Foxton Travel Hub

Archaeological Evaluation Report

April 2021

Client: Cambridgeshire County Council

Issue No: 2
OA Reference No: 2458
NGR: TL 4062 4856

oxfordarchaeology

Client Name:	Cambridgeshire County Council
Document Title:	Foxton Travel Hub Travel Hub
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2458
Grid Reference:	TL 4062 4856
Planning Reference:	pre-application
Site Code:	FOXTRH20
Invoice Code:	FOXTRH20
Receiving Body:	Cambridgeshire County Council Stores
Accession No.:	ECB6314
OA Document File Location:	
OA Graphics File Location:	
Issue No:	V2
Date:	April 2021
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Foxton Travel Hub

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 14th September and 2nd October 2020, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out a trench evaluation at the site of the proposed Foxton Travel Hub, Foxton (TL 4062 4856). The trenching was informed by an earlier geophysical survey and by mapping of cropmarks and earthworks in the area. Archaeological features were recorded in 14 of the 15 excavated trenches, providing evidence of early Roman and post-medieval activity.

Further, minor, phases of work were carried out on the 29th of October 2020 and the 15th April 2021, comprising the monitoring of the excavation of a series of geotechnical test pits across the site and the excavation of a single trench some 100m to the east of the main evaluation area.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of a double ditched trackway and an adjoining rectangular enclosure previously plotted from cropmarks. The pottery from both the enclosure and trackway ditches indicate an early Roman date for these features. The line of the trackway was followed by a low broad earthwork bank which has presumably been heavily denuded by ploughing. Subsurface remains associated with this bank were poorly preserved and no dating evidence was recovered, but it has previously been suggested to represent a post-Roman (medieval) field boundary following the earlier alignment of the trackway. In the south-western part of the site was evidence of extensive post-medieval quarrying. The quarries did not extend onto the embanked course of the trackway, suggesting it remained a significant boundary feature into post-medieval times.

The Roman trackway is clearly associated with a major and long lived complex of Roman settlement and activity located little more than 500m to the west of the site, along Foxton Brook, and the results of the evaluation are of some significance in terms of understanding the development of Roman and post-Roman land use in the local landscape.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Cambridgeshire County Council for commissioning this project, in particular Alokiir Ajang. Thanks are also extended to Ben Wajdner, senior heritage consultant for Mott MacDonald, and Kasia Gdaniec who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matthew Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Kelly Sinclair who was supported by Matthew Edwards. Survey and digitising was carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cambridgeshire County Council to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of the proposed Foxton Travel Hub, Foxton, Cambridgeshire.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. The scope of works was designed by Mott MacDonald (Wajdner 2020), with a brief set by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team. A written scheme of investigation was subsequently produced by OA detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (Dearlove 2020). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Foxton is situated around 9km south-west of Cambridge and 8km north-east of Royston. The site itself is located approximately 200m to the west of Foxton Railway Station, approximately 500m to the north-west of the centre of the village of Foxton, and approximately 900m south of the River Cam/Rhee.

1.2.2 The site is bounded to the north by the railway line running between Foxton and Shepreth, across which lie arable fields; to the south east by the A10; and to the west by further arable fields (Figs 1 and 2). The development area, currently arable fields, is situated on flat land at around 17m OD.

1.2.3 An additional area was selected for evaluation at the location of a proposed footbridge (Fig. 3; Trench 18). This was located approximately 100m to the east of the original site. It is bound to the north by the railway line and to the east and south by residential houses, and to the west by fields. The area is currently arable fields situated on flat land at around 19m OD.

1.2.4 The site is situated on river terrace gravels overlying chalk of the Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey online map viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html) (accessed August 2020).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site lies close to the centre of an extensive area of terrace gravels on the southern side of the River Rhee, an area which was clearly a major focus of later prehistoric and Roman activity and where the underlying geology is especially conducive to the formation of cropmarks; the immediate area of the site boasts what have been described as some of the most extensive and coherent cropmarks in southern Cambridgeshire (Knight *et al* 2018, 80). This cropmark evidence was recently collated and plotted during Historic England's National Archaeological Identification Survey (NIAS) for south-west Cambridgeshire and is discussed in some detail in the project's accompanying report (Knight *et al* 2018, 80-88). Although there have been few opportunities for large-scale archaeological investigations, the area does have a record

of early discoveries and excavations, whist in recent years small-scale development around the historic core of Foxton has led to several programmes of archaeological evaluation and excavation.

1.3.2 The summary background presented here is based on the results of a search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) for an area of 1km radius round the site, including plots of cropmarks and earthworks recorded during the NIAS (Fig. 2). CHER entries referred to in the text are plotted on Fig. 2; where cropmark/earthworks identified by the NIAS mentioned in the text do not correlate with information held in the CHER they are referred to and labelled with the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) number assigned by Historic England.

Neolithic to Bronze Age

1.3.3 Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity is represented by several findspots in the vicinity of the site, including a Neolithic flint axehead (CHER 03997), found approximately 400m to the north of the site, and a perforated stone axe hammer (CHER 03991), found 200m north of the site. More significantly, recent trial trenching and excavation at two sites to the south west of Royston Road, within 200m of the site have revealed a probable Early Bronze Age ring ditch and parts of a Middle Bronze Age fields system, as well as traces of Late Bronze Age settlement activity (ECB 5403; ECB 4396).

Iron Age

1.3.4 The complexes of enclosures, trackways and field boundaries known from aerial photographs of the area attest to intensive activity from the Iron Age into the Roman period. Although the rectilinear arrangement of many of the visible remains suggest most of these features are of Roman date, some elements of the cropmarks are more suggestive of an Iron Age date on morphological grounds (see Knight *et al* 2018), and trial trenching adjacent to the cropmarks of an enclosure located some 400m north-north-east of the site revealed a Late Iron Age ditch (MCB 24149). To the west of the site, excavations within a major complex of cropmarks that straddle the Foxton Brook were undertaken along the route of the St Neots to Duxford Gas Pipeline (ECB 539) and revealed traces of Iron Age settlement which predated more extensive Roman remains (see below).

Roman

1.3.5 The extensive cropmarks on either side of the Foxton Brook, to the west of the site, are largely of Roman date and clearly represent a major area of settlement and activity, probably associated with a notable rural estate. A large part of the cropmark complex on the western side of the brook has been designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1006873), and includes the site of a probable villa complex first investigated in 1885 and subject to more extensive (but poorly documented) excavations between 1968 and 1972 (ECB 807). In the area of the cropmarks to the east of the brook (CHER 08626), the excavations associated with the St Neots to Duxford Gas Pipeline (ECB 539) found remains of Roman activity dating to the 1st to 4th centuries AD, including a 2nd to 3rd century cemetery, and it was suggested that (notwithstanding the evidence for

Iron Age settlement) the site may have originated as a military site in the mid to late 1st century AD.

1.3.6 Most significant in terms of the programme of work described in this report, is the cropmark of a major double ditched trackway, running from the eastern edge of the Foxton Brook cropmark complex on a north-east to south-east alignment and passing through the proposed development area (CHER 08629). The course of the trackway is also marked by the slight earthwork remains of a wide bank, detected from Lidar data, which the NIAS suggests represents a post-Roman (medieval-post-medieval) field boundary, following the course of the Roman trackway (see Fig. 2). The NIAS also plotted cropmarks appearing to show alignments of multiple closely set linear features over an extensive area on either side of the trackway (NRHE 1601821) which are suggested to represent the remains of early Roman cultivation beds of a kind well known elsewhere in the region (Knight *et al* 2018, 86-7, figs 59 and 60). Adjoining the north-western side of the trackway, and also within the proposed development area, is the cropmark of a small rectangular enclosure which seems to be related to a more extensive system of rectilinear boundaries and enclosures to the north of the railway line (CHER 08630). Further to the east, cropmarks of further boundaries and trackways plotted on Fig. 2 (CHER 04042; 08632) represent features on the southwestern edge of another major area of Roman settlement and activity on the western side of the Hoffer Brook, including a second probable villa complex (the latter just outside of the search area mapped here).

1.3.7 Findspots of Roman artefacts in the area also attest to extensive activity in this landscape during this period. These include an artefact scatter (CHER 07717) comprising various bronze objects including a ligula, two strap ends, a shell-shaped horse fitting, a fibula fragment, and an unspecified object with red enamel from within the boundary of the site itself. Elsewhere, metal detecting has recovered Roman metalwork and coins from finds spots 200m to the south and 350m west of the site (CHER 10266 and 11564 respectively).

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.8 In 1921, inhumations were found (CHER 03989) approximately 200m to the north of the site. Associated finds included a socketed spear head.

1.3.9 Further burials were found in 1921/1922, approximately 350m to the north of the site (CHER 04209), with associated finds including a buckle, knife, spear, and whetstone, all of Anglo-Saxon date. The HER suggests that the main cemetery lies to the west of this point.

1.3.10 In 1935 a burial (CHER 03996) was uncovered at the gravel pit in Foxton, around 250m east of the site. The skeleton was buried with an Anglo-Saxon knife.

Medieval

1.3.11 The historic core of Foxton is situated around 550m southeast of the site with Saint Laurence's Church (CB14810), at the heart of it, dating to the 13th century.

1.3.12 A moated site (CHER 01255) belonging to Mortimer's Manor is recorded around 650m east of the site. The moat itself has been partially infilled and covered with farm buildings. Archaeological works in this location (ECB2737) has identified extensive

medieval and post-medieval remains (MCB17771) dating from the 11th century onwards.

Previous work

1.3.13 A geophysical (gradiometer) survey was carried out across the site in May 2020 (Nelson and Turner 2020); an interpretive plan of the survey results is shown overlain by the excavated Trenches in Fig. 3. A small number of probable linear archaeological features were identified. These followed similar alignments to the cropmarks plotted on the site, but in most cases, there was not an exact correspondence between the location of the cropmarks and geophysical anomalies and most of the cropmark features did not register in the survey. Several discrete areas of strong magnetic disturbance were noted in the central part of the site which were interpreted representing deposits of burnt material – potentially relating to archaeological features such a kilns. Elsewhere, larger areas made up of dense clusters of much smaller sized magnetic anomalies in the southern and western parts of the site were thought to result from variations on the natural geology. In the far western part of the surveyed area a series of linear magnetic trends aligned broadly east to west were interpreted as the remains of historic ridge and furrow cultivation.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterize where they are found (location, depth, and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
ii. Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date, and purpose of any archaeological deposits
iii. Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
iv. Set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
v. Provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and order of costs

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 In accordance with the WSI (Dearlove 2020), during the first phase of works (14th September to 2nd October 2020) a total of 15 trenches were excavated to the following dimensions:

Two trenches measuring 40m x 2.2m

Six trenches measuring 50m x 2.2m

Three trenches measuring 80m x 2.2m

Four trenches measuring 100m x 2.2m

2.2.2 During machine stripping, slight changes to the planned layout of trenches were made to maintain a 10m safe-working stand off from overhead cables (Trenches 1, 2, and 4). A 5m stand off from hedgerows and tree lines was also required to prevent damage to roots (Trenches 5 and 9).

2.2.3 Extensions were made to Trenches 4 and 15 in order to investigate the character of geophysical anomalies not fully captured by the initial stripping.

2.2.4 The trenches were set out with a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with “smartnet” technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.5 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.6 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. All trenches were excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological deposits. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 2.2m was

used to excavate the trenches. Spoil was stored alongside the trenches with topsoil and subsoil and archaeological deposits kept separate to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Sondages were excavated by machine in two trenches to establish the extent of quarrying on the site (Trenches 11 & 14).

2.2.7 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil were taken from each end of trenches less than 50m in length, and at the trench ends and midpoint of trenches measuring 50m and longer, in order to characterize artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level. These were hand sorted in order to retrieve artefacts. Excavated areas were metal detected before and after stripping, as were the spoil heaps.

2.2.8 The top of the first archaeological deposits were cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits. All archaeological features encountered were excavated and recorded to adequately characterize the remains on site, as well as all relationships between features or deposits. All excavation of features was done by hand. Investigation slots through all linear features were at least 1m in width, and discrete features were half sectioned or excavated in quadrants where large or deep.

2.2.9 Records comprise survey drawn, written and photographic data. A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds were kept. All features were individually documented on context sheets and hand drawn in sections. Written descriptions were recorded on pro forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretive elements. Sections were drawn at appropriate scales and tied into Ordinance Datum and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.10 A total of nine bulk environmental samples were taken.

2.2.11 Following the evaluation trenching, on the 29th of October 2021, OA East monitored the excavation of eight geotechnical test pits across the site (Fig. 3; GPs 1a, 3-8 and 11). The test pits were all 0.65m wide and varied between 0.4m and 1.4m deep. Test Pit 1 had to be relocated due to the presence of buried services (Fig. 3, GP 1a).

2.2.12 On the 15th April 2021, OA East carried out additional trenching north-east of the site just south-east of the railway station (Fig. 3). Although it was planned to excavate three trenches in this area, two of the trenches (Trenches 16 and 17) were not opened due to consent not being granted by the landowner. Trench 18 measured 50m x 1.8 and was moved approximately 6m south-east of its original position to maintain a 10m safe-working stand off from overhead cables and the railway line.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of each of the trenches. Summary details of each trench and a full inventory of all contexts can be found in App. A. Finds and environmental reports are presented in Apps B and C respectively. An overall Trench plan, overlain on a plot of the cropmarks within the site, is provided in Fig. 4. This is supplemented by detailed plans of selected trenches in Figs 5 and 6. Selected section drawings are presented in Figs 7 and 8, and selected photographs are reproduced in Plates 1-10.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of gravel was overlain by a sandy silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. There was extensive disturbance in the western areas of the site due to large-scale post-medieval quarrying. The additional trenches in the field north-east of the site revealed a natural geology of gravel overlain by a sandy silt topsoil.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits *(Fig. 4)*

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in all trenches apart from Trench 1. The double ditched trackway known from cropmarks was traced across the site; its ditches were exposed in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14 and 15 and their location showed an almost exact correspondence with the cropmark plot. The slight earthwork bank running along the length of the trackway previously identified through analysis of Lidar data (see Section 1.3, above) was also clearly visible during the trial trenching. Although it was hard to precisely define the edges of this low, broad earthwork on the ground, it typically measured around 25m wide, and it rose to a height of no more than 0.25m above the surrounding ground level. As described below, where excavated the bank essentially registered as a thickening of the subsoil, whilst at the edges of the bank subsoil deposits were very thin or sometimes entirely absent. There was no evidence that the bank overlaid any preserved surfaces or buried soils, aside from the *possible* remnants of layers/surfaces sealed beneath the subsoil in Trenches 2 and 7.

3.3.2 Aside from the trackway, ditches associated with the small rectangular enclosure that the cropmarks show adjoining the trackway in the northern part of the site were also exposed in Trench 6. Across much of the western part of the site very extensive areas of post-medieval quarrying were exposed. Significantly, this quarrying respected/avoided the line of the trackway, suggesting that the bank/boundary hindered or discouraged extraction along its length. The quarrying itself usually took the form of very extensive areas of redeposited sands and gravel interspersed with linear swathes of siltier deposits, and seem to attest to a form of strip quarrying whereby linear trench like extraction cuts were sequentially dug and backfilled.

3.3.3 Trench 18 in the field east of the original site revealed only a small amount of post-medieval disturbance which could have been associated with the railway or the nearby houses.

3.4 Trench 1 *(Fig. 4)*

3.4.1 Trench 1 was situated in the north-eastern part of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment and formed a 'T'-shape with Trench 2. No archaeological features were present in the trench.

3.5 Trench 2 *(Fig. 4)*

3.5.1 Trench 2 (Plate 1) was located in the north-eastern part of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment and was adjoined to Trench 1. Five parallel ditches were uncovered on a north-east to south-west alignment, all corresponding closely to the trackway ditches plotted by the NIAS.

3.5.2 The southernmost feature, ditch **200** (Fig. 7, Section 1), was 1.44m wide and 0.44m deep. It contained a basal fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of small stones (201), overlain by a mid brown sandy silt (202). Just over 4m to the north east of this feature lay parallel ditch **203**, a relatively insubstantial feature measuring up to 0.42m wide and 0.3m deep which contained a mid reddish brown sandy silt (204). This feature was cut on its north-west side by ditch **205**, which measured 1.58m wide and 0.53m deep (Fig. 7, Section 2) and contained a sequence of three mid brown to grey sandy silts. A bulk sample taken from the uppermost fill (208) yielded only a small volume of charcoal and a small assemblage of mollusc shells.

3.5.3 Some 10.5m to the north-west of these ditches lay ditch **209**, which measured 1.84m deep and 0.38m wide (Fig. 7, Section 3). This feature (and ditch **212** to the north) may have at least partly cut through the subsoil (216), although this was uncertain. This feature contained two fills, a lower stony reddish brown silty sand (210) and an upper reddish brown sandy silt. The upper fill contained three sherds (33g) of early Roman pottery. To the north, ditch **212** measured 1.7m deep and 0.46m wide (Fig. 7, Section 4), and was again filled by a lower, stony reddish brown silt sand and an upper reddish brown sandy silt.

3.5.4 The bank running along the length of the trackway was somewhat less pronounced here than it was in other parts of the site to the south-west. As elsewhere, however it essentially registered as a thickening of the subsoil (216), which was a mid reddish brown sandy silt comparable to the subsoil deposits found across the site. In places, however, thin deposits of gravelly silty sand (218) or mid grey brown sandy silts (220/221) were recorded overlying the natural gravels, and it is possible these represented the poorly preserved traces of buried surfaces/soils.

3.6 Trench 3 *(Fig. 4)*

3.6.1 Trench 3 was located 30m to the south-west of Trench 2 north-east, on a north to south alignment. At the northern end of the trench a pair of parallel ditches were exposed. These correlated with the features defining the southern side of the trackway plotted from cropmarks, representing the continuation of ditches **200** and **203** in Trench 2, and were not excavated in this trench.

3.6.2 At the southern end of the trench a shallow furrow (**302**) was revealed; measuring 1.05m wide and 0.09m deep, it broadly corresponded with the location of minor linear anomalies on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3).

3.7 Trench 4 *(Fig. 4)*

3.7.1 Trench 4 was located west of Trench 3 and was similarly laid out on a north to south alignment. At the centre of the trench the continuation of the ditches on the northern side of the trackway ditches exposed in Trench 2 were uncovered but not excavated. An extension to the trench, approximately 8m was stripped to the south of the trench to investigate whether a gap in the trackway ditch on the cropmark plot was real, and it was found that the gap existed.

3.8 Trench 5 *(Figs 4 & 6)*

3.8.1 Trench 5 was located close to the centre of the site, just to the west of the modern field boundary running between Royston Road and the railway line. The southern end of the trench was laid out over the location of magnetic anomalies detected by the geophysics which were interpreted as representing deposits of burnt material (Fig. 3), and although cut features were exposed in this area there was nothing to suggest that they corresponded with the burning/heating indicated by the geophysics. These features included a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**503**=**512**), corresponding with a short linear feature plotted from cropmarks. This feature measured 1.1m wide and 0.29m deep and was filled by two deposits of mid greyish brown sandy silt. A sample was taken from the upper fill of this ditch (505) containing snail shells and a small volume of charcoal. Slightly over 11m to the north of this a second ditch (**508**) on a parallel alignment was exposed, measuring 0.62m wide and 0.28m deep. The single mid yellowish brown sandy silt fill of this ditch (509) produced eight sherds (62g) early Roman pottery.

3.8.2 Both of these features were cut by a later north-west to south-east aligned linear feature (**506**=**510**, **512**) that was exposed for a length of 17.5m along the southern half of the trench. This ditch or furrow, measuring 0.8m wide, was very shallow, up to only 0.08m deep, and contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (507) from which no finds were recovered.

3.8.3 In the northern part of the trench both pairs of ditches defining the trackway were exposed, showing a close correlation with the cropmarks, but were not excavated here. Beyond these, in the northern part of the trench a large area of quarrying was revealed, marked by swathes of redeposited gravel and lighter, siltier backfill deposits. No excavation of the quarrying was undertaken in this trench. The bank associated with the trackway clearly registered in this trench in terms of fairly pronounced thickening of the subsoil (up to 0.32m thick) in the area of the trackway, decreasing at the southern and northern ends of the trench (between 0.2m and 0.16m thick).

3.9 Trench 6 *(Figs 4 & 5)*

3.9.1 Trench 6 (Plate 2) was located to the north-west of Trench 5 and was positioned to investigate the cropmarks of a small ditched enclosure adjoining the northern side of the trackway in this part of the site. At the far western end of the trench an area of

quarrying was exposed. Further to the west, a ditch closely corresponding to the cropmark of the ditch defining the south-western side of the enclosure was revealed (**602**). This feature measured 1.64m wide and 0.4m deep and contained two deposits of mid brownish grey sandy silt (603 and 604), and the upper fill produced two sherds (56g) of early Roman pottery.

3.9.2 To the east of this were a pair of parallel ditches (**605** and **607**), neither of which directly corresponded to features plotted from the cropmarks – although ditch **607** probably represents the continuation of a cropmark ditch plotted to the south. These features were of similar dimensions, ditch **605** measured 1.34m wide and 0.18m deep and ditch **607** measured 1.6m wide and 0.19m deep and both contained single deposits of mid greyish brown sandy silt. Neither feature contained any finds but bulk sampling of the fill of ditch **607** produced small quantities of charred cereal grain and weed seeds.

3.9.3 At the eastern end of the trench lay ditch **611**, which corresponded with the ditch defining the eastern side of the enclosure plotted from the cropmarks. This feature was relatively substantial, measuring 2.74m wide and 0.64m deep (Fig. 7, Section 14; Plate 3). It was filled by a sequence of six deposits, with layers of mid to dark brownish grey sandy silts interleaved with deposits of gravel rich silty sands. The basal fill (612) produced six sherds (100g) of early Roman pottery, and a further 15 sherds (76g) were recovered from its upper fill (617). This feature was cut by a minor north-east to south-west aligned ditch, which did not correlate with any of the plotted cropmark features (**609**). This later feature measured 0.62m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single dark brownish grey sandy silt.

3.9.4 Some 4m to the east of ditch **611**, a parallel (north-west to south-east aligned) ditch (**618/620**) was exposed, corresponding with a linear feature plotted from the cropmarks (Fig. 7, Section 15; Plate 4)**.** The earliest ditch cut (**618**) measured at least 1.4m wide and 0.51m deep and its single fill of dark grey sandy silt (619) produced 20 sherds (329g) of early Roman pottery and animal bone including four fragments of cattle and pig, whilst bulk sampling produced small quantities of charred cereal grains and legumes. This was recut by a second ditch (**620**) measuring 1.44m wide and 0.42m deep, the upper fill of which (622) contained seven sherds (56g) of early Roman pottery.

3.10 Trench 7 *(Figs 4 & 6)*

3.10.1 Trench 7 lay close to the centre of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment and was laid out across the full width of the trackway ditches plotted from the cropmarks. Both pairs of trackway ditches were exposed and showed a very close correlation with the location of the cropmark features. Careful attention was paid to recording the bank associated with the trackway in this trench – the trench sections were cleaned and examined in detail and a drawing and rectified photograph of the ditch sections and trench baulk along the western side of the trench is provided in Fig. 8.

3.10.2 As in the other trenches across the trackway, the bank was clearly visible as a broad flat-topped/ very slightly cambered feature, here rising to around 0.2m above the

ground on either side of the trackway ditches. Again, upon excavation it was found to correspond to a thickening of the subsoil, and in this trench a distinction was made between an upper subsoil (701) and lower, more gravelly deposits (708, 710, 718), although the boundaries between these deposits were very diffuse. Equally, although in some cases it appeared possible that the trackway ditches were cut through the lower subsoil deposits, this could not be established with any certainty (see Fig. 8). No deposits or features which could be equated with the areas of magnetic disturbance detected by the geophysics in this area (interpreted as representing burnt/heated deposits) were identified.

3.10.3 The southernmost trackway ditch (**704**) measured 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep and was filled by a lower mid yellowish brown sandy silt and an upper mid greyish brown sandy silt. The only find from this feature was a Roman coin (SF 1; a sestertius) dated to 80-81 AD, recovered from its upper fill. To the north of this the second ditch on this side of the trackway was exposed (**706**); it measured 1.75m wide and 0.6m deep and contained a similar fill sequence, but with no finds.

3.10.4 On the other (northern) side of the trackway, ditch **719** measured 2.4m wide and 0.6m deep. It was filled by a sequence of three mid yellowish to greyish brown sandy silts, and its secondary fill (721) produced a single small sherd (1g) of early Roman pottery. Ditch **723** measured 1.7m wide and 0.55m deep and a relatively large assemblage of ten sherds (202g) of early Roman pottery were recovered from its fills.

3.10.5 In between these ditches, in the middle of the trackway, lay a large quarry pit (**711**) approximately 3.8m wide, and clearly cut through at least the lower parts of the subsoil (see Section 35, Fig. 8). This was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, as the depth including the baulk exceeded 1m. The upper fill of this pit (703) contained a modern metal gate hinge and a modern railway workers uniform button (dated to between 1838 and 1922). At the southern end of the trench an area of quarrying represented by extensive deposits of silty backfill deposits and redeposited sandy gravels, extending approximately 25m into the trench.

3.11 Trench 8 *(Fig. 4)*

3.11.1 Trench 8 was located some 30m south-west of Trench 7 and was laid out across the cropmarks of the trackway. In the centre of the trench the continuation of the four north-east to south-west aligned trackway ditches excavated in Trench 7 were exposed but were not excavated. To the north of the trench was a further area of extensive quarrying, which extended up close to the northern edge of the slight earthwork bank running along the trackway. In the southern part of the trench a single north-west to south-east aligned field drain was revealed.

3.12 Trench 9 *(Fig. 4)*

3.12.1 Trench 9 was located to the south-east of Trench 8 of the site. At the southern end of the trench were features relating to quarrying and perhaps to later agricultural activity. The quarrying took the form of an extensive area with linear bands of silty topsoil derived backfill within more extensive deposits of sandy gravels – most of which had been disturbed/redeposited but which may have included areas of undisturbed natural gravel. Four small interventions were excavated into these extraction features

(**903**, **907**, **911** and **913**) , and a single sherd from a post-medieval redware vessel dated *c.*1550-1800 was recovered from intervention **903**.

3.12.2 Cutting across this area of backfilled extraction features were two possible linear features (**905** and **909**), these were shallow (both up to 0.12m deep) and were filled by mid brown sandy silts.

3.13 Trench 10 *(Fig. 4)*

3.13.1 Trench 10 was located to the west of Trench 9 and was laid out on a north-west to south-east alignment. At the northern end of the trench a pair of ditches precisely corresponding to the trackway ditches plotted from cropmarks were exposed but were not excavated here. A linear feature at the south of the trench was investigated and found to be a modern field drain; this corresponded to an anomaly picked up in the geophysical survey (Fig. 3) and to a feature plotted from the cropmarks (Fig. 4).

3.14 Trench 11 *(Fig. 4)*

3.14.1 Trench 11 was located to the north-west area of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment and was targeted on a linear anomaly identified by the geophysics (Fig. 3). This entire trench was found to have been disturbed by extensive strip quarrying. A sondage was machine excavated through the backfill deposits at the southern end of the trench to a depth of 0.65m without encountering the base of the quarry features (Fig. 4).

3.15 Trench 12 *(Fig. 4)*

3.15.1 Trench 12 (Fig 4, Plate 5) was located to the south-west of the site on an east-west alignment and formed a 'T'-shape with Trench 13. Extensive quarrying was found across the entire trench. Quarry pit **1202** measured 1.75m long by 1.02m wide, with a depth of 0.19m. Pit **1206** measured 1.34m wide and 0.4m deep, and pit **1206** was 1.3m wide and 0.17m deep. It is likely these pits represent the tertiary silt deposits of the quarry pits that overlay redeposited gravel. A relationship slot was dug between pits **1208** and **1209**, revealing **1208** to be the later of the two (Plate 6; Fig. 8, Section 23). Pit **1208** measured over 1.06m and 0.64m deep. Pit **1209** measured over 0.94m wide and 0.29m deep and contained a sherd of post-medieval redware dated *c.*1550-1800 (Appendix B 4.4).

3.16 Trench 13 *(Fig. 4)*

3.16.1 Trench 13 lay to the south-west of the site on a north-south alignment (adjoining Trench 12). Evidence of strip quarrying was also found across the whole trench. Pit **1302** measured 1.45m in length and 0.89m wide, with a depth of 0.09m. Again, it is likely this is also a remnant of tertiary silting, rather than the full extent of the quarry pit. A test pit was dug into pit **1304** to reveal the upper deposits of the quarry pit, the extent of the quarry pit was at least 2.3m in length and 2.2m wide (Fig. 4). A linear was investigated and found to be a modern field drain which corresponds to the feature revealed in Trench 10 and which was identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3).

3.17 Trench 14 *(Fig. 4)*

3.17.1 Trench 14 (Plate 7) was located to the west of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment and was laid out across the full width of the ditched trackway as plotted from the cropmarks. To the south if the centre of the trench, the four trackway ditches were exposed and corresponded very well with the cropmark plot. The bank along the trackway was again visible, with the surface of the ground over the trackway rising approximately 0.2m higher than the level at either end of ditches, and it registered as a thickening of the subsoil when the trench was excavated.

3.17.2 On the southern side of the trackway, ditch **1403** measured 1.76m wide and 0.5m deep and ditch **1407** measured 1.68m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 7, Sections 16 and 17; Plates 8 and 9). Both contained similar fill sequences of three fills of mid reddish brown sandy silts, and the upper fill of ditch 1407 produced a cattle bone.

3.17.3 Very similar fill sequences were recorded in the two ditches which bounded the trackway to the north, ditches **1411** and **1415**, which measured 1.66m wide and 0.64m deep and 1.66m wide and 0.64m deep respectively (Fig. 7, Sections 18 and 19). A single residual Neolithic flint blade was recovered from the secondary fill of ditch **1411** and a sherd of Early Roman pottery came from the secondary fill of ditch **1415**. Samples were taken from fills of all four trackway ditches and produced small quantities of charred grain, chaff and weed seeds.

3.17.4 At both the southern and northern ends of the trench was further evidence of strip quarrying, which, as in Trenches 5 and 8, very clearly respected the line of the bank. Two test pit were dug into the areas of quarrying - **1418** in the southern part of the trench (excavated to a depth of 0.38m; Plate 10), and **1421** in the northern part of the trench (excavated to a depth of 0.3m); neither test pit reached the base of the quarries. The backfill deposits in **1421** produced modern iron nails and ceramic building material. Additionally, a machine excavated sondage was excavated through the quarry pits in the northern part of the trench (see Fig. 4). This exposed layers of redeposited gravel and siltier backfill deposits, but failed to reach the base of the quarrying at a depth of 1m from the surface of the topsoil.

3.18 Trench 15 *(Fig. 4)*

3.18.1 Trench 15 was located to the south-west of Trench 14 and exposed the continuation of three of the trackway ditches; in correspondence with the cropmark plot survey, the northmost ditch was absent here, having been quarried away. The depth of the subsoil at the point of the earthwork bank was consistent with that found in other trenches, in that it was thicker at its highest point (0.2m) than at either end of the trench (where it measured between 0.05m and 0.09m thick). Extensive areas of quarrying were revealed at both ends of the trench, and limited excavation of silty topsoil derived upper fills of quarry pits/strips in the southern part of the trench (**1502** and **1504**) revealed these deposits to overlie redeposited gravels (Fig. 7, Section 26).

3.19 Geotechnical pits *(Fig. 3)*

3.19.1 A total of eight geotechnical test pits were excavated across the site, generally 2m long and 0.65m wide (Fig. 3; GPs 1a, 3-8 and 11). No archaeological remains were

encountered in six of the test pits, but in Test Pits 8 and 11 the trackway ditch furthest to the south-west was encountered. The partially revealed ditch in Test Pit 8 was approximately 1m wide and 0.6m deep, and the ditch that could be seen in Test Pit 11 was 1m wide and 0.7m deep. Test Pits 5 and 6 were dug into the modern track and encountered consolidation layers beneath the topsoil and subsoil. A summary of the deposits and features recorded in the geotechnical pits can be found in Appendix A.

3.20 Additional trenching south-east of the railway *(Fig. 3)*

3.20.1 Trench 18 (Fig. 3, Plate 11) was situated parallel to the railway line on its south-eastern side. It was aligned south-west to north-east. The trench contained one possible post-medieval pit or area of disturbance (**1802**). It measured approximately 1m wide and 0.47m deep and had an indeterminate edge on the east side. It contained three fills (1803, 1804, 1805) which appear to be deliberate backfill and redeposited gravels. Fill 1804 contained modern brick and post-medieval pottery (Carole Fletcher pers. comm. 2021). Bucket sampling also produced two sherds of post-medieval pottery from the topsoil (1800).

3.21 Finds summary

3.21.1 A relatively small assemblage of finds was recovered from features across site. The pottery assemblage comprises 94 sherds (weighing 1.47kg), overwhelmingly dominated by early Roman material. This material appears to date to the decades immediately following the Roman conquest of AD 43 and provides dating evidence for both the trackway and enclosure ditches. Fragments of Roman tile were also recovered from ditches **620** and **723** and small amount of post-medieval ceramic building material was also recovered from quarry pits. A Roman coin dated AD 80-81 was recovered from trackway ditch **704** and post-medieval and modern iron items including a hinge and nails were recovered from quarry pits.

3.21.2 The programme of bucket sampling of topsoil and subsoil deposits described in Section 2.2.7 yielded very few finds, including a single worked flint from the topsoil of Trench 8 and sherds of Early Roman pottery from the topsoil of Trench 6.

3.22 Environmental summary

3.22.1 Nine samples were taken in total and identified small quantities of barley and free-threshing wheat, as well as a small quantity or spelt suggesting an area of small-scale activity. Common arable weed seeds were also present in a number of samples.

3.22.2 A small assemblage of animal bone (680g) was recovered, the majority of which came from the enclosure and trackway ditches in Trenches 6 and 7 and included cattle, pig, sheep and horse.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Site conditions were good, and features could be clearly observed in the natural gravels across the site and consequently the results of the investigation are thought to have a high level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The project's aims and objectives are set out above in Section 2.1.1.

4.2.2 The objectives of the evaluation have been achieved in so far as the presence of archaeological remains across the site has been established and the results of the geophysical survey and the cropmark evidence from the site have been tested.

4.2.3 The results of the geophysical survey showed a poor correlation with the cropmark evidence previously recorded across the site, and the evaluation shows that the results of the survey are of limited utility in terms of mapping most of the major archaeological features located within the proposed development area. Very few of the linear features identified by the geophysics proved to represent archaeological features – exceptions being one of the ditches associated with the rectangular enclosure in Trench 6 and a field drain exposed in Trenches 10 and 13 (Fig. 3). Elsewhere, faint linear anomalies detected in the western part of the site seem likely to represent elements of the extensive areas of strip quarrying. Perhaps more significantly, the discrete areas of magnetic disturbance suggested to represent burnt or heated areas/deposits in the vicinity of Trenches 5 and 6 were found to have no sub-surface correlates.

4.2.4 In comparison, the cropmarks plotted across the site by the NIAS showed a much closer correspondence with the results of the trenching. In particular, the plotted location and layout of ditches of the trackway and the small rectangular enclosure in the north of the site corresponded almost exactly with the results of the trenching, and it was also possible in one case to confirm the presence of a gap in the ditch alignments indicated from the cropmarks (in Trench 4). Equally the earthwork bank detected by the NIAS through Lidar data was clearly visible as a positive feature on the ground and was registered in the trenches, if only essentially in the form of thickened subsoil deposits.

4.2.5 However, the trenching did locate a small number of linear features which had not been identified from cropmarks, including ditches in Trenches 5 and 6, indicating the potential for somewhat more extensive remains to be present in some areas of the site. More significantly, the NIAS's analysis of the cropmarks had suggested that extensive series of early Roman cultivation beds covered large parts of the western part of the site (Fig. 2; Knight *et al* 2018, 86-7, figs 59 and 60), but it now seems clear that many of the closely set but somewhat poorly defined linear features visible from the air in fact represent the remains of the extensive post-medieval strip quarrying revealed by the trenches – a finding which has major implications for understanding the character and preservation of the archaeological remains in this part of the site.

4.2.6 The excavation of the geotechnical pits further confirmed the presence of the most south-western trackway ditch in Test Pits 8 and 11 (Fig. 4). There were no archaeological features encountered in any of the other test pits, however in Test Pit 7 light yellowish sandy gravel was revealed below the subsoil, which is likely to have been another backfilled quarry pit as this was similar to that found in the trenching.

4.2.7 Trench 18 in the additional site to the east suggested further post-medieval activity within the vicinity of the station or related to the nearby houses.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Remains relating to two major phases of activity at the site were identified during the evaluation; early Roman activity was represented by the ditched trackway and its adjoining rectangular enclosure and evidence for later, post-medieval land-use in the form extensive quarrying across large areas of the western part of the site. Occupying an ambiguous position between these two periods, however, is the earthwork bank running alongside the course of the trackway, previously argued to represent a post-Roman field boundary built up over the earlier trackway alignment, which clearly remained a significant feature well into the post-medieval period.

Roman remains

4.3.2 The ditches excavated in Trenches 2, 7, and 14 all correspond to the double ditched trackway revealed by the cropmarks, which extends north-east to south west across the site, leading towards the major Roman settlement on the eastern side of Foxton Brook (Fig. 2, see Section 1.3).

4.3.3 The pottery recovered from the trackway ditches was a small assemblage of early Roman pottery, dating to between c. AD 40-70 (see Anderson, Appendix B.3), which is broadly consistent with the late 1st century date of a coin recovered from the upper fill of one of the trackway ditches in Trench 7. The trenching confirmed that there is a significant change in the layout/form of trackway within the area of the site, with its flanking ditches spaced more widely to the east of Trench 7 (see Fig. 4). It has previously been suggested that this change in layout may attest to separate phases of construction and use (Knight 2018, 82), but this remains uncertain; only one ditch to the east of Trench 7 produced pottery and this was of comparable date to the somewhat larger assemblage of material recovered from the western section of the trackway. There was no clear evidence for any preserved metalling or surface associated with the trackway, although if it is accepted that the bank overlying the trackway is a post-Roman feature (see below), then it is conceivable that some of the gravelly rich 'lower subsoils' recorded in Trenches 2 and 7 may represent the poorly preserved traces of the trackway surface.

4.3.4 The ditches exposed in Trench 6 also correlate extremely well with the rectilinear enclosure appended to the trackway plotted from the cropmarks (Fig. 4). This enclosure appears to have covered an area of c. 0.2 ha, and the ditch defining its north-eastern side (excavated as ditch **611**) appears to extend across the course of the trackway to the south. Although the finds assemblages recovered from these excavated ditches were relatively modest, with a total of 64 sherds (1074g) of early Roman pottery from this trench, the presence of pottery, small quantities of animal

bone, oyster shell and environmental remains including charred cereal grain suggests the enclosure was associated with settlement type activity, although this may have been of limited duration and clearly does not compare to the scale and duration of settlement associated with the major Roman enclosure complexes flanking Foxton Brook to the west (see Section 1.3).

The 'trackway bank'

4.3.5 One of the most distinctive features of the site was the low earthwork bank following the course of the trackway. This feature had previously been identified through analysis of Lidar data, and its appearance on the ground closely matched its scale and extent as recorded by the NIAS (see Figs 2 and 4). The NIAS's interpretation of this feature was is that it represents a post-Roman field boundary of a kind which the survey has identified and mapped widely across south-western Cambridgeshire. These appear to have formed in an accretive manner analogous to that of headlands and furlong boundaries known of areas of 'classic' ridge and furrow cultivation, with soil displaced from repeated patterns of ploughing resulting in the formation of substantial earthwork boundaries, which may have doubled as routeways in some parts of the landscape (Knight *et al* 88, 100-122). Although dating evidence from such features is poor, they are suggested to have originated in the early medieval period and in many areas appear to have continued in use as major boundaries up until the time of parliamentary enclosure (ibid.).

4.3.6 Excavation of trenches across the bank revealed little more than a thickening of the subsoil corresponding with the visible extent of the earthwork, and the significance of the lower, more gravelly deposits encountered at the base of the subsoil in Trenches 2 and 7 remains uncertain. Nor was any dating evidence secured from deposits associated with the bank, and in this context, the trenching has produced little evidence to contradict or support the NIAS interpretation. The trenching does, however, provide strong support for the notion that this feature remained a visible and significant boundary into the post-medieval period, as this is the only explanation for the manner in which the extensive post-medieval quarrying in the western part of the site consistently avoided the line of the trackway (a relationship that was particularly clear in Trenches 5, 8, 14 and 15).

Post-medieval remains

4.3.7 Post-medieval quarrying was extensive, and the trenching suggest that very large parts of the western part of the site are likely to have been quarried (Fig. 4), although the area surrounding Trench 10 and the western part of Trench 9 seems to remain undisturbed. The quarrying appears mostly to have taken the form of fairly systematic strip quarrying, with the sequential excavation and backfilling of linear trench like features. Finds from these features were rare and the only closely datable material from the main strip quarries were three sherds of post-medieval pottery dated to c. 1550-1800. Although this cannot be taken as secure dating evidence, it does suggest the main phase of quarrying may have been relatively early, predating the 19th century. A relatively early date such as this would be consistent with the way the quarrying respected the embanked trackway – which seems likely to have remained as a significant boundary at this time. Significantly, the only probable quarry pit to

transgress the line of the trackway – a large pit (**711**) exposed in Trench 7 – produced a London and South Western Railway button dated to 1838–1922, suggesting this feature represents a later, localised, episode of extraction undertaken at a time when the bank is likely to have no longer acted as a significant boundary and may have been substantially reduced by cultivation.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of a major double ditched trackway running across the site area which is clearly associated with the major complex of Roman settlement and activity along the Foxton Brook, to the west of the site. Dating evidence from the ditches suggest the trackway belongs to the years immediately following the Roman conquest and it thus may have represented a very early element of the extensive Roman remains from this landscape. Although the site appears to have been located at some remove from the major centres of settlement in this landscape, finds from the small rectangular enclosure appended to the trackway suggest domestic occupation here in the early Roman period, probably contemporary with the earliest use of the trackway.

4.4.2 The slight earthwork bank following the length of the trackway seems most likely to represent a field boundary that was established during the medieval period, which formed along the earlier Roman trackway. Although the subsurface remains of this feature seem to be very slight and poorly preserved, its presence provides important evidence for the persistence of this alignment from the early Roman period into post-medieval times. This bank/boundary protected the western part of the trackway from extensive quarrying which took place across this area of the site in the post-medieval period, and the potential for the survival of earlier archaeological remains in this area of the site is likely to be very low.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					**Length (m)**	38
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contained 4 ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	33.3
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.570
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Cut	1.44	0.44	Ditch	-	-
201	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of ditch	-	-
202	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of ditch	-	-
203	Cut	0.42	0.3	Ditch	-	-
204	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of ditch	-	-
205	Cut	1.58	0.53	Ditch	-	-
206	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch	-	-
207	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of ditch	-	-
208	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of ditch	-	-
209	Cut	1.84	0.38	Ditch	-	-
210	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of ditch	-	-
211	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of ditch	-	-
212	Cut	1.7	0.46	Ditch	-	-
213	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch	-	-
214	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of ditch	-	-
215	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
216	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
217	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
218	Layer	-	0.12	Surface	-	-
219	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
220	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil/other	-	-
221	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil/other		-

Trench 3		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.2

Trench 3 contained a furrow and two ditches (unexcavated). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
302	Cut	1.05	0.09	Furrow	-	-
303	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of furrow	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained seven ditches, 3 of which were excavated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
503	Cut	1.1	0.29	Ditch	-	-
504	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of ditch	-	-
505	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch	-	-
506	Cut	0.8	0.08	Ditch	-	-
507	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of ditch	-	-
508	Cut	>0.62	0.28	Ditch	-	-
509	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch	Pot	-
510	Cut	>0.42	>0.12	Ditch	-	-
511	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of ditch	-	-
512	Cut	>0.24	0.3	Ditch	-	-
513	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of ditch	-	-
514	Cut	>0.14	0.06	Ditch	-	-
515	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 6		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained seven ditches Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.	**Length (m)**	80
	Width (m)	2.2

					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.0.27	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
602	Cut	1.64	0.4	Ditch	-	-
603	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch	-	-
604	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of ditch	Pot	-
605	Cut	1.34	0.18	Ditch	-	-
606	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of ditch	-	-
607	Cut	1.6	0.19	Ditch	-	-
608	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of ditch	Pot	-
609	Cut	0.62	0.18	Ditch	-	-
610	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of ditch	Pot, Anima bone	-
611	Cut	2.74	0.64	Ditch	-	-
612	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of ditch	Pot	-
613F	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of ditch	-	-
614	Fill	-	0.11	Fill of ditch	-	-
615	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch	Pot, Animal bone	-
616	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of ditch	-	-
617	Fill	-	0.21	Fill of ditch	Pot, Animal bone	-
618	Cut	>1.4	0.51	Ditch	-	-
619	Fill	-	0.51	Fill of ditch	Pot, Animal bone	-
620	Cut	1.44	0.42	Ditch	-	-
621	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch	Pot, Animal bone	-
622	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch	Pot	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches and a quarry pit Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					**Length (m)**	98.5
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
702	Fill	-	0.45	Fill of ditch	Coin	Roman
703	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of pit	Button	Post-Medieval/ Modern
704	Cut	1.6	0.5	Ditch	-	-
705	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch	-	-
706	Cut	1.75	0.6	Ditch	-	-
707	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch	-	-
708	Layer	2.1	0.55	Natural bank	-	-
709	Fill	-	0.5	Fill of ditch	-	-
710	Layer	3	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
711	Cut	3.8	>0.75	Pit	-	-

712	Fill	-	>0.5	Fill of pit	-	-
713	Fill	-	>0.4	Fill of pit	-	-
714	Fill	-	>0.15	Fill of pit	-	-
715	Fill	-	>0.2	Fill of pit	-	-
716	Fill	-	>0.25	Fill of pit	-	-
717	Fill	-	>0.5	Fill of pit	-	-
718	Layer	-	0.08	Surface	-	-
719	Cut	2.4	0.6	Ditch	-	-
720	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch	Pot, Animal bone	-
721	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of ditch	Pot	-
722	Fill	-	0.5	Fill of ditch	-	-
723	Cut	1.7	0.55	Ditch	-	-
724	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch	Pot, Animal bone	-
725	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of ditch	Pot, Animal bone	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two unexcavated ditches Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					**Length (m)**	80
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	Flint	-
801	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two furrows and three quarry pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					**Length (m)**	45
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
903	Cut	>1	>0.22	Pit	-	-
904	Fill	-	>0.22	Fill of pit	Pot	-
905	Cut	0.9	0.12	Furrow	-	-
906	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of furrow	-	-
907	Cut	>0.7	>0.3	Pit	-	-
908	Fill	-	>0.3	Fill of pit	-	-
909	Cut	0.72	0.12	Furrow	-	-
910	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of furrow	-	-
911	Cut	0.68	0.24	Ditch	-	-
912	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of ditch	-	-
913	Cut	>1.14	>0.1	Pit	-	-
914	Fill	-	>0.1	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two unexcavated ditches Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					**Length (m)**	100
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained no archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel quarry deposits.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained five pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel quarry deposits.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Cut	1.02	0.19	Pit	-	-
1203	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of pit	-	-
1204	Cut	1.34	0.4	Cut	-	-
1205	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of pit	-	-
1206	Cut	>1.3	0.17	Pit	-	-
1207	Fill	-	0.17	Fill of pit	-	-
1208	Cut	>0.7	0.64	Pit	-	-
1209	Cut	>0.94	0.26	Pit	-	-
1210	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of pit	-	-
1211	Fill	-	0.11	Fill of pit	-	-
1212	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of pit	-	-
1213	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of pit	-	-
1214	Fill	-	0.31	Fill of pit	-	-
1215	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of pit	-	-
1216	Fill	-	0.27	Fill of pit	-	-
1217	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel quarry deposits.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Cut	0.89	0.09	Pit	-	-
1303	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of pit	Iron nail	-
1304	Cut	2.3	0.2	Pit	-	-
1305	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches and two quarry pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel natural and quarry deposits.					**Length (m)**	98.9
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.25	Natural	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
1403	Cut	1.75	0.5	Ditch	-	-
1404	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch	-	-
1405	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of ditch	-	-
1406	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch	-	-
1407	Cut	1.68	0.46	Ditch	-	-
1408	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of ditch	-	-
1409	Fill	-	0.22	Fill o ditch	-	-
1410	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch	Animal bone	-
1411	Cut	1.66	0.64	Ditch	-	-
1412	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of ditch	Flint	-
1413	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch	Pot	-
1414	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of ditch	-	-
1415	Cut	1.74	0.42	Ditch	-	-
1416	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of ditch	-	-
1417	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of ditch	-	-
1418	Cut	>1	>0.38	Pit	-	-
1419	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of pit	Metal	-
1420	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of pit	-	-
1421	Cut	>05	>0.34	Pit	-	-
1422	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of pit	-	-
1423	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of pit	CBM, Metal	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel quarry deposits.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.39	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1502	Cut	>0.94	0.15	Pit	-	-
1503	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of pit	-	-
1504	Cut	>2.6	0.46	Pit	-	-
1505	Fill	-	0.44	Fill of pit	-	-
1506	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of pit	Glass	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained one area of post-medieval disturbance. Consists of topsoil a gravel natural					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1802	Cut	1	0.47	Pit?	-	Post-med
1803	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of Pit?	-	-
1804	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of pit	-	-
1805	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of pit?	-	-

Geotechnical pits						
General description						
Test Pits 8 and 11 partially revealed one of the trackway ditches. No other archaeological features were encountered						
Test Pit	**Context**	**Category**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Type**	**Description**
1/1a	2400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, Clayey silt
	2401	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Mid orangish brown, Sandy silt
3	2500	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	Dark Brownish grey, Clayey silt
	2501	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Mid orangish brown, Sandy/stony silt

4	2600	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, Clayey silt
	2601	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	Mid/light orangey brown, Sandy silt
5	1900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, Clayey silt
	1901	Layer	-	0.75	Other layer	Dark reddish brown, Clayey silt
6	2000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Dark Brownish grey, clayey silt
	2001	Layer	-	1.15	Other Layer	
7	2100	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt
	2101	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt
8	2200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt
	2201	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt
	2202	Cut	-	0.6	Ditch	Linear, Moderate sloping sides, concave base
	2203	Fill	-	0.6	Ditch	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stones
11	2300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt
	2301	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt
	2302	Cut	-	0.7	Ditch	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base
	2303	Fill	-	0.7	Ditch	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional stones

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
100	1	layer	natural	0			0.28	dak brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
101	1	layer	natural	0			0.36	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
102	1	layer	natural	0				mottled brown and yellow	sandy gravel	loose				
200	2	cut	ditch	0	201, 202	1.44	0.44				linear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
201	2	fill	ditch	200			0.16	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
202	2	fill	ditch	200			0.4	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
203	2	cut	ditch	0	204	0.42	0.3				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
204	2	fill	ditch	203			0.3	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
205	2	cut	ditch	0	206, 207, 208	1.58	0.53				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
206	2	fill	ditch	205			0.14	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	compact				
207	2	fill	ditch	205			0.08	light blueish grey	sandy silt	very compact				
208	2	fill	ditch	205			0.3	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
209	2	cut	ditch	0	210,211	1.84	0.38				linear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
210	2	fill	ditch	209				mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
211	2	fill	ditch	209			0.32	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
212	2	cut	ditch	0	213, 214	1.7	0.46				linear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
213	2	fill	ditch	212			0.14	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
214	2	fill	ditch	212			36	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
215	2	layer	natural	0				mottled yellowish brown	sandy gravel	mod soft				
216	2	layer	subsoil	0			0.32	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
217	2	layer	topsoil	0			0.28	dark brown	clayey silt	mod compact				
218		layer	surface (external)	0			0.12	mid reddish brown	silty sand	soft				

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
219	2	layer	natural	0			0.31	dark reddish brown	sandy silt	mod soft				
220	2	layer	buried soil	0			0.26	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
221	2	layer	buried soil	0			25	mid grey brown	sandy silt	soft				
300	3	layer	natural	0			0.29	dark grey brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
301	3	layer	natural	0			0.33	id orangish brown	sand silt	mod firm				
302	3	cut	furrow	0	303	1.05	0.09				linear	shallow	concave	N-S
303	3	fill	furrow	302			0.09	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	mod soft				
400	4	layer	natural	0			0.29	Dark Brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
401	4	layer	natural	0			0.11	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
500	5	layer	natural	0				mottled light yellowish brown	sandy gravel	mod firm				
501	5	layer	natural	0			0.2	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
502	5	layer	natural	0			0.42	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
503	5	cut	ditch	0	504, 505	1.1	0.29				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
504	5	fill	ditch	503			0.08	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	friable				
505	5	fill	ditch	503			0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	mod compact				
506	5	cut	ditch	0	507	0.8	0.08				linear	shallow	flat	NE-SW
507	5	fill	ditch	506			0.08	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	mod compact				
508	5	cut	ditch	0	509	0.62	0.28				linear	steep	unknown	NE-SW
509	5	fill	ditch	508			0.28	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	friable				
510	5	cut	ditch	0	511	0.42	0.12				linear	shallow	flat	NE-SW
511	5	fill	ditch	510			0.12	light yellowish brown	sandy silt	mod compact				
512	5	cut	ditch	0	513	0.24	0.3				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
513	5	fill	ditch	512			0.3	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	friable				
514	5	cut	ditch	0	515	0.14	0.06				linear	shallow	flat	NE-SW

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
515	5	fill	ditch	514			0.06	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	friable				
600	6	layer	natural	0			0.27	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
601	6	layer	natural	0			0.16	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
602	6	cut	ditch	0	603, 604	1.64	0.4				linear	moderate	concave	NW -SE
603	6	fill	Ditch	602			0.15	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	soft				
604	6	fill	ditch	602			0.24	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	soft				
605	6	cut	ditch	0	606	1.34	0.18				linear	shallow	concave	NW-SE
606	6	fill	ditch	605			0.18	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	soft				
607	6	cut	ditch	0	608	1.6	0.19				linear	shallow	concave	NW-SE
608	6	fill	ditch	607			0.19	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	soft				
609	6	cut	ditch	0	610	0.62	0.18				linear	moderate	concave	N-S
610	6	fill	ditch	609			0.18	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	soft				
611	6	cut	ditch	0	612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617	2.74	0.64				linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
612	6	fill	ditch	611			0.19	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	soft				
613	6	fill	ditch	611			0.1	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt	soft				
614	6	fill	ditch	611			0.11	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	soft				
615	6	fill	ditch	611			0.28	dark brownish grey	silty sand	soft				
616	6	fill	ditch	611			0.09	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	soft				
617	6	fill	ditch	611			0.21	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	soft				
618	6	cut	ditch	0	619	1.4	0.51				linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
619	6	fill	ditch	618			0.51	dark grey	sandy silt	mod soft				
620	6	cut	ditch	0	621, 622	1.44	0.42				linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
621	6	fill	ditch	620			0.2	Dark/mottled brownish grey	sandy silt	sot				
622	6	fill	ditch		620		0.29	mid brown	sandy silt	soft				
700	7	layer	natural	0			0.29	dark brown grey	sandy silt	mod firm				

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
701	7	layer	natural	0			0.07	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
702	7	fill	ditch	704			0.45	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
703	7	fill	pit	711			0.15	mid grey	sandy silt	soft				
704	7	cut	ditch	0	702, 703	1.6	0.5				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
705	7	fill	ditch	704			0.2	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	friable				
706	7	cut	ditch	0	707, 709	1.75	0.6				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
707	7	fill	ditch	706			0.15	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	friable				
708	7	layer	natural	0		2.1	0.55	mid orangish brown	gravelly silt	mod soft				
709	7	fill	ditch	707			0.5	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod compact				
710	7	layer	natural	0			0.2	light brownish grey	sandy silt	mod firm				
711	7	cut	pit	0	712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 703	3.8	0.75				circular	vertical/undercutting	unknown	
712	7	fill	pit	711			0.5	mottled brownish yellow	silty gravel	soft/loose				
713	7	fill	pit	711			0.4	mid yellowish brown/mottled	silty sand	soft				
714	7	fill	pit	711			0.15	mottled yellowish brown/grey streaks	silty sand	loose				
715	7	fill	pit	711			0.25	light yellowish grey	silty sand	loose				
716	7	fill	pit	711			0.25	mid orangish brown	silty sand	soft				
717	7	fill	pit	711			0.5	light greyish yellow	silty sand	loose				
718	7	layer	surface (external)	0			0.08	mid yellow brown	sandy gravel	firm				
719	7	cut	ditch	0	720, 721, 722	2.4	0.6				linear	moderate	concave	SW-NE
720	7	fill	ditch	719			0.25	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	mod soft				
721	7	fill	ditch	719			0.3	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	mod soft				

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
722	7	fill	ditch	719			0.5	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
723	7	cut	ditch	0	724, 725	1.7	0.55				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
724	7	fill	ditch	723			0.2	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	mod soft				
725	7	fill	ditch	723			0.35	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
800	8	layer	natural	0			0.29	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
801	8	layer	natural	0			0.11	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
900	9	layer	natural	0				light/mottled yellow brown	sandy gravel	soft				
901	9	layer	natural	0			0.1	mid orange brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
902	9	layer	natural	0			0.35	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
903	9	cut	pit	0	904	1	0.22				indeterminate	steep	unknown	
904	9	fill	pit	903			0.22	mottled mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	loose				
905	9	cut	furrow	0	906	0.9	0.12				linear	shallow	concave	NW-SE
906	9	fill	furrow	905			0.12	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	friable				
907	9	cut	pit	0	908	0.7	0.3				indeterminate	steep	unknown	unknown
908	9	fill	pit	907			0.3	mottled mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	loose				
909	9	cut	furrow	0	910	0.72	0.12				linear	shallow	concave	NW-SE
910	9	fill	furrow	909			0.12	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	friable				
911	9	cut	ditch		912	0.68	0.24				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
912	9	fill	ditch	911			0.24	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	friable				
913	9	cut	pit	0	914	1.14	0.1				indeterminate	unknown	unknown	-
914	9	fill	pit	913			0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	friable				
1000	10	layer	natural	0			0.36	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1001	10	layer	natural	0			0.14	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1100	11	layer	natural	0			0.3	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1101	11	layer	natural	0			0.16	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1200	12	ay	natural	0			0.3	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1201	12	layer	natural	0			0.13	mid orange brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1202	12	cut	pit	0	1203	1.02	0.19				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
1203	12	fill	pit	1202			0.19	mid orangish brown	sandy silt	soft				
1204	12	cut	pit	0	1205	1.34	0.4				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
1205	12	fill	pit	1204		1.34	0.4	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	soft				
1206	12	cut	pit	0	1207	1.3	0.17				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
1207	12	fill	pit	1206			0.17	mid orangish brown	sandy silt	soft				
1208	12	cut	pit	0	1213,1214,1215,1216,1217	0.7	0.64				sub-circular	steep	concave	
1209	12	cut	pit		1210, 1211,1212	0.94	0.26				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
1210	12	fill	pit	1209			0.12	light yellowish brown	sandy gravel	soft				
1211	12	fill	pit	1209			0.11	light yellow	sandy gravel	soft				
1212	12	fill	pit	1209			0.23	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	soft				
1213	12	fill	pit	1208			0.15	mid brownish grey	gravelly sand	soft - moderately				
1214	12	fill	pit	1208			0.31	light yellow	sandy gravel	soft				
1215	12	fill	pit	1208			0.1	mid yellowish grey	gravelly sand	soft				
1216	12	fill	pit	1208			0.27	light yellow	gravelly sand	soft				
1217	12	fill	pit	1208			0.08	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	soft				
1300	13	layer	natural	0			0.25	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1301	13	layer	natural	0			0.2	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1302	13	cut	pit	0	1303	0.89	0.09				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
1303	13	fill	pit	1302			0.09	mid orangish brown	sandy silt	soft				
1304	13	cut	pit	0	1305	2.3	0.2				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
1305	13	fill	pit	1304			0.2	dark orangish brown	sandy silt	soft				
1400	14	layer	natural	0				mottled reddish brown	sandy gravel	soft				

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1401	14	layer	natural	0			0.16	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1402	14	layer	natural	0			0.32	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1403	14	cut	ditch	0	1404, 1405, 1406	1.76	0.5				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
1404	14	fill	ditch	1403			0.2	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
1405	14	fill	ditch	1403			0.34	light greyish brown	sandy silt	friable				
1406	14	fill	ditch	1403			0.14	light reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
1407	14	cut	ditch	0	1408, 1409, 1410	1.68	0.6				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
1408	14	fill	ditch	1407			0.16	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	friable				
1409	14	fill	Ditch	1407			0.22	light greyish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
1410	14	fill	ditch	1407			0.2	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
1411	14	cut	ditch	0	1412, 1413, 1414	1.66	0.64				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
1412	14	fill	ditch	1411			0.24	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	friable				
1413	14	fill	ditch	1411			0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
1414	14	fill	ditch	1411			0.38	light greyish brown	sandy silt	moderately compact				
1415	14	cut	ditch	0	1416, 1417	1.74	0.42				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
1416	14	fill	ditch	1415			0.12	light yellowish brown	sandy silt	friable				
1417	14	fill	ditch	1415			0.32	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	mod compact				
1418	14	cut	pit	1415		1	0.38				indeterminate	unknown	unknown	unknown
1419	14	fill	pit	1418			0.38	mottled reddish brown, with whiteish yellow sand	sandy silt	friable/loose				
1420	14	fill	pit	1418			0.26	greyish brown	sandy silt	compact				
1421	14	cut	pit	0	1422, 1423	0.5	0.3				indeterminate	unknown	unknown	unknown
1422	14	fill	pit	1421			0.34	reddish brown mottled with whitish yellow	silty sand	loose				
1423	14	fill	pit	1421			0.12	whitish grey	sand	friable				
1500	15	ay	natural	0			0.27	dark brown	sandy silt	mod firm				

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1501	15	layer	natural	0			0.2	mid reddish brown	sandy silt					
1502	15	cut	pit	0	1503	0.94	0.15				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
1503	15	fill	pit	1502			0.15	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	mod firm				
1504	15	Cut	Pit		1505, 1506	2.6	0.46				sub-rectangular	moderate to NW, shallow to SE	flat	
1505	15	fill	pit	1504			0.44	dark brown	sandy silt	mod soft				
1506	15	fill	pit	1504			0.34	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	mod soft				
1800	18	Layer	Topsoil				0.33	Dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Soft				
1801	18	Layer	Natura					Mid brownish orange	Silty Gravel	Compact				
1802	18	Cut	Pit?		1803, 1804, 1805	1	0.47				Sub-circular	Steep	Flat	
1803	18	Fill	Pit?	1802			0.09	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Firm				
1804	18	Fill	Pit?	1802			0.36	Dark brownish grey	Clayey silt	Firm				
1805	18	Fill	Pit?	1802			0.2	Mid brownish yellow	Sandy silt	Firm				

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Assessment of metalwork

B.1.1 Trenching produced a total of two copper-alloy artefacts. A sestertius of Domitian dating to the period between AD 80-81, and a modern London and South Western Railway (1838 - 1922) button. Six iron artefacts were also recovered including five incomplete nails and a hinge from a gate. These finds are of modern date and can be discarded. The small assemblage is poorly preserved and has no archaeological potential.

SF	Context	Description	Date
1	702	A poorly preserved sestertius of Domitian dating to the period spanning from 80 to 81 Ob: Laureate head right, CAES DIVI AVG VESP F DOMITIANVS Rev: S-C unidentified figure Diam: 27.8 mm Weight: 4.26	80-81
2	703	A modern silver coated copper-alloy button of the London and South Western Railway (1838 - 1922) Diam: 23.2 Weight: 3.87	20th century
-	202	Fe nail	
-	702	Hinge fragment	Post-medieval
-	1303	Fe nail	
-	1305	Fe nail. Feature produced post-medieval pottery	Post-medieval
-	1419	Fe nail	
-	1423	Fe nail. Feature contained post-medieval CBM	

Table 1. Metalwork by context

B.2 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 A fragment from the base of a dark olive-green glass bottle was recovered from Trench 15. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count, and weight, dated where possible and recorded in the text. The glass and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and discussion

B.2.2 A fragment of dark olive-green glass (0.062kg) from a cylindrical bottle base was recovered from pit 1504 in Trench 15. The base is 80mm in diameter with a conical kick, and the glass surface is slightly clouded or matt. A slight ridge within the base suggests it is a machine-moulded bottle and is very probably 19th-20th century. It is not a significant find and represents a casual loss.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.3 If further work is undertaken, the glass report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.3 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.3.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of Roman pottery totaling 88 sherds, weighing 1397g and representing 1.46 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of eight vessels (MNV). All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011).

Assemblage, Chronology, and Character

B.3.2 The assemblage exclusively dates to the early Roman period, all of which is wheelmade, with a date range of AD40-70/100. A small number of sherds can be considered as transitional Late Iron Age/early Roman, based on the vessel forms, however, these all occur alongside early Roman sherds, suggesting a post-conquest date is most likely.

B.3.3 The pottery comprises primarily small to medium-sized sherds reflected in the relatively low assemblage mean weight of 15.9g. Coarsewares represent 73.8% of the assemblage by sherd count, with finewares accounting for a further 25% and the remaining 1.2% imported wares, comprising a single body sherd from a Gaulish amphora (610)/ [609], Trench 6. The vessel fabrics are dominated by sandy sherds which represent 86.4% of the total, with shell-tempered sherds and grog-tempered sherds each totalling 6.8% by sherd count (Table 1). Coarse sandy reduced wares are the most frequently occurring fabric group, representing 29.6% of the assemblage (by sherd count), comprising sherds with mica (CSMRDU) and those without (CSRDU). Other unsourced coarse sandy wares comprise oxidised, grey and black-slipped/surfaced fabrics. Four grog-tempered sherds were identified as well as two sherds from a sand and grog-tempered vessel, both dating mid-later 1st century AD. The fineware fabrics are similarly unsourced, consisting of fine sandy oxidised, buff, reduced and greyware varieties as well as part of a base sherd from a fine whiteware vessel from context (600), Trench 6. With the exception of the Gaulish amphora sherd mentioned above, there are no further sourced wares identified within the assemblage, which may be a reflection of relative wealth/status of the site but may also support the view that this was predominantly a mid-1st century AD assemblage, therefore pre-dating most of the known early Roman pottery industries.

Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	4	37
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	3	187
CSMBLK	Coarse sandy micaceous black slipped ware (unsourced)	4	101

CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	2	16
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	7	47
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	9	88
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	19	282
FSBLK	Fine sandy black-slipped (unsourced)	2	18
FSBUFF	Fine sandy buff ware (unsourced)	2	6
FSMBUFF	Fine sandy micaceous buff ware (unsourced)	4	33
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	9	50
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	2	6
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	2	9
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	3	8
FSRDU	Fine sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	2	4
GAUL	Gaulish amphora	1	235
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	4	187
QG1	Medium sandy fabric with moderate to common very small grog	2	17
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	6	51
WW	Whiteware (unsourced)	1	15
TOTAL		88	1397

Table 2: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric type

B.3.4 The majority of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic body sherds, with only a small number of rim and base sherds. Jars and beaker/jars are the most common forms representing a minimum of three vessels each, with everted and rounded rims the most common. One beaker sherd, from a possible butt beaker was also identified from context (617)/[611], Trench 6. The only other vessel form identified comprises the body sherd from the amphora. A total of 37.5% of the assemblage is decorated, with light rilling, combing and tooling the most commonly applied techniques.

Distribution of Pottery

B.3.5 Pottery was recovered from five of the evaluation trenches in varying quantities (Table 2), representing 15 contexts, all of which comprise small assemblage of fewer than 30 sherds. The majority of the pottery was derived from Trenches 6 and 7, which combined account for 86.4% of the total material. Pottery from features within Trench 6 totals 64 sherds (1090g), indicating this area as a focus for Roman activity, although the actual quantity of pottery recovered suggests that it does not represent a core of settlement. Outside of these trenches, three sherds derived from Trench 2, eight sherds from Trench 5 and one sherd from Trench 14. A total of 86.3% of the early Roman pottery (by sherd count) was recovered from ditches, with the remaining material coming from layers and the topsoil.

Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context date
211	209	2	3	33	0	0.35	AD50-100
509	508	5	8	62	0	0	AD40-70
600	0	6	1	15	0	0	AD50-100
604	602	6	2	56	0	0	AD40-70
608	607	6	3	11	0	0	AD50-100

610	0	6	10	447	1	0.15	AD50-100
612	611	6	6	100	1	0.32	AD50-100
617	611	6	15	76	1	0.08	AD50-100
619	618	6	20	329	1	0.32	AD50-100
622	620	6	7	56	0	0	AD40-70
710	0	7	1	3	0	0	AD40-70
721	719	7	1	1	0	0	AD40-100
724	723	7	6	50	0	0	AD40-70
725	723	7	4	152	1	0.24	AD50-100
1417	1415	14	1	6	0	0	AD40-100

Table 3: Quantification Roman pottery by context and trench

Discussion

B.3.6 Overall, the pottery demonstrates that activity occurred exclusively in the early Roman period, in the decades immediately following the Roman conquest. While some material and contexts were dated AD50-100, the diagnostic pottery suggests a date range of AD40-70 is most likely. There was seemingly a focus of activity in the features within Trench 6 and to a lesser extent Trench 7, although even then, the pottery is not indicative on intensive levels of activity, suggesting this represents an outfield area. The fabric and forms are dominated by coarsewares which is typical of a rural assemblage in Cambridgeshire. No usewear evidence was recorded, however the forms identified are indicative of a domestic assemblage. The pottery suggests the end of activity in the later 1st century AD, which may represent complete abandonment, or may reflect a shift in site focus to another area, outside of the evaluation area.

B.4 Post- medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.4.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery weighing 0.018kg, from Trenches 9, 12 and 13, recovered from pits and a quarry. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is low at 0.006kg.

Methodology

B.4.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types, using the Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified, and weighed on a context-by-context basis and

recorded in the text of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.4.3 Quarry **903** in Trench 9 produced a moderately abraded to abraded body sherd (0.005kg) from a Post-medieval Redware vessel, internally and externally glazed. The sherd is possibly from a small bowl or dish, *c*.1550-1800.

B.4.4 Pit **1209** in Trench 12 contained a moderately abraded, flat, internally-glazed base sherd (0.010kg) from a Post-medieval Redware vessel, possibly a dish, *c*.1550-1800.

B.4.5 The final post-Roman sherd was recovered from Trench 13, pit **1304**, and is a small undiagnostic Post-medieval Redware body sherd (0.003kg), glazed internally and externally.

B.4.6 The assemblage is fragmentary and not reliable dating, representing low levels of pottery distribution, very probably material spread by manuring.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.7 Should further work be undertaken, pottery may be recovered, although the paucity of finds recovered suggest this would only be at low levels. This statement acts as a full record and if no further work is undertaken, the pottery may be dispersed for educational use, or deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.5 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

B.5.1 Two flints were recovered, a secondary blade-like flake from context 800 (topsoil Trench 8) and a serrated blade from ditch 1415 in Trench 14, both are probably of Neolithic date. The serrated blade is made on a delicate, narrow blade with very fine notches along one lateral edge, and is naturally backed on the other edge by cortex. Although such pieces can be found in Mesolithic contexts and throughout the Neolithic, they are best known from the earlier part of the Neolithic and they form the dominant tool type in some Early Neolithic assemblages in the region (Billington 2016, 66, table 2.17). Use wear analysis of serrated pieces has consistently suggested they were used in a transverse motion on plant material, and although it is tempting to link them to cereal harvesting, experimental work suggests a use in craft processes such as preparing plant fibres for cordage or basketry are equally, if not more, likely (see Hurcombe 2019).

B.6 Ceramic Building Material and Mortar

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), consisting of six tile fragments (0.692kg), a single fragment of brick (0.189kg) and a fragment of ?lime

mortar (0.019kg), was recovered from Trenches 6, 7 and 14. The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabrics are noted and dating is necessarily broad. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. The results are recorded in the Table 1. Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication* (2002) forms the basis for recording, and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification. The CBM and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.6.2 The assemblage is fragmentary, recovered from four contexts across the trenches. The material recovered from ditches 620 and 723 appear to be fragments of Roman tile, although their form is uncertain, although they may be fragments of Tegula and both were recovered alongside Roman pottery (See Anderson, K. Appendix B.3), suggesting a tile-roofed Roman building somewhere in the vicinity of the area evaluated. The CBM recovered from quarry pit 1421 is all post-medieval and includes peg tile and a fragment of handmade brick which is 16th century or later. This material is very probably from a demolished tiled brick structure, possibly close to the area of excavation, which has subsequently become incorporated into the feature. The small fragment of lime mortar supports the suggestion that the material has come from a demolished building. The use of lime mortar continued into the 19th century and is still used for repairs to period structures.

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM Type	Description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
6	621	620	Brick/Tile (Tegula)	Moderately abraded to abraded, sub-rectangular fragment of CBM, upper and lower surfaces survive. The fragment is fully oxidised red, in a fine silty fabric 25-28mm thick	1	0.214	Roman
7	720	719	Undiagnostic	Highly abraded irregular fragment in a fully oxidised yellowish red, silty quartz-tempered fabric	1	0.009	Not Closely Datable
	725	723	Brick/Tile (Tegula)	Moderately abraded to abraded, sub-rectangular fragment of CBM, upper and lower surfaces survive. The fragment is fully oxidised red-dark red, with a slightly brighter red core, in a fine silty fabric 23-26mm thick	1	0.166	Roman
14	1423	1421	Peg Tile	Moderately abraded sub-rectangular corner of flat tile with a partial round nail/peg hole close to the corner of the tile fragment, suggesting the tile originally had two holes. Fully oxidised brick red fabric with occasional yellow flecks, quartz-tempered. Upper and lower surfaces survive, and two partial edges. Edges and surfaces are covered with traces of lime mortar, 14-15mm thick	1	0.051	Post-medieval
			Flat Tile	Moderately abraded, irregular fragment of flat tile. Fully oxidised brick red fabric, quartz-tempered. Upper and lower surfaces survive, and two partial	1	0.221	Post-medieval

				edges. Edges and upper surface are covered with traces of mortar. 15-17mm thick			
			Flat tile	Small fragment of Burwell white/Suffolk white flat tile, yellowish in colour with occasional red swirls. Upper and lower surfaces survive, with traces of ?lime mortar on the lower surface. 14-15mm thick	1	0.031	Post-medieval
			Brick	Moderately abraded fragment of handmade brick, fully oxidised, dull red with slightly paler surfaces. Upper surface (unfrogged) and part of lower surface survive and part of stretcher. 44-49mm thick	1	0.189	16th century or later
			Non CBM	Sub-rectangular fragment of lime mortar	1	0.019	Not Closely Datable
Total					8	0.900	

Table 4: CBM by trench, context and cut

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.3 The plain and fragmentary nature of the multi-period assemblage, which includes reworked Roman CBM, is not significant, however, it does indicate that, if further work is undertaken, additional CBM is likely to be produced, although only at low levels. Should further work be undertaken, the CBM report should be incorporated into any later report. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 The animal bone from Foxton, Cambridgeshire represents faunal remains weighing 680g. There were 11 fragments recorded, retrieved solely from hand collection. Bone was recovered mainly from ditches in 4 trenches. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis*/*Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and horse (*Equus caballus*). The material likely dates to the Early Roman period.

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

Results of the Analysis

C.1.3 The assemblage was dominated by cattle and sheep/goat remains, making up over 81% of the identifiable remains retrieved.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	6	54.5
Sheep/Goat	3	27.3
Pig	1	9.1
Horse	1	9.1
Total	11	100

Table 5: Total number of identifiable fragments (NISP) by species for hand-collected material.

C.1.4 The condition of the bone is fair to poor, with much of the assemblage exhibiting signs of surface weathering and root etching. Fragmentation is high, with no complete bones retrieved.

C.1.5 The amount of potential ageing data was minimal with 2 fused epiphyses of scapulae of a cattle and horse and an unfused distal radius of a sheep/goat.

C.1.6 There appears to be a distinct bias in element distribution as loose teeth and long bones are present.

C.1.7 There is no clear butchery, burning or gnawing evidence present, however the high level of fragmentation and surface weathering may have masked these other taphonomic processes.

C.1.8 The sheep/goat radius from ditch 609 had a small hole in the anterior distal shaft that appears to have been deliberately carved into the bone, however the hole does not extend through the entirety of the bone.

C.1.9 While the volume of bone recovered was small, the remains do indicate that there were some signs of domestic activity in those features where bone was recovered. Cattle would have made up the bulk of the resident's diet, not only due to the higher number of fragments, but because cattle yield more meat than both sheep and pig.

Recommendations for Further Work

C.1.10 The assemblage is of a small size and cannot provide any further significant interpretations. Should further faunal remains be recovered from the site, a broader understanding of trends in husbandry practices and spatial distribution would be more viable.

Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Species	Element
202	200	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
610	609	Ditch	6	Sheep/Goat	Radius
619	618	Ditch	6	Cattle	Astragalus
619	618	Ditch	6	Pig	Phalanx 1
703	711	Pit	7	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
710		Natural	7	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
720	719	Ditch	7	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
720	719	Ditch	7	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
724	723	Ditch	7	Cattle	Scapula
725	723	Ditch	7	Horse	Scapula
1410	1407	Ditch	14	Cattle	Metacarpal 1

Table 6: List of identifiable fragments

C.2 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 A total of 0.079kg of shells was collected by hand during the evaluation. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster Ostrea edulis, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered post-depositional damage.

C.2.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage. The shells are recorded in Table 1.

Assemblage and Discussion

C.2.3 Four shells were recovered from three ditches during the evaluation, of which two left valves, both recovered from Trench 6, show evidence of damage in the form of a small

'V' or 'U'-shaped hole on the outer edge of the valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. The shells probably became incorporated into the ditches as general rubbish deposition and no feature contain enough marine bivalve shells to indicate a single meal, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. The assemblage is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.4 The mollusca assemblage is not significant, however, it does indicate that, if further work is undertaken, additional marine shell is likely to be produced, although only at low levels. Should further work be undertaken, this report should be incorporated into any later report. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the marine mollusca may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No of Shells	No. left valve	No right valve	Description/Comment	Weight (kg)
6	603	602	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		Medium-large left valve with 'V' shaped notch relatively central on the ventral margin. The margin has also suffered some degree of post-depositional damage. 75mm x 82mm	0.040
	610	609	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	1	1	Medium-large left valve with 'V' shaped notch relatively central on the ventral margin. The margin has also suffered heavy post-depositional damage, as have the posterior and anterior margins. 70mm x 90mm.	0.038
									Medium right valve, slightly chalky and damaged on ventral edge. Internally, there is moderate marine worm boring damage. 53mm x 65mm	
7	725	723	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Medium right valve, missing most of the posterior margin, which appears to be recent damage. 63mm x 72mm	0.011
	Total					4	2	2		0.089

Table 7: Mollusca by trench, context and cut

C.3 Environmental remains

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.3.1 Nine bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Foxton Travel Hub, Foxton, Cambridgeshire in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 2,5,6 and 14 from deposits that are thought to be Roman in date.

Methodology

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

C.3.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al* 2006) and the OAE's own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

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

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

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

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

Results

C.3.6 Preservation of plant remains is relatively poor and is through carbonisation (charring) only.

C.3.7 A number of the samples contain small quantities of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*). Sample 7, fill 610 of ditch **609** (Trench 6) also contains a small quantity of spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) grains. The presence of free-threshing wheat is further confirmed by a single free-threshing wheat rachis fragment in Sample 4, fill 1412 of ditch **1411** (Trench 14). Common arable weeds in the form of grass seeds (Poaceae), including bromes (*Bromus*

sp.), are also present in small quantities in a number of the samples. The samples from this site are either devoid of or contain occasional charcoal fragments.

C.3.8 All of the samples from this site contain frequent, relatively well-preserved, molluscs.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery
2	1	208	205	Ditch	20	150	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0
5	9	505	503	Ditch	20	10	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0
6	6	608	607	Ditch	14	20	#	0	0	#	++	<1	0
6	7	610	609	Ditch	14	5	#	0	#	0	+++	1	#
6	8	619	618	Ditch	13	5	#	0	0	#	+++	0	0
14	2	1404	1403	Ditch	16	10	#	0	0	0	+++	0	0
14	3	1408	1407	Ditch	20	30	#f	0	0	0	+++	<1	0
14	4	1412	1411	Ditch	16	10	0	#	0	#f	+++	0	0
14	5	1416	1415	Ditch	17	10	#	0	0	0	+++	<1	0

Table 8: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.3.9 The recovery of small quantities of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.3.10 The plant remains recovered from the deposits at this site are quite sparse which could suggest that this is an area of small-scale activity. Alternatively, the scarcity of plant remains may be due to the preservation conditions. It is interesting to note that free-threshing wheat grains were recovered in a slightly higher proportion than hulled wheat varieties in the samples from this site. Although free-threshing wheat is known to have been cultivated in the Roman period, spelt was thought to be the preferred wheat in the East Anglia region (Lodwick, 2017). Further excavation has the potential to provide more information on the varieties and preferences of cereals cultivated at this site. The grass seeds present in the assemblage are unsurprising as they are a common arable weed and may have escaped removal during cereal processing due to their range in sizes.

C.3.11 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-406657		
Project Name	Foxton Travel Hub		
Start of Fieldwork	14/09/2020	End of Fieldwork	02/10/2020
Previous Work	n/a	Future Work	15/4/21

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	FOXTRH20	Planning App. No.	Pre-application
HER Number	ECB6314	Related Numbers	

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Animal remains	Roman (43 to 410)
CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Foxton
HER office	Cambridgeshire HER
Size of Study Area	7ha

Address (including Postcode)

Land north of the A10
Foxton
Cambridgeshire

National Grid Ref	TL 4062 4856	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Kelly Sinclair

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB6314
Digital Archive	OA East	ECB6314
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB6314

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

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

Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☒
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Further Comments

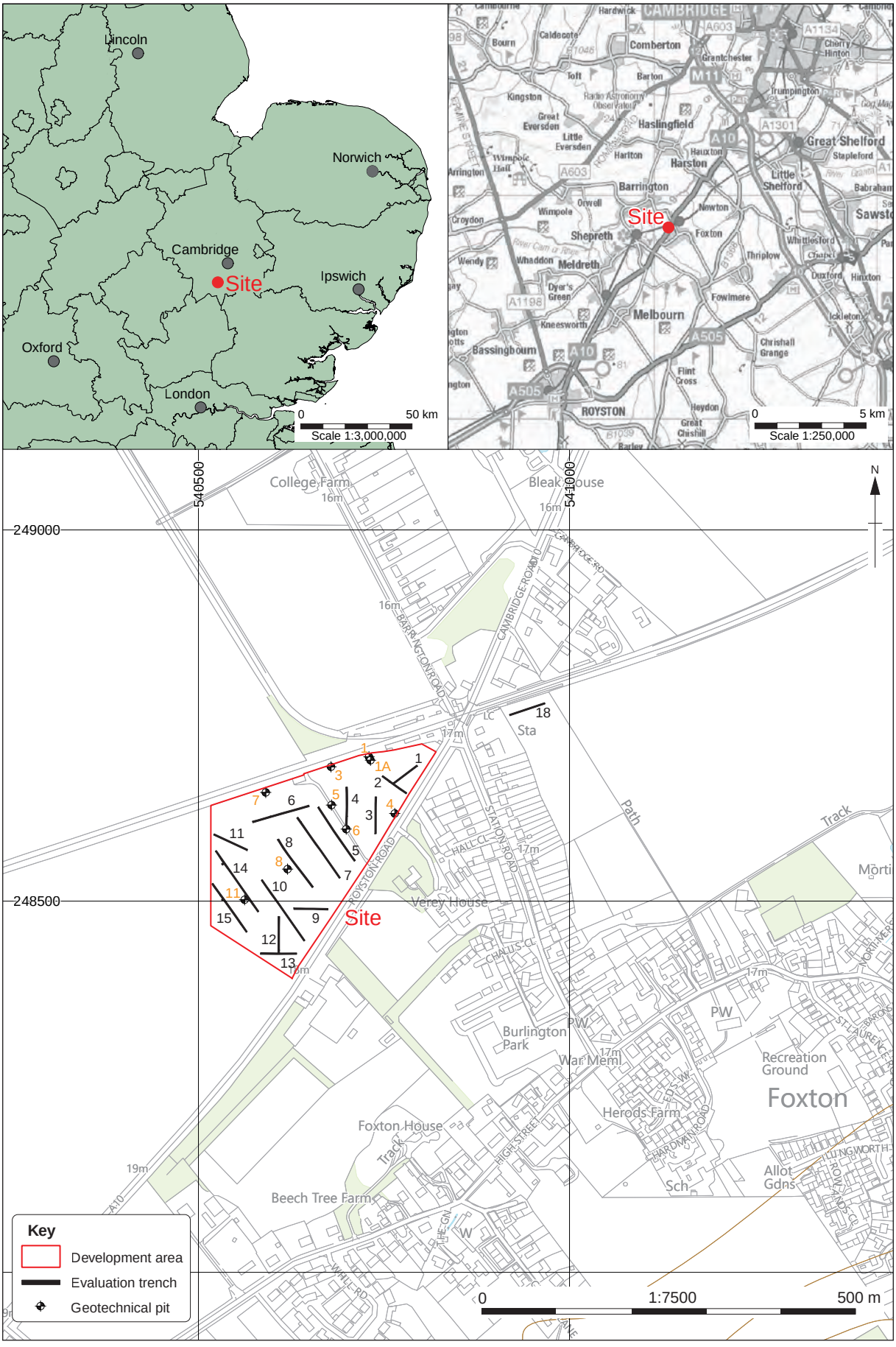


Figure 1: Site location showing evaluation trenches (black) in development area (red)

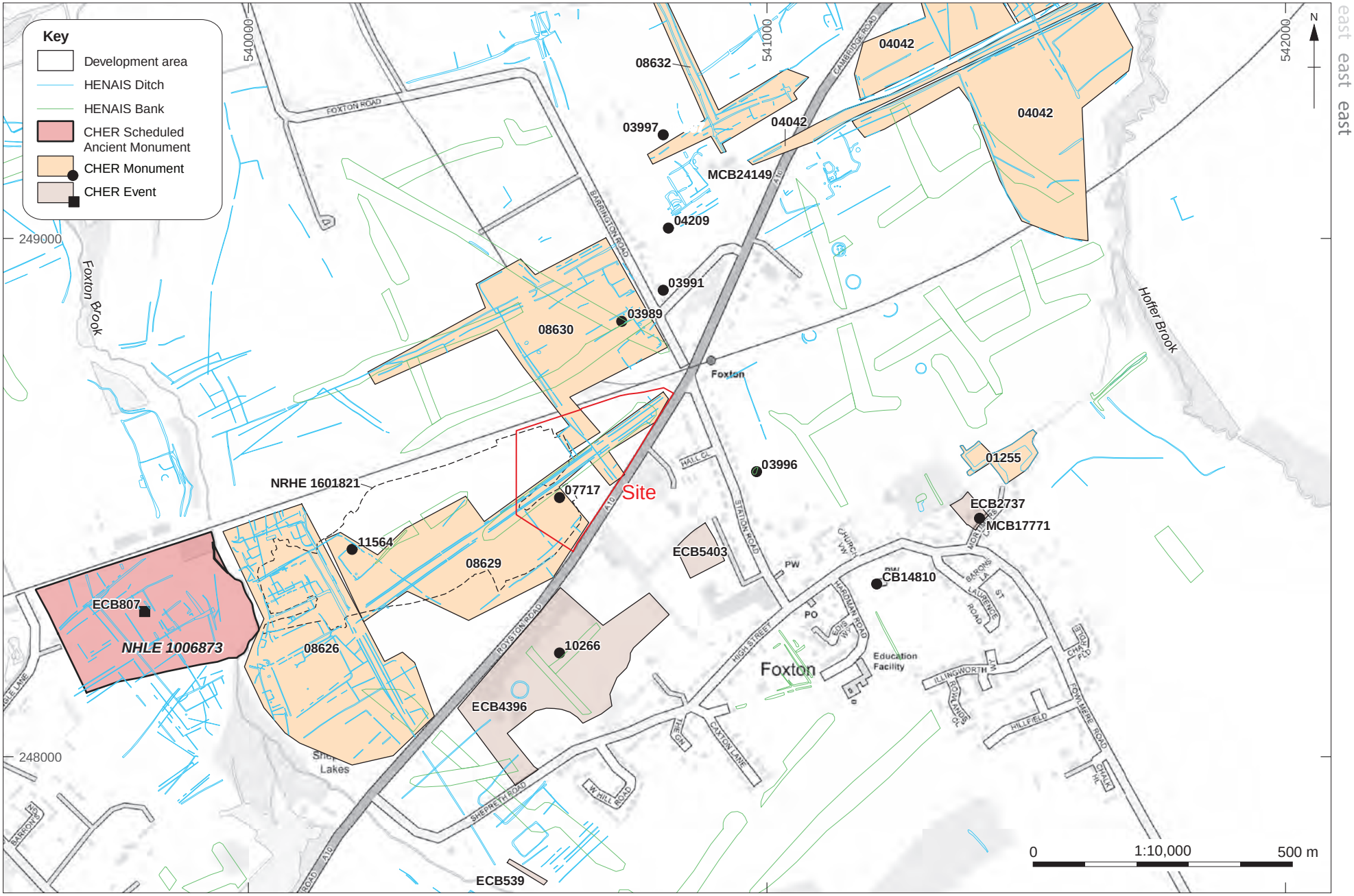


Figure 2: HER data map, with Historic England National Archaeological Identification Survey (HENAIS) results overlaid

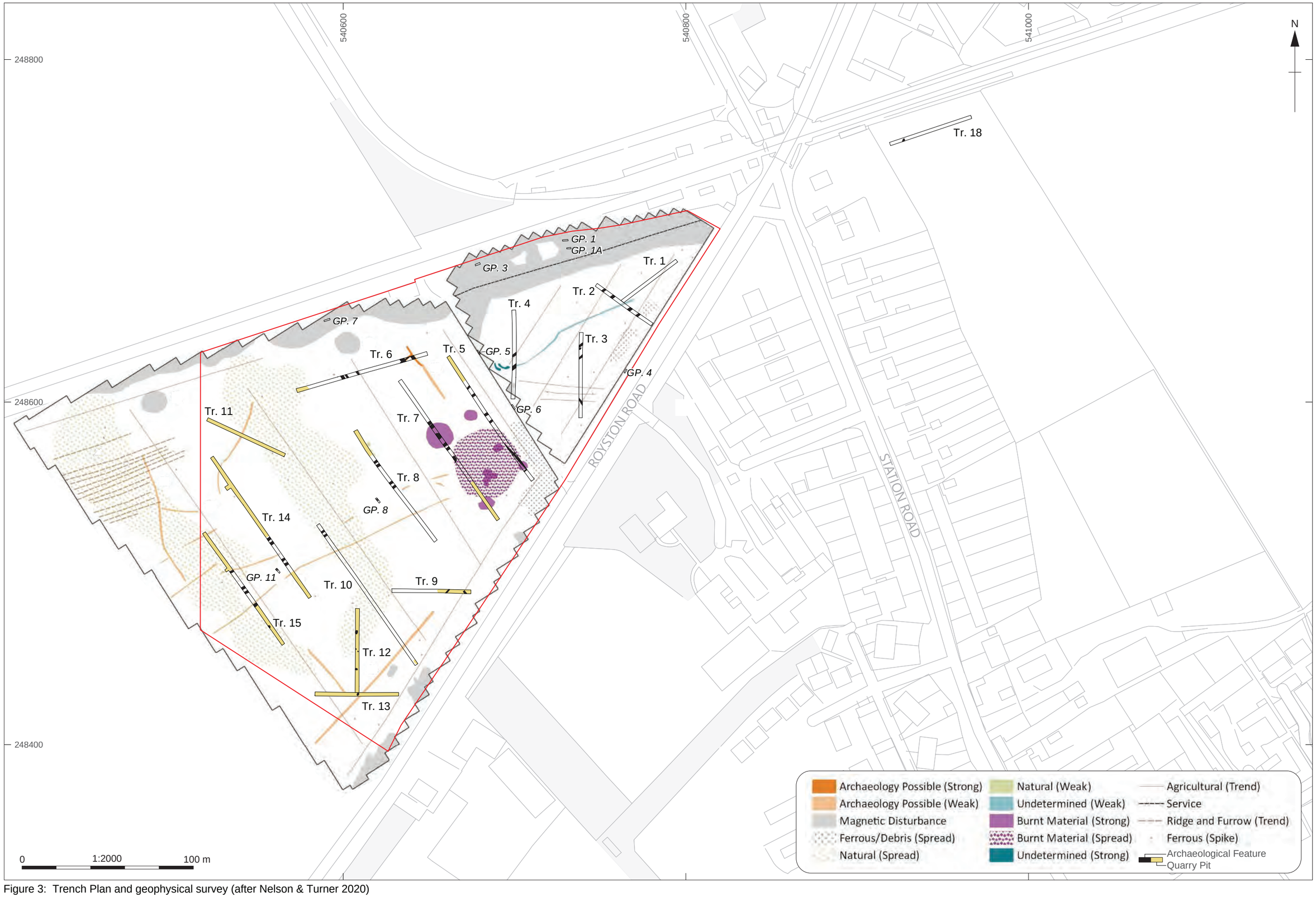


Figure 3: Trench Plan and geophysical survey (after Nelson & Turner 2020)

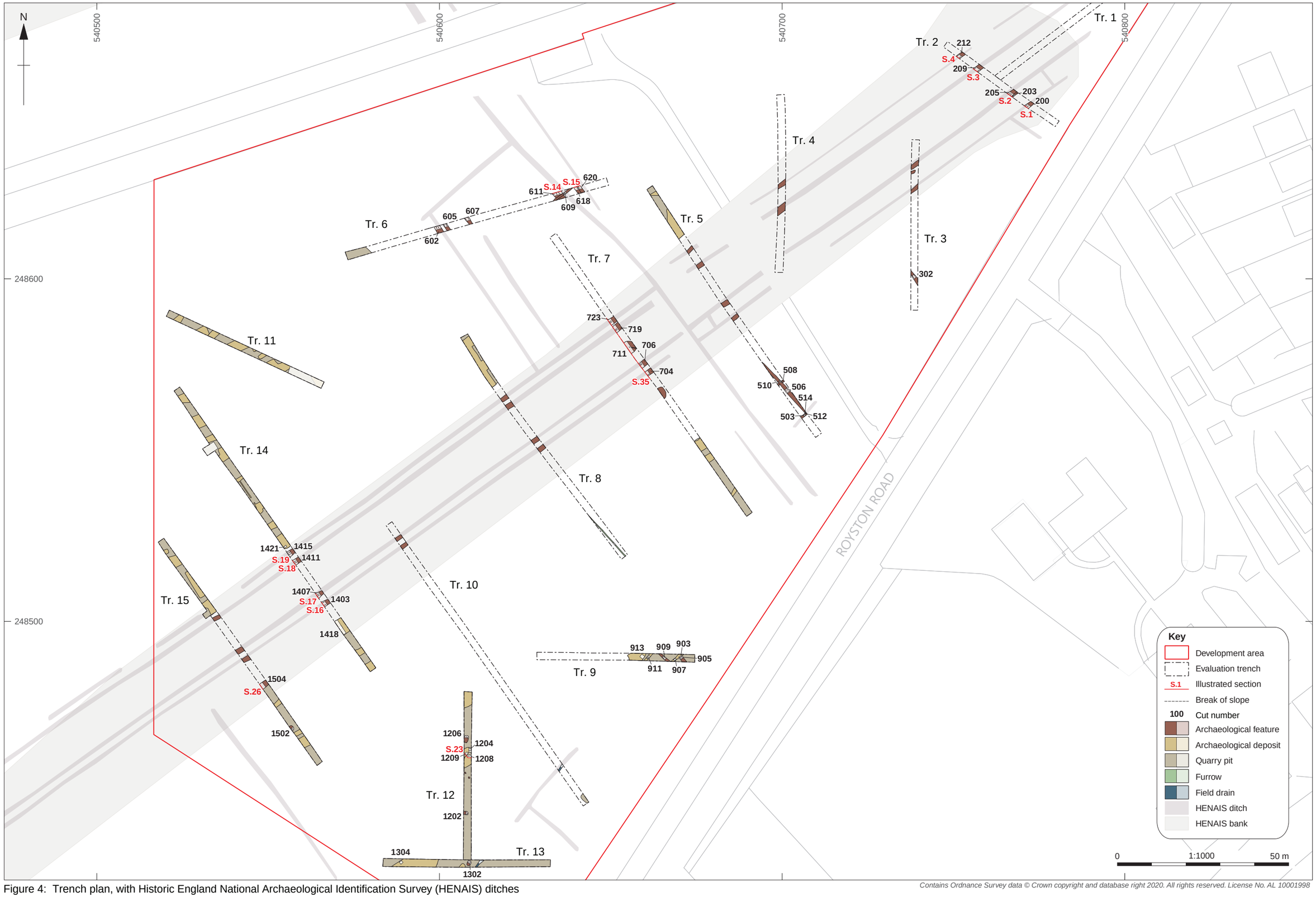


Figure 4: Trench plan, with Historic England National Archaeological Identification Survey (HENAIS) ditches

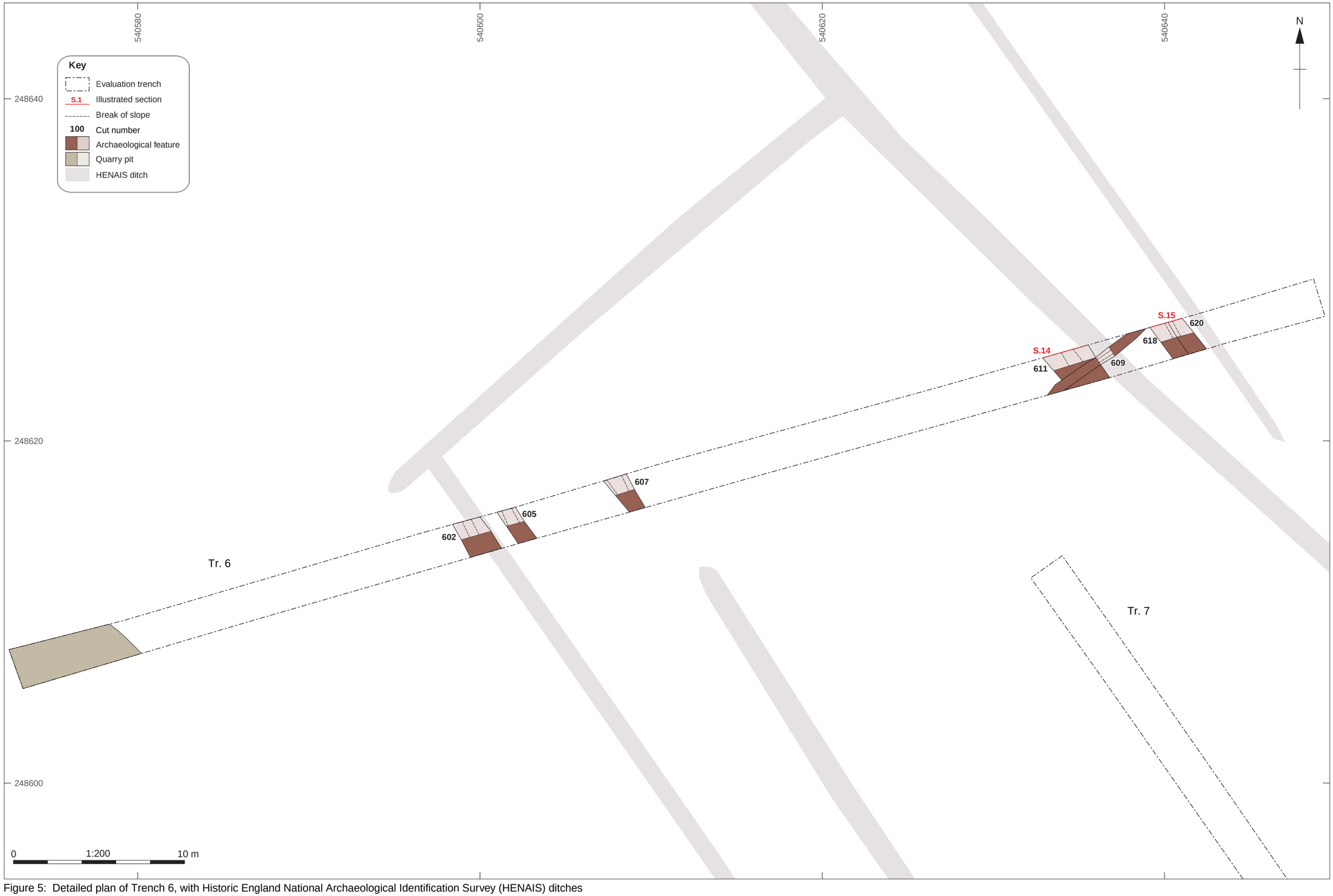
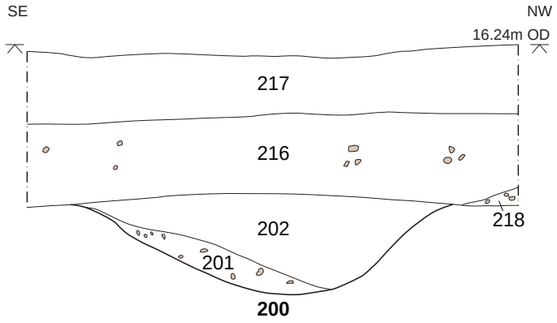


Figure 5: Detailed plan of Trench 6, with Historic England National Archaeological Identification Survey (HENAIS) ditches

Figure 6: Detailed plan of Trenches 5 and 7, with Historic England National Archaeological Identification Survey (HENAIS) ditches

Section 1 Trench 2



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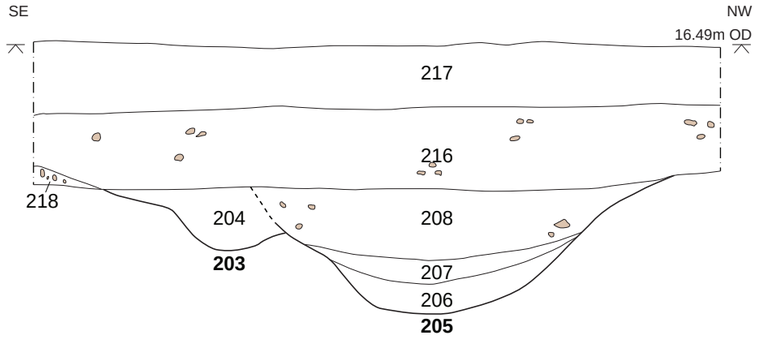

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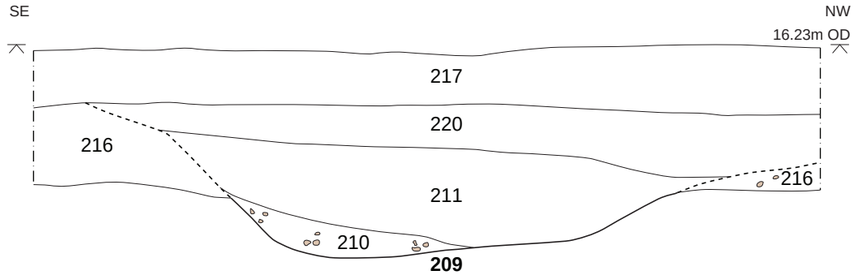

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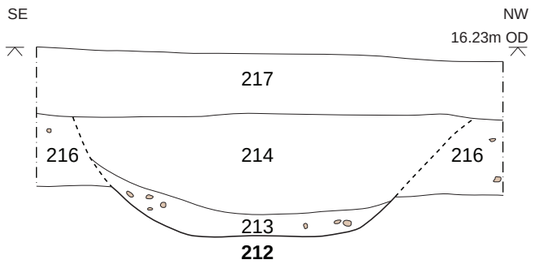
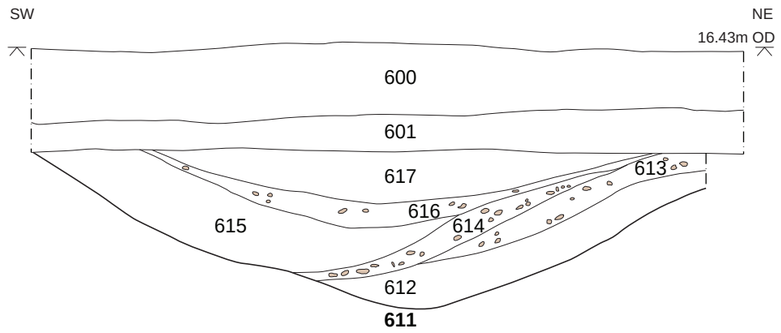


Section 14 Trench 6



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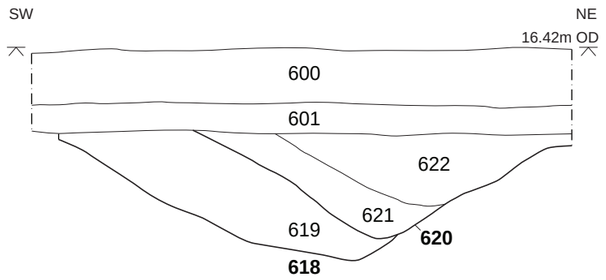
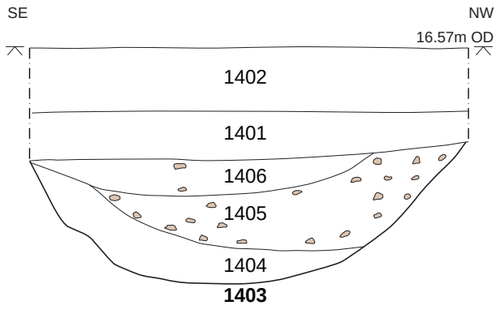


Section 16 Trench 14



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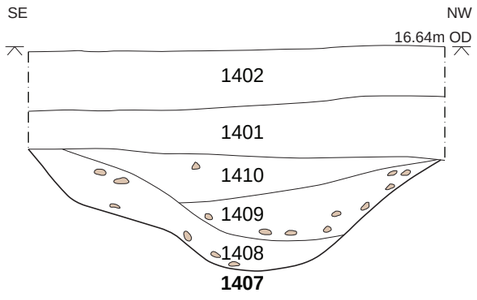

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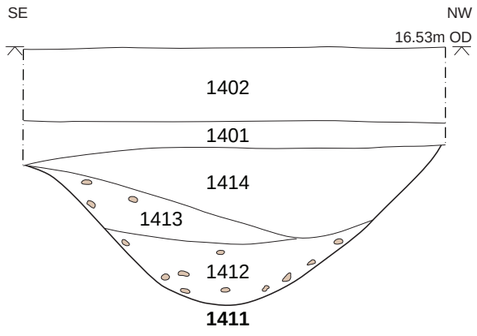

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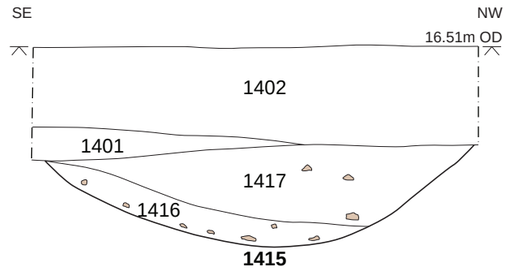
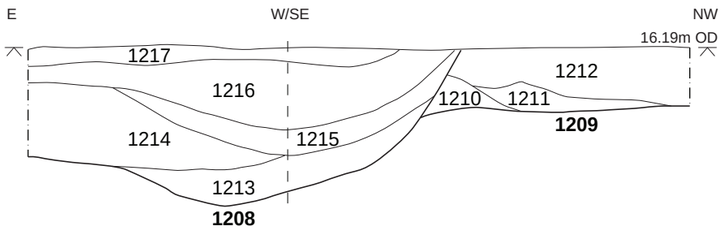
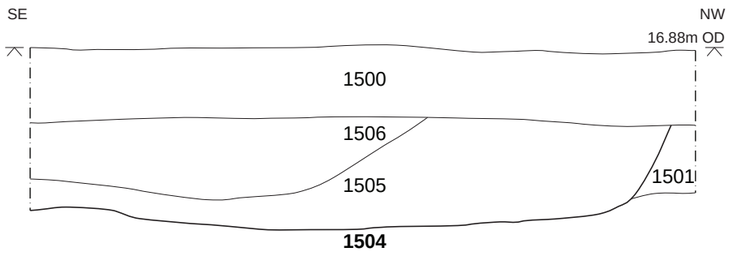


Section 23 Trench 12



Section 26 Trench 15



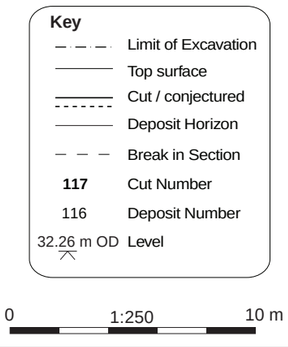


Figure 7: Selected sections

Orthophotographic Section Trench 7

Section 35 Trench 7

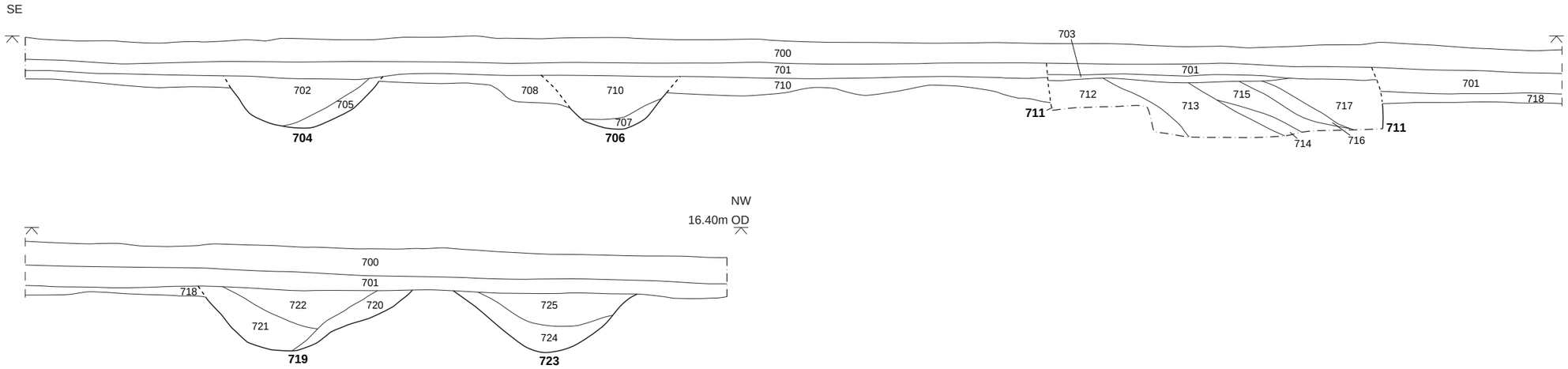


Figure 8: Orthophotographic section of trench 7

Plate 1: Trench 2, from the north-west

Plate 2: Trench 6, from the north-east

Plate 3: Trench 6, Ditch **611**, from the south-east

Plate 4: Trench 6, Ditches **618** and **620,** from the south-east

Plate 5: Trench 12, from the south

Plate 6: Trench 12, Pits **1208** and **1209**, from the north-east

Plate 7: Trench 14, from the south-west

Plate 8: Trench 14, Ditch **1403**, from the north-east

Plate 9: Trench 14, Ditch **1407**, from the north-east

Plate 10: Trench 14, Pit **1418**, from the north-east

Plate 11: Trench 18, from the south-west

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