

Iron Age and Roman Ditches Medieval Cultivation and a Post-Medieval Brick Structure at Wenny Road Chatteris



Archaeological Evaluation Report & Earthwork Survey



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Iron Age and Roman Ditches, Medieval Cultivation and a Post-Medieval Brick Structure at Wenny Road, Chatteris

Archaeological Evaluation and Earthwork Survey

By Gareth Rees BA MA ACIfA & Michael Webster Dip Architect Hist. ACIfA

With contributions by Sue Anderson BA MPhil MCIfA, Rob Atkins BSocSc Diparch MCIfA, Matt Brudenell PhD, Carole Fletcher HND BD (Hons) ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA and Chris Howard-Davis BA MCIfA

Editors: Chris Thatcher BA and Rob Wiseman PhD

Illustrator: Séverine Bézie BA MA, Charlotte Walton MPhil and Robin Webb BA

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Checked by: Stephen Macaulay
Position: Senior Project Manager
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Signed:

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Oxford Archaeology East,

15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oeast>

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Summary

Two phases of archaeological evaluation and an earthwork survey were conducted by Oxford Archaeology East on land between the A142 and Wenny Road, Chatteris (centred on TL 4003 8567) from the 11th May and 23rd June and 9th to 11th November 2015,.

The site was divided between eight fields varying in land use between pasture, grazing land, arable and recreational ground. The evaluation work was carried out in two phases: phase 1, Fields 1-6; and phase 2, Fields 7 and 8. The earthwork survey was conducted in advance of the evaluation in order to define areas of well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks. Trial trenches were targeted on anomalies identified by a geophysical survey conducted in January 2015, and were positioned to avoid well preserved areas of ridge and furrow.

The earthwork survey identified the remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation in Field 1 and Field 2, located at the west of the proposed development area. The best preserved earthworks were located in the western half of Field 1, covering an area of 2.50ha.

A total of 60 trenches (2894m) were excavated across eight fields (1-8). Dated archaeological remains, other than furrows, were uncovered in only five trenches (2, 39, 40, 41 and 59). Undated features were uncovered in a further four trenches (10, 11, 33 and 34).

The most significant features dated to the Early Iron Age, Roman, and post-medieval periods. Two Iron Age gullies at the west side of Field 7 contained sherds and fragments of Early Iron Age pottery. A Roman ditch at the west of Field 3 contained pottery and a loom weight fragment, which indicate that a settlement dating to the Late Iron Age or Roman period may be located nearby. A few sherds of Roman pottery recovered from the topsoil at the north of Field 1 may also have derived from Roman activity in this area.

Evidence for medieval activity consisted predominantly of extensive ridge and furrow earthworks that are preserved in Fields 1 and 2. Early and late medieval pottery was also recovered from the central area of Field 1 as well as the north of Field 4, where it may result from midden spreading on to the fields. A surface constructed from post-medieval bricks at the east of Field 2 may have been part of an agriculture building.

Two concentrations of 16th-18th century artefacts, including two 17th century knives, were located in the centre of Field 1 and Field 4, whilst a small ditch in Trench 2 may date to the early post-medieval period. The relatively high quantity of material dating to this period may indicate of increased activity in this area around the Civil War and the construction of Ireton's Way. No direct evidence of military occupation was found.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological earthwork survey and evaluation was conducted at Wenny Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (centred on TL 4007 8576; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 These archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Macaulay 2015).
- 1.1.3 The works were designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies at the south-eastern end of the town of Chatteris, on a former fen island. The solid geology of the area is Ampthill Clay (mudstone), with the western boundary of the development area coinciding with the glacially deposited March Gravels (British Geological Survey 1995).
- 1.2.2 The land in this part of Chatteris slopes gently to the east and south-east where it meets the Fen. The site slopes from 8.7m OD in the west to 2.7m OD in the north-east and 4.5m OD in the south-east. The proposed development area is bounded by the A142 to the east, Wenny Road to the south and west, residential properties to the north-west and north-east and the Elms Recreation ground to the north. A green lane, Birch Fen Drove, runs through the site between Field 4 and Fields 1, 2 and 8.
- 1.2.3 Fields 1, 2 and 3 consisted of pasture, with horses grazing in each of these fields at the time of the works. Field 4 also consisted of pasture. Fields 5 and 6 were public-access pasture with a public footpath running across them. These fields were divided by a large drainage ditch. Fields 7 and 8 were agricultural with crops sown before fieldwork commenced. Work was carried out in these fields after the crops were harvested.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A search was carried out of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) for all sites within 1km of the proposed development area (Figure 2; Appendix A).

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic to Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 The location of Chatteris on a clay and gravel island several meters above the level of the fen made it an attractive location for people from early prehistory onwards. The earliest evidence of activity within 1km of the site is a flint flake, dating from the Palaeolithic period, found 390m to the west of the site (MCB19246). Evidence from the Mesolithic period consists of a 'digging stick' reportedly found 1km to the north-west

(CHER05818), a macehead from Delve Farm (CHER08670) and a lithic recovered during fieldwalking along the route of the Chatteris bypass (CHER08771B).

- 1.3.3 During the Neolithic the Chatteris island overlooked two large rivers to the north and west which perhaps provided resources to those passing through the area (Hall 1992, fig.52). This period is represented by three stone axes found 200m to the north and north-west of the site (CHER03683; CHER1200; MCB15979).
- 1.3.4 By the Early Bronze Age the large river channels were diminishing: Finds of Collard Urn and Beaker pottery, along with animal bone, may indicate that there was a settlement adjacent to the location of the modern High Street, 410m to the north of the current site (CB15323; Cooper 2004). Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from Langwood Hill during fieldwalking, 970m south-east (CHER01512). A probable Early Bronze Age arrowhead was found 375m to the south-east (CHER05804). An evaluation at Tithe Barn Farm uncovered lithics and Early Bronze Age pottery in a hollow and a well (Atkins 2011). Settlement dating to the Middle Bronze Age was also uncovered at Tithe Barn Farm, where two ring-ditches were identified to the west of the site (MCB20214; Atkins 2011).
- 1.3.5 Perhaps the most enigmatic finds from this period are those of a bronze shield and socketed spearhead dating to the Late Bronze Age that were recovered from nearby Langwood Fen, to the south-west, in 1870 (CHER03697). Another 19th century find was a canoe containing a bronze rapier (CHER03777). There may have been a continuation of settlement activities in to the later Bronze Age with pottery, the remains of an antler and a loom weight recovered from a ditch terminal during an evaluation 450m to the north of the site (CB15323). A circular enclosure observed in aerial photographs of Field 3 may also be a ring ditch dating to this period (CHER09481).

Iron Age to Roman

- 1.3.6 From the later Bronze Age Chatteris' island was increasingly surrounded by peat and waterlogged ground as the water table rose (Weaver 2006, 9) This increase in wetland areas may have caused a population shift to the island during the Iron Age when settlement in the area appears to have intensified (Hall 1992, 93). In the Early Iron Age one of the foci of settlement was located 350m to the south-west for the current site, at Cromwell Community College. Settlement here consisted of post-built structures dating from the 6th to 5th centuries BC (MCB19835; Atkins 2012). There is also some evidence for Early and Late Iron Age settlement adjacent to the High Street (CB15323). A Late Iron Age settlement was uncovered at the west of the site near the Cromwell College, while Iron Age pottery was recovered during fieldwalking 725m to the west (CHER05816B). There is further evidence of Iron Age settlement 420m to the north at New Road where a post-built structure, inhumations and ditches were uncovered (MCB17496; Thatcher 2006).
- 1.3.7 The Fenland survey identified a correlation between sites containing Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery, indicating that there may have been a continuity of settlement between these periods (Hall 1992). Early Roman features, probably associated with settlements, were uncovered at Tithe Barn Farm, 700m to the south (MCB20214; CHER08803; Atkins 2011), and adjacent to the High Street, to the north (CB15323). A possible Roman trackway, running east to west, was uncovered 340m to the north of Field 5 (MCB20083). A settlement may be located 970m to the south-east at Langwood Hill, where several hundred sherds of pottery, including samian ware, were recovered during fieldwalking (CHER01512). Stray finds of Roman pottery (CB14730) and a coin

(CHER05816A) were found 665m to the north of the site and 725m to the west, respectively.

Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.8 The primary evidence for the occupation of Chatteris in the Saxon period is the remains of the Benedictine Abbey, located 500m to the north-west of the current site (CHER03700 and CHER03832). The abbey, of which no upstanding (*in-situ*) remains survive, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was founded between 1006 and 1008 AD by Ednoth, former abbot of Ramsey Abbey and Bishop of Dorchester, at the request of his sister Aelfwen, who became the first prioress. The house, which was one of only eight or nine convents for women at the time of the Norman Conquest (Salzman 1948, 220; Clarke 2011), remained small and was eventually given to the monastery at Ely by Henry I. An unfortunate event in the nunnery's history occurred in the early 14th century (1306-10) when the barns, convent, and church were burnt down. This caused financial hardship for the abbey in the following years while these buildings were reconstructed. In 1379 14 nuns were recorded, dropping to 13 in 1535-6. The nunnery was sold and most of the buildings were pulled down at the Dissolution in 1538. Burials associated with the abbey were uncovered during excavations on Victoria Road (MCB20081; Clarke 2011).
- 1.3.9 Although the place name 'Chatteris' is of uncertain origin, it is likely to be of Saxon origin meaning 'Ceatta's narrow strip of land (*ric*) or woodland (*cē,d*)' (<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Cambridgeshire/Chatteris>). Anglo-Saxon pottery and a sunken featured building were uncovered at Tithe Barn Farm (MCB20214; CHER10901A; Atkins 2011), and Saxon structures have also been uncovered on the High Street (CB15323).
- 1.3.10 Post-Conquest activity within Chatteris has been uncovered at the High Street and South Park Street, 830m to the north-west of the site, where remains of 12th-14th century settlement were found (CB15323, MCB19976; MCB20124; Adams 2013; Trimble 2014; Connor 1998). Saint Peter and Saint Paul's church (CHER03701), located 420m to the north-west, has parts which date from the 14th century. Medieval pottery has also been recovered during fieldwalking 970m south-east at Langwood Hill (CHER01512).
- 1.3.11 There is extensive evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. It survives in Fields 1, 4, 5 and 6 of the proposed development area (CHER08771B; CHER09861) as well as 800m to the north at Manor Park (CHER08670), at Tithe Barn Farm (CHER08911) and west of the cricket ground (CHER11443). It has also been identified in aerial photographs 500m to the north-east and east of the site (CHER11461; CHER11462; CHER11463).

Post-medieval

- 1.3.12 A late 18th century manor house is located to the north-west of Field 1. This brick-built building (CHER48055), along with an adjacent barn, stables and cow house (CHER48056) and an early 19th century ice-house (CHER48054; CHER03685) are all Grade II listed buildings. The wall which divides Field 1 from this complex is also Grade II listed, being built of red-brick in the late 17th or early 18th century (CHER48057).
- 1.3.13 By the mid-19th century the three large fields to the east of the Manor (Fields 1 and 2) were planted to form a small park the surviving strip boundary plantations now form the modern site boundaries (CHER12046). These fields with their extensive tree planting, along with the manor house and the ice-house, were depicted on the Enclosure Map of

1819 and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map from 1885 (Figure 3). The Enclosure Map also depicts Field 1 split into nine separate plots with a series of narrow fields perpendicular to Wenny Road in the south-eastern corner (Weaver 2006, figure 9). A sword dating to the post-medieval period was reportedly found to the west of Field 4 (CB14729).

- 1.3.14 Other post-medieval remains in the area consist of the Tithe Barn - a timber framed building to the south-west of the site (MCB19434) and building remains associated with pottery dating to the 14th the 17th centuries identified during field walking along the route of the Chatteris by-pass along the eastern boundary of the site (CHER08771A/B). These building remains are marked on the CHER as being located in the southern part of Field 4 in the proposed development area. Remains in Field 4 may be associated with the construction of Ireton's Way during the Civil War, designed to ease troop movement between Chatteris and Ely.

Modern

- 1.3.15 Several structures were built in this area during WWII. A searchlight battery is located at Birch Fen, 230m to the north-east of the site (CB15163). A Home Guard store (Plate 1) and spigot mortar base, built in 1940, are located in Field 1 (<http://chatteris.ccan.co.uk/content/tag/home-guard-storage-building;ibid/spigot-mortar>).

1.4 Geophysics and Earthwork Survey

- 1.4.1 Two phases of archaeological work were conducted prior to this evaluation.

Geophysical Survey (Slater 2015; Figure 4)

- 1.4.2 A geophysical survey was conducted in January 2015. This survey identified several magnetic anomalies interpreted as possible archaeological features (Slater 2015). Anomalies detected by this survey are depicted in Figure 4. Widely spaced parallel anomalies, representing ridge and furrow (1), were detected in Fields 4, 5 and 6. The remains of modern field boundaries (2 and 5) were detected in Field 1. Positive linear anomalies (3) were located in Fields 1, 7 and 8, and interpreted as possible archaeological features.
- 1.4.3 A single small curvilinear anomaly (4), measuring approximately 12m in diameter, was located in the west of Field 1. A series of moderately strong positive anomalies (6) in the north-west (Field 2) were thought to be of possible archaeological origin.
- 1.4.4 A series of weaker linear anomalies (7 and 8) were thought to be associated with modern agricultural features. There were multiple areas of magnetic spikes from ferrous objects or geological magnetic variation (9 -12).
- 1.4.5 The survey at Wenny Road, Chatteris suggests that a former field boundary and areas of ridge and furrow are the only probable archaeology. These would indicate an agricultural past and be consistent with the information on the CHER. Three positive anomalies and one small negative could represent features of archaeological origin, although the weak and isolated nature of these makes further interpretation difficult. A linear anomaly in the south of the site represents a possible former field boundary but is not visible on historic mapping. A series of moderately strong anomalies are of an uncertain origin, while they could be natural or modern, an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out.

Earthwork Survey (Appendix B; Figure 5-7)

- 1.4.6 An earthwork survey was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East from 11th to 21st May 2015. Full details of this survey and methodology can be found in Appendix B. The survey consisted of topographic and interpretive surveys using a survey grade dGPS as well as photogrammetry using photographs taken from a drone.
- 1.4.7 The ground based survey was limited to Field 1 due to limited access to the Field 2 where horses were grazing at the time of the works. Data collected from Field 1 enabled the creation of a digital terrain model (DTM) (Figure 5) and an interpretive plan of the earthworks in the field (Figure 6). Profiles shown on Figure 6 illustrate the relative preservation of ridge and furrow features identified across the field, with the best preservation being in the west of Field 1 (Plate 2).
- 1.4.8 Photogrammetric survey was conducted over Fields 1, 2, 3 and 4. The contour map generated from this data (Figure 7) illustrates the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks in Field 2, although it also shows that the earthworks are less well preserved than those located to the west of Field 1.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 The author would like to thank Andrew Hodgeson of Savills UK who commissioned and funded the work on behalf of Cannon Kirk. The Brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec who also monitored the site. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay and the site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees and David Brown. Jamie Quatermaine and Lindsay Kemp conducted the photogrammetric survey and produced Figure 7. The fieldwork was directed by Gareth Rees and Michael Webster, with assistance from Toby Knight, Mary Andrews, Paddy Lambert, Zoe Clarke, Chris Swain and Paul Clarkeson. Figures and illustrations were produced by Séverine Bézie, Charlotte Walton and Robin Webb.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of these works was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the proposed development area. Where trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies the aim was to characterise these features and establish if they were caused by natural, archaeological or other magnetic disturbances. No trial trenches were excavated in the west of Field 1, where the earthwork survey had identified well preserved earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

Methodology

- 2.1.2 The Brief required that an adequate sample of the proposed development area was subject to linear trial trenching. No trenches were excavated in the western half of Field 1, where crops had been sown prior to fieldwork. The total investigated area was 20ha. Trenching sampled 2.5% of this area.
- 2.1.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket 2m wide.
- 2.1.4 The site survey was carried out by Dave Brown, Robin Webb and Gareth Rees using a Leica CS10\GS08 and a Leica 1200 survey grade dGPS.
- 2.1.5 A metal detector survey was conducted over the site prior to excavation in order to recover metal artefacts from the topsoil. Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.1.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.1.7 Ninety litres of environmental samples were taken from four features uncovered on the site for further analysis of any charred remains and macro-fossils which may have survived.
- 2.1.8 With the exception of Fields 2, 7 and 8, all fields were covered with long unmown grass. Field 2 was grazed by horses, leading to shorter grass. These horses were moved to a small paddock by their owner before excavations started. Horses were tethered in Fields 1 and 3 at various times during the archaeological works, however machining never took place in a field where horses were grazing. Fields 7 and 8 were under cultivation in June 2015 and were evaluated in November 2015 once the crop had been harvested.
- 2.1.9 The site conditions varied from field to field. Public footpaths crossed Fields 5 and 6. Trenches in these fields were fenced off immediately after they were opened and then backfilled at the earliest opportunity. Fields 1 and 3 were used by dog walkers and people on motorised vehicles during the time of works.
- 2.1.10 A modern agricultural waterpipe crossed the south of Field 4 in the proposed location of Trench 1. It was decided no to excavate this trench in order to avoid potential damage to the pipe. Overhead cables crossed Fields 5 and 6 from east to west. Trenches in the south in Field 5 and in the north in Field 6 were not excavated in order to avoid passing

under the cables on multiple occasions. There were trees under preservation orders in Fields 1 and 2 and also along the boundaries of Fields 2 and 3. Trenches were located as far outside the canopies of these trees as possible in order to avoid disturbance. The access way between Fields 1 and 3 was positioned specifically to avoid exposed tree roots.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the archaeological trial trenching are presented below, field-by-field then trench-by-trench, in numerical order. A full list of trench dimensions and orientations can be found in Appendix C along with a catalogue of excavated context numbers. Cut numbers are written in **bold** throughout. The character of topsoils and subsoils, where present, were recoded separately in each field.

3.2 Field 1 (Figure 8)

3.2.1 This field was located in the south and south-west of the proposed development area and measured 8.27ha in area. No trenches were opened in the west of the field in the area where earthwork were best preserved. The topsoil (17) in this field consisted of a friable dark grey-brown clay-silt measuring 0.12m to 0.54m deep. Subsoil (18), comprising a light grey-brown silty-clay, was uncovered in all trenches and varied from 0.10m to 0.35m deep. The variation in topsoil and subsoil depths was primarily due to the ridge and furrow earthworks preserved in this field. The metal detecting survey recovered 16 corroded iron objects from across this field with a concentration around Trench 17 and 18. The only datable non-modern item recovered was a knife with decorated bone handle which may date from the 17th century (Appendix D1).

3.2.2 A large amount of pottery was recovered from the topsoil in this field. The earliest sherds date to the Roman period and were associated with Trench 17 and Trench 18 in the west of the area (Appendix D2). Two sherds of early medieval pottery were also associated with Trench 18, although the majority of early medieval pottery from this period was recovered from around Trench 23 in the centre of the field. Pottery dating from the 16th to 18th centuries was recovered from the south-centre of the field (Trenches 17, 19, 20, 23), and later post-medieval pottery was also recovered from this central area.

3.2.3 Two fragments of clay pipe stem, along with several fragments of brick collected from topsoil in this field, dated to the 17h-18th century (Appendix D4.7; Appendix D3). A total of four shards of glass were collected from the topsoil in this field. All were green, three of which were body of base fragment dating to the 17th or 18th centuries. The fourth shard may have been modern (Appendix D4.1).

Trench 17

3.2.4 This trench was orientated north to south, perpendicular to the ridge and furrow earthworks that survive in this field. The trench cut through four ridges and five furrows. The remains of ten furrows, spaced 2.80m apart, were uncovered in the trench. This may be an indication that there was an earlier phase of ridge and furrow cultivation in this field prior to those that survive as earthworks.

Trench 18 to Trench 26

3.2.5 The remains of furrows were uncovered in Trench 18, 19 and 20. Several feature-like anomalies in the natural clays were investigated in the remaining trenches, however all proved to be either the result bioturbation or periglacial activity. No other archaeological features were uncovered.

Trench 27

- 3.2.6 Four features were excavated in this trench. Two features (**34** and **36**) were located at the south-eastern end of the trench. The features, measuring in excess of 1m wide and 0.20m deep, had gradually sloping sides and flat bases and were both filled by a mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from these features.
- 3.2.7 Located to the north-west, two sub-rounded features (**38** and **40**) were filled by yellow-grey sandy-gravels. The features had steep sides and irregular bases at a maximum depth of 0.28m.
- 3.2.8 All of the features excavated in this trench are likely to have been the result of natural bioturbation or periglacial activity.

Trench 28

- 3.2.9 A single feature was located in this trench. The feature (**30**) was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.60m across and 0.10m deep. It was filled by a dark brown-grey silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from this feature and its function was unclear.

Trench 29 to Trench 32

- 3.2.10 No archaeological features were uncovered in these trenches located in the north-east corner of Field 1.

3.3 Field 2 (Figure 9)

- 3.3.1 This field was located in the north-west of the proposed development area and measured 3.26ha in area. Trench 36 was moved west from its proposed location due to horses grazing where it was originally located. The topsoil (31) in this field consisted of a friable mid reddish-brown silty-loam measuring 0.12m to 0.40m deep. Subsoil (32), comprising a mid orange-brown silty-clay, was uncovered in all trenches except Trench 39, and varied from 0.12m to 0.30m deep.

Trench 33

- 3.3.2 Located in the south-west corner of Field 2, this trench contained a posthole. This sub-circular feature (**43**), measuring up to 0.59m wide and 0.17m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 13, Section 12). It contained a light orange-grey silty-clay fill from which no artefacts were recovered.

Trench 34

- 3.3.3 Two features were excavated in this trench which was located 15m to the north of Trench 33. The southern feature (**45**), measuring 1.35m wide and 0.20m deep, was sub-rounded in plan and had irregular sides and base indicating that it was most likely a naturally-formed feature, probably a tree-bowl. Located 9m to the north-west, a pit or terminus of a linear feature was uncovered. This feature (**47**), measuring 0.85m wide and 0.15m deep, contained a mid grey-brown firm silty-clay fill from which no artefacts were recovered. This feature was irregularly shaped in plan and is likely to have been the result of rooting by trees.

Trench 35

- 3.3.4 No features, archaeological or otherwise, were uncovered in this east to west orientated trench.

Trench 36

- 3.3.5 This trench, measuring 11m in length and orientated north-east to south-west, was moved from its proposed location to the north-east of Field 2. It was targeted to investigate a shallow earthwork running north-west to south-east in this area. A large cut, measuring 6m wide was uncovered in this trench that is likely to have been the origin of the earthwork. The cut contained a modern land drain. No other archaeological features were uncovered in this trench.

Trench 37 and Trench 38

- 3.3.6 These trenches, located in the centre of Field 2, contained no archaeological features. Trench 38 was targeted over a geophysical anomaly, the cause of which was not identified during excavation.

Trench 39 (Figure 10)

- 3.3.7 This trench was positioned to investigate a geophysical anomaly in the south-east corner of Field 2. Archaeological features were uncovered in the southern and eastern parts of this trench. The trench was extended to the north by 26m to investigate these features further. A brick surface (48) was uncovered directly below the turf. Layers below this surface were investigated through a series of sondages.
- 3.3.8 The earliest events uncovered were two cuts (**54** and **58**), one to the north and one to the south of the brick spread. The northern cut (**54**), measuring in excess of 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, had a clear steep side to the north and was filled by a firm mid brownish-orange silty-clay (55) from which no artefacts were recovered (Plate 3; Figure 13, Section 16). This feature may have formed a linear boundary, possibly a foundation trench, to the north of the brick surface.
- 3.3.9 Located 6m to the south, a cut (**58**) with moderately sloping sides and flat base measured in excess of 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep and was filled by a dark greyish-orange firm clay fill from which no artefacts were recovered. The similarity of the fills in these two features and their location at either side of the brick spread may indicate that they were part of the same event and may have been related to the foundation of the brick spread (48).
- 3.3.10 A layer of compacted mid yellow-grey silty-clay was uncovered in two sondages (56 and 59). Fragments of brick were the only artefacts recovered from this layer. The sondages were not excavated beyond this layer, however this layer may constitute a redeposited natural deposit under the brick spread. This layer was overlain by a dark bluish-brown silty-clay (57) 1m to the south of cut **54** (Plate 4; Figure 13, Section 21). This deposit, exposed in a sondage measuring 1m by 1.20m, was 0.15m thick and contained frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional fragments of animal bone. An environmental sample produced evidence of onion-couch grass indicative of turf burning (Appendix E1). Located 2.40m to the south, a layer of friable yellow-brown fine silt (60) also overlaid the redeposited natural layer (59). This layer, measuring 0.10m deep, continued under the brick spread and contained no artefacts.
- 3.3.11 The brick spread (48), measuring 6.80m from south-east to north-west and in excess of 5m south-west to north-east, consisted of up to 0.10m of partially crushed or broken

brick dating to the late 17th or early 18th centuries (Plate 5; Appendix D3). At the southern part of the feature, bricks appeared to have been laid end-to-end, possibly indicating the remains of a wall or drainage feature. Sondages excavated in to the brick spread showed that it was no more than a single brick deep. A corroded iron nail and ten fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from above the brick spread, all of which dated to the 17th to 18th centuries (Appendix D4.7). Pottery from over the brick spread dated to the late 18th to 19th centuries (Appendix D2).

- 3.3.12 A modern gravel deposit was located 9m to the north of the brick spread. The gravel deposit measured 5m from south to north and was associated with a large modern land drain, 1.20m below the ground surface. The gravel deposit may have been part of a modern drainage system located throughout Field 2.

Trench 40

- 3.3.13 This trench contained a series of inter-cutting modern pits (**53**), measuring 6m from east to west, 4m from north to south and 0.90m deep, at the east-north-eastern end of the trench (Plate 6; Figure 13, Section 15). Pottery, bricks and floor tiles recovered from this feature dated from the 16th to 18th centuries (Appendix D2; D3). These pits may have been used for clay or gravel extraction or may have related to modern drainage features seen on the geophysics and uncovered in Trenches 36 and 39.

3.4 Field 3 (Figure 9)

- 3.4.1 This field was located in the central northern part of the proposed development area and was separated from Field 2 by a barbed wire fence. This field measured 4.3ha in area. Several trenches in this field were moved from their proposed locations due to informal footpaths crossing them. The topsoil (31) in this field consisted of a mid grey-brown friable clay-loam measuring 0.15m to 0.37m deep. Subsoil (32), comprising a firm mid yellow-brown silty-clay, was uncovered in all trenches and varied from 0.11m to 0.30m in depth.

Trench 41 (Figure 10)

- 3.4.2 Located in the western part of this field, this trench measured 50m long and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. A ditch, terminating 5.50m from the southern end of the trench, was uncovered here. The ditch (**63**), continued north for 12.5m, where it was exposed further in a trench extension, before continuing under the eastern baulk (Plate 7). The ditch, measuring up to 1.80m wide and 0.40m deep, was irregular in plan and had moderate to steep stepped sides and a concave base (Figure 13, Section 19). The ditch narrowed considerably to 0.70m before terminating in the south. The irregular plan of this feature may indicate that it was dug as a series of pits rather than a linear. However, two extensions to the trench did not uncover any irregular eastward continuation and so it is likely that this feature was either a ditch or strip quarry. If the feature was a quarry it may have been used to extract good quality clay or a shallow seam of gravel. An environmental sample taken from this feature produced no evidence of charred remains (Appendix E1) despite the dark colour of the fill (**62**). The ditch contained pottery dating to the Iron Age and Roman period (Appendix D2) and a fragment of a triangular loom weight (Appendix D4.1).
- 3.4.3 No other archaeological features were uncovered in this trench.

Trench 42 to Trench 54

- 3.4.4 Located throughout the remaining area of Field 3, these trenches contained no archaeological features. The CHER had noted a circular enclosure as well as ridge and furrow in this field, but neither of these features were uncovered. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this field.

3.5 Field 4 (Figure 11)

- 3.5.1 Located at the south-east of the proposed development area, this field measured 2.80ha. The topsoil (15) in this field consisted of a friable dark grey-brown silty-clay measuring 0.20m to 0.40m deep. Subsoil (16), comprising a light grey-brown silty-clay, was uncovered only in Trenches 2 and 7 where it measured 0.10m to 0.20m deep. Trench 1 was not excavated due to the presence of a modern agricultural water pipe in its proposed location.
- 3.5.2 A total of 31 sherds of pottery were recovered from the topsoil in this field. The earliest of these was a single sherd dating to the 11th-13th centuries in Trench 7, whilst two sherds dating to the 12th-14th centuries and one from the 14th to 15th centuries were recovered from Trench 2. Pottery dating from the 16th to 18th centuries was particularly associated with Trenches 6 and 7. Pottery dating from the 18th to 20th centuries was recovered from across the whole field.
- 3.5.3 A large number of clay pipe fragments were recovered from the topsoil in this trench with a particular concentration at the northern end of Trench 5. These fragments dated between the 17th to 19th centuries, with those coming from Trench 5 dating to the 17th to 18th centuries. Six sherds of pottery dating from the 16th to 18th centuries, along with bricks dating from the 17th or early 18th century (Appendix D3), were also recovered from this area at the northern end of Trench 5. Five sherds of glass were collected from the topsoil in this field. Two shards of green glass dated to the 18th or 19th centuries whilst three other shards dated to mid 19th to early 20th century and were probably related to discard or middening on the field. Finds of metalwork were also concentrated around Trenches 5, 6 and 7. The only non-modern datable find was that of an iron knife which may date to the 17th century (Appendix D1).

Trench 2

- 3.5.4 Two cut features and a spread, or shallow pit were uncovered in this trench located at the south of Field 4. Located at the western end of the trench, feature **26** consisted of a shallow hollow or cut filled by spread of mid grey-brown silty-clay (25). The sub-circular feature, measuring in excess of 2m wide and 0.15m deep, contained no artefacts. This feature may have been formed by natural processes.
- 3.5.5 A small ditch, running north-east to south-west, was located 15m to the east of the hollow. The ditch (**27**), measuring 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep, had gently sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 8; Appendix D2; Figure 13, Section 6), contained a mid greyish-brown silty-clay fill (28) from which a single sherd of 16th-17th century pottery was recovered.
- 3.5.6 A second linear feature was located 6m to the east. This feature (**24**), measuring 0.94m wide and 0.25m deep had gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 13, Section 4). It contained a firm light grey-brown silty-clay fill from which no artefacts were recovered. This feature is likely to have been formed by natural processes.

Trench 3 to Trench 8

- 3.5.7 No archaeological features were uncovered in these trenches located throughout Field 4.

3.6 Field 5 (Figure 12)

- 3.6.1 This field was located in the north-east of the proposed development area and measured 1.5ha. It was separated from Field 6 by a large drainage ditch running from north-west to south-east and was separated in to two parts by the remains of a fence line. The southern part of the field was used as recreational space with a football pitch located on it whilst a large amount of modern dumping had taken place in the northern part. No trenches were excavated in the southern part of Field 5. Trench 11 was moved from its original location in the south of the field, to the north of the field. The topsoil (8) in this field consisted of a mid grey-brown friable silty clay measuring 0.25m to 0.50m deep. Subsoil (9), comprising a firm light grey-brown silty-clay, was uncovered in all trenches and varied from 0.06m to 0.20m in depth.

Trench 9

- 3.6.2 Located in the north-western part of this field, this trench was orientated north-west to south-east and contained no archaeological features.

Trench 10

- 3.6.3 Two features were uncovered in this trench. A linear feature ran north to south at the western end of the trench. This feature (21), measuring 1.42m wide and 0.18m deep, had gently sloping sides and an irregular base (Figure 13, Section 3). It contained a dark brown-grey silty-clay fill (20) from which no artefacts were recovered. A small pit was uncovered 27m to the east. This feature (11), measuring 1.2m long, in excess of 0.61m wide and 0.18m deep, had gradually sloping sides with a concave base and contained a compact dark bluish-brown silty-clay fill (12) from which no artefacts were recovered (Plate 9).

Trench 11

- 3.6.4 This trench was located in the north-western part of Field 5. It contained a modern pit and a north-east to south-west orientated linear feature. The linear feature (14), measuring 1.12m wide and 0.30m deep, had an irregular profile and moderately sloping sides. It contained a firm light orange-grey clay fill (13) from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.7 Field 6 (Figure 12)

- 3.7.1 This field, measuring 2ha, was located in the north-east of the proposed development area and was separated from Field 5 by a large drainage ditch running from north-west to south-east. A public footpath ran across the southern part of this field. The topsoil (8) in this field consisted of a mid grey-brown friable silty clay measuring 0.25m to 0.40m deep. Subsoil (9), comprising a firm light grey-brown silty-clay, was uncovered in all trenches and varied from 0.08m to 0.20m in in depth. Trenches 12 and 13 were not excavated due to logistical reasons.
- 3.7.2 Four corroded iron objects were recovered during the metal-detector survey in this field (Appendix D1). None of these finds were closely datable.

Trench 14 to Trench 16

- 3.7.3 These trenches were located in the southern part of this field. No archaeological features were uncovered in these trenches.

3.8 Field 7 (Figure 14)

- 3.8.1 This field was located along the eastern side of the proposed development area, north of Field 8, with a public footpath and bridleway forming the southern boundary to the field. The field measured 2.3ha. The topsoil (31) in this field consisted of a mid grey brown friable silty clay measuring 0.15-0.30m deep. Subsoil (32), comprised of a firm light grey brown silty clay, was uncovered in all trenches and measured 0.09-0.20m deep.

Trench 58 to Trench 63

- 3.8.2 These trenches were located as a sample across this field, all trenches except Trench 59 were void of any archaeological features.

Trench 59 (Figure 15)

- 3.8.3 Two features were uncovered at the south-east end of this trench (Plate 12). A linear feature (65), measuring 1.08m wide by 0.35m deep, was orientated north-east to south-west and had a steep 'U' shaped profile (Figure 15, Plate 10). This feature contained a single fill (64), consisting of a dark grey-brown silty clay containing charcoal and fragments of Early Iron Age pottery (Appendix D3).
- 3.8.4 A curvilinear feature (67), located 3m north-west of (65), was orientated east west and was truncated by a modern field drain. Measured 0.82m wide by 0.32m deep, this feature had steep sides forming a narrow U shaped profile (Figure 15, Plate 11). A single fill (66), consisting of a dark grey-brown silty clay, contained Early Iron Age pottery and fired clay (Appendix D3). A twenty litre environmental sample was taken from both of the fills, the results can be found in (Appendix E).

3.9 Field 8 (Figure 14)

- 3.9.1 This field, measuring 0.65ha, was located at the eastern side of the proposed development area, north of Field 4. A public footpath and bridleway ran along the northern edge of this field. The topsoil (31) in this field consisted of a mid grey-brown friable silty clay measuring 0.20-0.30m deep. Subsoil (32), consisting of a light grey-brown silty clay, was uncovered in all trenches and varied from 0.10-0.20m in thickness.
- 3.9.2 Three iron objects were recovered during the metal-detector survey in this field (Appendix D1). None of these finds were closely datable.

Trench 55 to Trench 57

- 3.9.3 No archaeological features were uncovered in these trenches, except for several post-medieval furrows.

3.10 Finds Summary

- 3.10.1 *Metalwork:* A total of 47 metal artefacts were recovered from this site, all but one of which were of iron or steel. All were in relatively good condition, but their fragmentary

nature and surface corrosion made identification difficult. Most of the finds were recovered from topsoil.

- 3.10.2 *Pottery*: One hundred and thirty four sherds of pottery weighing 1,735g were recovered from 23 contexts in 16 trenches across Fields 1–4, 7 and 8. The assemblage consisted of 15 sherds from the Iron Age, 4 that are likely to be of Roman date, and 12 from the medieval period, the remainder are post-medieval or modern.
- 3.10.3 *Ceramic building material*: A very small assemblage of brick, floor brick and roof tile (66 fragments 10.67kg) was recovered. The bricks date to the post-medieval period with most dating between the 17th to mid 18th centuries. They were probably all locally produced in the parish.
- 3.10.4 *Glass*: Eleven shards of glass (124g) were recovered from topsoil contexts (15) and (17) in Fields 1 and 4, and furrow **70** in Trench 56. They dated from the late 17th to the early 20th century.
- 3.10.5 *Fired clay*: A highly fragmented triangular loom weight was recovered from pit fill (62) and was associated with Iron Age and Roman pottery. Fired clay was also recovered from Trench 59 in Early Iron Age contexts.
- 3.10.6 *Clay pipe*: Thirty-seven fragments (103g) of 29 clay pipes were recovered from seven contexts spread across nine trenches in four fields. Most were found in the topsoil, although nine pieces were from brick surface (48).

3.11 Environmental Summary

- 3.11.1 Four bulk samples were taken from this site. A single charred tuber of onion-couch grass was recovered Sample 1 (Trench 39). No plant remains were preserved in Sample 2 (Trench 41). Sample 3 (Trench 59) contained a single degraded glume base of one of the hulled wheat varieties and a single charred seed of spike rush. Sample 4 (Trench 59) contained sparse charcoal remains only.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman

- 4.1.1 The two Early Iron Age ditches uncovered in Trench 59, Field 7. These may have been drainage or boundary features for a settlement or farmstead.
- 4.1.2 At the Tithe Barn Farm site, 700m to the south, Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement at tended to be located above the 6m contour. Trenches 17, 18, 33, 34 and 35 were located above this contour but no artefacts were recovered. There was a high density of Roman and medieval finds in this zone in Field 1. The land rises to the west reaching over 8.50m OD at the west of Field 1 indicating that there is high potential for location of settlements from these periods in this, as yet unexcavated, area.
- 4.1.3 The feature uncovered in Trench 41 dates to the Roman period. The presence of a sherd of Iron Age pottery may indicate that an earlier settlement was located in the vicinity prior to the establishment of this ditch. A continuity from Late Iron Age to Roman sites is something that has been previously noted in Chatteris. The recovery of a loom weight from this feature is indicative of settlement in the vicinity. The irregular plan of the feature may indicate that it was a line a borrow or quarry pits rather than a boundary ditch, however the loom weight tends to suggest that domestic activity is closely by.
- 4.1.4 No other Roman features or pottery were recovered from Fields 2 or 3, however Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil associated with Trenches 17 and 18 in Field 1. This may indicate that any Roman settlement was located to the south and west of Trench 41 perhaps in the western part of Field 1. It is notable that the remains uncovered in Trench 41 lie between the 3m and 4m contours, the same position occupied by Roman settlement uncovered at Tithe Barn Farm (Atkins 2011).

4.2 Medieval

- 4.2.1 The earliest evidence of medieval activity on the site is pottery dating from the 12th to 14th centuries recovered from topsoil in Fields 1 (Trench 18 and Trench 23) and Field 4 (Trench 7). These few sherds, being highly abraded and not associated with any features, may indicate early midden spreading in this area. If this is the case these fields were being used for cultivation at this time, maybe by the abbey, although it cannot conclusively date the ridge and furrow.
- 4.2.2 The best preserved ridge and furrow earthworks lie to the west of the proposed development area, in Field 1 and Field 2, above the 6m contour. This may be because the land at this height was less prone to flooding and perhaps this area was cultivated for a longer period generating larger earthworks. Finds associated with the furrows to the east of Field 1 tend to suggest that this half of the field was taken under cultivation in the post-medieval period, perhaps after advances in land drainage.
- 4.2.3 Evidence of a brick surface in Trench 39, constructed from medieval building material demonstrates that occupation had spread out from the core to the edge of the island in the late medieval period. The surface, only partially exposed during the evaluation, could date from as early as the 15th century and may have been used for agricultural or industrial purposes.

4.3 Post-medieval

- 4.3.1 A large quantity of post-medieval material, including pottery, clay pipe and metalwork was recovered from the site. One sherd of pottery, recovered from a ditch at the south of Field 4 (Trench 2), may relate to 16th to 17th century activity in this part of Chatteris. This may have been the location of a camp during the 1642-51 Civil War. There was a significant concentration of finds dating to the 16th to 18th centuries in Field 1 (Trenches 17, 19, 20 and 23) and in Field 2 (Trenches 2, 5, 6 and 7), including two iron knives possibly dating more closely to the 17th century, however there is no direct evidence for a military camp in this area during the Civil War.
- 4.3.2 Earthworks recorded in the east of Field 1 were predominantly those of ridge and furrow. However an area to the north of the field was virtually devoid of earthworks, and an area of ridges in the south-east may relate to the early field layout depicted on the 1819 Enclosure map.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The earthwork survey and evaluation at Wenny Road, Chatteris have uncovered evidence for activity in the proposed development area dating from the Early Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. Evidence for Iron Age and Roman occupation in this area is limited but is of significance since there is other evidence for occupation from these periods within 500m of the site. The evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity found here may indicate of a previously unknown settlement located nearby.
- 4.4.2 The high quality of preservation of ridge and furrow at the west of Field 1 is significant since such earthworks, which may date back to the 12th century, are not common in this part of Cambridgeshire. The fact they they are undisturbed by modern ploughing and lie above the 6m contour adds to their significance, since they may mask earlier Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement below.
- 4.4.3 The brick structure in Trench 39 may relate to this agricultural landscape, as well as to the medieval development of Chatteris after the dissolution of the abbey. Further understanding of this structure would add to the narrative of Chatteris in the medieval period.
- 4.4.4 The post-medieval remains uncovered across Field 1 and Field 4, are of limited significance. However, the concentration of material from the 16th to 18th centuries in these fields may be of local interest. The earthwork survey has shown that the pre-19th century field layout is partially preserved in the earthworks in Field 1, adding significance to this part of the site.

4.5 Recommendations

- 4.5.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

APPENDIX A. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATABASE

Events

ID	Name
ECB4442	Geophysical survey of land at Wenny Road Chatteris 2015
ECB442	Fieldwalking along Ely Apes Hall Soham area bypasses 1980s
ECB549	Archaeological investigation church of St. Peter & Paul Chatteris 1994
ECB2987	AP assessment Chatteris to Haddenham water scheme 2007
ECB3637	Evaluation at 19 Victoria Street Chatteris
ECB4078	Evaluation at New Road Chatteris
ECB3740	Excavation at Cromwell Community College Chatteris
ECB3924	84 High Street Chatteris
ECB3115	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at The Old Rectory Church Lane Chatteris
ECB2174	Evaluation at Kingsfield School Chatteris 2004
ECB2406	Evaluation at land W of 32 West Park Street Chatteris 2005
ECB2211	Evaluation at New Road Chatteris 2006
ECB2941	Evaluation at 91 High Street Chatteris 2008
ECB3219	Excavation east of High Street Chatteris 2001
ECB3286	Evaluation at Tern Gardens Chatteris
ECB3415	Test pitting at Furrowfields Chatteris 2010
ECB3632	Evaluation at Tithebarn Farm Chatteris 2011
ECB126	Evaluation at 23 South Park Street Chatteris 1998
ECB2362	Evaluation at London Road and Blackmill Road Chatteris 2006
ECB2900	Archaeological Geophysical Survey at Tithebarn Farm Chatteris 2008
ECB123	Evaluation north of Chatteris parish church 2000
ECB128	Evaluation of land NW of St. Martin's Road Chatteris 2000-2001
ECB573	Earthwork survey at Manor Park Chatteris 1990
ECB1160	Evaluation at 48-56 New Road Chatteris 2003
ECB129	Geophysical survey and evaluation at land off St. Martin's Road Chatteris 2000
ECB2125	Evaluation at 19A Station Street Chatteris 2005
ECB2174	Evaluation at Kingsfield School Chatteris 2004
ECB4171	Evaluation at 81-83 High Street Chatteris 2014

Monuments

CHER no.	Name	Type	Evidence	Date
09861	Ridge and furrow Chatteris	Ridge and furrow	Earthwork	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
09861	Ridge and furrow Chatteris	Ridge and furrow	Earthwork	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
08771A	Ridge and furrow Chatteris	Ridge and furrow	Earthwork	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
12046	Manor House Chatteris		Documentary evidence extant structure	19th century to Modern (1801 AD to 2050 AD)
10672	Possible enclosure Chatteris	D shaped enclosure	Cropmark	Undated
MCB19106	Meeks Cemetery New Road Chatteris		Documentary evidence	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB19107	The Parochial Cemetery New Road Chatteris	Cemetery	Documentary evidence	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB19434	Tithe Barn London Road Chatteris	Threshing floor tithe barn	Extant building extant structure	16th century to Modern (1501 AD to 2050 AD)
10901	Bronze Age settlement site Chatteris	Settlement	Find	Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
10901A	Saxon pottery Chatteris			Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
CB15323	Bronze Age features land N of church Chatteris		Conjectural evidence sub surface deposit	Late Bronze Age to 1st century AD (1000 BC to 100 AD)
03685	Icehouse Chatteris		Extant building	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
12047	Vicarage Gardens Chatteris		Documentary evidence	Undated
11461	Ridge and furrow Chatteris	Ridge and furrow	Cropmark	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
08911	Ridge and furrow Chatteris	Ridge and furrow	Cropmark	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
08670	'Manor Park' earthworks Chatteris		Earthwork	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
08771	Building foundations Chatteris	Building	Destroyed monument find	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
08771A	Ridge and furrow Chatteris	Ridge and furrow	Earthwork	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
08771B	Flint implements Chatteris			Prehistoric (500000 BC to 42 AD)
09481	Circular enclosure Chatteris	Circular enclosure	Cropmark	Undated
09861	Ridge and furrow Chatteris		Earthwork	Medieval (1066 AD to

CHER no.	Name	Type	Evidence	Date
				1539 AD)
11443	Ridge and furrow to W of cricket ground Chatteris	Ridge and furrow	Cropmark	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
12004	Polished axehead The Elms Estate Chatteris	Findspot		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
03777	Bronze Age canoe and rapier Chatteris	Findspot		Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
03832	Chatteris Abbey (nunnery wall)		Demolished building documentary evidence structure	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
05804	Bronze Age arrowheads Dean House Chatteris	Findspot		Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
03701	Saint Peter and Saint Paul's Church Chatteris		Extant building	14th century to Modern (1301 AD to 2050 AD)
CB14729	Post-Medieval sword find The Elms Chatteris	Findspot		Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
CB14730	Roman coin find 21 New Road Chatteris	Findspot		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
CB14949	Emmanuel United Reformed Church Chatteris	United reformed church	Extant building	19th century to Modern (1801 AD to 2050 AD)
01532	Bellamine ware Langwood			Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
08803	Roman pottery scatter Chatteris			Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB20083	Roman trackway at New Road Chatteris	Trackway ridge and furrow	Excavated feature	Roman to Medieval (43 AD to 1539 AD)
03683	Dolomite axe Chatteris	Findspot		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
03700	Chatteris Abbey (site of)	Abbey	Documentary evidence	11th century to Medieval (1001 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB16699	Neolithic stone axe Chatteris	Findspot		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
MCB16931	Post-Medieval quarrying activity Kingsfield School Chatteris		Sub surface deposit	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB18461	Late Iron Age and Roman features Land N of church Chatteris		Sub surface deposit	Late Iron Age to 1st century AD (100 BC to 100 AD)
MCB18462	Roman features Land N of church Chatteris		Sub surface deposit	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MCB18463	Saxon features Land N of church Chatteris		Sub surface deposit	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)

CHER no.	Name	Type	Evidence	Date
MCB18464	Medieval features Land N of church Chatteris		Sub surface deposit	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB18465	Post medieval features Land N of church Chatteris		Sub surface deposit	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB19100	Post medieval yard remains Chatteris	Wall	Excavated feature	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB19246	Palaeolithic flint flake	Findspot	Find	Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 10001 BC)
MCB19976	Medieval and post medieval features at 84 High Street Chatteris	Stake hole pit building	Excavated feature	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)
01509	Post medieval jug 34 London Road Chatteris	Findspot		Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
03679	Site of windmill Chatteris		Documentary evidence	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
03697	Shield find Langwood Fen Chatteris	Findspot		Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age (1600 BC to 701 BC)
MCB19835	Iron Age Settlement at Cromwell Community College Chatteris			
CB15163	Searchlight site Birch Fen (B1098) Chatteris	Pillbox (type fw3/22) searchlight battery	Structure	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)
CB15351	Medieval stonework 3 West Park Chatteris		Conjectural evidence find	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB15978	Carved tracery Chatteris Nunnery		Oral evidence	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB15979	Flint axe Chatteris	Findspot		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)
05822	Macehead Delve Farm			Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC)
05818	Mesolithic digging stick weight Chatteris	Findspot		Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC)
11463	Ridge and furrow Chatteris		Cropmark	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
05816	Iron Age pottery Chatteris			Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
05816A	Roman pottery Chatteris			Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
05816B	Fire cracked flint Chatteris			Undated
01512	Roman and other pottery Langwood Hill			Early Bronze Age to Medieval (2500 BC to 1539 AD)
11462	Ridge and furrow Chatteris	Ridge and furrow	Cropmark	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

CHER no.	Name	Type	Evidence	Date
MCB17496	Iron Age settlement and burials New Road Chatteris		Sub surface deposit	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)
MCB17157	General Baptist Church Park Street Chatteris	Baptist chapel	Extant building	19th century to Modern (1801 AD to 2050 AD)
01508	Drainage pipe Former Empress cinema Chatteris	Findspot	Find	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB20124	Late medieval to post medieval pits Chatteris	Pit extractive pit? Rubbish pit robber trench?	Excavated feature	12th century to 19th century (1101 AD to 1900 AD)
MCB20081	Medieval Burials at 19 Victoria Street Chatteris	Building grave inhumation layer	Excavated feature	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB20214	Bronze Age to Roman Settlement at Tithebarn Farm Chatteris	Palaeochannel ring ditch waterhole pit post hole ditch cremation s.f.b. hearth?	Excavated feature	Lower Palaeolithic to Late Saxon (500000 BC to 1065 AD)
09481	Circular enclosure Chatteris	Circular enclosure	Cropmark	Undated
MCB19835	Iron Age Settlement at Cromwell Community College Chatteris			
MCB20339	Salem Chapel and burial ground Chatteris	Chapel baptist burial ground	Documentary evidence	Unknown to 20th century (500000 BC to 2000 AD)
MCB20340	Baptist Church Chatteris	Baptist chapel	Documentary evidence	Unknown to 21th century (500000 BC to 2100 AD)

Listed Buildings

Ref:	Name	Grade
48054	Icehouse 100 yards east of 19 Wenny Road	II
48055	Manor House	II
48056	Barn Stables and Cowhouse to Manor House	II
48057	Wall to Manor House and 19 Wenny Road	II

APPENDIX B. EARTHWORK SURVEY REPORT

By Gareth Rees

Introduction

- B.1.1 From 11th to 21st May 2015 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an earthwork survey on land to the north and east of Wenny Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (Figure 1; centred on TL 4003 8567).
- B.1.2 The site as a whole consisted of eight fields, two of which (Fields 1 and 2) had been identified in advance as requiring survey of upstanding earthworks prior to any trenching on the site. It was not possible to gain access on the ground to Field 2 during the field work, however a photogrammetric survey covered this area enabling the earthworks to be mapped. Surviving earthworks consisted of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Two other features dating to the 1940s were also identified during the survey. These were a brick-built Home Guard store located in the south-east of Field 1 and a Spigot mortar base located next to the gate to the west of Field 1.
- B.1.3 The land in this part of Chatteris slopes gently to the east and south-east where it meets the Fen. The site slopes from 8.7m OD in the west to 4.1m and 4.7m OD in the north-east and south-east respectively. Field 1 sloped from west to east with the lowest point in the north-east.

Aims

- B.1.4 The earthwork survey was designed to produce a detailed contour survey of all historic earthworks affected by the proposed development. The Brief, issued by Cambridge County Council (CCC), required that an earthwork survey was conducted to map the cultivation remains evident in the pasture fields of the application area. The results of this report will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the local planning authority, with regards to the treatment of the extant remains.

Methodology

- B.1.5 The work was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by English Heritage (2007) for a level 2 earthwork survey. The survey was conducted using a Leica 1200 and a CS10\GS08 survey grade dGPS using correctional data from SMARTNET and a fixed base station located over a reference point with a known 3D coordinate equivalent to that of the Ordnance Survey. The survey was conducted over a total area of 7.4ha in Field 1. Survey of 3.5ha of pasture in Field 3 revealed no discernible features.
- B.1.6 The works comprised interpretive mapping of the tops and bottoms of slopes, with points being recorded every 2m to 3m along these lines. This was supplemented by detailed profiles across areas of surviving earthworks, with points taken at 0.5m to 1m intervals.
- B.1.7 The site lay predominantly under pasture. However, in some areas, mature trees, shrubbery and undergrowth led to gaps in the data. These areas were surveyed visually and with tape measures to ensure no features were missed. Long grass across many parts of the site meant that interpretation and recording of some earthworks was limited.
- B.1.8 Livestock was present in Field 1 and Field 2. Horses in Field 1 were tethered and it was possible to avoid them during the works. The horses in Field 2 were loose and no access was provided to this field. No ground based earthwork survey took place in this

field. Areas grazed by the horses, particularly to the east of the site, provided spaces where earthworks were able to be recorded in detail.

- B.1.9 Fields 1, 2, 3 and 4 were surveyed using structure from motion (SfM) photogrammetry. Known points were marked on the ground and surveyed with a dGPS. Vertical photos were then taken at high resolution from a U.A.V. These photos were then used to create a 3D model and contour map using AgiSoft Pro software.
- B.1.10 Survey data was processed using Leica Geo Office and topographic detail was produced and analysed using AutoCAD and Surfer. A digital hachured plan was produced using AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator. Visual representation of the earthworks was achieved through digital terrain modelling (D.T.M.) and creation of profiles across the earthworks using Surfer software.

Results

- B.1.11 The topographic survey of the site allowed for the creation of a digital terrain model from which interpretations could be made (Figure 5). The primary remains were ridge and furrow cultivation strips which lay on three different alignments (Figure 6). The first alignment was located to the east of Field 1; the second to the west; and the third to the south-east. Several other features were also identified, including a Home Guard store and a spigot mortar base dating the 1940s.

Features in the west of Field 1

- B.1.12 In all ten ridges were located in this part of the field (Plate 2). Aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, these ridges were linear with a slight curve to the south towards the west-south-western end. The ridges were spaced 9m to 11m apart. A gap of 23.2m separated the northernmost two ridges from the others in this area. The ridges varied in height from 0.11m to 0.34m and in length from 164m to 114m. Those to the north were smaller, measuring on average 0.15m from top of ridge to base of furrow (Figure 6, Profiles 1 and 2).
- B.1.13 At the western end of the ridges, the land sloped up steeply towards the road, whilst at the eastern end they terminated at a linear depression which may have demarcated a division between fields. This depression, measuring up to 0.10m deep, ran north to south, and could be identified on the ground for 70m. The break of slope was steeper to the east of this features while that to the west was almost imperceptible in places.

Features in the east of Field 1

- B.1.14 The remains of fourteen ridges were located to the east of the site. Aligned east to west, these features began immediately at the depression where those to the west had stopped. These features, spaced 9m to 11m apart, survived in various states of preservation. The southernmost six features survived to a maximum length of 92m and measured between 0.08m and 0.23m in height (Figure 6, Profile 3). To the north of these lay four ridges whose total length may have been completely preserved. These features kinked to the north at the eastern end, and to the south at the western end, giving them a slight 'S' shaped layout. The longest of these features survived to a length of 206m whilst heights of this group varied between 0.08m and 0.17m (Figure 6, Profiles 3 and 4).
- B.1.15 The remaining features, located to the north, were highly disturbed, particularly in the east. They appeared to be the partially surviving remains of at least four ridges surviving to a maximum of 0.15m high.

Features in the south-east of Field 1

- B.1.16 A third area of ridges was located in the south-east of Field 1. Features here were highly truncated and eroded but were exaggerated by a natural slope down eastwards. Three mature trees located in this area had added to the truncation of the features. Up to five ridges, located 8m apart, were located here, surviving between 0.06m and 0.23m in height (Figure 6, Profile 5). Aligned north to south, these features survived to between 6m and 34m in length. A shallow bank located to the north-east of these ridges may have been the remains of a headland demarcating the field boundary.

Other Features in Field 1

- B.1.17 Several cut features were located on the lower ground to the east of Field 1, however it was not possible to interpret these in terms of date or function. The largest of these features was a depression, measuring 0.3m deep, located in the centre of the western area. Measuring 25m north-west to south-east by 20m from east to west, this feature may have been the remains of a pond. A linear mound located to the south-east may have been the up-cast from this feature.
- B.1.18 Other than the earthworks, it was noted during the survey that two WWII structures were also present on site. A brick-built Home Guard store, measuring 6.9m by 3m, was located to the south-east (Plate 1), whilst a concrete spigot mortar placement was located in the south-west corner of the field.

Field 2

- B.1.19 Located to the north of Field 1, Field 2 contained seven ridges spaced 9m to 11m apart, with a gap of 34m between a northern group and a southern group (Figure 7). Surviving up to 160m in length and between 0.1m and 0.2m high. These ridges were aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, curving up slightly to the north at their east-north-eastern ends.

Interpretation

- B.1.20 Earthworks identified on the site at Field 1 and Field 2, Wenny Road, Chatteris predominantly represent a preserved medieval or post-medieval field-system with ridge and furrow cultivation.
- B.1.21 The majority of the mature trees on the site appear to post-date the field-system and may be associated with 19th century landscaping. For this reason it is unclear to what extent the current field boundaries reflect those associated with the ridge and furrow. It is possible that up to six separate fields are represented by the cultivation recorded during this survey.
- B.1.22 There are three notable divisions between ridges on the site. There are two wide areas where ridges are not present: to the north of the western part of Field 1 and in the centre of Field 2. It is unclear if this is a true reflection of the character of the earthworks or if the earthworks have been eroded in this area. The third division is the north-south divide between the western and eastern part of Field 1. Furrows on either side of this depression or gully are roughly aligned and are of similar form. It is possible that those to the west and east are continuous ridges truncated by a later linear feature.
- B.1.23 Ridges located to the south-east of Field 1 maybe associated with drainage of the land in this area rather than agriculture. If north-south orientated features were located in this area it is likely that they would pre-date those on other alignments which are preserved

across the rest of the site. These features may relate to activity in those fields depicted in this area on the 1819 Enclosure map.

Assessment of Survival

- B.1.24 The profiles reproduced in Figure 6 illustrate the comparative degree of survival of the various earthworks in Field 1. The greatest degree of survival is in the western part of Field 1 with preservation decreasing significantly to the east of the north-south division. The north-east and south-east parts of Field 1 have the lowest level of preservation, along with large amounts of disturbance.
- B.1.25 With the exception of the mature trees, there was no truncation evident in Field 2. However, the earthworks here survived to no more than 0.20m in height.

Conclusion

- B.1.26 The earthwork survey in Fields 1 and 2 at Wenny Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire has recorded an extensive medieval or post-medieval field-system consisting of the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. Two features dating to the 1940s were also located, but not surveyed, during this work.
- B.1.27 Preservation of earthworks varied across these fields with the best preservation in the western part of Field 1, where the ridges can be seen clearly on the ground. Ridges in the eastern part of the field survive to a lesser height, although several were traceable across the entire width of the field from east to west. The north, north-west and west of Field 1 contained no visible earthworks at the time of survey. Several features located on a north-south alignment in the south-west may have been related to drainage of the field although there is a possibility that they were part of a different alignment of ridge and furrow.
- B.1.28 Some of the features identified in the south-east of Field 1 may have been related to the construction of the Home Guard Store.
- B.1.29 Ridge and furrow cultivation is also present in the north and south of Field 2. However, there is a space between these two groups where no earthworks are preserved.

APPENDIX C. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 2, Field 4						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
This trench contained two archaeological features and one feature that was most likely formed by peri-glacial activity. A layer in a hollow to the west and a small ditch both dated to the post-medieval period. The natural consisted of mid yellow-grey clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	48	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Pot, glass, CBM, clay pipe	-
16	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
23	Fill	0.94	0.25	Fill of 24	-	-
24	Cut	0.94	0.25	Linear feature	-	-
25	Fill	2	0.15	Fill of 26	-	-
26	Cut	2	0.15	Natural hollow?	-	-
27	Cut	.45	0.13	Ditch	pot	Post-medieval
28	Fill	.45	0.13	Fill of 27		

Trench 3, Field 4						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
This trench contained no archaeological features. The natural consisted of mid yellow-grey clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 4, Field 4						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
This trench contained no archaeological features. The natural consisted of mid yellow-grey clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.44	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Layer	-	0.6	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 5, Field 4						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
This trench contained no archaeological features. The natural consisted of mid yellow-grey clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.39	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 6, Field 4						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
This trench contained no archaeological features. The natural consisted of mid yellow-grey clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.44	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 7, Field 4						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
This trench contained no archaeological features. The natural consisted of mid yellow-grey clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
16	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 8, Field 4						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
This trench contained no archaeological features. The natural consisted of mid yellow-grey clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 9, Field 5						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
This trench contained no archaeological features. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of grey-blue and brown-orange firm clay. One modern land drain was uncovered.				Avg. depth (m)		0.52
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 10, Field 5						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW
No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. Two archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. One ditch at the western end was probably a modern boundary ditch. An undated pit was located in the centre of the trench. The natural consisted of grey-blue and brown-orange firm clay. One modern land drain uncovered.				Avg. depth (m)		0.57
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		48
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
11	Cut	.61	.18	Pit	-	-
12	Fill	.61	.18	Fill of 12	-	-
20	Fill	1.42	.18	Fill of 21	-	-
21	Cut	1.42	.18	Ditch\Linear feature	-	-

Trench 11, Field 5						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. One archaeological feature and one modern pit were uncovered in this trench. The feature was a ditch located at the north-west of the trench. The natural consisted of grey-blue and brown-orange firm clay. One modern land drain uncovered.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		41
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
13	Fill	1.12	0.3	Fill of 14	-	-

14	Cut	1.12	0.3	Ditch\Linear feature	-	-
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Trench 14, Field 6						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of grey-blue and brown-orange firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		41
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	Fe objs	Modern
9	Layer	-	0.2	Subso		

Trench 15, Field 6						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of grey-blue and brown-orange firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.40
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		47
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	

Trench 16, Field 6						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of grey-blue and brown-orange firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.41
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		47
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
9	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	

Trench 17, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		N-S
This trench contained the remains of ten furrows, five of which could be seen to directly relate to the earthworks surviving in this field. No other archaeological features were uncovered. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.54
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.3	Topsoil	Pot, glass, CBM, clay pipe	Roman to Modern
18	Layer	-	.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 18, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
The remains of furrows were the only archaeological features uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.4	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 19, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.48
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.25	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 20, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		E-W
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay. Some remains of ridge and furrow were located in this trench.				Avg. depth (m)		.6
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.3	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 21, Field 1						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay. One modern land drain was uncovered.				Avg. depth (m)	.38	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.3	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 22, Field 1						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
This trench was targeted over a linear geophysical anomaly. No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.69	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	48	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.54	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.27	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 23, Field 1						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.57	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50.1	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.32	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.24	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 24, Field 1						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay. Two modern land drains were uncovered.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

no		(m)	(m)			
17	Layer	-	.3	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.16	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 25, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.44
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.26	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 26, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.61
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.45	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.35	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 27, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
This trench was targeted on a discrete earthwork. No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay. Two modern land drains were uncovered. Four features were excavated at the SE end of the trench, all of which were of natural origin.				Avg. depth (m)		0.47
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		49
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.31	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.23	Subsoil	-	-
34	Cut	.53	.2	Treethrow	-	-
35	Fill			Fill of 34	-	-
36	Cut	.65	.22	Treethrow	-	-

37	Fill			Fill of 36	-	-
38	Cut	1.10	.22	Natural Feature	-	-
39	Fill			Fill of 38	-	-
40	Cut	2.04	0.28	Natural Feature	-	-
41	Fill			Fill of 40	-	-

Trench 28, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		N-S
A single posthole was uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay. Land drains were also present here.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		49
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.15	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.23	Subsoil	-	-
29	Fill	0.6	0.1	Fill of 30	-	-
30	Cut	0.6	0.1	Posthole	-	-

Trench 29, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		E-W
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		51
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.24	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 30, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay. Two land drains were also uncovered here.				Avg. depth (m)		0.42
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.3	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 31, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		E-W
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.44
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		38
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.34	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.21	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 32, Field 1						
General description				Orientation		NNE-SSW
No archaeological feature were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of light orange-grey silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.34
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		52
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	.27	Topsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	.17	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 33, Field 2						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Three features were excavated in this trench, one of which was of archaeological origin. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay. A modern land drain was also uncovered.				Avg. depth (m)		0.59
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		44
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.35	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.25	Subsoil	-	-
42	Fill	.59	.17	Fill of 43	-	-
43	Cut	.59	.17	Posthole\Pit?	-	-

Trench 34, Field 2						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Two features were excavated in this trench, both of which were formed by natural processes. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.65
				Width (m)		2

					Length (m)	42
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.4	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.3	Subsoil	-	-
44	Fill	1.35	0.2	Fill of 45	-	-
45	Cut	1.35	.2	Natural feature	-	-
46	Fill	0.85	0.15	Fill of 47	-	-
47	Cut	0.85	0.15	Natural feature	-	-

Trench 35, Field 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
No features, archaeological or otherwise were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay. Two land drains were found.				Avg. depth (m)		0.49
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.34	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 36, Field 2						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
This trench was moved from its original location to the north-east of the Field 2 in order to investigate a shallow earthwork. One large modern land drain was uncovered and proved to be the cause of this earthwork. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		11
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.2	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.25	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 37, Field 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.32	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 38, Field 2						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
This trench was targeted over a linear geophysical anomaly. No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.43
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		51.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.3	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 39, Field 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W\ N-S
This 'T' shaped trench was targeted over a discrete geophysical anomaly in the south-east of Field 2. A spread of medieval bricks, which may have been the remains of a structure or surface, was uncovered at the eastern end of this trench. This overlay several others layers which were investigated in sondage. A deposit of gravel, including modern artefacts, located at the north of the trench is likely to relate to land drainage. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		.4
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50m E-W 26m N-S
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.1	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.25	Subsoil	-	-
48	Layer	6.80	0.10	Brick Spread	CBM, Clay pipe, pottery	17th to 18th century
54	Cut	0.85	0.25	Foundation?	-	-
55	Fill	0.85	0.25	Fill of 54	-	-
56	Layer	-	0.10	Clay	-	-
57	Layer	-	0.15	Burnt clay deposit	-	-
58	Cut	0.45	0.20	Foundation?	-	-
59	Layer	-	0.1	Clay	-	-
60	Layer	-	0.1	Silt spread	-	-
61	Fill	0.45	0.20	Fill of 58	-	-

Trench 40, Field 2						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
This trench was targeted over a linear and a large amorphous geophysical anomaly at the east of Field 2. This trench contained a series of pits containing post-medieval finds. These may be associated with the modern drainage feature uncovered in Trenches 36 and 39. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	49	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
49	Fill	2.96	0.52	Fill of 53		
50	Fill	3	0.3	Fill of 53	Pottery, CBM	16th to 18th Century
51	Fill	1.5	.2	Fill of 53	Pottery, CBM	17th to 18th century
52	Fill	2.62	.16	Fill of 53		
53	Cut	3.5	0.9	Pit		

Trench 41, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
A linear feature, either a ditch or a series of pits, was uncovered in this trench. It dated to the Roman period. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	42	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
62	Fill	1.80	0.4	Fill of 63	Pottery, loom weight	Iron Age, Roman
63	Cut	1.80	0.4	Cut of ditch\linear feature	-	-

Trench 42, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.57	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

no		(m)	(m)			
31	Layer	-	.3	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 43, Field 3						
General description				Orientation		N-S
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		51
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.28	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 44, Field 3						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.2	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 45, Field 3						
General description				Orientation		ESE-WNW
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.44
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		44
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.26	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.13	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 46, Field 3						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.44

consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.		Width (m)	2			
		Length (m)	50			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.23	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.19	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 47, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.25	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 48, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	.40	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50.4	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.25	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.16	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 49, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.37	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 50, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.49	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.28	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 51, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
A ring-ditch had been seen on aerial photographs of this part of the field. No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	52	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.2	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.17	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 52, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
A ring-ditch had been seen on aerial photographs of this part of the field. No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	53	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-

Trench 53, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay. This trench was shortened due to the presence of a footpath.				Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.28	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.23	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 54, Field 3						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.39	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.31	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 55, Field 8						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.50	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.30	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.20	Subsoil	Pottery- Clay Pipe- CBM	Post Medieval

Trench 56, Field 8						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
A single linear feature represented the base of a furrow. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.30	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer		.10	Subsoil		
70	Cut	1.70	.14	Furrow		
71	Fill	1.70	.14	Furrow Fill	Pottery-Glass-CBM-Fe nail, Fe Harrow tine (discarded)-	Modern

Trench 57, Field 8						
General description				Orientation		SW-NE
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.30	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.18	Subsoil	Pottery	Post Medieval

Trench 58, Field 7						
General description				Orientation		E-W
A single linear features represented the base of a modern Furrow.. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.33
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		48
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.20	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer		.15	Subsoil		
68	Cut	1.80	un-ex	Furrow		
69	Fill	1.80	un-ex	Fill of 68	Pottery-Glass-CBM	Modern-

Trench 59, Field 7						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Two linear Gullies were present towards the southeast end of the trench, each were of Early Iron Age date. A single geophysical anomaly was identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		49

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.30	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer		.10	Subsoil		
64	Fill	1.08	0.35	Fill of Gully	Pottery	Early Iron Age
65	Cut	1.08	0.35	Gully		
66	Fill	0.81	0.32	Fill of Gully	Pottery-fired clay	Early Iron Age
67	Cut	0.81	0.32	Gully	-	-

Trench 60, Field 7						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.40	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.25	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 61, Field 7						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.32	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.20	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 62, Field 7						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.50	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

31	Layer	-	.30	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.20	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 63, Field 7						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
No archaeological features were uncovered in this trench. No geophysical anomalies were identified in this area. The natural consisted of mid orange-brown and light blue-grey firm clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
31	Layer	-	.30	Topsoil	-	-
32	Layer	-	.15	Subsoil	-	-

APPENDIX D. FINDS REPORTS

D.1 Metalwork

By Chris Howard-Davis

Introduction

- D.1.1 In all, there were 47 fragmentary artefacts submitted for examination, all but one of which were of iron or steel. All were in relatively good condition, but their fragmentary nature and surface corrosion made identification difficult. In addition, the often prosaic functions of ferrous artefacts mean that few are chronologically sensitive in form. Most of the finds are from topsoil.

Nails

- D.1.2 The majority of the ironwork (31 fragments) comprises hand-forged nails ranging, from 21mm to 110mm in length. Most are straight, showing little evidence of clenching or of removal from wood for recycling. Heads, where they survive are mainly circular, and in one case lozenge-shaped (Sf 33). Only two nails have rectangular heads (SF 47 and 48). Hand-forged nails are effectively impossible to date, having a date range from the Roman period to the present day. A headless spike (Sf 11) from Field 4, topsoil 15, seems too robust to be a nail, but must have served a similar purpose.

Bladed tools

- D.1.3 Two fragmentary knives were recovered. Sf 26 was from topsoil 15 in Field 4, and Sf 32 was from Field 1 subsoil 18. Both are incomplete, but each would probably have been of a size suitable for table use, rather than more violent activities.
- D.1.4 Sf 26 is part of the handle of a scale-tanged knife, probably originally with bone scale plates, although these are now missing. A non-ferrous hilt band survives, and is held in place by a single rivet. Little remains of the blade. Sf 32 is part of a scale-tanged knife with bone plates. Most of the blade and the end of the handle are both missing, as is one of the two bone scale plates. The surviving plate is decorated with close, but not particularly evenly-spaced cross-hatching.
- D.1.5 Both knives are scale-tanged, a development which probably appeared in the fourteenth century (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, 26), rapidly becoming very popular. Bone or antler scale plates are particularly popular in the post-medieval period, often decorated, as is Sf32 with cross-hatching, possibly to improve the grip (MacGregor 1985, 170). The form continues to the present day. Although it cannot be stated with complete confidence, it seems likely that both had relatively long tapering blades. Neither of the two knives appears to have a bolster, introduced in the 16th century (Goodall 2000), but this does not preclude a later date, most likely in the seventeenth century.
- D.1.6 A third blade (Sf 8), also from topsoil 15 in Field 4, appears to be set in a cylindrical iron handle, which suggests it to be a whittle-tanged blade or other tool. The handle appears to be iron, which would make it unusual. The form of the blade is uncertain, but it is rather thick close to the handle, and then rapidly reduces from c.10mm to c.2mm in thickness, raising the possibility that it was not a conventional knife blade but served some other purpose. Alternatively the handle, which appears to have a rivet at the end furthest to the blade, could have been intended as a socket, although it's internal diameter (<10mm) might argue against this. As a result it has proved impossible to date

this object. It seems too insubstantial to be a socketed weapon, for instance a pike, that might be associated with Civil War military activity, and might be much more recent, bearing a superficial resemblance to a modern tyre iron.

Horseshoes

- D.1.7 There was a single very large horseshoe (Sf 25) from Field 4 topsoil 17. It seems sufficiently large to have been intended for a heavy horse of some kind, perhaps used in draught or ploughing. The form, with a clip at the toe and no calkins implies a post-medieval date, as does the presence of only four nail-holes (four in each branch). Calkins were falling out of favour by the 17th century, and the toe clip is a relatively modern innovation (Clark 1995). A single small nail, damaged, but apparently of 'fiddle key' type (Sf 14) could be of medieval date. A fragment of horseshoe (SF49) was recovered from Field 8 subsoil 32. One nail hole is clearly visible; a second is suggested by outline on the bearing surface and the traces of a nail head on the ground surface. Dating is difficult due to the items poor condition and fragmentary nature.

Other objects

- D.1.8 The remaining four items have no particular links. Sf 10 (Field 4, topsoil 15) is a large handle intended to be riveted on to the side of a metal vessel. Its size suggests that it might have been part of a large vessel, perhaps the size of a 'modern' galvanised bath.
- D.1.9 Sf 18, from Field 6 topsoil 8 is an opened oval link. A change in cross-section at the original join suggests that it might have served as a drop handle, again most likely for a metal vessel. Although it is effectively undateable it does not appear to be of any great antiquity.
- D.1.10 The tang and part of the blade of a small sickle or related agricultural implement (Sf 16) was from Field 6, topsoil. The short whittle tang would have been driven into a wooden handle. Again, this is a difficult object to date with precision, but it seems unlikely to be of Civil War date.
- D.1.11 A small and robust hook (Sf 12) from Field 4 topsoil 15, bears a superficial resemblance to a 'worm' screwed to the end of a musket ramrod to clear debris from a firearm, and is of similar size (see, for instance Egan 2005, fig.190). The hooked end of a 'worm' is, however, spiral unlike that of Sf 12, and it is most likely to be the hook from a simple hook-and-eye catch.

Conclusions

- D.1.12 It seems that, apart from the two potentially 17th-century knives described above, there is nothing amongst the ironwork of a date even approximating to the Civil War era. A brief review of assemblages of militaria from other late sixteenth and seventeenth century military sites (for example Camber Castle in East Sussex (Biddle *et al* 2001, or Beeston Castle in Cheshire (Ellis 1993)) suggests that nothing in the present assemblage could be regarded as of military origin. In addition, the apparent lack of lead bullets might point to this not being an area of confrontation within the battle, as these are regarded as the most common artefact to be found on early modern battlefield sites (Foard 2009).

Lead object

- D.1.13 There was, in addition, a single cast object, probably made from lead or a related alloy, but other base metal alloys cannot be ruled out. It comprises the rear half of a small hollow-cast model of a bovine (probably a bull), painted with brown paint. The underside is embossed with the term 'MADE IN ENGLAND' placing its production within the 20th

century at the earliest, and most probably after 1921, when legislation obliged producers to include the statement. Britains, a prominent toy manufacturer, introduced their long-lived Model Home Farm set in 1923 (http://www.brightontoymuseum.co.uk/info/Category:Britains_Ltd), and it seems likely that this figure is from a similar set. Coming from Field 1, topsoil 17, it can be identified as a child's toy.

D.2 Pottery

By Sue Anderson, Matt Brudenell and Carole Fletcher.

Introduction

- D.2.1 One hundred and twelve sherds of pottery weighing 1,691g were recovered from 23 contexts in sixteen trenches across Fields 1–4. Table D2.1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Table D2.3. Fields 7 and 8 produced a further 19 sherds of pottery weighing 38g which were recovered from 5 contexts in three trenches. Of this total 11 body sherds (15g) were prehistoric in date displaying a low mean sherd weight of 1.4g. An additional three sherds (6g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from sample 3, taken from gully fill 66.
- D.2.2 The overall total of 134 sherds of pottery weighing 1735g were recovered from the two phases of trench evaluation.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Iron Age flint-tempered	IAFT	EIA	14	21		2
Iron Age quartz-tempered	IAQT	LIA?	1	12		1
Roman shelly wares	RBSH	Roman	3	25		2
Roman oxidised wares	RBOX	Roman	4	26		4
<i>Total pre-medieval</i>			22	84		9
Hunts early medieval sparse calcareous	HEMW	11th-13th c,	1	6		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	2	33		2
Hunts medieval coarseware with fine calc	HFSW	12th-13th c.+	1	4		1
Medieval Colne-type coarseware	CONM	13th-M.14th c.	1	9		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	3	15		3
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	43		1
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	14th-15th c.?	1	11		1
Late medieval and transitional wares	LMTC	15th-16th c.	2	37		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			12	158		11
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	39	782		34
West Norfolk Bichrome	WNBC	17th c.	1	6		1
Staffordshire-type manganese glazed	STMG	L.17th-18th c.	2	64		2
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th-19th c.	1	18	0.05	1
Coarse blackwares (E Midlands)	CBW	17th c.?	2	46	0.03	2
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	1	15		1
Chinese porcelain	PORCC	16th-20th c.	1	4		1
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			47	935	0.08	42
Industrial Slipware	INDS	L.18th-20th c.	1	3		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	9	204	0.28	9
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	17	180	0.40	17
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	14	50	0.12	8
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	2	13	0.03	1
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	4	44	0.45	4
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	L.17th-L.18th c.	1	2		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	2	20	0.05	2
Late blackwares	LBW	18th-E.20th c.	3	42		2
<i>Total modern</i>			53	558	1.33	45
Totals			134	1735	1.41	107

Table D2.1. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

- D.2.3 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). A full quantification by context and fabric

is available in the archive (MS Access database). All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001), and form terminology for medieval and later pottery follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were inputted directly onto an MS Access database.

Pottery by period

Iron Age to Roman

- D.2.4 Fourteen sherds of pottery were recovered from two contexts (64 and 66) relating to ditches **65** and **67** in Trench 59. The sherds are small and abraded and difficult to securely date. However, the character of the fabrics suggest that they are likely to be Early Iron Age origin, c. 800-350 BC.
- D.2.5 Three small refitting sherds of pottery (8g) were recovered from context 64, gully **65** Trench 59. The sherds were tempered with sparse burnt flint, c. 1-2mm in size. The character of the fabrics is typical of the Early Iron Age in the region (Brudenell 2012).
- D.2.6 Eleven small highly abraded body sherds of pottery (13g) were recovered from context 66, gully **67**, Trench 59. The sherds contain shell in the clay matrix, with one (<1g) containing finely crushed flint. The character of the fabrics suggests an Early Iron Age date.
- D.2.7 One body sherd of a handmade vessel in a fine sandy fabric was found in pit fill (62), Field 3, Trench 41. The sherd is likely to be of Iron Age date. It was found in association with an abraded base fragment and two body sherds of Roman shelly ware, possibly from the same vessel, although only the body sherds joined.
- D.2.8 Four sherds in fine silty fabrics with abundant fine and sparse coarse calcareous inclusions, generally oxidised although one had a reduced core and one had reduced surfaces, were recovered from topsoil (17) in Field 1, Trench 18, and unstratified in Trench 17. One sherd had traces of a white colour-coat or slip. The sherds are likely to be of Roman date.

Medieval

- D.2.9 Only twelve sherds are medieval in date, ranging from the early to late phases of the period.
- D.2.10 An abraded early medieval ware sherd of Huntingdon type was found in topsoil (15) in Field 4, Trench 7. It was in a sandy fabric with leached fine calcareous inclusions, dark grey with a brownish oxidised external surface.
- D.2.11 Two sherds of medieval coarseware of unknown provenance were recovered. A body sherd from topsoil (32) (Field 2, Tr.38) was in a fine sandy fabric with common soft red ferrous or argillaceous pellets, sparse mica and occasional coarse flint. An abraded strap handle was found in topsoil (18) (Field 1, Tr.28) and was in a medium sandy fabric with sparse coarse flint and quartz.
- D.2.12 A small fragment of base of a Huntingdonshire fine sandy ware (Spoerry forthcoming) vessel was found in topsoil (17) (Field 1, Tr.23). A sand and calcareous tempered body sherd from the same context was probably a product of the Colne medieval potters (Spoerry forthcoming). It was decorated with an applied thumbled strip.

- D.2.13 Medieval glazed wares included two sherds of a redware with fine calcareous tempering, both decorated with all-over or partial white slip under a brownish lead glaze, found in topsoil (17) (Field 1, Trenches 18 and 23). A soft pale orange sherd from topsoil (15) in Field 4, Trench 2, is similar to Hedingham fine ware although paler in colour than is typical for this ware; it was abraded but had traces of pale green glaze externally.
- D.2.14 A Grimston-type ware handle was found in topsoil (15), Field 4, Trench 2. This context also contained a late Grimston-type ware base fragment with greenish glaze inside and out.
- D.2.15 Two sherds of a large jug (rim diameter 150mm) with a collared rim and incised horizontal lines on the shoulder, was probably of late medieval date. The oxidised fabric contained common medium sand, sparse mica and occasional flint. The sherds were recovered from topsoil (22), Field 4, Trench 5.

Post-medieval

- D.2.16 Most of the post-medieval assemblage comprised sherds of local redwares (GRE, WNBC). Most sherds were abraded body and base fragments with orange or brown lead glazes. Identifiable vessels included three bowls and a jar or pipkin. One bowl was in a Midlands-type fabric and had a flanged rim, but the others were in typical local fabrics and forms. Coarse blackwares of Midlands type also included a bowl rim of square-beaded form. One other red earthenware was a fragment of an unprovenanced slipware dish with a hooked rim of German style, although the fabric was more like the local redwares. Decoration appeared to be in the form of concentric or zig-zag lines of trailed slip.
- D.2.17 A few non-local wares were also present. Two sherds of brown manganese-glazed Staffordshire-type wares comprised a handle and a base, probably from a tankard. A body sherd of Frechen stoneware, probably part of a 'tiger ware' bottle, was found, and there was a small base fragment of a small bowl or cup in Chinese porcelain.

Modern

- D.2.18 Pottery of mid 18th to 20th-century date formed the largest group in this assemblage. Factory-made whitewares predominated, with the earliest types – creamwares and pearlwares – being the most frequent. Vessel forms included plates, bowls, cups, a jug and a chamber pot. The creamwares were undecorated, but the pearlwares and general refined whitewares were mostly transfer-printed with a variety of floral, scenic or willow pattern designs. One bowl rim was blue shell-edged and a bowl base had blue stencilled decoration and a flow-blue glaze. Two other refined wares comprised a small sherd of industrial slipware with a 'worm' design, and two fragments of a yellow ware bowl.
- D.2.19 A few fragments of English stonewares were recovered, including a blacking bottle rim, a bottle base, and a small fragment of a Nottingham-type stoneware vessel with a rilled neck.
- D.2.20 Red earthenwares were represented by three sherds of two blackware vessels and a slipped redware body sherd and bowl rim.

Pottery by context

- D.2.21 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from topsoil and subsoil, in which all but the most recent sherds were likely to be residual. Finds recovered from discrete contexts/features are listed in Table D2.2.

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
2	39	48	Brick layer	GRE, ESW	L.18th-19th c.
2	40	50	Fill of quarry pit 53	GRE	16th-18th c.
2	40	51	Fill of quarry pit 53	GRE, CRW	18th c.
3	41	62	Fill of pit 63	RBSH, IAQT	Roman
4	2	28	Fill of gully 27	WNBC	16th-17th c
7	58	69	Fill of furrow 68	PEW	L18th-M19th c.
7	59	64	Fill of gully 65	IAFT	Early Iron Age
7	59	66	Fill of gully 67	IAFT	Early Iron Age
8	56	71	Fill of furrow 70	GRE	16th-18th c.

Table D2.2. Pottery from stratified contexts

Discussion

- D.2.22 An assemblage totalling fourteen sherds of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fills of two gully features. Apart from a small group of Iron Age and Roman pottery from a pit which also contained a triangular loomweight (see below), all of the early pottery in this assemblage was redeposited in topsoil and may simply represent manuring activity in the Roman and medieval periods. Forms and fabrics were generally typical of the area, with medieval pottery being sourced from local potters, as well as those producing glazed wares in west Norfolk and possibly north Essex.
- D.2.23 The larger quantity of post-medieval and modern wares was also distributed across wide areas and was generally recovered from the topsoil. It may represent the distribution of urban-derived 'night soil' across open fields in the 18th and 19th centuries. A few fragments were recovered from a quarry pit and a gully, where they were probably deposited accidentally when the features were backfilled. The sherds recovered from over the brick layer (48), along with pieces of clay pipe (see below), appear to suggest a late 18th or early 19th-century date for this feature. The post-medieval and modern components of this assemblage were in fabrics and forms which are typical of the area in these periods and the modern wares in particular were ubiquitous types of mid 18th-century and later date.

Field	Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Fabric date range
4	7	15	HEMW			1	6	1	11th-13th c,
4	2	15	UPG			1	3	1	L.12th-14th c.
4	2	15	GRIM			1	43	1	L.12th-14th c.
4	2	15	GRIL			1	11	1	14th-15th c.?
4	2	15	GRE			4	91	4	16th-18th c.
4	6	15	GRE			2	38	1	16th-18th c.
4	7	15	GRE			5	13	2	16th-18th c.
4	7	15	GRE	BL?	EV	1	11	1	16th-18th c.
4	6	15	CBW	BL	SQBD	1	41	1	17th c.?
4	?	15	PORCC			1	4	1	16th-20th c.
4	2	15	REFW			1	4	1	L.18th-20th c.
4	5	15	REFW	BL		1	140	1	L.18th-20th c.
4	5	15	REFW	BL	UPPL	1	18	1	L.18th-20th c.
4	6	15	REFW	BL?	FLAR	1	6	1	L.18th-20th c.

Field	Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Fabric date range
4	8	15	REFW			1	5	1	L.18th-20th c.
4	2	15	CRW	CH?	FTEV	1	6	1	1730-1760
4	5	15	CRW			1	6	1	1730-1760
4	5	15	CRW	?	FTEV	1	5	1	1730-1760
4	5	15	CRW	PL?	FTEV	1	7	1	1730-1760
4	7	15	CRW			1	10	1	1730-1760
4	5	15	YELW	BL	FTEV	2	13	1	L.18th-19th c.
4	?	15	ESW	BT	UPFT	1	33	1	17th-19th c.
1	18	17	RBOX			3	14	3	Rom
1	23	17	HFSW			1	4	1	12th-13th c.+
1	23	17	CONM			1	9	1	13th-M.14th c.
1	18	17	UPG			1	2	1	L.12th-14th c.
1	23	17	UPG			1	10	1	L.12th-14th c.
1	17	17	GRE			2	63	2	16th-18th c.
1	19	17	GRE			4	77	4	16th-18th c.
1	19	17	GRE	JR/PK?	EV	2	19	1	16th-18th c.
1	20	17	GRE			3	50	3	16th-18th c.
1	23	17	GRE			3	123	3	16th-18th c.
1	23	17	GRE	?	?	1	4	1	16th-18th c.
1	23	17	GRE	?	THEV	1	5	1	16th-18th c.
1	20	17	STMG			1	5	1	L.17th-18th c.
1	19	17	CBW			1	5	1	17th c.?
1	23	17	GSW4			1	15	1	16th-17th c.
1	20	17	INDS			1	3	1	L.18th-20th c.
1	19	17	REFW			1	12	1	L.18th-20th c.
1	20	17	REFW			1	13	1	L.18th-20th c.
1	19	17	CRW			1	13	1	1730-1760
1	20	17	CRW			2	4	2	1730-1760
1	20	17	CRW	BL	FLAR	1	24	1	1730-1760
1	23	17	CRW			2	6	2	1730-1760
1	23	17	CRW	PL?	EV	2	10	2	1730-1760
1	19	17	PEW			3	3	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
1	20	17	PEW			1	3	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
1	20	17	PEW	JG?	FLAR	1	3	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
1	20	17	PEW	PL	EV	2	5	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
1	23	17	PEW			1	5	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
1	19	17	ESW			1	2	1	17th-19th c.
1	23	17	ESW	BT?		1	7	1	17th-19th c.
1	20	17	ESWN			1	2	1	L.17th-L.18th c.
1	23	17	LSRW	BL	EV	1	13	1	18th-19th c.
1	20	17	LBW			3	42	2	18th-E.20th c.
1	28	18	MCW			1	18	1	L.12th-14th c.
1	23	18	PMSW	DS	HOOK	1	18	1	17th-19th c.
4	5	22	LMTC	JG	COLL	2	37	1	15th-16th c.
4	5	22	GRE			2	70	2	16th-18th c.
4	5	22	CRW			2	4	2	1730-1760
4	2	28	WNBC			1	6	1	17th c.
2	40	31	STMG	TK		1	59	1	L.17th-18th c.

Field	Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Fabric date range
2	39	31	REFW			1	5	1	L.18th-20th c.
2	39	31	REFW	CU	UPPL	1	1	1	L.18th-20th c.
2	39	31	CRW			1	6	1	1730-1760
2	39	31	PEW	BL?	FTEV	3	23	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
2	38	32	MCW			1	15	1	L.12th-14th c.
8	55	32	GRE	BL		3	22	3	16th-18th c.
2	39	48	GRE			1	25	1	16th-18th c.
2	39	48	ESW			1	2	1	17th-19th c.
2	40	50	GRE	BL	FLAN	1	31	1	16th-18th c.
2	40	51	GRE	BL		1	124	1	16th-18th c.
2	40	51	CRW	BL	FTEV	1	79	1	1730-1760
3	41	62	IAQT			1	12	1	IA
3	41	62	RBSH			3	25	2	Rom
7	58	60	PEW	PL	EV	1	7	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
7	58	60	PEW			2	1	2	L.18th-M.19th c.
8	56	71	GRE	BL		2	15	2	16th-18th c.
7	59	64	IAFT			3	8	1	Early Iron Age
7	59	66	IAFT			11	13	1	Early Iron Age
1	17	99999	RBOX			1	12	1	Rom
1	17	99999	GRE			1	23	1	16th-18th c.
1	17	99999	LSRW			1	7	1	18th-19th c.

Table D2.3. Catalogue of pottery by context

D.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Rob Atkins

Introduction and methodology

D.3.1 A very small assemblage of brick, floor brick and roof tile (66 fragments 10.67kg) was recovered (Table D3.1).

D.3.2 All complete widths and thickness of bricks were recorded. The bricks and tile were recorded by colour. Difference in colour is sometimes affected by proportions of lime in the clay. In Ely, Kimmeridge Clay, Gault Clay and alluvium clay were used in brick making with the three different clays producing respectively reddish-brown, white (yellow), and a range of brindled and mottled hues (Lucas 1993, 158). Chatteris is less than 20km from Ely and the clay subsoil is probably of a similar range.

Type	No. of CBM	Weight (g)
Brick	57	8797
Floor brick	3	1485
Ceramic roof tile	6	389
	66	10671

Table D3.1: CBM type by number and weight

Brick

D.3.1 Bricks from this evaluation date to the post-medieval period with most between a 17th to mid 18th century date and were probably all locally produced in the parish (Table D3.2).

Ctxt	Trench	No	Wt (g)	
15	Topsoil Field 4	13	342	Two have thicknesses. 1) Brick in red to pink colour and orange/grey brick. The former is 54mm (2¼") thick. Sanded, but includes a vegetative impression. Early post-medieval in date. The latter is 50mm (2") thick and is 17th or early 18th century in date. Eleven fragments (116g) in colours ranging from yellow to orangey pink to red. Probably 17th or early 18th centuries. Field 4 (topsoil)
17	Topsoil Field 1	18	168	Fragments in a mixture of colours (yellow to orangey pink to red and two with some grey). Probably 17th or early 18th centuries. Topsoil from three trenches (amalgamated)
22	Topsoil N. end Trench5	4	51	Fragments in a mixture of colours (orangey pink and two with some grey). Probably 17th or early 18th centuries
28	2(27)	1	5	?Brick yellow to orange. Undiagnostic
31	Topsoil Field 2	1	1031	Yellow brick which has been heavily over fired causing severe vitrification. c.69-73mm (2¾") thick. Late 17th to 18th century in date.
32	55	3	69	Three hard orange sandy. Post-medieval

48	39 (Brick Spread)	8	4036	Brick fragments in colours ranging from orange to pink with some having grey reduced interior. Two part bricks with widths 98mm and 101mm (4") with thicknesses of 53mm and 55mm (2"-2¼"). Two further fragments had measurable thicknesses at 55mm and 70mm (2¼" and 2¾"). The size difference show there were at least two different types of bricks in the assemblage. All are sanded, with two having occasional vegetative impressions. Two has creased faces on sides and four have marks showing where excess clay have been scraped off the wooden moulds. A fragment has part of a wooden mould impression on top of brick. Arrises are average. Some small internal cracks and holes within most of the bricks. Most relatively poorly made. Probable date is from 17th or early 18th centuries. The thicker, better made brick fragment is probably late 17th to 18th century in date.
50	40 (53)	4	1795	Bricks ranged in colour from orange, orange to pink and orange with part grey interior. All four have thicknesses surviving between 48mm and 51mm (2"). All sanded. A few small internal and external cracks/holes. 17th or early 18th centuries.
51	40 (53)	4	737	1) Two bricks from yellow to orange to pink in colour (323g). Sanded. Excess clay scraped off mould on both. A few internal cracks. 17th to early 18th century. 2) Two mixed yellow/red clay. (414g) One c.50% red and yellow clay and one yellow clay dominating. Both 2" thick (49mm and 50mm). Sanded. Excess clay had been removed from top of both brick fragments. Late 17th to mid 18th century.
99999		1	563	Fletton Brick. 34 stamped on frog. 20th century.
		57	8797	

Table D3.2: Brick

Floor brick

D.3.1 Three part floor bricks were found in two contexts and date to the late 17th or early 18th century (Table D3. 3). The floor bricks derived either from internal floors of a building or, less likely, an external courtyard.

Ctxt	Trench	No	Wt (g)	
50	40 (53)	2	943	Two mixed yellow/red clay bricks. Crudely puddled with large yellow and red lay lumps up to 25mm in length. Sanded. One has a width surviving (98mm (4")) and is 40mm (1½") thick. The other is 48mm (2") thick. Very well worn on base – smooth from having been used for a long period as a floor. Late 17th to mid 18th century.
51	40 (53)	1	542	Orange, with a little yellow and grey in colour (542g). Rare internal flint. 47mm (1¾") thick. Sanded. Creased face. Excess clay had been removed from top of brick. Very well worn on base – smooth from having been used for a long period as a floor. 17th or early 18th century.
		3	1485	

Table D3.3: Floor brick

Ceramic roof tile

D.3.1 The ceramic roof tile comprises five fragments from three contexts (Table D3. 4).

Ctxt		No	Wt (g)	
17	Topsoil Field 4	1	19	Orange. Undiagnostic
22	Topsoil N. end Trench5	1	15	Hard orange-red fully oxidised. Sanded. Post-medieval.
50	40 (53)	3	341	In two fabrics: 1) One hard red sanded fully oxidised (71g). External dark brown to black glaze- presumably for decoration. 11mm thick with slight curve. 17th to mid 18th century. 2) Two yellow orange mixed peg tile (170g). Part of a sub-rounded peg hole on one. Not closely datable medieval to 18th century.
71	55	1	14	Hard orange sandy. Very well made. Mid 18th century.
		6	389	

Table D3.4: Ceramic roof tile

D.4 Other Finds

By Sue Anderson and Carole Fletcher

Glass

- D.4.1 Nine shards of glass (117g) were recovered from topsoil contexts (15) and (17) in Fields 1 and 4, and a further two shards (7g) were recovered from Furrow **70** in Field 8.
- D.4.2 The fragments were recorded by context, quantified (count and weight) and attributes such as type, colour, thickness and other distinguishing features were recorded (Table D4.1). Bottles were identified and dated based on the Society for Historical Archaeology website (Lindsey 2015); terminologies can also be found there.
- D.4.3 Almost all fragments were pieces of bottle glass. There were four body fragments and a base fragment in denatured green potash glass, most likely of 17th or 18th-century date. The base fragment was a kick-up type from a bottle c.140mm in diameter, probably of 'onion' form. Two other body sherds were in green glass which was not denatured but which contained bubbles, suggesting that it was mouth-blown and probably of 19th or early 20th-century date. A body fragment of a very pale green bottle with a matt external finish and mould line was probably of 19th/20th-century date.
- D.4.4 One fragment of bottle neck and rim was recovered from Trench 2. It was in a pale blue-greenish glass and was mouth-blown with an applied square collar finish, ground to a smooth edge. The collar was 10mm deep and the rim diameter was 23mm. The bottle was probably a pharmacy type of mid to late 19th or early 20th-century date.
- D.4.5 A complete base fragment from a small bottle (26mm diameter) in glass with a greyish lavender colour was found in Trench 7. A large, deep, and irregular pontil scar in the base had resulted in a small kick-up. The bottle walls, although damaged, showed no traces of mould seams, and the vaguely oval cross-section suggests that the bottle was probably free-blown. This is a pharmacy bottle of a type known as a 'homeopathy vial' and is probably of early 20th-century date.
- D.4.6 A single fragment of window glass was recovered from Furrow **70** in Trench 56. The glass is thin, with some small bubbles and faults, clear, near colourless, with a very slight greenish cast, possibly 18th or 19th century.

Context	Field	Trench	Type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Notes	Date
15	4	2	bottle	green	1	30	4-6	denatured	18?
15	4	2	bottle	v pale green	1	10	4	mould line, matt external surface	20
15	4	2	bottle	pale blue	1	16	3	neck (c.35mm long) and rim (23mm diam, 10mm collar), hand-blown	M.19-E.20
15	4	7	bottle	green	1	10	3	denatured	18/19
15	4	7	bottle?	lavender	1	11	2	base (26mm diam) with large pontil scar, burnt	E.20
17	1	20	bottle	green	1	31	5	base frag, c.140mm diam, pitted & denatured	17/18
17	1	20	bottle	green	1	2	2	body frag, denatured	17/18?
17	1	?	bottle	green	1	3	2	body frag, denatured	17/18?
17	1	23	bottle	green	1	4	2-4	small bubbles visible	19/E.20

Context	Field	Trench	Type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Notes	Date
71	8	56	bottle	green	1	6	3-5	body frag, small bubbles visible	19/E.20
71	8	56	Window	Near colourless	1	<1	1	corner shard, small bubbles and faults	18/19

Table D4.1. Quantification of glass artefacts

Fired clay

D.4.7 A highly fragmented triangular loomweight was recovered from pit fill (62) in association with Iron Age and Roman pottery (Table D4.2). The object comprised 85 large pieces and more than 100 tiny fragments, with a total weight of 1561g. The object was too fragmented for reconstruction and may not be complete, but some of the larger pieces included traces of diagonal corner holes which were c.17mm in diameter, and the weight was more than 35mm thick. It was in a fine sandy clay with sparse organic and ferrous inclusions, partially oxidised to a buff-reddish colour in places, but partially reduced in the core. The reduced areas were laminated and split easily. The surfaces were not well smoothed, giving the object a fairly crude external appearance.

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
62	fsofe	orange-black	LW	85	1561	roughly flattened			>100 small & tiny frags not counted; 8 frags with corner holes, c.17mm diam; no full thickness frags but >35mm thick
66	-	orange-black	-	1	0.007	roughly flattened			Small fragment.

Table D4.2. Quantification of fired clay artefacts

Clay tobacco pipes

D.4.8 Thirty-seven fragments (103g) of 29 clay pipes were recovered from seven contexts spread across nine trenches in four fields (Table D4.3). Most were found in the topsoil, although nine pieces were from brick surface (48).

D.4.9 The fragments were counted and weighed and recorded by context. Bore diameters of stems were measured to the nearest 0.1mm. Bowls were classified according to the London typology of Atkinson and Oswald (1969; reproduced in Harward 2014).

D.4.10 Three bowls were found, although two were incomplete. The earliest were dated 1680–1710 and were types 20 and 21 with bore diameters of 2.8mm and 2.9mm respectively. These were found in Field 4 in topsoil (15) of Trench 7 and topsoil (22) of Trench 5. A type 25 bowl with a bore diameter of 2.5mm, dated 1700-70, came from topsoil (15) in Field 2, Trench 2. This example had maker's initials on the spur, R on the left and a poorly moulded letter on the right. The surname initial is therefore uncertain.

D.4.11 Most of the stems recovered from topsoil deposits had bore diameters between 2.0–2.9mm, suggesting that they were no earlier than the late 17th century and that most were probably of 18th-century date. Two with slightly narrower bores of 1.7–1.8mm, from trenches 3 and 39, may be slightly later. The stem fragments from brick surface (48) were in the range 1.9–2.7mm and again were probably broadly of 18th-century

date. Bore diameters can only give a rough idea of date and it should be noted that there is thought to be considerable overlap in sizes in Cambridgeshire (Flood 1976).

Context	Field	Trench	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abrasion	Notes	Date
15	2	2	stem	1	2	2.1	+		18?
15	2	2	bowl	7	7	2.5		maker's initials on spur "R ?" Long bowl with top parallel to stem, type AO25	1700-70
15	4		stem	1	5	2.0	+		18?
15	4		stem	1	3	2.3			18?
15	4		stem	1	2	2.8			L.17-18
15	4	3	stem	1	1	1.8		pointed oval in section	L.18-19?
15	4	7	bowl	1	10	2.8	+	oval heel, long bowl, type AO20	1680-1710
15	4	8	stem	1	4	2.5			L.17-18
15	4	8	stem	1	3	2.2			18?
15	4	8	stem	1	1	2.1			18?
17	1	20	stem	1	3	2.4	+		L.17-18
17	4	?	stem	1	3	2.8	+		L.17-18
17	4	?	stem	1	6	2.3			18?
17	4	?	stem	1	1	2.3			18?
17	4	?	stem	1	4	2.1			18?
22	4	5	bowl/stem	1	5	2.9	+	frag of bowl and oval heel, type AO21?	1680-1710
22	4	5	stem	1	9	2.5	+		L.17-18
22	4	5	stem	1	5	2.5	+	pointed oval in section	L.17-18
22	4	5	stem	1	2	2.4			L.17-18
31	2	39	stem	1	2	1.7			L.18-19?
32	8	55	stem	1	5	2.9	+		L.17-18
48	2	39	stem	3	5	1.9		joining frags	18?
48	2	39	stem	1	2	2.1			18?
48	2	39	stem	1	2	2.2			18?
48	2	39	stem	1	3	2.0	+		18?
48	2	39	stem	1	1	2.4			L.17-18
48	2	39	stem	1	1	2.7			L.17-18
48	2	39	stem	1	1	2.1			18?
99999	1	17	stem	1	5	2.8	+		L.17-18

Table D4.3. Quantification of clay tobacco pipes

APPENDIX E. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

E.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- E.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas at Wenny Road, Chatteris in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

- E.1.2 The total volume (up to 20 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 0.5mm sieves. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60.

Results

- E.1.3 A single charred tuber (actually the swollen basal internode) of onion-couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) was recovered from the flot of Sample 1, taken from burnt layer 57 that was associated with a surface made of medieval bricks within Trench 39. Recovery of this species is usually indicative of the burning of turf but a single specimen without any additional plant material precludes further interpretation. Pottery sherds are present in the residue of Sample 2, fill 62 of undated Ditch **63** in Trench 41. These may be of use in dating this deposit. No plant remains are preserved in this sample.
- E.1.4 Two samples were taken from Trench 59; Sample 3, fill 66 of ditch **67** contains a single degraded glume base of a one of the hulled wheat varieties: spelt or emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) both of which were commonly cultivated in the Iron Age period. A single charred seed of spike rush (*Eleocharis pallustris*) is also present and is a plant that grows in damp soils. Pottery found in the residue of this sample is also thought to be Iron Age in date. Sample 4, fill 64 of ditch **64** contains sparse charcoal only.

Sample No	Context No	Feature No	Contents
1	57		Charred seed
2	62	63	No preservation
3	66	67	Charred glume base and seed
4	64	65	Sparse charcoal only

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-212510		
Project Name	Wenny Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	11-05-2015	Finish	11-11-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CHAWEN15	Planning App. No.	-
HER No.	ECB4336	Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-217198; ECB4507

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ridge and furrow	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Ridge and furrow	Medieval 1066 to 1540	clay pipe	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Brick surface	Medieval 1066 to 1540	brick	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Fenland	Wenny Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6UU	
Parish	Chatteris		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	26ha	National Grid Reference	TL 4003 8567

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores	OA East	CCC stores
ECB4336	CHAWEN15	ECB4336

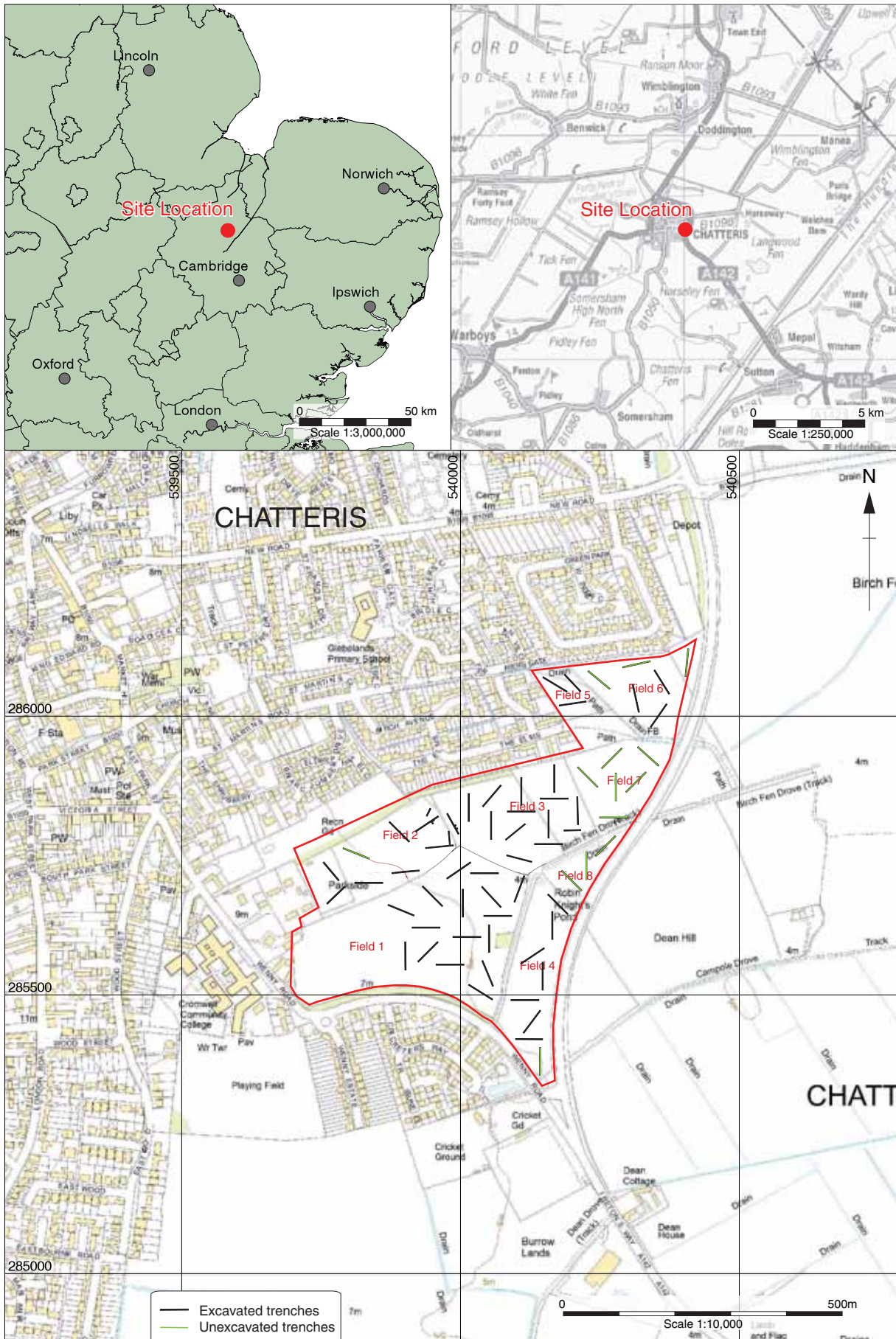
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Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media	Paper Media
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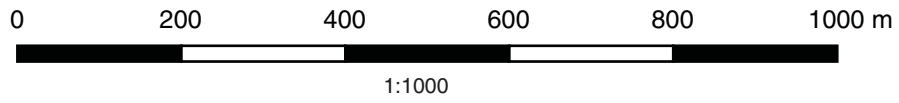
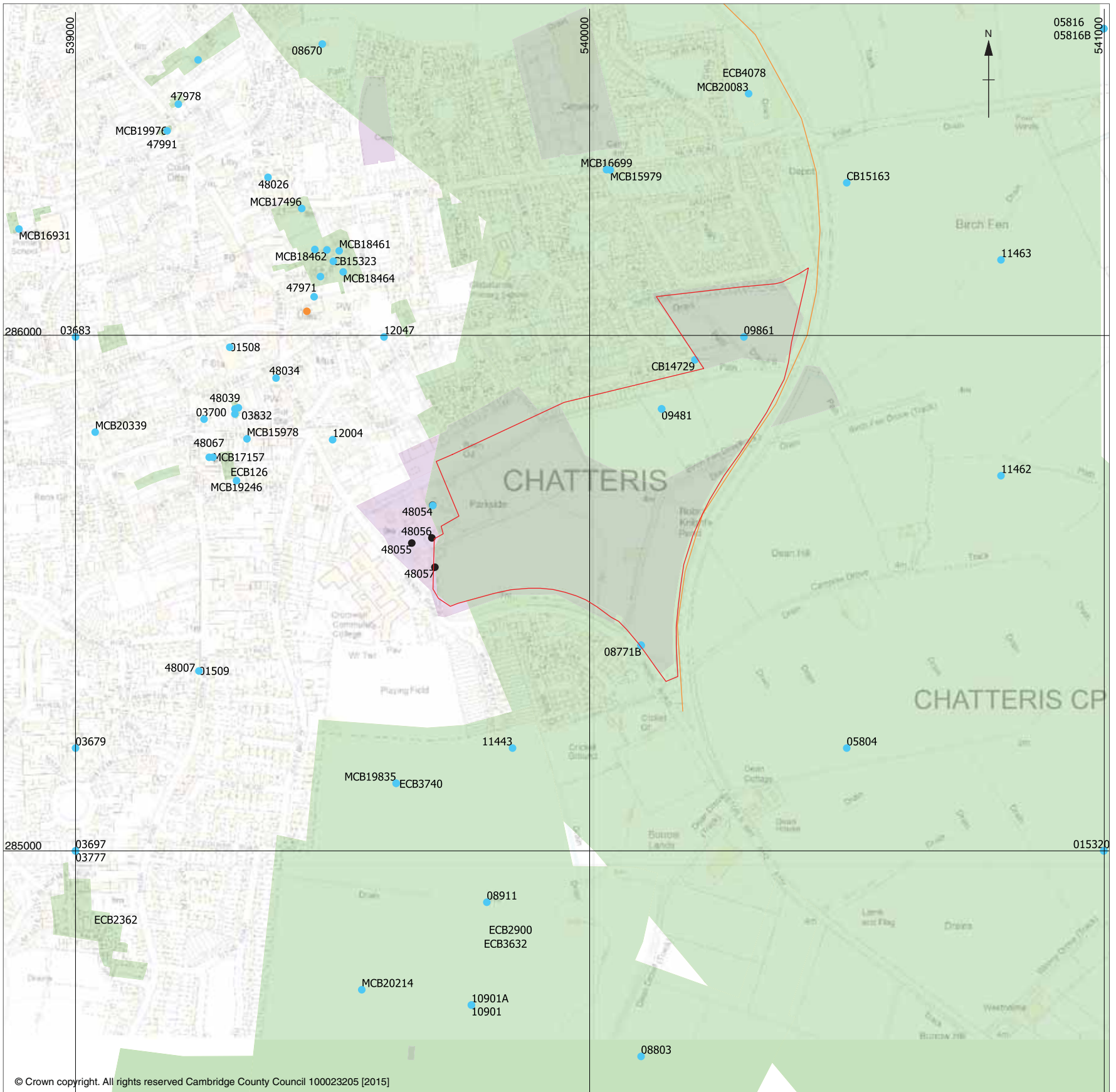
Notes:

A quantity of early Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered from three ditches/gullies across the site suggesting activity from these periods is close by.



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Figure 1: Site location map



- Monuments region
- Events
- Events region
- Proposed development area
- Listed building
- Monuments
- Events

Figure 2: Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Records within 1 km of the site

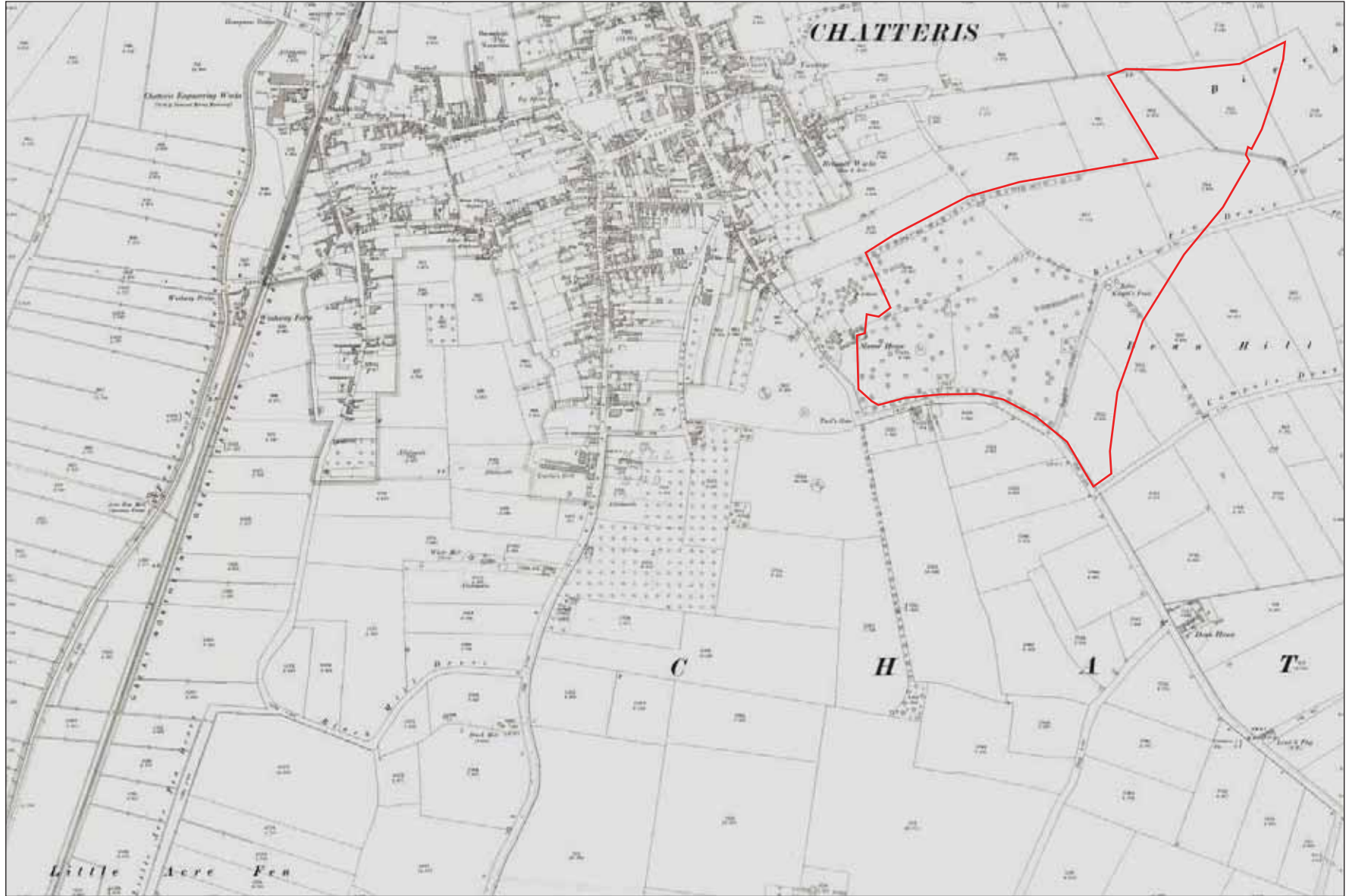


Figure 3: 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1885 with proposed development area outlined (red)



Figure 4: Plot of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey

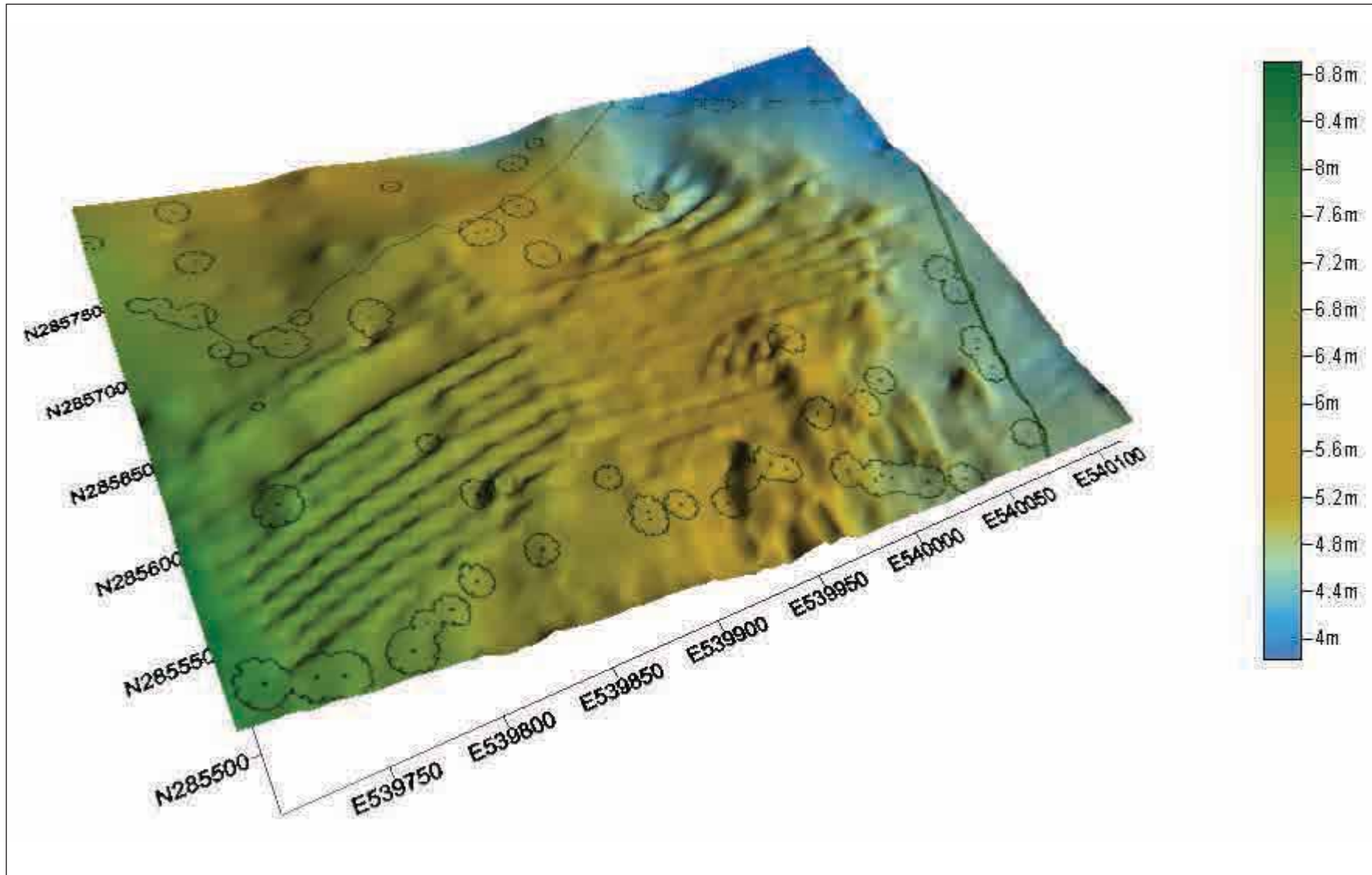


Figure 5: Digital terrain model showing surviving earthworks in Field 1

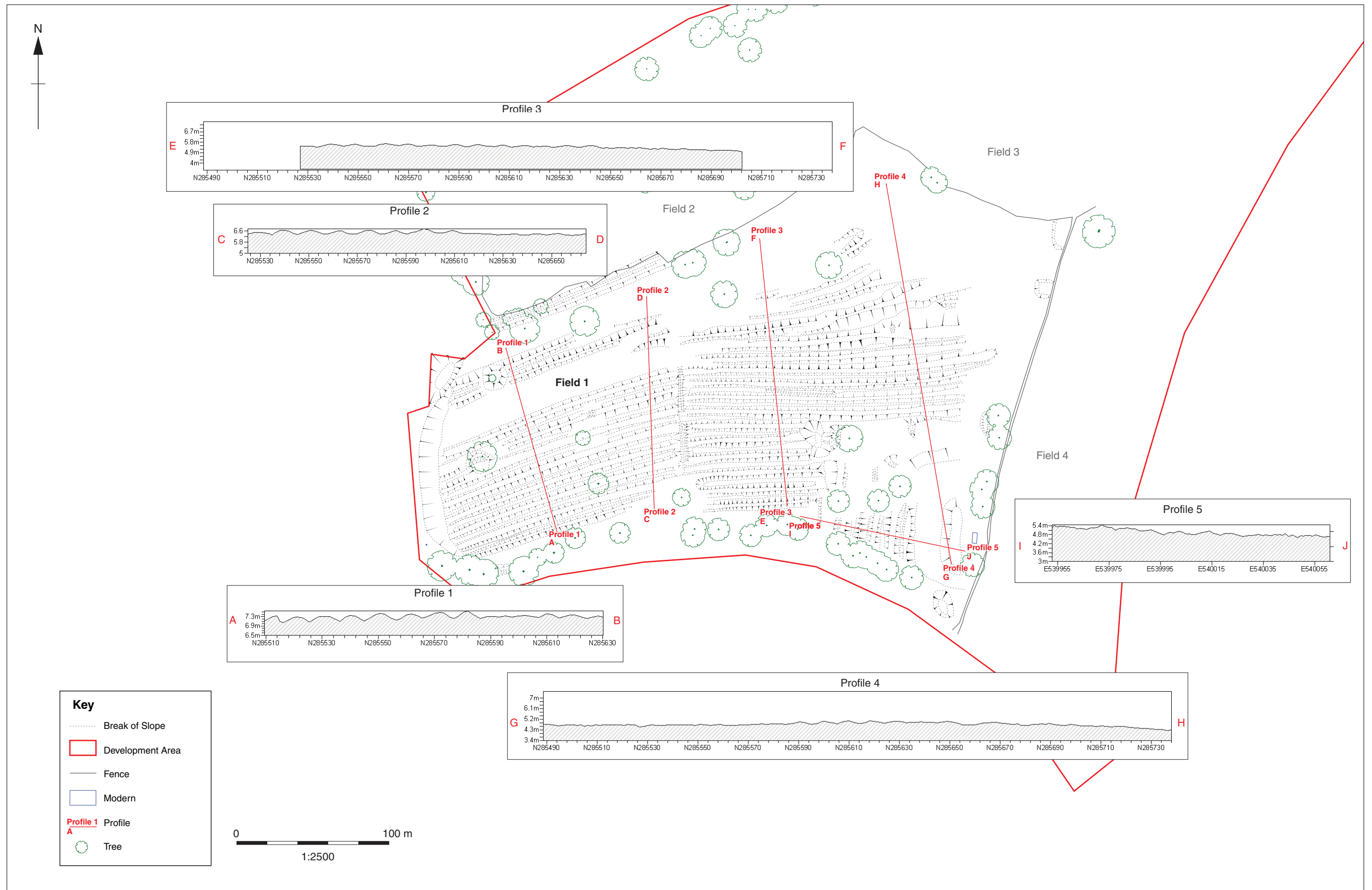


Figure 6: Interpretive plan of the earthwork survey in Field 1

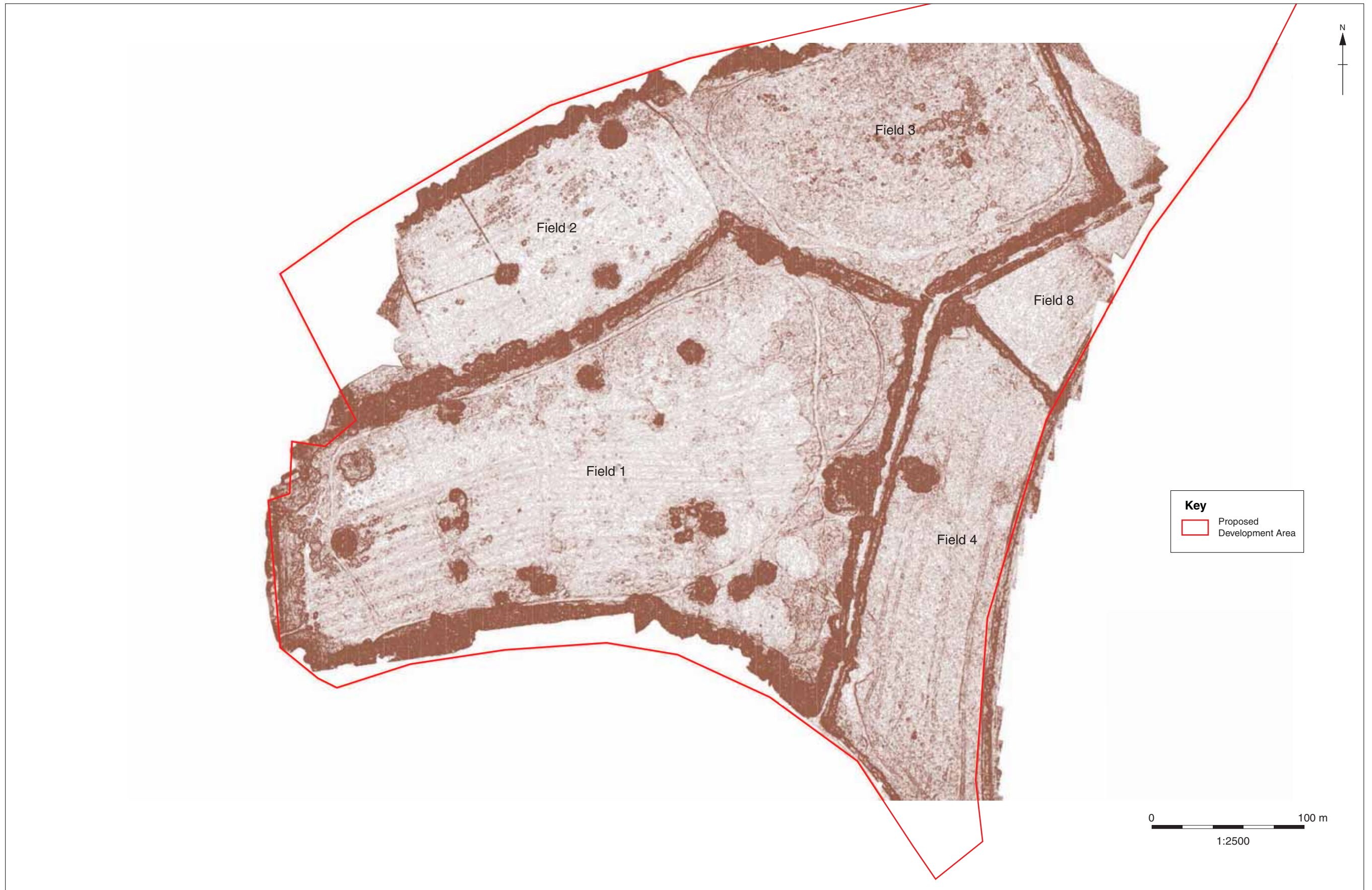


Figure 7: Contour map of the earthworks derived from photogrammetry (4cm spacing)

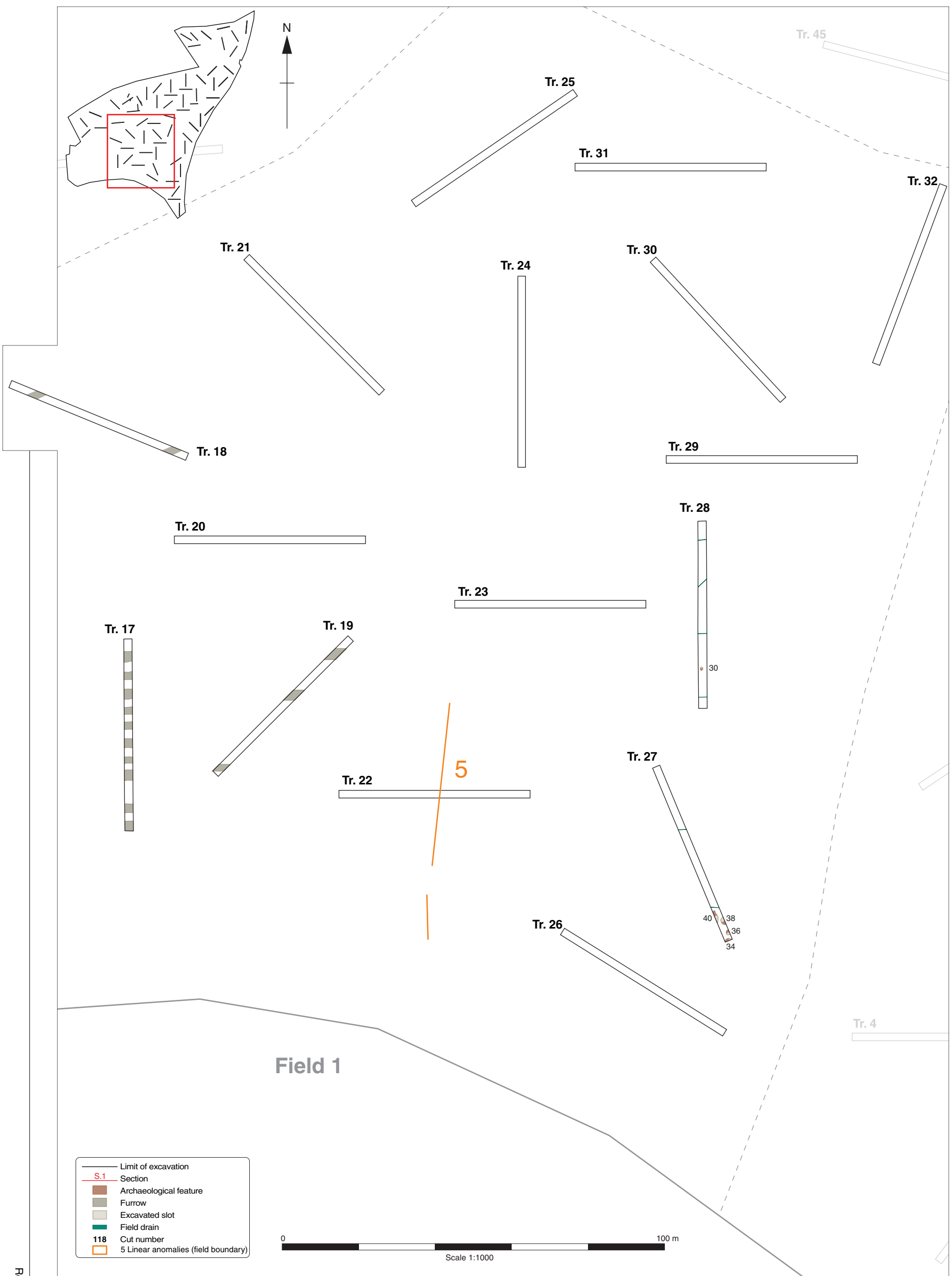


Figure 8: Plan of trenches in Field 1

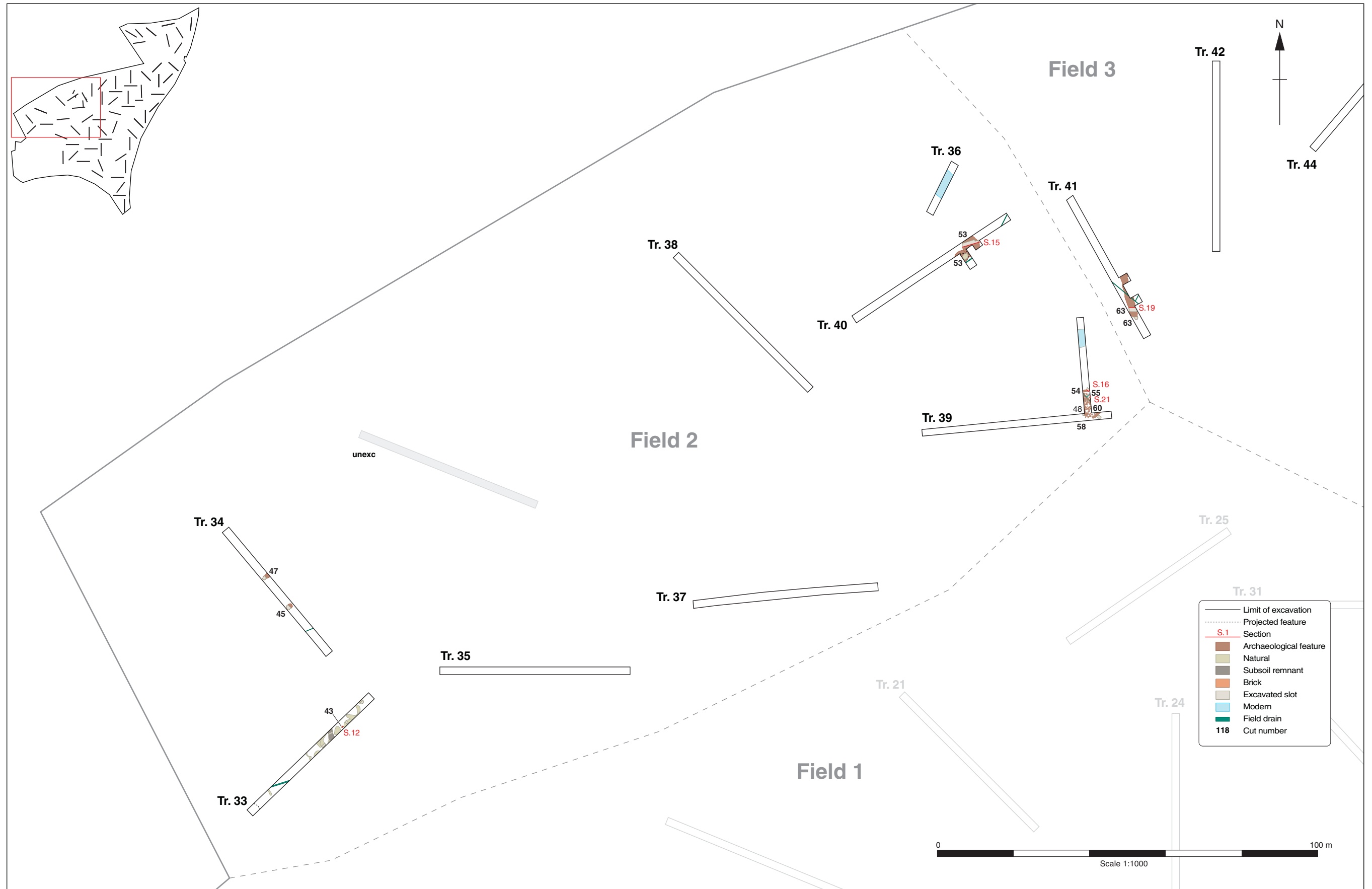


Figure 9: Plan of trenches in Fields 2 and 3

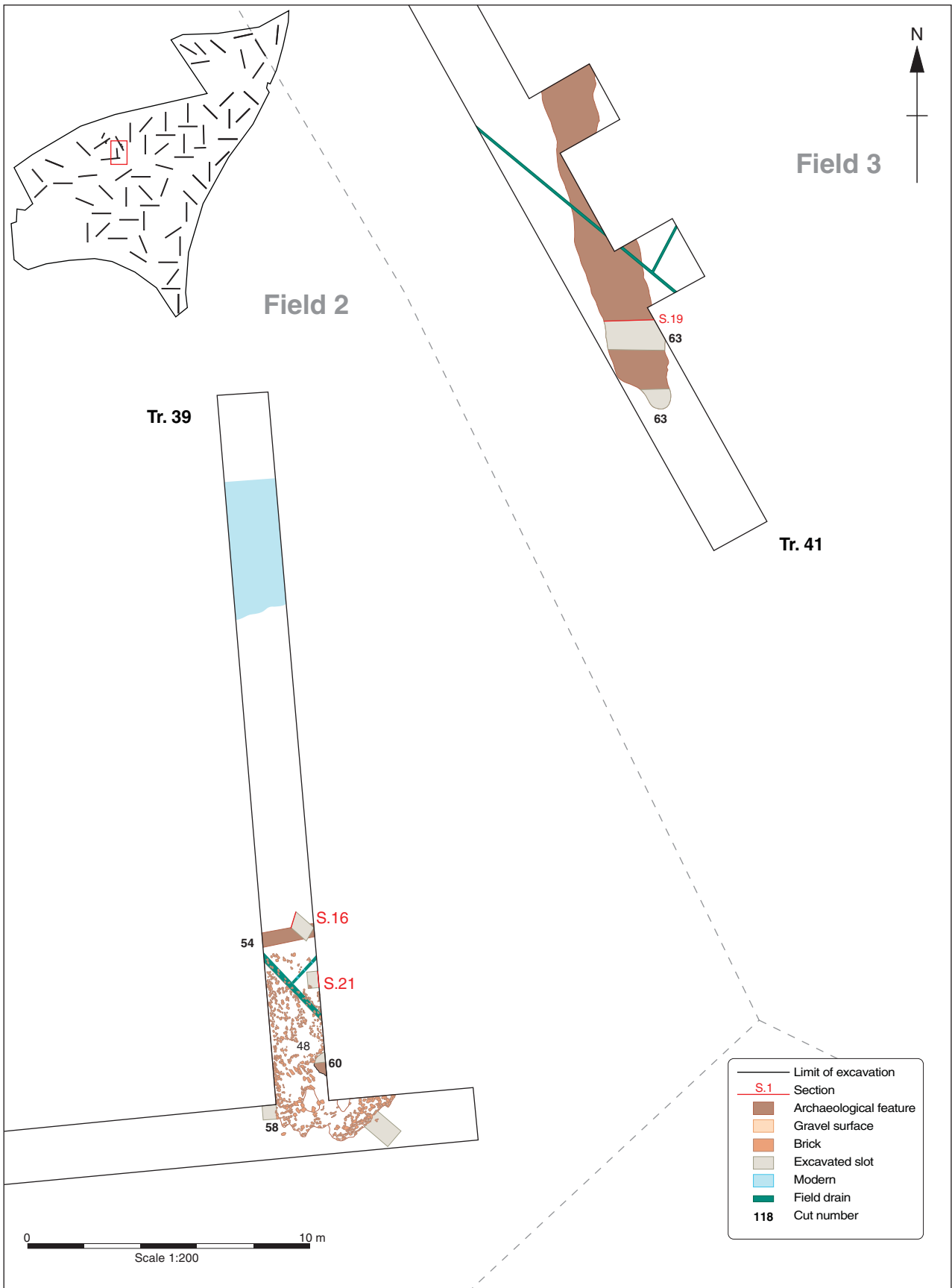


Figure 10: Detail of Trench 39 and Trench 41

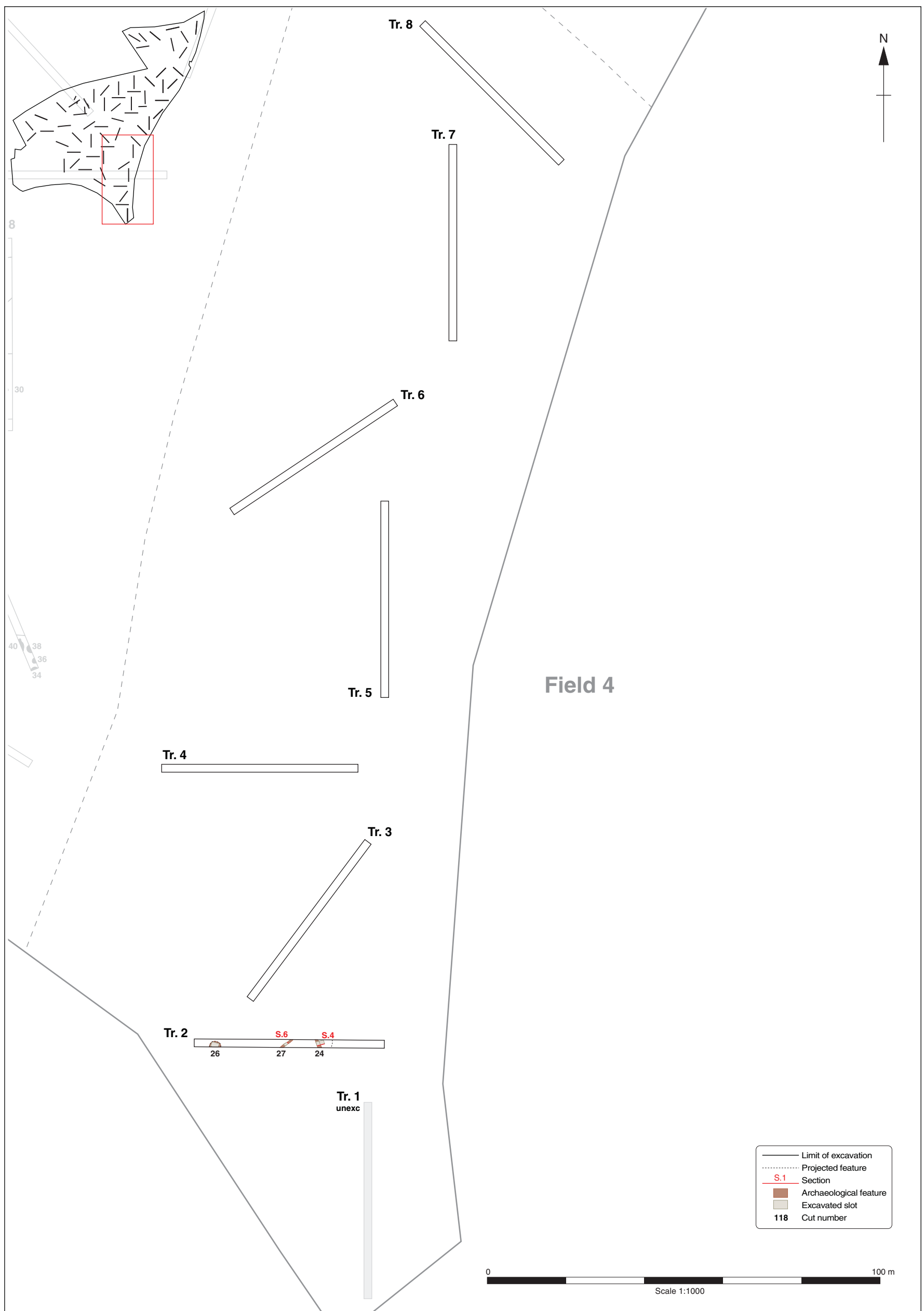


Figure 11: Plan of trenches in Field 4

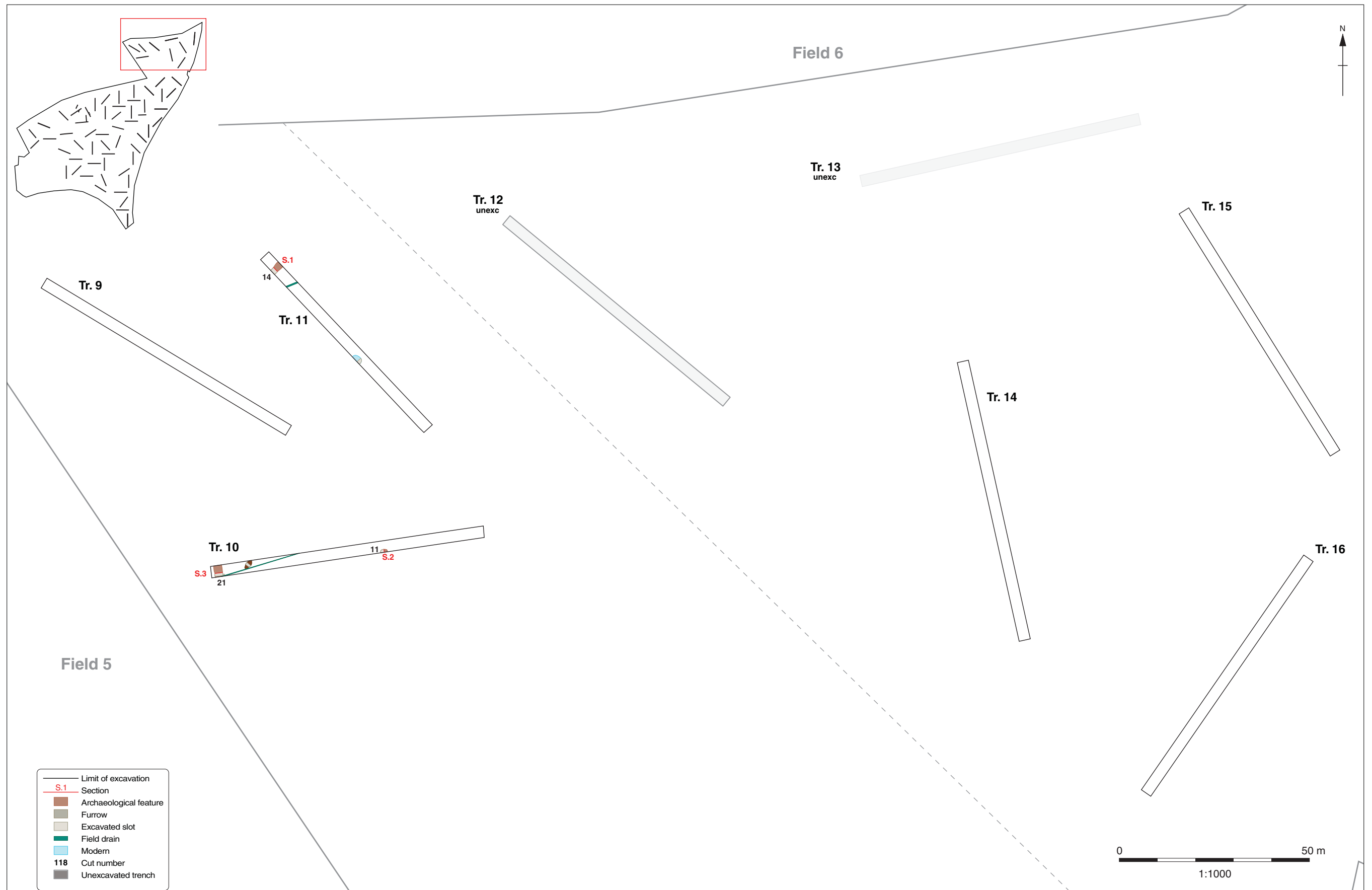


Figure 12: Plan of Trenches in Field 5 and Field 6

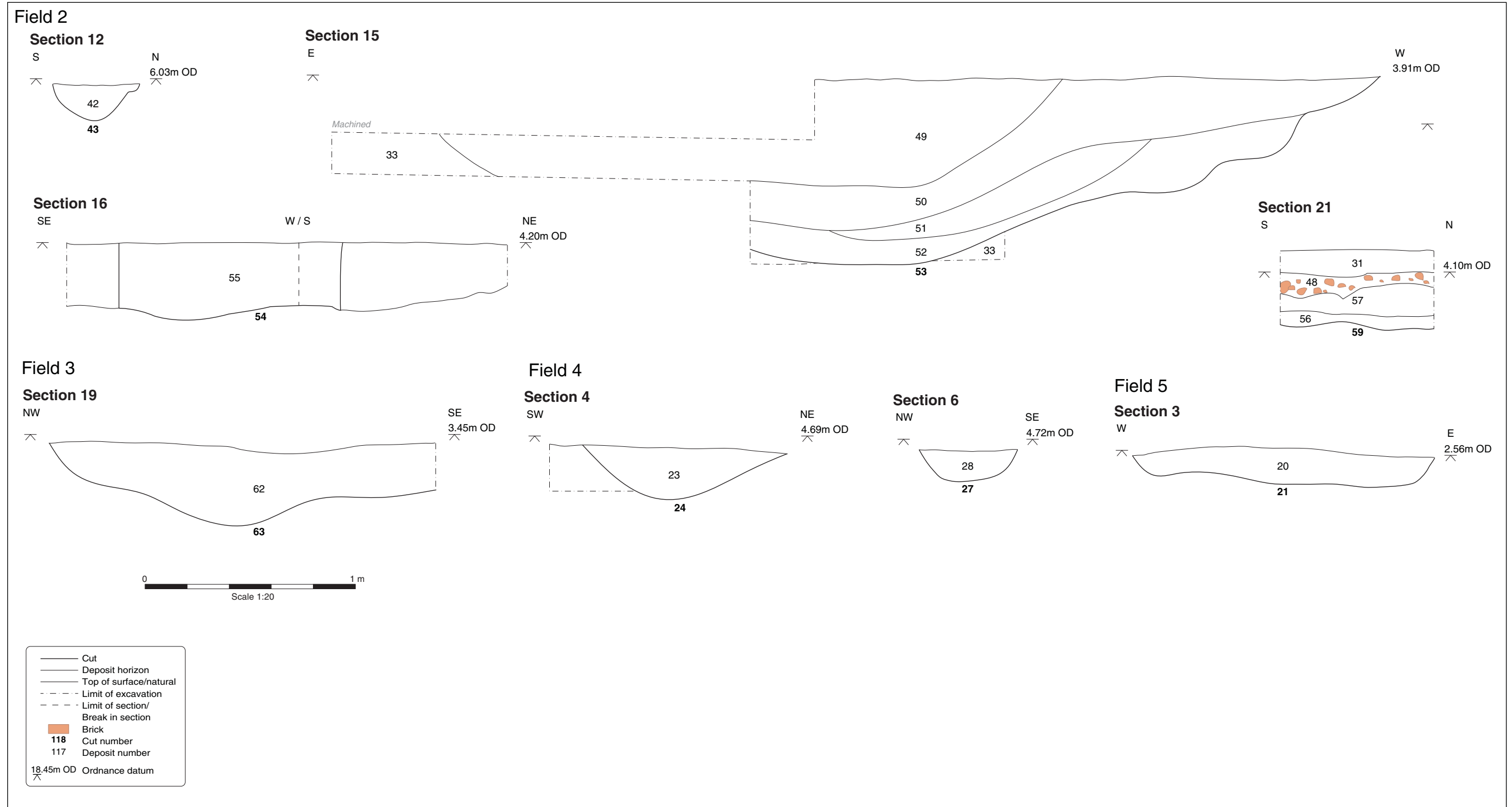


Figure 13: Selected sections

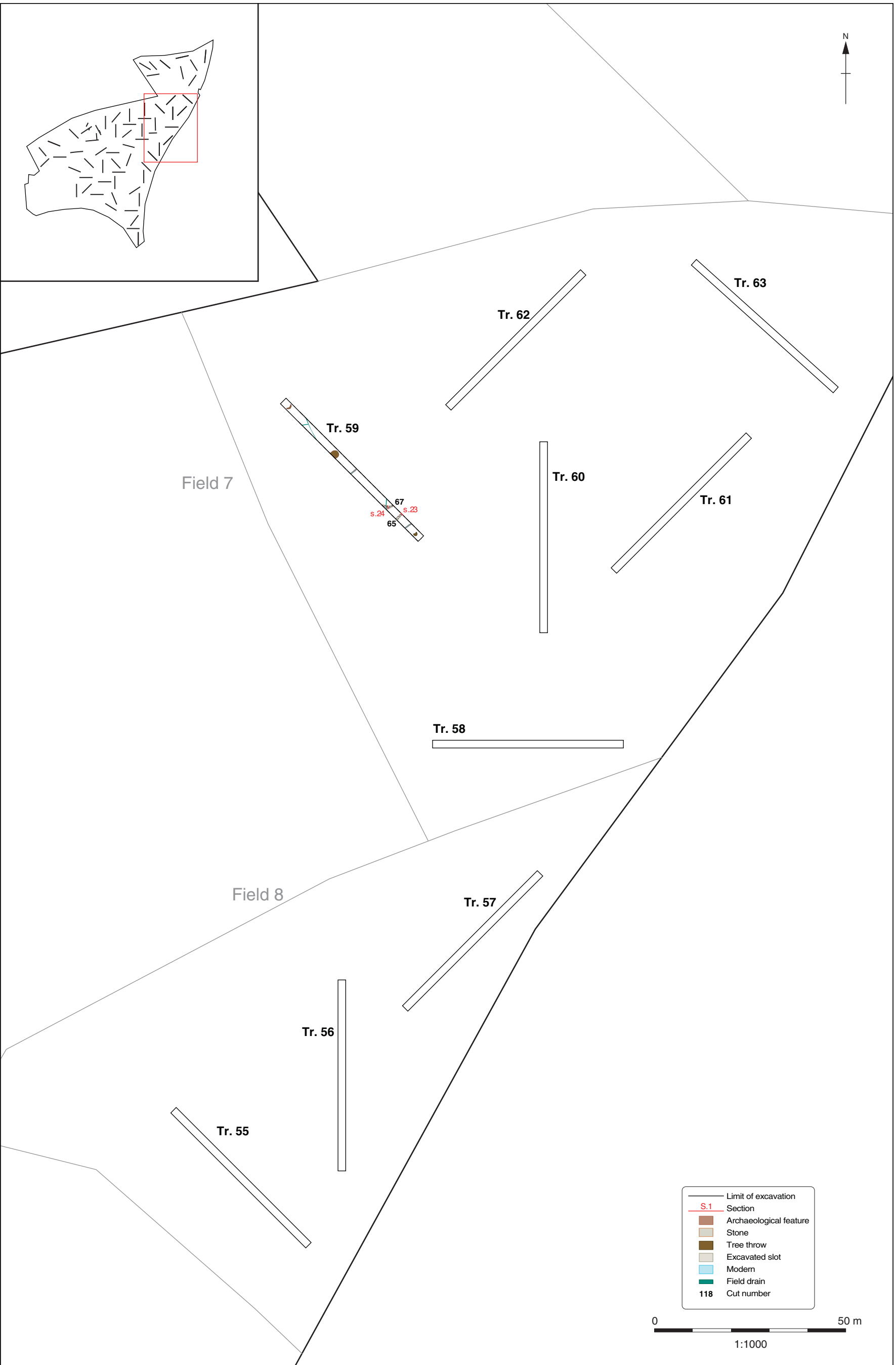


Figure 14: Plan of evaluation trenches in Fields 7 and 8

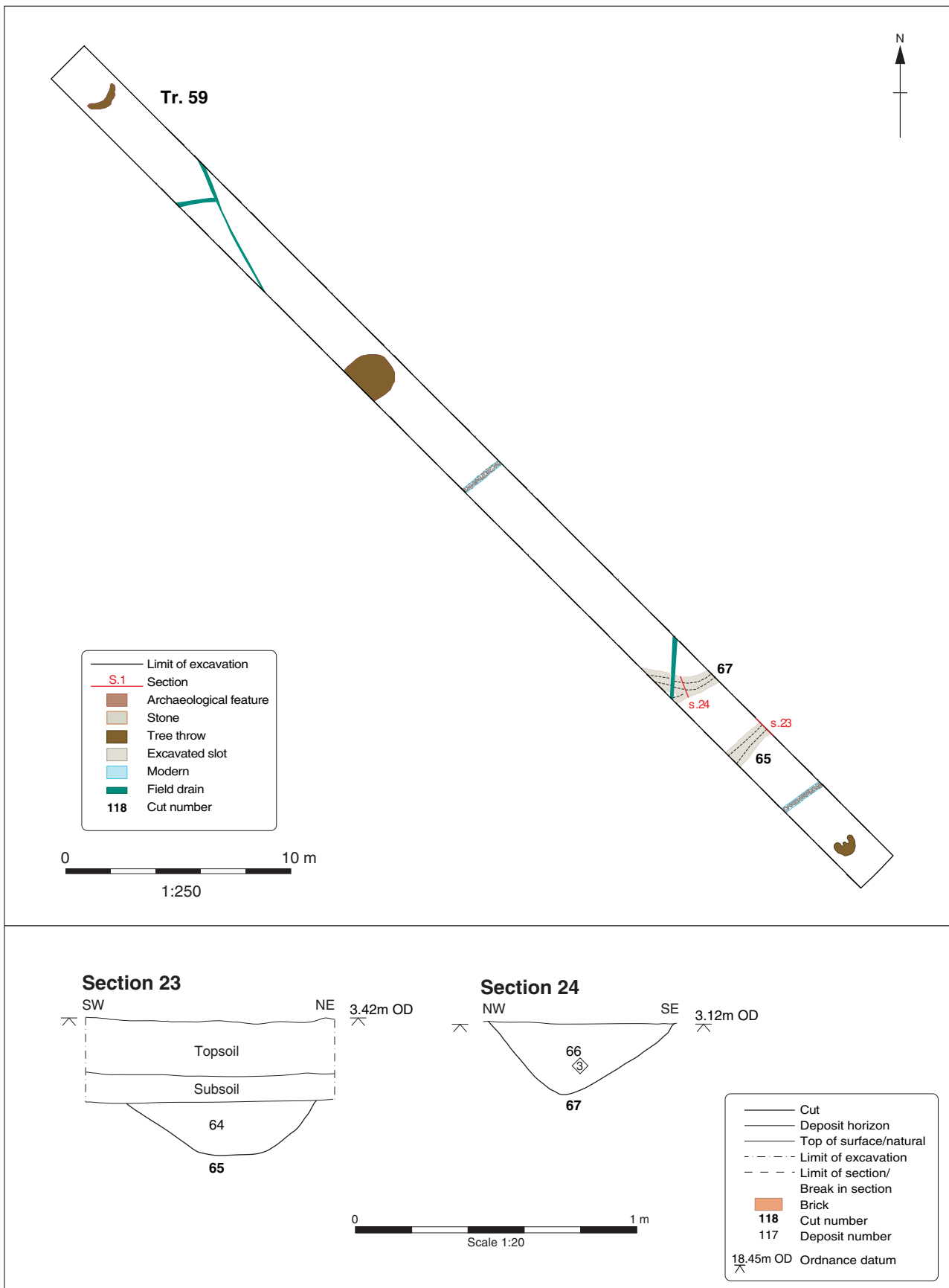


Figure 15: Detailed plan of Trench 59 and sections of ditches 65 and 67



Plate 1: Home Guard Store in Field 1, facing south



Plate 2: Earthworks of ridge and furrow in Field 1, facing west, scales in furrow



Plate 3: Feature 54, Trench 39, facing south



Plate 4: Burnt layer (57), Trench 39, facing east



Plate 5: Brick surface (48), Trench 39, facing north-west



Plate 5: Pit 53, Trench 40, facing south-west



Plate 7: Feature **63**, Trench 41, facing north-east



Plate 8: Ditch **27**, Trench 2, facing north-east



Plate 9: Pit 11, Trench 10, facing east



Plate 10: Gully 65, Trench 59, facing south-west



Plate 11: Gully 67, Trench 59, facing north-east



Plate 12: Gullies 65 & 67, Trench 59, facing north-west



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



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