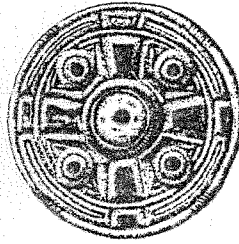


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**Iron Age and Roman Archaeology along the proposed route  
of the Papworth By-pass: An Archaeological Evaluation**

A. Hatton and S.N. Kemp

November 2002

**Cambridgeshire County Council**

Report No. A 211

Commissioned by W.S. Atkins Consultants Ltd  
On behalf of the Department of Environment and Transport of Cambridgeshire County Council

**Iron Age and Roman Archaeology along the proposed route of the  
Papworth By-pass: An Archaeological Evaluation**

Andrew Hatton BSc, HND and Stephen. Kemp BA, MSc, MIFA

November 2002

Editor : Dr Paul Spoerry  
Illustrator : Crane Begg BSc, Emily Oakes BA

With Contributions by:  
Alice Lyons BA (Hons), Peter Masters BA HND PIFA, Val Fryer MA, MIFA, FSA (Scot)



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©Archaeological Field Unit  
Cambridgeshire County Council  
Fulbourn Community Centre  
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn  
Cambridgeshire CB1 5HD  
Tel (01223) 576201  
Fax (01223) 880946

Arch.Field.Unit@cambridgeshire.gov.uk  
<http://edweb.camcnty.gov.uk/afu>

## **SUMMARY**

*Between August and September 2002, the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council (AFU) carried out an archaeological evaluation along the proposed route of the Papworth By-pass between NGR TL 290/620 and 278/627 and NGR 278/627 and 284/639 (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by W. S. Atkins Consultants Ltd on behalf of the Department of Transport of Cambridgeshire County Council.*

*The proposed route of the by-pass runs approximately 2km in a north-east to south-west direction west of Papworth Everard, almost parallel to the present St Ives Road (B1040), which stems from the main access-route through the village (A1198/Ermine Street). It then turns sharply south-eastwards for c. 1.5km to link back with Ermine Street south of the village where the by-pass integrates with the A 1198. The corridor of the road is approximately 30m wide, including the embankments.*

*A desktop study of the local resources was undertaken prior to the evaluation in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area that will be affected by the road scheme (Casa Hatton 2001).*

*The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 48 trenches using mechanical excavator with a 2.1m ditching bucket. The total length of trenching was approximately 2500m and totalled 5250sq.m. This was equivalent to a 5% sample of the by-pass route. The trenches were located across the route of the by-pass in order to obtain a representative coverage of the area under investigation.*

*Although archaeological remains were recorded along much of the route of the proposed by-pass three areas of more concentrated human activity were identified. Many of the features excavated within the three areas provided dating evidence ranging between the late prehistoric through to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century Romano-British period. These three areas also provided evidence of small-scale industrial activity together with agricultural practises identified through the presence of enclosure ditches. The presence of an enclosure in apparent isolation from the other two main areas of activity does suggest that it had an alternative use, possibly ceremonial.*

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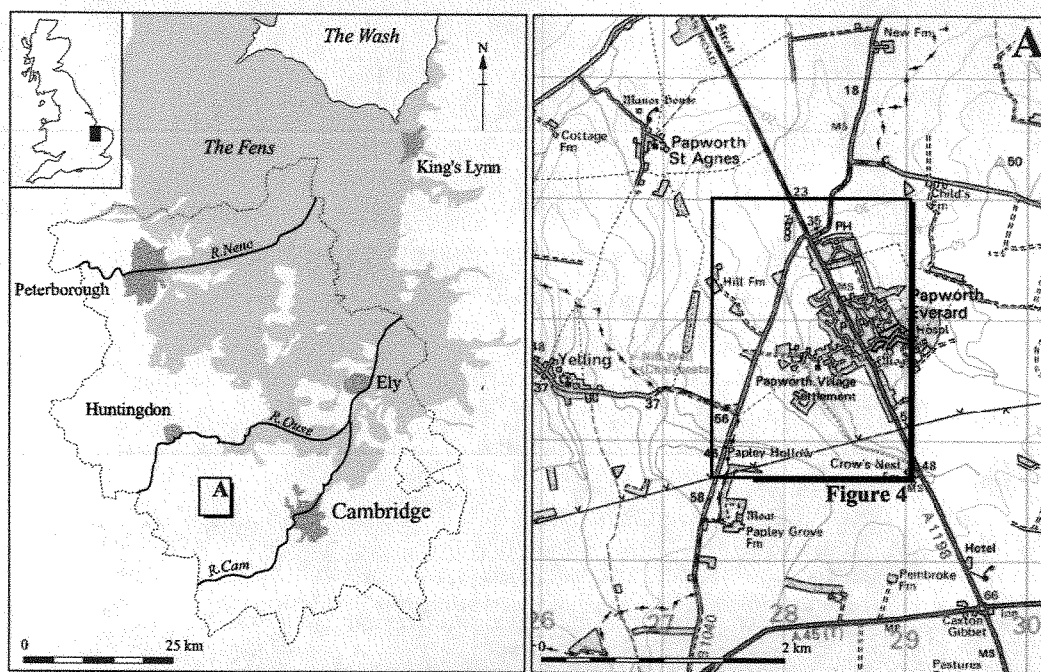
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**Iron Age and Roman Archaeology along the proposed route of the  
Papworth By-pass: An Archaeological Evaluation**  
TL 290/620 and 278/627  
TL 278/267 and 284/639

**1 INTRODUCTION**

Between August and September 2002, the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council (AFU) carried out an archaeological evaluation along the proposed route of the Papworth By-pass between NGR TL 290/620 and 278/627 and NGR 278/627 and 284/639 (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by W. S. Atkins Consultants Ltd on behalf of the Department of Transport of Cambridgeshire County Council. The evaluation was undertaken in response to a Brief issued by the Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Development Control Office.



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*Figure 1 Location Map*

**2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The proposed route of the by-pass runs along a narrow valley west of the church of St Peter, Papworth Everard. The valley contains exposed Upper Jurassic clays and limestones (including Elsworth Rock from Corallian Beds), which are overlain by glacial deposits and a grey mudstone. The later glacial deposits consist predominantly

of chalky Boulder Clay (BGS 187).

Papworth Everard is a small parish consisting of approximately 500 hectares. The village follows the line of the Roman Road, Ermine Street. It is located *c.* 15km north-west of Cambridge. The route of the proposed road crosses the ridge to the west of, and overlooking, Papworth Everard and Ermine Street (Fig. 1). The north-east/south-west route of the bypass drops from 50m OD to 25m OD north-east of the village. Whereas, the north-west/south-east route of the by-pass lies between 40m and 50m OD.

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Prehistoric

Early prehistoric finds are few in the Papworth Everard area. These are mainly represented by lithic stray finds, i.e. a late Neolithic polished axe *c.* 1km to the south of the village, and flint arrowheads and scrapers exposed during ploughing in the village in the 1940s (Jane, unpublished. Reference in Dickens 1998).

The later prehistoric period is, however, better represented. Recent excavations and aerial photograph re-assessments have revealed evidence for settlement occupation on the heavy clay soils that had previously gone undetected through earlier air reconnaissance and chance discoveries. Furthermore, the archaeological investigations have offered the opportunity to throw new light on the presence of activity on the clays in West Cambridgeshire, traditionally interpreted as unsuitable for occupation. In particular, sparse evidence for Bronze Age/iron Age seasonal and transient occupation in the form of cooking pits containing burnt flint and stone has emerged during investigations conducted in the 'South-east Quadrant' of the village, off Ermine Street (Alexander 1998). Further to the east and north, trenching revealed the presence of a more permanent Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement (Kenney 2000; SMR 13049). This latter consisted of a beam slot, a posthole, and the base of a hearth indicating the presence of structures within a large circular enclosure. Finds were rare and limited to a few sherds of abraded pottery, fragments of animal bone, a rubbing stone, and smithing slag, indicative of both domestic and industrial activity. Finally, two parallel ditches outside the main enclosure may have represented droveways, possibly associated with a separate use of the enclosure for livestock holding.

The distribution of known finds may suggest that occupation in the earlier prehistoric period was mainly confined to the well-drained gravels of the river valleys. However, there is growing evidence for Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity on marginal heavy clay soils in Cambridgeshire. This is a trend observed elsewhere in Britain, which may point to increased pressure on land from the later Neolithic period onwards.

With reference to Cambridgeshire, recent excavations on the Boulder Clay at Caldecote have produced evidence for a multiphase Iron Age farmstead complex,

which may have continued into the Roman period (Kenney, AFU Report, forthcoming). Iron Age sites (round houses within enclosures) have recently been excavated at Cambourne by (Wessex Archaeology). These remains seem to have been part of an organised landscape of economically specialised settlements. These were located at regular intervals of c. 400m, along possible track-ways, on the south-east facing slope of a plateau (Mark Roberts, per. comm.). The AFU has also completed an archaeological evaluation on the east side of Papworth village where a Late Iron Age settlement has been identified (Kenny 2000).

## Roman

The main feature of the Roman landscape is represented by Ermine Street that connected London (*Londinium*) to York (*Eboracum*). The projected course of the road runs northwards between Braughing and Godmanchester (*Durovigutum*) through Papworth Everard (Margary 1967). Roman forts (e.g. Cambridge-*Durolipons*, Godmanchester-*Durovigutum*) were established in the late first century along this route. At a later stage *vici* and *mansiones* developed around the forts that, by then, had become redundant.

Despite the presence of Ermine Street, no Roman finds are known from the Papworth Everard area. Cropmarks of possible Iron Age or Roman date are visible on aerial photographs in areas where ridge and furrow are less prominent, i.e. to the west of the village. Similar features have been observed in aerial reconnaissance of other areas of heavy clay soils (Cox 1996).

Excavations in the area have confirmed the presence of Iron Age sites continuing into the Roman period. For instance, the Iron Age farmstead complex at Caldecote may have continued into the Roman period (Kenney, AFU Report, forthcoming). A similar situation applies to the sites at Cambourne where it was only in the later part of the Roman period that re-organisation brought about a change in the landscape, with the round cellular arrangement being replaced by a rectilinear one (Mark Roberts, per. comm.).

## Saxon and Medieval

Saxon Papworth remains elusive and no artefacts of this period are known in the area, despite a possible hundred or Wapentake meeting place (SMR 11833) having been located off Ermine Street, some 0.5km north of the present village core (Meaney 1982). During recent fieldwalking a single sherd of hand-made Saxon pottery was recovered 0.5km to the south-east of St Peter's church (below).

Papworth (*Pappeworda*) is recorded in the Domesday survey (AD 1086) as a manor including Papworth Wood east of Papworth Hall (below), now a nature reserve. It was held in *demesne* by Count Alan, lord of Richmond. The place-name derives from the person name *Pappa* and *worp* meaning '*Pappa's* enclosure', possible the same *Pappa* after which Papley Grove in Eltisley was named. Everard derives from *Evrard de Beche* (Reaney 1943, 171) who was lord of the manor in the twelfth century. The

manor remained in honour of Richmond until the seventeenth century (VCH 1989, 359 ff.).

The location of the manor house is uncertain. It is traditionally identified with a large moated site depicted on the Enclosure Map of 1815/1826 and on the Tithe Map of 1844 in the grounds of Papworth Hall (SMR 0921), to the east of Ermine Street. However, no medieval finds were recovered from this site during excavations in 1970 (VCH 1989, 361). It has been suggested that the moat, though existing in 1815/1826 (Inclosure Map) may have been made (or, more likely, altered) when Papworth Hall gardens were laid out by Charles Madryll Cheere at the turn of the eighteenth century (VCH 1989, 361). Remains of a small trackway across the moat are shown on the Tithe Map. By 1902 this is represented as a substantial feature approaching the moat from the west (Fig. 2).



*Figure 2 OS Map of 1902, Cambridge Sheet XXXVIII. 7, 25"*

Other possible locations for the manor house are two smaller moats, SMR 1050 and 1051, of which little is now visible above ground. The former is located in the



grounds of Fir Tree Farm, some 100m to the north of the thirteenth century church of St Peter. The other moat lies further away, 0.5km south of the Church, off Ermine Street and is visible as a wooded depression. Both sites are known from cartographic evidence, being depicted on the Enclosure Map of 1815/26 (SMR 1051) and on the Tithe Map of 1825/1844 (SMR 1050). A fourth moated site is located near Papley Grove Farm in the parish of Eltisle (SMR 1049). Earthwork remains associated with the latter include a fishpond.

The church of St Peter (SMR 02468), re-furbished in the course of the seventeenth and twentieth centuries, is thought to have represented the focus of the medieval settlement that grew west of Ermine Street. Earthwork remains of a shrunken village and a hollow way *c.* 1m high along the southern boundary of the graveyard partially survive on either sides of a steep valley south of the church and around a spring (SMR 02469).

During the Middle Ages most of the land in the parish was open fields subdivided into furlongs. Ridge and furrow still survive around Papworth as earthwork remains and cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (e.g. SMR 02525, 02527, 05753). South of the holloway (above) twelfth-fourteenth century sherds of pottery have been found. Further (undated) irregular earthworks (SMR 11253) are visible in the open pasture area in front of the church. Finally, earthwork remains survive in the front gardens of Papworth Hall (SMR 11252). These include possible sections of ridge and furrow and a platform.

By the late sixteenth century the arable land was divided into three open fields, Southbrook Field, Crabbush (later Woodbrook field and Hamden (later Londonbrook) Field (VCH 1989, 362).

The 1815/1826 Enclosure Map shows scattered ancient closes between Ermine Street and the turnpike road to the west, i.e. in the area of the medieval settlement. The pre-enclosure 'allotments' probably date to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. They consist of linear boundaries some of which, as in the case of the 'Rector's Allotments,' are likely to be associated with established properties. Circular enclosures may represent reclaimed wooded areas that were cleared during the thirteenth and fourteenth century due to growth in the size of the population.

The Enclosure Map also shows the road north of the church (First Private Road/Rectory Road) as a sinuous route that crosses the stream and continues eastwards towards Ermine Street. The eastern stretch (Church Road) is on a straight course that follows the same alignment as the property boundaries on the western side of Ermine Street. These boundaries probably define post-medieval 'allotments' that developed along the ancient Roman road, following the shift of the settlement focus from the medieval site around the church to its present position (Paul Sperry, *per. comm.*).

The closes depicted on the Enclosure Map were already combined in fewer and bigger units by 1825/1844 (Tithe Map). The old west-east route continued to be used as a trackway (Fig.3). Church Road and Rectory Road are presently known as Church Lane. First Private Road has survived as a trackway/boundary.

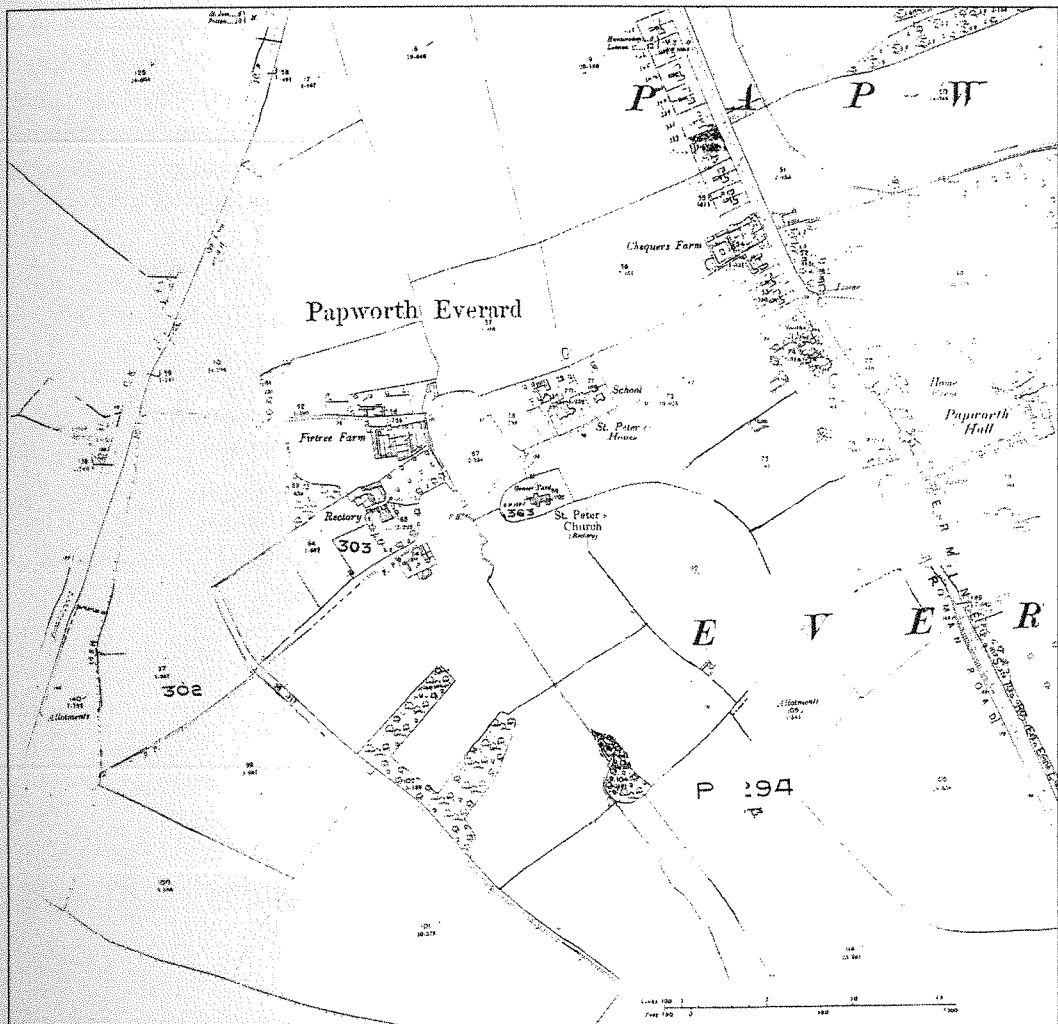


Figure 3 OS Map of 1887, Cambridge Sheet XXXVIII. 7, 25"

### Post-medieval and Modern

The post-medieval settlement developed along the Old North Road (Ermine Street) that was first turnpiked in 1663. Tollgates were set up and travellers charged for use of the road to cover the costs of its maintenance. The first tollgate was erected on the Papworth Everard/Caxton boundary and later moved to Arrington Bridge (VCH 1989, 357; Parker 1977, *passim*).

Prior to the Enclosure Act there were *c.* 950 acres of open fields and commons and some 150 acres of enclosed land. An official Enclosure Act was obtained by Charles Madryll Cheer in 1815, but the award was not executed until 1826, probably due to Cheere's plans for re-aligning the Old North Road in order to enlarge the park of the Hall. The plan was not carried out (VCH 1989, *passim*).

Few post-medieval houses survive in Papworth Everard. Papworth Hall (SMR

02443) was completed at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was built as a two-storey square building within the setting of a landscaped park. After witnessing the changing fortunes of two owners, the Hall was occupied by the Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis colony. The establishment of the colony transformed the face of the village. Renamed 'Papworth Village Settlement' in 1927, it brought staff, patients and families into the area. During the nineteenth-twentieth century new accommodation was built, and light industry for woodcarving, leather manufacture, and book-binding introduced. Amenities such as a village hall, a theatre and a sports ground were also provided (VCH 1989, *passim*).

#### **Unknown Date**

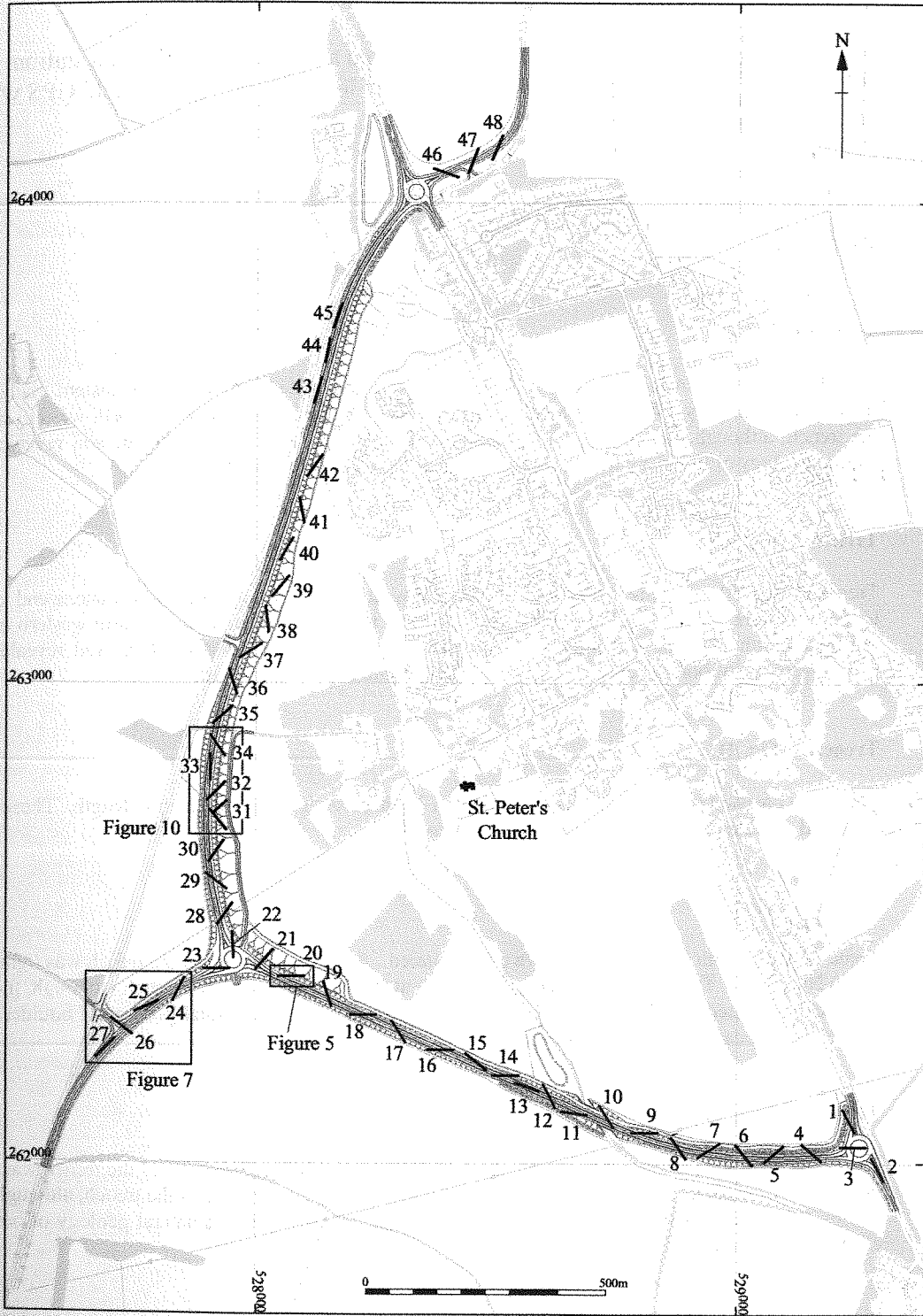
Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs and linear anomalies from the geophysical survey remain undated. Cropmarks investigated in the past have proved to be prehistoric in date (Kenney 2000; SMR 13049). Similar cropmarks were tentatively interpreted as representing prehistoric ditches (Cox in Guttman 1996). Uncertainty rests over a series of linear remains (ditches?) near the route of the proposed by-pass. Based on their alignment, these features may belong to the same period as the prehistoric cropmarks further to the south and east.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

A total of 48 trenches were excavated averaging 50m in length x 2.1m wide, using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were located along the route of the proposed by-pass in order to obtain maximum coverage thus increasing the possibility of discovery of archaeological features (Fig. 4).

Special attention was paid to two areas targeted by geophysical reconnaissance survey during 2001 (see Appendix D in Casa Hatton 2001), which was followed by further detailed geophysical survey as part of the project (see Appendix 3). The additional survey was focused on Areas 1 and 2 focusing archaeological trenches on specific archaeology defined during the desktop assessment. An additional area (3) located close to Trenches 24 and 25, was surveyed after the trenches had been excavated (Fig. 4). The point being to define archaeological features identified in the trenches, however, the survey produced indifferent results (Appendix 3).

The modern ground surface and subsoil were removed to a depth where the natural silts or clays were revealed usually between 0.20m and 0.56m below the present ground surface. Where potential features were encountered a process of cleaning, hand excavation, and recording was undertaken.



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**Figure 4** Plan showing the route of the By-pass and Trench Location

All trenches containing archaeology were located accurately using a total station. Where no archaeology was found trenches were located using a hand held GPS with an accuracy of between 4-5m.

## 5 RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

Trench 1 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench was light grey soil 0.22m thick. The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the soil thickness decreased to 0.20m thick. Removal of the soil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

### Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench was light grey soil 0.20m thick. The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the soil thickness increased to 0.22m thick. Removal of the soil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

### Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

Trench 3 consisted of two segments arranged in a T- shape both measuring 25m in length. These were allocated the letters A and B to differentiate between them.

### Trench 3A (Fig. 4)

Trench 3A was 25m in length and east/west orientated. At the eastern end of the trench was light grey soil 0.20m thick. The sequence remained the same at the western end of the trench, although, the soil thickness increased to 0.22m thick. Removal of the soil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

### Trench 3B (Fig. 4)

Trench 3B was 25m in length and north/south orientated. At the southern end of the trench was light grey soil 0.20m thick. The sequence remained the same at the western end of the trench, although, the soil thickness decreased to 0.15m thick. Removal of the soil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

### Trench 4 (Fig.4)

Trench 4 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.28m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.08m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.35m and the subsoil thickness increased to 0.10m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained the remains of a modern burnt out hedge line (unexcavated), which was also seen in Trenches 6, 8 and 9.

#### **Trench 5 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 5 was 50m in length and south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.28m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.16m and the subsoil thickness increased to 0.27m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **Trench 6 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 6 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.28m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.39m with the subsoil thickness remaining the same. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained the remains of a modern burnt out hedge line (unexcavated), which was also seen in Trenches 4, 8 and 9.

#### **Trench 7 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 7 was 50m in length and south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.36m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.15m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.27m and the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.10m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **Trench 8 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 8 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.29m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.33m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.38m and the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.23m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained the remains of a modern burnt out hedge line (unexcavated), which was also visible in Trenches 4, 6 and 9.

#### **Trench 9 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 9 was 50m in length and east/west orientated. At the eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.22m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.08m thick). The sequence remained the same at the northern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.40m and the subsoil thickness increased to 0.18m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology consisting of boulder clay.

The trench contained the remains of a modern burnt out hedge line (unexcavated), which was also visible in Trenches 4, 6 and 8.

#### **Trench 10 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 10 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.36m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.35m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.32m and the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.24m. Removal of the subsoil revealed colluvium (hill wash deposits), which was tested frequently and in the majority of cases considered too greater depth for safe investigation. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **Trench 11 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 11 was 50m in length and east/west orientated. At the eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.36m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.35m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.32m, the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.24m. Removal of the subsoil revealed colluvium, which was tested frequently and in the majority of cases considered too great a depth for safe investigation. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **Trench 12 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 12 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.49m thick) overlay silty hill wash. The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.38m and the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.23m. Removal of the subsoil revealed colluvium.

The trench contained five furrows (average width of 2.5m), aligned north-east/south-west

#### **Trench 13 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 13 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.38m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.10m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.68m, whereas the subsoil depth remained the same. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **Trench 14 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 14 was 50m in length and east/west orientated. At the eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.36m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.35m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.32m, the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.24m. Removal of the subsoil revealed natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained three furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north-west/south-east.

#### **Trench 15 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 15 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.35m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.12m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.29m and the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.09m thick. Removal of the subsoil revealed natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained six furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north-east/south-west.

#### **Trench 16 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 16 was 50m in length and was east/west orientated. At the eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.27m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.24m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.29m, the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.10m. Removal of the subsoil revealed natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained five furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north-east/south-west.

#### **Trench 17 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 17 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.40m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.06m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.35m and the subsoil thickness increased to 0.10m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained five furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north-east/south-west.

#### **Trench 18 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 18 was 50m in length and east/west orientated. At the eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.34m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.08m thick). The sequence remained the same at the western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.37m, the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.03m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained four furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north-east/south-west.

#### **Trench 19 (Fig 4)**

Trench 19 was 50m in length and south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.32m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.06m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.36m and the subsoil thickness remained the same. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained five furrows (average width of 2.5m), aligned north-east/south-west.

#### **Trench 20 (Fig. 4 and 5)**

Trench 20 was split into two segments and arranged in an L-shape, with the east-west segment measuring 50m in length and the north-south segment measuring 5m in length. At the eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.36m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.06m thick). The sequence remained the same at the western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.35m, the subsoil thickness increased to 0.11m. The southern end of the 5m trench segment showed a topsoil depth of 0.38m thick which overlay subsoil 0.09m thick. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained the corner of a possible enclosure possibly less than 60m square, which was excavated in two places. Neither 142 nor 144 appear in other trenches suggesting it was

excavated in isolation away from the main concentration of activity located 150m to the north-west. The width and shallow depth of the ditch would not appear to be conducive for the enclosure of



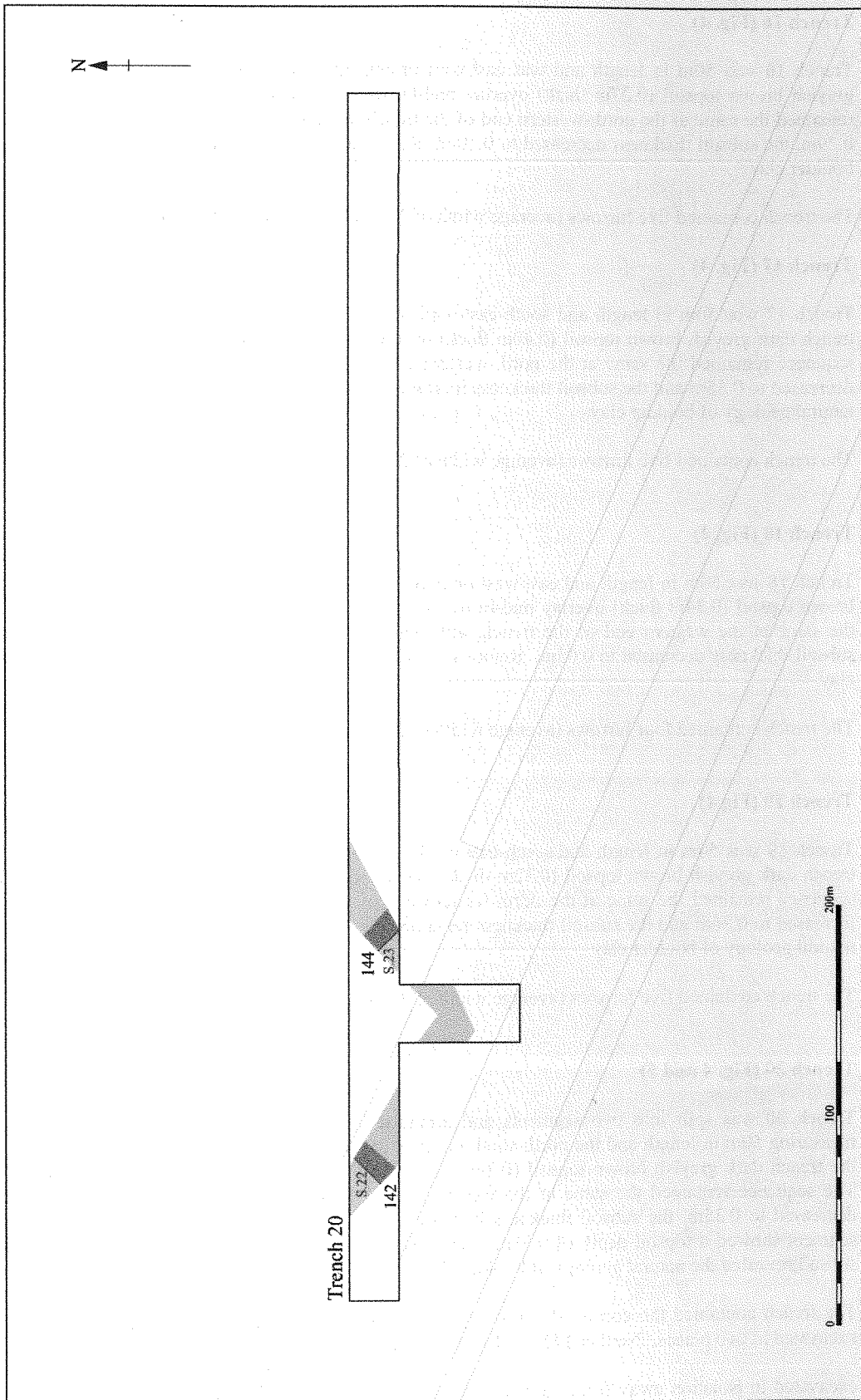


Figure 5 Detail Plan of Trench 20

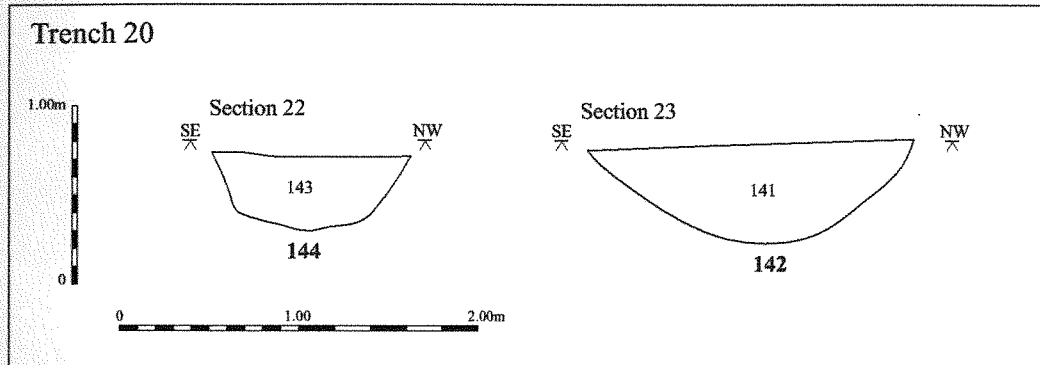
livestock. That the feature stands in isolation may indicate that it had a ceremonial function overlooking the prehistoric trackway and Roman road, Ermine Street.

**Ditch 142** (Fig. 6) was 1.5m wide, 0.50m deep, was linear in plan and north-east/south-west orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 141 was a mid-yellowish brown silty clay soil that contained sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery together with animal bone fragments and flint.

**Ditch 144** (Fig. 6) was 1.12m wide, 0.40m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 143 was a light brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.



**Figure 6** Sections across Enclosure Ditch

**Trench 21 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 21 was 50m in length and south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench lay dark greyish brown topsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.18m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

**Trench 22 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 22 was 50m in length and north/south orientated. At the northern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.30m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.08m thick). The sequence remained the same at the southern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.40m, the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.07m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. The trench contained two furrows (average width of 2.5m), aligned north-east/south-west as well as a modern drain.

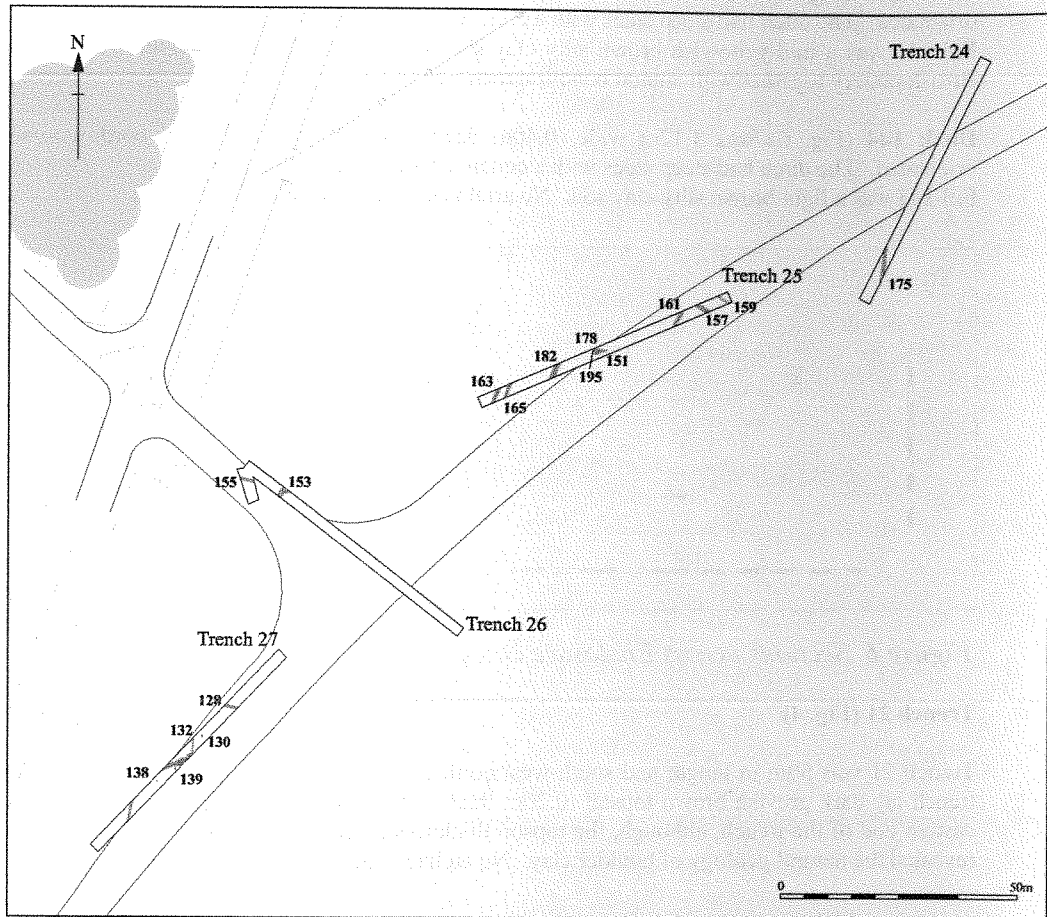
**Trench 23 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 23 was 50m in length and east/west orientated. At the eastern end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.34m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.06m thick). The sequence remained the same at the western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.38m, the subsoil thickness increased to 0.14m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. The trench contained three furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north-east/south west.

**Trench 24 (Fig. 4, 7 and 8)**

Trench 24 was 50m in length and south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.38m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.17m thick). The

sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.37m, the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.10m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.



*Figure 7 Location of Trenches 24 - 27*

The trench contained a single furrow aligned north-east/south-west (1m wide) together with a narrow ditch 175, which was excavated. 175 does not appear in any of the adjacent trenches.

Ditch 175 was 0.84m wide, 0.15m deep, it was linear in plan and north/south orientated. The ditch had shallow sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 179 was a pale brown silty clay soil, which was truncated by a furrow and contained sherds of Romano-British pottery

#### **Trench 25 (Fig. 4, 7, 8 and 9)**

Trench 25 was 50m in length: south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.32m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.15m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.28m, the subsoil thickness also decreased to 0.10m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. Feature descriptions start from the north-eastern end of the trench and continue in a south-westerly direction.

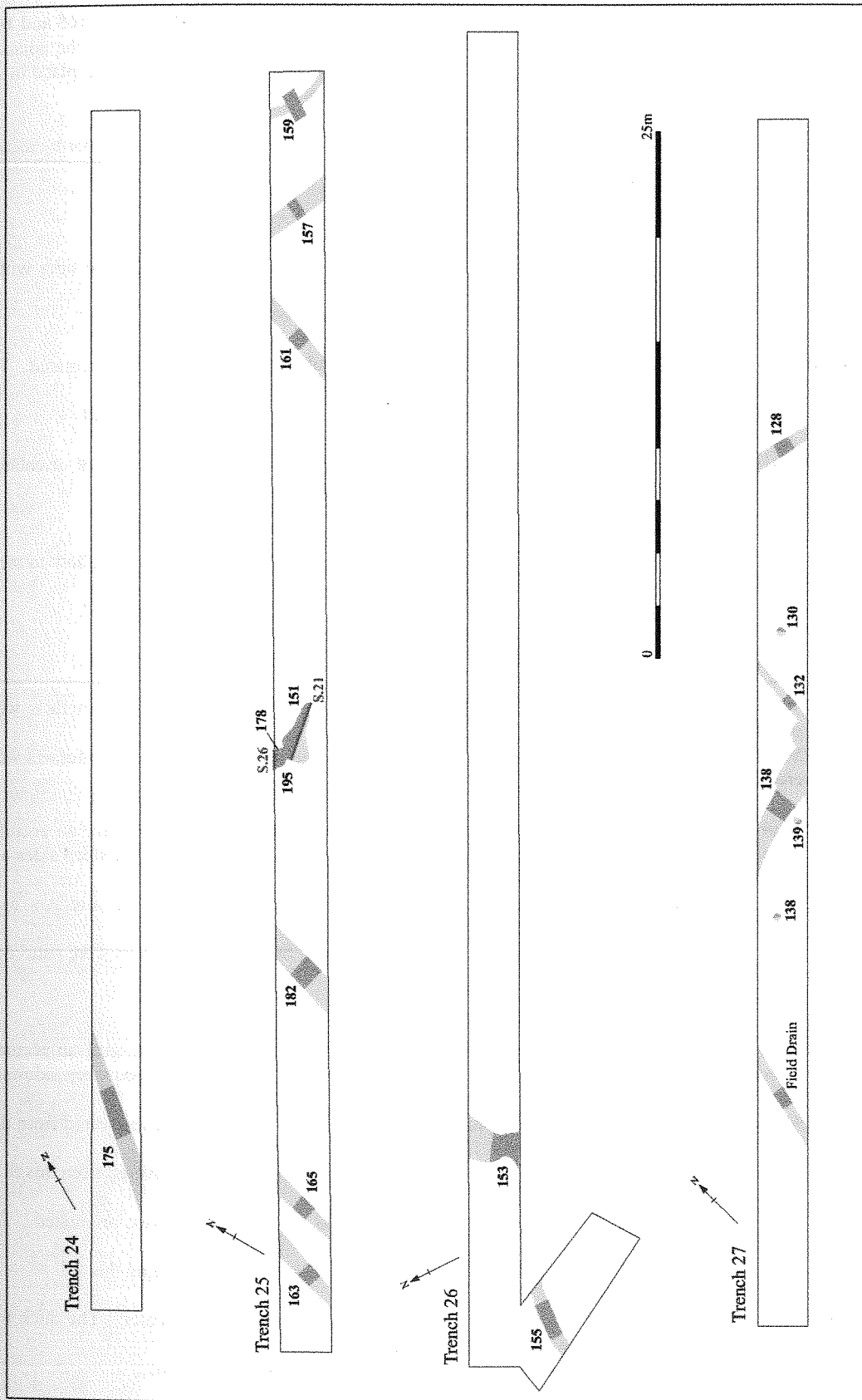


Figure 8 Detail Plans of Trenches 24 - 27

The trench contained a single curvilinear ditch 159, and five linear ditches 157, 161, 182, 165 and 163, and inter-cutting ovens 151, 178 and 195. None of the ditches continued into any of the adjacent trenches. The presence of the ovens suggests that this small-scale industrial activity took place in the area, possibly within enclosed areas defined by the linear ditches.

Feature description starts from the south-western end of the trench and continue in a north-easterly direction.

All the features identified in Trench 31B were excavated.

**Ditch 159** was 0.40m wide, 0.15m deep, was curvilinear in plan. The ditch had shallow sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 158 was a brownish yellow silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 157** was 0.74m wide, 0.38m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had steep sides 'V' shaped base and contained one fill:

Fill 156 was a pale brownish grey silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 161** was 0.51m wide, 0.13m deep, and was linear in plan and north-east/south-west orientated. The ditch had shallow sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 160 was a dark grey brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Oven Cut 151** was 0.92m wide, 0.28m deep, and Figure of 8 in plan. The oven had shallow to steep sides with a complex base and contained six fills (described in sequence, earliest to latest):

Fill 147 was a pale greyish brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 145 was a pale brown silty clay. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 146 was a pale greyish brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 148 was a dark brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 149 was a dark grey-black silty clay soil with occasional flecks of charcoal. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 150 was a pale brownish-grey, silty clay soil with occasional flecks charcoal. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Oven Cut 178** was approximately 0.43m wide and 0.22m deep. It was difficult to give an accurate description of shape in plan, due to the feature's proximity to the baulk. The oven had steep sides and a flat base and contained two fills:

Fill 177, primary fill, brown silty clay soil with occasional flecks of charcoal, no artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 176, secondary fill, yellowish brown silty clay soil, truncated by 195. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Oven Cut 195** was approximately 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep. It was difficult to give an accurate description of shape in plan, due to the feature's proximity to the baulk. The oven had steep sides and a flat base, which truncated 176. 195 contained two fills:

Fill 194 (primary fill) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 193 (secondary fill) was a greyish-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 182** was 1m wide, 0.25m deep, was linear in plan and north-east/south-west orientated. The ditch had steep sides and a flat base and contained one fill:

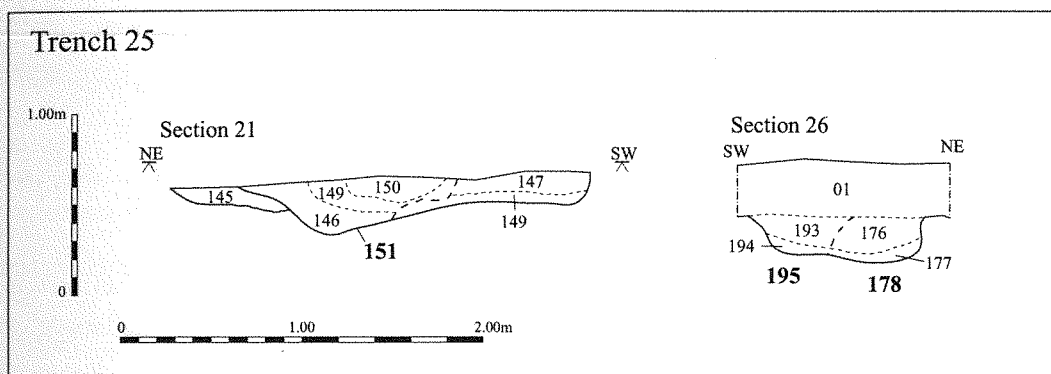
Fill 181 was a light yellowish-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 165** was 0.5m wide, 0.15m deep, was linear in plan and north/south orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a flat base and contained one fill:

Fill 164 was a light brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 163** was 0.8m wide, 0.15m deep, was linear in plan and north/south orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a flat base and contained one fill:

Fill 162 was a light brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.



**Figure 9** Sections across inter-cutting Ovens

#### **Trench 26 (Fig. 4,7 and 8)**

Trench 26 was 55m in length: south-east/north-west orientated with a small extension at the north-western end of the trench (7m x 2.1m) also approximately south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.30m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.47m, the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.10m. The sequence and deposit depth remained the same in the small extension. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of Boulder Clay.

The trench contained one linear ditch **153** and one curvilinear ditch **155**, located toward the north-western end of the trench. None of the ditches continue into any of the adjacent trenches.

All the features identified in Trench 26 were excavated.

**Ditch 153** was 0.9m wide, 0.14m deep, was linear in plan and north-east/south-west orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a flat base and contained one fill:

Fill 152 was a light reddish-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 155** was 0.5m wide, 0.15m deep, was curvilinear in plan. The ditch had shallow sides with a flattish base and contained one fill:

Fill 154 was a yellowish-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

#### **Trench 27 (Fig. 4, 7 and 8)**

Trench was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.42m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.21m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.30m, the subsoil thickness also decreased to 0.16m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of Boulder Clay.

The trench contained three postholes **138**, **140** and **130** and four ditches **136**, **134**, **132** and **128**. All of the features identified in the trench were excavated and none of the ditches continue into any of the adjacent trenches. The presence of postholes suggests that a structure exists within the area enclosed by the ditches. The absence of pottery makes this very difficult to date, but does suggest an agricultural, rather than domestic function.

Feature descriptions start from the south-western half of the trench and continue in a north-easterly direction.

All the features identified in Trench 27 were excavated.

**Posthole 138** was 0.35 wide, 0.07m deep, and was circular in plan. The posthole had shallow sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 137 was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Posthole 140** was 0.3m wide, 0.04m deep, and was circular in plan. The posthole had shallow sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 139 was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 136** was 0.5m wide, 0.3m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a flat base and contained one fill:

Fill 135 was a light olive grey silty clay soil, which was truncated by **134**. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 134** was 0.8m wide, 0.25m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and truncated 135; contained one fill:

Fill 133 was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 132** was 0.15m wide, 0.15m deep, it was linear in plan and north-east/south-west orientated, The ditch had moderate sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 131 was a light olive grey silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Posthole 130** was 0.36m wide, 0.07m deep, and was circular in plan. The posthole had moderate sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 129 was a grey brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 128** was 0.60m wide, 0.28m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 127 was a mid-brown silty clay soil, which was truncated by a modern pipe trench. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

#### **Trench 28 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 28 was 52m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.36m thick) overlay the natural geology of boulder clay with pockets of sand and gravel. The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.35m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

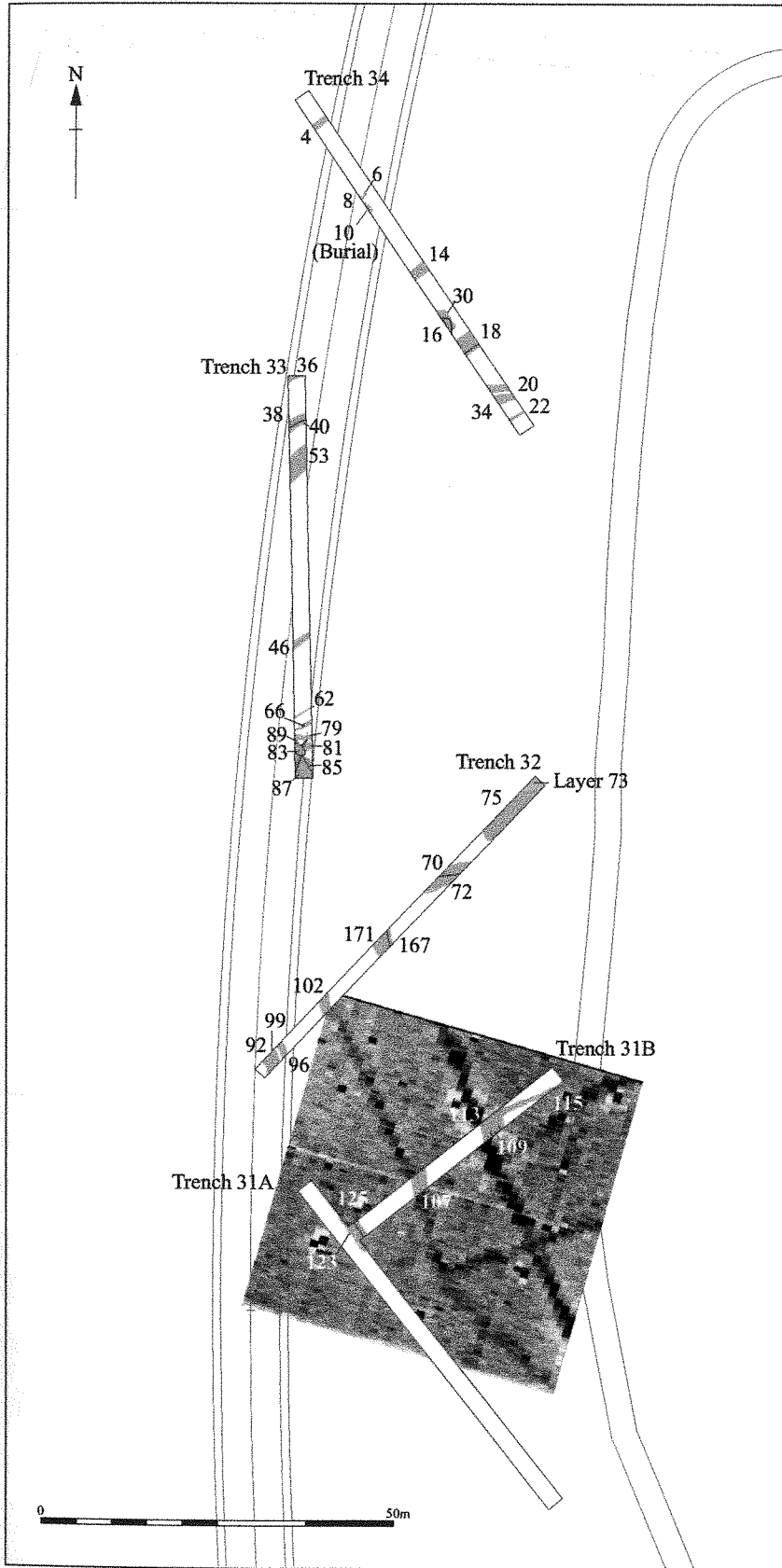
The trench contained two furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north east/south-west.

#### **Trench 29 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 29 was 50m in length and was south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.35m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.55m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.36m, the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.09m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained five furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north east/south-west.

#### **Trench 30 (Fig. 4)**



**Figure 10** Location of Trenches 31 - 34 and Geophysical Survey



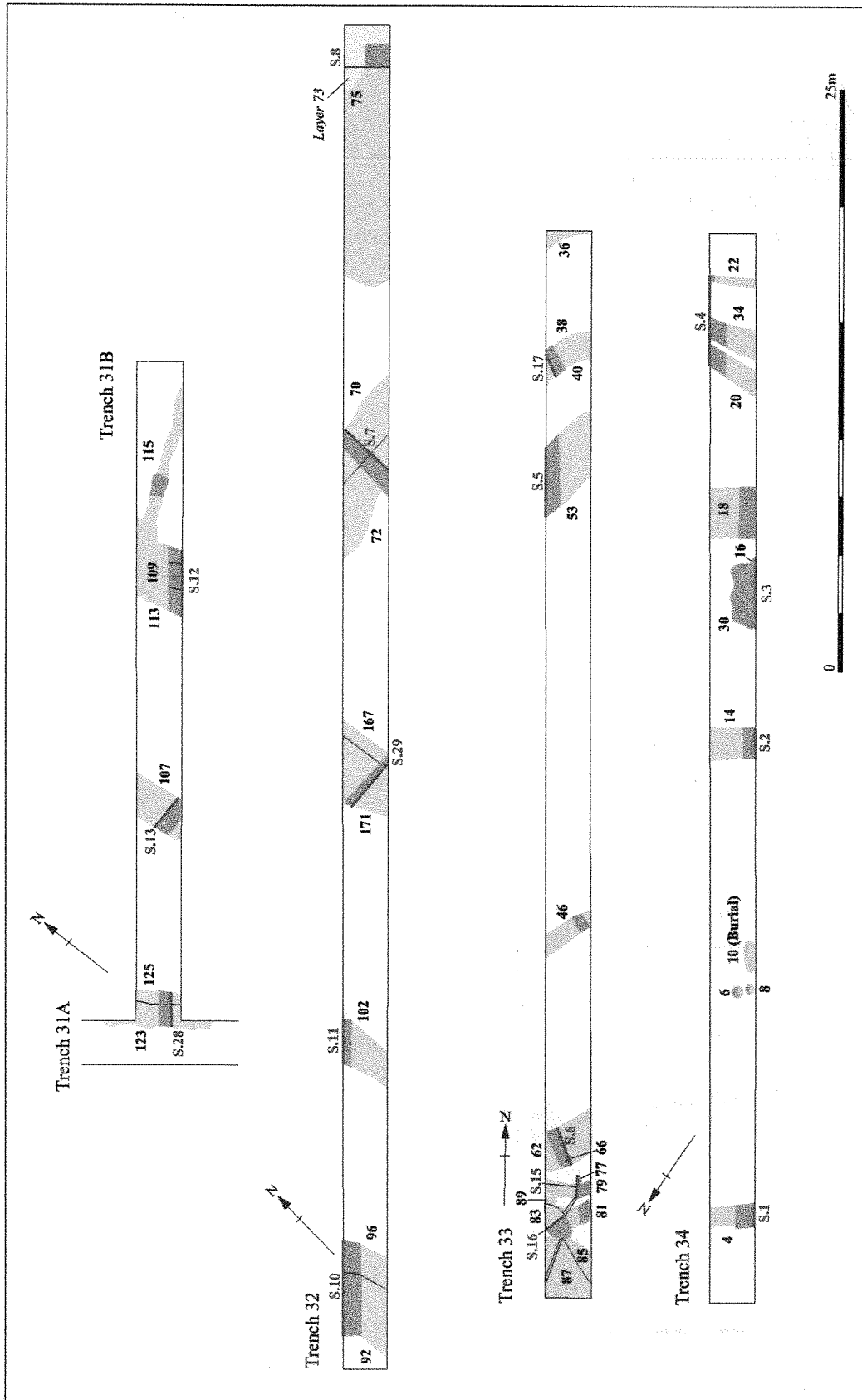


Figure 11 Detail Plans of Trenches 31 - 34

Trench 30 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.20m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.30m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.25m, the subsoil thickness decreased to 0.15m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of Boulder Clay.

The trench contained two ditches **121**, **117** and a single posthole **119**. All the features identified in the trench were excavated and none of the ditches continue into any of the adjacent trenches. The presence of a posthole identified in association with two ditches (ditch **121** contained modern pottery but this is believed to be intrusive), suggests a possible structure located within an enclosure.

Feature descriptions starting from the south-western half of the trench and continue in a north-easterly direction.

All the features identified in Trench 30 were excavated.

**Ditch 121** was 0.8m wide, 0.46m deep, was linear in plan and west/east orientated. The ditch had stepped sides with a flat base and contained one fill:

Fill 120 was a light reddish brown silty clay soil that contained sherds of willow pattern pottery as well as modern glazed ware.

**Posthole 119** was 0.57m wide, 0.23m deep and was circular in plan. The post hole had steep sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 118 was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 117** was 1.05m wide, 0.45m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 116 was a light orange-brown silty clay soil and contained sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> century-early/mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery.

#### **Trench 31 (Fig. 4, 10, 11 and 12)**

Trench 31 consisted of two segments arranged in a T-shape with the longest segment (31A) 48m in length and the shortest (31B) 31m in length. At the south-eastern end of Trench 31A dark greyish brown topsoil (0.28m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.11m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.24m, the subsoil thickness also decreased to 0.08m. Removal of the subsoil revealed natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained five furrows, (average width of 1.5m), aligned north-east/south-west as well as the one edge of ditch **123**.

At the south-western end of Trench 31B dark greyish brown topsoil (0.29m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.09m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.34m, the subsoil thickness also decreased to 0.04m. Removal of the subsoil revealed natural geology of boulder clay.

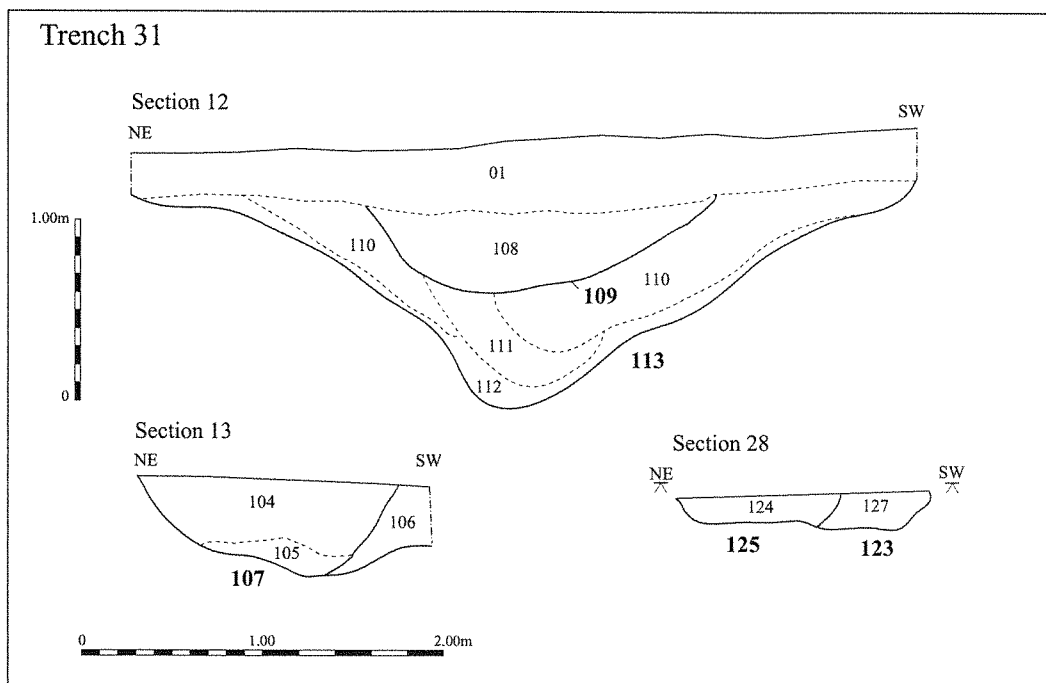
The trench contained six ditches **123**, **125**, **107**, **113**, **109** and **115**, lying on various alignments (see below). Ditches **107**, **109** and **113** appear to be on the same alignment as ditches located in Trench 32. These ditches divide-up the landscape into large enclosures as shown in the geo-physical survey (Appendix 3). The large enclosures may have had an agricultural usage as livestock enclosures, with the ditches acting as a security measure as well as a way of preventing animals escaping. The remaining ditches **123** and **115** do not appear in any of the adjacent trenches, this does not necessarily mean that they do not form small enclosures.

Feature descriptions start from the south-western end of the trench and continue in a north-easterly direction.

All the features identified in Trench 31B were excavated.

**Ditch 123** was 0.65m wide, 0.21m deep, was linear in plan and south-east/north-west orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a flat base and contained one fill:

Fill 122 was a mid olive-brown silty clay soil which was truncated by 125. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.



**Figure 12** Sections across Features identified in Trench 31

**Ditch 125** was 0.90m wide, 0.19 deep, was linear in plan and south-east/north-west orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a flat base and contained one fill 124 was an olive brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 107** was 1.79m wide, 0.53m deep, was linear in plan and north/south orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and contained three fills:

Fill 106 (primary fill) was pale yellow silty clay soil, which contained sherds Romano-British pottery

Fill 105 was a pale greyish-brown silty clay soil and contained sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery.

Fill 104 was a dark grey-brown silty clay soil and contained sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

**Ditch 113** was 4.2m wide, 1.20m deep, it was linear in plan and south-east/north-west orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base, which truncated 114. 113 contained three fills:

Fill 112 (primary fill) was mid greyish-brown silty clay soil which contained sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> century-early/mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery.

Fill 111 was a dark grey silty clay soil, which contained sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> century-early/mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

Fill 110 was a pale brown silty clay soil which had been truncated by 109. The fill contained sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> century-early/mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery.

**Ditch 109** was 1.70m wide, 0.45m deep, it was linear in plan and north/south orientated. The ditch had shallow sides with a concave base, which truncated 110. 109 contained one fills:

Fill 108 was a dark greyish-brown silty clay soil which contained sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> century-early/mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery.

**Ditch 115**, was 0.80m wide, 0.08m deep, it was linear in plan and east/west orientated. The ditch had shallow sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 114 was a yellowish-brown silty clay soil which contained sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> century-early/mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery.

### **Trench 32. (Fig. 4, 10, 11 and 13)**

Trench 32 was 61m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench dark greyish brown topsoil (0.24m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.18m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.35m and the subsoil remained the same. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained seven ditches **92, 90, 102, 171, 167, 72** and **70**, of various alignments plus re-cuts (see below), a large pit **75**, and what can only be described as a spread **73**. Ditches **171** and **167** appear to be on the same alignment as ditches identified in trenches 31 and 33, which are part of a complex of features that divide-up the landscape, identified during the geophysical survey (Appendix 3). The large enclosures may have had an agricultural usage or livestock enclosures with the ditches acting as a security measure as well as a way of preventing animals escaping. The large pit **75**, located at the north-eastern end of the trench may have functioned as a form of dew pond supplying water for livestock. **73** may be the final phase of infilling of **75**, after it reached the end of its usefulness.

Feature description start from the south-western end of the trench and continue in a north-easterly direction.

All the features identified in the trench were excavated.

**Ditch 92** was 3.12m wide, 0.79m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and contained three fills:

Fill 93 was a primary fill, pale yellow silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 94 was a light yellow silty clay soil, which contained fragments of animal bone.

Fill 95 was a yellowish grey silty clay soil which was truncated by **96**. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 96** was 1.37m wide, 0.68m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had moderate sides with a concave base and truncated 95. **96** contained two fills:

Fill 97 (primary fill) was a dark yellow silty clay soil, which contained sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

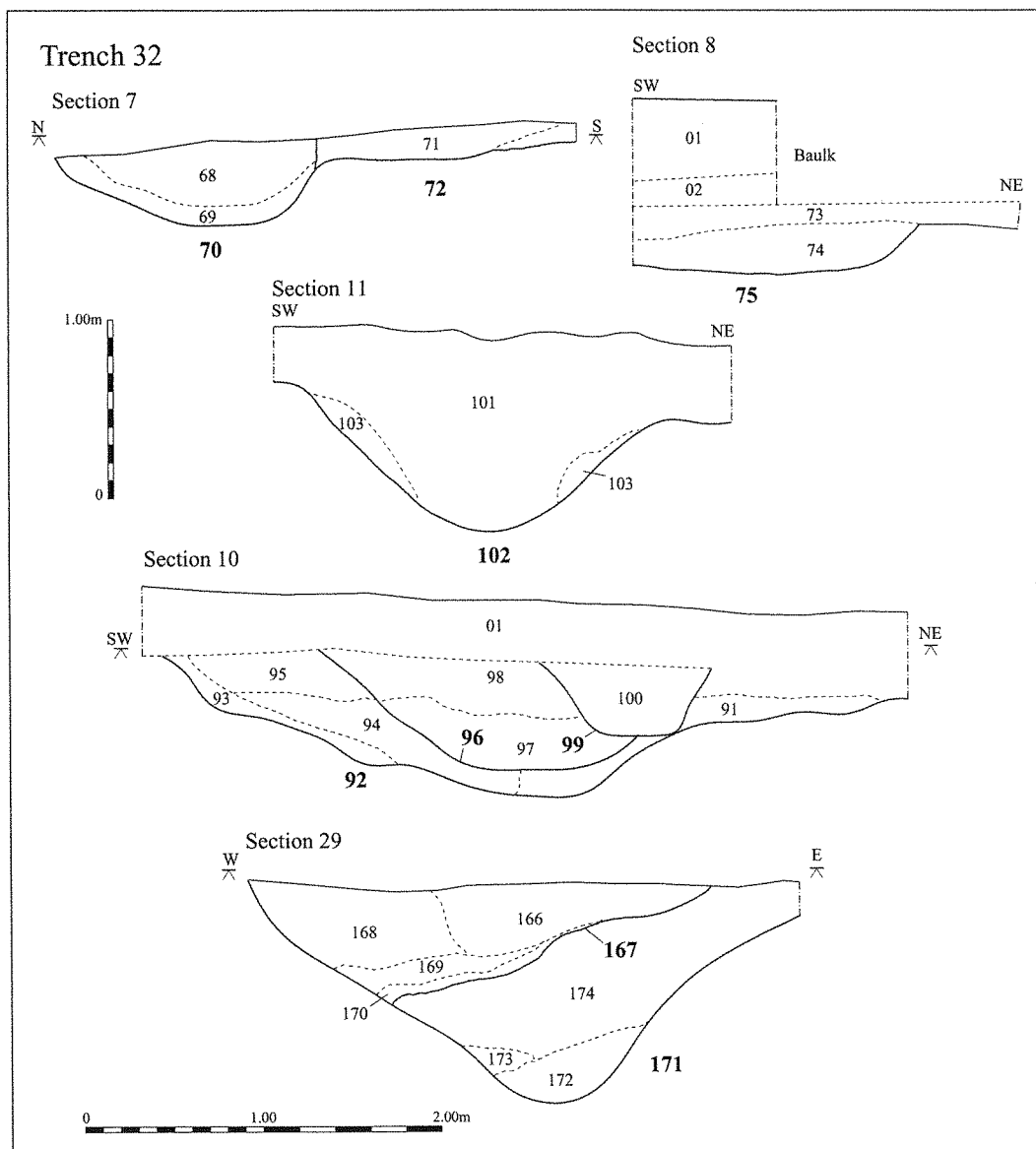
Fill 98 was a dark grey silty clay soil, which was truncated by **99**. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 99** was 0.34m wide, 0.36m deep, linear in plan and north-west/south-east. The ditch had steep sides with a flat base and truncated 98. **99** contained one fills:

Fill 100 was a pale brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 90** was 1m wide, 0.18m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had shallow sides with a flat base and contained one fill:

Fill 91 was a yellowish brown silty clay soil, which was truncated by **92**. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.



**Figure 13** Sections across Features identified in Trench 32

**Ditch 102** was 1.9m wide, 0.81m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had shallow sides at the top of the ditch, becoming steep further down slope, with a flat base and contained two fills:

Fill 103 was a brownish orange silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 101 was a dark grey silty clay soil, which contained sherds of Roman pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

**Ditch 171** was 3.1m wide, 1.24m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and contained three fills:

Fill 172 was a dark brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 173 was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 174 was a greyish-brown silty clay soil, which was truncated by 167. The fill contained sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> century-early/mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery.

**Ditch 167** was 2.6m wide, 0.68m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had moderate sides with a concave base and truncated 174. 167 contained four fills:

Fill 170 was a yellowish-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 169 was a dark brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 168 was a brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 166 was a dark brown silty clay soil, which contained 1<sup>st</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman pottery.

**Ditch 72** was 1.65m wide, 0.14m deep, was linear in plan and east/west orientated. It had shallow sides with a flat base and contained one fill:

Fill 71 was a yellowish-brown silty clay soil, which was truncated by 70. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 70** was 1.23m wide, 0.43m deep, was linear in plan and east/west orientated. The ditch had steep sides with a concave base and truncated 71. 70 contained two fills:

Fill 69 (primary fill) was a yellowish-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 68 was a dark brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Pit 75** was in a position that would not allow for an accurate description to be made of its shape in plan, as it extended beyond the edge of the trench.

Fill 74 was a dark greyish-brown clayey silt soil, which contained sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery.

Layer 73 0.18m thick (width and length measurements could not be taken accurately due to the location of the spread in relation to the trench edges) a yellowish brown silty clay soil, which contained sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery.

### **Trench 33 (Fig. 4, 10, 11 and 14)**

Trench 33 was 50m in length and was north/south orientated. At the southern end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.32m thick) overlay mid-brown silty subsoil (0.13m thick). The sequence remained the same at the northern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.31m, the subsoil thickness also decreased to 0.09m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of Boulder Clay.

The trench contained three furrows, not illustrated (the most southerly of the three being given the number 196 as it was stratigraphically associated with 62) aligned south-west/north-east as well as ten ditches 87, 85, 81, 79, 62, 46, 53, 40, 38 and 36 lying on various alignments (see below), two pits 83 and 89, and two postholes 77 and 66. Ditches 87 and 85 appear to be on the same alignment as ditches identified in Trench 32. Ditches 53, 40, 38 and 36, appear to on the same alignment as ditches identified in Trench 34. The ditches divide-up the landscape into large enclosures as shown in the geophysical survey (Appendix 3), and would have delimited a system of stock enclosures or fields. Two smaller ditches 79 and 46 appear to be too small to act as stock enclosures both could have functioned as boundaries. They may also have functioned as drainage channels. The presence of postholes suggests a structure was present. The exact form of structure is not readily apparent, however, the location of the two postholes next to individual ditches does suggest a form of fence-line. Two pits 83 and 89 identified at the southern end of the trench could have been used for the disposal of domestic waste, and thus indicated the presence of a small settlement.

The features have been described starting at the southern end of the trench and continuing in a northerly direction

All features identified in the trench with the exception of 86, 85 and 36 were excavated (see below).

**Ditch 87** (unexcavated due to the location to the feature in relation to the trench edge), the ditch alignment was north-west/south-east. **87** contained one fill:  
Fill 86, dark greyish-brown clayey silty soil.

**Ditch 85** (unexcavated due to the location to the feature in relation to the trench edge), the ditch alignment was north-west/south-east. **85** contained one fill:  
Fill 84 was a greyish-brown clayey silty soil.

**Pit 83** was 1.1m wide, 0.28m deep, and was oval in plan. The pit had steep sides with a concave base and truncated **80**. **83** contained one fill:  
Fill 82 was a dark greyish-brown clayey silt soil, which contained sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> century Roman pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

**Ditch 81** was 0.71m wide, 0.2m deep, was linear in plan and east/west orientated. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base and contained one fill:  
Fill 80 was a mid-brown silty clay soil, which was truncated by **83**. **80** contained sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> century Roman pottery.

**Pit 89** (unexcavated due to the location of the feature in relation to the trench edge), truncated by **81** and **79**, one fill was visible on the surface:  
Fill 88 was a dark brown silty clay soil.

**Ditch 79** was 0.7m wide, 0.2m deep, was linear in plan and east/west orientated. The ditch had shallow sloping sides with a concave base and truncates **76**. **79** contained one fill:  
Fill 78 was a mid-brown silty clay soil, which contained sherds of mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

**Posthole 77** was 0.28m wide, 0.1m deep and was circular in plan. The posthole had moderate sloping side with a concave base and contained one fill:  
Fill 76 was a light greyish-brown silty clay soil, which contained sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> century Romano-British pottery.

**Posthole 66** was 0.35m wide, 0.2m deep and was circular in plan. The posthole had steep sloping side with a concave base and contained one fill:  
Fill 65 was a brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

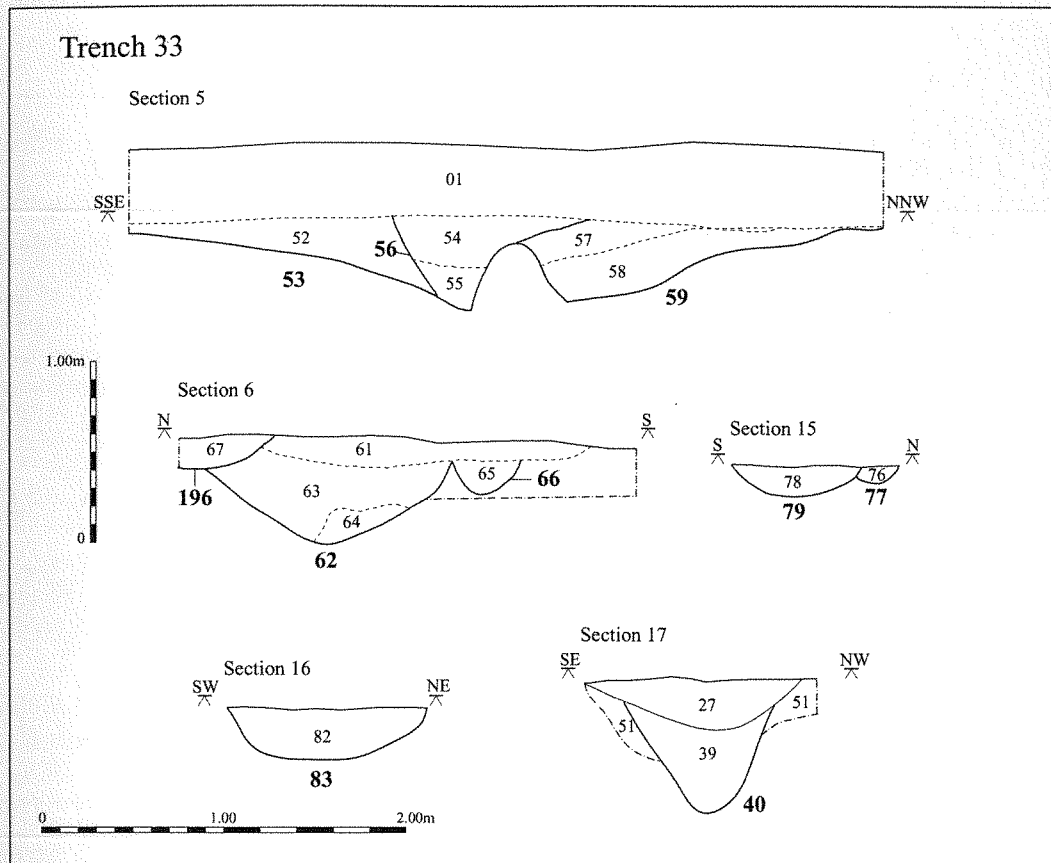
**Ditch 62** was 1.4m wide, 0.57m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The ditch had steep sloping sides with a concave base and contained three fills:

Fill 64 (primary fill) was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.  
Fill 63 was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from the fill.  
Fill 61 was a dark greyish-brown silty clay soil, which was truncated by **196**. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Furrow 196** was 2m wide, 0.20m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The furrow had shallow sloping sides with a concave base and truncated **61**. **196** contained one fill:  
Fill 67 was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 46** was 0.7m wide, 0.15m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The ditch had shallow sloping sides with a concave base and contained one fill:  
Fill 45 was a light yellowish-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 53** was 1.74m wide, 0.42m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The ditch had a shallow south-east side, the north-west side and base was heavily truncated and contained one fill:  
Fill 52 was a pale brown silty clay soil, truncated by **56**. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.



**Figure 14** Sections across Features identified in Trench 33

**Ditch 56** was 0.91m wide, 0.47m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The ditch had steep sloping sides with a concave base and truncated 52 and 57. **56** contained two fills: Fill 55 (primary fill) was a pale brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill. Fill 54 was a brownish grey silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 59** was 1.49m wide, 0.38m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The ditch had steep sloping sides with a concave base and contained two fills: Fill 58 (primary fill) was a pale brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill. Fill 57 was a yellowish brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 40** was 0.95m wide, 0.75m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The ditch had steep sloping sides with a flat base and contained two fills: Fill 51 (primary fill) was a mid-greyish brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill. Fill 39 was a light brown silty clay soil, which was truncated by **38**. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 38** was 1.2m wide, 0.27m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The ditch had moderate sloping sides with a concave base and truncated 39. **38** contained one fill: Fill 37 was a dark greyish-brown silty clay soil, which contained mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery

**Ditch 36** (unexcavated due to the location to the feature in relation to the trench edge), one fill was visible on the surface: Fill 35 was a dark greyish-brown silty clay soil.



### **Trench 34 (Fig. 4, 10, 11 and 15)**

Trench 34 was 50m in length and was south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.40m thick) overlay the natural geology consisting of Boulder Clay. The sequence remained the same at the northern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.34m thick.

The trench contained six ditches **22, 34, 20, 18, 14** and **4** of various alignments as well as two pits **16** and **30** a single grave cut **10**, and two postholes **8** and **6**. Ditches **34, 20, 18** and **14** are on the same alignment as features in Trench 33, and together with **4**, (which does not appear in any of the adjacent trenches), form part of a system of ditches that divide up the landscape into large enclosures and would have delimited a system of stock enclosures or fields. Two large pits **16** and **30** located centrally may be the result of quarrying activity, which would account for their irregular shape. A single burial was also identified which could be considered an isolated case, although, further burials could be present outside the line of the trench. The presence of posthole suggests a structure was present, although the exact form of structure is not readily apparent.

The features have been described starting at the south-eastern end of the trench and continuing in a north-westerly direction.

All features identified in the trench were excavated.

**Ditch 22** was 1m wide, 0.25m deep, was linear in plan and north-east/south-west orientated. The ditch had moderate sloping sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 21 was a mid-brown silty clay soil, which contained sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

**Ditch 34** was 1.6m wide, 0.9m deep, was linear in plan and east/west orientated. The ditch had steep sloping sides with a concave base and contained two fills:

Fill 33 (primary fill) was a mid-brown silty clay soil, which contained sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

Fill 32 was a pale brown silty clay soil, which was truncated by **20**. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 20** was 2.1m wide, 0.76m deep, was linear in plan and east/west orientated. The ditch had steep sloping sides with a concave base and truncated 32. **20** contained one fill:

Fill 19 was a mid-brown silty clay soil, which contained sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> century Romano-British pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

**Ditch 18** was 1.8m wide, 0.3m deep, was linear in plan and north-east/south-west orientated. The ditch had shallow sloping sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 17 was a light grey brown silty clay soil, which contained post-medieval pottery and fragments of tile.

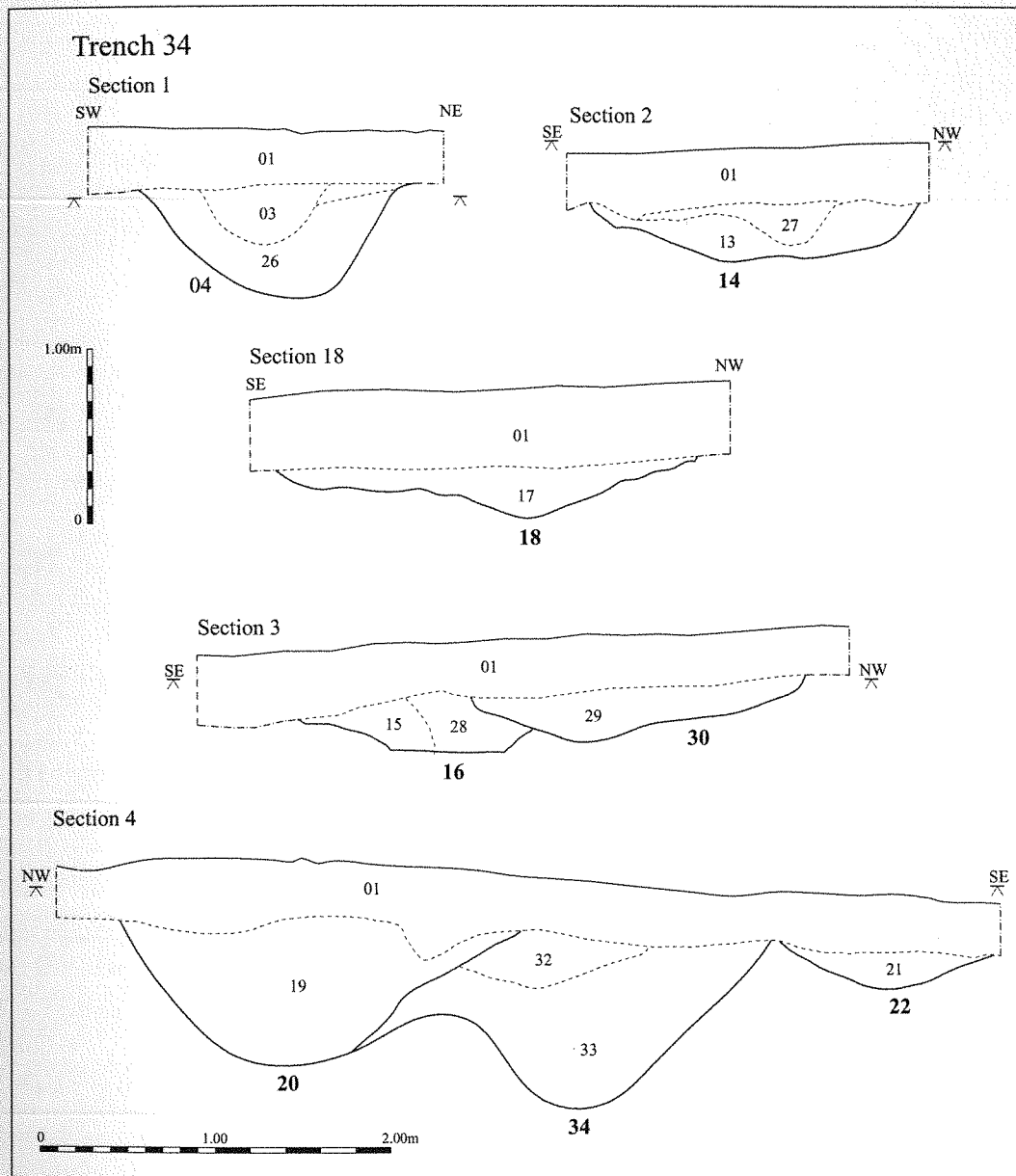
**Pit 16** was 1.22m wide, 0.34m deep and was oval in plan. The pit had steep sloping sides with a concave base and contained two fills:

Fill 15 (primary fill) was a grey brown silty clay soil, which contained sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> century Romano-British pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.

Fill 28 was a dark grey silty clay soil, which was truncated by **30**. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Pit 30** was 1.92m wide, 0.28m deep and had an irregular shape in plan. The pit had moderate sloping sides and truncated 28. **30** contained one fill:

Fill 29 was a dark brown silty clay soil, which contained sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> century Romano-British pottery as well as fragments of animal bone.



**Figure 15** Sections across Features identified in Trench 34

**Ditch 14** was 1.8m wide, 0.3m deep, was linear in plan and north-east/south-west orientated. The ditch had moderate sloping sides with a flat base and contained two fills:

Fill 13 (primary fill) was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 27 was yellowish brown silty clay. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Pit/Grave Cut 10** (not fully excavated) was rectangular in plan with vertical sides. The base of the pit could not be described due to the position of burial 1 (human skeletal remains). **10** contained two fills:  
Burial 1, human skeletal remains

Fill 9 was a light grey brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Posthole 8** was 0.6m wide, 0.18m deep and was circular in plan. The posthole had moderate sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 7 was a yellowish brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Posthole 6** was 0.5m wide, 0.15m deep and was circular in plan. The posthole had moderate sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 5 was a yellowish brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 4** was 1.6m wide, 0.45m deep, was linear in plan and north-east/south-west orientated. The ditch had moderate sloping sides with a flat base and contained two fills:

Fill 26 (primary fill) was a brownish yellow silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Fill 3 was a mid-greyish brown silty clay soil, which contained fragments of animal bone.

#### **Trench 35 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 35 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.30m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.07m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.40m and the subsoil decreased to 0.05m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained a single furrow (2m wide), aligned south-west/north-east, as well as the terminal end of a narrow ditch **184**, which was excavated.

**Ditch 184** was 0.6m wide, 0.1m deep, was linear in plan and east/west orientated. The ditch had shallow sloping sides with a flat base and contained one fill:

Fill 183 was a mid-brown silty clay soil, which contained fragments of 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery.

#### **Trench 36 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 36 was 50m in length and was south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.43m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.07m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.37m and the subsoil increased to 0.09m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained five furrows (2.5m wide), aligned north-west/south-east, and a narrow ditch **186**, which was excavated. The ditch may have functioned as a drainage channel due to the fact that it runs down slope.

**Ditch 186** was 0.6m wide, 0.15m deep, was linear in plan and north-west/south-east orientated. The ditch had shallow sloping sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 185 was a mid-brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

#### **Trench 37 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 37 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.53m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.40m and the subsoil decreased to 0.16m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology consisting of Boulder Clay.

The trench contained two ditches **188** and **190**. The ditches may have functioned as drainage channels due to the fact that they run across and down the slope.

All the features identified in the trench were excavated.

**Ditch 188** was 1.1m wide, 0.33m deep, was linear in plan and south-east/north-west orientated. The ditch had steep sloping sides with a concave base and contained one fill:

Fill 187 was a dark brown clayey silty soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

**Ditch 190** was 0.95m wide, 0.08m deep, was linear in plan and south-east/north-west orientated. The ditch had shallow sloping sides and an irregular base and contained one fill:

Fill 197, dark brown clayey silty soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

#### **Trench 38 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 38 was 50m in length and was south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.48m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.18m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.49m and the subsoil remained the same. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained a single ditch **192**, which was excavated. The ditch may have functioned as a drainage channel due to the fact that it runs across and down the slope.

**Ditch 192** was 1.2m wide, 0.07m deep, was linear in plan and south-west/north-east orientated. The ditch had shallow sloping sides and an irregular base and contained one fill:

Fill 191 was a yellowish brown silty clay soil. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

#### **Trench 39 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 39 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.35m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.51m the subsoil depth remained the same. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **Trench 40 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 40 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.40m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.16m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.26m and the subsoil also decreased to 0.09m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **Trench 41 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 41 was 50m in length and was south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.33m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.11m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.30m and the subsoil increased to 0.15m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology consisting of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **Trench 42 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 42 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.36m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.35m and the subsoil increased to 0.27m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

**Trench 43 (Fig. 4)**

Trench was 50m in length and was south/north orientated. At the southern end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.25m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the northern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.30m and the subsoil also decreased to 0.17m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

**Trench 44 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 44 was 50m in length and was south-east/north-west orientated. At the south-eastern end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.30m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.17m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-western end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.25m and the subsoil increased to 0.20m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

**Trench 45 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 45 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.20m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.30m and the subsoil decreased to 0.15m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay. No archaeological features were identified.

**Trench 46 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 46 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.20m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.20m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness decreased to 0.15m and the subsoil also decreased to 0.15m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained of two furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north-east/south-west.

**Trench 47 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 47 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.16m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.15m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.18m and the subsoil also increased to 0.17m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained of four furrows (average width of 2m), aligned north-east/south-west as well as the remains of a modern burnt out hedge line (unexcavated), which is also visible in Trench 48.

**Trench 48 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 48 was 50m in length and was south-west/north-east orientated. At the south-western end of the trench, dark greyish brown topsoil (0.18m thick) overlay a mid-brown subsoil (0.18m thick). The sequence remained the same at the north-eastern end of the trench, although, the topsoil thickness increased to 0.20m and the subsoil decreased to 0.15m. Removal of the subsoil revealed the natural geology of boulder clay.

The trench contained a single furrow (average width of 2m), aligned north-east/south-west as well as the remains of a modern burnt out hedge line (unexcavated), which is also visible in Trench 47.

## 6 DISCUSSION

Excavations along the course of the proposed by-pass around the western edge of Papworth have revealed later prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology. These remains provide us with information to build up provisional period landscape models for the immediate area to the road scheme.

The picture of the later prehistoric and Roman archaeology is confused in that much of the archaeology from these two periods is in close association and many of the ditch boundaries are likely to have been reused. The picture we get from the archaeology of the area is of the presence of a major trackway or Road, presumably on the present course of Ermine Street with small settlements and farmsteads sitting just off its course. This is the manner of settlement seen in Caldecote and in the vicinity of Cambourne where settlements are placed approximately 400m apart.

In the case of Papworth the exact location of the farmstead has not been defined although the components seen within the trenches (see below), i.e. ovens, structures, stock enclosures and field boundaries, would suggest that it is close by. A similar complex of late Iron Age and probably Roman date lies at the south eastern end of the village approximately 1.5km away from these remains. In this case the remains are composed of an enclosed farmstead.

Although no other Roman remains were identified during the desk-top assessment local village knowledge points to the belief that there is evidence for Roman settlement adjacent to the Roman Road and just to the south of Fir Tree Farm. This would place a settlement or farmstead approximately 500m away from the area of ovens and again in a similarly sited position overlooking Ermine Street. This would suggest that there is a degree of consistency to late Iron Age and Roman settlement location on these claylands.

The Iron Age and Roman remains found within the road corridor occur in three discrete areas. One sits on the high point of the ridge overlooking Ermine Street and consists of an area of industrial or crop processing activity including three phases of oven/corn drier use (Trench 25). This suggests longevity of activity in this area. The ditches surrounding these features identified in Trenches 24, 25, 26 and 27 suggest that they occurred within an enclosed place and indicate that this was a specialised activity area.

Also near to the top of the Limestone and Boulder Clay ridge lies a small rectangular/square enclosure (Trench 20). This sits on a false flat area of the landscape, which provides a prominent position overlooking the road. Although this

enclosure could be part of the agricultural system its form, size and location may also suggest that it is a specialised monument possibly a mortuary enclosure.

On the east-facing slopes leading down towards Ermine Street lie a large number of field boundaries, identified in Trenches 31, 32, 33, and 34 which contained small amounts of domestic rubbish. The combination of archaeological fieldwork and geophysical survey has demonstrated that these form a network of enclosures that hang from a larger ditch system. The nature of some of these ditches suggests that they may be stock enclosures. This is supported by the presence of fenced boundaries along the course of some of these ditches and an absence of the type of structures that may represent buildings.

The results from this period indicate the survival of elements of the Iron Age and Roman agricultural system. The evidence suggests that this was a mixed agricultural system as suggested by the ovens, possibly corn dryers, and stock enclosures. Stock enclosures for cattle, and possibly sheep, lying adjacent to Ermine Street would suggest animals were an important part of the agricultural system and that a service industry based on this had developed to support the Roman town of Godmanchester.

The remains of ridge and furrow dominated the medieval landscape within the corridor. This was shown by traces of furrows plotted from aerial photographs and evidence within the evaluation trenches. Common with much of the ridge and furrow systems in the East Midlands the furrows run with the slope and presumably helped to drain these clay soils. It is clear from the evidence that the area through which the corridor runs on the west side of Papworth formed part of the medieval field system.

The majority of the archaeological evidence from the site can be fitted into the two periods discussed above. Modern features were also discovered and these included a ditch and hedge boundary which screened the brook at the southern end of the development area.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the evaluation was to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains and deposits within the proposed by-pass route in advance of groundwork. The project was successful in achieving its objectives, providing a good understanding of the archaeological resources of the area under investigation. Although archaeological remains was recorded along much of the route of the proposed by-pass three areas of more concentrated human activity were identified (Fig. 4). Many of the features excavated within the three areas provided dating evidence ranging between the late prehistoric through to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century Romano-British period. These three areas also provided evidence of small-scale industrial activity together with agricultural practises identified through the presence of enclosure ditches. The presence of an enclosure in apparent isolation from the other two main areas of activity does suggest that it had an alternative use, possibly ceremonial.

Although the evidence from the investigation suggests that enclosure system ceased after the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, the use of the area as an agricultural resource continued, which is shown by the presence of an extensive medieval ridge and furrow system.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Thanks are also due to the landowners, agents and tenants involved with the road scheme for their cooperation during the fieldwork and to Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology who conducted the Geophysical Survey.

Finally special thanks go to the staff of the AFU, Adam Howard, Chris Montague, Aly Bowkett, David Crawford-White, Sam Whitehead and Simon Pickstone who completed the fieldwork in an efficient and professional manner as well as Stephen Kemp who managed the project.

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## **Maps Consulted**

### **Cambridgeshire Record Office (CRO)**

Enclosure Map of 1815/1826: *A Map for the award of Papworth St Everard Enclosure in the County of Cambridge (9 Chains to 1 inch)*

Tithe Map of 1825/1844: *Map of the Parish of Papworth St Everard Enclosure in the County of Cambridge 1825/1844*

OS 1:2500: Cambridgeshire Sheet XXXVIII. NE, 7

- First Edition 1887

- Second Edition 1902

### **AFU**

OS 1: 2500: Huntingdon Sheet XXVI.3

Surveyed 1886, Revised 1937

### **British Geological Survey**

BGS Huntingdon Sheet 187 Solid and Drift Geology, 1:50 000

## APPENDIX 1

### An Assessment of the pottery from Papworth By-pass By Alice Lyons

#### 2 Discussion and Summary

*This is a relatively large assemblage of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery, also containing material transitional to between these two periods. It is a well recorded and stratified collection that has become severely abraded due to post depositional processes (such as ploughing and flooding); the small average sherd size (9.5g and lack of surface residues (such as soot and limescale) reflect this.*

*This assemblage consists almost entirely of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares, in a very limited number of vessel types (medium mouthed jars and bowls), where by the same vessel type can be found in several different fabrics. This assemblage is of interest because it contains pottery manufactured using both Iron Age and Roman methods and technology. The transition between these two periods is not yet fully understood and ceramic assemblages of this date relatively rare.*

*It is an interesting assemblage of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares of limited fabric and form deposited between the late Iron Age and the early Roman period. It contains little intrusive or residual material. I would suggest it is unusual to recover a ceramic assemblage of this type and it is worthy of further analysis.*

#### 3 Introduction

A total of 650 sherds weighing 6,167kg of pottery were retrieved during this project. It is a multi-period assemblage with pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to the post medieval period, the majority however is of an early Roman date (mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD).

Era	Quantity (sherd count)	Weight (g)	Percentage of weight %
Late Iron Age	28	186	3.02
Transitional to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods	77	1157	18.76
Early Roman	540	4766	77.29
Medieval	2	52	0.84
Post medieval	1	2	0.03
Miscellaneous	2	4	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>6167</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 1: Pottery by Era

Pottery was retrieved from a variety of features most from the linear type in particular ditches: 22, 109, 113 and 171 (see Appendix 3).

Feature	Pottery Weight (g)	Percentage of Pottery (%)
Ditch	3988	64.67
Ditch/Gully	1178	19.10
Cut	764	12.39
Pit	131	2.12
Layer	74	1.20
Gully	27	0.44
Post Hole	3	0.05
Furrow	2	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>6167</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 2: Pottery by Feature, listed in descending order of percentage of weight.**

Twenty-three individual pottery fabrics (some found as both Iron Age and Roman versions) were identified; the majority of which were Romanised sandy grey wares, thought to have been produced locally. It is worthy of note the no fine wares were recovered which is significant for the dating and interpretation of the pottery assemblage.

Era	Fabric	Vessel types	Quantity (sherd count)	Weight (g)	Percentage of weight %
Late Iron Age	Reduced wares with flint and quartz temper		3	5	0.08
	Sandy oxidised wares		1	1	0.02
	Sandy reduced wares		12	50	0.81
	Shell tempered wares		12	130	2.11
Transitional to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods	Sandy grey ware		2	5	0.08
	Sandy oxidised ware		2	10	0.16
	Sandy reduced ware		6	148	2.40
	Shell tempered wares	4.14, 5.6, 6	67	994	16.12
Early Roman	Amphora		2	28	0.45
	Black surfaced red ware	4.1, 5.2	21	230	3.73
	Fine white ware		1	9	0.15
	Grey ware, with surface voids		1	28	0.45
	Horningsea reduced ware	4.1, 5.11	103	564	9.15
	Micaceous grey wares	4.1	4	29	0.47
	Oxidised white wares		3	5	0.08
	Parchment wares	5.6	8	79	1.28
	Reduced wares with sand and grog temper		4	60	0.97
	Reduced wares with quartz and iron temper		1	33	0.54
	Sandy grey wares	1.9, 2.1, 3.1, 4.4, 4.13, 5.2, 6.3, 6.6, 6.21, 8.1.	267	2972	48.20
	Sandy oxidised ware	4.13, 6.3	43	256	4.15
	Sandy red wares		9	21	0.34
	Sandy reduced wares	4.1, 6.3, 6.18,	12	75	1.22
Shell tempered wares	4.4, 4.5.3, 5.	9	248	4.02	
Sandy white wares	1.6, 4.1, 4.13	52	129	2.09	
Medieval	Grey ware		2	52	0.84
Post Medieval	Glazed Red Earthen ware		1	2	0.03
Miscellaneous			2	4	0.06
<b>Total</b>			<b>650</b>	<b>6167</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 3: Pottery fabrics listed by Period and presented in alphabetical order.**

#### 4 Methodology

All sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Each diagnostic sherd was recorded by broad fabric group and assigned a form type. Where possible the diameter and percentage of the rims were recorded. The presence of decoration, abrasion, limescale and sooting were also noted. All percentages, unless otherwise stated, are of weight. The pottery and paper archive are held by

#### Recommended Future work

It is recommended that a more detailed analysis of the fabrics and forms found during this project be undertaken and compared to other sites of similar age in the vicinity. It would be advantageous to pottery studies in the region if a selection of the vessel types were published, as assemblages of this type are relatively rare.

Fabric and Form Analysis	2.0 days
Set in local context	0.5 day
Write report	1.0 day
Illustration	1.0 day
Edit report and illustrations	0.5 day

**Total time recommended for future work 5 days**

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**Broad Fabric Groups (excluding the post-Roman material), listed in alphabetical order**

**5 Amphora**

AMP

Description: Tyers 1996, 87. Tomber and Dore 1998 82-113.

**6 Black surfaced red ware**

BSRW

This is a broad fabric group which includes any misfired local grey ware, with the end result of a red fabric and black surface.

**7 Fine white ware**

FWW

Description: Lyons 2000 213.

**8 Grey ware, with surface voids**

Grey ware, voids

A sandy grey ware of unsourced but presumably local production which has had a vegetable temper which has been weathered away.

**9 Horningsea reduced ware**

HORNrw

Description: Evans 1991, 35. Tomber and Dore 1998 116.

**10 Micaceous grey wares**

MicaGW

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 184 also Gurney 1995, 102 ,

**11 Oxidised white wares**

OWW

Quite hard pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) wheel thrown fabric with a smooth texture and fine fracture. It contains occasional sparse grog inclusions and also abundant mica inclusions, which are probably natural contaminants of the clay, although fabrics vary and are probably locally, made.

**12 Parchment wares**

SOW(parchment)

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 119

**13 Reduced wares with flint and quartz temper**

RW(flint&quartz)

This is a soft very dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) fabric with a harsh texture and irregular fracture. It contains abundant medium (0.25-0.5 mm) rounded sand and sparse coarse and very coarse (larger than 1 mm) angular flint inclusions. Occasional sherds contain some very coarse white flint inclusions which have a range of between 3-5mm.

**14 Reduced wares with sand and grog temper**

RW(sand&grog)

A quite hard, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) wheel thrown fabric with a finely irregular fracture and rough texture. It contains common medium rounded sand and sparse coarse grog inclusions.

**15 Reduced wares with quartz and iron temper, possibly Horningsea**

RW(quartz&fe)

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 116.

**16 Sandy grey ware**

SGW

Description: Andrews 1985, 92.

**17 Sandy oxidised ware**

SOW

Description: Andrews 1985 90 (OW1).

**18 Sandy red wares**

SRedW

Mis-fired sandy grey wares

**19 Sandy reduced ware**

SRW

Description: Andrews 1985, 92.

**20 Shell tempered wares**

STWgw/ow/rw

Probably produced in the lower Nene Valley, distributed around the Fen basin.

Description: Perrin 1996, 119

**Appendix 2**

**The Forms**

**Form Description and Codes**

**21 Flagon**

1.6 Derivations of Hofheim flagons

BUG: 182, 183, 185.

1.9 Cupped rim flagon, plain rim

WS: 202.

**Narrow Mouthed Jar**

2.1.0 Narrow mouthed jar with rolled everted rim, rounded body and various cordons with decoration on the neck, body and base of the vessel.

Scale: 63, 114, 183. WS: 222. BUG: 175, 176.

**Beaker**

3.1.0 Beaker with tall straight neck and rounded body.

IKL: 28. NV: 50, 54-57. Scale: 110.

**Medium mouthed jars**

4.1 Medium mouthed jar with high shouldered profile.

Scale: 1, 2, 19, 22, 44, 107. WS: 209.

4.4.0 Jar with short angular neck, lid-seated or flattened rim.

CoS: 432, 433, 468-471.

4.5.3 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, rolled severely undercut rim which forms a pointed lower rim edge and globular body.

CoS: 416.

4.13.0 Medium mouthed jar, rounded body and simple everted rim.

Scale: 5. BUG: 250, 251.

4.14 Large storage vessels - Misc or indeterminate sherds.

PKM 0781/13 0163/64.

**Wide mouthed jar**

5.2.0 Carinated jars.

5.6 Wide mouthed jar, with a plain 'S' profile.

Scale: 75. IKL: 41. WS: 240.

5.11 Wide mouthed jar with a high shoulder and everted rim.

Scale: 221, 223. BUG: 300, 303, 304.

**Dishes and Bowls**

6.3.0 Carinated bowl with flattish, often reeded, out-turned rim.

Scale: 16, 69, 72. WS: 282.

6.6 Bowl - copy of Samian form 37. Same form and decorative design as 6.5  
*but larger diameter bowl, probably formed a cup and bowl set.*

BUG: 295. WS: 2440247, 249-251. Scale: 41, 42, 61.

6.18.0 Bowl straight sided, flat based, thickened everted 'triangular' rim.

Scale: 123, 129, 148, 175, 222.

6.21.0 Open bowl internal angle, incurving rim, flat or foot ring base.

WS: 225.

**Lid**

- 8.1 Lid - standard type to fit cooking/storage pot inturned or out-turned, can have terminal grip.  
Scole 102, 103 and 104.

**Key to Sites abbreviated in pottery type series:**

Site Abbreviation	Site name	Publication reference
BUG	Burgh, Norfolk	Martin 1988
COS	Caister on Sea	Darling and Gurney 1993
IKL	Icklingham, Suffolk	West & Plouviez 1976
NV	Nene Valley, Cambridgeshire	Howe et al
Scole	Scole, Norfolk	Rogerson 1977
Scole 1993	Scole, Norfolk	Lyons and Tester forthcoming
Spong	Spong Hill, Norfolk	Gurney 1995b
WS	West Stow, Suffolk	West 1990



## APPENDIX 2

### CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM THE PAPWORTH BY-PASS (PAPBP 02): AN ASSESSMENT.

By Val Fryer M.A., M.I.F.A, FSA (Scot)

#### 1 Introduction

*Excavations by the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Field Unit on the Papworth by-pass recovered features of Late Iron Age/Roman date including pits and ditches. Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and four were submitted for assessment.*

#### 22 Methods

The samples were bulk floated by a member of the Archaeological Field Unit staff, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All tabulated plant remains are preserved by charring. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, seeds/fruits, chaff and arthropods were present or common in all samples.

##### Results of assessment

##### Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weed species were common or abundant in all but sample 4. Preservation was moderately good, although a large proportion of the grains and some of the seeds had become puffed and distorted during charring and the chaff elements were frequently abraded and fragmented.

##### Cereals and other food plants

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant. Although preservation of the grains was generally poor, 'drop form' types typical of spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) were noted in sample 3. The latter sample also contained rare specimens of sprouted wheat grains with the sprouts still *in situ*. Chaff elements, most notably wheat glume bases, spikelet bases and rachis internodes, were common and spelt glume bases were recorded from samples 1, 2 and 3. Fragmented cotyledons of indeterminate large pulses (pea/bean) were common in sample 3.

##### Wild flora

Seeds/fruits of common weed species were present in samples 1 and 2 and common in sample 3. Segetal taxa were predominant and included orache (*Atriplex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), indeterminate grasses (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) and vetch/ vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). The presence of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) seeds and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets may suggest that marginal clay soils and damp grassland areas were being cultivated, possibly for the first time.

#### 23 Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments were present or common throughout. Other plant macrofossils included pieces of charred root, rhizome or stem and indeterminate seeds.

#### 24 Other materials

The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material may be derived from the combustion of organic materials, including cereal grains, at extremely high temperatures. Bone fragments, some of which were burnt, were present in samples 1, 2 and 3.

## 25 Discussion

Sample 1 (from the fill of pit 75) contains a low to moderate density of cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds. Chaff elements are predominant, probably indicating that a small deposit of charred cereal processing waste was either accidentally or deliberately placed within the pit fill.

Sample 2 is from the re-cut of ditch 113 (re-cut number 109). Cereal processing waste is again present, but in this instance it is suggested that some or all of the material may be residual within the context, being derived from underlying layers (most notably 111), which were disturbed during the re-cutting of the ditch (see below).

Sample 3 is from the secondary fill of ditch 113. Cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds are abundant along with sprouted grains, sprout fragments and detached cereal embryos. The composition of this assemblage would appear to indicate that the material is derived from a mixed deposit of cereal processing and storage waste, where the grains have sprouted accidentally as a result of inappropriate storage conditions. However, it is not known whether this material is directly indicative of nearby agricultural activity, as processing waste appears to have been widely traded, especially during the Romano-British period, for use as fuel for a range of light industrial and domestic activities (Van der Veen, in press). Indeed, it is probably of note that the condition of the material recovered may indicate that it has been burnt at a very high temperature, possibly on more than one occasion.

The assemblage from sample 4 (from the fill of cut 70) contains an extremely low density of material and is probably derived from scattered or wind-blown detritus.

## 6 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are all probably derived from cereal processing and/or storage detritus, although some material may be residual within the context from which it came. However, such waste material was frequently used as fuel and may not, therefore, be indicative of local agricultural activity.

Although the assemblage from sample 3 is very comprehensive, it is 'typical' of contemporary material associated with both cereal processing and the use of processing waste of fuel. As full analysis of a single sample in isolation would add little to the existing data set for either practise, no further work is recommended.

## 26 References

- Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition.
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## 27 Key to Table

x = 1 - 10 specimens    xx = 10 - 100 specimens    xxx = 100+ specimens  
fgs = fragments    b = burnt    ss = sub-sample

**APPENDIX 3**

***NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL  
OCTOBER 2002***

***GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ALONG  
THE PROPOSED PAPWORTH EVERARD  
BY-PASS ROUTE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE***

***STAFF***

Project Manager S Parry MA MIFA  
Text P Masters  
Illustrations P Masters BA HND PIFA  
Fieldwork P Masters , I Fisher BSc, and D McAree MSc  
MBA Dip Arch PIFA

***QUALITY CONTROL***

	<b><i>Print name</i></b>	<b><i>Signed</i></b>	<b><i>Date</i></b>
Checked by	S Parry		
Verified by	P Chapman		
Approved by	C Burgess		

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**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ALONG  
THE PROPOSED PAPWORTH EVERARD  
BY-PASS ROUTE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ABSTRACT**

*Detailed geophysical survey was carried out on three areas of land along the proposed Papworth Everard By-pass Route, Cambridgeshire. Area 1 was the only area that produced significant archaeological anomalies, which represented ditches of a late Iron Age or Roman field system.*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out a geophysical survey in September 2002 on land along the proposed Papworth Everard by-pass route (Fig 1: NGR TL 5277 6258). The work was undertaken on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2002 on behalf of the Archaeological Field Unit, Cambridgeshire County Council.

The proposed by-pass is located to the west of Papworth Everard. It forms a curving route, 3km long from the north to the south of the village off the main A1198 road (Ermine Street, Fig1). The purpose of the geophysical survey was to locate any archaeological remains along a section of the Papworth Everard by-pass route south of Fir Tree Farm.

Previous reconnaissance survey identified two areas of significant archaeological anomalies which were the basis for carrying out the detailed magnetometer survey (Morris 2002). Area 3 was surveyed due to archaeological features uncovered in two of the evaluation trenches situated to either side of the survey area.

**2. TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

The area of investigation was located to the west and south-west of the village of Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire. The by-pass transverses largely arable farmland located on an undulating landscape of clay geology.

The underlying geology is mostly of Boulder Clay with areas of degraded chalk. The magnetic susceptibility of these geologies is usually good except for chalk, which is weakly magnetic (Clark 1990, 92; EH 1995, 10, Table 3).

### **3. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

The magnetometer survey was carried out using Geoscan Research FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometers. The survey area was divided into 20m grid-squares, which were traversed at 1m intervals in a parallel fashion (Fig 2). Parallel traverses were made from south to north at a rapid walking pace. Individual readings were taken at 0.25m intervals using a sample trigger. The sensor alignment or balance was checked upon completion of the survey of each grid and the tilt error maintained below +/- 2nT per +/-2° tilt.

The data was analysed using the Geoplot v3.0 (Geoscan 2000). In the resultant plots, low magnetism is shown as white and high magnetism as black. The plots are shown as raw and enhanced data.

The data was processed using zero mean functions to correct the unevenness of the plots in order to give a smoother graphical appearance. The data were also despiked, thereby reducing extreme readings sometimes caused by stray iron fragments and spurious effects due to the inherent magnetism in the soils.

Instrument induced errors recorded during data collection, appear as straight lines in the plot, have been suppressed using an algorithm which by adding a positive or negative constant value to the data gives a smoother appearance.

### **4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS (Figs 2-10)**

Three separate areas, 1-3, were surveyed along the proposed by-pass route between TL 2781 6260 and TL 2840 6216. The results are described below.

#### **4.1 Area 1 (Figs 2-4)**

Area 1 initially comprised two areas measuring 40m x 20m but was extended in order to follow significant archaeological anomalies. A total of six 20m x 20m grid-squares were surveyed covering an area of 0.24ha. The area was situated between existing trial trenches where archaeological features had been identified to the north of the survey area.

A series of rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies were detected denoting the remains of ditches. These represent the remains of a possible late Iron Age/Roman field system. A single weakly magnetic semi-circular anomaly was also detected which appears to be attached to one of the linear ditches. This may denote a smaller enclosure or pen.

#### **4.2 Area 2 (Figs 5-7)**

Area 2 was located approximately 700m to the south-east of Area 1 and measured 100m x 40m in extent comprising ten 20m x 20m grid-squares covering an area of 0.4ha. No significant anomalies were detected except for a single linear anomaly possibly denoting a land drain or the remains of a furrow.

#### **4.3 Area 3 (Figs 8-10)**

This area was surveyed in addition to the initial two areas requested. A total of six 20m x 20m grid-squares were surveyed covering a total area of 0.24ha.

Archaeological features revealed in the excavation trenches were not detected by magnetometer. No significant archaeological anomalies were identified except for the ploughed out remains of ridge and furrow.

### **5. CONCLUSIONS**

Area 1 produced the only significant archaeological anomalies denoting the remains of a late Iron Age/Roman field system. The only other remains were ridge and furrow.

### **6. RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that further magnetometer survey is undertaken in Area 1 to determine the extent of the field system and any associated settlement.



## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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English Heritage 1995 *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Research and Professional Services Guideline No. 1

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Northamptonshire Archaeology

A service of Northamptonshire County Council

16 October 2002

**APPENDIX 4**

**Context list for Papworth Bypass (PEVBP02)**

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
	60		layer	natural		0									
24	175		cut	gully		0	0.84	0.15				Linear	irregular flat	N/S	wide shallow rounded U
25	156	157	fill	ditch		0	0.74	0.38	Pale brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Medium stone and small chalk				
25	157		cut	ditch		0						Linear	Flat	NW/SE	Flat based V
25	158	159	fill	ditch		0	0.4	0.15	Mid brown yellow	silty clay	Rare tiny chalk				
25	159		cut	ditch		0						curving linear	flat	NW/SE	Rounded U
25	160	161	fill	ditch		0	0.51	0.13	Dark grey brown	Silty clay	occ. Tiny chalk and small stones				
25	161		cut	ditch		0	0.51	0.13				Linear	slightly concave	NE/SW	U shaped
25	162		fill	ditch	water furrow, land drain?	0.6	0.8	0.15	Light yellowish brown	Clay, chalk flecks	Occ. Sub angular flints and stones rounded pebbles and chalk stones (20-30mm)				
25	163		cut	ditch	water furrow, land drain?	0.6	0.8	0.15				straight linear	Flat	N/S	Slightly open U
25	164	165	fill	ditch	water	0.5	0.5	0.15	Mid light brown	Clay	Occ. Sub				

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
					furrow, land drain?						angular stones and flints, rounded flint pebbles and chalk stones (30-40mm)				
25	165		cut	ditch	water furrow, land drain?	0.5	0.5	0.15				straight linear	Flat	N/S	U shaped
25	176	178	fill	kiln 2		0	0.41	0.2	Mainly yellow green brow, also blue grey lenses and some orangey red	Silty clay	occ. Medium stones				
25	177	178	fill	kiln		0	0.46	0.06	Mainly yellow green brow, also blue grey lenses and some orangey red	Silty clay	Occ. Small stones, rare tiny chalk, charcoal in the blue grey lenses				
25	178		cut	kiln 2		0	0.43	0.22				Semi-circular(under trench edge)	Flat		
25	181		fill	ditch		0.8	1	0.25	Light yellowish brown	Clay	Occ. Sub angular and rounded stones and flints, chalk stone (10-20mm)				
25	182		cut	ditch		0.8	1	0.25				Straight	Flat	N/S	U shaped

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
25	193	fill		kiln 2		0	0.52	0.18	Dark grey brown (80%), and dark bleu grey 920%)	Silty clay	Occ. Small stones	linear			
25	194	fill		kiln 2		0	0.37	0.08	55% of dark grey brown, 35% dark blue grey, 10% bright orangey red	Silty clay	Occ. Small stones, charcoal in blue grey fill				
25	195	cut		kiln 2		0	0.4	0.26				Semi-circular (half obscured)	Flat		V shaped
26	152	153 fill		linear feature		0.7	0.9	0.14	Light reddish-brown	clay	chalk grit, occ. Sub-angular flint and stones, occ. Chalk stones (30-40mm)				
26	153	cut		linear feature		0						irregular linear feature	flat	N/S	flat based V
26	154	155 fill		gully		0	0.6	0.15	light mid yellowish brown	slightly silty clay	chalk sands and gravels, mod. Occ chalk and flints pebble				
26	155	cut		gully		0	0.6	0.15				Linear	flattish, not regular	NW/SE	shallow u
27	127	fill		ditch		0	0.6	0.28	Mid brown	Silty clay	Occ. Chalk gravel				
27	128	cut		ditch	Boundary? Drainage?	0	0.6	0.28				Linear	Rounded	V shaped	E/W

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile	
27	129	130 fill		post hole		0	0.36	0.07	Grey brown	Silty clay						
27	130	cut		post hole	Fence line? Boundary?	0	0.36	0.07				Circular	Roundish			shallow U
27	131	fill		ditch	boundary	0	0.5	0.15	Light olive grey	Silty clay	Occ. Chalk gravel					
27	132	cut		ditch	Boundary, stock	0	0.15	0.15				Linear	Roundish	N/S		
27	133	134 fill		ditch		0	0.8	0.25	Mid brown	Silty clay	Occ. 1cm sub angular flints					
27	134	cut		ditch	Field boundary	0.8	0.25					Linear	Roundish	E/W		U-shaped
27	135	136 fill		ditch		0	0.5	0.3	Light olive grey	Silty clay	Occ. Chalky gravel, chalk pebbles					
27	136	cut		ditch	Boundary fields, enclosure stock	0	0.5	0.3				Linear	Flat	E/W		Flat bottomed V
27	137	138 fill		post hole	Field boundary, fence line	0	0.35	0.07	Mid brown	Silty clay	Occ. Chalk gravel					
27	138	cut		post hole	fence line?	0	0.35	0.07				Circular				
27	139	fill		post hole		0	0.3	0.04	Mid brown	Silty clay						
27	140	cut		post hole		0	0.3	0.04				Circular, oval	Flattish			Shallow U shaped
29	179	175 fill		gully		0	0.84	0.15	Pale brownish grey	Silty clay	Occ. Tiny chalk, small stones					
30	121	cut		ditch		1.2	0.8	0.46				linear	flattish			Mixed V and U

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
30	116	117	fill	ditch		0.9	1.05	0.45	light orangey brown	clay	occ. Small flint, occ. Rounded pebbles, occ. Small chalk				shaped.
30	117		cut	ditch		0.9	1.05	0.45				Linear	flattish		U shaped
30	118	119	fill	post hole		0.57	0.57	0.23	Mid brown with reddish, black mottling/fledeing	Clay	Occ. Small stone, flint				
30	119		cut	post hole		0.57	0.57	0.23				irregular but roughly circular	concave		W shaped, with a part half deeper as the other.
30	120	121	fill	ditch		1.2	0.8	0.46	light reddish brown	clay with chalk flechs	Occ. Small stones and flints, occ. Rounded pebbles.				
31	104	107	fill	ditch		0	1.33	0.32	Very dark greyish brown	silty clay	freq. Small chalk, stone				
31	105	107	fill	ditch		0	0.97	0.25	Very dark greyish brown	silty clay	very freq. Chalk and stone				
31	106	107	fill	ditch		0			Dark green yellow	silty clay	Occ. Medium stone, small chalk				
31	107		cut	ditch	Boundary	0	1.79	0.53				Linear			u shaped
31	108	109	fill	ditch		0	1.7	0.45	Mid dark brownish	silty clay	Occ chalk				

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
31	125	cut		ditch	boundary?	0	0.9	0.19			chalk blocks	Linear	Flat	SE/NW	Flat based U
31	126	113 fill		ditch		0	4.2	0.2	Greyish mid brown	silty clay	Occ. Mod chalk pieces and gravel				
32	68	70 fill		ditch	Boundary ditch	0	1.02	0.33	Dark brownish grey	Silty Clay	Occ. Small chalk and stones				
32	69	70 fill		ditch		0	1.23	0.1	Yellow green brown	Silty clay	rare small chalk				
32	70	cut		ditch		0	1.23	0.43				Linear	concave	NE/SW	U shaped
32	71	72 fill		ditch		0	1.65	0.14	Light yellowish brown	silty clay	rare small flint, occ. Small pebbles				
32	72	cut		ditch		0	1.65	0.14				Linear	flat bottom		
32	73	fill				0			Mid yellowish brown	silty clay	Mod. Flint gravels and occ. Pebbles				
32	74	75 fill		pit	Re-use	0		0.42	Mid dark greyish brown	Clayey silt	Occ. Chalk gravel, charcoal				
32	75	cut		pit		0						circular ?			
32	90	cut		ditch		0	1.1	0.18				Linear	Flat	NW/SE	
32	91	90 fill		ditch		0	1	0.18	Soft Pale yellowish brown	silty clay	Occ. Small charcoal, stones				
32	92	cut		ditch	Boundary	0	0.12	0.79				Linear	Concave	NW/SE	
32	93	92 fill		ditch		0	1.03	0.6	Pale yellow	Silty clay	req. small flint				



Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
31	109		cut	ditch		0	1.7	0.45	grey		gravel, flint	Linear	Rounded	NNW/SSE	Rounded shallow U shaped
31	110	113	fill	ditch		0	2.2	0.6	Yellow greyish pale brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk, and large pieces				
31	111	113	fill	ditch	Boundary	0	0.9	0.3	Dark grey	Silty clay	Mod. Flints and chalk gravels				
31	112	113	fill	ditch		0	4.2	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Clay	Occ. Chalk gravel and larger chalk pieces at base				
31	113		cut	ditch		0	4.2	1.2				Linear	rounded	SSE/NNW	Double V shaped
31	114	115	fill	ditch		1.1	0.8	0.08	Pale mid yellowish brown	Silty clay	occ. Flint pebble, chalk gravel and pebbles				
31	115		cut	ditch	agriculture ?	10	0.8	0.08				Linear, not completely straight	not quite flat, slightly rounded		
31	122	123	fill	ditch	boundary?	0	0.65	0.21	Mid olive brown	silty clay	Occ. Small chalk blocks, and flints nodules				
31	123		cut	ditch	boundary?	0	0.65	0.21				linear	Flat	SE/NW	U shape
31	124	125	fill	ditch	Boundary?	0	0.9	0.19	Olive brown	Silty clay	Occ. Small				

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
											nodules				
32	170	167	fill	ditch	Dis-use	0	1.8	0.06	Yellowish brown	Silty clay	Freq. Grit				
32	171		cut	ditch	Boundary	0	3.1	1.24				Linear	concave	N/S	Round based U
32	172		fill	ditch	Dis-use	0	0.84	0.44	Dark brown	Silty clay	Occ. Large flint nodules and small chalk blocks				
32	173	171	fill	ditch	Dis-use	0	0.46	0.18	Mid brown	Silty clay	Moderate small chalk block				
32	174	171	fill	ditch	Dis-use	0	2.3	0.98	Greyish brown	Silty clay	Occ. Small chalk blocks				
33	37		fill	ditch	Boundary	0	1.2	0.27	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	Occ. Flints				
33	38		cut	ditch	Boundary, field defensive	0	1.2	0.27				Linear	roundish	NE/SW	shallow V
33	39	40	fill	ditch	Boundary, field defensive	0	0.8	0.48	Light brown	Silty clay	Occ flints				
33	40		cut	ditch	defensive-field boundary	0	0.95	0.75				Linear	Flat	NE/SW	V shaped, flat bottomed
33	45	46	fill	ditch		0	0.7	0.15	Light yellowish brown	Silty clay	Occ. Chalky gravels				
33	46		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.15				Linear	roundish	NE/SW	Shallow rounded U
33	51		fill	ditch	Boundary, Ditch defensive	0	0.1	0.4	Mid grey brown	Silty clay	Occ flints				

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
32	94	92 fill		ditch		0	2.36	0.6	Light greenish yellowish brown	Silty clay	occ. Stones, rare chalk				
32	95	93 fill		ditch		0	0.8	0.2	bright green yellow	Silty clay	occ. Small stones				
32	96		cut	ditch	recut	0						Linear	flat	NW/SE	U shaped
32	97	96 fill		ditch		0	1.33	0.31	Dark yellow brown	silty clay	occ. Small chalk				
32	98	96 fill		ditch		0	1.27	0.29	Dark grey brown	Silty clay	rare small chalk and stone				
32	99		cut	ditch		0	0.34	0.36				Linear	flat	NW/SE	Flat bottomed V
32	100	99 fill		ditch		0		0.38	Pale orangey brown	Silty clay	Occ tiny chalk flecks, small stone, occ. Bright orange mottling				
32	101	102 fill		ditch		0	1.9	0.81	Dark grey	Clay	chalk and flint				
32	102		cut	ditch		0	1.9	0.81					Flat	NW/SE	
32	103	102 fill				0	0.6	0.1	Orangey brown	Clay	Chalk				
32	166	167 fill		ditch	Dis-use	0	1.6	0.32	Dark brown	Silty clay	Occ. Small chalk blocks				
32	167		cut	ditch	Boundary	0	2.6	0.68				Linear	Concave	W/S	Wide based U
32	168	167 fill		ditch	Boundary Dis-use	0	1.2	0.52	Brown	Silty clay	Occ. Small chalk				
32	169	167 fill		ditch	Dis-use	0	1.16	0.16	Dark brown	Silty clay	Occ. Small chalk blocks and large flint				

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
33	52		fill	ditch	natural redeposit	0	1.01	0.46	Pale yellow	Silty clay	chalk, rare stones, occ. Small flint	Linear	irregular concave		
33	53		cut			0	1.74	0.32							
33	54	56	fill	ditch		0	0.91	0.29	Brownish grey	silty clay	rare small chalk, pebbles,				
33	55	56	fill	ditch		0	0.31	0.19	Pale yellowish brown/grey	silty clay	occ. Small chalk	Linear	concave	NE/SW	
33	56		cut	ditch	recut of boundary ditch	0	0.91	0.47							
33	57	59	fill	ditch		0	0.18	0.8	Pale yellowish brown	silty clay	some sand, occ. Small stones, rare small flint				
33	58	59	fill	ditch		0	1.4	0.24	Pale yellowish green/brown	silty clay	occ. Coarse sand occ. Pebbles, rare small flints				
33	59		cut	ditch		0	1.49	0.38				Linear	irregular flat		U shaped
33	61		fill	ditch		0	1.85	0.18	Dark greyish brown	silty clay	chalk block				
33	62		cut	ditch	Boundary	0	1.4	0.87				Linear	Concave	E/W	U shaped (wide)
33	63	62	fill	ditch		0	1.4	0.5	Mid brown	Silty clay	Occ. Chalk blocks				
33	64	62	fill	ditch		0	0.54	0.18	Mid brown	Silty clay	Freq. Chalk block				

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
33	65	66	fill	post hole		0	0.35	0.2	Brown	Silty clay	Freq. Grit				
33	66	cut		post hole	Structural	0	0.35	0.2				Circular	Concave		U shaped
33	67	196	fill	ditch/furrow		0									
33	76	77	fill	post hole	fence line ?	0	0.28	0.1	Light grey brown	Silty clay	Occ. Fine chalk gravel				
33	77	cut		post hole	Fence line	0	0.28	0.1				Circular			U shaped
33	78	79	fill	ditch	Field boundary, stock enclosure	0	0.7	0.2	Mid brown	Silty clay	Occ. Chalk gravels, Occ. Annular flints				
33	79	cut		ditch	Field boundary stock enclosure	0	0.7	0.2				Linear	roundish	n/s	Shallow U
33	80	81	fill	ditch	Boundary, stock enclosure	0	0.7	0.2	Mid brown	Silty clay	Occ angular flint, Occ chalk gravel				
33	81	cut		ditch		0		0.2				Linear	Flattish	E/W	U shaped
33	82	83	fill	pit	Rubbish	0	1.1	0.28	Dark	Silty clay	Occ Chalk gravel				
33	83	cut		pit	rubbish pit or buttend of boundary ditch	0	1.1	0.28				Oval, sub circular	Roundish	SE/NW	Flat U
33	196	cut		furrow		0									
34	1	layer		Topsoil		0		0.35	Mid brown	Silty clay	Mod. Chalk gravels				
34	2	layer		Topsoil		0		0.25	Brownish yellow	clay	chalk sands,				

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
34	3	4 fill		ditch	agricultural	2.1	0.8	0.3	Mid brown	Silty clay	Mod chalk gravels, occ. Flints gravels				
34	4	cut		ditch furrow	agricultural boundary	2.1	1.6	0.45				Linear	Flat		Wide U shaped
34	5	6 fill		Poss post hole	Structural	0	0.5	0.15	Mid yellowish brown	silty clay	Mod. Rounded chalk pieces (5-25mm)				
34	6	cut		Poss post hole		0	0.5	0.15				Circular	Flattening		
34	9	10 fill		grave		1.45	0.038	0.3	Light grey brown	Chalky(50%) silty(50%) clay	Chalk inclusions (0.01-0.03 cm)				
34	10	cut		grave		1.45	0.38	0.3				Oval			
34	13	fill		ditch	agricultural	2.2	0.95	0.2	Mid brown	Silty sand	Mod. Chalk gravels, occ. Flints gravels				
34	14	cut		cremation	agricultural	2.2	1.8	0.3				Linear	Flat (0.7 wide)	ENE/WSW	Wide open U
34	15	16 fill		pit		0	0.6	0.3	Pale greyish brown	Silty clay	small and medium chalk, small flint, pebbles				
34	16	cut		pit		0	1.22	0.34				Irregular oval	Flat		U shaped

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
34	17	18 fill		ditch	Ridge and furrow	0	1.4	0.3	Light grey brown	Silty clay	Mod. Chalk inclusions				
34	18	cut		ditch	Ridge and furrow	0	1.4	0.3				Linear	Pointed, slightly rounded	SW-NE	Wide V
34	19	26 fill		ditch	Boundary?	2.2	2.1	0.76	Mid orange brown	Clay	Mod chalk, gravels, Occ. Pebble				
34	20	cut		ditch	Boundary?	2.2	2.1	0.76				Linear	Flat (0.50m)	E/W	Flat bottomed V
34	21	22 fill		ditch	Drainage	2.2	1	0.25	Mid yellow brown	Clay	Mod. Rounded chalk, mixed sizes				
34	22	cut		ditch		2.2	1	0.25				Linear	Flat	E/W	Flat bottomed V
34	26	4 fill		ditch	Agricultura I	1.6	2.1	0.2	Yellow brown	clay	Occ. Chalk gravels, sands, angular plough, shterred flint				
34	27	fill		ditch	Agricultura I	2.1	1.7	0.25	Yellow brown	Clay	Mod. Gravels and occ. Clay gravels				
34	28	16 fill		pit		0	0.6	0.32	Pale greyish yellow brown						
34	29	30 fill		Poss ditch		1.92	0.28		Dark brown	Silty sand	small and medium chalk, medium stones and flint.				

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
37	188		cut	ditch		0	1.1	0.33				linear	almost flat	WNW/ESE	Rounded V
37	189	190	fill	ditch		0.6	0.95	0.08	Light reddish brown	Clay	Occ. Small sub-angular flint and stone				
37	190		cut	ditch		0.6	0.95	0.08				Irregular linear	Irregular	NW/SE	Very shallow and irregular
38	191		cut	ditch		0.6	1.2	0.07				Broad, shallow irregular linear	Flattish to irregular, with a triangular groove	N/S	
38	192	193	fill	ditch		0.6	1.2	0.07	Light yellowish brown	Clay	Small sub- angular flints and stones (30-40mm)				



Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
34	30		cut	ditch		0	1.92	0.28			charcoal	Irregular oval			
34	31		layer	natural		0			Light yellowish brown	silty clay	small gravely flint and sand				
34	32	34	fill	ditch		0.5	1	0.3	Pale orange brown	Clay	Mod to freq. Chalk gravels (rounded)				
34	33	34	fill	ditch		0	1.8	0.7	Mid brown orange	clay	Mod. Rounded chalk gravels, occ. Pebbles, angular flints				
34	34		cut	ditch	Boundary		1.6	0.9				Linear	Flat	E/W	Flat bottomed V
35	183	184	fill	gully		0	0.6	0.1	Mid orange brown	Silty clay	Mod chalk sands and gravel, occ. Larger chalk and flint pieces				
35	184		cut	gully		2.2	0.6	0.1				Linear	Flat	E/W	
36	185	186	fill	gully		0	0.6	0.15	Mid orange brown	silty clay	freq. Chalk sand, occ chalk and flint gravel				
36	186		cut	gully		0	0.6	0.15				Linear	flattering but not flat	NNW/SSE	rounded U
37	187	188	fill	ditch		0	1.1	0.33	Mid dark orange brown	clayey silt					



Cambridgeshire  
County Council

Education Libraries  
and Heritage

*The Archaeological Field Unit  
Fulbourn Community Centre  
Higgs Way  
Fulbourn  
Cambridge CB1 5HD  
Tel (01223) 441111  
Fax (01223) 486946*