



Land adjacent to 43 Mepal Road, Sutton, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land adjacent to 43 Mepal Road, Sutton, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between 30th May and 23rd June 2022 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a trial trench evaluation on land to the west of 43 Mepal Road, Sutton in Cambridgeshire. A total of 68 trenches were excavated across the proposed development area.

Archaeological remains were recorded across 40 of the investigated trenches. A probable Middle to Late Bronze Age ring ditch with associated pits and postholes was identified in the eastern part of the site, as was a pair of probable Iron Age pits. A cluster of undated postholes was also located near to these features.

Three undated inhumation burials aligned east to west (which were not excavated) were also exposed in the same area.

A medieval to post-medieval field system including boundary ditches and evidence of ridge and furrow was present across the investigation area. A large area of gravel extraction pits of probable post-medieval date was located on the eastern edge of the evaluation.

Along the northern edge of the site was an area of modern truncation as well as a drainage ditch that probably relate to the former RAF Mepal.

The finds from the site include a small amount of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery and an Iron Age loomweight, along with a larger assemblage of post-medieval material including pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipes and glass. A small quantity of animal bone was also recovered from the site. Little ecofactual material was recovered from the environmental samples, suggesting a poor degree of organic preservation.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to 43 Mepal Road, Sutton in Cambridgeshire, ahead of a proposed residential development (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of planning application 19/01707/OUM. A brief/specification (Hopper 2021) was set by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA East detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition (Moan 2022). This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the north of the village of Sutton in East Cambridgeshire, around 8.5km west of Ely and 17.5km north of Cambridge (TL 44245 79426).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of pastoral and arable fields, with Mepal Road to the east, residential houses to the south and further arable fields to the north and west. The development area was part of the former RAF Mepal. The site lies on broadly flat land at a height of around 25m OD.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Kimmeridge clay formation mudstone bedrock, with superficial deposits of Oadby member diamicton across the majority of the area and glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel on the site's easternmost portion (BGS 2022).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A desk-based assessment (DBA) has previously been undertaken for the site (Field 2019). The following is a summary which draws on the results of the DBA along with a Historic Environment Record (HER) search under license number 21-4676 (Fig. 2).

Previous archaeological work

- 1.3.2 In 2019 an archaeological evaluation (ECB5555) undertaken on adjacent land immediately south-east of the site identified post-medieval ridge and furrow (MCB26926), along with a small number of modern ditches (Burke 2019). This evaluation constituted Phase 1 of the overall housing development, with this current evaluation being Phase 2.
- 1.3.3 Archaeological fieldwork (ECB1796) undertaken on adjoining land to the immediate south of the site in 2004, uncovered the remains of a Middle Iron Age to Roman settlement (MCB16274) – this included a large waterhole from which assemblages of pottery, animal bone and daub were recovered (Atkins 2004).
- 1.3.4 A geophysical survey of the development area was undertaken by Magnitude Surveys in March-April 2022 (Chmielowska 2022). The survey identified a potential ring ditch in the eastern part of the site, a number of probable post-medieval field-boundaries

and a pattern of ridge and furrow throughout the investigation area, and an anomaly interpreted as extraction on the eastern edge.

Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.5 Further evidence for Iron Age remains has been identified around 0.3km to the south-west, with the remnants of an agrarian settlement being recorded (MCB17411), consisting of pits, postholes, a ditch and a waterhole (ECB2088, ECB2458). Iron Age pottery scatters (MCB16693, MCB16694) have also been recovered from land c. 0.7km south-east of the site.
- 1.3.6 Scattered evidence for Roman activity has been recorded across Sutton, mostly in the form of findspots. These included a silver denarius (MCB16659), a quernstone (MCB30355) and a hoard of pewter dishes (MCB30357).

Medieval and Modern

- 1.3.7 The village of Sutton is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Morris 1981). At the western end of the village is the moated site of Burystead (CHER 01070a) which includes an adjacent 13th-century chapel.
- 1.3.8 A large number of earthwork remains of ridge and furrow have been recorded across the village, including CHER11464 and MCB30173. A corn mill (CHER 05592) and Mill House (MCB22708) are recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 as being situated adjacent to the eastern edge of the current site, however, neither of these buildings are extant. A further windmill (CHER 05591) is recorded c. 0.2km to the north.
- 1.3.9 The current site is located within the former RAF Mepal airbase (CB15142), which opened in 1943. Little of the airbase remains, although the outline of part of the runway can still be seen on Google Earth and is now used as land divisions.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 This evaluation seeks to establish the character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

- Ground truth the geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, as well as areas where no anomalies registered
- Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any associated artefactual and environmental remains
- Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- Provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to allow CCHET to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, led by a further brief

2.2 Methodology

Research frameworks

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

- Glazebrook, J., 1997. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap. 3
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J., 2000. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap. 8
- Medlycott, M., 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap. 24
- The updated East of England Regional Research Framework (ALGAO East of England 2021)

Site Methodology

2.2.2 The archaeological evaluation and analysis were conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

2.2.3 A total of 68 trenches were excavated, 66 measuring 50 long x 2m wide and two measuring 25m long x 2m wide. During machine stripping, the location of several trenches was altered to avoid site obstructions. The locations of affected trenches were re-surveyed.

2.2.4 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator

to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket width of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

- 2.2.5 Features were hand excavated, discrete features were half-sectioned and 1m slots were excavated in linear features. Where multiple agricultural features were exposed within a trench only a single furrow of each orientation was excavated. Where ditches were exposed in multiple trenches, they were excavated in only some of the trenches.
- 2.2.6 Several areas of modern disturbance or deep gravel quarrying were excavated by machine with the agreement of the CCCHET.
- 2.2.7 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil were taken from each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level. Each sample was hand-sorted in order to retrieve artefacts.
- 2.2.8 Surveying was conducted using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 2.2.9 The site has been accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations are levelled to the Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 2.2.10 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds and human remains was kept. All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. Each feature was individually documented on context sheets and hand-drawn in section. Written descriptions are recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 2.2.11 Pre-excavation plans was prepared using GPS-based survey. Excavated features were planned by GPS. Long sections showing layers were drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All section levels are tied into Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2.12 The photographic record consists of high-quality digital uninterpolated images of at least 10 megapixels taken using a camera with an APS-C sensor.
- 2.2.13 When human remains were encountered, they were left *in situ* and covered with a protective layer before backfilling of the trench.
- 2.2.14 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) were taken from a range of potentially datable features to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bones and small artefacts. All samples taken were documented in a register.
- 2.2.15 The site archive conforms to the requirements of the Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, MoRPHE (Historic England 2015, Appendix 1) and the requirements of the Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) Stores (CCC 2020). The physical archive will be deposited with CCC Stores once a Transfer of Title form has been obtained, and the digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository on completion of the archaeological programme.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains, trenches devoid of archaeology will not be discussed further. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B, environmental data is tabulated in Appendix C.
- 3.1.2 The trenches are discussed generally moving from west to east but have been grouped together where they contained continuous linear or large area features.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of chalky brown yellow clay or reddish brown gravels was overlain by a red-brown clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil.
- 3.2.2 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.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1-3, 6-7, 10-12, 19, 21-23, 25, 27-30, 34-36, 38-39, 41-42, 44, 47-49, 50-51, 53-55, 58-59, 61-65, and 67. The majority of these were agricultural furrows and post-medieval boundary ditches.
- 3.3.2 Post-medieval pottery (two sherds, 20g) was recovered from the topsoil (4) in Trench 20 and two sherds (9g) of late medieval pottery from the subsoil (3) in Trench 5.
- 3.3.3 The only evidence of activity earlier than the post-medieval period was located in the far eastern portion of the investigation area. This included features of Middle to Late Bronze Age date along with undated features which may be associated.
- 3.3.4 Areas of post-medieval and modern disturbance and gravel quarrying affected both the northern and eastern edges of the investigation.

3.4 Trenches

Trench 1 and 2 (Fig. 3)

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 contained a single modern pit or posthole (**21**) cut from below the topsoil within the northern baulk section (Fig. 5, Section 10). The pit was backfilled with a heavily mixed dark grey and light grey brown clayey silt (**22**).
- 3.4.2 A smaller modern posthole, still containing the remnants of the wooden post, was present in Trench 2. This feature was not excavated.

Trenches 3, 11 and 12 (Fig. 3)

- 3.4.3 These three trenches contained a post-medieval field boundary ditch (**19**, **12** and **16** respectively) on a north to south alignment, 1.4m at its widest and with a maximum

depth of 0.74m (Fig. 5, Section 8; Plate 1). This was filled by light-mid brown grey silty clays (20, 13, and 17/18). Fills 18 and 20 each produced single fragments of animal bone (3g and 20g), 12 pieces of glass (160g, fill 18), tobacco pipe stem (3g, fill 20) and a tiny amount of possible CBM (1g, fill 20). Fill 18 contained four sherds (7g) of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

- 3.4.4 Trench 12 also contained a shallow north to south aligned furrow (**24**) east of the centre of the trench. This was filled by a light brown sandy clay (25), which contained ten sherds (33g) of late medieval and post-medieval pottery, a piece of clay tobacco pipe (1g), four fragments (113g) of post-medieval brick, an iron nail and 2g of coal. A sherd of post-medieval redware (6g) was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

Trenches 6 and 7 (Fig. 3)

- 3.4.5 A narrow ditch/gully (**14**) on a north to south alignment was present in Trench 6, which terminated in the southern end of Trench 7 (**1**). This feature was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (15) and mid yellowish brown silty clay (2) respectively; both fills were devoid of finds.

Trench 10 (Fig. 3)

- 3.4.6 At the northern end of the trench a sub-circular pit (**6**) was partially exposed under the western baulk. This was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (7), which produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery (1g).
- 3.4.7 To the immediate south was a large shallow sub-rectangular pit (**8**), at least 9.3m long and over 1.8m wide (Fig. 5, Section 4). It was filled with a light brownish grey silty clay (9) and was devoid of finds.
- 3.4.8 A smaller sub-circular pit (**10**) was located against the eastern baulk in the southern half of the trench, this was filled with a mid brown silty clay (11) devoid of finds.

Trenches 21 and 22 (Fig. 3)

- 3.4.9 Trench 21 contained a single north to south furrow (**116**) at the western end of the trench, filled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay (117) devoid of finds. To its east was a small possible posthole (**114**), this was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (115) which contained 1g of coal.
- 3.4.10 At the western end of Trench 22 was a single ditch (**128**) which was on a near north to south alignment. The ditch contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay (129) which produced two sherds (27g) of post-medieval pottery. In the rest of the trench were three north to south furrows spaced around 8.7m apart. One furrow was excavated (**112**), which was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (113) from which no finds were recovered.

Trenches 28, 29 and 67 (Fig. 3)

- 3.4.11 Both Trenches 29 and 67 contained a series of north to south aligned furrows, with seven in Trench 67 and ten in Trench 29 (Plate 2). Those in Trench 67 were spaced 5–6m apart, with those in Trench 29 having c. 4m between each furrow. These furrows

were cut from below the topsoil, being up to 0.5m deep, and were filled with dark brown sandy clays. Two were excavated in Trench 67 (**26/27** and **28/29**) and one in Trench 29 (**42/43**; Plate 3). Fill 27 produced a sherd (60g) of post-medieval pottery, a single fragment of animal bone (4g) and one piece (9g) of undiagnostic CBM.

3.4.12 Trench 28 contained a continuation of one of the furrows in Trench 29 (**34/35**).

Trenches 19, 23, 35 and 38 (Fig. 3)

3.4.13 Trench 19 contained a north to south aligned ditch (**30**) and two furrows on the same alignment which were separated by 16m. The ditch was filled by a mid brownish grey clayey silt (31), which contained two pieces (49g) of probably medieval CBM and an iron knife blade.

3.4.14 Trench 23 contained a curvilinear feature (**32**) filled by a light reddish brown silty clay (33) devoid of finds. Two north to south furrows were also present, the western most of which cut this curvilinear feature.

3.4.15 Trench 35 contained four east to west aligned furrows, separated by around 9.8m. One was excavated (**110**) and was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay (111), devoid of finds.

3.4.16 Three east to west furrows were exposed in Trench 38, this time with a separation of around 10m. Again, a single furrow (**99**) was excavated, which contained a mid yellowish brown silty clay (100), from which no finds were recovered.

Trenches 34, 36, 39, 41 and 42 (Fig. 3)

3.4.17 A north to south aligned post-medieval boundary ditch was present in all five trenches. Three slots were excavated in the ditch, **44** (Trench 42, Fig. 5, Section 17), **48** (Trench 41) and **50** (Trench 34). These were filled by mid greyish brown silty clays 45 (**44**), 49 (**48**), 51 and 52 (**50**). A sherd (2g) of 18th-century pottery, three fragments (1g) of animal bone and an iron nail and buckle were recovered from fill 45. Fill 49 produced four sherds (13g) of late medieval and post-medieval pottery, a single fragment (1g) of animal bone and an iron horseshoe. Fill 51 contained one sherd (1g) of post-medieval pottery. Fills 49 and 51 also contained pieces of undiagnostic CBM (1g each).

3.4.18 Trench 42 also contained north to south and east to west furrows which were not excavated. Trench 39 contained an east to west furrow (**97**). Trench 36 also contained an east to west furrow (**101**) and three north to south aligned furrows (**103**).

Trenches 25 and 27 (Fig. 3)

3.4.19 Trench 25 contained a small north to south aligned ditch (**36**), filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (37). A possible continuation of this ditch was present in Trench 27 (**38**), this is considerably larger (1.4m wide compared to 0.4m and 1m deep compared to 0.26m deep) (Fig. 5, Section 15). It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (39) which produced a copper alloy loop. A field drain was placed in the top of the ditch.

Trenches 30, 44, 48, 54 and 55 (Fig. 3)

3.4.20 A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch passed through all of these trenches (**46, 53, 120, 76** and **132** respectively). The ditch varied between 0.48 and 1.2m wide and was a maximum of 0.4m deep. The ditch was filled predominantly by mid brownish grey clayey silts (Plate 4) and was devoid of finds.

Trench 47 (Figs 3 and 4a)

3.4.21 At the northern end of the trench was a probable ring ditch some 12.4m in diameter; interventions were made in both the northern and southern sides of the ditch where it was exposed in the trench (Plate 5). The northern slot (**90**) contained a possible layer of cobbles at the base (91), overlain by a mid reddish brown sandy silt (92). The upper fill (92) contained two pieces (45g) of animal bone, 25 struck flints (239g) and a possible hammer stone (1,443g). Environmental samples produced only a small quantity of charcoal. It was cut under the eastern trench baulk by a pit or possibly a ditch terminus (**93**), filled by mid reddish brown sandy silt (94). A deposit of a mid greyish brown sandy silt (130/131) filled the top of both features (Fig. 5, Section 49). The southern intervention (**118**) contained a mid yellowish brown sandy clay (119).

3.4.22 Several features were located within the ring ditch, including two intercutting pits (**124** and **126**; Fig. 5, Section 5; Plate 6) and two possible postholes (**134** and **137**). The pits contained mid reddish brown silty clays (125 and 127), of which fill 125 produced four sherds (18g) of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery and two fragments of animal bone (17g). A sample of fill 125 produced occasional elder seeds, abundant snail shells and a tiny amount of charcoal. The postholes contained mid brown silty sands (135 and 138), overlain by mid reddish brown silty clays (136 and 139). The postholes produced no finds.

3.4.23 A third posthole (**140**) was exposed to the south-east of the ring ditch near the middle of the trench. This was filled by a single greyish brown sandy silt (141) which contained no finds.

Trench 53 (Figs 3 and 4a)

3.4.24 Close to the middle of the trench were a cluster of three east to west aligned inhumation burials, forming a line running north to south (Plate 7). None of the burials were excavated but small amounts of bone were recovered from the surface of two of them (**82** and **108**).

3.4.25 To the south of the inhumations was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**80**) a continuation of one in Trenches 30, 44, 48, 54 and 55. This contained a mid yellowish brown sandy clay (81), from which a single sherd (9g) of post-medieval redware was recovered (Fig. 5, Section 35). A small pit (**78**) was exposed on the edge of the trench to the south of the ditch. This contained a mid-dark brown silty clay (79) which contained one fragment of animal bone (15g) and a small quantity of charcoal.

Trench 61 (Figs 3 and 4b)

3.4.26 At the northern end of the trench was a line of five small postholes (**61, 63, 65, 67** and **69**). Four of the postholes (**63–69**) formed a just off north to south orientated line, with posthole **61** slightly offset to the east at the northern end (Fig. 5, Section 23; Plate 8). All the postholes contained light brownish grey sandy silts (62, 64, 66, 68 and 70), none of which produced any finds. All the postholes were sampled, producing snail shells and tiny amounts of charcoal, whilst fill 66 also produced a single charred grain of wheat.

Trench 62 (Fig. 3)

3.4.27 A pair of intercutting pits or tree bowls were located close to the middle of the trench (Fig. 5, Section 37). Pit **96** contained a mid greyish brown clayey sand (105), which produced a single fragment (198g) of animal bone and three fragments (408g) of an Late Iron Age/Early Roman triangular loomweight. This was cut by the larger pit **106** to the south-west. This feature was filled by a mid greyish brown clayey silt (107), which contained two sherds (58g) of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery and three pieces (89g) of animal bone.

Trenches 50, 51, 58 and 59 (Fig. 3)

3.4.28 These trenches all contained varying amounts of modern disturbance. Trench 50 contained an area extending in 9.53m from the western end that was up to 0.78m thick. The disturbance generally overlay the subsoil.

3.4.29 Trench 58 contained the layer of disturbance throughout the length of the trench up to 1.19m thick.

3.4.30 In Trench 51 the disturbance extended 14.22m in from the northern end and was cut on the southern edge by a large modern ditch (6.6m wide). A small north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**57**) was present to the south of the modern ditch. This contained a mid reddish brown sandy clay (58), which produced two (20g) stuck flint flakes.

3.4.31 The disturbance was excavated by machine in Trench 59 (Fig. 5, Section 36). A mixed layer of disturbed soil (84) overlain by a thin light reddish yellow sandy gravel layer or surface (89). These were cut by a narrow square section drainage ditch (**85**) containing a concrete drainpipe backfilled with mixed gravel and asphalt (86). Cutting through all these layers/features was the large ditch continuing from Trench 51 (**87**), which was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (88). The disturbance extended 20m into the northern end of the trench. A single sherd (90g) of post-medieval redware was recovered from the topsoil (4).

Trenches 63, 64 and 65 (Fig. 3)

3.4.32 The southern end of Trench 64 and the eastern end of Trench 63 both contained areas of modern gravel quarrying, extending 21m into Trench 64 and up to 1.14m deep (Plate 9). This was 24m wide and 1.08m deep in Trench 63.

- 3.4.33 The northern edge of the quarrying in Trench 64 was cut by a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**71**), which was a continuation of ditch **57** in Trench 51 (Fig. 5, Section 28). It was filled by a mid brown silty sand (72), overlain by a dark brown sand (73). A shallower recut (**74**) of the original ditch was filled by a dark brown silty clay (75). The ditch contained barbed wire and a glass bottle (not recovered as it contained possible contamination).
- 3.4.34 The ditch also continued into Trench 65 (**59**) which was filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay (60), from which no finds were recovered.

3.5 Finds summary

- 3.5.1 A total of one copper-alloy and six iron items were recovered during the evaluation.
- 3.5.2 A total of 347g of pottery was recovered, 76g of which was of Mid to Late Bronze Age date, 55g was of medieval date, whilst the remainder (216g) was of post-medieval date. CBM totalling 206g, mainly medieval/post-medieval brick fragments, and fragments of a triangular Middle Iron Age – Early Roman fired clay loomweight (408g). Tobacco pipe totalling 11g was also recovered.
- 3.5.3 The evaluation produced 424g of animal bone, primarily cattle and sheep/goat.
- 3.5.4 Thirty-six worked flints were recovered from a variety of features, all likely to be late prehistoric in date. A possible cobble was recovered from Trench 47.
- 3.5.5 Fragments of a single 19th century glass bottle (160g) were also recovered from one feature.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The conditions of the site did not greatly affect the results of the investigation, with features generally easy to make out against the natural deposits.
- 4.1.2 A central band of natural gravel ran through the middle of the investigation area, above which there was minimal subsoil. To the north and south of this band the natural horizon dropped down considerably onto natural clays above which there was a significant depth of subsoil. This has affected the preservation of some features, particularly the furrows, which were often not present in trenches over the gravels, despite being present at much greater depths in trenches beyond the gravel area.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

Assess the ground truth of the geophysical results

- 4.2.1 The geophysical survey aligns well with archaeological results, with the large areas of modern disturbance, quarrying and most of the substantial ditch lines matching between the two. The survey also detected an extensive system of furrows across the site on several alignments, a large number of which were recorded across the trenches. Several smaller linear features, pits and postholes identified in the trenches were not identified in the geophysical survey. Equally a number of generally smaller linear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies do not correlate with any archaeological features.
- 4.2.2 Surprisingly, in the area investigated by Trenches 8 and 10, the geophysical survey detected several linear anomalies on a north-west to south-east alignment which match the line of a field boundary illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. No archaeological features were found to match, but the same ditch line was present in Trenches 3, 11 and 12, where no equivalent anomalies were detected.
- 4.2.3 The geophysical survey also recorded a single potential ring ditch, which was confirmed in Trench 47. The lack of any other comparable features within the trenches or geophysical survey suggests that there are no other such features within the site.

Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found, and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains

- 4.2.4 The evaluation has established the presence of archaeological remains and has established their distribution across the investigation area.
- 4.2.5 The preservation of environmental remains is generally poor, with bone suffering from soil acidity and rooting (Appendix C.2.1), and only minimal charred cereal grains survived (Appendix C.3.6).

Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits

- 4.2.6 The evaluation has established the character, condition and purpose of the majority of the features found during the excavations. Due to the general paucity of artefactual

evidence most features are not directly dated, but most features conform to specific alignments or are in association with features that did produce dating evidence. These features are likely to be of similar age to the dated features.

Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking deposits

- 4.2.7 The findings of the trial trenching have shown that the investigation area was in use for post-medieval agricultural activities, with probable evidence for the former airfield along the northern edge identified and modern gravel quarrying in the east. Earlier activity appears concentrated in the south-eastern corner of the proposed development.

Provide sufficient information to allow CCCHET to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

- 4.2.8 A well-defined area of potentially Middle-Late Bronze Age and Iron Age activity, including a ring ditch and possibly three inhumation burials, was identified in the south-east of the investigation area. Areas of post-medieval or modern activity were identified along the north and east edges of the site.

4.3 Interpretation (Fig. 6)

Prehistoric remains

- 4.3.1 The evaluation indicates an area of prehistoric activity in the south-east corner of the site, between Trench 47 and Trenches 61-62. The core of this is the small ring ditch (**90/118**) in Trench 47, along with possibly associated internal pits and postholes. Whilst the ditch is itself undated, Middle-Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pit **124** situated inside this feature, suggesting the ring ditch may be of a similar date (Appendix A.2).
- 4.3.2 Middle-Late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from pit **106** in Trench 62. This feature cut pit **96**, which was devoid of pottery but did contain fragments of a triangular loomweight.
- 4.3.3 Although undated, the cluster of postholes (**61-69**) in Trench 61 may potentially also date to the prehistoric period due to their relative proximity to the Bronze Age features in Trench 62.
- 4.3.4 Notably, the previous evaluation phases to the south (Burke 2019) did not find any evidence dating to the later prehistoric period, suggesting that the identified activity does not extend in that direction.

Inhumation burials

- 4.3.5 The group of three inhumation burials in Trench 53 suggests the possible presence of more burials in the vicinity. As they were not excavated, and no dating material was recovered, the burials are currently undated. They lie between the Middle-Late Bronze Age features (Trench 47), and the possible Iron Age pits (Trench 62), so could be contemporary with either of these episodes of activity. Whilst cremation does appear to have been the favoured burial practice during this period, inhumations are not

unheard of (Phillips 2015; Blackburn 2018). However, due to their east-west orientation, a later date is also a possibility; for example, Anglo-Saxon burials situated in close proximity to much earlier monuments are fairly common (e.g., Blackburn 2022, 27).

- 4.3.6 Notably, the burials are located immediately north of and parallel to the near east to west aligned ditch (**80**) running through Trenches 30, 43, 48, 53, 54 and 55 (Fig. 6). This ditch also passes just to the north of the Bronze Age ring ditch in Trench 47. This ditch is on a noticeably different alignment to the known post-medieval field boundaries and does not appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, suggesting a possibly earlier origin. The only dating for this ditch is post-medieval, from the intervention (**80**) immediately next to the graves. As it would be exceedingly improbable for the graves to be of this late date, the features are unlikely to be contemporary.

Medieval and post-medieval field system

- 4.3.7 Two roughly north to south aligned ditches in Trench 3 and 11-12 and Trenches 34, 36, 39, 41 and 42 were identified along with an east to west aligned ditch (Trenches 51, 57, 64-65) that match the post-medieval field boundaries visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. A third north to south aligned ditch also appears on the same map between the two just mentioned. A ditch (**30**) in Trench 19 does conform to this boundary but does not appear in any other trenches.
- 4.3.8 Two further ditches on the north to south alignment were also identified (Trenches 6-7 and Trench 25 and 27). These follow the existing orientation of the field system and were identified by the geophysical survey (see Fig. 3) but are not recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. They also do not continue into other trenches which are on the same line. A possible continuation of ditch **38** (Trench 27) into Trench 23 to the south was recorded, however it was very small and shallow. The geophysical survey identified a series of parallel, equally spaced broadly north-south aligned agricultural ditches (Chmielowska 2022, fig. 4), which suggests that this field once contained a series of strip plots.
- 4.3.9 Although not present within the extreme western part of the investigation area, a pattern of north to south and east to west furrows was visible within the confines of the field boundaries. These were most noticeable in the northern and southern edges of the site where a deeper subsoil overlay natural clays, rather than the natural gravels along the central band. In general, the furrows to the west of field boundary **44=48=50** were aligned north to south, whilst those to the east were aligned east to west. However, in Trenches 35 and 36 there are some east-west furrows to the west of the ditch, and in Trench 36 there are north to south furrows which overlap them. The evidence from this trench, along with Trench 23, suggest that there are possibly multiple phases amongst the furrows, with some furrows cutting others.
- 4.3.10 The east to west alignment of furrows matches that identified to the immediate south-east within a previous phase of trial trenching (Burke 2019, 8). This previous work suggests a switch back to a north-south alignment occurred to the east of Trench 53 (*ibid*, Fig. 2); a change supported by the geophysics (Chmielowska 2022, fig. 4). However, no evidence of this was evident in the current evaluation. At the western

end of the investigation, the north-south furrow alignment conforms with that identified in previous works to the south (Atkins 2004).

- 4.3.11 The finds assemblage from these features was relatively small but included material ranging from the medieval to modern periods (AD 1100–1900).

Gravel extraction

- 4.3.12 A large anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey at the eastern end of the investigation area almost directly matches the large, deep features found in Trenches 63 and 64. This was most likely for the purposes of gravel extraction as this area is well within the natural gravel band running through the middle of the site. The quarrying reached a depth of more than a metre, stopping around where the lower clay level begins.
- 4.3.13 The gravel extraction appears to predate at least part of the field system, as ditch **57=59=71** cuts the upper edge of the quarrying in Trench 64.

Modern activity

- 4.3.14 Immediately to the north of the investigation area, an extant concrete road lies on the line of one of the runways that was part of the former RAF Mepal airbase. The layer of modern disturbance along the northern edge of the investigation area most likely relates to this feature and possibly occurred during its construction.
- 4.3.15 The large modern ditch (**87**) and concrete drain (**85**) in Trenches 51 and 59 also run parallel to the runway and seem to also be associated with the airfield. It is possible that they were installed to help drain the runway.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The investigation has identified a small area of Middle to Late Bronze Age activity including a probable ring ditch, pits and postholes in the south-east corner of the site. Possible Iron Age activity in the form of pits has also been uncovered. Significantly, evidence of a currently undated cemetery of was also identified in the same part of the site.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Trench contained a modern posthole.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21	Cut		0.60	0.30	Posthole		Modern
22	Fill	21	0.60	0.30	Secondary Fill		Modern
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Contained one modern posthole.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.47
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Trench contained a single ditch.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19	Cut		0.90	0.30	Ditch		Post-med
20	Fill	19	0.90	0.30	Secondary Fill	Animal bone	Post-med
Trench 4							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.46
Trench 5							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3	Layer			0.20	Other Layer		
4	Layer			0.30	Topsoil		
5	Layer			0.20	Subsoil		

Trench 6							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Contained NW-SE gully.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14	Cut		0.35	0.15	Ditch		?Post-med
15	Fill	14	0.35	0.15	Secondary Fill		?Post-med
Trench 7							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Contained N-S ditch terminus.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Cut		0.4	0.06	Ditch		?Post-med
2	Fill	1	0.4	0.06	Secondary Fill		?Post-med
Trench 8							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Trench 9							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Trench 10							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Contained three pits.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6	Cut		1.40	0.15	Pit		?Post-med
7	Fill	6	1.40	0.15	Secondary Fill		?Post-med
8	Cut		1.40	0.20	Ditch		?Post-med
9	Fill	8	1.40	0.20	Secondary Fill		?Post-med
10	Cut		0.60	0.15	Pit		?Post-med
11	Fill	10	0.60	0.15	Secondary Fill		?Post-med

Trench 11							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Contained N-S ditch.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12	Cut		0.50	0.20	Ditch		Post-med
13	Fill	12	0.50	0.20	Secondary Fill	Animal bone	Post-med
Trench 12							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly natural. Contained N-S ditch and furrow.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16	Cut		1.40	0.60	Ditch		Post-med
17	Fill	16	0.40	0.30	Primary Fill		Post-med
18	Fill	16	1.40	0.50	Secondary Fill	Animal bone	Post-med
24	Cut		1.38	0.18	Plough Furrow		Post-med
25	Fill	24	1.38	0.18	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 13							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Trench 14							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Trench 15							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Trench 16							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Trench 17							
General description				Orientation		NE-SW	
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly natural. Devoid of archaeology.				Length (m)		50	
				Width (m)		2	
				Avg. depth (m)		0.53	
Trench 18							
General description				Orientation		NW-SE	
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.				Length (m)		50	
				Width (m)		2	
				Avg. depth (m)		0.57	
Trench 19							
General description				Orientation		NE-SW	
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Contained three N-S furrows.				Length (m)		50	
				Width (m)		2	
				Avg. depth (m)		0.58	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30	Cut		1.53	0.15	Ditch		?Post-med
31	Fill	30	1.53	0.15	Secondary Fill		?Post-med
Trench 20							
General description				Orientation		NE-SW	
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.				Length (m)		50	
				Width (m)		2	
				Avg. depth (m)		0.55	
Trench 21							
General description				Orientation		NE-SW	
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained N-S furrow and possible posthole.				Length (m)		50	
				Width (m)		2	
				Avg. depth (m)		0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
114	Cut		0.20	0.11	Posthole		?
115	Fill	11 4	0.20	0.11	Secondary Fill		?
116	Cut		0.37	0.15	Plough Furrow		Post-med
117	Fill	11 6	0.37	0.15	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 22							
General description				Orientation		NE-SW	
				Length (m)		50	

Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained NW-SE ditch and three N-S furrows.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
112	Cut		0.65	0.41	Plough Furrow		Post-med
113	Fill	11 2	0.65	0.41	Secondary Fill		Post-med
128	Cut		0.82	0.42	Ditch		Post-med
129	Fill	12 8	0.82	0.42	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 23							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Contained curvilinear gully or furrow and two N-S furrows.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
32	Cut		0.40	0.15	Ditch		Post-med
33	Fill	32	0.40	0.15	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 24							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Trench 25							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Contained N-S furrow.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
36	Cut		0.46	0.26	Ditch		Post-med
37	Fill	36	0.46	0.26	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 26							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Trench 27							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
						Length (m)	50

Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Contained N-S ditch.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
38	Cut		1.40	1.00	Ditch		Post-med
39	Fill	38	1.40	1.00	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 28							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained N-S furrow.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
34	Cut		0.60	0.21	Ditch		Post-med
35	Fill	34	0.60	0.21	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 29							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained ten N-S furrows.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
42	Cut		0.56	0.22	Ditch		Post-med
43	Fill	42	0.56	0.22	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 30							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained NW-SE ditch.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
46	Cut		1.15	0.40	Ditch		?
47	Fill	46	1.15	0.40	Secondary Fill		?
Trench 31							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Trench 32							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
						Length (m)	50

Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Trench 33							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Three Land drains.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Trench 34							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained NW-SE ditch.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
50	Cut		0.90	0.60	Ditch		Post-med
51	Fill	50		0.39	Secondary Fill		Post-med
52	Fill	50		0.25	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 35							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained four E-W furrows.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
110	Cut		0.62	0.10	Plough Furrow		Post-med
111	Fill	110	0.62	0.10	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 36							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained three E-W and one N-S furrows.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
101	Cut		0.50	0.26	Plough Furrow		Post-med
102	Fill	101	0.50	0.26	Secondary Fill		Post-med
103	Cut		0.75	0.52	Plough Furrow		Post-med
104	Fill	103	0.75	0.52	Secondary Fill		Post-med

Trench 37							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		25
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Trench 38							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained three E-W furrows.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.58
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
99	Cut		1.20	0.11	Plough Furrow		Post-med
100	Fill	99	1.20	0.11	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 39							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained NW-SE ditch and E-W furrow.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.51
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
97	Cut		0.35	0.08	Plough Furrow		Post-med
98	Fill	97	0.35	0.08	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 40							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Trench 41							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural gravels. Contained NW-SE ditch.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
48	Cut		1.40	0.60	Ditch		Post-med
49	Fill	48	1.40	0.60	Secondary Fill	Animal bone	Post-med
Trench 42							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
					Length (m)		50

Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained NW-SE ditch, N-S and E-W furrows.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
44	Cut		1.20	0.50	Ditch		Post-med
45	Fill	44	1.20	0.50	Secondary Fill	Animal bone	Post-med
Trench 43							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural clays. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Trench 44							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Contained one ditch.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
53	Cut		0.80	0.25	Ditch		?
54	Fill	53	0.80	0.25	Secondary Fill		?
Trench 45							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravel natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Trench 46							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Trench 47							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly natural. Contained possible ring ditch, three pits and three postholes.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
90	Cut		1.60	0.42	Ring Ditch		?M/LBA
91	Fill	90	-	0.25	Placed Deposit		?M/LBA
92	Fill	90	-	0.42	Secondary Fill	Animal bone	?M/LBA
93	Cut		1.00	0.40	Pit		?M/LBA

94	Fill	93	1.00	0.40	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA
118	Cut		0.99	0.24	Ditch		?M/LBA
119	Fill	11 8	0.99	0.24	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA
124	Cut		0.80	0.43	Pit		M/LBA
125	Fill	12 4	0.80	0.43	Secondary Fill	M-LBA pottery, animal bone	M/LBA
126	Cut		0.40	0.24	Pit		?M/LBA
127	Fill	12 6	0.40	0.24	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA
130	Fill	90	-	0.20	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA
131	Fill	93	-	0.20	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA
134	Cut		0.26	0.09	Posthole		?M/LBA
135	Fill	13 4	-	0.07	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA
136	Fill	13 4	-	0.02	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA
137	Cut		0.31	0.14	Posthole		?M/LBA
138	Fill	13 7	-	0.07	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA
139	Fill	13 7	-	0.07	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA
140	Cut		0.4	0.07	Posthole		?M/LBA
141	Fill	14 0		0.07	Secondary Fill		?M/LBA

Trench 48
General description

Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Contained two ditches.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

50

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

0.48

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
120	Cut		0.60	0.19	Ditch		?
121	Fill	12 0	0.60	0.19	Secondary Fill		?

Trench 49
General description

Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained three NW-SE furrows and a NNW-SSE ditch.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

50

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

0.52

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
55	Cut		1.7	0.06	Plough Furrow		Post-med
56	Fill	55	1.70	0.06	Secondary Fill		Post-med
142	Cut		1.40	0.15	Ditch		Post-med

143	Fill	14 2	1.40	0.15	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 50							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over sandy clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		74
Trench 51							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil over modern disturbed ground. Contained E-W modern ditch and two E-W furrows.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
57	Cut		0.40	0.18	Ditch		Post-med
58	Fill	57	0.40	0.18	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 52							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.56
Trench 53							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Contained NW-SE ditch, three E-W inhumations and a pit.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
78	Cut		0.67	0.17	Pit		Undated
79	Fill	78	0.67	0.17	Secondary Fill	Animal bone	Undated
80	Cut		0.85	0.39	Ditch		?
81	Fill	80	0.85	0.39	Secondary Fill		?
82	Cut		-	-	Inhumation Cut		Undated
83	Fill	82	-	-	Secondary Fill		Undated
108	Cut		-	-	Inhumation Cut		Undated
109	Fill	10 8	-	-	Grave Fill		Undated
Trench 54							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained NW-SE ditch.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
76	Cut		0.48	0.16	Ditch		?
77	Fill	76	0.48	0.16	Secondary Fill		?
Trench 55							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Contained NW-SE ditch.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
132	Cut		1.20	0.40	Ditch		?
133	Fill	13 2	1.20	0.40	Secondary Fill		?
Trench 56							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Trench 57							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Trench 58							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and modern disturbed ground over gravelly clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Trench 59							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil over disturbed soil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained modern ditch and disturbed ground.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.79
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
84	Layer		-	0.25	Other Layer		Modern
85	Cut		0.40	0.30	Ditch		Modern
86	Fill	85	0.40	0.30	Deliberate Backfill		Modern
87	Cut		6.00	0.4	Ditch		Modern

88	Fill	87	6.00	0.4	Deliberate Backfill		Modern
89	Layer		-	0.13	Metalled Surface		Modern
Trench 60							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61	
Trench 61							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly natural. Contained five postholes.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
61	Cut		0.80	0.19	Posthole		Undated
62	Fill	61	0.80	0.19	Secondary Fill		Undated
63	Cut		0.60	0.12	Posthole		Undated
64	Fill	63	0.60	0.12	Secondary Fill		Undated
65	Cut		0.40	0.11	Posthole		Undated
66	Fill	65	0.40	0.11	Secondary Fill		Undated
67	Cut		0.50	0.14	Posthole		Undated
68	Fill	67	0.50	0.14	Secondary Fill		Undated
69	Cut		0.50	0.11	Posthole		Undated
70	Fill	69	0.50	0.11	Secondary Fill		Undated
Trench 62							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained two pits/tree bowls.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
96	Cut				Pit		?LIA-ER
105	Fill	96			Secondary Fill	Animal bone	?LIA-ER
106	Cut				Pit		?LIA-ER
107	Fill	106			Secondary Fill	M-LBA pottery, LIA-RB loomweight, animal bone	?LIA-ER

Trench 63							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and quarrying over gravelly natural. Modern gravel quarrying at end to depth of 1.1m.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.66
Trench 64							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and quarrying over modern gravel natural. Contained E-W ditch.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
71	Cut		1.65	0.68	Ditch		Modern
72	Fill	71	-	0.33	Secondary Fill		Modern
73	Fill	71	-	0.28	Secondary Fill		Modern
74	Cut		1.14	0.26	Ditch		Modern
75	Fill	74	1.14	0.26	Secondary Fill		Modern
Trench 65							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Contained E-W ditch.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.47
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
59	Cut		0.80	0.30	Ditch		Modern
60	Fill	59	0.80	0.30	Secondary Fill		Modern
Trench 66							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil disturbed soil and subsoil over gravelly clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.75
Trench 67							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil disturbed soil and subsoil over chalky clay natural. Contained seven N-S furrows.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.63
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
26	Cut		0.70	0.05	Plough Furrow		Post-med
27	Fill	26	0.70	0.05	Secondary Fill	Animal bone	Post-med
28	Cut		0.24	0.68	Plough Furrow		Post-med

29	Fill	28	0.24	0.68	Secondary Fill		Post-med
Trench 68							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over clay natural. Devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		25
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

- B.1.1 The evaluation works produced a total of one copper-alloy (CuA) and six iron (Fe) artefacts, which were recovered from the topsoil and archaeological features at the site (Table 1).
- B.1.2 The assemblage is modern in date and includes fittings, a buckle, a horseshoe and an unidentified artefact.
- B.1.3 Overall, the assemblage is in a poor state of preservation due adverse soil conditions.

Material	No. Artefact
CuA	1
Fe	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>

Table 1. Quantification of metalwork by material

Methodology

- B.1.4 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the OA East's metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (Davis and Starley 2012; Dungworth 2012) and the *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Bayley *et al.* 2015).
- B.1.5 Finds were quantified using a *Microsoft Access* database. A single *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact. All metal items were counted, classified by context and when relevant weighed.

Factual Data

- B.1.6 Given the little variation in forging technique and shape, nails are difficult items to date. The fittings from the evaluations have a rectangular cross-section, suggesting they are of modern date.
- B.1.7 Of similar date is the large horseshoe found in ditch **48** and the pintles with strap, possibly from a window, recovered from furrow **19**. The buckle from ditch **44** was possibly used to fasten shoes or bags and is modern in date.
- B.1.8 The only copper-alloy artefact is an unidentified object from ditch **36**, perhaps part of some household equipment.
- B.1.9 The metal artefacts are unevenly distributed between trenches and areas of finds concentrations cannot be identified.

Discussion

B.1.10 This very small assemblage cannot offer any relevant contribute to the site research objectives.

B.1.11 Finds are modern in date and are possibly associated with the presence of a building and general transport in the area.

B.1.12 If full excavation is carried out, it is possible further metalwork will be recovered.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.1.13 The iron artefacts can be dispersed following this report.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Category	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Spot date
4	-	20	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	A modern nail with curved stem with rectangular cross-section and pyramidal head	0	0	0	MOD
25	24	12	Furrow	Fe	Nail	Fitting	An L bent stem with square cross-section and incomplete flat circular head	0	0	0	MOD
31	30	19	furrow	Fe	Pintles	Household equipment	A lanceolate strap with two, possibly three holes. The fold is incomplete, and it was possibly U-shaped in origin	135	31	3.5	MOD
37	36	25	Ditch	CuA	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	A rectangular frame with D cross-section. The frame is curved at both the short sides while the long side of the frame is curved at the opposite direction	84	45	3	MOD
45	44	42	Ditch	Fe	Buckle	Dress accessories	A rectangular buckle with rectangular cross-section. The pin bar is possibly on the short side of the frame	16	19	3.5	MOD
45	44	42	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	A modern nail with rectangular cross-section	0	0	0	MOD
49	48	41	Ditch	Fe	Horseshoe	Transport	A large and partially incomplete horseshoe	0	0	0	MOD

Table 2: Summary catalogue of metalwork

B.2 Struck flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction

- B.2.1 A small assemblage of 36 worked flints from six separate contexts were recovered during the evaluation. The assemblage is quantified by type and context in Table 3.
- B.2.2 The assemblage was catalogued (including non-metric attributes) onto a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet and classified according to standard technological and typological classifications based largely on Inzian *et al.* (1999). Classification of retouched tools followed standard practice for post glacial British lithic assemblages (e.g., Healy 1988; Bamford 1985; Butler 2005).

Raw material and condition

- B.2.3 The entire assemblage is made up of flint with two main classes of material apparently utilised; a fine grained, semi-opaque light brown flint of good knapping quality and a slightly coarser opaque grey flint. Where cortical surfaces survive, they are either thin and abraded or slightly thicker and rougher, which suggests at least some of the flint was obtained from fluvio-glacial or superficial sources.
- B.2.4 The flint is in fair condition, with some minor edge damage and wear associated with post-depositional disturbance. Pieces range from having no recortication through to completely recorticated pieces.

Quantification and distribution

- B.2.5 Trenches 5 (two pieces), 47 (27 pieces), 49 (two pieces) and 51 (two pieces) produced flint assemblages. The flints derived from a range of contexts, seven flints were recovered from the topsoil and other layers, whilst only three interventions produced flint; pit **124** (two pieces), ditch **57** (two pieces) and ring ditch **90** (25 pieces). The total assemblage is small, dominated by flakes and irregular waste but six (16%) retouched tools were present (described below).

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Fake	Narrow flake	Blade-like flake	Scraper and other	Retouched flake	Total
5	3	-	Layer						1	1
5	4	-	Topsoil						1	1
47	92	90	Possible ring ditch	5	17	1	1			25
47	125	124	Pit		1			1		2
49	99999	-	Topsoil		3				2	5
51	58	57	Ditch	2						2
Total				7	21	1	1	1	5	36

Table 3. Flint catalogue by type and context

Trench 47

- B.2.6 The topsoil over Trench 47 produced five flints. These consisted of two non-descript flakes of opaque grey flint and three hard hammer, secondary flakes made on semi-opaque light brown flint, two of which were quite thick. One of the thick flakes and a thinner flake were abruptly retouched and both potentially could have been utilised as scrapers. The retouch was quite fine, although not particularly neat, on both pieces. The thinner flake appears to have had some attempt to prepare the cortical platform and the thin worn cortex extends over most of the dorsal surface.
- B.2.7 A total of 25 struck flints, which formed a relatively coherent group, were recovered from the upper fill (92) of a probable ring ditch (**90**). With the exception of two very thin narrow flakes, which are almost certainly earlier, and a small nodular flake, which is discernible from the rest, the flint work is crude and reminiscent of later prehistoric technologies. Much of the flint consists of poorly and indiscriminately knapped flakes (virtually indistinguishable from thermally produced flakes) and irregular waste and the true flakes tend toward wider than long. It is therefore possible, with the exception of the aforementioned earlier and residual elements of the assemblage, that the majority of this small assemblage is of a Late Bronze Age or even Early Iron Age date. A possible hammer stone (1,443g) is recorded from the same context.
- B.2.8 Pit **124** produced a possible scraper/notched tool and a dubious, non-descript flake. The latter is visually similar in appearance to the flint recovered from ring ditch **90**. The scraper was made on a broken hard hammer flake of semi-opaque light brown flint. The distal end has reasonably fine and steep retouch.

Other contexts

- B.2.9 Layer **3**, Trench 5 produced a small hard hammer flake of semi-opaque light brown flint with semi-abrupt retouch along one lateral. There are signs of hinged removals on the dorsal surface and the flake retains a small amount of thin, worn cortex at the distal end. A retouched flake, reminiscent of a piercer and probably intended as such was recovered from the topsoil (4) in Trench 5. Again, it is made on semi-opaque light brown flint, with semi-abrupt retouch. Ditch **57** in Trench 51 produced two flakes, one of which was thick and possibly the result of an attempted core rejuvenation.

Discussion

- B.2.10 Although only of moderate size, the flint assemblage from the evaluation indicates the potential for significant activity occurring at the site during later prehistory, especially in the vicinity of Trench 47. This is further substantiated by the presence of flint in the topsoil of Trench 47. Although the assemblage as a whole is multi-period, the coherence and characteristics of most of the flint from ring ditch **90** suggests that it is later prehistoric and may be broadly contemporary with the feature into which it was deposited, although this must remain purely speculative without further work.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

- B.2.11 The assemblage should be retained as part of the project archive.

B.3 Non-building stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

- B.3.1 The stone assemblage was recovered from ring ditch **90** in Trench 47. The stone was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text of this report. All identifications are provisional.

Results and discussion

- B.3.2 An irregular, weathered, unworked block of brown fine-grained micaceous sandstone (1.443kg) was recovered from ring ditch **90** in Trench 47. The block, recovered from context 92, may relate to the layer of cobbles (91) at the base of the ring ditch, possibly having become dislodged and incorporated into the later fill.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

- B.3.3 If further work is undertaken, more unworked stone will very probably be recovered. The unworked stone may be discarded.

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

- B.4.1 Fragments of a post-medieval glass vessel were recovered from a single feature in Trench 12. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count, weight. It has been dated and recorded in the text.

Assemblage and discussion

- B.4.2 Trench 12, ditch **16**, produced 12 shards (161g) from a single cylindrical (80mm diameter) machine-made bottle. The clear glass has a slight blue-green cast, with slightly cloudy surfaces. The vessel is incomplete and has broken in such a way that there are no visible mould lines, however, on the underside of the shallow concave base is a small circular mamelon or vent mark, which indicates a 19th-century or later mould produced vessel. The glass is not significant, other than to indicate either 19th-century rubbish deposition or a casual loss.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

- B.4.3 If further work is undertaken, more glass may be recovered, although only at low levels. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

- B.5.1 An assemblage of six plain sherds (76g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 12.7g. The pottery derived from pit **106** (two sherds, 58g) in Trench 62 and pit **124** (four sherds, 18g) in Trench 47. The sherds from pit **124** are in a coarse, poorly-sorted, flint tempered fabric with inclusions ranging from 1-4mm in size. The sherds from pit **106** are in a shelly ware fabric with rare poorly sorted small to medium flint inclusions. The sherds cannot be closely dated, but the character of the fabric and the thickness are typical of pottery dating from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age in Cambridgeshire, c. 1800-600 BC.

B.6 Medieval and later pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

- B.6.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of medieval to 19th-century pottery from Trenches 5, 10, 12, 20, 22, 34, 41, 42, 59 and 67, with Trench 12 producing the largest assemblage. In total, 31 sherds, representing 21 vessels, weighing 225g, were recovered.
- B.6.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (2016) *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, as well as the MPRG (1998) *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* act as standards.
- B.6.3 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 post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics.
- B.6.4 All sherds have been counted, classified by fabric, weighed on a context-by-context basis, and fully recorded at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and discussion

- B.6.5 Topsoil in Trenches 12 and 20 produced post-medieval redwares, c. 1550-1800, while the topsoil in Trench 59 produced a base sherd with a complete foot ring from a Creamware vessel c. 1740-1830.
- B.6.6 Trench 5, layer 3 produced an abraded sherd of medieval Grimston Glazed ware, c. 1200-1500.
- B.6.7 Trench 10, pit **6** produced a single sherd of post-medieval black-glazed redware, c. 1580-1700.
- B.6.8 Two features within Trench 12 produced pottery, including post-medieval redwares, c. 1550-1800, from ditch **16**. Furrow **24** produced abraded post-medieval redwares and abraded Grimston Glazed ware jug sherds.
- B.6.9 Trench 22 ditch **128** produced moderately abraded sherds of East Anglian Redware, c. 1200-1400.
- B.6.10 Trench 34, ditch **50** produced a small, abraded sherd of post-medieval black-glazed redware; the sherd is too small to be reliable dating of the feature.
- B.6.11 Trench 41, ditch **48**, produced an abraded residual sherd of Grimston Glazed ware, alongside transfer-printed Refined white earthenware, c. 1780-1900, Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware, c. 1720-1780, and a fragment from a Bone China (c. 1794-1900) vessel, probably a cup.

- B.6.12 Trench 42, ditch **48** produced only a single sherd of Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware, c. 1720–1780.
- B.6.13 Trench 53, ditch **80** produced a single abraded sherd of post-medieval redware.
- B.6.14 Trench 67 produced a sherd of slipped post-medieval redware c. 1600-1800, from furrow **26**.
- B.6.15 The assemblage is fragmentary and represents extremely low levels of pottery distribution. It represents background noise, indicating some level of medieval domestic occupation and later post-medieval activity, in the vicinity of the site. There is a slightly higher concentration of medieval material in the vicinity of Trench 12, however, the assemblage represents general domestic rubbish being disturbed and redistributed by ploughing.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

- B.6.16 Should further work be undertaken, medieval and post-medieval pottery may be recovered, although only 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.

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date range
5	3		Grimston Glazed ware	Abraded jug body sherd with abraded external green glaze	1	2	0.009	c.1200-1500
10	7	6	Post-medieval Black Glazed Redware	Moderately abraded small sherd, glazed externally and internally	1	1	0.001	c.1580-1700
12	4		Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded, internally glazed body sherd	1	1	0.006	c.1550-1800
	18	16	Post-medieval Redware	Highly abraded body sherds with traces of glaze	1	3	0.005	c.1550-1800
			Unprovenanced	Abraded body sherd, buff-orange fabric, pale grey core	1	1	0.002	c.1150-1500
	25	24	Grimston Glazed ware	Abraded jug body sherds with abraded external green glaze	1	4	0.011	c.1200-1500
			Post-medieval Redware	Abraded body sherds	1	2	0.005	c.1550-1800
			Post-medieval Redware	Abraded, externally thickened rim, internally and externally glazed, too small to establish a rim diameter	1	1	0.007	c.1550-1800

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date range
			?Bourne-type Medieval wares	Moderately abraded body sherds	1	3	0.011	c.1150-1400
20	4		Post-medieval Redware	Abraded, externally thickened rim, internally and externally glazed, too small to establish a rim diameter	1	1	0.015	c.1150-1500
			Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded base sherd, flat, obtuse, internally glazed	1	1	0.005	c.1550-1800
22	129	128	Bourn D ware	Moderately abraded body sherds with traces of off-white slip	1	2	0.027	c.1550-1800
34	51	50	Post-medieval Black Glazed Redware	Moderately abraded, but small sherd, glazed externally	1	1	0.001	c.1580-1700
41	49	48	Grimston Glazed ware	Abraded jug body sherd with worn/abraded green glaze (external)	1	1	0.007	c.1200-1500
			Refined White earthenware	Moderately abraded body sherd with internal blue transfer-printed decoration of willow pattern-type	1	1	0.002	c.1780-1900
			Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware	Moderately abraded simple everted rim, too small to be certain of the vessel's diameter	1	1	0.003	c.1720-1780
			Bone China	Unabraded body sherd from a fluted vessel, probably a cup	1	1	0.001	c.1794-1900
42	45	44	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware	Moderately abraded body sherd	1	1	0.002	c.1720-1780
53	81	80	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded base angle sherd, obtuse. Internally glazed and slightly externally sooted	1	1	0.009	c.1550-1800
59	4		Creamware	Unabraded-moderately abraded incomplete base sherd with complete footring	1	1	0.090	c.1740-1830

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date range
67	27	26	Post-medieval redwares (slipped)	Moderately abraded-abraded body sherd, externally glazed, internally glazed and originally having slip decoration (now missing)	1	1	0.006	c.1600-1800
<i>Total</i>					21	31	0.225	

Table 4. Pottery by cut and context (EVE= estimated vessel equivalent)

B.7 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.7.1 Refitting fragments of a Middle Iron Age to Early Roman triangular weight were retrieved from pit **96**, Trench 62. It is indicative of local late prehistoric settlement activity.

Methodology

B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results

B.7.3 Three refitting fragments (408g) forming a vertex from a triangular weight were recovered from context (105) in Pit **96**, Trench 62. It was a roughly formed object, with somewhat smoothed and exacted faces, made in a compact, heavy, silty fabric with sandy common grit and calcareous pellets, and rare dark stones. Its faces were fired to a buff-orange with a dark grey core. The surviving portion presents as a rounded peak with irregular arrises and a remnant perforation (diameter 20mm, 60mm below the apex).

Discussion

B.7.4 Triangular weights are considered a broadly Iron Age phenomenon – one almost entirely reserved to north-western Europe (Kneisel and Schaefer-Di Maida 2019, 91) – with a probable continuation into the early Romano-British period. They are typically associated with weaving and thought to have been used on warp weighted looms. Recent reappraisal of this object type suggests that they may have been used in tessellated clusters under a narrow loom (Beamer 2022). The scale of the weight in question is notably large for this object type (TH>75mm, est. 100mm), when compared to the standards in current typologies (i.e., Danebury (Poole 1991). Triangular weights in southern and eastern England sit on a wide spectrum of scale (Levermore *forthcoming*) which probably points to a broad set of functions, e.g., weaving different raw materials, flax is more robust than wool so would require more weight to create workable tension (Beamer 2022), or perhaps non-textile purposes such as thatch-weights.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.7.5 This item should be retained as part of the project archive.

B.8 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.8.1 A small very abraded assemblage of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was collected from seven trenches (18 fragments, 198g). A very minor fraction of the assemblage offered broad dates, the rest was too small and abraded to make firm conclusions. Below, the data are presented in tabular form and briefly discussed.

Methodology

B.8.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Description	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
3	20	19	Ditch	N/A	-	n/a	1	1	Splinter of a compact orange silty clay; probably CBM
12	25	24	Furrow	Brick	-	Med-pmed	2	36	Abraded fragments of a reddish sandy brick. Probably medieval to post-medieval
12	25	24	Furrow	Brick	-	Med-pmed	1	38	Abraded fragment of a reddish fine sandy brick with a dark reduced core. Probably med-pmed
12	25	24	Furrow	Brick	Estuarine	Med	1	39	Abraded fragment of a purple-brown fine sandy brick. Probably an early estuarine type
19	31	30	Ditch/ Furrow	Brick	Estuarine	Med	1	45	Abraded fragment of a purple-brown fine sandy brick. Probably an early estuarine type
19	31	30	Ditch/ Furrow	N/A	Face	n/a	1	4	Sanded face fragment in a compact mid orange clay
20	4	-	Topsoil	N/A	-	n/a	4	13	Splinters of a compact pink-orange silty clay
20	4	-	Topsoil	Brick	-	Med-pmed	1	11	Abraded fragment of a reddish sandy brick. Probably med-pmed
34	51	50	Ditch	N/A	-	n/a	4	1	Rounded fragments of dull brown-orange fine sandy ceramic; probably CBM
41	49	48	Ditch	N/A	-	n/a	1	1	Splinter of a compact orange silty clay
67	27	26	Plough Scar	N/A	-	n/a	1	9	Rounded fragment of a pink-orange silty clay; probably CBM

Table 5. CBM Results

Discussion

B.8.3 This assemblage is typical detrital material of rural landscapes. It is broadly medieval to post-medieval in date. It is heavily abraded and rounded as a result of manuring and ploughing processes and is likely to be intrusive to most, if not, all features.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.8.4 This material has been satisfactorily recorded and should be considered for discard.

B.9 Clay tobacco pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.9.1 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage was recovered from topsoil in Trenches 5 and 12, and features in Trenches 3 and 12. The clay tobacco pipe was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text of this report. Terminology used is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and Hind and Crummy (1988, 47–66).

Results and discussion

B.9.2 Two similar fragments of plain clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from the topsoil in Trenches 5 and 12. Their weights are 3-4g and they measure 33mm long and 8.5mm in diameter and 25mm long and 10.5mm in diameter respectively. Both have a noticeably offset narrow bore.

B.9.3 Trench 3, ditch **19**, produced a single fragment of clay pipe stem weighing 3g, 33mm long and 8.5mm in diameter.

B.9.4 The fourth fragment is a mouthpiece, it is thinner than the other fragments and shows obvious trimming. It measures 29mm long and 6mm in diameter, with a large central bore. It was recovered from furrow **24** in Trench 12.

B.9.5 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe are most likely from a casually discarded pipe, subsequently reworked by ploughing. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site after c. 1580.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.9.6 If further work is undertaken more clay pipe may be recovered and this report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 Two contexts contained fragments of disarticulated human bone. The bone was recovered from the surface of graves **82** and **108** and consisted of an adult scapula and canine and three metatarsals from a subadult. The features are part of a cluster of three undated graves in Trench 53. The graves were not excavated during the trial trenching.

Methodology

C.1.2 Excavation, processing and analysis of the inhumations was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mays *et al.* 2004). The condition of the cortical bone is recorded in accordance with Brickley and McKinley's (2004) 0-5 scale where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents total erosion of the surface (McKinley 2004, P figure 6).

C.1.3 Age categories are based on fusion of epiphyses where they are present. Age estimates have been made with reference to Schaefer *et al.* (2009).

Results and discussion

C.1.4 Results are displayed in full in Table 6:

Cut	Context	Feature	Element	Age	Count	Condition
82	83	Grave	Scapula	Adult/older subadult	1	1
82	83	Grave	Canine	Adult/older subadult	1	1
108	109	Grave	MT5	Subadult	1	2
108	109	Grave	MT4	Adult/older subadult	1	2
108	109	Grave	MT unspecified	Adult/older subadult	1	2

*Table 6. A catalogue of disarticulated human bone. *MT = metatarsal, Condition = condition of the cortical bone*

C.1.5 These features represent inhumation burials. They would appear to represent small scale rural funerary activity. Given that the features are at this time undated it is not possible to provide further interpretation, however, the presence of Bronze Age material on the site allows for the possibility that these are prehistoric inhumations. No further interpretation is possible without excavation of the features.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

C.1.6 All human skeletal material must be retained by law.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and methodology

- C.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was collected from features excavated during the trial trenching. A total of 17 fragments were recordable of which seven were identifiable to taxon. Only two taxa were identified: cattle and sheep/goat. Features containing animal bone were primarily ditches and pits. Most notable is pit **96** in Trench 62 which contained sherds of Bronze Age pottery and also contained the most complete specimens of bone.
- C.2.2 All bone was identified using Schmid (1972). Surface preservation was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 14–15). Tooth wear analysis was completed based on Payne (1973) and Grant (1982).

Results of analysis

- C.2.3 The preservation of bone is very poor best representing a 3–4 on the Brickley and McKinley (2004) scale. This means that all of the surface is masked by erosion, primarily soil acidity and root activity.
- C.2.4 Number of specimens identifiable to taxon are recorded below:

Taxon	NISP
cattle	5
sheep/goat	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>

Table 7. Number of specimens identifiable to taxon (NISP)

- C.2.5 The MNI or minimum number of individuals present for both species is one.
- C.2.6 The only potential for aging is derived from a cattle mandible in context 105 and a sheep/goat mandible in context 107. Both represent mature animals and may suggest a practice of relying on secondary products such as milk or wool.

Trench	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
11	12	13	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	3	1
12	16	18	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	4	1
3	19	20	Ditch	Medium mammal	Rib	3	1
67	26	27	Plough scar	Large mammal	Long bone	4	1
42	44	45	Ditch	Medium mammal	Indet	4	3
41	48	49	Ditch	Large mammal	Rib	3	1
53	78	79	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	3	1
47	90	92	Ditch	Cattle	Astragalus	4	1
47	90	92	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	4	1
62	96	105	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	3	1
62	96	107	Pit	Cattle	Femur	3	1
62	96	107	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	3	1
62	96	107	Pit	Large mammal	Scapula	3	1

Trench	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
47	124	125	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	4	2
Total							17

Table 8. A catalogue of recordable bone by feature

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

C.2.7 This assemblage should be retained as part of the archaeological record.

C.3 Environmental Remains

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.3.1 Eight bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area. These samples were taken 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 a variety of features encountered within Trenches 47, 53 and 61.

Methodology

C.3.2 The total volume (up to 16L) 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 9. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (2010) and plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

C.3.4 For the purpose of this analysis, items such as grains and seeds 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 snail shells have been scored for abundance:

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

C.3.6 Key to tables:

U=untransformed

Results

C.3.7 Preservation of plant remains is primarily through carbonisation and is very poor. Untransformed material is also present to a lesser extent. Untransformed plant remains may be contemporary to the context from which they were recovered or may be a modern intrusion. This material usually consists of seeds with tough outer coatings which are particularly resistant to decay. It is worth noting that many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.3.8 A single wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grain is present in Sample 6, fill 66 in posthole **65** (Trench 61). Occasional untransformed elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds have been recovered from Sample 9, fill 125 of pit **124** (Trench 47). Occasional snail shells and charcoal fragments (the majority of which are vitrified) are also present within the samples. Artefactual remains are sparse and consist of small fragments of pottery within pit **124** and flint debitage fragments within posthole **67**.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery	Flint Debitage
47	3	92	90	Ring Ditch	17	20	0	0	++	2	0	0
47	9	125	124	Pit	18	20	0	#U	+++	1	#	0
53	1	79	78	Pit	17	5	0	0	++	2	0	0
61	4	62	61	Posthole	10	5	0	0	++	<1	0	0
61	5	64	63	Posthole	6	5	0	0	++	<1	0	0
61	6	66	65	Posthole	5	5	#	0	++	3	0	0
61	7	68	67	Posthole	9	1	0	0	+	0	0	#
61	8	70	69	Posthole	5	10	0	0	++	2	0	0

Table 9. Environmental samples

Discussion

C.3.9 The recovery of occasional carbonised cereal grain and charcoal suggests there is limited potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site. It also means that little information can be inferred about the plant usage at this site. The single cereal grain recovered from posthole **65** is possibly a background scatter of refuse from domestic activity but it is also possible that this grain is intrusive from later activity such as stubble burning. The untransformed elder seeds found within pit **124** are likely to be related to plant taxa growing alongside the feature.

C.3.10 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-508214		
Project Name	Land adjacent to 43 Mepal Road, Sutton		
Start of Fieldwork	30/05/2022	End of Fieldwork	23/06/2022
Previous Work	N/A	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ECB6859	Planning App. No.	19/01707/OUM
HER Number	ECB6859	Related Numbers	magnitud1-506523

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential development
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period
Ditch	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pit	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Posthole	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Inhumation burial	Uncertain
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Furrow	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)
Quarry	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Vessel	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Animal Bone	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Vessel	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Horseshoe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Tobacco pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Buckle	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Nail	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Land Adjacent to 43 Mepal Road, Sutton, Ely, Cambridgeshire CB6 2PZ
District	East Cambs	
Parish	Sutton	
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Size of Study Area	13,820 sqm	
National Grid Ref	TL 44245 79426	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Kerry Hopper
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB6859
Digital Archive	ADS	ECB6859
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB6859

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

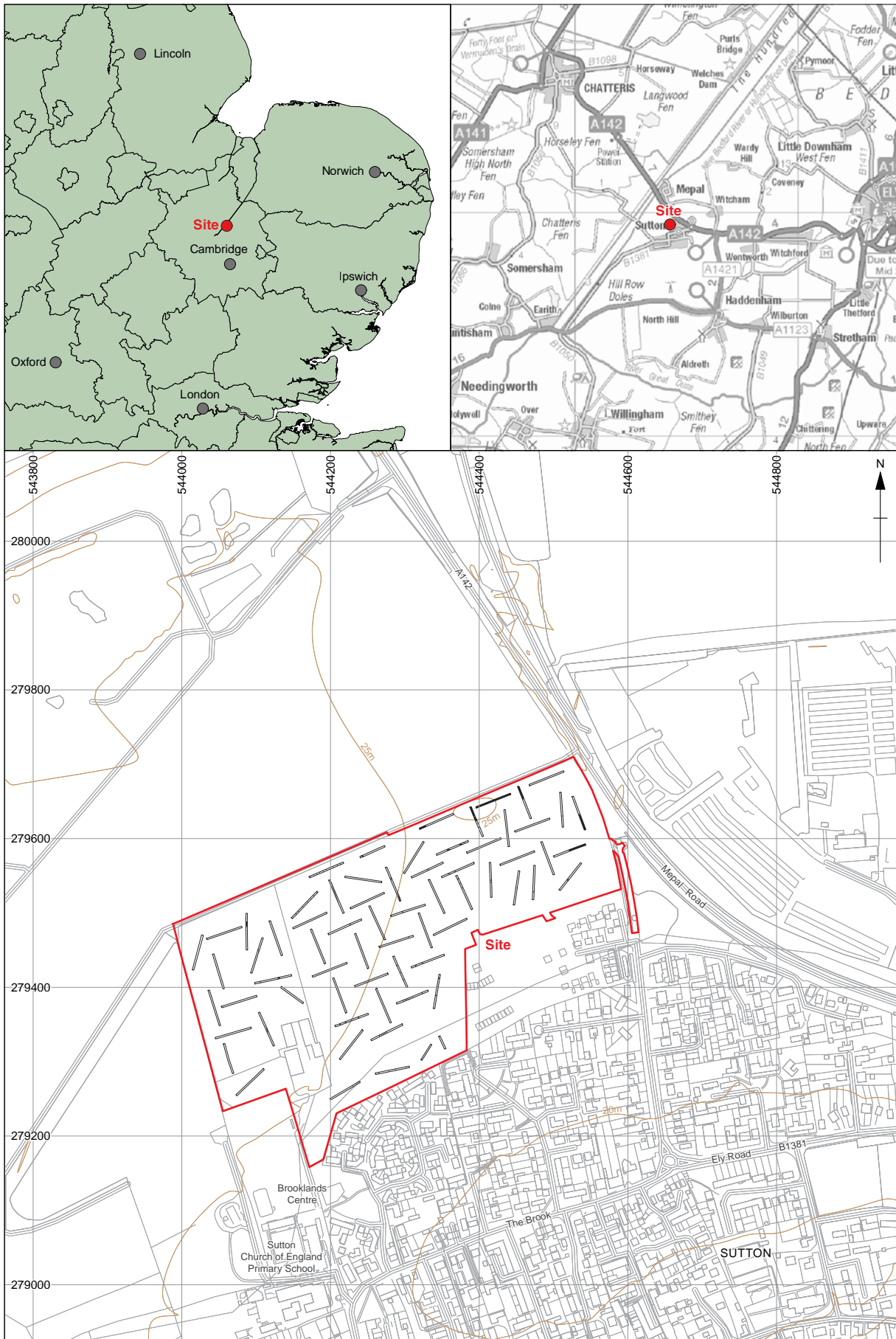
Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>

Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>



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

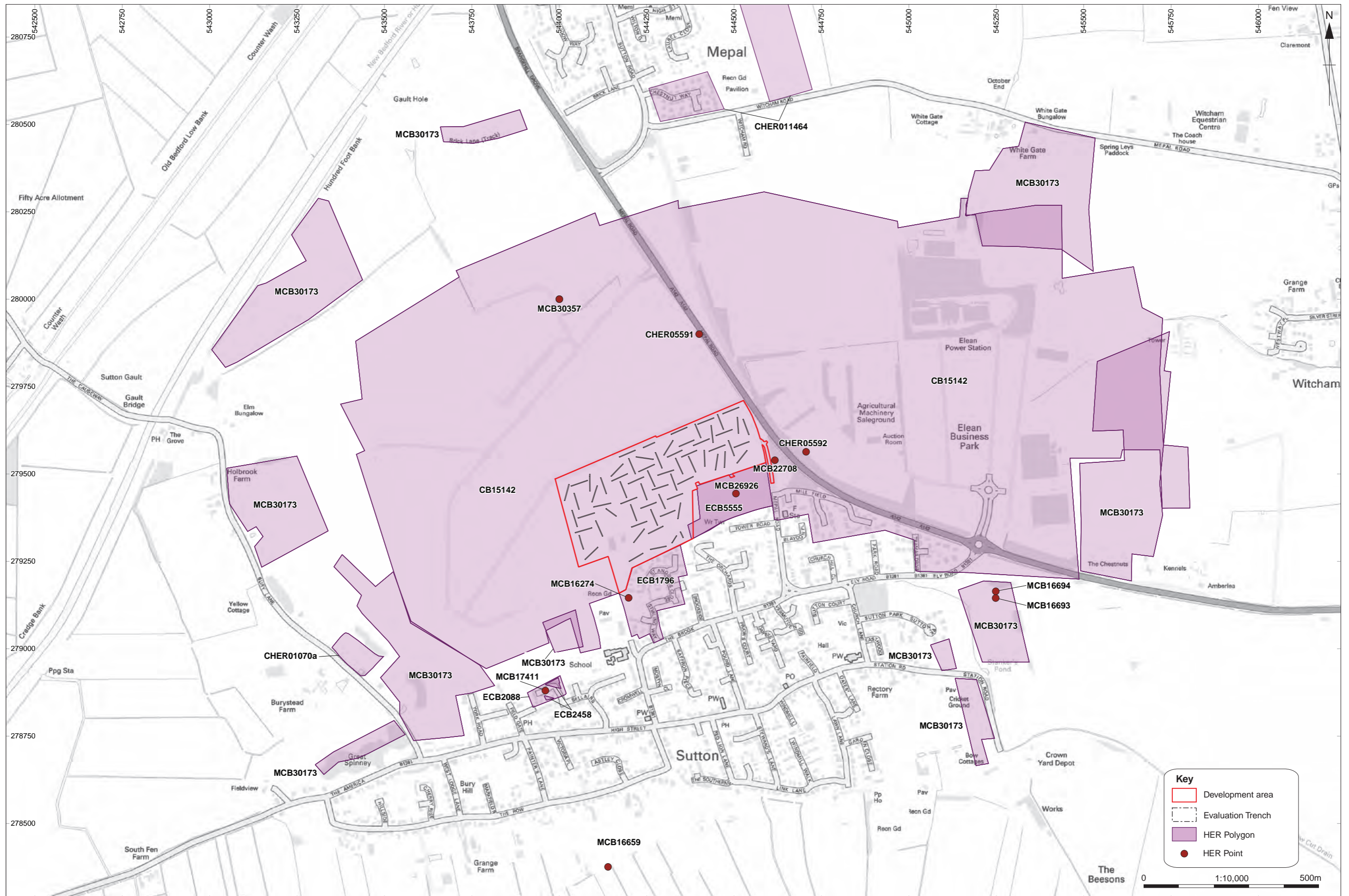


Figure 2: Selected HER data

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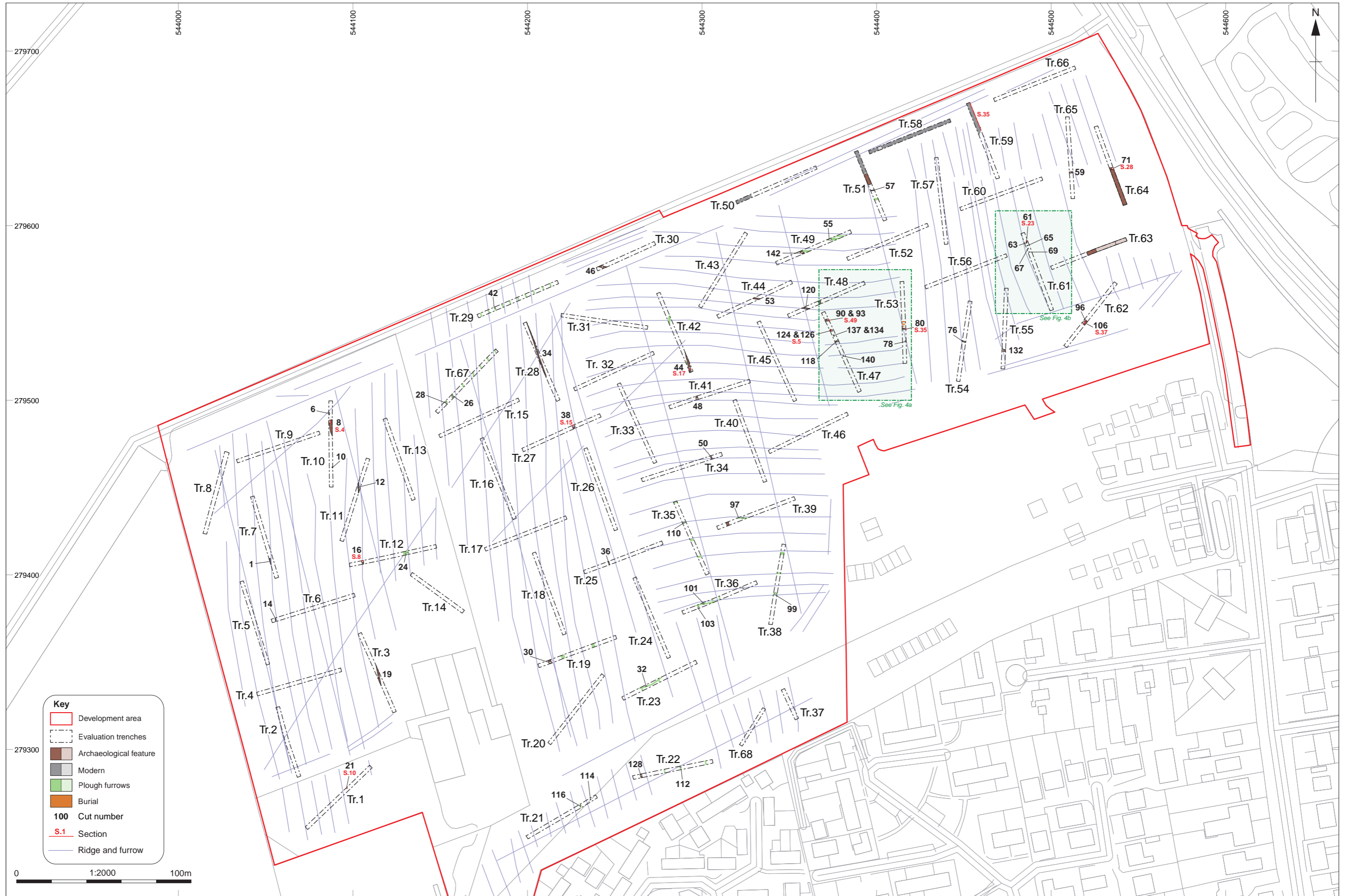


Figure 3: Trench plan with geophysical agricultural anomalies

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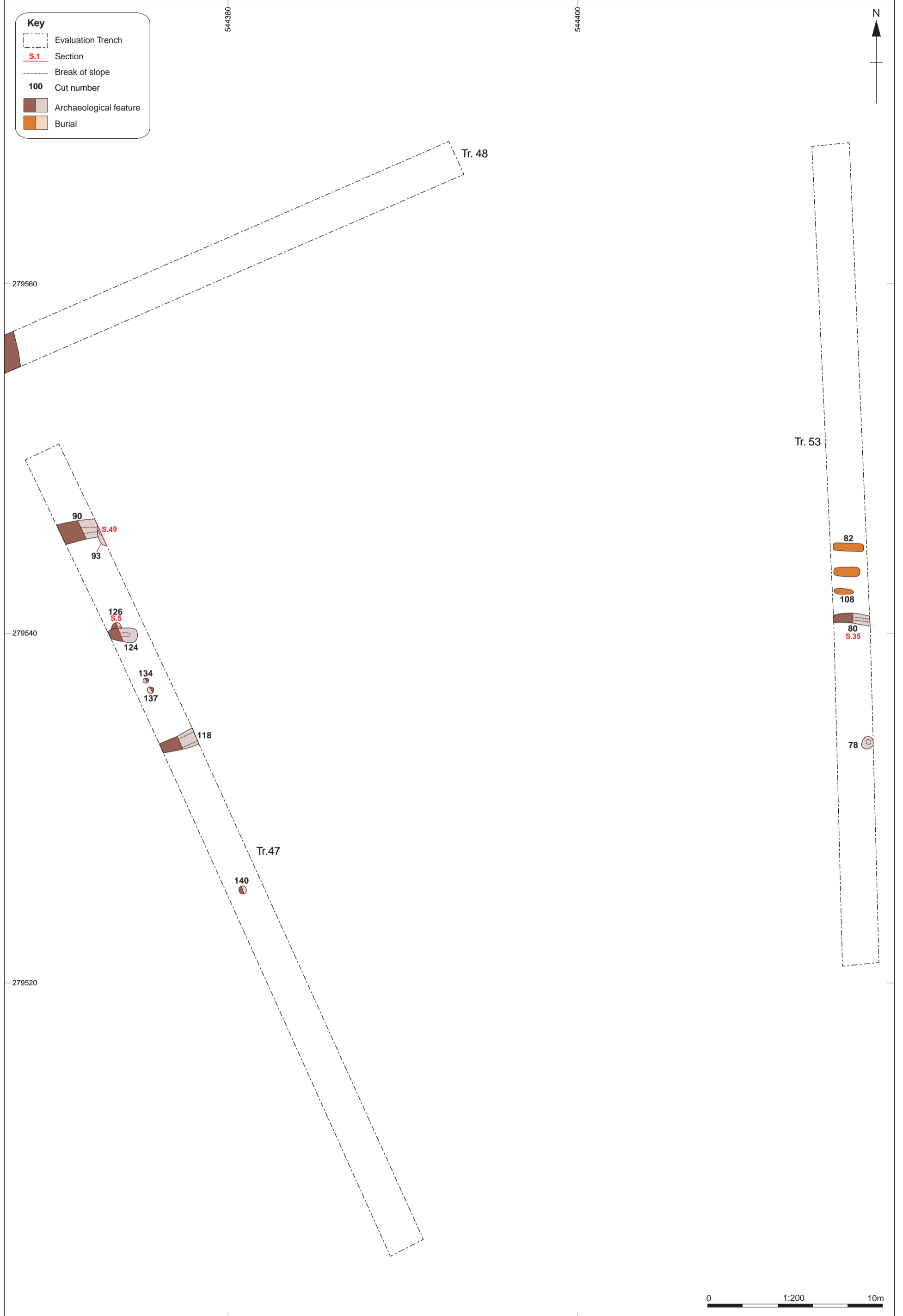


Figure 4a: Detailed plan of Trenches 47 and 53

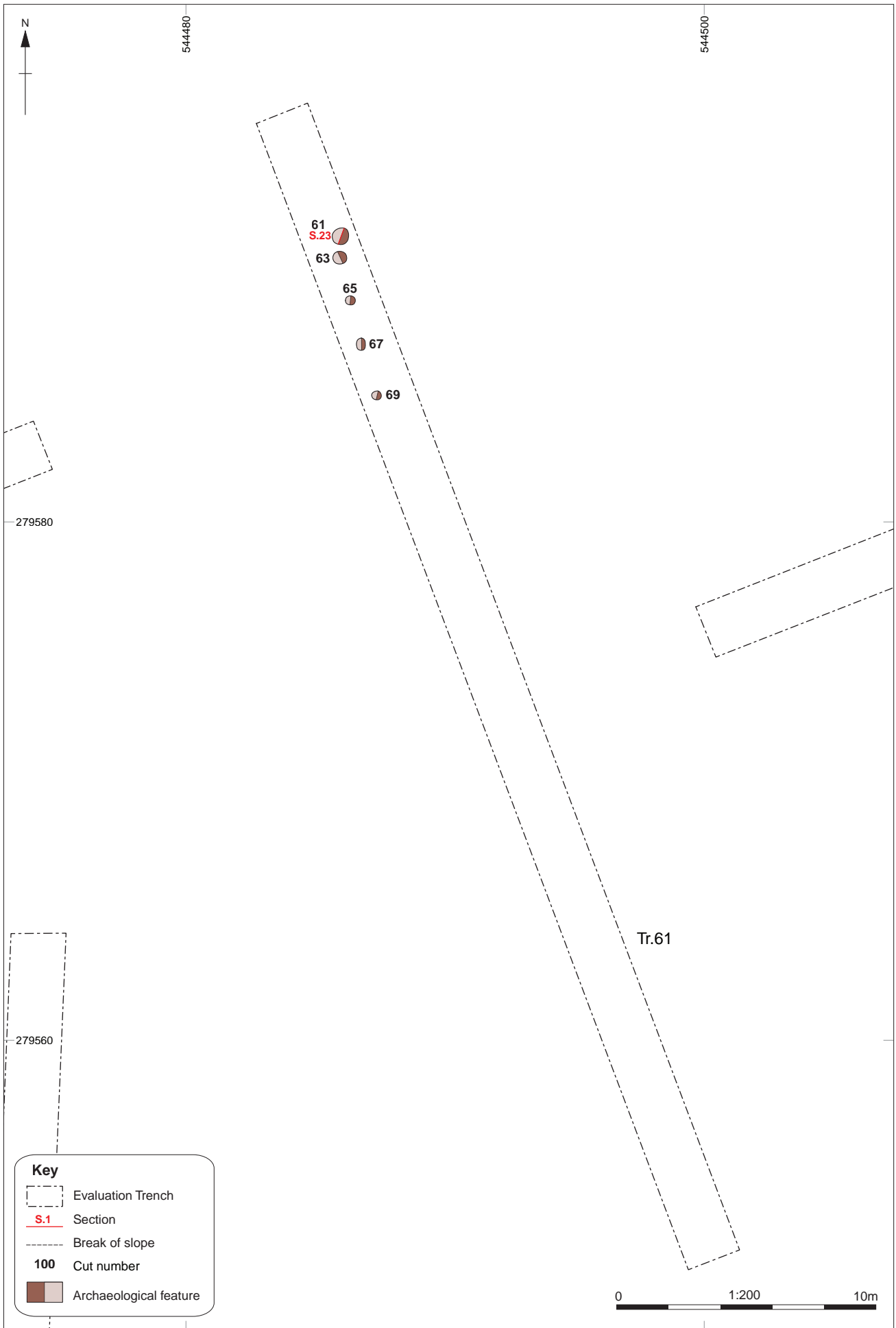


Figure 4b: Detailed plan of Trench 61

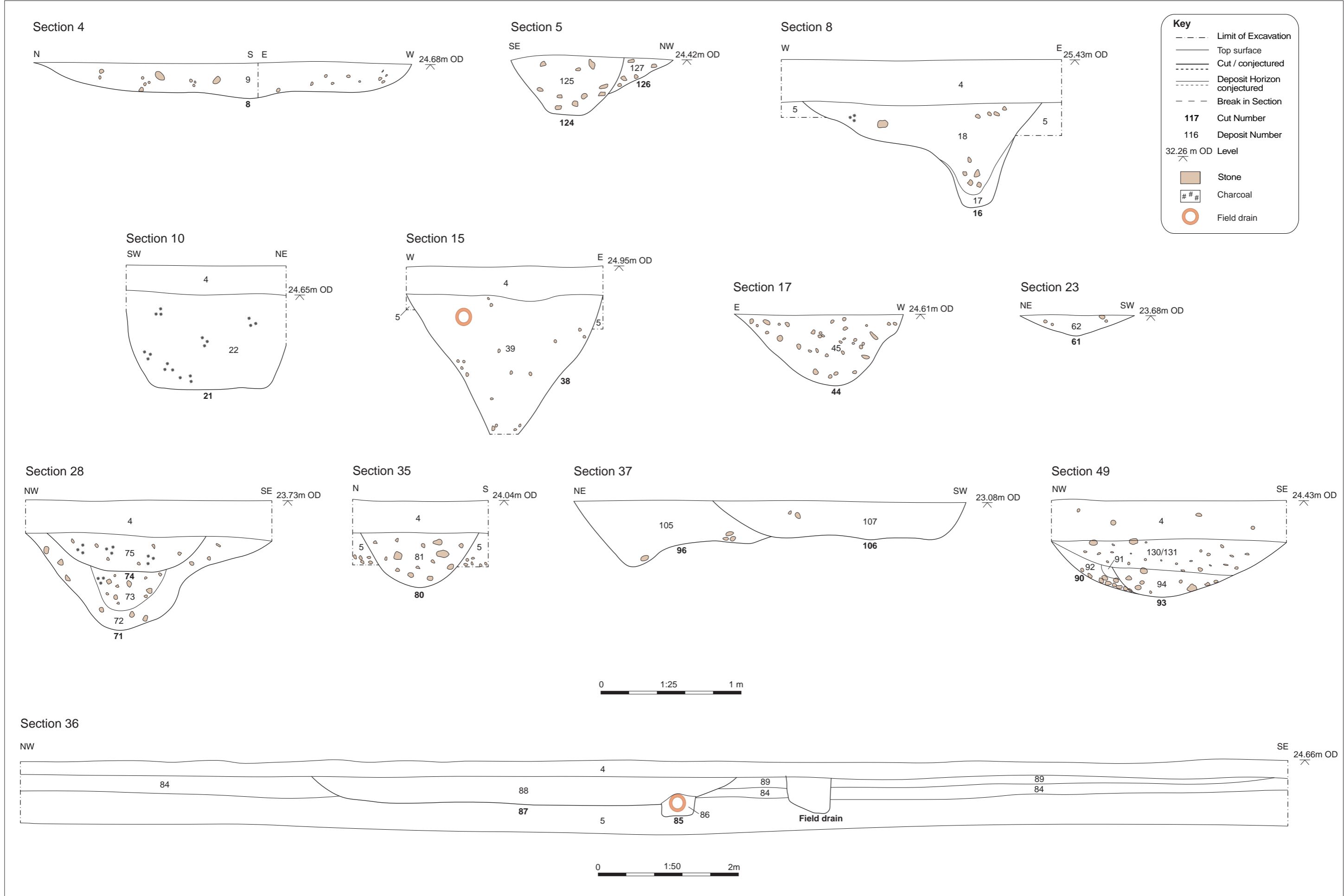


Figure 5: Selected sections

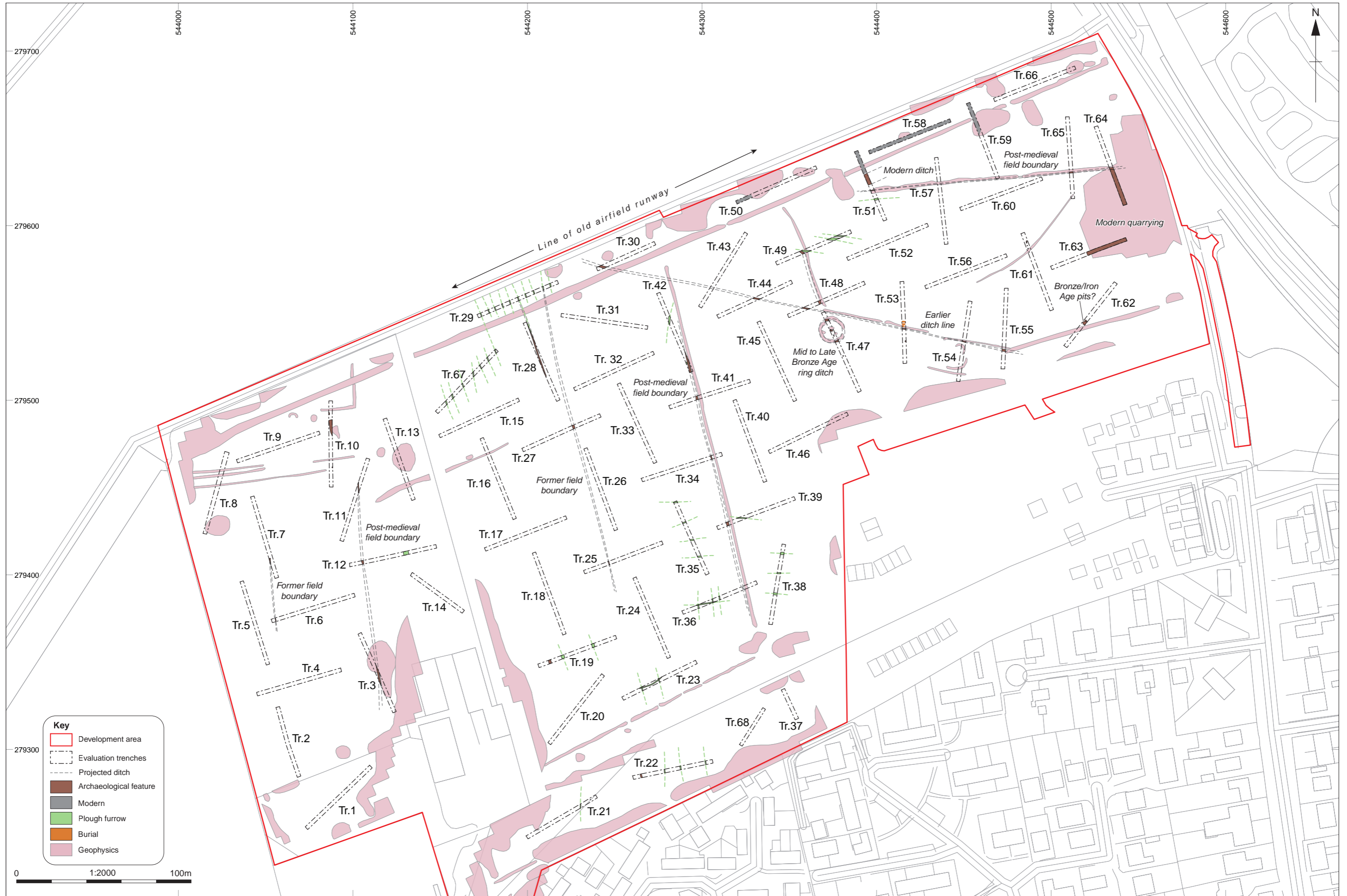


Figure 6: Site interpretation plot showing geophysical survey results

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Plate 1: Ditch 16, Trench 12, looking north



Plate 2: Furrows in Trench 29, looking north-east



Plate 3: Furrow **42**, Trench 29, looking north-west



Plate 4: Ditch **46**, Trench 30, looking north-west



Plate 5: Ring ditch **90/118** and internal features, Trench 47, looking south-east



Plate 6: Pits **124** and **126**, Trench 47, looking north-west



Plate 7: Inhumations in Trench 53, looking west



Plate 8: Postholes in Trench 61, looking south-east



Plate 9: Modern gravel quarrying, Trench 64, looking south-east



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