

Archaeological Field Unit

**Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement on Land Adjacent to Bob's Wood, Hinchingbrooke.
Cambridgeshire**

Mark Hinman

April 2000

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 173

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SUMMARY

Between the 27/3/2000 and the 20/4/2000 Mark Hinman of the Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) undertook evaluation by means of trial trenching on land adjacent to Bob's Wood, Hinchbrook. The work was commissioned by Mr A Hall on behalf of Property Management Services (PMS), CCC, in advance of the proposed land sale of the subject site for a range of housing developments.

Building upon the results of previous investigations the recent archaeological evaluation has allowed the identification of settlement related activity spanning the MIA to the 4th century AD. There appears to be a wholesale relocation of the settlement core southwards from the mid – late Iron Age. Based on currently available information it would seem that the settlement core drifts further southwards and eastwards from the LIA into the Romano-British period. Given the apparently key strategic location of this hilltop the drift may reflect a conscious desire to be seen to be physically dominating the local landscape overlooking Ermine Street. Materials recovered from previous excavation (Hinman, 1997) and the recent evaluation (Hinman, April 2000) suggest relatively high status occupation throughout the period of occupation with the presence of a villa within the immediate vicinity of the site being a high probability.

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Editor T Malim
Illustrator J Cane

With Contributions by P Braddock, S Cooper, R Goffin, A Lyons, S Percival and D Walls.



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©Archaeological Field Unit
Cambridgeshire County Council
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn
Cambridgeshire CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946

Arch.Field.Unit@libraries.camcnty.gov.uk
<http://www.camcnty.gov.uk/library/afu/index.htm>

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An Evaluation

TL 218 723 - TL 222 720

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between the 27/3/2000 and the 20/4/2000 Mark Hinman of the Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) undertook evaluation by means of trial trenching on land adjacent to Bob's Wood, Hinchinbrooke. The work was commissioned by Mr A Hall on behalf of Property Management Services (PMS), CCC, in advance of the proposed land sale of the subject site for a range of housing developments.

1.2 To date a total of 20 separate trenches of varying length have been excavated over an area of roughly 8.5ha. As a result of this exercise a range of sites from different periods, with different characteristics have been identified.

1.3 Evaluation has demonstrated the presence of significant and extensive archaeological remains from the middle-late Iron Age (*c* 300 BC-50 AD), Romano-British (*c* 50-410 AD). Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation of the later Medieval - Post-Medieval periods (1350-1550 AD / 1550+) was also recorded.

Residual Neolithic flintwork (*c* 4000-2000 BC), and Bronze Age material (*c* 2000-750 BC) were also recovered, strongly suggesting that the subject site witnessed activity during the earlier prehistoric periods.

1.4 The results of the recent evaluation accord well with both the findings and subsequent expectations for the subject site, generated through the first phase of evaluation (Denham, 1997) and excavation (Hinman, 1997) which took place in advance of the first phase of the land sale scheme.

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site is situated to the south west of Huntingdon and lies on high ground north of Alconbury Brook within the Ouse Valley. The site lies on a north facing slope of a naturally formed hill which would have afforded clear views down the river valleys to the north, east and west prior to the construction of the modern road network. The land slopes downwards from 35m OD adjacent

to the crest of the hill in the south east corner of the site to 27m OD in the north west corner of the site.

- 2.2 The site is located on Boulder Clay and overlooks the alluviated terrace gravels of the Great Ouse valley in the Brampton area.
- 2.3 An examination of the site within the wider topographical framework of the local area is desirable. The hill upon which the Bob's Wood site is situated appears as a solitary, upstanding, geological feature at the juncture of three broad valleys (Fig 2). The importance of these valleys is evidenced by the range of prehistoric and later sites in the vicinity (see 4 archaeological and historical background). The rivers and later roadways including Ermine Street and the A14 serve to emphasise the strategic location of the site at this ancient transport intersection.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aerial Photographic Assessment

Aerial photographic assessment has not been carried out. Previous experience of these techniques on this area (Palmer, 97) has proven that the heavy clay soils do not provide ideal circumstances for producing cropmark data.

3.2 Sites and Monuments Record

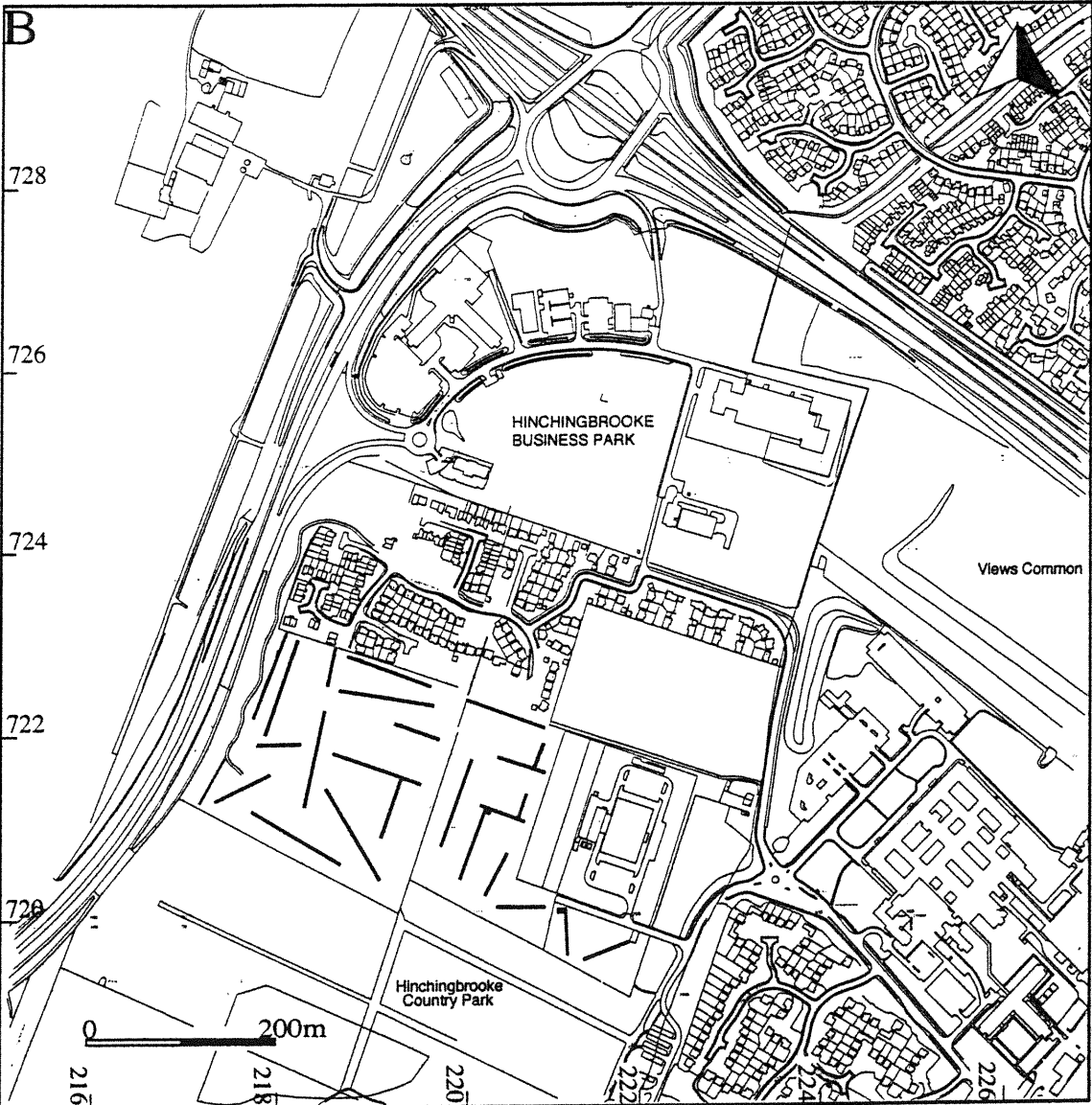
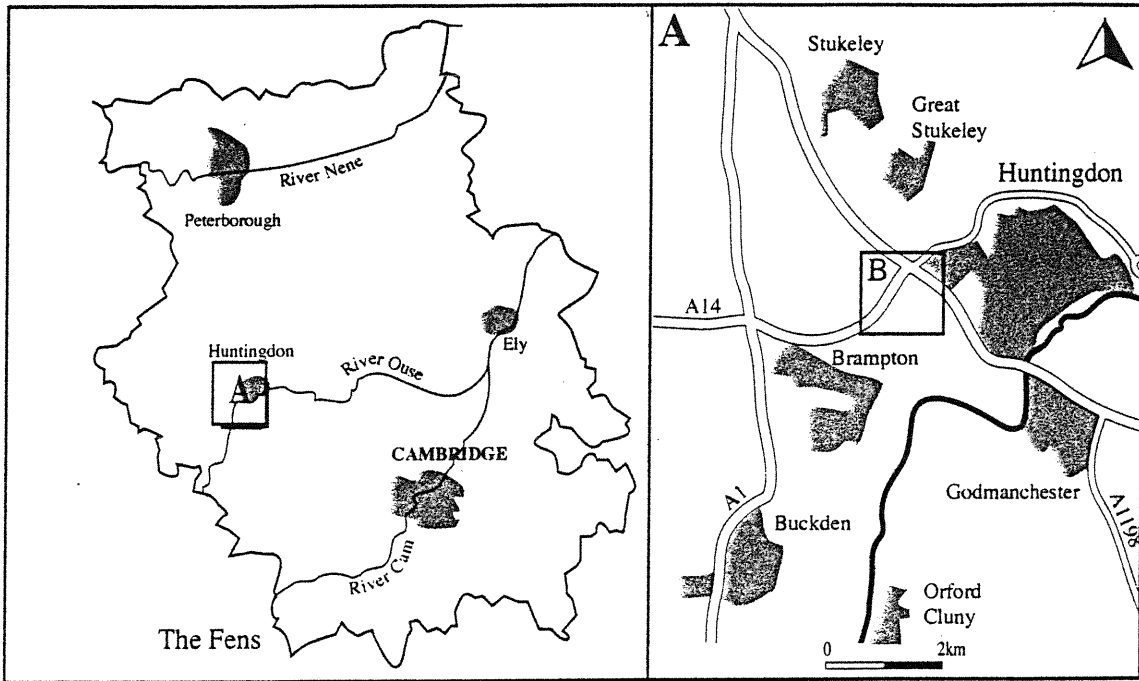
In order to provide a context for the evaluation a brief review of currently accessible sources relating to archaeological sites and finds spots within a 5km radius of the subject site was undertaken.

The known archaeological resource was investigated through Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Huntingdon Records Office and resources, including maps and past publications held at the AFU's headquarters in Fulbourn.

3.3 Trial Trenching

20 trial trenches (total length 1750.5m) were opened to varying depths, using a 360 tracked excavator with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket.

The positioning of the trenches was designed to provide a uniform level of cover across the area.



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Figure 1 Location of evaluation trenches

Trench locations were surveyed by Bob Hatton and Spencer Cooper using a Ziess Rec Elta 15 Total Station Theodolite whilst the individual trench plans showing feature locations were hand drawn, at a scale of 1:50 prior to incorporation with the surveying data by Jon Cane.

Relative artefact densities across the area were examined through controlled scanning of the spoil heaps generated through trenching.

Targeted excavation of surviving deposits and features was conducted to characterise the nature and extent of the surviving archaeological remains. Photographs were taken and plan and section drawings made where appropriate.

All deposits were recorded using the Archaeology Field Units single context system.

Due to the time pressure associated with the landsale scheme and the consequent tight deadlines for archaeological works, members of the specialist ceramics team (Pam Braddock, Richenda Goffin, Alice Lyons and Sarah Percival) were invited to Fulbourn on the 25/4/00 to examine and discuss the artefactual assemblages recovered during evaluation. Comments from this meeting have been incorporated into the evaluation report text.

All site records and artefacts are held currently at the AFU headquarters at Fulbourn and stored under the site code STU HIN 00.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 General Background

The area is one of high archaeological potential for a range of archaeological periods.

4.2 Prehistoric

The major river systems within Cambridgeshire have been the focus for much of the prehistoric activity within the county. The results of aerial photographic studies and excavations have shown the Ouse Valley to be particularly rich. Palaeolithic remains have been found within the terrace gravels of the river system. Mesolithic and Neolithic finds appear to be sparse in comparison to the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. To the west of the subject site lies the late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceremonial complex of Brampton (SAM 121).

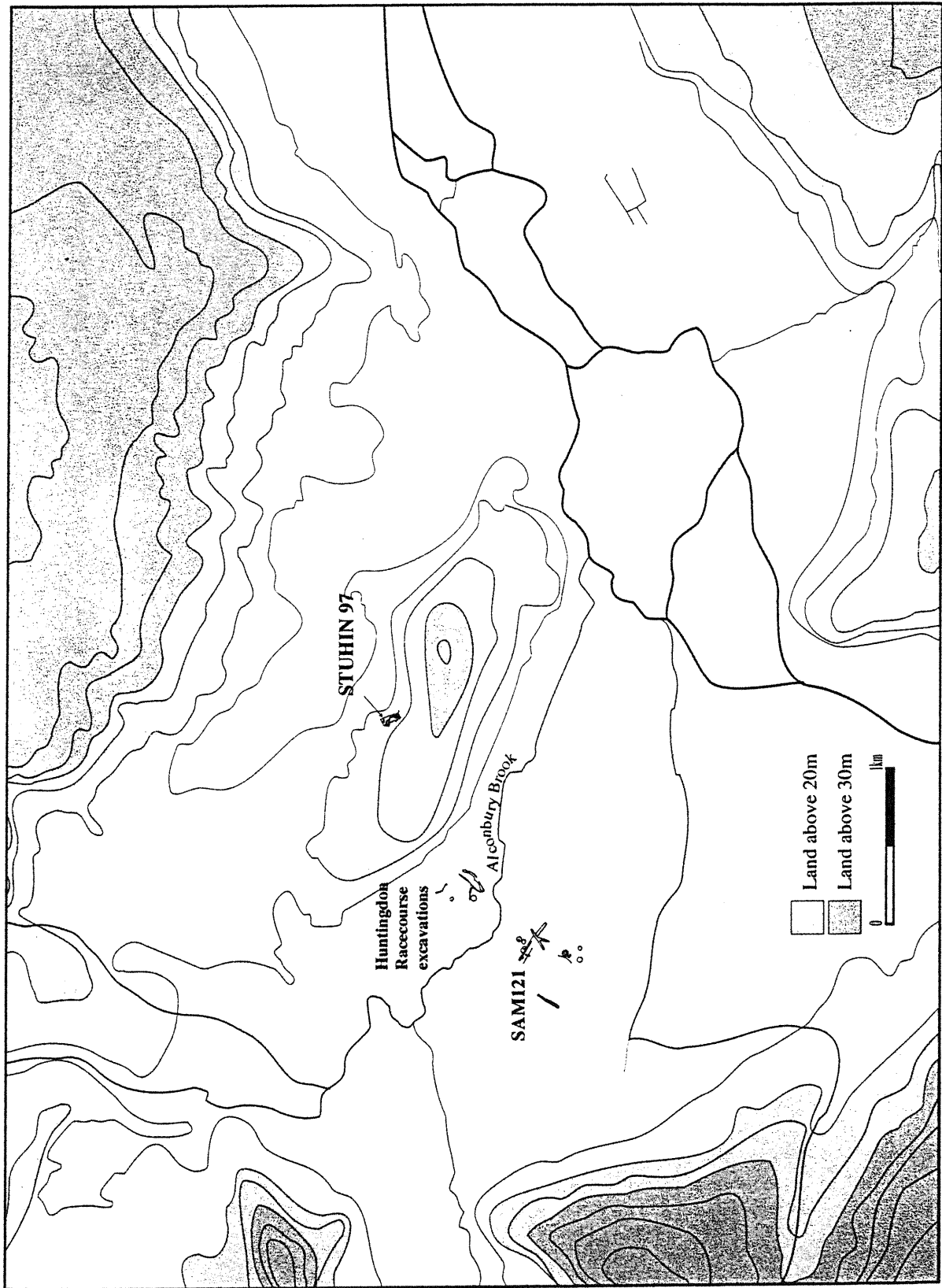


Figure 2 Local topography

The major prehistoric monuments in the vicinity of the site are shown in relation to the local topography in Figure 2.

Neolithic

Included on this plan are the late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age remains (SAM 121), to the west of the site in Brampton. Neolithic monuments within this complex include henges, a cursus and a long mortuary enclosure. These monuments are considered to form a ceremonial complex (Malim, forthcoming).

A Neolithic Mortuary enclosure at the end of a cursus, forming part of this complex was investigated in 1990-1991 (Malim 1990).

A series of parallel ditches interpreted as Neolithic territorial markers or field systems were found during an archaeological excavation on Thrapston Road itself which is situated 2km south-west of the subject site. (Malim and Mitchell, D; 1992).

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age field systems and an enclosure were revealed 2km to the west of the subject site at Huntingdon Racecourse (Macaulay forthcoming) in 1993. The enclosure ditch discovered on Huntingdon Racecourse contained a series of placed deposits including a broken quernstone and sherds of Neolithic pottery. (Macaulay, forthcoming).

Another ceremonial complex was discovered on the south side of the Ouse, 3km to the south – east of the subject site at Rectory Farm, Godmanchester (McAvoy, forthcoming). This site was investigated by English Heritage during 1989-91 and revealed evidence for a large atypical trapezoidal ditched enclosure with standing timber posts within. A cursus, some secondary enclosures and a number of ring ditches were also found.

Bronze Age

The area surrounding the site is similarly rich in Bronze Age remains.

A Bronze Age triple ring ditch (SMR no. 02117) was uncovered during excavations immediately east of Thrapston Rd in 1966 before the construction of the Miller Way housing estate (White, 1969).

A small pit containing fragments of Bronze Age Beaker pottery including fragments of charcoal and burnt bone was uncovered during an archaeological assessment on the area south of Thrapston Road (SMR 11176) during September 1993 (Welsh, K; 1993).

Bronze Age field systems and a Bronze Age Round Barrow (burial monument) were uncovered during excavations at Huntingdon Racecourse (Macaulay forthcoming), situated 2km west of the site.

4.3 Iron Age

A number of Iron Age sites have been identified within a 5 mile radius of the subject site. Iron Age finds have been found within Huntingdon including Scored ware pottery dating from the middle to late Iron Age, most recently at Watersmeet, Huntingdon (Cooper and Sperry 1999).

A rectilinear enclosure containing two circular huts with eavesdrop gullies was discovered as part of SAM 121, just 1.5km south-west of the subject site in question, during an excavation by White in 1966 (White, D.A; 1969).

A roundhouse and associated ditched field systems were uncovered during excavations on the western half of White's site to the south west corner of Thrapston Road in 1992 (Malim, T and Mitchell, D; 1992).

A series of Iron Age farmsteads have been located at intervals along the gravel terrace in Godmanchester, 3km from the subject site (Green; 1977).

Significant Iron Age remains were uncovered from the area immediately adjacent to the current site (Hinman 1997) the findings of which are detailed below.

The 1997 Excavation

Previous excavation within the bounds of the archaeological site focused on two areas of remains identified as a result of evaluation.

Excavation revealed the north-eastern limit of a middle Iron Age settlement. The presence of currency bars would seem to suggest a settlement displaying a relatively high degree of wealth and status. That these and other objects had been deliberately placed at the same point on the northern settlement boundary is taken as indicative of symbolic ceremonial activity resulting from the beliefs and superstitions of the MIA inhabitants.

Area 1

The earliest evidence of human activity took the form of a pit alignment running from east to west and presumably extending to the west beyond the limit of the excavation. This alignment appeared to delineate an area to the south (at present unexcavated), upslope, towards the crest of the hill. The date at which this alignment was established remains unknown at present but it may well be associated with an as yet unidentified Early Iron Age component to the site. The symbolic placement of the upper fore limb of a Boar on the northern edge of the base of the largest of these pits appears to reinforce the importance of this boundary. At present it is unclear whether this pit alignment is defining the settlement boundary or performing some other role.

A shallow linear ditch 30m to the north (again undatable) which mirrored the pit alignment may have been contemporary or may represent evidence for another, possibly earlier, phase of boundary definition.

The pit alignment was truncated along its inner (southern) limit by a c 20m long ditch (dateable to the MIA) with a defensive 'ankle breaking' profile. A placed deposit of a ritually? defaced quern base was revealed against the northern edge of this ditch at it's western terminal end.

The final phase of boundary definition maintained the alignment of the previous phases. It took the form of a shallow unbroken ditch and truncated both of the earlier phases. Two currency bars were found placed against the northern edge of this ditch lying parallel to each other with the socketed ends pointing to the east.

The placement of symbolic deposits in the same location throughout all three phases of boundary definition was likely to have been influenced by the local topography although further work is required to illustrate this point.

The southern and eastern limits of this settlement core have been identified as present within the area of the forthcoming excavations.

Certain additional ditches which were undatable due to a lack of artefactual evidence were located towards the southern limit of the site. The north south alignment of the largest of these ditches was mirrored by the alignment of later ditches to the north that were securely dateable to the MIA. The paucity of domestic debris within certain of these ditches could be seen to imply a peripheral position to the settlement core during a particular phase in the development of the site. The considerable quantity and diversity of the ceramic and faunal assemblages within adjacent features is an initial indication that more than one phase of activity was represented within the excavation area and may well be seen as evidence for a shift in the settlement core over time.

Recent evaluation results seem to indicate the wholesale relocation of the settlement core to the south east.

Area 2

Enclosure ditches associated with a separate Late Iron Age settlement were also revealed at the eastern limit of the previous land sale area.

Due to the limited area available for excavation there is little that can be said about the nature of the settlement revealed in this area. The large quantities of pottery and other domestic debris were clearly indicative of habitation in the immediate vicinity. The types of pottery recovered were also of significant interest as they form a uniform Late Iron Age assemblage of pre conquest date, a period highlighted as a research priority by ceramic specialists (J D Hill pers comm.).

4.4 Romano-British

The proximity of Godmanchester which is only 3km to the south-east of the development site is significant since this town was a major focus for settlement during this time.

Inskip Ladds (1932, 1937), Dickinson (various unpub. manus.) and Greene (1977) have all in the past attempted to locate the line of Ermine Street between Godmanchester and the northern edge of Huntingdon. For the purposes of this study it is assumed that Ermine Street lies close by and probably to the east.

A Roman villa, with ornamental pond was investigated (Green, M; unpublished) in the 1970's, 1980's and between 1990-92 (Mc Avoy) at Rectory Farm, Godmanchester, 3km to the south-east of the present site. A cremation cemetery was found associated with this villa.

A Roman farm was discovered in Brampton in 1991 (Malim, T, unpublished), as part of A14 salvage excavations.

A number of Roman coins and miscellaneous metalwork have been recovered from the subject site in recent years. The coins are predominantly of third to fourth century origin although a number of late first and early second century issues are also known.

4.5 Saxon

The borough of Huntingdon to the west of the site is thought to have originated during the Anglo-Saxon period. It is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle for 656AD as 'Huntedune - porte'

No activity from the period has yet been identified within the immediate area of the subject site.

4.6 Medieval / Post-Medieval

There are a number of sites of note in the vicinity which include a Medieval Bridge, recorded to the south-east of Hinchbrooke House (SMR no.2589). The SMR map shows a Medieval church and churchyard (SMR no. 2655) to the north-west of the site and the SMR documents one piece of Medieval pottery discovered on the subject site itself (SMR no. 9963).

The subject site is located within the boundaries of the former estate of Hinchbrooke House, previously the site of the Benedictine nunnery of St James. The origins of the nunnery at Hinchbrooke are unclear. It was claimed at the time of the Dissolution that the nunnery had been founded by William the Conqueror. However in the 16th century Leland (in

Page, W.G., Proby, S.I. and Ladds, S.I.; 1932) claimed that the house was in fact founded by the Benedictine nuns of Eltisley who moved here in the early 13th century. The situation is complicated, although for the purposes of this study it is sufficient to note that the earliest surviving structural elements are dateable to c 1100ad (Dickinson) and the first record of a building on the site comes in 1228 (Haigh 1988).

Between the suppression of the nunnery in 1538 and 1627 the House was largely rebuilt and extended by the Cromwell family. Following a serious fire in 1830 the house was restored and rebuilt by Blore, with further restoration undertaken in 1894 and the 1960's (*op cit.*).

In the post-medieval period the proposed land sale area was used for arable farming. The remnants of ridge and furrow field systems were identified during archaeological works in 1997 and again during the recent evaluation. Furthermore, up-standing remnants of the ridge and furrow have recently been noted as surviving within the bounds of Bob's Wood, which forms the western boundary of the current site and is a part of the Country Park (Hinman and Bullivant, 2000).

5 RESULTS

20 trial trenches (total length 1750.5m) were opened to varying depths using a 360° tracked excavator with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket.

The depth of modern ploughsoil across the development area as a whole varied on occasion, although in general the average depth of overburden remained consistent at between 0.50m and 0.60m.

The results of the recent evaluation will be examined by period, the intention being to illustrate the range and extent of known remains rather than provide a catalogue of individual features by trench. A full context list and trench plans are provided within Appendices II and III for reference.

5.1 Neolithic

No discrete cut features from the period were present within the evaluation trenches. However, a range of flintwork was recovered from later feature fills and as a result of scanning the spoil heaps. The quality and range of this material strongly suggests the presence of activity on the hill top during the late Neolithic / early Bronze Age transition.

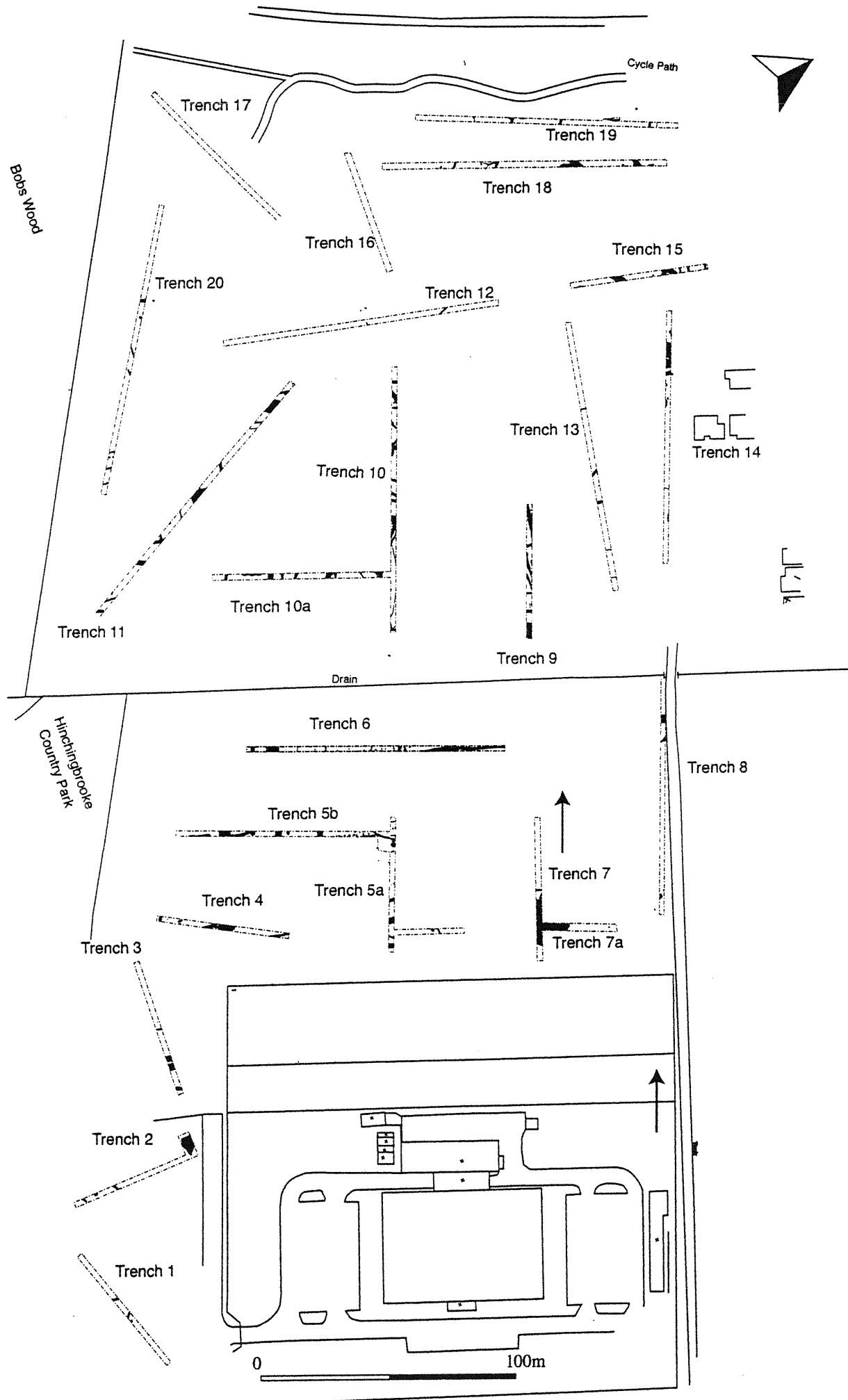


Figure 3 Trench location plan. (Archaeological features are shown in black)

5.2 Bronze Age (Trench 3)

A small number of very abraded, flint-tempered sherds were recovered from feature fills within a large pit at the northern end of the above trench. The absence of clearly diagnostic forms is problematic although all are potentially of Bronze Age origin.

Cut 1014 (1013, 1513-5) in Trench 3 a large sub rectangular pit with vertical sides was partially excavated to a depth of 1.20m. The feature fills consisted of a light grey silty clay distinguished by the frequency of mid orange mottling which produced a small lithic assemblage in addition to several sherds of flint tempered pottery.

The function of this large pit remains unknown although rapid silting appeared to be responsible for infilling.

5.3 Iron Age

The majority of the ceramics were recovered from ditch fills and were of sufficient quantity to suggest the presence of settlement within the immediate area.

The prehistoric pottery from Hinchingsbrooke Park appears to consist of mostly Middle Iron Age sherds with a small percentage of very abraded, much earlier, flint-tempered sherds and a small proportion of later, so-called "Belgic" types. It is possible that a small proportion (see above) may represent Bronze Age pottery. There have been few excavations of Iron Age sites in the area and none with the chronological variation shown on this site. This assemblage will provide important insights into the as yet little understood ceramic development of the region throughout the Iron Age and into the Roman period (*P Braddock pers. comm.*).

Traditionally it has been assumed that the MIA vessels pre-dated the LPRIA types. Information gained through a range of excavations during the 1990's suggests that this distinction within Cambridgeshire is far from being clear cut and that certain MIA forms continue to be made and used through into the early Romano-British period.

Early - Middle Iron Age (Trenches 1, 2)

Several sherds of hand made shell tempered pottery were recovered from ditch fills (1002) 1001 within Trench 1 and (1006), 1007 and (1010), 1011 within Trench 2. This small assemblage may suggest the earliest evidence for activity during the period on the subject site although further excavation is required.

Middle Iron Age

The current level of uncertainty surrounding the chronological development of later Iron Age ceramics makes phasing difficult at the evaluation phase of this project. However it is the current view of the excavator that those remains identified towards the northern limit of the site (Trenches 14, 15, 18, 19) constitute part of the same MIA settlement identified and partially excavated within 'Area 1' during 1997 (MIA I) and furthermore that these remains pre-date the MIA (MIA II) remains further to the south and east (Trenches 10-14 inc. and 20). No stratigraphic proof or definitive ceramic assemblages have yet been found to support this idea which at present must remain a hypothesis to be tested through open area excavation.

Middle Iron Age I (Trenches 14, 15, 18, 19)

A focus of Middle Iron Age settlement related activity is located in the north west corner of the site. Features revealed through evaluation consisted primarily of ditches although a number of pits, postholes and a potential ring gully were also identified.

Our current assumption is that the features revealed within these trenches are predominantly contemporary with, and part of, the same settlement which was first identified in the 1997 Area 1 excavation (Hinman 1997).

Ditches

Ditches within the northern portion of the site can be divided into two categories based on size.

The larger ditches were over 2m wide and appear to follow a broadly east – west alignment from 1316 (Trench 14) through 1332 and 1326 within Trench 15 to 1350 and 1358 in Trench 18. Combined these ditches appear to represent the southern boundary of the settlement core partially excavated within Area 1, 1997.

The smaller ditches were under 1m wide and 0.30m in depth, being located both inside and outside the perceived settlement core as defined by the above mentioned ditches. (see fig. 3)

The excavation of ditch 1378 located in the western part of the site produced sherds of an imported sandy ware fabric.

Curvilinear ditch 1372 c 0.50m wide, located towards the northern limit of Trench 19 may represent the remains of a house drainage gully. Despite the deliberate widening of the trench to investigate this feature excavation was prevented due to the presence of standing water for the duration of the evaluation.

Middle Iron Age II (Trenches 9-14 inclusive. and 20)

A considerable density of features, predominantly ditches cut for enclosure and drainage, were present within the central portion of the land sale area. These remains are currently thought to post date the remains within the northern corner of the site although it must be stressed that this will require investigation through further excavation.

Broad boundaries consisting of recut ditch lines were identified within Trenches 9, 10 and 11 (fig.3). The width of these boundaries is interpreted as evidence for relatively longstanding occupation. The quantities of artefactual materials recovered from these feature fills was indicative of settlement related activity.

Whilst the alignments of these ditches correspond predominantly with the MIA I features within the northern portion of the site. Features within Trenches 9 and Trench 10a dateable to the period are aligned with the transitional contexts identified below.

Peripheral activity has also been identified within Trenches 12, 13, 14 and 20. Based upon our current understanding of the evaluation results it would appear that the remains present within the central portion of the development area present us with an unparalleled opportunity to examine the material culture of the mid – late Iron age transition within Huntingdonshire.

Late Iron Age / Romano British Transition (Trenches 9 and 10)

Recent evaluation did not reveal a particularly substantial assemblage of late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) ceramics comparable to the material from Area 2 of the 1997 excavations. Interestingly, however, LPRIA and transitional / early Roman ceramics were recovered from trenches 9 and 10. Both of these trenches are positioned at what appears to be the limits of MIA activity to the north and west and Romano-British activity to the south and east. The presence of this material within these trenches may be taken as evidence for a gradual shift southwards in the settlement core from the LIA into the Romano-British period.

Ditch 1163 (1162), Trench 9, aligned east-west 0.50m wide x 0.25m deep with a single grey brown clay silt fill contained a mixed assemblage of LIA and early Roman transitional ceramics.

Ditch 1458 (1457), Trench 10a, aligned northeast-southwest width 0.92m x depth 0.34m, with a single mid-dark grey silty clay fill contained a LIA ceramic assemblage.

Ditch 1466 (1465, 1481, 1482, 1484), Trench 10a, aligned northeast-southwest, width 0.85m x depth 0.56m, with a single light brownish grey *chalky* clay silt fill contained a mixed LIA ceramic / early Romano-British assemblage and included sherds of 'Belgic' pottery.

Note: the overall finds density within feature fills in Trench 10a displayed a marked increase from south west to north east (1450 (1449) and 1454 (1453) being artefactually sterile) indicating the greatest settlement related activity was present adjacent to the intersection with Trench 10. This activity is presumed to extend at least as far as Trench 9.

5.4 Romano-British (Trenches 3,4,5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.)

Romano-British activity predominates within the south eastern portion of the subject site, occupying the higher ground adjacent to the Police Forensic Laboratory. A number of features have produced painted plaster, tesserae and occasional box flue tile, indicative of the presence of a high status building nearby. Furthermore post holes present in Trenches 5 and 6 illustrate the presence of structures within this part of the site. The focus of Romano-British activity is located between the western end of Trench 5 and Trench 6. The density of features decreases northwards towards Trench 8 and north west towards trenches 9 and 10 where activity is restricted to the early roman period. In terms of zoning there appears to be some spatial overlap between the Late Iron Age site and the Roman in the centre of development site.

Artefactual material including pottery and metalwork indicates a presence on the hilltop from the first to fourth centuries AD.

Ditches 1404 (Trench 5b) and 1082 (Trench 6) aligned north west south east were by far the largest of the ditches present within the central part of the site and may well prove to be contemporary elements of the same ditch system.

Similarly aligned parallel ditches 1414 and 1422, maybe linked to 1086 and 1094 which appear in Trench 6 and form part of a coherent system alongside 1404 and 1082.

The alignment of ditches appears to be remarkably consistent throughout the period, from the LPRIA to the 4th century AD.

Structures

Direct evidence for structures was identified in trenches 5b and 6. Parallel lines of postholes were revealed within both trenches running on a north south alignment. Two distinct types of construction were apparent within these alignments

Cobble packed roughly circular post holes 1426, 1428, 1430, in Trench 5 perhaps form fencing (or even planting supports) extending southwards from a series of rather more substantial rectangular, limestone packed postholes 1432, 1440 and 1442.

There is a similar type of arrangement within Trench 6. Post holes **1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1110, 1112** and **1114** in Trench 6 form a line extending southwards from the rectangular posts **1120, 1126, 1128** and **1132** and may form part of the same building as those posts present within Trench 5.

Additional postholes were also recorded within Trenches 5 and 6 which are indicative of the presence of further structures. The frequency and repeated construction pattern of the two types of post holes detailed above may suggest activity other than building construction (such as garden features associated with a villa) although excavation will clarify this issue.

Cut **1050** within Trench 5 may represent a foundation trench for a building or possibly a gully for drainage purposes

Painted wall plaster

Small fragments of abraded Roman Painted Wall Plaster (RPWP) were recovered from ditch fills within trenches 3 and 6. A rapid scan of the material was conducted by Richenda Goffin, the results of which are outlined below.

The RPWP comprised of mainly one fabric type. The mortar is of a reasonable quality and standard of work and was quite durable, although possibly there may have been a second layer which may not have survived. Colours identified so far are red ochre, yellow ochre and black. One fragment shows possible evidence for scratched graffiti.

Decorative elements from Trench 6 were recovered from ditch fill (1093) **1094**, with one additional fragment from (1075) **1076**. They included two fragments of dado type decoration from the lower part of a wall, mid pink in colour with yellow splashes. Some fragments of smooth red ochre were likely to have come from a panel decoration from the middle zone of a scheme. One fragment shows a yellow stripe which may have formed an internal border running inside the panel.

Fabric of dado (pink) and red ochre are similar, so may originally have come from the same decorative scheme. This type of decoration would have been appropriate for a reception room of some kind, rather than a service room.

Ditch **1022** (1021) within Trench 3 produced additional fragments of abraded plaster including one fragment of red ochre possibly from the same decorative scheme as the red ochre fragments within (1093).

Insufficient material was available to provide definitive dating for construction. However colour coated wares recovered from the same contexts indicates deposition occurred during the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD.

The pond

Excavation within Trench 7 revealed a large circular feature 1143 which was 15m wide and of unknown depth. This feature may represent an ornamental pond possibly associated with a villa on the top of the slope (P Murphy pers comm.) or a reservoir. Excavation of this feature, though has been prioritised as our interpretation will be a key factor in influencing our understanding of the Romano-British status of the remainder of the site.

Clearly the 'pond' cut into boulder and subsequently sealed by the heavy clay soils of the area could produce anaerobic conditions. Any context/s sealed in such conditions could well possess a high environmental potential. The importance of this feature is heightened given the generally poor preservation of organic remains so far encountered on the site. In order to maximise the potential of this feature it is the intention of the excavation team to invite Peter Murphy, the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor to visit the site during the opening of the 'pond'.

6 DISCUSSION

The location of the site is particularly interesting when considered topographically. As we have already seen (4.2) the surrounding area is particularly rich in Neolithic and Bronze Age remains including a number of the regions most notable ceremonial monuments and centers of ritual activity.

It is against this backdrop that we must consider the physical remains from the Bronze Age and earlier periods of prehistory. Whilst at present only residual and occasional undiagnostic artefactual materials have been recovered the potential for further, in-situ deposits remains high. As a dominant feature of the local landscape the hill upon which the subject site now sits may well have held some special significance for the peoples of early prehistory.

The range and quantities of artefactual materials suggest that this hillside provided the location for settlement from at least as early as the middle Iron Age. Evaluation has identified what is thought to represent at least two distinct phases of activity. A portion of the earlier MIA settlement was excavated in 1997 and the occasional presence of LPRIA Gallo-Belgic ceramics further to the south is taken as an indicator of a second phase of activity.

Although the forthcoming series of excavations will initially concentrate on the tasks of recording and physically recovering quantifiable data whether in the form of stratigraphic relationships or artefactual and environmental assemblages we should also consider possible reasons for living on, and perhaps controlling this hilltop location. The siting of both the MIA and Romano-British settlements could be seen to reflect the power and status of

and fragments of box flue tile point to presence of a villa within the immediate vicinity.

One general trend that the forthcoming excavations will seek to examine is the perceived relocation of the settlement core south and eastwards which would seem to occur at some time before the end of the late middle Iron Age (pre 50BC ?) and further movement in the same direction during the Roman period.

Perhaps such movement is based upon purely practical considerations such as the need to move from the quagmire created by human and animal occupation of the heavy clays to fresher pastures, perhaps the shift indicates a lack of continuous occupation or even a change in climate!

The crown of the hill lies immediately adjacent to the subject site and is currently occupied by the police forensic laboratories. Should the shift in settlement from mid to later Iron Age and from Later Iron Age to the Romano-British period be seen in context with the topography of the site? The movement of the core is always uphill and may reflect a change from the need to see beyond the limits of the settlement in the MIA to the desire to be seen reflected in the location of the villa which we may find located in a dominant position astride the top of the hill.

8 CONCLUSIONS

A considerable quantity and range of archaeologically significant remains have been revealed as a result of the recent archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Bob's Wood, Hinchbrooke. This information has already added to our understanding of the site based on previous phases of evaluation and excavation.

Synthesis of information gained as a result of this evaluation and the forthcoming excavations with existing data will present us with the opportunity to make significant advances in our current understanding and interpretation of the development of the local landscape, particularly during the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

The surviving archaeological remains from the Bob's Wood site clearly represent an important resource for the continuing study of Iron Age and Roman pottery within the region. Both the anticipated size of the ceramic assemblages and the high potential for continuity of occupation from at least the MIA until the fourth century AD will provide an unparalleled source of new data for the region.

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APPENDIX 1

The Roman Pottery

Summary

This is a medium sized collection of Roman pottery (constituting several boxes) largely recovered from stratified deposits within ditches, pits and postholes. The pottery is in a stable condition, although heavily abraded, presumably due to waterlogging associated with the heavy clay soil from which they were retrieved.

The pottery falls into two main groups associated with the early and later Roman periods. It is largely domestic in character, the recognisable vessel types are associated with small scale storage, cooking and dining, (although the high level of abrasion has meant that specific evidence for use such as sooting, limescaling and other residues has not survived).

This assemblage is of particular interest as it provides a rare opportunity to explore the ceramic transition between the later Iron Age and the early Roman period. The recovery of further material will allow for a fabric series to be constructed, which will be a valuable research tool during the analysis of this (and any future) pottery. Even at this early stage it is apparent that the shell tempered wares that reach this site are from several sources and examining this material would be a major part of any ceramic analysis.

Discussion

The assemblage was scanned at the AFU headquarters at Fulbourn on the 25th May 2000 and a broad impression of the pottery noted.

The pottery falls into two groups. There is early Roman material, possibly even transitional to the Iron Age which consists of sandy grey wares, (some with visible clay relict inclusions) in the form of medium mouthed high shouldered jars. Locally produced shell tempered sherds are also present in significant quantities. Small amphora sherds are the only material known to have been imported from the Roman continent associated with this early pottery, which may suggest a pre-conquest date. This early Roman pottery is found along side late Iron Age handmade material, which may be residual, but is quite likely to have continued in use along side the Roman material and therefore be contemporary. Contexts that fall into this category are (1468), (1162) and (1502).

The second recognisable group of pottery recovered represents the later Roman period. This material is diagnostic due to the presence of Oxfordshire Red colour coats (bowl types dated to the mid 3rd century onwards), Nene Valley colour coats (jars dated to the 4th century) and Shell tempered wares from several sources. Deposits which fall into this category are (1403), (1411) and (1473).

Although there is a small amount of mid-Roman material (that may increase with further excavation) it is worthy of note that samian which is a relatively common imported fine ware between the mid 1st and early 3rd centuries is not well represented in this assemblage. The absence of samian, while other fine wares are present, supports the idea of there being two main groups of pottery diagnostic of the early and later Roman periods.

Alice Lyons
Research Assistant (finds)
Norfolk Archaeological Unit

APPENDIX 2

CONTEXT LIST

Context List

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1000	1001	1 FILL	DITCH	
1001	1001	1 CUT	DITCH	
1002	1003	1 FILL	DITCH	
1003	1003	1 CUT	DITCH	
1004	1005	1 FILL	DITCH	
1005	1005	1 CUT	DITCH	
1006	1007	2 FILL	DITCH	
1007	1007	2 CUT	DITCH	
1008	1010	2 FILL	DITCH	
1009	1010	2 FILL	DITCH	
1010	1010	2 CUT	DITCH	
1011	1012	2 FILL	DITCH	
1012	1012	2 CUT	DITCH	
1013	1014	2 FILL	DITCH	
1014	1014	2 CUT	DITCH	
1015	1016	3 FILL	DITCH	
1016	1016	3 CUT	DITCH	
1017	1018	3 FILL	DITCH	Late C1st-C4th
1018	1018	3 CUT	DITCH	
1019	1020	3 FILL	DITCH	C4th
1020	1020	3 CUT	DITCH	
1021	1022	3 FILL	DITCH	
1022	1022	3 CUT	DITCH	
1023	1024	3 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1024	1024	3 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1025	1026	3 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1026	1026	3 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1027	1028	3 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1028	1028	3 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1029	1030	3 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1030	1030	3 CUT	POSTHOLE	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1031	1032	4 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1032	1032	4 CUT	DITCH	
1033	1034	4 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1034	1034	4 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1035	1036	4 FILL	PIT	
1036	1036	4 CUT	PIT	
1037	1038	4 FILL	PIT	
1038	1038	4 CUT	PIT	
1039	1040	4 FILL	DITCH	
1040	1040	4 CUT	DITCH	
1041	1042	4 FILL	DITCH	
1042	1042	4 CUT	PIT	
1043	1044	4 FILL	PIT	Late C3rd-C4th
1044	1044	4 CUT	PIT	
1045	1046	4 FILL	DITCH	
1046	1046	4 CUT	DITCH	
1047	1048	5 FILL	DITCH	
1048	1048	5 CUT	DITCH	
1049	1050	5 FILL	GULLY	
1050	1050	5 CUT	GULLY	
1051	1052	5 FILL	DITCH	
1052	1052	5 CUT	DITCH	
1053	1054	5 FILL	DITCH	
1054	1054	5 CUT	DITCH	
1055	1056	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1056	1056	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1057	1058	5 FILL	GULLY	
1058	1058	5 CUT	GULLY	
1059	1060	5 FILL	GULLY	
1060	1060	5 CUT	GULLY	
1061	1062	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1062	1062	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1063	1064	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1064	1064	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1065	1066	5 FILL	KILN	
1066	1066	5 CUT	KILN	
1067	1068	5 FILL	DITCH	
1068	1068	5 CUT	DITCH	
1069	1070	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1070	1070	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1071	1072	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1072	1072	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1073	1074	6 FILL	DITCH	
1074	1074	6 CUT	DITCH	
1075	1076	6 FILL	DITCH	C3rd - C4th
1076	1076	6 CUT	DITCH	
1077	1078	6 FILL	DITCH	
1078	1078	6 CUT	DITCH	
1079	1080	6 FILL	DITCH	Late C1st-Ear.-Mi
1080	1080	6 CUT	DITCH	
1081	1082	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1082	1082	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1083	1084	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1084	1084	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1085	1086	6 FILL	DITCH	
1086	1086	6 CUT	DITCH	
1087	1088	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1088	1088	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1089	1090	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1090	1090	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1091	1092	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1092	1092	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1093	1094	6 FILL	DITCH	C1st - C3rd
1094	1094	6 CUT	DITCH	
1095	1096	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1096	1096	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1097	1098	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1098	1098	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1099	1100	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1100	1100	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1101	1102	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1102	1102	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1103	1104	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1104	1104	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1105	1106	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1106	1106	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1107	1108	6 FILL	DITCH	
1108	1108	6 CUT	DITCH	
1109	1110	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1110	1110	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1111	1112	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1112	1112	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1113	1113	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1114	1113	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1115	1116	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1116	1116	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1117	1118	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1118	1118	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1119	1120	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1120	1120	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1121	1122	6 FILL	DITCH	
1122	1122	6 CUT	DITCH	
1123	1124	6 FILL	DITCH	
1124	1124	6 CUT	DITCH	
1125	1126	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1126	1126	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1127	1128	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1128	1128	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1129	1130	6 FILL	DITCH	
1130	1130	6 CUT	DITCH	
1131	1132	6 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1132	1132	6 CUT	POSTHOLE	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1133	1134	6 FILL	PIT	
1134	1134	6 CUT	PIT	
1135	1136	6 FILL	PIT	
1136	1136	6 CUT	PIT	
1137	1139	6 FILL	DITCH	
1138	1139	6 FILL	DITCH	
1139	1139	6 CUT	DITCH	
1140	1143	7 FILL	PIT	Late C3rd- C4th
1141	1143	7 FILL	PIT	Late C3rd- C4th
1142	1143	7 FILL	PIT	Late C3rd- C4th
1143	1143	7 CUT	PIT	Late C3rd- C4th
1144	1145	7 FILL	DITCH	
1145	1145	7 CUT	DITCH	
1146	1147	7 FILL	DITCH	
1147	1147	7 CUT	DITCH	
1148	1149	8 FILL	DITCH	
1149	1149	8 CUT	DITCH	
1150	1151	8 FILL	PIT	
1151	1151	8 CUT	PIT	
1152	1153	8 FILL	PIT	
1153	1153	8 CUT	PIT	
1154	1155	8 FILL	PIT	
1155	1155	8 CUT	PIT	
1156	1157	8 FILL	DITCH	
1157	1157	8 CUT	DITCH	
1158	1159	8 FILL	DITCH	
1159	1159	8 CUT	DITCH	
1160	1161	9 FILL	DITCH	
1161	1161	9 CUT	DITCH	
1162	1163	9 FILL	DITCH	C1st
1163	1163	9 CUT	DITCH	
1164	1165	9 FILL	GULLY	
1165	1165	9 CUT	GULLY	
1166	1167	9 FILL	PIT	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1167	1167	9 CUT	PIT	
1168	1169	9 FILL	DITCH	
1169	1169	9 CUT	DITCH	
1170	1171	9 FILL	DITCH	
1171	1171	9 CUT	DITCH	
1172	1173	9 FILL	DITCH	
1173	1173	9 CUT	DITCH	
1174	1175	9 FILL	DITCH	
1175	1175	9 CUT	DITCH	
1176	1177	9 FILL	DITCH	
1177	1177	9 CUT	DITCH	
1178	1179	9 FILL	PIT	
1179	1179	9 CUT	PIT	
1180	1181	9 FILL	DITCH	
1181	1181	9 CUT	DITCH	
1182	1183	9 FILL	DITCH	
1183	1183	9 CUT	DITCH	
1184	1185	9 FILL	DITCH	
1185	1185	9 CUT	DITCH	
1186	1187	10 FILL	DITCH	
1187	1187	10 CUT	DITCH	
1188	1189	10 FILL	DITCH	
1189	1189	10 CUT	DITCH	
1190	1191	10 FILL	GULLY	
1191	1191	10 CUT	GULLY	
1192	1193	10 FILL	DITCH	
1193	1193	10 CUT	DITCH	
1194	1195	10 FILL	GULLY	
1195	1195	10 CUT	GULLY	
1196	1197	10 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1197	1197	10 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1198	1199	10 FILL	GULLY	
1199	1199	10 CUT	GULLY	
1200	1201	10 FILL	POSTHOLE	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1201	1201	10 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1202	1203	10 FILL	PIT	
1203	1203	10 CUT	PIT	
1204	1205	10 FILL	GULLY	
1205	1205	10 CUT	GULLY	
1206	1207	10 FILL	DITCH	
1207	1207	10 CUT	DITCH	
1208	1209	10 FILL	PIT	
1209	1209	10 CUT	PIT	
1210	1211	10 FILL	DITCH	
1211	1211	10 CUT	DITCH	
1212	1213	10 FILL	DITCH	
1213	1213	10 CUT	DITCH	
1214	1215	10 FILL	DITCH	Mid. Iron Age
1215	1215	10 CUT	DITCH	
1216	1217	10 FILL	DITCH	
1217	1217	10 CUT	DITCH	
1218	1219	10 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1219	1219	10 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1220	1221	10 FILL	PIT	
1221	1221	10 CUT	PIT	
1222	1223	10 FILL	DITCH	
1223	1223	10 CUT	DITCH	
1224	1225	10 FILL	DITCH	
1225	1225	10 CUT	DITCH	
1226	1227	10 FILL	PIT	
1227	1227	10 CUT	PIT	
1228	1229	10 FILL	DITCH	
1229	1229	10 CUT	DITCH	
1230	1231	10 FILL	DITCH	
1231	1231	10 CUT	DITCH	
1232	1233	10 FILL	PIT	
1233	1233	10 CUT	PIT	
1234	1235	10 FILL	DITCH	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1269	1270	11 FILL	DITCH	
1270	1270	11 CUT	DITCH	
1271	1272	11 FILL	DITCH	
1272	1272	11 CUT	DITCH	
1273	1274	11 FILL	PIT	
1274	1274	11 CUT	PIT	
1275	1276	11 FILL	DITCH	
1276	1276	11 CUT	DITCH	
1277	1278	11 FILL	PIT	
1278	1278	11 CUT	PIT	
1279	1280	11 FILL	DITCH	
1280	1280	11 CUT	DITCH	
1281	1282	12 FILL	DITCH	
1282	1282	12 CUT	DITCH	
1283	1284	12 FILL	DITCH	
1284	1284	12 CUT	DITCH	
1285	1286	13 FILL	DITCH	
1286	1286	13 CUT	DITCH	
1287	1288	13 FILL	DITCH	
1288	1288	13 CUT	DITCH	
1289	1290	13 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1290	1290	13 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1291	1292	13 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1292	1292	13 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1293	1294	13 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1294	1294	13 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1295	1296	13 FILL	DITCH	
1296	1296	13 CUT	DITCH	
1297	1298	13 FILL	DITCH	
1298	1298	13 CUT	DITCH	
1299	1300	14 FILL	PIT	
1300	1300	14 CUT	PIT	
1301	1302	14 FILL	DITCH	
1302	1302	14 CUT	DITCH	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1303	1304	14 FILL	DITCH	
1304	1304	14 CUT	DITCH	
1305	1306	14 FILL	PIT	
1306	1306	14 CUT	PIT	
1307	1308	14 FILL	PIT	
1308	1308	14 CUT	PIT	
1309	1310	14 FILL	PIT	
1310	1310	14 CUT	PIT	
1311	1312	14 FILL	DITCH	
1312	1312	14 CUT	DITCH	
1313	1314	14 FILL	DITCH	
1314	1314	14 CUT	DITCH	
1315	1316	14 FILL	DITCH	
1316	1316	14 CUT	DITCH	
1317	1318	14 FILL	PIT	
1318	1318	14 CUT	PIT	
1319	1320	15 FILL	DITCH	
1320	1302	15 CUT	DITCH	
1321	1322	15 FILL	DITCH	
1322	1322	15 CUT	DITCH	
1323	1324	15 FILL	DITCH	
1324	1324	15 CUT	DITCH	
1325	1326	15 FILL	DITCH	
1326	1326	15 CUT	DITCH	
1327	1328	15 FILL	DITCH	
1328	1328	15 CUT	DITCH	
1329	1330	15 FILL	PIT	
1330	1330	15 CUT	PIT	
1331	1332	15 FILL	DITCH	
1332	1332	15 CUT	DITCH	
1333	1334	15 FILL	DITCH	
1334	1334	15 CUT	DITCH	
1335	1336	18 FILL	PIT	
1336	1336	18 CUT	PIT	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1337	1338	18 FILL	DITCH	
1338	1338	18 CUT	DITCH	
1339	1340	18 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1340	1340	18 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1341	1342	18 FILL	SLOT	
1342	1342	18 CUT	SLOT	
1343	1344	18 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1344	1344	18 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1345	1346	18 FILL	DITCH	
1346	1346	18 CUT	DITCH	
1347	1348	18 FILL	DITCH	
1348	1349	18 CUT	DITCH	
1349	1350	18 FILL	DITCH	
1350	1350	18 CUT	DITCH	
1351	1352	18 FILL	DITCH	
1352	1352	18 CUT	DITCH	
1353	1354	18 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1354	1354	18 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1355	1356	18 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1356	1356	18 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1357	1358	18 FILL	DITCH	
1358	1358	18 CUT	DITCH	
1359	1360	18 FILL	DITCH	
1360	1360	18 CUT	DITCH	
1361	1362	18 FILL	DITCH	
1362	1362	18 CUT	DITCH	
1363	1364	19 FILL	DITCH	C3rd - C1st BC
1364	1364	19 CUT	DITCH	
1365	1366	19 FILL	DITCH	
1366	1366	19 CUT	DITCH	
1367	1138	19 FILL	DITCH	
1368	1138	19 CUT	DITCH	
1369	1370	19 FILL	DITCH	
1370	1370	19 CUT	DITCH	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1371	1372	19 FILL	DITCH	
1372	1372	19 CUT	DITCH	
1373	1374	19 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1374	1374	19 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1375	1376	19 FILL	DITCH	
1376	1376	19 CUT	DITCH	
1377	1378	19 FILL	DITCH	
1378	1378	19 CUT	DITCH	
1379	1380	20 FILL	FURROW	
1380	1380	20 CUT	FURROW	
1381	1382	20 FILL	FURROW	
1382	1382	20 CUT	FURROW	
1383	1384	20 FILL	DITCH	
1384	1384	20 CUT	DITCH	
1385	1386	20 FILL	DITCH	
1386	1386	20 CUT	DITCH	
1387	1388	20 FILL	FURROW	
1388	1388	20 CUT	FURROW	
1389	1390	20 FILL	DITCH	
1390	1390	20 CUT	DITCH	
1391	1392	20 FILL	DITCH	
1392	1392	20 CUT	DITCH	
1393	1394	20 FILL	DITCH	
1394	1394	20 CUT	DITCH	
1395	1396	20 FILL	DITCH	
1396	1396	20 CUT	DITCH	
1397	1398	5 FILL	PIT	
1398	1398	5 CUT	PIT	
1399	1400	5 FILL	DITCH	
1400	1400	5 CUT	DITCH	
1401	1402	5 FILL	DITCH	
1402	1402	5 CUT	DITCH	
1403	1403	5 LAYER	DITCH	Late C3rd
1404	1404	5 CUT	DITCH	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1405	1406	5 FILL	DITCH	
1406	1406	5 CUT	DITCH	
1407	1408	5 FILL	PIT	
1408	1408	5 CUT	PIT	
1409	1410	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1410	1410	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1411	1414	5 FILL	DITCH	Pre - Late C3rd
1412	1414	5 FILL	DITCH	
1413	1489	5 FILL	DITCH	
1414	1414	5 CUT	DITCH	
1415	1416	5 FILL	PIT	
1416	1416	5 CUT	PIT	
1417	1418	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1418	1418	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1419	1422	5 FILL	DITCH	
1420	1422	5 FILL	DITCH	
1421	1422	5 FILL	DITCH	
1422	1422	5 CUT	DITCH	
1423	1424	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1424	1424	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1425	1426	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1426	1426	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1427	1428	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1428	1428	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1429	1430	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1430	1430	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1431	1432	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1432	1432	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1433	1434	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1434	1434	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1435	1436	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1436	1436	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1437	1438	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1438	1438	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1439	1440	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1440	1440	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1441	1442	5 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1442	1442	5 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1443	1444	5 FILL	DITCH	
1444	1444	5 CUT	DITCH	
1445	1446	5 FILL	DITCH	
1446	1446	5 CUT	DITCH	
1447	1448	5 FILL	PIT	
1448	1448	5 CUT	PIT	
1449	1450	10 FILL	DITCH	
1450	1450	10 CUT	DITCH	
1451	1452	10 FILL	PIT	
1452	1452	10 CUT	PIT	
1453	1454	10 FILL	DITCH	
1454	1454	10 CUT	DITCH	
1455	1456	10 FILL	DITCH	
1456	1456	10 CUT	DITCH	
1457	1458	10 FILL	DITCH	Late Iron Age
1458	1458	10 CUT	DITCH	
1459	1462	10 FILL	DITCH	
1460	1462	10 CUT	DITCH	
1461	1462	10 FILL	DITCH	Roman
1462	1462	10 CUT	DITCH	
1463	1464	10 FILL	DITCH	
1464	1464	10 CUT	DITCH	
1465	1466	10 FILL	DITCH	Mixed Iron Age
1466	1466	10 CUT	DITCH	
1467	1467	6 CUT	DITCH	
1468	1080	6 FILL	DITCH	Late C1st-Early C
1469	1467	6 FILL	DITCH	
1470	1471	6 FILL	DITCH	
1471	1471	6 CUT	DITCH	
1472	1404	5 FILL	DITCH	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1473	1404	5 FILL	DITCH	C3rd-C4th
1474	1474	5 CUT	DITCH	
1475	1474	5 FILL	DITCH	
1476	1474	5 FILL	DITCH	
1477	1477	5 CUT	DITCH	
1478	1477	5 FILL	DITCH	
1479	1477	5 FILL	DITCH	Middle C2nd
1480	1398	5 FILL	DITCH	
1481	1466	10 FILL	DITCH	C1st BC
1482	1466	10 FILL	DITCH	Mixed Iron Age
1483	1491	10 FILL	DITCH	
1484	1466	10 FILL	DITCH	
1485	1489	5 FILL	DITCH	
1486	1489	5 FILL	DITCH	
1487	1489	5 FILL	DITCH	
1488	1489	5 FILL	DITCH	
1489	1489	5 CUT	DITCH	
1490	1491	10 FILL	DITCH	
1491	1491	10 CUT	DITCH	
1492	1493	11 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1493	1493	11 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1494	1495	11 FILL	POSTHOLE	
1495	1495	11 CUT	POSTHOLE	
1496	1497	10 FILL	DITCH	
1497	1497	10 CUT	DITCH	
1498	1211	10 FILL	DITCH	
1499	1211	10 FILL	DITCH	
1500	1211	10 FILL	DITCH	
1501	1014	3 FILL	PIT	
1502	1503	5 FILL	DITCH	Iron age/Romano-
1503	1503	5 CUT	DITCH	
1504	1267	11 FILL	DITCH	
1505	1506	11 FILL	PIT	
1506	1506	11 CUT	PIT	

Context	Cut	Trench Category	Type	Date range
1507		2 FILL	PIT	
1508	1163	9 FILL	DITCH	C1st-C2nd
1509	1018	3 FILL	DITCH	
1510	1018	3 FILL	DITCH	
1511	1512	3 FILL	DITCH	
1512	1512	3 CUT	DITCH	
1513	1014	2 FILL	PIT	
1514	1014	2 FILL	PIT	
1515	1014	2 FILL	PIT	
1516	1020	3 FILL	DITCH	
1517	1518	3 FILL	DITCH	
1518	1518	3 CUT	DITCH	

APPENDIX III

TRENCH ILLUSTRATIONS

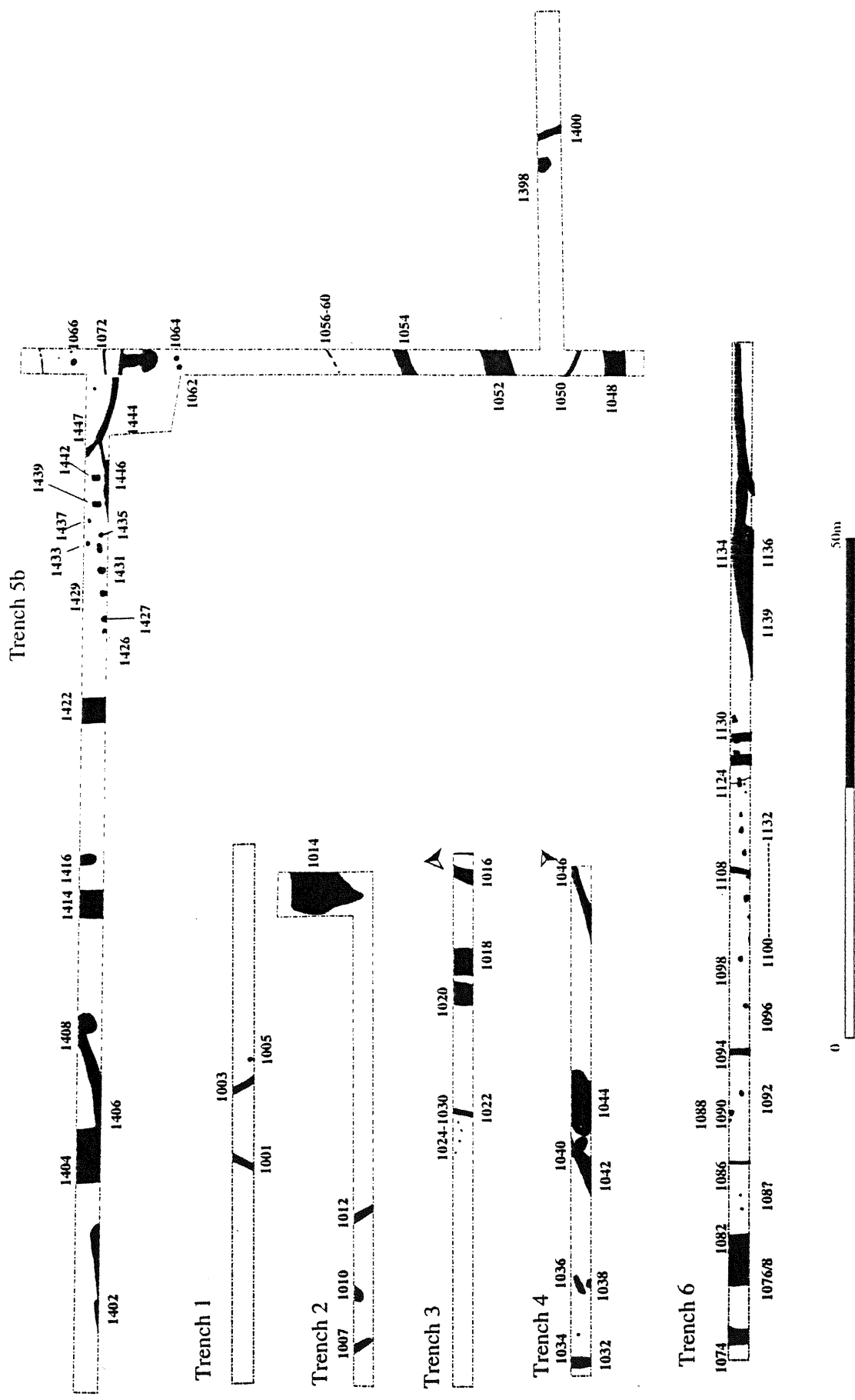


Figure 4 Plans of trenches 1-6

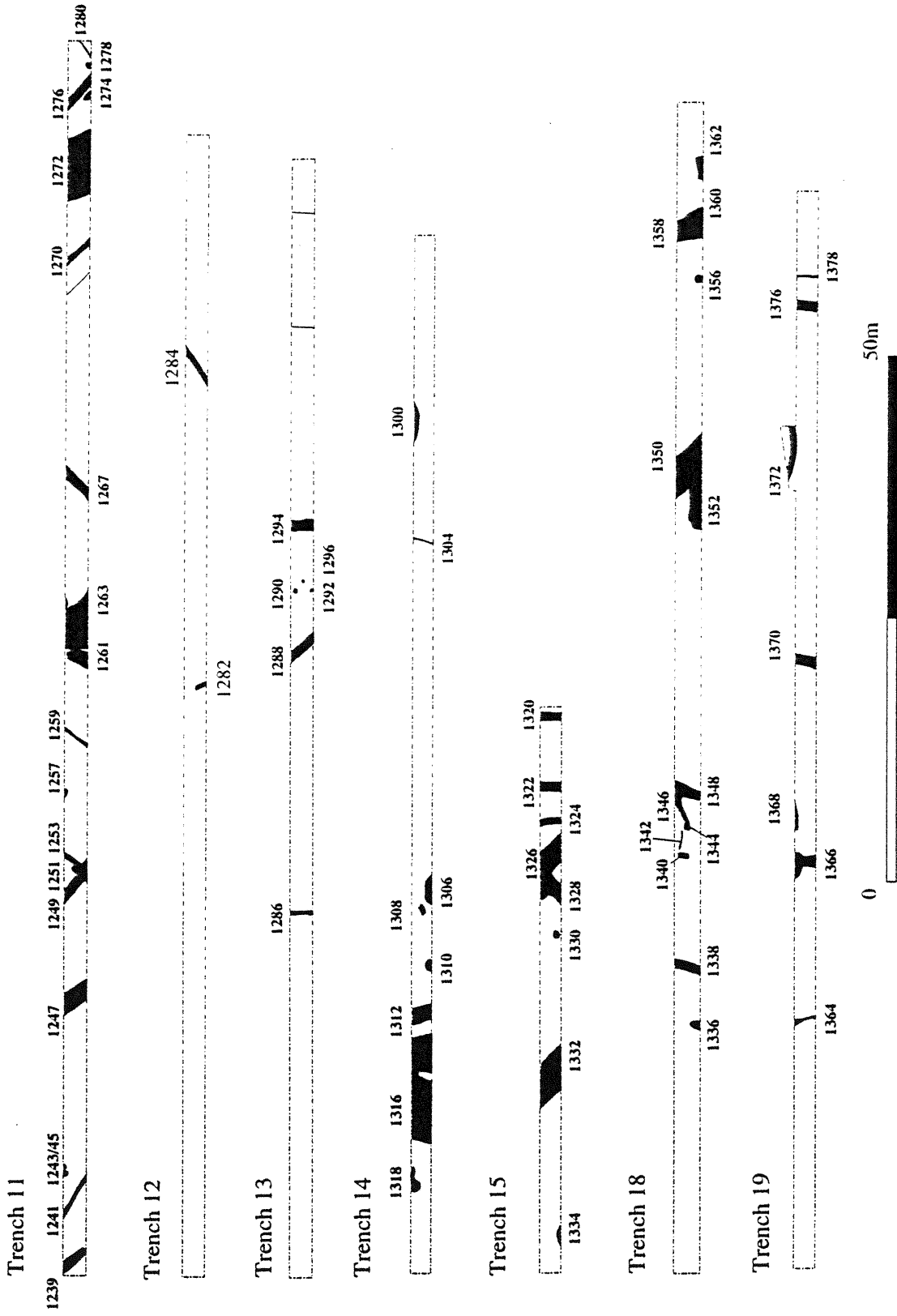


Figure 5 Plans of trenches 11-19

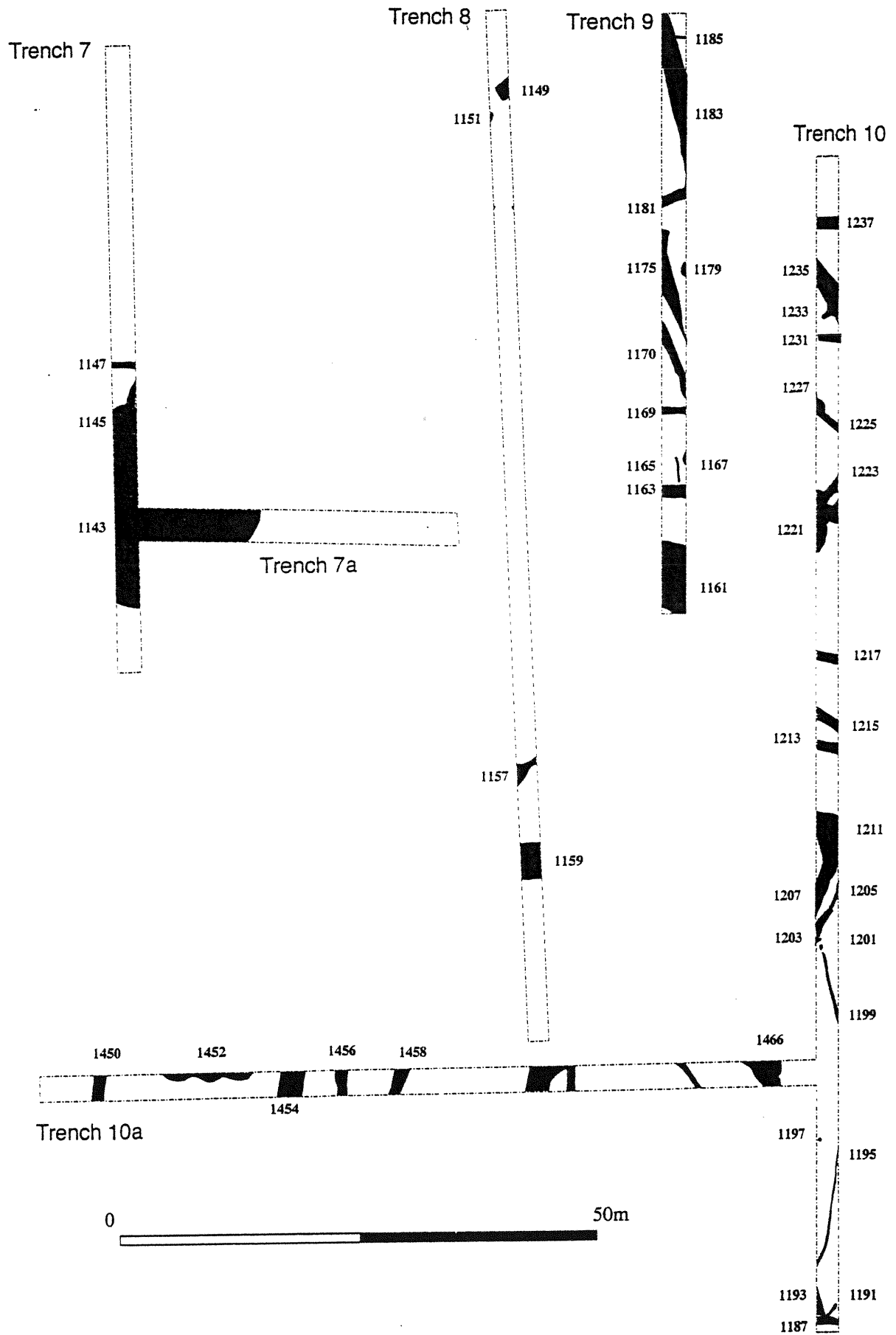


Figure 6 Plans of trenches 7-10

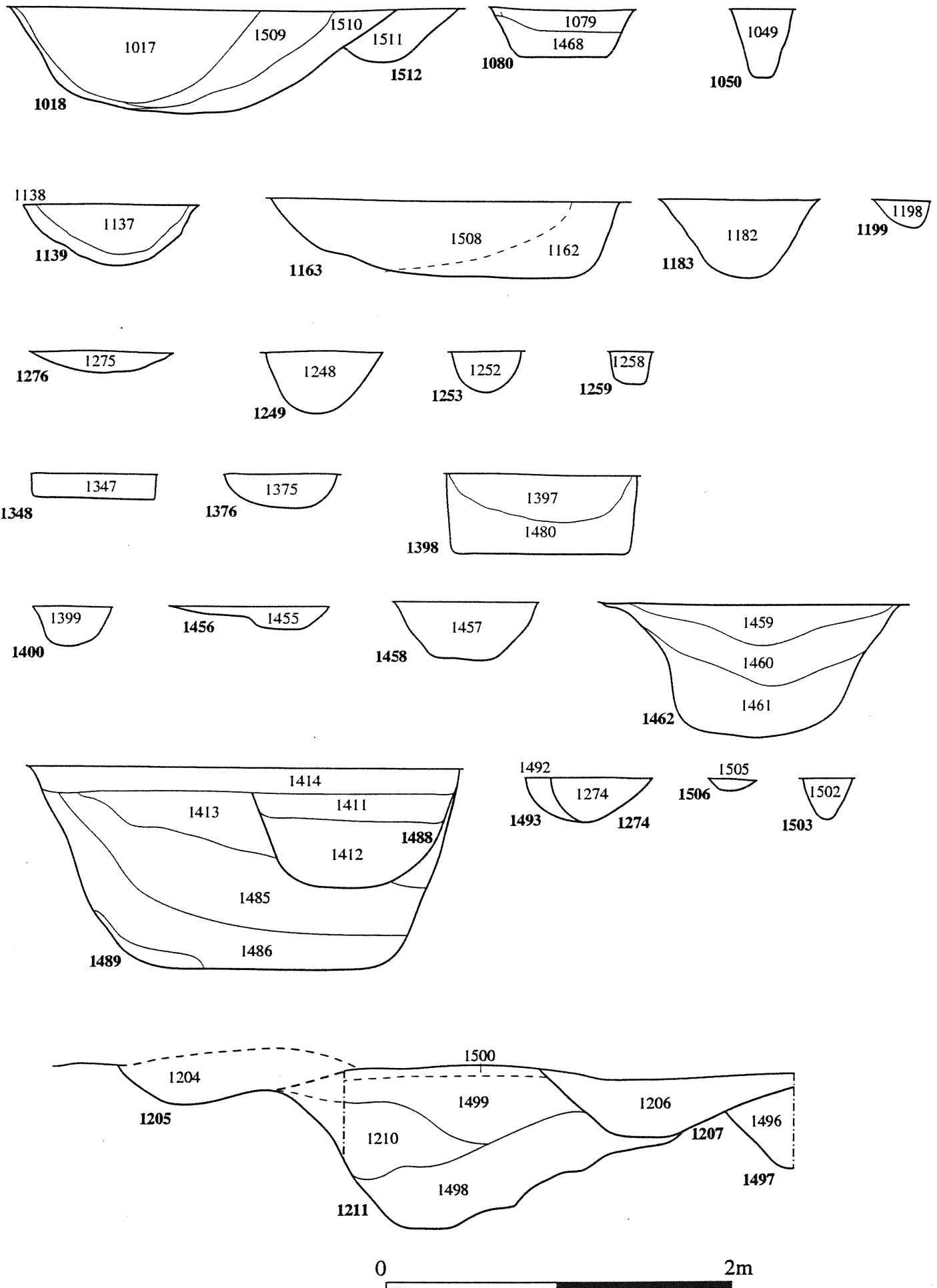


Figure 7 Sections

