14	layer	natural		5.28	0.2		
778	14	cut	ditch	778	0.85	0.24		
779	14	fill	ditch	778	0.85	0.24		
780	14	cut	ditch	780	1.1	0.12		
781	14	fill	ditch	780	1.1	0.12		
782	14	cut	ditch	782	0.96	0.3		
783	14	fill	ditch	782	0.54	0.12		
784	14	fill	ditch	782	0.96	0.2		
785	14	layer	natural	0	5	0.2	animal bone, pottery	1150-1500
786	14	cut	ditch	786	1	0.12		
787	14	fill	ditch	786	1	0.12		
788	14	cut	ditch	788	1	0.4		AD50-70
789	14	fill	ditch	788	0.58	0.12		
790	14	fill	ditch	788	0.9	0.18		
791	14	fill	ditch	788	0.72	0.2	pottery	AD50-70
792	30	cut	pit	792		0.54		
793	30	fill	pit	792		0.22		
794	30	fill	pit	792		0.22		
795	30	cut	ditch	795	2.1	0.26		
796	30	fill	ditch	795	2.1	0.26		
797	30	cut	ditch	797	1.74	0.18		
798	30	fill	ditch	797	1.74	0.18		
799	30	cut	ditch	799	1.38			
800	30	fill	ditch	799	1.38			

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
801	30	cut	ditch	801	1.62			
802	30	fill	ditch	801	1.62			
803	27	cut	natural	803		0.34		
804	27	fill	natural	803		0.34		
805	27	cut	ditch	805	2.42	0.26		
806	27	fill	ditch	805	2.42	0.26	worked flint	
807	13	cut	ditch	807	1.4	0.2		
808	13	fill	ditch	807	1.4	0.2	animal bone	
809	13	cut	ditch	809	1.7	0.45		1250-1400
810	13	fill	ditch	809	1.7	0.2	animal bone, leather, pottery	1250-1400
811	13	fill	ditch	809	1.4	0.25	animal bone	
812	13	fill	ditch	809	0.6	0.05		
813	13	cut	ditch	813	1.4	0.3		1150-1500
814	13	fill	ditch	813	1.4	0.2	animal bone, pottery	1150-1500
815	13	fill	ditch	813	0.7	0.1		
816	14	fill	ditch	717	1.22	0.4		
817	14	fill	ditch	730	2.36	0.16		
818	14	fill	ditch	726	1.14	0.1		
819	14	fill	ditch	728	1.42	0.18		
820	46	cut	ditch	820	1.26	0.2		
821	46	fill	ditch	820	1.26	0.2		
822	26	cut	ditch	822	1.1	0.24		
823	26	fill	ditch	822		0.04		
824	26	fill	ditch	822	1.1	0.16		
825	26	cut	ditch	825	1.43	0.36		
826	26	fill	ditch	825		0.16		
827	26	fill	ditch	825	1.43	0.2		
828	26	cut	ditch	828	2.16	0.34		
829	26	fill	ditch	828		0.12		
830	26	fill	ditch	828		0.2		
831	26	cut	ditch	831	1	0.45		
832	26	fill	ditch	831	0.62	0.17		
833	26	fill	ditch	831	1	0.27		
834	26	cut	ditch	834	1.88	0.29		
835	26	fill	ditch	834	1.02	0.11		
836	26	fill	ditch	834	1.88	0.18		
837	13	cut	pit	837	12.29	0.8		
838	13	fill	pit	837	12.29	0.3		
839	13	fill	pit	837		0.4		
840	13	fill	pit	837		0.1		
841	29	cut	ditch	841	3.6			late 17th-mid 18th century
842	29	fill	ditch	841	3.6		animal bone, CBM, pottery	late 17th-mid 18th century
843	50	cut	pit	843	0.7	0.4		
844	50	fill	pit	843	0.7	0.4		

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
845	50	cut	pit	845	1.05	0.36		IA
846	50	fill	pit	845	1.05	0.36	animal bone, pottery	IA
847	50	cut	ditch	847	0.35	0.19		MIA
848	50	fill	ditch	847	0.35	0.19	animal bone, pottery	MIA
849	50	cut	ditch	849	0.9	0.18		
850	50	fill	ditch	849	0.9	0.18		
851	50	cut	pit	851	1.6	0.54		MIA
852	50	fill	pit	851	1.06	0.16	animal bone, pottery	MIA (C4 BC-EC1 BC)
853	50	fill	pit	851	1.6	0.36	animal bone, pottery	MIA
854	10	cut	ditch	854	2.1	0.31		1150-1250
855	10	fill	ditch	854	1.02	0.18		
856	10	fill	ditch	854	1.63	0.3	animal bone, CBM, pottery	1150-1250
857	10	cut	ditch	857	2.25	0.31		1250-1400
858	10	fill	ditch	857	2.25	0.32	pottery	1250-1400
859	10	cut	ditch	859	8.5	0.26		
860	10	fill	ditch	859	8.5	0.26		
861	32	cut	ditch	861	1.7	0.44		1150-1250
862	32	fill	ditch	861	1.04	0.24		
863	32	fill	ditch	861	1.7	0.2	pottery	1150-1250
864	32	cut	ditch	864	2.08	0.2		
865	32	fill	ditch	864	2.08	0.2		
866	32	cut	ditch	866	1.66	0.44		
867	32	fill	ditch	866	1.66	0.44		
868	32	cut	ditch	868	3.54	0.6		
869	32	fill	ditch	868	2.72	0.1		
870	32	fill	ditch	868	3.54	0.52	animal bone, fuel ash slag	
871	32	cut	ditch	871	3.1			
872	32	fill	ditch	871	3.1			
873	31	cut	ditch	873	2			
874	31	fill	ditch	873	2			
875	31	cut	pit	875	0.88	0.25		
876	31	fill	pit	875	0.88	0.25		
877	31	cut	ditch	877	2.15			
878	31	fill	ditch	877	2.15			
879	31	cut	ditch	879	3.2			1550-1800
880	31	fill	ditch	879	3.2		pottery	1550-1800
881	32	cut	ditch	881	0.8	0.4		
882	32	fill	ditch	881	0.8	0.4		
883	32	cut	ditch	883	1.42	0.34		med+
884	32	fill	ditch	883	1.42	0.34	CBM	med+
885	49	cut	ditch	885	1.25	0.53		
886	49	fill	ditch	885	1.25	0.53		
887	33	cut	ditch	887	4.5			
888	33	fill	ditch	887	4.5			

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Cut	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
889	49	cut	pit	889	0.88	0.44		
890	49	fill	pit	889	0.42	0.19		
891	49	fill	pit	889	0.88	0.25		
892	49	cut	ditch	892	1.52	0.4		
893	49	fill	ditch	892	0.8	0.14		
894	49	fill	ditch	492	1.46	0.28		
895	49	cut	ditch	895		1.08	animal bone	
896	49	fill	ditch	895	0.3	0.34		
897	49	fill	ditch	895	0.5	0.15		
898	49	fill	ditch	895	0.56	0.12		
899	49	fill	ditch	895	0.16	0.06		
900	49	fill	ditch	895	1.22	0.42	animal bone	
901	49	fill	ditch	895		0.36		
902	49	cut	ditch	902		0.86		
903	49	fill	ditch	902	0.51	0.21	animal bone	
904	49	fill	ditch	902	0.62	0.14		
905	49	fill	ditch	902		0.15		
906	49	fill	ditch	612	0.32	0.16		
907	49	fill	ditch	612	0.6	0.18		
908	49	fill	ditch	612	1.82	0.28	pottery	MIA
909	49	fill	ditch	612	1.64	0.26		
910	49	fill	ditch	612	1.6	0.37		
911	49	cut	ditch	911		1.02		
912	49	fill	ditch	911	0.46	0.16	animal bone	
913	49	fill	ditch	911	0.78	0.28	animal bone	
914	49	cut	ditch	914		0.47		
915	49	fill	ditch	914		0.47		
916	49	cut	ditch	916	2.9	0.95		post-med
917	49	fill	ditch	916	2.8	0.8	animal bone	
918	49	fill	ditch	916	0.5	0.1	animal bone, CBM	med+
919	49	cut	ditch	919	0.8	0.9		1570-1850
920	49	fill	ditch	919	0.8	0.9	pottery	1570-1850
921	49	cut	ditch	921	2	0.8		mid-17th–early 18th century
922	49	fill	ditch	921	1.2	0.4	animal bone, CBM, clay pipe, pottery	mid-17th–early 18th century
923	49	fill	ditch	921	1	0.8		
924	49	cut	natural	924	2	0.6		
925	49	fill	natural	924	2	0.6		
926	16	fill	ditch	291	2.42	0.14		
927	16	fill	ditch	291	1.41	0.2		

Table 3: Context data. N.B. IA-Iron Age; EIA-Early Iron Age; MIA-Middle Iron Age; LIA-Late Iron Age; med-medieval; med+-medieval or post-medieval

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of nine metal artefacts was recovered from the evaluation trenches. The assemblage consists of one copper-alloy (CuA) coin and eight iron (Fe) objects. The coin dates to 1918 and the remaining artefacts are most likely to be modern in date.

B.1.2 The overall preservation of the assemblage is poor with artefacts heavily encrusted and fragmentary.

Methodology

B.1.3 The metalwork was assessed according to the OA East metalwork finds standard, following the suggestions of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for best practice (HE 2015) and the 2013, Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork by English Heritage.

B.1.4 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using a Microsoft Access database. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant, and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by small find number (Table 4).

The Assemblage

Character

B.1.5 The poor preservation and degree of fragmentation of the iron metalwork remains has resulted in two items (SF14 and 17) remaining unidentified at this stage. However, the utilitarian nature of the artefacts – incorporating a knife, nails, horseshoe and horseshoe nail – it is most likely that the assemblage derives from a rural site.

Chronology

B.1.6 The sole coin that was recovered (SF12) was minted in the year 1918. The chronology of the remaining metalwork can only be assumed by association with other finds.

Distribution

B.1.7 There is not a clear and defined concentration of metal artefacts on the site, and objects seem to be equally distributed between the trenches.

Discussion and Statement of Potential

B.1.8 Iron nails were versatile and multifunctional objects generally used in timber buildings. The presence of a horseshoe and a horseshoe nail indicate possible transport activity on site. The coin may be the result of unintentional, isolated loss.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Quantity	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Spot date
6	148	73	ditch	Fe	nail	1	incomplete	A horseshoe nail with tapering shaft with rectangular cross-section and triangular head	32.3	10.8	3.9	modern
8	239	24	ditch	Fe	nail	1	incomplete	A tapering bent incomplete hand-forged shaft of a nail with square cross-section	48.1	0	6.1	modern
12	37	49	topsoil	CuA	coin	1	complete	A 9.4g penny of George V, OB: bare head of King George V facing left, GEORGIVS V DEI GRA:BRITT:OMN:REX FID:DEF:IND:IMP: REV: Britannia seated facing right, ONE PENNY, 1918	0	0	0	20th century
13	584	12	ditch	Fe	nail	1	incomplete	A possible tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section	0	0	0	modern
14	528	17	ditch	Fe	unidentified	1	incomplete	A shapeless lump of metal	0	0	0	modern
15	442	34	ditch	Fe	horseshoe	3	incomplete	A fragmented and very poorly preserved horseshoe	0	0	0	modern
16	922	49	ditch	Fe	knife	1	incomplete	A tapering tang with sub-rectangular cross-section splaying into a straight back and cutting edge. The tip of the knife is missing	167.7	25.8	3.2	post-medieval / modern
17	853	50	pit	Fe	unidentified	1	incomplete	A sub-cylindrical shaft truncated at the two ends	0	0	0	modern

Table 4: Metalwork catalogue

B.2 Slag and Fuel residues

By Carole Fletcher with contributions by Simon Timberlake

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 A small assemblage of slag, eight fragments weighing 252g, was collected by hand excavation from Trenches 2, 32 and 34. The slag was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. A single piece of unburnt coal weighing 7g was recovered from Trench 32.

Assemblage

B.2.2 A single fragment of slag (14g) was recovered from pit **417**, in Trench 2. This fragment is externally dark grey to black and rust-coloured, with occasional sand and small

stones. It is dense and non-magnetic. In Trench 32, ditch **868** produced six fragments of fuel ash slag weighing 233g. Like the material from pit **417**, these fragments are externally very rough, dark grey to black and rust-coloured, with occasional sand and small stones. Internally, the fragments are dark grey, vesicular and contain some unburnt fuel. They are dense and non-magnetic. Ditch **418**, in Trench 34, produced a single dark grey vesicular fragment of modern coke, weighing 5g. Ditch **418** also contained a fragment of unburnt coal weighing 7g.

Discussion

B.2.3 The slag assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain. The bulk of the slag recovered is post-medieval (Simon Timberlake pers. comm.) and does little beyond indicating high temperature processing, possibly involving metalworking. Although the slag cannot be closely dated, it is reasonable to assume that it is contemporary with any pottery recovered from the features.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.4 Should further work be undertaken, additional slag deposits may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the slag may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.3 Worked and burnt stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 3.36kg (15 pieces) of burnt stone and 2.104kg (14 pieces) of worked stone were recovered from this evaluation. Within this, the domestic burnt stone is predominantly 'prehistoric' in character, consisting of previously-worked (*i.e*. opportunistically used) and un-worked stone cobbles. The worked stone consists of both prehistoric (1.42kg) and also later stone implements, such as the early medieval quern and whetstone (0.69kg).

Methodology

B.3.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Worked Stone

Catalogue and description of worked stone

B.3.3 The 2.104kg of worked stone came from three prehistoric features within Trench 68:

- SF 2 from ditch **60**, fill 61 a cobble used as an anvil (0.749 kg)
- from ditch **62**, fill 63 a cobble used as a rubber stone (0.2 kg)

- SF3 from pit **68** a hammerstone (0.469 kg)

B.3.4 as well as:

- from Trench 13 ditch **809**, fill 810 a burnt and broken fragment from the upper stone of an early medieval lava quern (0.253 kg)
- SF 4 from the subsoil (36) of Trench 15 a broken piece of a Norwegian early medieval schist whetstone (0.237 kg)
- and from Trench 32 ditch **868**, fill 870 a fragment of medieval/post-medieval sandstone whetstone (0.196 kg)

B.3.5 The full catalogue is shown in Table 5 and the proportion of worked stone type by weight in Graph 1. The weight % of worked stone is also graphically represented by period (Graph 2) and by feature/context (Graph 3).

B.3.6 All three prehistoric worked stone implements came from a small group of features within Trench 68, and all of these were subsequently used as burnt stone, most probably for the purposes of cooking or steam generation for bathing. All three cobbles were first heated in a fire then dropped into water, presumably a water-filled pit, to function as boiling stones. All three show the characteristic reddening and sooting which accompanies burnt stone, and all three are moderately to severely cracked and broken as a result of the quenching effect. One of these, a fragment of a rubber stone from fill 63 of ditch **62**, broke into nine different pieces which were fortunately still associated, and as a consequence it was possible to piece these together and thus identify the original function of the utilised cobble. The other cobble, from fill 68 in pit **66**, appears to have functioned as an anvil stone (in conjunction with a crushing stone) but also as a hammer. All three worked cobbles were probably Iron Age, although the practice of re-using such implements as burnt stone ranges from the Neolithic to the Middle Iron Age.

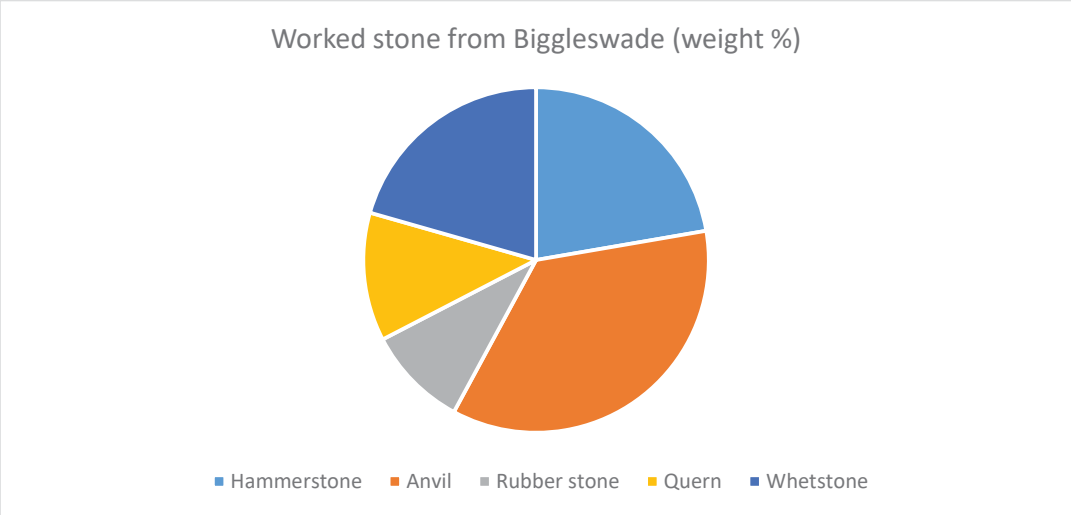
B.3.7 Of the other three pieces of worked stone the most easily datable was the fragment of whetstone from Trench 15 (context 36 SF4). This was made of Norwegian quartz schist, and as such could be dated as being early medieval; most likely to the period 9th–11th century AD. This particular example was part of a well-used whetstone bat, one which was almost complete, and which had been used perhaps as a hone for sharpening iron knives. By contrast the other whetstone fragment from Trench 32 (context 870 in ditch **868**) was made of pale yellow-grey brown Upper Carboniferous (Coal Measures) Pennant Sandstone, the most likely source for this being either South Wales or the Forest of Dean. The latter were being manufactured and traded throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods (which the cylindrical to cone-shape of the current example suggests that it probably is), yet there was also a Roman trade in Pennant whetstones between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD, one which is documented in Allen 2014 (27 and 94).

B.3.8 The single small (and undiagnostic) fragment of lava quern from Trench 13 (context 810, ditch **809**) was also identifiable as being early medieval on the basis of its shape and thickness (as this upper stone) and the type of peck-pattern dressing of the grind surface. Complete examples of such stones (likewise of a similar thickness = 40-65mm) are shown and described within Watts (2002, 39) and in Pohl (2010,148). Most likely

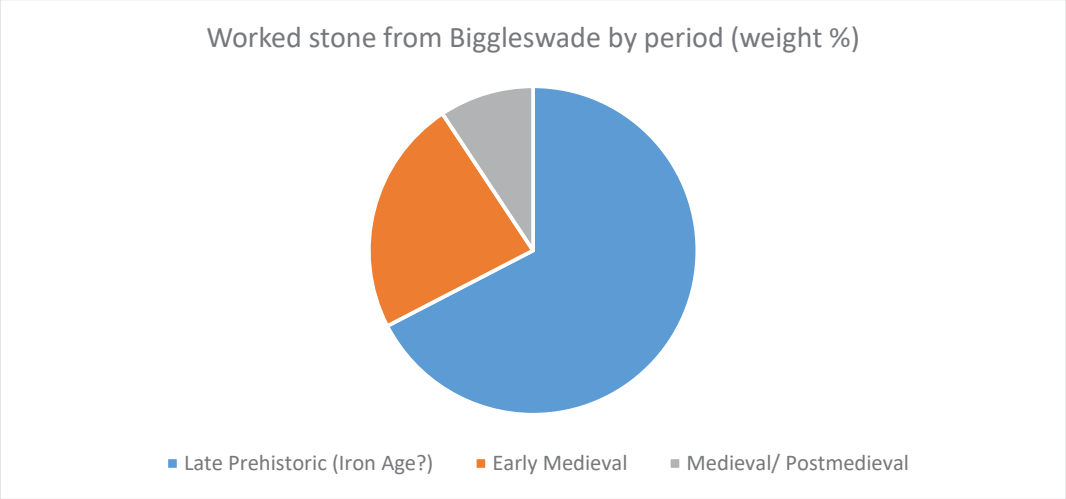
this example was imported from Mayen – Niedermendig (Germany) during the Anglo-Saxon period, although it may have been re-used (burnt) and re-deposited within a slightly later early medieval context.

Context	Tr. no.	SF no.	Feature type	Nos. pieces	Wt (g)	Dimens. (mm)	Identity	Re-use	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Source	Period
36	15	4	subsoil	1	237	105x35-40x22-30	whetstone		4	quartz mica schist	Eidsborg, Telemark, Norway	early med
61	68	2	ditch fill	1	749	95x75x60	anvil stone	BS	1-2	micac sstn	glacial erratic	undat. prehist
63	68		ditch (cut 62)	9	200	80x70x50	rubber stone?	BS	3	sstn	glacial erratic	prehist
68	68	3	pit (cut 66)	1	469	85x80x50	hammer + anvil stone	BS	3 (end) 1-2 (faces)	sstn	glacial erratic	prehist (IA ?)
810	13		ditch	1	253	65x60x 40-50	lava quern (U/S)		4	basalt lava	Mayen – Niederm, Germany	early med.
870	32		ditch	1	196	85x45x35	whetstone		4 + knife groove	Pennant Sandstone	South Wales?	med - pm

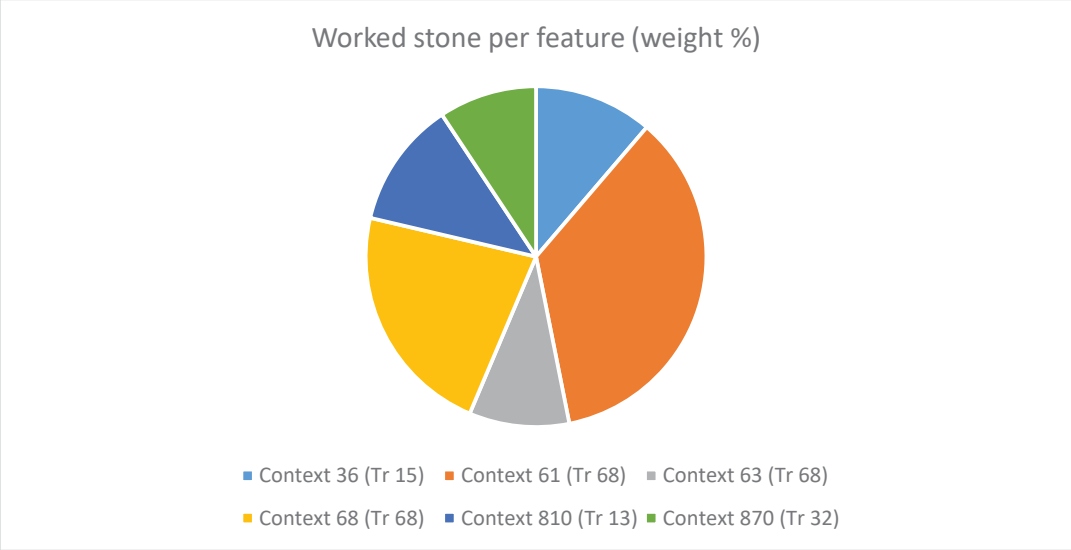
Table 5: Catalogue of worked stone



Graph 1: Composition of worked stone (tool types)



Graph 2: The date of the worked stone (weight %)



Graph 3: Weight of worked stone per feature/context and trench

Burnt Stone

B.3.9 Including the above three pieces of worked stone (equivalent to 1.418kg) re-used as burnt stone cobbles, a total of 3.359kg of burnt stone (15 pieces) was recovered from this evaluation (see Table 6 for the catalogue and Graph 4 for the percentage composition).

Catalogue and description of burnt stone

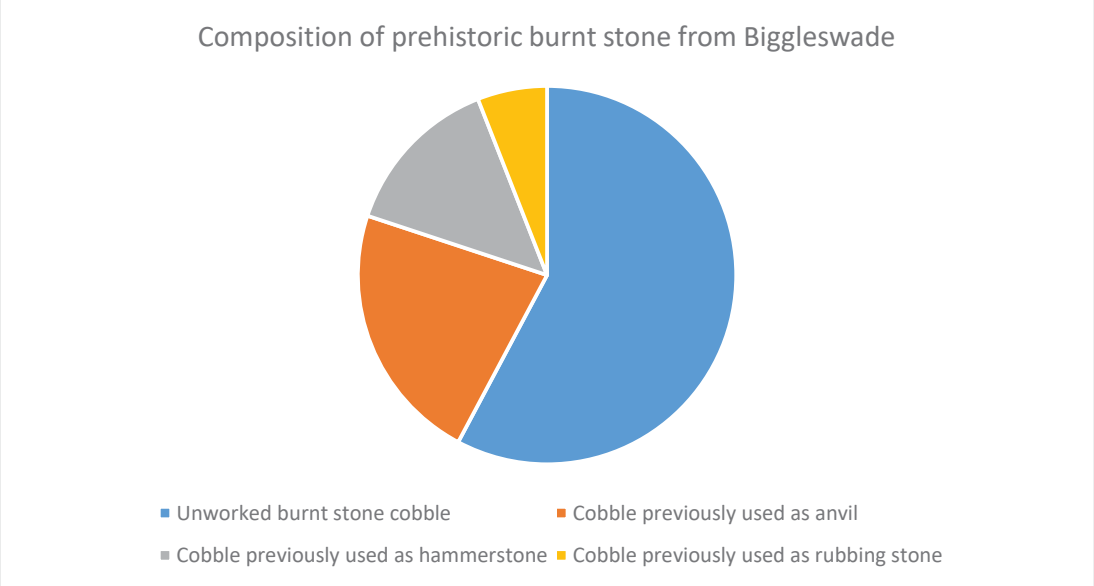
B.3.10 Most of the burnt stone (by weight; see Graph 5) came from context 49 (ditch **48**; Trench 68) and context 292 (ditch **291**; Trench 16), and most of the total amount of burnt stone from ditch fills, into which it had probably been re-deposited (3.072kg in total). Just one of these cobbles came from a pit (context 68, pit **66**) and another small fragment from a posthole (18g from context 309, pit **308**).

B.3.11 The range of different lithologies (see Table 6) encountered within the cracked and broken round to sub-angular pebbles and cobbles was minimal, although this was not inconsistent with the typical make-up of the glacial erratic stone mix common within the flint gravel terraces in East Anglia (Gallois 1988). The point to be made here is that we are looking at an assemblage consisting predominantly of hard sandstone cobbles which have been intentionally selected for burning; particularly for the purposes of boiling water for cooking or bathing (Barfield and Hodder 1987, 370-371; O'Kelly 1954). The phenomena of surface bleaching combined with reddening and sooting, alongside the crazing, cracking and irregular fragmentation of these cobbles are all the typical effects of quenching hot stone in water. Thus, the occurrence of these in greater or lesser amounts confirms that we are looking at the same type of use, and likewise, a prehistoric origin for this activity.

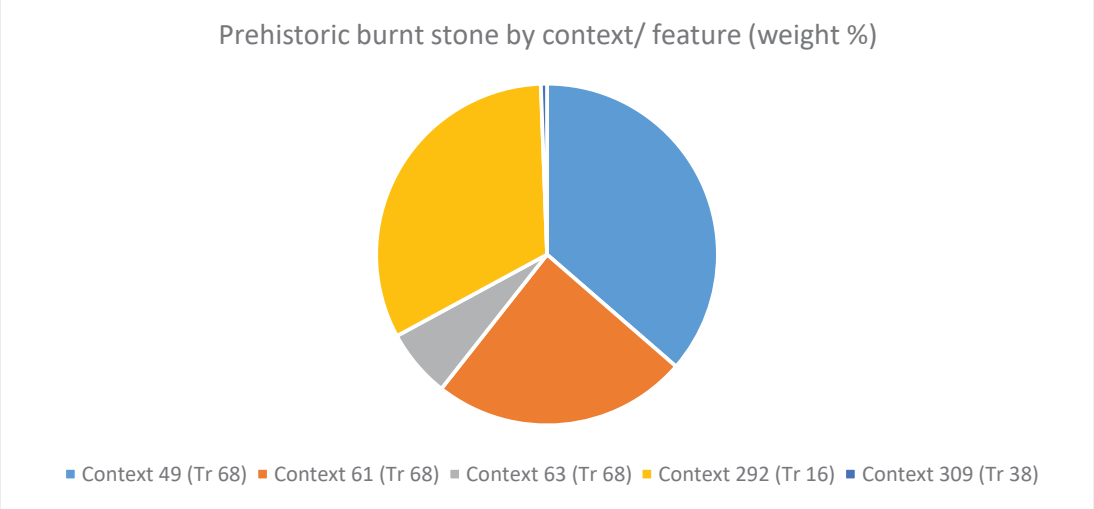
B.3.12 This type of burnt stone use in East Anglia is most commonly seen during the Bronze Age to Early-Middle Iron Age (see Evans and Tabor 2012 at Barleycroft; and Evans *et al*. 2018 at Trumpington, Cambridge). At both sites we find a rate of re-use of (this glacial erratic) worked stone of between of 10 and 20% (by weight). Although the current assemblage is simply too small for a strict pro rata comparison, the evidence does at least hint at a high level of re-working.

Context no.	Tr. no.	Feature type	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Cobble shape	Weight (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES + DATING
49	68	ditch	1	150x110x80	sub-angular - round	1124	sandstone (sarsen)	glacial erratic	strong	IA
61	68	ditch	1	95x75x60	sub-rectangular	749	micac sandstone	glacial erratic	mod - strong	prehist (cracked stone)
63	68	ditch	9	av. 40	sub-round	200	sandstone	glacial erratic	strong	prehist (x5 re-fit piece)
68	68	pit	1	85x80x50	sub-rectangular	469	sandstone	glacial erratic	strong	IA (cracked stone)
292	16	ditch	1	130x135x30	flat - slaty	999	rhyolitic ash ignimbrite	glacial erratic	light - mod	Medieval?
309	38	posthole	2	40x30x10	sub-angular	18	Fe sstn (carstone)	glacial erratic	mod	LIA

Table 6: Catalogue of burnt stone



Graph 4: Previous function of cobbles re-used as domestic burnt stone (by weight %)



Graph 5: Weight of burnt stone per feature/context and per trench

Discussion

B.3.13 The occurrence here of 'light-grey quartz schist' whetstone – which was soon to become commonplace within the urban centres of England during the Saxon - Early Medieval period – links such settlements with the whetstone trade from Eidsborg in Upper Telemark, Norway where there was a well-established hone quarrying industry. Whetstones were regularly traded across the North Sea from Skien to trading ports such as Ipswich on the east coast of England during the 9th – 11th centuries AD (Late Saxon-Viking period), and over the next two hundred years (Hansen 2009). In the 13th-century AD the standard dimension of these exported blanks was approximately 50mm x 30mm x 300mm. The Biggleswade example (which appears to have been well

used) may be earlier or later than this. An alternative and more likely explanation is that this whetstone was intentionally split from another, thus it represents a smaller or 'half bat'.

B.3.14 A large number of these Norwegian 'rag' whetstones were imported as undressed mullions which were then finished-off within urban workshops. As a result, many of the commonly found smaller and rougher fragments may simply have been the broken or off-cut pieces resulting from the production of larger items, in this way ending up after relatively little use within typical domestic waste refuse contexts (see Ellis and Moore 1990, 280).

B.3.15 Likewise Anglo-Saxon or early medieval lava querns were often quarried as blanks within the Anglo-Saxon lava stone quarries at Mayen and Niedermendig near Andernach in Germany (Mangartz 2008; Horter *et al.* 1951) then imported into England via the ports of Southampton, London, Ipswich and York where their manufacture may have been completed in workshops (Pohl 2010; Parkhouse 1997). This mass production made the manufacture of these querns 'cheap' at the height of the Anglo-Saxon trade across the North Sea, although by the 14th century the trade stops and the use of such 'personal' domestic quern hand mills becomes a lot more restricted on account of the tolls being charged for the privilege of using manorial mills – the latter being an important source of income for the ruling landowners (Watts 2002, 40). This perhaps explains the very large number of burnt, broken and discarded querns being deposited at medieval settlements, particularly within Eastern England, with many of the latter having been imported up to a hundred years earlier.

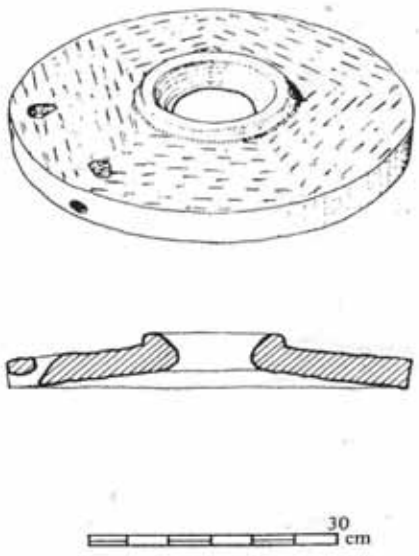


Figure B3.1: Anglo-Saxon lava quern based on an example from Dorestad, Netherlands - after Parkhouse (Watts 2002, 39)

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 A small assemblage of 18th or 19th century glass was recovered from Trenches 12, 15, 16, 34, 46, 58 and 73. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, and dated where possible.

Assemblage

B.4.2 In Trench 12, three shards of glass, mostly 19th century material, were recovered from ditch **579**; the ditch also produced sherds of 19th century pottery. From Trench 15, the only glass recovered was a fragment of a possible wineglass stem from the subsoil. In Trench 16, the topsoil produced a single shard of dark amber glass, possibly from a beer bottle, and the top of a glass stopper marked HOLBROOK & Co, originally from a sauce bottle. The glass stopper would have been wedged into a cork ring that has long since rotted away. Holbrook was established in 1870 and continued manufacturing well into the 20th century (https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Holbrooks, accessed 11/11/2019).

B.4.3 Ditch **418** in Trench 34 produced a single shard of post-medieval glass that could not be closely dated. The ditch also produced a single sherd of medieval pottery, however, as the ditch appears on the 1838 tithe map (see section 4.3.21), it seems probable that the glass is late 18th or 19th century and that the medieval pottery is residual.

B.4.4 The topsoil in Trench 46 produced a base shard fragment from a late 18th-19th century utility bottle, and a similar but near-complete base was recovered from ditch **715**, which also produced glazed red earthenware pottery. A shard of glass recovered from the subsoil in Trench 58 could not be closely dated.

B.4.5 Finally, Trench 73 produced two small shards of glass, both from pit **147**. Firstly, a small shard of probable window glass that could not be closely dated, but also a rim shard from a wineglass or other drinking vessel. The pit also produced late 19th century ceramics and it seems probable that the glass is contemporary with the pottery.

Discussion

B.4.6 The presence of vessel glass, both utility bottles and drinking vessels, including stemware, suggests the presence of 18th-19th century domestic activity, possibly close to the area evaluated. The glass was mainly recovered alongside pottery of similar dates, and the material, except for that recovered from pit **147**, may have become incorporated into features through disturbance of late Victorian rubbish pits or general manuring and rubbish disposal.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.7 Should further work be undertaken, additional glass may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Glass Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Form and Colour	MNV	No. of Shards	Weight (g)	Glass Date
12	584	579	Shard of clear, curved olive glass, probably from a utility bottle (wine)	1	1	6	19th century
			Shard of clear, colourless glass, including a section of simple rim, possibly from a vertical-sided beaker. Rim diameter 80mm, EVE 10%	1	1	5	Late 18th-19th century
			Partial base from a small phial or pharmaceutical bottle, in pale blue clear glass with rare bubbles	1	1	10	19th century
15	36		Fragment of stem from a wineglass? in clear, colourless glass	1	1	12	Late 18th-19th century
16	37		A partial stopper in pale blue glass with the raised lettering 'HOLBROOK & Co', originally from a sauce bottle	1	1	8	Late 19th-early 20th century
			Shard of curved dark amber glass	1	1	4	19th-20th century
34	441	418	Shard of clear, colourless slightly curved glass	1	1	1	Not closely datable
46	37		Fragment of a utility bottle base with a moderately deep kick in dark olive glass	1	1	51	Late 18th-19th century
	716	715	A near-complete utility (wine) bottle base with a moderate domed kick, in dark olive glass. Base diameter 100mm	1	1	351	Late 18th-early 19th century
			Shard of thin curved olive glass, possibly from the same vessel as the base		1	1	Late 18th-19th century
58	36		Shard of clear curved olive glass from a utility bottle	1	1	3	Not closely datable
73	148	147	Shard of clear, colourless flat glass, possibly window glass		1	2	Not closely datable
			Shard of curved, clear, colourless glass including a section of simple rim, possibly from a wineglass? Rim diameter 80mm, EVE 14%, 3mm thick	1	1	4	Late 18th-19th century
Totals:				**10**	**12**	**449**	

Table 7: Glass catalogue

B.5 Iron Age and Roman Pottery

By Phil Mills

Introduction

B.5.1 There were 483 sherds of pottery weighing 6,218g presented for assessment. This included 467 sherds (5,731g) of stratified prehistoric and Roman material and 7 sherds (111g) of medieval or later material. The medieval and later material has been excluded from calculations in this report. There were 27 rims and 10 bases from the stratified prehistoric and Roman material.

B.5.2 The material was rapidly scanned by context, with fabrics assigned by ware class (following Booth 2000) with number of sherd (NoSh), weight in grams (Wt) and minimum number of rims (MNR) being recorded.

B.5.3 Table 8 shows the break-down by trench for the amount of pottery recovered. The largest amounts of pottery were recovered from Trenches 55, 38 50 67 68 and 73.

Trench	NoSh	Wt	MNR
2	0.2%	0.1%	
5	0.4%	0.1%	
6	8.1%	4.9%	
9	2.8%	3.0%	3.8%
10	0.2%	0.2%	
12	3.6%	4.3%	19.2%
14	0.2%	0.3%	3.8%
15	0.4%	0.4%	
16	0.2%	0.2%	
19	0.4%	1.4%	
23	0.2%	0.1%	
25	0.4%	0.3%	
35	0.4%	0.1%	
36	0.2%	0.1%	
38	0.9%	0.5%	3.8%
49	0.4%	0.4%	3.8%
50	20.1%	41.4%	34.6%
55	0.6%	0.7%	
66	1.5%	0.3%	
67	50.1%	34.1%	11.5%
68	4.3%	5.8%	19.2%
71	3.2%	0.8%	
73	0.9%	0.7%	
N	***467***	***5731***	***26***

Table 8: Proportions of pottery from each trench

Dating

B.5.4 Graph 6 shows the date distribution for all rims by century. This shows an Early Iron Age (EIA) / Middle Iron Age (MIA) start with a strong MIA component. The dip in the 1st century BC is probably artificial given the use of MIA tradition pottery alongside Late Iron Age (LIA) material. There is a small component of Early Roman material, probably over emphasised in the graph due to its tight date ranges, but no evidence of any deposition after the mid-2nd century AD.

B.5.5 The earliest pottery includes a number of EIA/MIA vessels of Wells' (2008) types P40, P44 and P61 from pit **124**.

B.5.6 MIA material includes a shell tempered jar of Biddulp's (2012) type fig. 3,1 no 19 from pit **66**. In addition, MIA material includes a number of scored ware jars, two of Elsdon's (1992) no.2 and a further two of no.12, all from pit **851**.

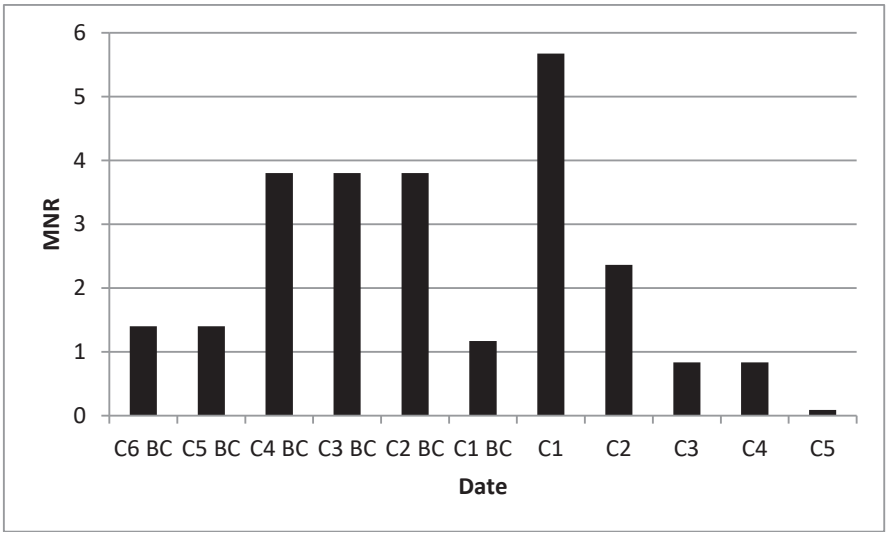
B.5.7 There is a small component of class E (grog tempered Belgic or Aylesford-Swarling tradition fabrics) sherds, including jar rim fragments from pit **66**. These are of *c*.AD 1-70 date.

B.5.8 There are two probable channel rim jars in shell tempered fabrics from ditch **568**, of perhaps late-1st to mid-2nd century AD date.

B.5.9 Roman material includes one sherd of south Gaulish samian from ditches **359** and **568** and a very abraded south Gaulish Dragendorf 18 dish form ditch **788**.

B.5.10 There are three sherds of possible black burnished ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, DOR BB1) from the site, including a piece with acute lattice decoration from ditch **568**, suggesting a mid-2nd century AD date.

B.5.11 There is a greyware beaker with a sub-cornice rim, of a probable late-1st to mid-2nd century AD date from ditch **677**. Other Roman grey ware jars could not be given a precise date, but there is no evidence of any further deposition of Roman pottery past the mid-2nd century AD.



Graph 6: Date distribution of all pottery

Taphonomy

B.5.12 Table 9 shows the breakdown of the assemblage by context type, with the majority of material coming from pits (81%) followed by ditches (18%). This is in line with a rural site and is part of the Midlands Iron Age pattern where pottery is either predominantly deposited in pits or ditches at different sites. Overall, 6% of the assemblage is rim sherds, declining to 4% for class P only. There is a discrepancy between proportions of rims in ditches compared to pits (as opposed to NoSh or weight) with only three pits having class P rim sherds in, and class P bases only occurring in pits. This suggests that some form of differential discard was occurring on site (Mills 2018), although perhaps not as pronounced as other sites in the Midlands.

Context Type	NoSh	Wt	MNR
ditch	17.6%	14.5%	46.2%
natural	0.4%	0.4%	
pit	81.4%	84.8%	53.8%
posthole	0.6%	0.4%	
N	***467***	***5731***	***26***

Table 9: Pottery occurrence by context type

Supply

B.5.13 Table 10 shows the breakdown by ware class for the pottery, whilst Table 11 shows the proportions of each class by trench, for NoSh only, although only a few trenches have large enough groups to go beyond registering a simple presence.

Class	NoSh	Wt	MNR
B	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%
C	3.6%	3.0%	15.4%
E	3.9%	2.0%	11.5%
O	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%
P	78.6%	83.5%	53.8%
R	11.3%	9.8%	15.4%
S	0.6%	0.6%	3.8%
N	***467***	***5731***	***26***

Table 10: Pottery by ware class

	Class							
Trench	B	C	E	O	P	R	S	*N*
2					100.0%			***1***
5					100.0%			***2***
6	2.6%	7.9%		10.5%		78.9%		***38***
9		7.7%				92.3%		***13***
10						100.0%		***1***
12	17.6%	35.3%				41.2%	5.9%	***17***
14							100.0%	***1***
15				50.0%		50.0%		***2***
16			100.0%					***1***
19					100.0%			***2***
23		100.0%						***1***
25						100.0%		***2***
35		100.0%						***2***
36							100.0%	***1***
38		25.0%	50.0%		25.0%			***4***
49					100.0%			***2***
50			11.7%		88.3%			***94***
55					100.0%			***3***
62		11.1%			88.9%			***9***

Trench	Class							
	B	C	E	O	P	R	S	N
66					100.0%			7
67					100.0%			234
68		5.0%	15.0%		80.0%			20
71					100.0%			15
73		50.0%	25.0%		25.0%			4

Table 11: Ware class proportions by trench, by NoSh

B.5.14 Class B, black burnished wares, are present at 1%. This is represented by three possible sherds, including 1 with acute lattice decoration. Noted in Trenches 6 and 12.

B.5.15 Class C, calcareous wares, are present at 4%. These are mainly MIA/LIA tradition fabrics. These are thinly spread across the evaluation area, with the highest no (six sherds) coming from Trench 12, which includes two channel rim related jars associated with 2nd century BC material.

B.5.16 Class E, Aylesford-Swarling or Belgic wares, are present at 4%. These are again spread thinly around the evaluation area, with the largest group (11 sherds) from Trench 50 on the north-western edge of the earliest pottery cluster.

B.5.17 Class O is present at 1%, occurring at Trenches 6 and 15 only and within the cluster of Roman material from the south-west of the site.

B.5.18 Class P, Iron Age tradition fabrics, are the highest occurring group at 79%. These are clustered in the south-east of the site, around Trench 68. They are also spread across the evaluation area, although only on the edge of the south-western cluster of Roman pottery. These include a number of scored ware examples of Middle Iron Age date. The site is located outside the edge of the distribution area suggested by Elsden (1991). However, the site is located on a tributary of the River Ouse, which sees the southernmost cluster of scored ware locations, and would fit the pattern of this pottery type following water courses.

B.5.19 Class R, reduced wares, are present at 11%. These are clustered towards the south-western corner of the site, along with other Roman period pottery, in particular at Trenches 6, 9 and 12 (with 30, 12 and 7 sherds respectively).

B.5.20 Class S, samian, is present at 1%, and comprises South Gaulish material only. This comes from Trenches 12, 14 and 36, around the south-western cluster of Roman material.

Function and fineware

B.5.21 The low number of rims, and the predominantly Iron Age date of the material makes a functional analysis unreliable. However, excluding Class P vessels, there are seven jars, two beakers and three bowls, suggesting a rural site. The absence of fine wares and the low level of samian (probably a result of the early end-date of the site) are consistent with a rural site.

Discussion

B.5.22 This is a small group of pottery from an evaluation in Biggleswade. There is some possible Early Iron Age / Middle Iron Age material, but the bulk of the Class P pottery is consistent with a Middle Iron Age focus in the south-east of the evaluation area, with continuation of activity into the Late Iron Age. There is some evidence that differential deposition practices were being carried out during the Iron Age, with pottery being mainly deposited within pits and possibly sorted before deposition. However, this is not as clear-cut here as it is at other sites in the Midlands.

B.5.23 The Roman material is limited to 1st – mid-2nd century AD material, and is focused in the south-western corner of the evaluation area. This suggests that there was a change in the focus of settlement activity after the conquest. The Roman settlement, however, still seems to be rural in character.

Further work

B.5.24 Further study of the current group of Iron Age and Roman pottery is unlikely to efficiently yield more information. However, this group of material should be reported on alongside other pottery from the same site if there are any further archaeological interventions.

Iron Age and Roman pottery spot dates

Context	Context Type	Spot date	NoSh	Wt (g)	MNR
36	topsoil/ploughsoil etc.	MIA-LIA; med removed; CBM: med+	9	376	1
43	ditch	IA-C2	3	75	0
47	ditch	MIA	6	62	2
49	ditch	IA-C2	4	25	0
51	pit	IA; CBM: med+	1	41	0
56	ditch	IA	1	17	0
67	pit	MIA; CBM: med+	2	53	1
68	pit	AD1-70; CBM: IA+	3	60	2
95	pit	IA	7	19	0
123	pit	IA	1	166	0
125	pit	EIA/MIA	233	1788	3
136	pit	IA (LIA?)	1	13	0
138	pit	AD1-70; CBM: med+;	3	27	0
171	ditch	IA	14	37	0
182	ditch	IA	1	6	0
203	ditch	IA	3	39	0
237	pit	med	1	18	0
253	pit	MIA/LIA+	2	4	0
294	ditch	Roman +med	1	12	0
307	pit	LIA+	1	5	1
309	posthole	AD1-70	3	21	0
333	pit	MC2?/ med	39	297	0
354	ditch	IA	2	6	0
363	ditch	AD50-90	1	3	0
383	pit	Early Roman; CBM: med+	2	21	0
403	ditch	Roman	1	5	0
416	pit	IA	1	5	0

Context	Context Type	Spot date	NoSh	Wt (g)	MNR
422	ditch	1-70; CBM: med+	1	14	0
424	ditch	MIA	2	80	0
498	ditch	med; CBM: med+	1	8	0
505	ditch	med	2	8	1
570	ditch	MC2	17	248	5
678	ditch	LC1-MC2	2	35	1
688	ditch	med	6	107	0
689	ditch	med	1	15	0
691	ditch	med	1	18	0
694	ditch	med	2	23	0
697	pit	Roman	4	42	0
752	pit	Roman	1	10	0
762	ditch	AD1-70	11	20	1
791	ditch	AD 50-70	1	16	1
846	pit	IA	4	82	0
848	ditch	MIA	1	6	1
852	pit	MIA C4BC-EC1 BC	69	1360	6
853	pit	MIA	9	904	1
908	ditch	MIA	2	21	1

Table 12: Iron Age and Roman pottery catalogue. CBM denotes additional dating evidence from the CBM recovered in the same context

B.6 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.6.1 Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from features in 24 trenches, with further pottery being recovered from both the topsoil (37) and subsoil (36) across the site. In total, the evaluation produced 154 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, weighing 2,240g, with the bulk of the pottery recovered from ditches.

Methodology

B.6.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based, for the medieval pottery, on that previously used at the Museum of London.

B.6.3 Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds and named using Bedfordshire fabric codes (Albion Archaeology 2002) where possible. It should be noted however, that all identifications are tentative at this point and, should further work be undertaken, the assemblage should be examined in relation to the Bedfordshire type series held by Albion Archaeology. A simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight and count recorded in the text. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.6.4 The topsoil and subsoil across the site produced a low number of sherds. A single rim sherd from a Miscellaneous post-medieval ware dish was recovered from the topsoil, and a total of four medieval coarseware sherds were recovered from the subsoil. All were moderately abraded.

B.6.5 Single features in Trenches 6 and 7 each produced single sherds of Non-specific medieval wares (*c*.1150-1500).

B.6.6 Trench 9 produced medieval pottery from ditches **685**, **690**, **692** and **687**. Of these, most produced five sherds or fewer, with ditch **692** producing the earliest pottery, a single moderately abraded–to–abraded sherd of Thetford ware (C08). Only ditch **687** produced a larger assemblage, 18 medieval sherds (262g), including sherds of Fine sandy (C03) and Sandy red margins, (C05) both *c*.1150-1250, alongside Non-specific medieval wares (C). Pit **702** produced four sherds of pottery (165g), including a sooted rim sherd from a jar (C) and a knife-trimmed base angle from a Red quartz vessel (C02).

B.6.7 Two ditches in Trench 10 produced pottery, ditch **854**, which produced three moderately abraded sherds of Medieval Shelly ware (B03), and ditch **857**, which produced a mixed medieval assemblage, including two abraded sherds from a Brill/Boarstall type (fine) jug (C09), suggesting a post-mid-13th century date for the context.

B.6.8 A single ditch, **579**, in Trench 12 produced post-medieval pottery, including a rim sherd from a black ware vessel (P14) and sherds from both Pearlware (P43) and refined white earthenware (P55), although the sherd recovered indicates that the latest phase of activity involved in the infilling of this ditch occurred in the 19th century.

B.6.9 Three ditches in Trench 13 contained pottery, **741**, **809** and **813**, all producing fewer than five sherds. Ditch **741** produced two abraded small sherds of Tin-Glazed earthenware (P33), while ditches **809** and **813** both produced moderately abraded sherds of medieval pottery.

B.6.10 Two ditches and colluvium produced pottery in Trench 14. The colluvium contained a single moderately abraded–to–abraded sherd of medieval pottery. Ditches **726** and **728** both produced post-medieval pottery: Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse) (P02) from 727, whilst 729 included Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse) (P02) and Fine slip-decorated earthenware (P06), alongside fragments of late 18th-mid 19th century Pearlware (P43).

B.6.11 Trenches 16, 19 and 23 each produced a single feature that contained post-Roman pottery. In Trench 16, ditch **291** produced 13 sherds (118g) of medieval pottery, including seven abraded sherds from a C61 (calcareous inclusions) jug. In Trench 19, pit **432** produced a single unabraded sherd from a Creamware (P38) dish or plate with moulded decoration, dating to *c*.1740-1830. Ditch **496** in Trench 23 produced only small quantities of abraded medieval pottery, including a rim sherd from a Sandy ware (C01) jar.

B.6.12 A single ditch (**224**=**293**=**504**) in Trench 25 produced pottery, with **224** and **293** each producing single rim sherds, from a Sandy (C01) and a non-specific medieval ware (C)

respectively, while **504** produced 11 sherds, including three sherds from the base of a Medieval Shelly Ware jar (B07) *c*.1150-1250.

B.6.13 Single ditches in Trenches 29, 31 and 32 produced post-Roman pottery. Both ditch **841** in Trench 29, and ditch **879** in Trench 31 produced post-medieval pottery. Ditch **879** appears to be long-lived and can be seen as a boundary on the 1838 Tithe map (see section 4.3.21.). Ditch **863**, in Trench 32, produced medieval pottery, including a sherd from a fine Sandy ware (C03) vessel.

B.6.14 A rod handle from a medieval jug was recovered from a natural hollow in Trench 34. However, the majority of the pottery from this trench was recovered from ditch **418**, where five fills each produced pottery. Contexts 437, 438 and 441 produced single sherds of medieval pottery, context 440 produced a single sherd of Brown salt-glazed stoneware (P36A) and context 442 produced a mixture of medieval sherds, alongside a base sherd from a late 18th–mid 19th century Pearlware dish or plate (P43). As with ditch **879**, this ditch can be seen as a boundary on the 1838 Tithe map (see section 4.3.21), therefore the presence of 18th-19th century pottery is not unexpected.

B.6.15 Pits **236** and **247** produced pottery in Trench 35. Pit **236** contained two sherds, one medieval, the second from a 19th century Refined White earthenware vessel (P55). Pit **247** produced six sherds of pottery, including a Hertfordshire-type Greyware (C60) body sherd, and Medieval Shelly Ware jug rim with attached strap handle (B07) and the base and stem from a saucer lamp, which has been tentatively identified as Medieval Ely ware (1150-1350).

B.6.16 Trenches 36, 39, and 46 each contained a single feature that produced medieval or post-medieval pottery. Ditch **388** in Trench 36 produced a body sherd from a Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse) (P02) jar and a fragment of a domed lid from a Miscellaneous post-medieval ware (P) vessel. Pit **174** in Trench 39 produced three refined White earthenware sherds, two from a dish or plate, the third appears to be a foliage support from either a figurine or vase, all are 19th century. In Trench 46, ditch **715** produced Glazed red earthenware sherds, two fine (P01) sherds including a rim from a drinking vessel and a sherd from a Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse) (P02) jar.

B.6.17 Trench 49, ditches **919** and **921**, like ditches **418** and **879**, are still extant in the landscape as boundaries on the 1838 tithe map (see section 4.3.21) and it is therefore not surprising that they produced post-medieval pottery. Ditch **919** produced tin-glazed earthenware (P33) and ditch **921** contained a blackware drinking vessel handle (P42) and sherds from a Mottle/Speckle-glazed Ware (P19) drinking vessel (*c*.1650-1800).

B.6.18 Trenches 50, 61, 69, and 73 had single features that produced post-Roman pottery. Of these, Trenches 50 and 61 contained ditches. Ditch **760** in Trench 50 produced 12 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery weighing 29g, including abraded sherds tentatively identified as Medieval Ely ware, and a sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse) (P02) *c*.1550-1800.

B.6.19 Ditch **97** in Trench 61 produced a near-complete rectangular lid from a slip-cast, mould-decorated Black Basalt (P41) teapot, the only missing item is the knob on the

top of the lid. The teapot dates from sometime after 1770 and might be more commonly found in an urban deposit rather than a rural ditch.

B.6.20 In Trench 69, pit **78** produced a single creamware (P38) sherd and Trench 73, pit **147** contained post-medieval material, including sherds from at least five Pearlware (P43) vessels including a lid, a sherd from a Midland yellow ware (P57) vessel and a fragment of plant pot. Overall the feature dates to the 19th century.

Discussion

B.6.21 The assemblage is a mix of moderately abraded and abraded medieval coarsewares with few glazed wares present. Medieval coarsewares, with perhaps the exception of the material within pits, may have been redeposited through manuring scatters and later ploughing. None of the material, with perhaps the exception of the Black Basalt lid, appears to be primary deposition. Almost all of the pottery has been reworked and, although indicating early medieval and medieval occupation, the levels of pottery recovered suggest that the domestic activity is taking place some distance from the areas evaluated. The features represent agricultural boundaries and possibly some rubbish pits at the edge of any medieval settlement.

B.6.22 Post-medieval pottery was recovered from both pits and ditches, and within this, 19th century material was commonly located in ditches that were still extant on the 1838 tithe map. Some of this later pottery appears to be redeposited, perhaps by manuring or disturbance of as yet unlocated Victorian rubbish pits, by ploughing. Other fragments, like the Black Basalt (P1) lid recovered from ditch **97**, are somewhat more problematic as a near-complete teapot lid would more likely have been recovered close to settlement or in a more urban environment.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.23 Should further work be undertaken, medieval and post-medieval pottery may be recovered, although only at low to moderate levels. The pottery from the current assemblage should then be incorporated into any later catalogue and looked at by a specialist familiar with the Bedfordshire fabrics.

Pottery catalogue

Trench	Cut	Context	Full Name	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (g)	Pottery Date
		36	Medieval Shelly (source unknown)	B07		1	1	21	1150-1250
			Sandy (red margins)	C05	jar	2	1	30	1150-1250
			Calcareous inclusions	C61	jar	1	2	37	1150-1250
		37	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	P	dish	1	1	6	1550-1800
6	332	333	Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	1	8	1150-1500
7	631	633	Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	1	5	1150-1500
9	685	686	Sandy	C01	jar	0	1	14	1150-1250
	687	688	Non-specific medieval wares	C		0	5	77	1150-1500
		689	Medieval Shelly (source unknown)	B07	jar	1	1	26	1150-1250
			Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	3	16	1150-1500
			Non-specific medieval wares	C	jar	1	3	79	1150-1500
			Fine sandy	C03	bowl	1	1	14	1150-1250

Trench	Cut	Context	Full Name	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (g)	Pottery Date
			Sandy (red margins)	C05	jar	1	5	50	1150-1250
	690	691	Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	1	10	1150-1500
	692	694	Non-specific medieval wares	C	jug	1	1	14	1150-1500
			Sandy	C01	jar	1	1	35	1150-1250
			Fine sandy	C03		1	2	18	1150-1250
			Thetford-type	C08		1	1	12	850-1150
	702	704	Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	2	26	1150-1500
			Non-specific medieval wares	C	jar	1	1	85	1150-1500
			Red quartz	C02		1	1	54	1150-1250
10	854	856	Medieval Shelly (source unknown)	B07		1	3	28	1150-1250
10	857	858	Medieval Shelly (source unknown)	B07		1	1	2	1150-1250
10			Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	1	4	1150-1500
10			Fine sandy	C03	jar	1	1	18	1150-1250
10			Brill/Boarstall type (fine)	C09	jug	1	2	8	1250-1400
12	579	583	Blackware	P14	jar	1	1	65	1600-1700
12		584	Pearlware	P43	dish/plate	1	1	9	1770-1840
12			White earthenware	P55	dish/plate	1	1	5	1805-1900
12			White earthenware	P55	dish/plate	1	1	12	1805-1900
13	741	742	Tin-glazed Ware	P33		1	2	1	1570-1850
13	809	810	Non-specific medieval wares	C	jar	1	1	30	1150-1500
13			Brill/Boarstall type (fine)	C09	jug	1	1	16	1250-1400
13	813	814	Non-specific medieval wares	C	jar	1	4	29	1150-1500
14		785	Orange Gritty	C64		1	1	4	1150-1500
14	726	727	Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse)	P02		1	1	24	1550-1800
14			Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse)	P02	jar	1	1	11	1550-1800
14	728	729	Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse)	P02	jar	1	1	28	1550-1800
14			Fine slip-decorated Earthenware	P06	bowl	1	1	58	1550-1800
14			Buff Earthenware	P11	jar	1	1	39	1550-1700
14			Pearlware	P43		1	1	4	1770-1840
14			Pearlware	P43	dish/plate	1	2	11	1770-1840
16	291	292	Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	6	55	1150-1500
16			Calcareous inclusions	C61	jug	1	7	63	1150-1250
19	432	433	Creamware	P38	dish/plate	2	1	2	1740-1830
23	496	498	Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	1	4	1150-1500
23			Sandy	C01	jar	1	1	14	1150-1250
25	224	226	Sandy	C01	jar	0	1	6	1150-1250
25	293	294	Non-specific medieval wares	C	jar	1	1	16	1150-1500
25	504	505	Medieval Shelly (source unknown)	B07	jar	1	3	30	1150-1250
25			Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	8	23	1150-1500
29	841	842	London Stoneware	P28B	drinking vessel	1	1	27	1670-1900
29			Midland Purple	P28C	jar	1	1	43	1400-1750
31	879	880	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	P	jar/bowl	1	1	56	1550-1800
32	861	863	Medieval Shelly (source unknown)	B07		1	1	2	1150-1250
32			Fine sandy	C03		1	1	18	1150-1250
34	244	245	Non-specific medieval wares	C	jug	1	1	70	1150-1500
34	418	437	Sandy	C01		1	1	1	1150-1250
34		438	Red quartz	C02		1	1	5	1150-1250
34		440	Brown salt-glazed Stoneware	P36A	drinking vessel	0	1	5	1700-1900
34		441	Sandy (red margins)	C05		1	1	15	1150-1250
34		442	Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	1	5	1150-1500

Trench	Cut	Context	Full Name	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (g)	Pottery Date
34		442	Sandy	C01	dish/plate	1	1	5	1150-1250
34		442	Pearlware	P43	dish/plate	1	1	7	1770-1840
35	236	237	Non-specific medieval wares	C		0	1	17	1150-1500
35		253	White earthenware	P55		1	1	5	1805-1900
35	247	248	Hertfordshire-type Greyware	C60		1	1	6	1250-1400
35		248	Medieval Ely ware	MEL	lighting and heating		1	112	1150-1350
35		250	Medieval Shelly (source unknown)	B07	jug	1	1	124	1150-1250
35		252	Non-specific medieval wares	C		1	2	8	1150-1500
35		252	Sandy (red margins)	C05		1	1	8	1150-1250
36	388	389	Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse)	P02	jar	1	1	21	1550-1800
36	388	390	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	P	lid	1	1	129	1550-1800
39	174	175	White earthenware	P55	dish/plate	1	2	8	1805-1900
39		175	White earthenware	P55	foliage from a figurine or vase	1	1	9	1805-1900
46	715	716	Glazed Red Earthenware (fine)	P01		1	1	14	1550-1800
46			Glazed Red Earthenware (fine)	P01	drinking vessel	1	1	3	1550-1800
46			Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse)	P02	jar	1	1	31	1550-1800
49	919	920	Tin-glazed Ware	P33	jar	1	1	4	1570-1850
49	921	922	Blackware	P14	drinking vessel	1	1	10	1600-1700
49			Mottle/Speckle-glazed Ware	P19	drinking vessel	1	1	21	1650-1800
50	760	762	Medieval Ely ware	MEL		1	11	18	1150-1350
50		763	Glazed Red Earthenware (coarse)	P02	jar	0	1	11	1550-1800
61	97	99	Black Basalt	P41	lid	1	1	63	1770-1900
69	78	79	Creamware	P38	dish/plate	1	1	2	1740-1830
73	147	148	Horticultural ware -plant pot	HORT		1	1	18	19th cent.
			Creamware	P38		1	1	1	1740-1830
			Pearlware	P43	dish/plate	1	10	63	1770-1840
			Pearlware	P43	lid	1	1	18	1770-1840
			Midland Yellow	P57		1	1	1	1820-1900

Table 13: Pottery by Trench, Cut and Context (MNV= Minimum number of vessels)

B.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.7.1 During the evaluation, 17 fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 37g, were recovered. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Hind and Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage and Discussion

B.7.2 Fragments of plain clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from six trenches (23, 34, 49, 61, 69 and 73). The largest number of stem fragments were recovered from pit **147** in Trench 73 (seven fragments, 12g), which also produced 18th-19th century pottery. All of the remaining fragments were recovered from ditches, where they are likely to have become incorporated into the fills, either deliberately as casually discarded pipes, or by reworking and redistribution of material by later ploughing.

B.7.3 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what were most likely casually discarded pipes. The fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near, the site, in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.7.4 The assemblage is fragmentary and, if no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be retained for educational purposes or deselected prior to archival deposition. Should further work be undertaken, additional clay tobacco pipe may be recovered.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Form	No of pipe stem fragments	Description	Weight (g)	Date
23	498	496	Stem fragment	1	29mm long stem fragment, roughly circular in section, diameter 9.7mm	3	Not closely datable
34	441	418	Stem fragments	3	Three fragments of pipe stem: 59mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 7-8mm 33mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 7.5mm 33mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 8.5mm	10	Not closely datable
49	922	921	Stem fragment	1	38mm long stem fragment, roughly circular in section, diameter 6.3-7mm	2	Not closely datable
61	98	97	Stem fragments	2	Two fragments of pipe stem: 33mm long, oval in section, diameter 8.5 x 9.6mm 25mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 8.5mm	6	Not closely datable
69	79	78	Stem fragments	3	Three fragments of pipe stem: 28mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 7mm 25mm long, oval in section, diameter 6 x 6.8mm 22mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 8mm	4	Not closely datable
73	148	147	Stem fragments	7	Seven fragments of pipe stem: 40mm long, oval in section, diameter 6.7 x 7.5mm. This fragment is from the join with the bowl	12	Not closely datable

Trench	Context	Cut	Form	No of pipe stem fragments	Description	Weight (g)	Date
					40mm long, broken in two, roughly circular in section, diameter 6mm 27mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 8mm 25mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 7mm 23mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 9mm 18mm long, roughly circular in section, diameter 6.5mm		
Totals:				**17**		**37**	

Table 14: Clay tobacco pipe catalogue

B.8 Building Stone

By Carole Fletcher with contributions by Simon Timberlake

Introduction and Methodology

B.8.1 Three fragments of stone, weighing 49g, were recovered from ditches **418** and **388** in Trenches 34 and 36 respectively. Simplified recording has been undertaken with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.8.2 Ditch **418** in Trench 34 produced small irregular fragments of Welsh roofing slate from fills 441 and 442, weighing 10g in total. Ditch **388** in Trench 36 produced a sub-triangular fragment of bluish-grey Cornish Delabole roofing slate (Simon Timberlake pers. comm.) weighing 39g.

Discussion

B.8.3 The Welsh slate fragments are 19th century or later, while the Delabole slate is very probably earlier, Delabole slate quarry having been recorded in the Domesday book (https://www.visitcornwall.com/things-to-do/attractions/north-coast/delabole/delabole-slate-quarry, accessed 10/11/2019). However, the slate is more likely to be 18th century and the presence of this and the Welsh material indicates slate-roofed buildings somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.8.4 Should further work be undertaken, more slate may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, the assemblage may be dispersed, and this report acts as a full record.

B.9 Ceramic Building Material

By Phil Mills

Introduction

B.9.1 There were 194 fragments, weighing 8,195g of ceramic building material (CBM) presented for assessment. This included 192 fragments (8,093g) of stratified material.

B.9.2 The material was rapidly scanned by context, with fabrics recorded to ware type only (TZ00 for sandy red medieval or later CBM fabrics; TZ99 for yellow medieval or later CBM fabrics) with forms identified where possible. Metrics recorded were number of fragments (No), weight in grams (Wt) and number of corners (CNR). Complete dimensions were recorded in millimetres, although thickness was only recorded for bricks.

B.9.3 Table 15 shows the break-down of the quantities of CBM by trench. This shows the largest numbers in the central area of the site (Trenches 23, 34, 36, 46 and 49) and only a few (10) fragments in the south-west corner (Trench 12).

Trench	No	Wt (g)	Corner
10	2	7	0
11	1	29	0
12	10	815	1
13	4	289	0
14	4	151	0
15	5	146	0
16	4	178	0
17	2	64	0
19	2	30	0
21	1	8	0
23	13	171	0
24	6	325	0
25	2	175	1
29	6	260	2
32	1	32	0
34	45	1717	2
36	10	595	1
43	2	51	0
46	32	2092	4
49	14	505	0
53	1	31	0
61	6	139	0
66	4	62	0
68	3	37	0
69	2	80	1
70	1	21	0

Trench	No	Wt (g)	Corner
73	6	72	0
75	3	11	0
N	***192***	***8093***	***12***

Table 15: Quantities of CBM by Trench

Dating

B.9.4 All the material was of medieval or later date in character. There were two brick fragments of 45-50mm thickness, which suggest they derive from early Low Country style bricks of possible mid-14th to 15th century date. There was a possible hip tile fragment with traces of glaze which would have a probable date range of 15th to 16th century, and a tapering voussoir brick of post-medieval or later date. There is a brick with a 70mm thickness which is of probable 19th century or later date.

Taphonomy

B.9.5 Table 16 shows the breakdown of CBM by context type, showing that most material was recovered from ditches, consistent with the rural deposition of the medieval and later periods.

Context Type	No	Wt	Corner
ditch	91.1%	95.6%	91.7%
natural	2.1%	1.7%	0.0%
pit	6.8%	2.7%	8.3%
N	**192**	**8093**	**12**

Table 16: CBM by context type

Function

B.9.6 Table 17 shows the number of each form type identified. As is usual, the plain tiles form the largest amount of forms identified, with most of the remaining material being roof tiles with a few fragments of bricks.

Form	No	Wt	Cnr
B/T	24	464	0
brick	12	1090	1
floor tile	1	87	0
hip tile	1	63	0
peg tile	10	714	4
ridge tile	1	219	1
tile	142	4870	6
voussoir	1	586	0
N	***192***	***8093***	***12***

Table 17: CBM forms

Discussion

B.9.7 This is a medium sized group of medieval or later material. The material is consistent with rural deposition and appears mainly to have been deposited in ditches, mainly in

the central part of the evaluation area. The brick suggests either several periods of deposition, or material derived from more than one structure. The number of tiles and their concentration in ditches could indicate that this was derived from a nearby structure, rather than introduced onto the site via night soiling or a similar process.

The CBM Catalogue

Trench	Context	Feature	Fabric	Function	No. Sherds	Wt (g)	Corner	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Period	Comments
10	856	854	TZ00	B/T	2	7	0	0	0	0	med+	
11	603	602	TZ00	tile	1	29	0	0	0	0	med+	over fired
12	582	579	TZ00	tile	3	162	0	0	0	0	med+	
12	583	579	TZ00	floor tile	1	87	0	0	0	30	med+	
12	583	579	TZ00	B/T	3	205	0	0	0	0	med+	
12	584	579	TZ00	ridge tile	1	219	1	0	0	0	med+	
12	584	579	TZ00	tile	2	142	0	0	0	0	med+	
13	742	741	TZ00	tile	4	289	0	0	0	0	med+	
14	727	726	TZ00	hip tile	1	63	0	0	0	0	post-med+	glaze straight lip
14	729	728	TZ00	tile	3	88	0	0	0	0	med+	
15	352	351	TZ00	B/T	1	6	0	0	0	0	med+	
15	383	381	TZ00	tile	4	140	0	0	0	0	med+	
16	292	291	TZ00	tile	2	99	0	0	0	0	med+	
16	422	419	TZ00	tile	1	56	0	0	0	0	med+	
16	424	423	TZ00	tile	1	23	0	0	0	0	med+	peg?
17	528	527	TZ00	tile	1	22	0	0	0	0	med+	
17	534	533	TZ00	tile	1	42	0	0	0	0	med+	
19	429	427	TZ00	tile	2	30	0	0	0	0	med+	
21	405	404	TZ00	B/T	1	8	0	0	0	0	med+	
23	492	490	TZ00	B/T	1	6	0	0	0	0	med+	
23	497	496	TZ00	tile	3	42	0	0	0	0	med+	
23	498	496	TZ00	tile	7	110	0	0	0	0	med+	
23	553	551	TZ00	tile	2	13	0	0	0	0	med+	
24	239	238	TZ00	tile	4	99	0	0	0	0	med+	
24	239	238	TZ00	tile	1	206	0	0	0	0	med+	
24	241	240	TZ00	tile	1	20	0	0	0	0	med+	
25	226	224	TZ00	B/T	1	5	0	0	0	0	med+	
25	548	547	TZ00	brick	1	170	1	0	0	0	med+	
29	842	841	TZ00	peg tile	1	57	1	0	0	0	med+	
29	842	841	TZ00	tile	5	203	1	0	0	0	med+	
32	884	883	TZ00	tile	1	32	0	0	0	0	med+	

Trench	Context	Feature	Fabric	Function	No. Sherds	Wt (g)	Corner	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Period	Comments
34	437	418	TZ00	brick	2	104	0	0	0	0	med+	
34	440	418	TZ00	brick	1	159	0	0	0	45	C14-C16	wiped upper
34	440	418	TZ00	tile	2	65	0	0	0	0	med+	
34	442	418	TZ00	brick	1	218	0	0	0	50	C14-C16	
34	442	418	TZ00	peg tile	1	39	0	0	0	0	med+	
34	442	418	TZ00	tile	22	348	0	0	0	0	med+	
34	442	418	TZ00	tile	12	556	2	0	0	0	med+	
34	442	418	TZ00	tile	2	111	0	0	0	0	med+	
34	442	418	TZ99	tile	2	117	0	0	0	0	med+	yellow
36	390	388	TZ00	peg tile	2	135	1	0	0	0	med+	
36	390	388	TZ00	tile	8	460	0	0	0	0	med+	
43	213	212	TZ00	tile	2	51	0	0	0	0	med+	
46	614	613	TZ00	tile	1	8	0	0	0	0	med+	
46	716	715	TZ00	brick	2	118	0	0	0	0	med+	
46	716	715	TZ00	peg tile	1	79	0	0	0	0	med+	
46	716	715	TZ00	tile	1	90	1	0	0	0	med+	
46	716	715	TZ00	tile	19	436	0	0	0	0	med+	
46	716	715	TZ00	tile	3	243	1	0	0	0	med+	
46	716	715	TZ99	brick	1	107	0	0	0	70	C19+	
46	716	715	TZ99	voussoir	1	586	0	0	0	30	post-med+	tapering from 32 to 12
46	716	715	TZ99	peg tile	1	219	1	0	0	0	med+	2 central square peg holes together
46	716	715	TZ99	tile	2	206	1	0	0	0	med+	
49	918	916	TZ00	tile	4	59	0	0	0	0	med+	
49	922	921	TZ00	brick	1	148	0	0	0	0	med+	
49	922	921	TZ00	peg Tile	1	84	0	0	0	0	med+	square peg hole
49	922	921	TZ00	peg Tile	1	28	0	0	0	0	med+	
49	922	921	TZ00	tile	6	139	0	0	0	0	med+	
49	922	921	TZ00	tile	1	47	0	0	0	0	med+	
53	209	208	TZ00	tile	1	31	0	0	0	0	med+	
61	98	97	TZ00	B/T	6	139	0	0	0	0	med+	
62	36		TZ00	tile	1	53	0	0	0	0	med+	
62	36		TZ00	tile	1	49	0	0	0	0	med+	
66	93	92	TZ00	B/T	4	62	0	0	0	0	med+	
68	51	50	TZ00	B/T	2	15	0	0	0	0	med+	
68	67	66	TZ00	tile	1	22	0	0	0	0	med+	

Trench	Context	Feature	Fabric	Function	No. Sherds	Wt (g)	Corner	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Period	Comments
69	79	78	TZ00	brick	1	28	0	0	0	0	med+	
69	79	78	TZ99	peg tile	1	52	1	0	0	0	med+	yellow
70	81	80	TZ00	peg tile	1	21	0	0	0	0	med+	
73	138	137	TZ00	brick	2	38	0	0	0	0	med+	
73	148	147	TZ00	tile	4	34	0	0	0	0	med+	
75	39	38	TZ00	B/T	3	11	0	0	0	0	med+	

Table 18: CBM catalogue

B.10 Burnt clay

By Phil Mills

Introduction

B.10.1 There were 32 fragments, weighing 1,217g, of burnt clay presented for assessment. These were examined by context, with possible form identified and any extant dimensions measured in millimetres.

Catalogue

B.10.2 Table 19 shows the catalogue of burnt clay.

Trench	Context	Context key	SF No	Function	NoSh	Wt (g)	Corner	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness	Comments
34	442	ditch		brick?	2	105	0	0	0	0	brick?
34	442	ditch		B/T	1	26	0	0	0	0	
66	95	Pit		B/T	4	38	0	0	0	0	
67	125	pit	7	oven brick	2	411	1	0	0	35	sooted with impressed decorated upper
68	68	pit		lining	1	36	0	0	0	0	
71	182	ditch		B/T	1	6	0	0	0	0	
73	138	pit	5	loom weight	21	595	0	0	0	0	large triangular loom weight

Table 19: Burnt clay catalogue

Discussion

B.10.3 This is a small group of burnt clay. There is a concentration associated with the Middle/Late Iron Age cluster of pottery in the south-east of the evaluation area. This includes an oven brick and some possible lining from pits, which are probably associated with food cooking (Poole 2007), given the absence of other evidence for

any kilns. There is also a large triangular loom weight, of Iron Age date, which is from a pit (**137**) in Trench 73, still associated with the Middle/Late Iron Age cluster of pottery but some distance away from the burnt clay associated with cooking.

B.10.4 There are also a small group associated with medieval or later material from the central area of Trench 34. This included fragments from a possible mud brick, and so could be medieval or later in date.

Further work

B.10.5 This material should be reported alongside other material recovered from any further archaeological interventions on the site.

B.11 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and quantification

B.11.1 A total of 30 worked flints and two fragments (18g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the trial trenching. The flint was recovered in low densities from the fills of cut features and from unstratified (topsoil/subsoil) contexts. No individual context contained in excess of three pieces and the vast majority, if not all, of the assemblage is likely to represent residual material incidentally caught up in later deposits.

B.11.2 The assemblage has been catalogued according to simple technological/typological scheme and is quantified by context in Table 20.

Trench	Context	Cut	Context type	Irregular waste	Chip	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade-like	Tertiary blade-like flake	Core	Serrate	Misc retouch	Scraper	Scraper/knife	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weght (g)
2	408	409	ditch									1		1				**2**		
2	414	415	ditch					1										**1**		
2	416	417	pit							1							1	**2**		
2	444	446	ditch							1								**1**		
3	480	481	pit												1			**1**		
5	37		topsoil												2			**1**		
6	269	268	ditch													1		**1**		
7	576	572	ditch						1									**1**		
15	37		topsoil				2									1		**3**		
15	270	272	pit													1		**1**		
15	383	381	pit					1										**1**		
16	422	419	ditch					1										**1**		
23	498	496	ditch				1											**1**	1	10
24	243	242	ditch	1														**1**		
27	806	805	ditch																	
34	442	418	ditch							1								**1**		

35	229	227	ditch								1							**1**		
36	363	359	ditch							1								**1**		
67	125	124	pit		1		1	2										**4**		
68	56	54	pit																1	8
71	184	178	ditch										1					**1**		
73	136	135	pit			1												**1**		
73	36		subsoil											1				**1**		
Field 3	37		topsoil				1											**1**		
Totals				**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**30**	**2**	**18**

Table 20: Quantification of the flint assemblage by context

Raw materials and condition

B.11.3 The assemblage is made up entirely of flint, generally fine grained and dark grey/brown in colour. Surviving cortical surfaces are generally thin, hard and abraded and most pieces seem to derive from small to medium-sized fluvial cobbles which could probably be sourced locally from the extensive deposits of glacial gravels in the area.

B.11.4 The flintwork is generally in moderate condition: minor edge damage/rounding is common but rarely severe. All of the flintwork is unrecorticated (unpatinated).

Composition and characterisation

B.11.5 Despite the small size of the assemblage it includes a relatively large number of retouched tools, although it is dominated by unretouched removals and includes only one core. The technological traits of the unretouched material clearly indicate that the flint is chronologically mixed, although much of it appears to reflect activity during the Neolithic. Blade-based material is well-represented by several blades/blade-like flakes; none of these are the kind of very regular, prismatic, removals best associated with Mesolithic industries and it seems likely that most are the product of earlier Neolithic technologies. Alongside these blade-based pieces are more generalised flake-based removals, often partly cortical and struck from simple unprepared platforms. This material is not strongly diagnostic but at least a proportion are likely to be somewhat later than the blade-based material – dating to the Later Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age. Amongst this material are two flakes with traces of careful platform faceting; these may be the products of Levallois-like cores of Later Neolithic date (Ballin 2011). The only core in the assemblage is a simple, flake core with two striking platforms made on a small rounded flint cobble.

B.11.6 The retouched tools comprise three scrapers, one scraper or knife, two serrated pieces and three less readily classifiable pieces (miscellaneous retouch in Table 20). One of the scrapers is a long end scraper made on a robust blade-like removal (from the topsoil (37) of Trench 15), and an extensively worked discoidal scraper was also recovered from this trench, from pit **272**. The third scraper is a broken fragment (from ditch **268**, Trench 6), whilst a large cortical flake with an invasive retouch along its distal end and one lateral edge has been classified as either a scraper or a knife (pit **417**, Trench 2). The serrated pieces (one collected from the subsoil (36), and one from ditch **409**, Trench 2) are both flakes with one finely serrated edge, one of which shows some gloss/polish typical of this class of artefact, probably resulting from use on silica rich

plant materials (see Hurcombe 2019). The miscellaneous retouched pieces include the broken medial portion of a steeply retouched flake (topsoil (37), Trench 5), a piece which may represent either a core on a flake or a small bifacially worked tool (also topsoil (37), Trench 5) and a small natural clast with a crudely bifacially flaked end (pit **481**, Trench 3).

B.11.7 Few of the retouched tools are strictly/closely diagnostic; the scrapers are all consistent with a broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, with the long end scraper almost certainly dating to the Neolithic, whilst the serrated pieces are most common in Early Neolithic assemblages, but do continue to be found in Late Neolithic/Beaker contexts.

Discussion

B.11.8 The flint assemblage is small and appears to derive exclusively from unstratified/later contexts; as such its interpretative potential is limited. Nonetheless, it is a distinctive assemblage in that it includes a high proportion of retouched tools and appears to be dominated by Neolithic material, including a large number of probable Early Neolithic (*c*.4000-3300 BC) pieces. As such, it fits in well with the results of previous work along the Ivel valley and its tributaries, including the large scale investigations in the Broom quarry to the south-west of Biggleswade (Cooper and Edmonds 2007; Slater 2007) and in the immediate area of the work reported on here, at Potton Road (Jones 2009, Fairclough 2017), where there is evidence for widespread Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity.

B.11.9 In terms of the potential of the site, it is unclear whether the activity represented by the flintwork from the trial trenching will have any kind of correlate in terms of cut features/sub-surface remains of this date. Although small clusters of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pits have been recorded at Potton Road and in some of the excavation areas at Broom, elsewhere the only evidence for earlier prehistoric activity takes the form of ploughsoil/residual flint scatters.

B.12 Leather

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology and Assemblage

B.12.1 Fragments of leather were recovered from ditch **809** in Trench 13. The leather is in poor condition and, after being carefully rinsed with distilled water, was examined under a microscope (x10 magnification) for evidence of grain pattern, to allow a species identification to be made.

B.12.2 The larger leather fragment is roughly 52 x 43mm, 2.5-1.3mm thick, with an irregular outline and ragged edges, the nature of which makes it difficult to say if stitching holes are present as the leather has been damaged by root action. A sub-rectangular 4 x 3mm hole could be a nail hole, however, it may be just further post-depositional damage. The smaller fragment is irregular, approximately 16 x 18mm and in a similar condition to the larger fragment.

B.12.3 The leather has been compressed and the grain could not be positively identified, although a small area suggests the pattern seen in cowhide; mostly the fibres appear almost felted, very probably the result of use.

Discussion

B.12.4 The assemblage is fragmentary, and the leather, a somewhat undiagnostic fragment of ?cowhide, is in poor condition. Medieval pottery was also recovered from the ditch including a sherd from a Brill/Boarstall type (C09) jug, suggesting a medieval date for the leather and it is very probable that it is a fragment from a medieval shoe.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.12.5 Should further work be undertaken, additional fragments of leather may be recovered from some of the deeper, or waterlogged, features, although only at low levels and, dependant on the feature, they would probably be in poor condition. If no further work is undertaken, the leather should be photographed and then discarded, as it is not suitable for preservation.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 The animal bone from Biggleswade represents faunal remains weighing 6,611g, including 25g from the subsoil. There were 82 identifiable fragments recorded that were retrieved solely from hand collection. Bone was recovered mainly from ditches, with additional fragments from pits. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus caballus*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and bird. The material dates to the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods.

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at OA East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results of Analysis

C.1.3 The assemblage was heavily dominated by cattle, making up 50% of the identifiable remains, followed by sheep/goat with 20.7%.

C.1.4 The condition of the bone is fair with high levels of fragmentation, resulting in very few complete bones being retrieved.

C.1.5 Ageing data was minimal, however dental wear indicates the presence of cattle 50 months of age at time of death, with fusion data indicating a presence of cattle less than 30 months of age at death. Sheep/goat aged to adult according to dental wear and there was a presence of young sheep/goat, ageing to less than 3-10 months of age at death. This data indicates that there is a possibility that sheep/goat were raised on site or in a close proximity to the site.

C.1.6 There appears to be no distinct bias in element distribution with approximately 60% of elements classified as extremities and cranial elements, with other meat bearing elements also present.

C.1.7 Taphonomic changes, including butchery, burning and gnawing were noted in small numbers.

C.1.8 While the volume of bone recovered was not abundant, the remains do indicate that there were signs of domestic activity in those features where bone was recovered. Cattle would have made up the bulk of the resident's diet, not only due to the higher number of retrieved fragments, but because cattle yield more meat than both sheep and pig.

Species	NISP	NISP%
cattle	41	50.0
sheep/goat	17	20.7
horse	15	18.3
pig	5	6.1
rabbit	2	2.4
dog	1	1.2
bird	1	1.2
total	**82**	**100**

Table 21: Total number of identifiable fragments (NISP) by species for hand-collected material

Recommendations for Further Work

C.1.9 The assemblage is of a small size and cannot provide any further significant interpretations. Should further faunal remains be recovered from the site, a broader understanding of trends in husbandry practices and spatial distribution would be more viable.

C.2 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 11g of shells were collected by hand during the evaluation. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is poorly preserved, although it does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

Methodology

C.2.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with complete or near-complete right and left valves noted where identification can be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage.

Assemblage

C.2.3 The shells were recovered from two ditches (**240** and **293**), each ditch producing a single shell. The shells probably became incorporated into the fills as general rubbish deposition.

Discussion

C.2.4 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The shells represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. Ditch **240** produced no pottery,

only ceramic building material and bone; the pottery recovered from ditch **293** is medieval.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.5 The assemblage indicates that, should further work take place, shell might be found, however, the evaluation suggests there will be only moderate to low levels of shell deposition. If no further work is undertaken, the catalogue acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed or deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. shells or Fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	Description/Comment	Weight (g)
24	241	240	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		Small to medium incomplete left valve, with damage to all edges. Soft powdery finish and slight traces of boring damage from marine worms	7
25	294	293	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		Fragment of left valve in poor condition	4
Total						2	2	0		11

Table 22: Mollusca catalogue

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.3.1 Seventeen bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within various trenches from deposits that are thought to date from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period.

Methodology

C.3.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 0.5mm sieves.

C.3.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60, and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 23. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the*

Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.3.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified, such as charcoal and molluscs, have been scored for abundance:

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

U=untransformed, f=fragment

Results

C.3.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.3.7 Carbonised cereal grains are present in twelve of the samples, but density and diversity are extremely low; typically one or two specimens per sample. Charred weed seeds are also present in low quantities, but are rarely identifiable to species due to poor preservation. Sample (13), fill 680 of ditch **679** (Trench 9), contains a moderately rich archaeobotanical assemblage. The sample contains frequent cereal grains which consist of wheat grains (Triticum sp.), rye grains (*Secale cereale*), barley grains (Hordeum vulgare) and grains that were too heavily abraded for positive identification. The sample also contains a small quantity of cereal culm nodes, a cleaver seed (*Galium aparine*), a knotweed seed (*Polygonum* sp.), a dock seed (*Rumex* sp.), and a knapweed seed (*Centaurea* sp.).

C.3.8 The samples from this site contain varying quantities of charcoal, with the largest quantity (25ml) having been recovered from Sample (2), fill 179 of ditch **178** (Trench 71).

C.3.9 The samples from this site are either devoid of, or contain only a small quantity of relatively well-preserved molluscs (see Table 23). The low density/quantity of molluscs from these samples means they cannot provide any useful information on environmental conditions, but their good preservation indicates the potential for future work on the site to identify deposits suitable for sampling for molluscan analysis.

C.3.10 A number of the samples produced pottery fragments, which may be suitable for dating.

Trench no.	Sample no.	Context no.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery	Large mammal bones	Bird bones	Fired clay
2	11	585	586	ditch	20	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	9	333	332	pit	14	35	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0
9	13	680	679	ditch	20	80	###	#	#	0	+	1	0	0	0	##
12	12	570	568	ditch	20	60	0	0	0	0	0	1	###	#	0	0
16	5	292	291	ditch	20	30	#	0	0	#U	0	<1	0	0	0	0
16	10	422	419	ditch	15	20	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
35	8	237	236	pit	19	30	#	0	0	#U	+	<1	0	0	0	0
38	6	309	308	posthole	10	30	#	0	0	0	0	<1	#	0	0	0
38	7	314	312	posthole	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	17	918	916	ditch	18	50	#	0	0	#U	++	<1	0	0	#	0
50	14	844	843	pit	20	50	##	0	#f	#	+	1	#	0	0	0
50	15	846	845	pit	18	70	#	#	#	0	+	<1	#	0	0	0
50	16	852	851	pit	18	35	#	0	0	0	+	<1	##	#	0	0
67	4	125	124	pit	20	40	#	0	0	0	0	<1	#	0	0	0
71	2	179	178	ditch	18	50	#	0	0	#	++	25	0	0	0	0
71	3	182	178	ditch	18	20	#	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
73	1	138	137	pit	20	80	#	0	0	0	0	5	##	0	0	0

Table 23: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.3.11 The recovery of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site. The preserved plant remains appear to be largely concentrated towards the southern half of the site which could suggest a focus of activity in this area. However, the recovery of mostly small quantities of food plant remains in the samples from this site is unlikely to be significant, and is more likely to represent a background scatter of refuse material, possibly derived from the use of midden material as fertiliser.

C.3.12 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

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1826 Bryant Map of Bedfordshire

1838 Tithe Map of Biggleswade

1883-84 OS 1:10,560 Scale Map

1902 OS 1:10, 560 Scale Map

1938-39 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map

1970-75 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map

APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name: Furzenhall Road, Biggleswade
Site code: BEDFM2019.75
Grid Reference TL 1945 3462
Type: Evaluation
Date and duration: 2 September – 15 October 2019
Area of Site 15.5ha
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA East (15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridgeshire, CB23 8SQ), and will be deposited with the Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford in due course, under the following accession number: BEDFM2019.75.

Summary of Results: The 75 trenches excavated during the evaluation revealed an Iron Age enclosure, Roman ditches and boundaries associated with medieval and post-medieval fields. In addition, a road with probable Roman origins continued in use through the medieval period, and pits related to quarrying outside the settlement were identified. For the number of features identified, a relatively small assemblage of metalwork, pottery, CBM, tobacco pipes, glass, worked flint, animal bone and shell was recovered.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-371791
Project Name	Furzenhall Road, Biggleswade

Start of Fieldwork	2 September 2019	End of Fieldwork	15 October 2019
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BEDFM2019.75	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER Number	EBD TBC	Related Numbers	N/A

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☒ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period
ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
pit	Roman (43 to 410)
pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
posthole	Uncertain
road	Uncertain

Object	Period
pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
flint	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
copper alloy coin	Modern (1901 to present)
iron knife	Uncertain
iron nails	Uncertain
iron object	Uncertain
animal bone	Uncertain
glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
shell	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
clay tobacco pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
stone	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
stone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Project Location

County	Bedfordshire
District	Central Bedfordshire
Parish	Biggleswade
HER office	Central Bedfordshire
Size of Study Area	16.5ha
National Grid Ref	TL 1945 3462

Address (including Postcode)

Biggleswade North
Furzenhall Road
Biggleswade
Bedfordshire
SG18 0HD

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	CBAT
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Liz Muldowney
Project Supervisor	Robin Webb

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Higgins Museum	BEDFM2019.75
Digital Archive	OA East	BEDFM2019.75
Paper Archive	Higgins Museum	BEDFM2019.75

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☒
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☒	☒
Survey		☒	☒
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☐	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☒

Further Comments

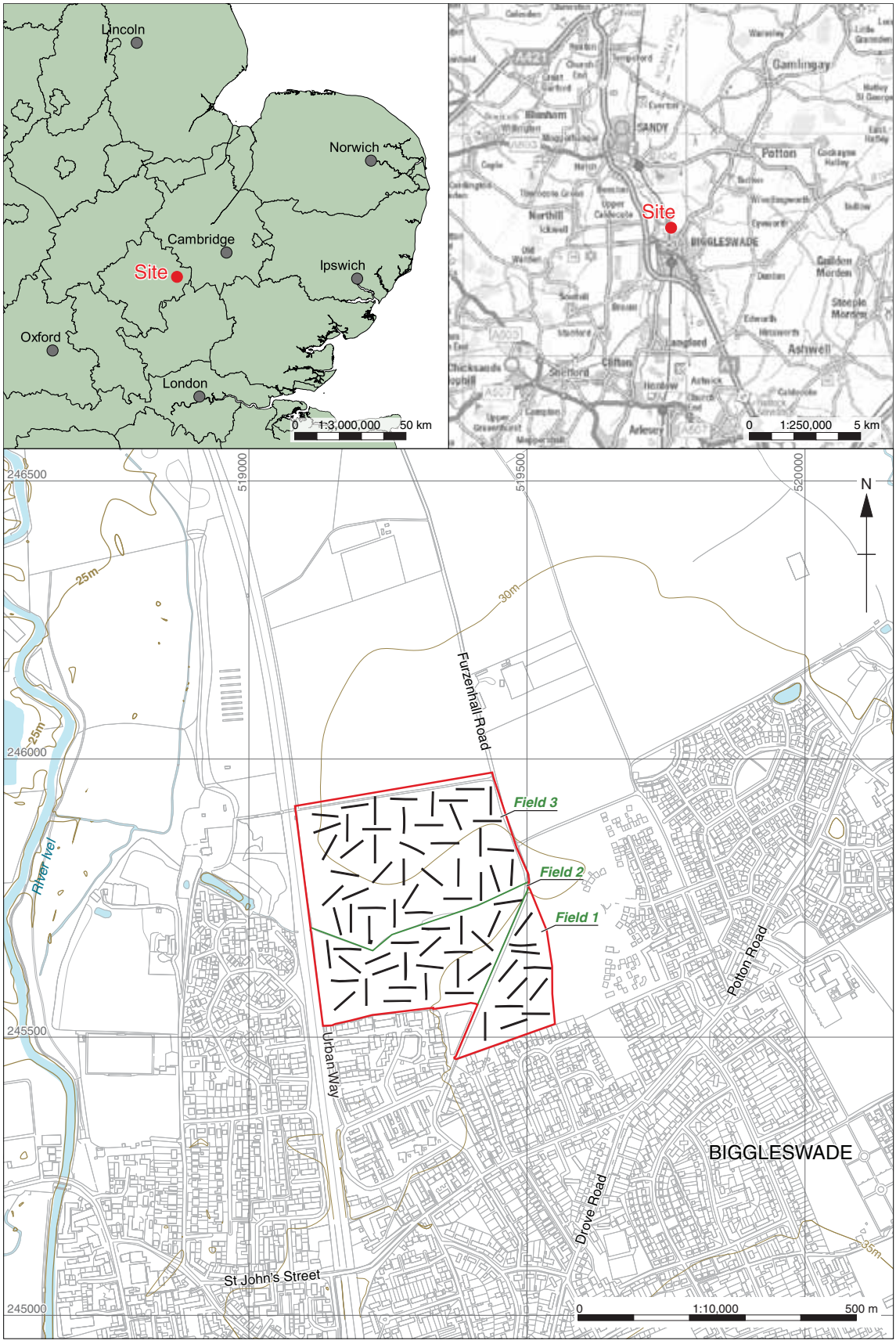

Figure 1: Site location showing the archaeological trenches (black) and the investigated field (green) in the development area (red)

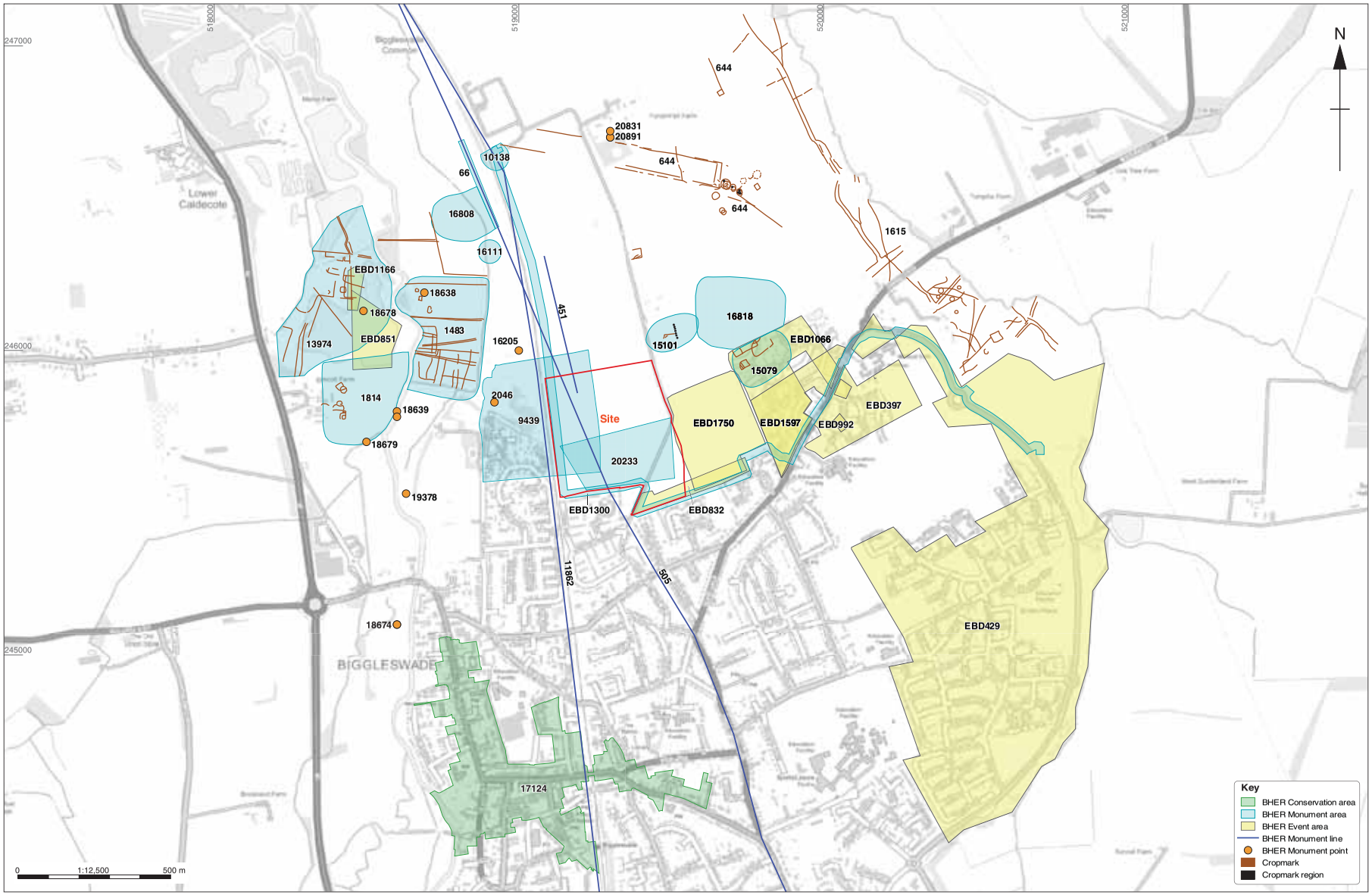

Figure 2: BHER entries mentioned in the text

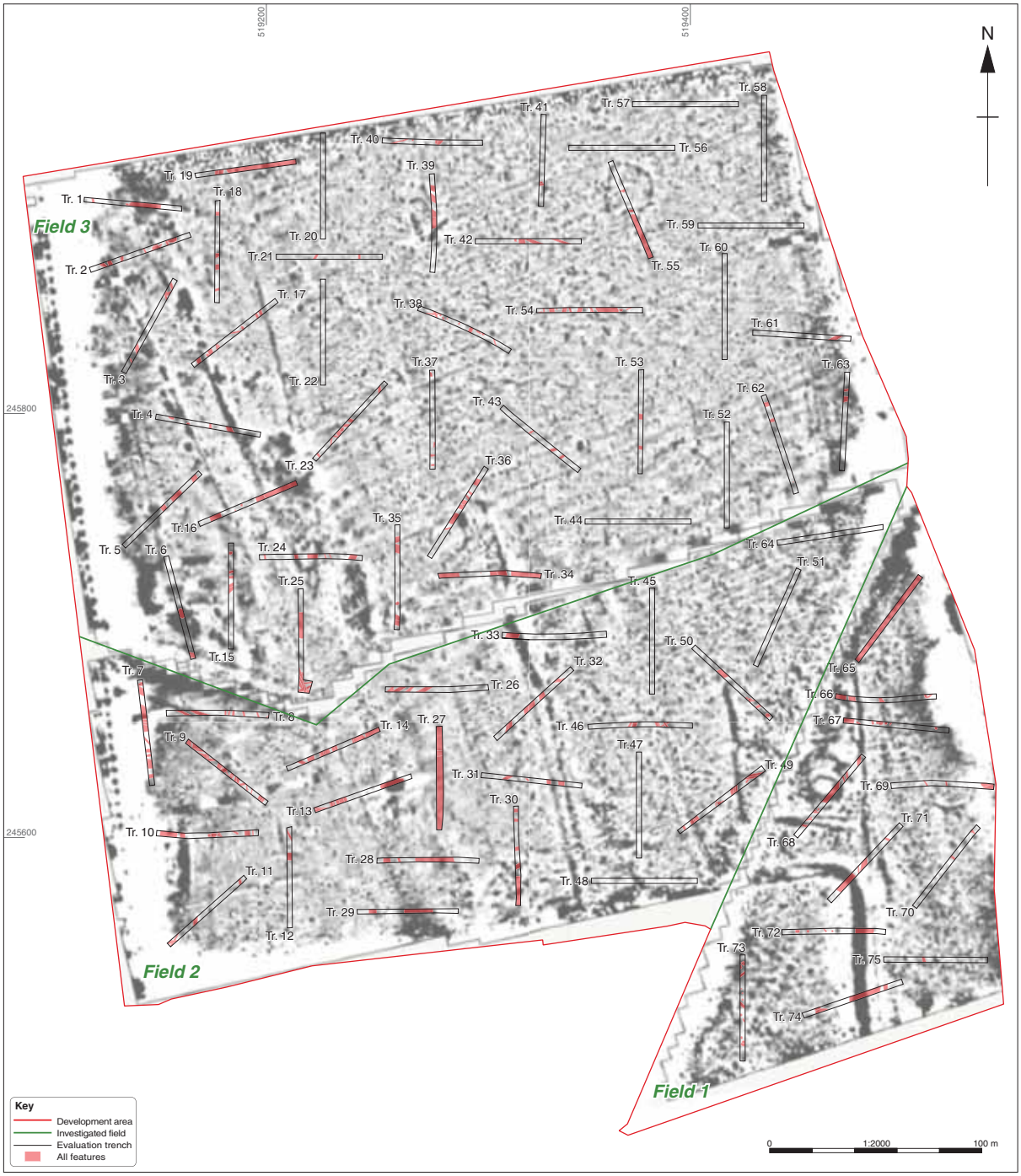

Figure 3: Trenches overlain on greyscale magnetometer data

Figure 4: Geophysical interpretation (after Salmon and Swinbank 2019, figure 3), with trenches overlain

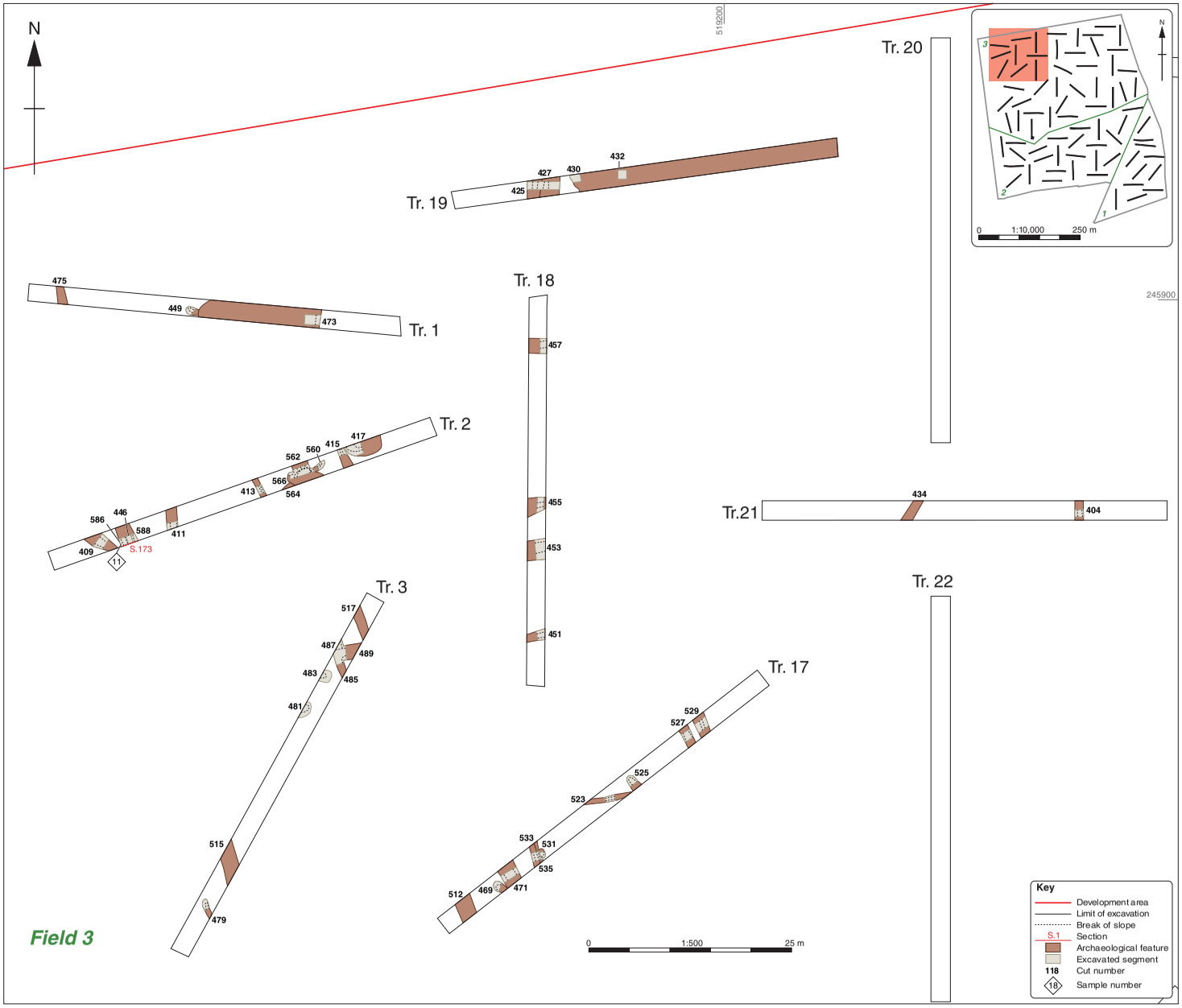

Figure 5a: Detailed plan of Trenches 1-3 and 17-22

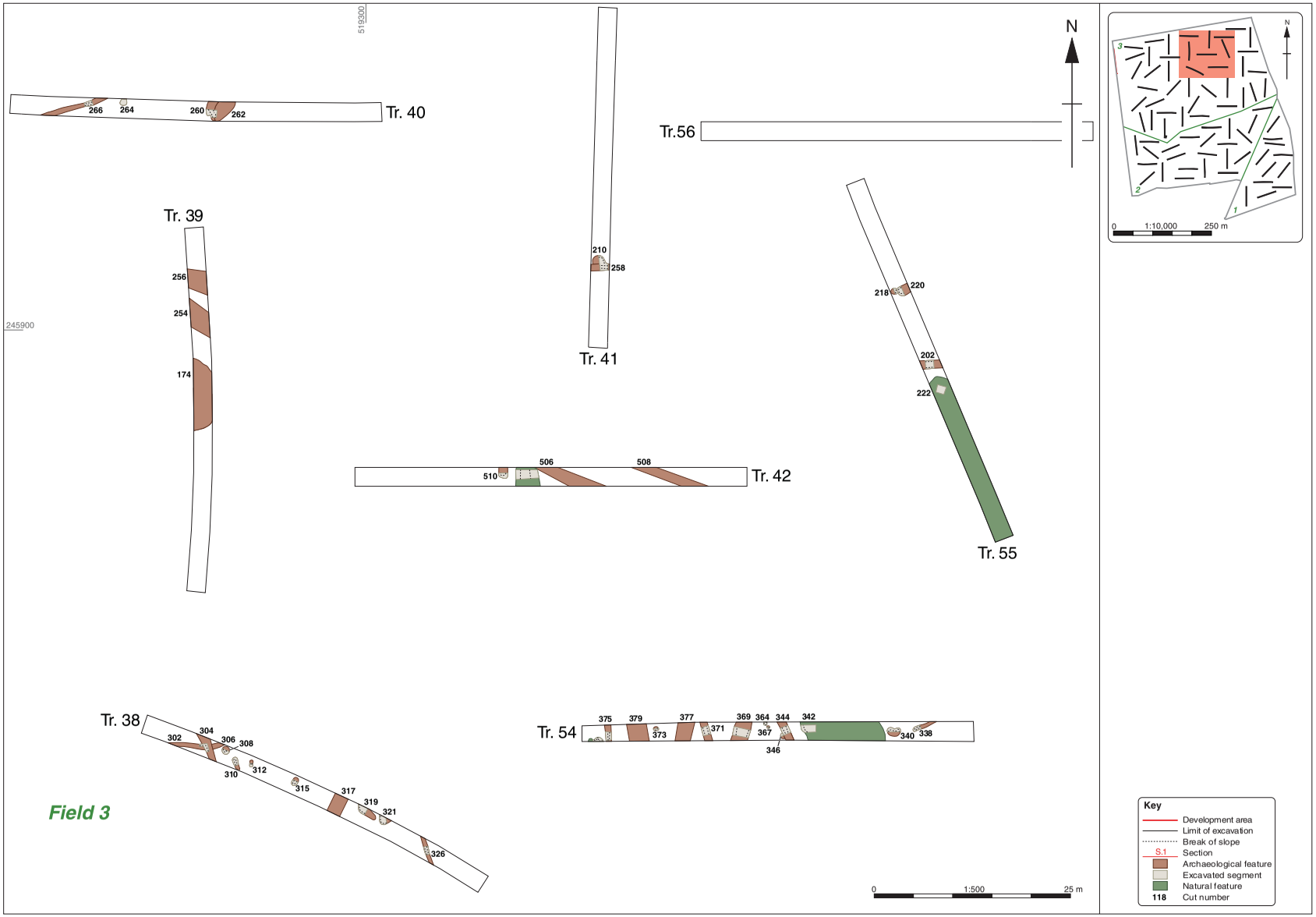

Figure 5b: Detailed plan of Trenches 37-42 and 54-56

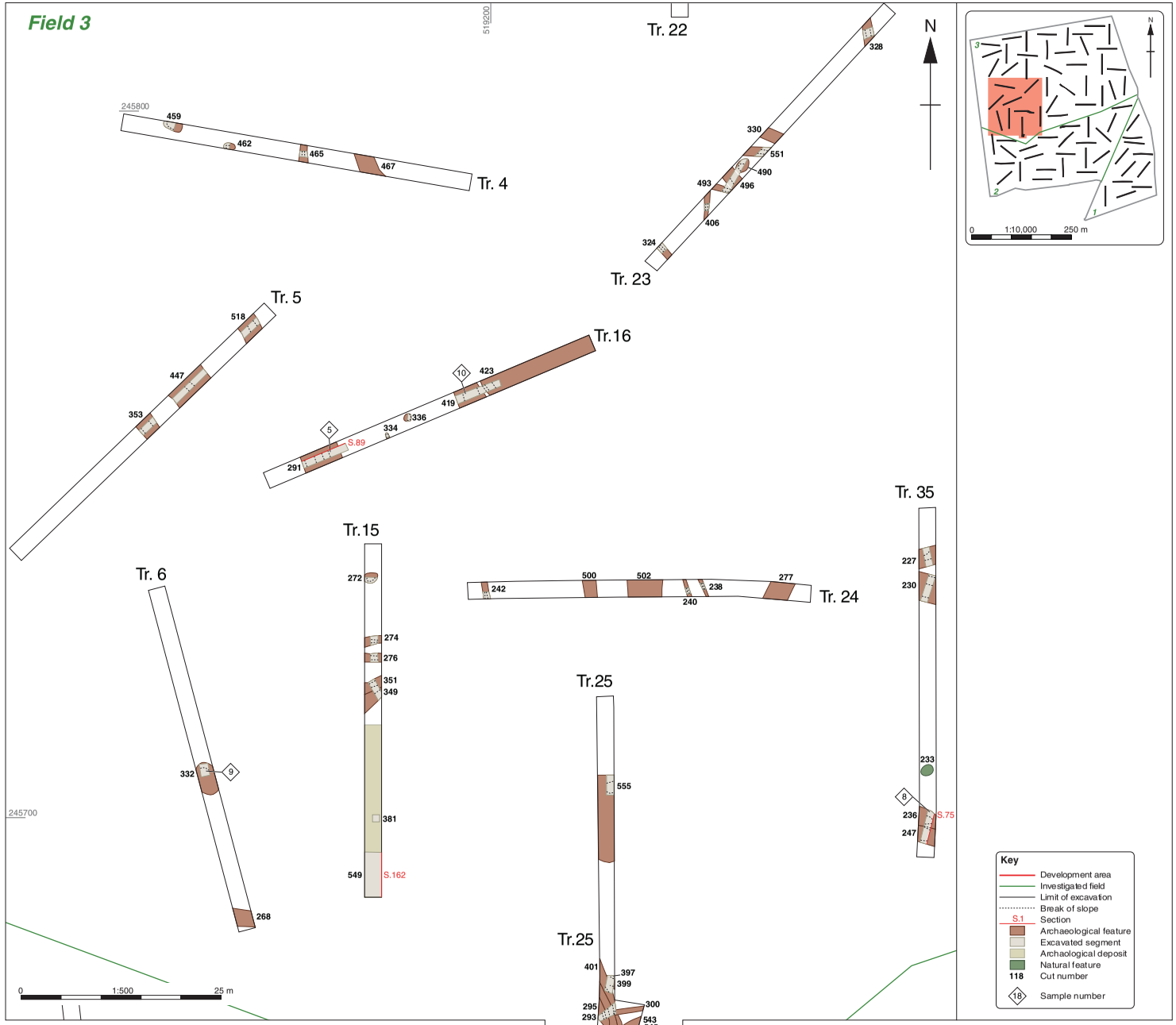

Figure 5c: Detailed plan of Trenches 4-6, 15-16, 22-25 and 35

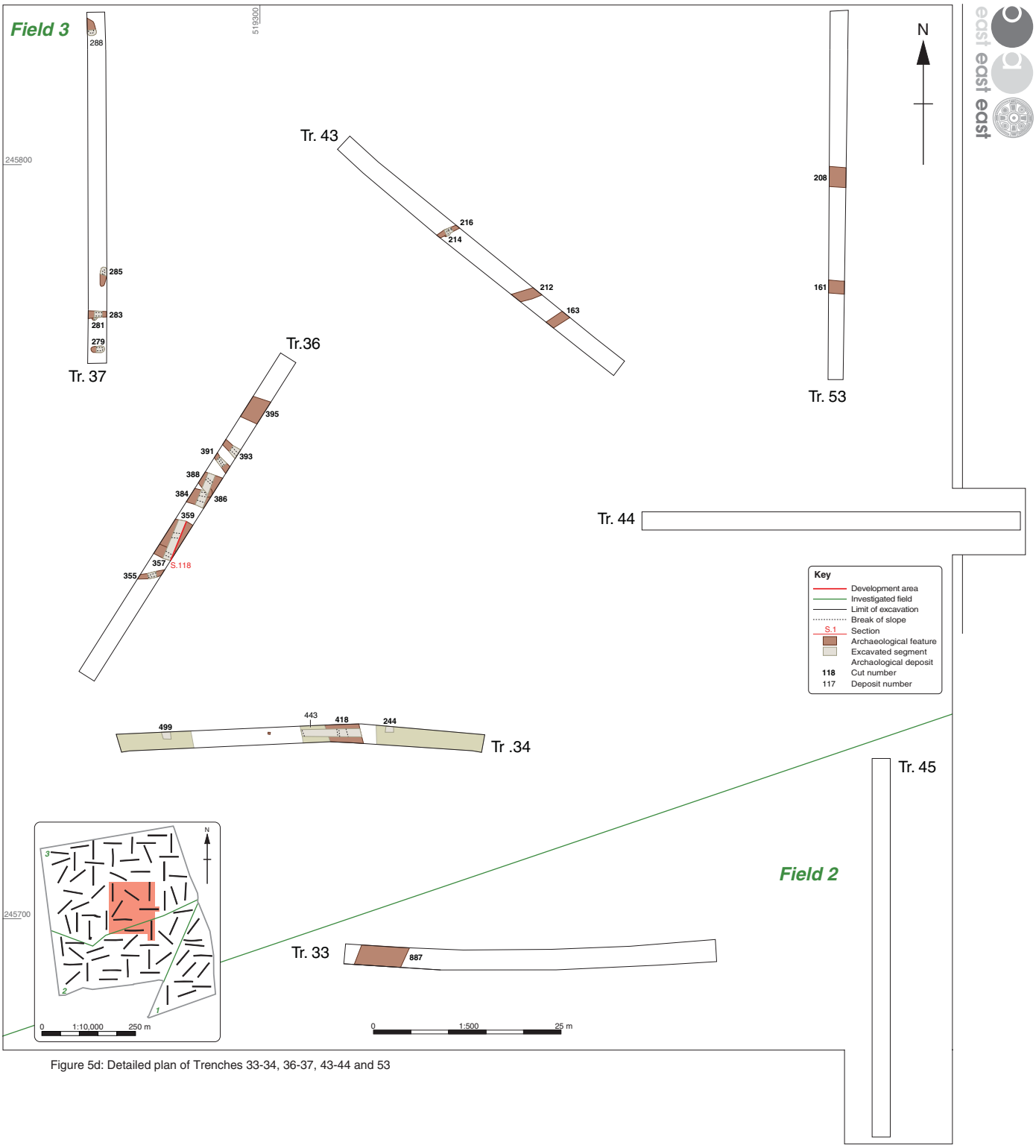

Figure 5d: Detailed plan of Trenches 33-34, 36-37, 43-44 and 53

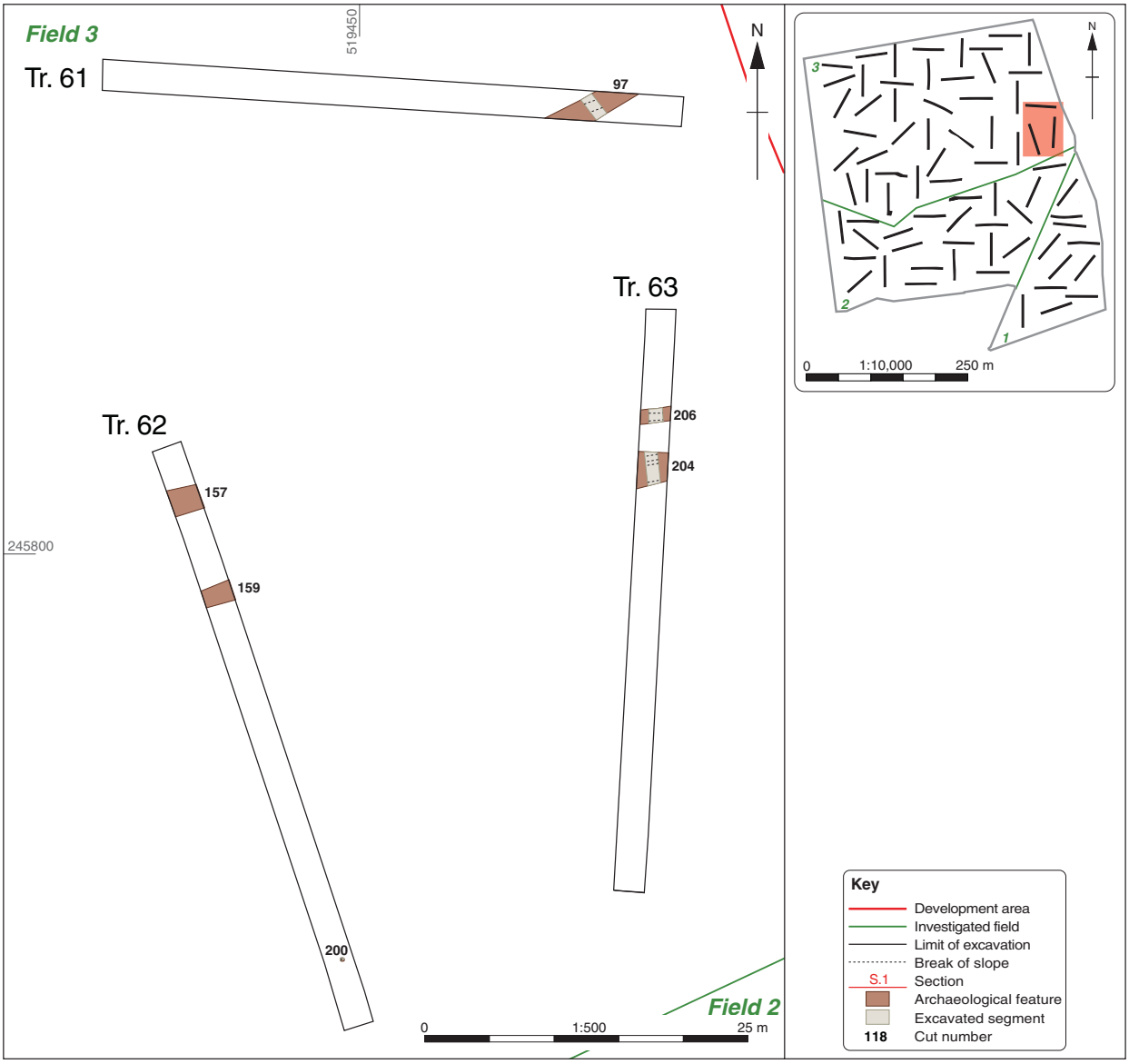

Figure 5e: Detailed of plan of Trenches 61-63

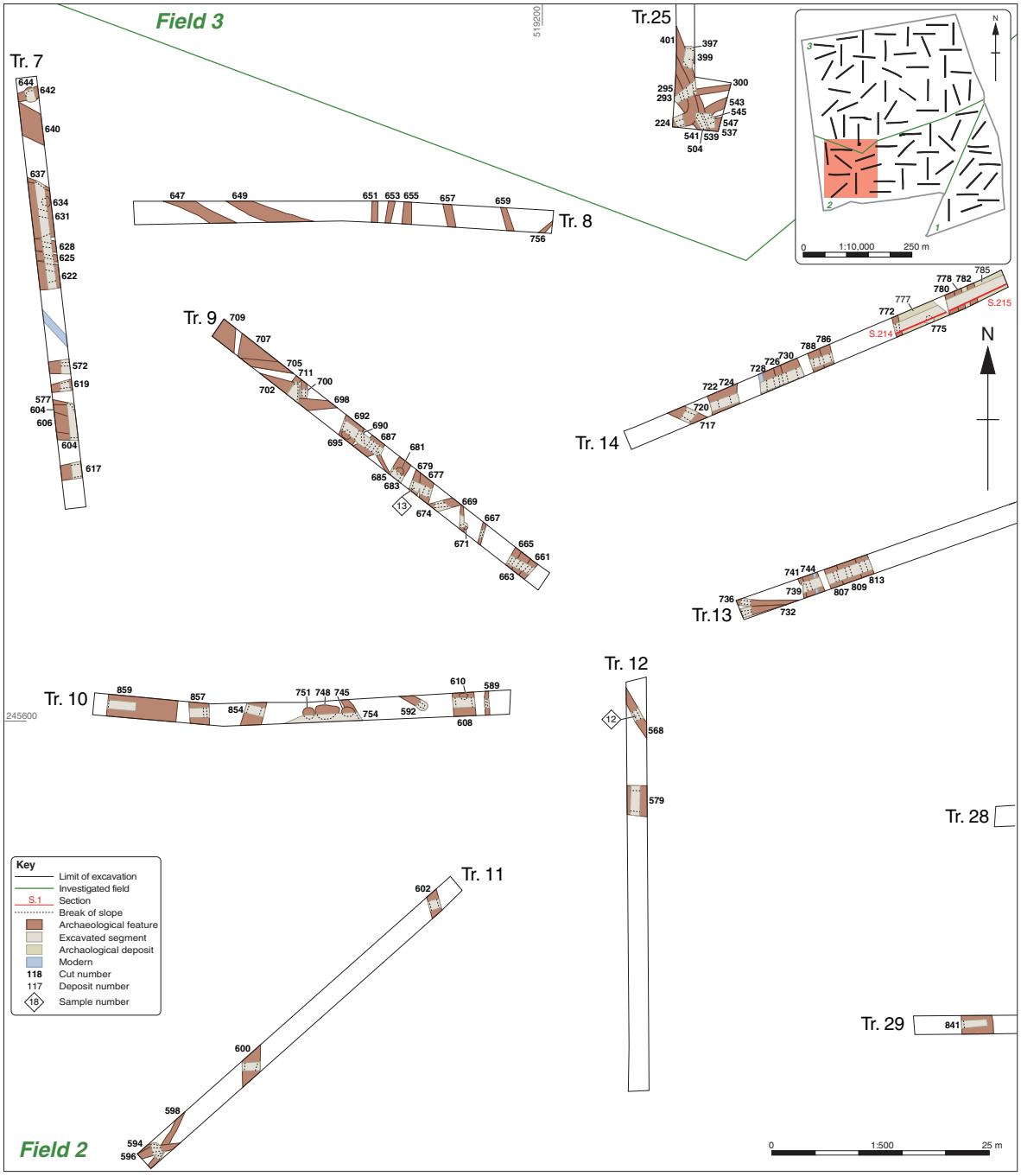

Figure 5f: Detailed plan of Trenches 7-14, 25 and 28-29

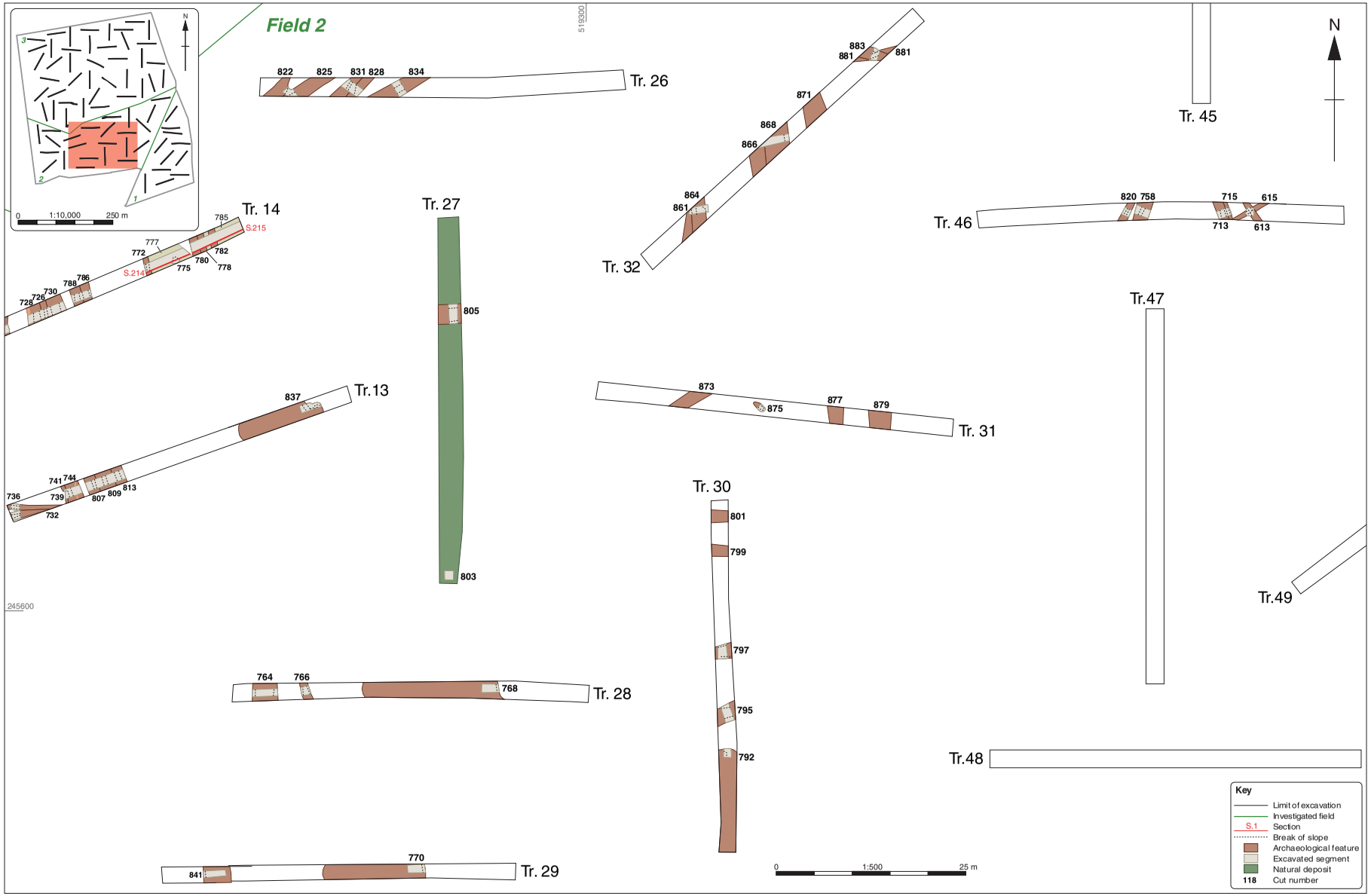

Figure 5g: Detailed plan of Trenches 13, 26-32 and 45-47

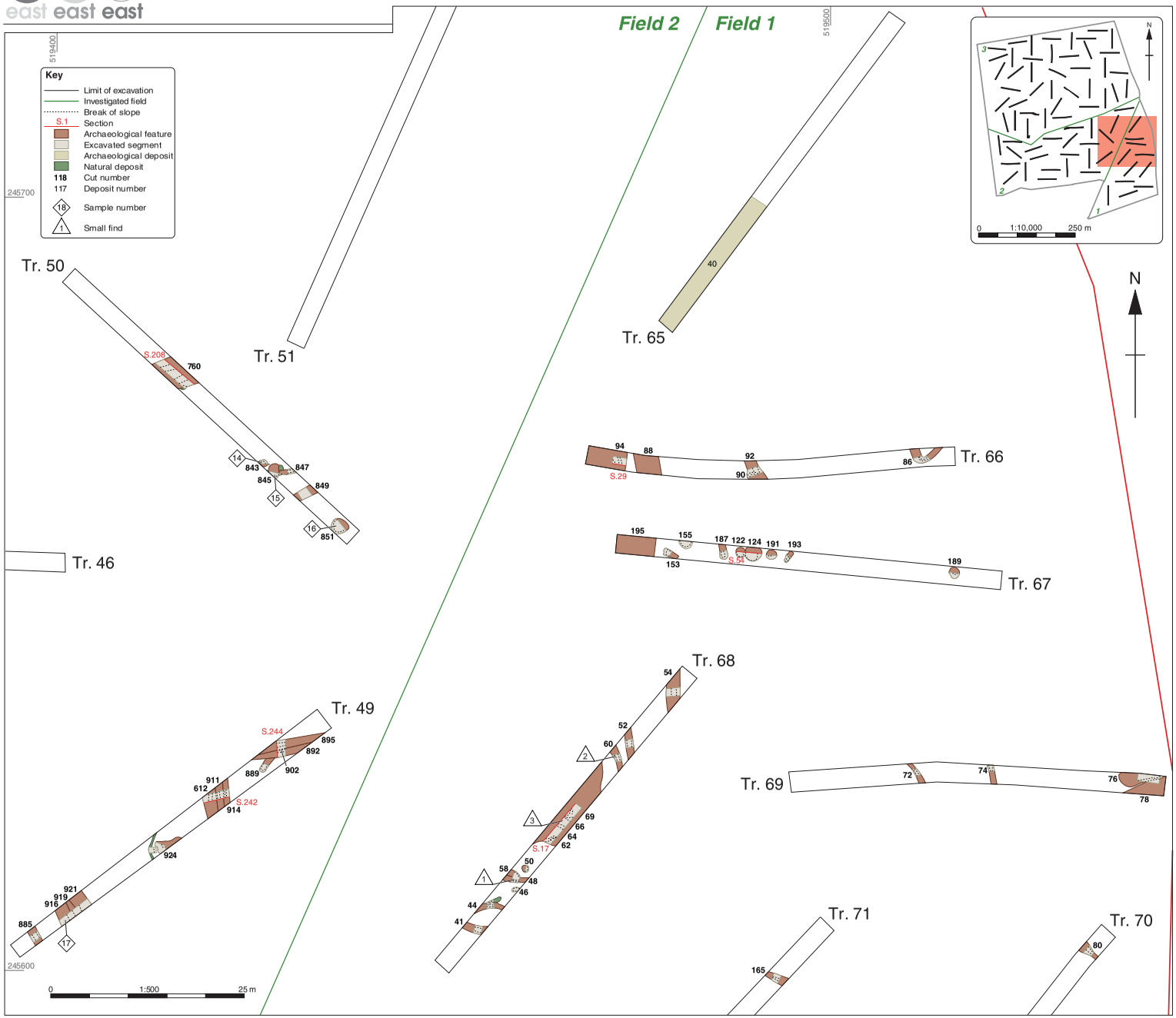

Figure 5h: Detailed plan of Trenches 46, 49-51 and 65-71

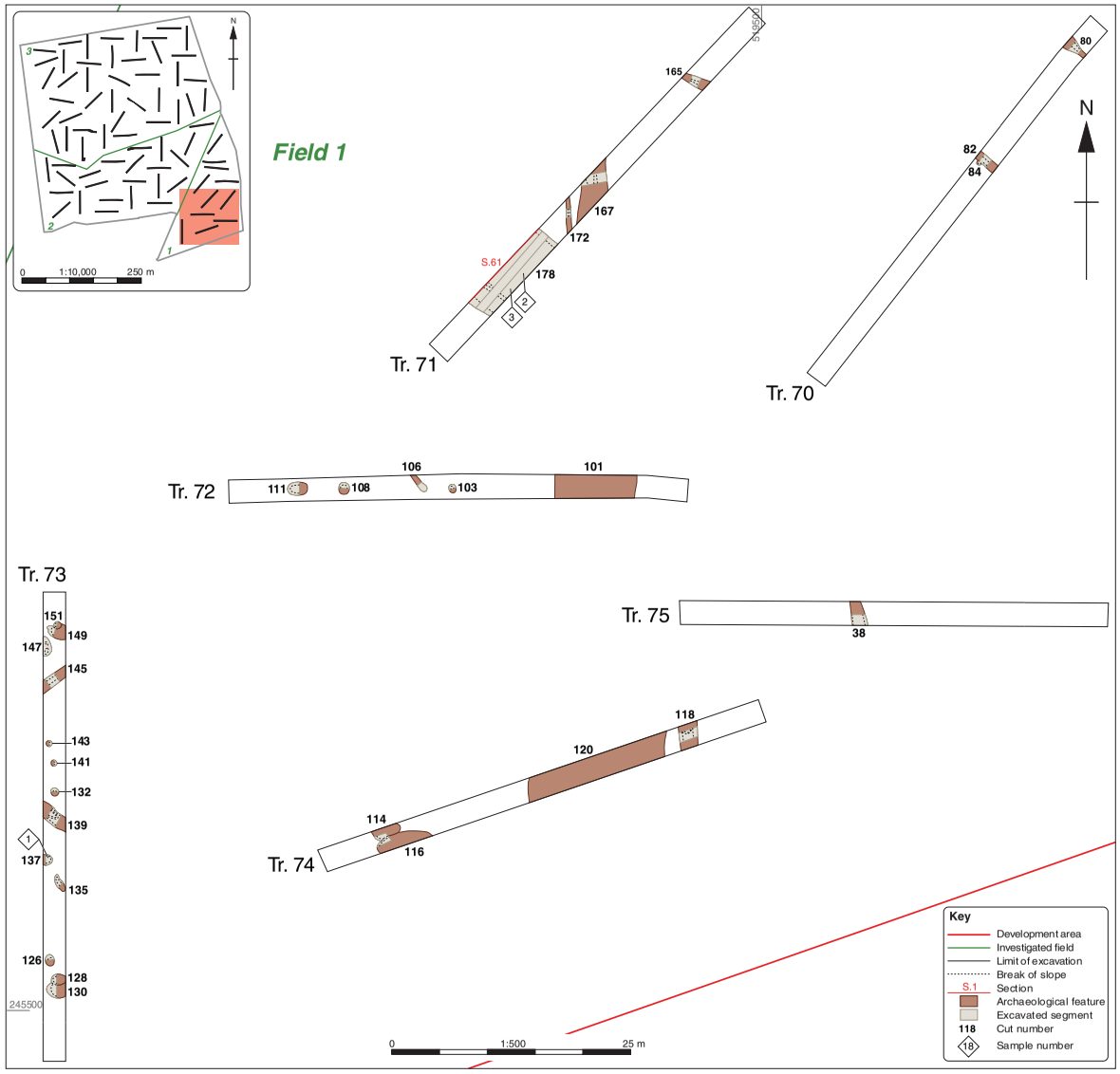

Figure 5i: Detailed plan of Trenches 70-75

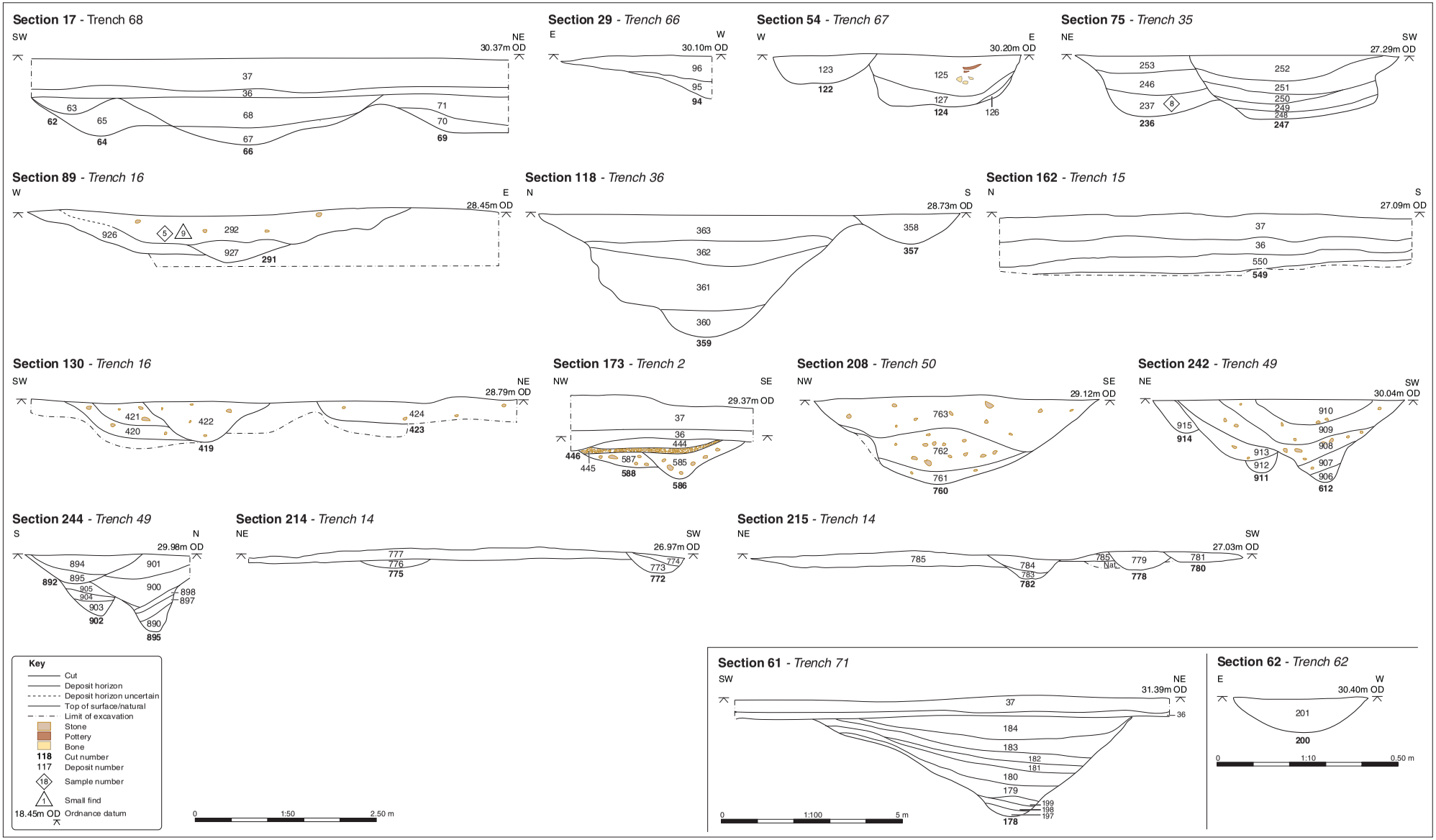

Figure 6: Selected sections

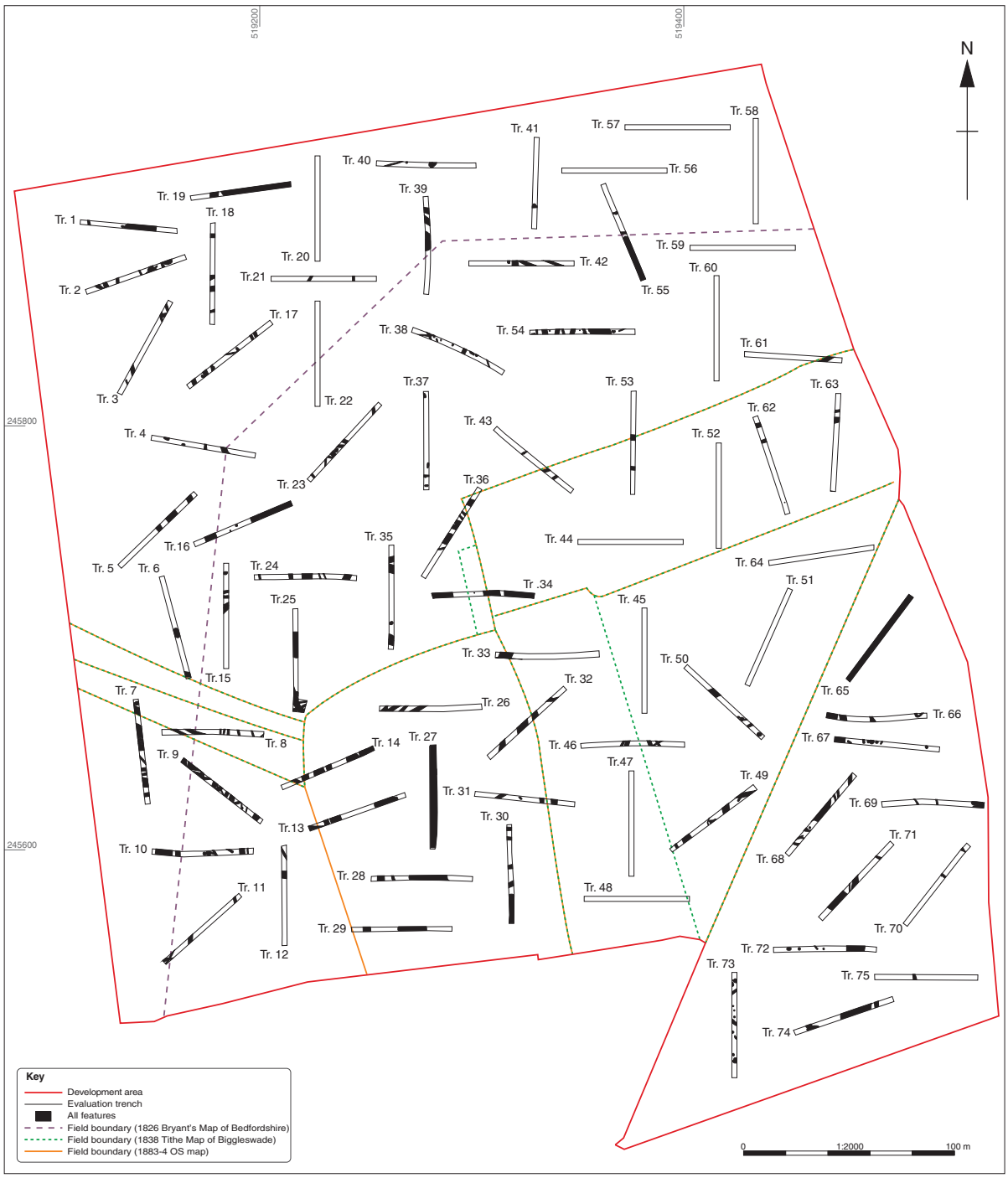

Figure 7: Trench plan showing the boundaries depicted on 19th century maps

Plate 1: Example of the sand and gravels in Field 1 (Trench 75), looking west

Plate 2: Example of the sand geology in Field 3 (Trench 56), looking west

Plate 3: Pits **122** and **124** in Trench 67, looking north-east

Plate 4: Ditch **178** (Trench 71) after machine excavation, looking south-east

Plate 5: Ditch **568** in Trench 12, looking south-east

Plate 6: Ditch **579** in Trench 12, looking west

Plate 7: Pit **837** in Trench 13, looking south

Plate 8: Close up of selected finds from pit **837**, Trench 13

Plate 9: Layers and features at the eastern end of Trench 14, looking south

Plate 10: Ditches **892**, **895** and **902** at the north-eastern end fo Trench 49, looking west

Plate 11: Ditches **612**, **911** and **914** in Trench 49, looking south

Plate 12: Ditches **916**, **919** and **921** in Trench 49, looking north

Plate 13: Ditches **586** and **588** underneath the surface/road (445) in Trench 2, looking south-east

Plate14: Cobble surface/road 445 in Trench 2, looking north-west

Plate15: Ditch **419** and pit **423** in Trench 16, looking north-west

Plate 16: Extended area of Trench 25, looking north

Plate17: Ditch **418** in Trench 34, looking north-west

Plate 18: Pits **236** and **247** in Trench 35, looking south-east

Plate19: Ditch **357** cutting ditch **359** in Trench 36, looking south

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