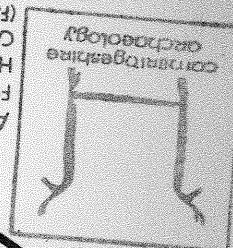


ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD OFFICE
FULBURN COMMUNITY CENTRE
HAGGIS GAP, FULBURN
CAMBRIDGE CB1 5HD Tel: 881614 (Fax)



OFFICE COPY.

BRAMPTON 1990 A1 - M1 LINK ROAD



Cambridgeshire
County Council

Rural Strategy

BRAMPTON A1 - M1 LINK ROAD: BIRDS LAND FARM: SAM Cambs.121

NGR:TL204716

Tim Malim

Assistant Archaeologist: Project Officer
Cambridgeshire County Council, Archaeology
(Rural Management Section
Department of Property
Shire Hall
Castle Hill
Cambridge CB3 0AP)

October 1990



Contents

Summary

INTRODUCTION:

Monument description and future threat
Geographical setting
Previous archaeological work

PRESENT WORK:

Why necessary and how funded
Project aims
Project strategy
Methodology

RESULTS:

Problems inhibiting strategy
Summary
Results by individual trench
Interpretation and general conclusions

DISCUSSION AND PROPOSALS

Condition of archaeological remains
Detailed road plans
Degree of destruction expected
Methods of protection or further need for excavation

CONCLUSIONS

Appendix I Aerial photograph references
Appendix II Provisional fieldwalking results

Illustrations

Figure 1 Brampton SAM 121, cropmarks and trenches
Figure 2 Brampton A1-M1 link road scheme
Figure 3 Trenches: overall plan
Figure 4 Trench IX: butt ends of ditches
Figure 5 Plans of possible similar monuments

Summary

Excavations to assess the archaeological potential along the line of a new trunk road were carried out in August and October of 1990. The trenches located various features, some of which had been seen from air photographs (see figs. 1, 2). These included a pair of parallel ditches at least 300 metres long and narrowing towards the east where they are 12 metres apart with in-curving ends. Several possible Romano-British field ditches were also found. Fieldwalking over the site produced some Neolithic flint as well as Medieval and post-Medieval material. Excavation of the features was very limited, and nothing was found to directly date the long paired ditches although one butt end had a posthole and some charcoal. Tentatively these ditches have been interpreted as a Neolithic cursus.

INTRODUCTION

Monument description and future threat

The site is a scheduled monument (Cambs 121) on the grounds of cropmark and excavated evidence. Originally the area scheduled covered approximately 10 hectares, but the part south of the Thrapston Road now lies beneath a recently built housing estate. Excavations carried out before this building programme revealed Beaker barrows and an Iron Age settlement.

The cropmarks in the remaining scheduled area show ring ditches of probable Bronze Age barrows, and also the straight ditches of a regular field system presumed to be Iron Age on the association of the excavated settlement. A third element seen on the air photographs (see appendix I) is that of a pair of parallel ditches running for some 300 metres south-eastwards across the field. The north-western extension of these ditches have been lost in a gravel quarry (see Fig. 1).

Fieldwalking over the site has produced a thin scatter of material comprising mostly of worked flint and post-medieval pottery.

The future of the site is threatened through two agencies. In the excavations in 1966 White mentioned mole drains damaging the archaeological features down to 18 inches below the ploughsoil surface. In our excavations pan-busting marks could be seen scouring into the subsoil to a depth of 60 cms from the top of the ploughsoil, and cutting ruts through the tops of some archaeological features. Thus the site appears vulnerable to this form of intensive farming.

The A1 - M1 trunk road is due for construction in 1991, and it will pass through the southern half of the remaining scheduled area. It is very likely that this will destroy all features of archaeological interest during construction in and around the road corridor.

Geographical Setting

Third Terrace River Gravels form the natural (but variable) bedrock in the area, whilst Boulder Clay occurs at the north-eastern end of the site. These natural deposits are overlain by up to 80 cms of a topsoil complex consisting of a compact yellow-brown heavy silty-clay alluvial subsoil (White's "6 inches of brownish and featureless soil") with a friable alluvium based ploughzone on top. Dr. Charles French identified this lower part of the topsoil complex as "a buried soil composed of homogeneous sandy loam with gravel pebbles, less than 25 cms thick" and describes the whole profile as "essentially the modal soil type observed in lowland river valleys."

These alluvial deposits have spread out from Alconbury Brook which runs from west - east just north of the site. The land slowly rises towards the south-east so that the average height O.D. of the area under assessment was around 12 metres above sea level. Several different episodes of deposition seem to have occurred, with both natural and archaeological features cutting into the gravel showing as bright yellow alluviated fills, whilst the overlying topsoil complex is much darker in nature. The Roman features are filled with a very dark greyish-brown alluvial fill, maybe the result of reworked topsoil with a high humic or charcoal content, but possibly representing a later period of alluviation.

Previous archaeological work

Cropmarks south of the A604 Thrapston Road were investigated in 1966 prior to construction of a housing estate (White 1969). The excavations were carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works and concentrated on a triple ring ditch feature and part of a rectilinear enclosure containing round houses. Huntingdonshire County Council, who owned the land, put a limit on the depth of excavation of 18 inches (45 cms), and this restriction was largely adhered to after the first two weeks.

White comments on the topsoil complex being 12 - 15 inches of ploughsoil with a further 6 inches of "brownish and featureless soil" and that features began to show at 16 inches depth (40 cms), whilst it became possible to make a general site plan at 18 inches depth. The archaeological features were dug into gravel and sand bedrock and were filled with loose, stony fills as well as gravel tipping. No description of colour or texture is given.

Two main phases of barrow building were evident in the triple ring ditch complex. An inner palisade trench, too small for barrow construction, was found to contain pits, two of which were excavated and had pottery surviving in them. One had a cinerary urn with cremated bone and a flint arrowhead. The other held fragments of a "maritime" beaker, "a regional variant of the over-all European Bell beaker group (E)". An amber bead was found with this beaker, an association found also in Holland, and it is argued by White and David Clark that this site at Brampton represents very early European Bronze Age contact with Britain.

The first phase of barrow building, if not directly related to the palisade trench, could be seen in a much larger outer ditch surrounding the circular palisade and pits, and which was presumed to be the quarry ditch for a barrow. This ditch was subsequently deliberately infilled, and a second ring ditch was dug inside the outer ditch which partly obliterated the palisade trench. This second phase infilled naturally.

Although other barrows were examined, and cinerary urn fragments found in one of them, most of the rest of White's excavations dealt with the enclosed Iron Age settlement and hut sites in the northwest of the housing estate area. This was a rectilinear enclosure with simple round house constructions evident inside. No field system was immediately apparent though the cropmarks in the field north of the Thrapston Road (presently our study area) were presumed to contain the contemporary fields. The settlement did not continue into Roman times. White constantly reminds the reader that his work was severely limited by the need to restrict excavation depth to just 18 inches.

Present Work

Funding and assessment

Trunk road improvements linking the M1 to the A1 and the A45 has led to part of the scheduled monument being threatened by imminent destruction, thus necessitating English Heritage to fund trial excavations along the line of the road corridor at this point of known archaeological interest. The current projection of the road runs through the least contentious part of cropmark activity. However the least prolific areas as seen on aerial photographs do not necessarily represent the least important areas of archaeological activity or interest, and the present assessment is an evaluation exercise to see what features survive intact in the threatened area; from which period they survive; and from this information to judge what importance they hold.

Project aims

The project was set up to investigate the nature and survival of archaeological deposits within the threatened area, with a view to further work if the assessment programme showed there was sufficient potential for it. Firstly it was essential to locate on the ground such cropmarks as occurred in the road corridor, or to ascertain whether these features had been completely ploughed out.

Project strategy

The cropmarks were plotted by computer rectification onto 1:10000 and 1:2500 maps of the area and the new road corridor was superimposed over these plots (see fig. 2). 8 trenches up to 100 metres in length were subjectively positioned within the road corridor, and within areas likely to suffer disturbance due to its proximity. The trenches were designed to intersect various linear features, and to cut across featureless tracts to effectively sample the apparently sterile areas between cropmarks (see Figs. 1, 3).

Methodology

Surveying of the field and laying out of a 50 metre site grid was undertaken with a laser theodolite and operator sub-contracted from Leicester Museum Services. The grid was not orientated on O.S. north but instead used the south-west corner area of the field as a point of origin.

Heavy tracked mechanical diggers were required for breaking into the extremely compacted dry alluvium and gravels beneath. 2.5 metre wide trenches were excavated with continual archaeological supervision of the machining. The soil was removed in spits and machine excavation was stopped when features were spotted, or when the top of the gravel was reached and cleaned. When features were found it became necessary on occasion to extend the trench sideways, or to put in subsidiary sondages to help clarify the nature of certain features.

Trench layout and features within the trenches were planned at 1:500, with more detailed trench specific plans drawn up at 1:100 when a trench contained definite archaeological features. Trenches were rapidly recorded by section drawings and layer descriptions every 10 metres, with top of sections (plough soil surface) levelled in to heights above O.S. datum. Archaeological features were recorded separately and had individual context record sheets with detailed plans and sections when necessary. All trenches were photographed overall, and archaeological features had more detailed photographic coverage.

Excavation of features was very limited. The original design envisaged widespread sample excavation of features to gain a detailed insight into the function and dating of them. English Heritage's view was that very little feature excavation was necessary at this assessment stage, and thus the budget and timescale was reduced to exclude detailed evaluation of the site. The assessment became an exercise in merely finding the cropmarks on the ground to see that they still survived, and to obtain a general idea of period.

RESULTS

Problems inhibiting strategy

Two fields covered the extent of the study area, with the westernmost one a large arable field containing the scheduled monument. To the east of this the road corridor cuts through a pasture field whose proximity to the cropmarks would suggest that continued archaeological activity would be found in this area.

The work was carried out in August 1990 as the assessment needed to be completed well in advance of any commencement of the road scheme. As one field was to be available for crop growth during 1990/91 the archaeological trenching had to be squeezed between harvest and sowing to avoid heavy compensation penalties. 1990 was a very dry year and the previous crop came off early allowing ploughing and harrowing of the field within the scheduled monument before work began. However the next crop planned for this field was rape and the farmer was anxious for the assessment to finish before September. In effect only two clear weeks would have been available to do the whole project, a fortnight that could not be effectively scheduled in an overall work programme as it was determined by the vagaries of weather patterns and consequent harvest time. Matters were not helped by an irate farmer's return from holiday to find his understanding of archaeological excavation was not the same as our own, and his immediate demand for work to stop, delaying us until his worries over crop loss or delay to his farming programme had been placated. Nonetheless the last week of the assessment was spent with tractors busily producing dust all around the trenches, and considerable loss of grid pegs ensued.

The second field was being used as pasture for cattle, and was inaccessible.

More serious problems were posed by soil conditions. Dryness made the heavily alluviated land very hard and compact, and colour variations in freshly excavated areas quickly disappeared. Personal communication with those excavating other gravel based sites during August forewarned us of the difficulties of spotting features, and thus the methodology was altered to compensate for the adverse conditions. The first trench that was cut was Trench V and it was decided to make this double width (5 metres wide) and to excavate one bucket width down to subsoil level, whilst the second width was to be dug deeper, to below the gravel surface. In this way it was hoped to detect features in plan as machining progressed, and if this failed then cleaning of the trench sides would reveal features in section, as they cut either the subsoil or the gravel. This approach to the problem was successful because the features were not noticed during machining, but could be seen in section as V-shaped ditches cutting the gravel. The ditches could then be traced by excavating a series of sondages down to the top of the gravel where the ditches showed clearly as light coloured alluvial filled features.

The remaining trenches were excavated down to the top of the gravel layer (unless features were spotted at a higher level), and one side of each trench was cleaned up every 10 metres to record the deposits that could be seen in section.

Summary (Fig 3)

Features were found that corresponded to those plotted from aerial photographs and the error in plotting came to less than 10 metres, with the plots in some cases being as close as 2 metres to the real position of features on the ground.

Three main periods appear to be represented in the study area.

At the southern end of Trench VI, along the eastern hedge boundary of the arable field, a series of interleaving gravel and silty-clay layers were found extending for at least 20 metres. Finds were mostly post-Medieval and it is presumed that this area is the spoil from gravel quarrying.

About midway along Trench VI several ditches cut from within the alluvial subsoil were found to contain much animal bone and a sherd of samian. They were narrow and shallow ditches, running west-east, and could be interpreted as Romano-British field ditches. One of these can be seen on the air photographs running south-eastwards for 400 metres from the main area of cropmark activity, and can even be seen in the pasture field.

Trenches V and IX, with the various sondages between them, contain the most enigmatic features on the site. These are two parallel ditches with incurving ends that almost meet. The V-shaped ditches are cut from the top of the gravel, 2 metres wide and 0.5 metres deep, although they survive as shallower features at their butt ends. A posthole with possible stakes or wedges around it, abutts the northern ditch end. No finds were found from these ditches, but charcoal was collected. These features were possibly also identified in Trench IV, and they are clearly visible on the aerial photographs. The light coloured alluvial fill they contain is unlike that of any of the later features, and they seem to have been sealed by the alluvial spread over the field that presently forms the plough and subsoil complex. These factors would point to an early date and the characteristics of the ditches suggest affinities with Neolithic monuments such as a cursus, or mortuary enclosure and cursus leading to it.

Results by individual trench

Trench I had an orientation north-south, was 2 metres wide and ran for 50 metres. It was one of the most westerly of our trenches (see trench VIII) and was positioned to examine an area of the road corridor with no cropmarks. Its northern end was terminated just short of the southern-most of the pair of parallel ditch which shows as a cropmark. It was excavated to a depth of 0.65 metres below topsoil surface, into the top of the gravel natural. A grey fine clay-silt loam lay above a sandier-clay, light brown and dense in nature, before this deposit came down to sands and gravels. Two possible features could be seen towards the north end.

Trench II also had a northwest-southeast orientation, was 2 metres wide and ran for 50 metres. It was located to sample a blank area of no known cropmarks, and was taken down 1 metre to the top of the gravel natural. No features were noticed.

Trench III had an orientation north-south, was 2 metres wide and ran for 80 metres. It was positioned to sample an area with no plotted cropmarks, but also ran into a blank patch between two sequential sections of the parallel ditches. It was excavated to the top of the gravel natural, up to 1 metre below the topsoil surface. Light greyish brown clay loam lay above more sandy and gravelly deposits. A circular yellow alluvial filled feature was found, but was probably natural.

Trench IV had an orientation east-west, was 3 metres wide and ran for 65 metres, linking trenches III and V. It was positioned to examine the parallel ditches, and a pair of similar features running north-south. It was excavated to a depth of 0.5-0.8 metres to the top of the gravel natural which showed evidence of considerable mauling from pan-busters. Ploughsoil depth was approximately 0.3 metres, before coming down unto the compact clayey, and increasingly stony, subsoil above gravel natural. Two lines of cream coloured alluvium could be seen crossing the trench, and sondages were sunk to cut these features. Although disturbance extending to 0.6 metres below the subsoil could be detected in the sections, it appeared as though more than one phase, or more than one feature, was running through the sondages, but time did not allow a fuller investigation. It can be seen from the plotted cropmarks that two possible ditches cross one another very close to these sondages, which may account for the unclear section evidence.

Trench V had an orientation north-south, was 5 metres wide and ran for 100 metres. It was positioned to cut across the line of the parallel ditches seen as cropmarks, and was the first trench to be excavated in the field. As this trench was the experimental one, designed as a key to enable us to understand the depth and appearance of features, it was decided to make a double width trench which would be excavated to two levels. On the east side it was taken to subsoil at 0.3-0.4 metres depth from the topsoil surface. There were many discolourations to break up the uniformity of this layer, but nothing that showed as features, apart from a criss-crossing pattern of pan-buster marks. Coal and brick fragments in this compact clayey subsoil confirmed its recent origin. On the west side the trench was excavated through gravel natural (which appeared between 0.4-0.5 metres depth below topsoil surface) to a depth of 1.3 metres below topsoil surface. The idea behind this was to give rapid identification of features by seeing in section at what level they appeared. On cleaning the western section several possible features could be seen, some of which showed clearly in plan in the base of the trench as creamy-yellow clay filled features. On further examination however it became apparent that the majority were natural

aberrations in the sand and gravel natural, but that there were indeed two linear V-shaped features appearing in the sections on either side of this deep trench, with the same creamy-yellow compact clay fill (features 11 and 12). Each of these features appeared to have a possible rise in gravel level just inside their nearest sides.

These were obviously the likeliest candidates for the parallel ditches seen on air photographs as they were 1.5 metres wide, 0.4-0.5 metres deep into the gravel, and 20 metres apart. The possible gravel rise could be upcast gravel from the ditch digging, which had been redeposited on the internal sides of the parallel ditches. Following their orientation sondages were excavated through the subsoil in the east part of trench V, and immediately these ditch features were apparent cutting the top of the red and grey-brown gravel natural. It was an easy matter to follow the line of the ditches to their butt ends by sinking various sondages until the top of the features appeared, and opening up an area around the ditch terminals, which then became trench IX.

Trench VI had an orientation north-south, was 2 metres wide and ran for 70 metres. It was positioned close to the eastern boundary of the field and was designed to cut a single crop-mark ditch that ran northwest-southeast, and could be seen continuing on into the pasture field to the east. The stratigraphy along the trench sides varied considerably. At the north end the topsoil complex lay directly over a stiff bright yellow clay natural 0.6 metres below the topsoil surface. At the south end the whole pattern was disrupted by a series of dark soil bands interleaving with sand and gravel bands, which on widening and deepening the trench proved to be large-scale human disturbance. Post-Medieval pottery and clay pipes were found and this area was interpreted as a series of gravel quarry trenches, with poor quality gravel and spoil from each new line thrown back into each previously excavated gravel extraction trench. The total depth of this quarry was 1.5 metres, but length and width were unknown, as it cuts across trench VI and extends further south than the trench limit.

In the centre and central-north area of trench VI several features were found. These were grey-brown silty-clay filled, with gravel and flint content. They were cut from quite high in the subsoil, and contained much animal bone. One piece of Samian (Dragendorff type 36) was found in one feature, but two other pottery sherds may be unglazed post-Medieval. Bone is unlikely to survive any great length of time in conditions at Brampton, and the height from which these features have been cut may indicate a fairly recent date. However they could date as far back as Romano-British times, and are interpreted as a series of field ditches, one of which is that showing on the air photographs.

Trench VII was to have been positioned in the pasture field along the line of the road corridor to investigate survival of features in an area unresponsive to air photography. Unfortunately cattle on this field made it impossible to dig a long deep trench, and it was decided to complete this part of the assessment when, and if, fuller excavations are to be undertaken. It is outside of the scheduled area.

Trench VIII had an orientation east-west, was 2 metres wide and ran for 30 metres. It was positioned at the extreme western part of the study area and was excavated to the top of the sands and gravels, a mere 0.3 metres below the topsoil surface. No features were detected.

Trench IX was an irregular shaped area approximately 100 square metres, and was positioned over the termination of the parallel ditches (Fig. 4). The incurving butt ends of the ditches showed very clearly as creamy-yellow clay filled features cutting the gravel natural, and were 7 metres apart at the terminals. The northernmost one, (feature 11), had a posthole (feature 14) 0.5 metres deep and 1 metre in diameter at its butt. Small amounts of charcoal were noticed and two possible stakeholes (for wedges?) around the side of the posthole were noted. The southern ditch (feature 12) curved substantially to the north-east at its butt, and was 0.22 metres deep, but very difficult to differentiate the fill from the natural at this point, where gravel had given way to a patch of sandy clay. There was no posthole, the ditch was 1 metre wide and had a U-shaped profile.

Inside the area defined by the ditches were several possible features, one of which appeared as a circular gully. These features may have been natural but time did not allow full examination of them. Their fills were the same light coloured alluvium as found in the parallel ditches.

No artifactual evidence came from any of these features or the area of trench IX. Pan-buster scouring could be seen criss-crossing the trench, especially through ditch 11.

Interpretation and general conclusions

On the evidence of the cropmarks which were confirmed by present field assessment, the area due for road construction contains remnants of a Neolithic landscape, one that could be described as a ritual landscape from our knowledge of excavated parallels. White found in his excavations the remains of barrows with Neolithic and Bronze Age burials in them. To the north of our assessment corridor there are a number of similar ring ditches which may be barrows, or possibly small henges. It would not be a surprise, therefore, to find a cursus in such a landscape. The parallel ditches certainly fulfill the criteria for a cursus, although the narrowness between them at their eastern end, and the entrance there, are unusual. However, closer examination of the cropmarks suggest a more complicated story when similar types of known Neolithic monuments are studied. It is possible we have two or three elements amongst the parallel ditches and related features, and maybe the narrow eastern end is in fact a mortuary enclosure such as at Willerby Wold, with a facade at the western end, and the wider area of parallel ditches are those of a cursus leading up to the enclosure (see Fig. 5).

In a report drawn up by Alison Taylor in 1980 four cursuses were noted in Cambridgeshire, (Barnack TF084068, Buckden TL212666, Eynesbury TL183585, and Maxey TL126077), and she noted that the distance between the parallel ditches at both Barnack and Buckden seemed very narrow for cursus monuments. Since then five more possible candidates have been identified from aerial photographs (at Ailsworth, Babraham, Bottisham, Colne, Glinton), whilst recent work has brought to light three more, at the present site at Brampton, at Godmanchester TL253708, and Stonea TL450936. The Barnack and Maxey cursuses have since been excavated by F. Pryor though results are not yet published, and Eynesbury also awaits publication by A. Herne. Recent excavations of Neolithic monuments in Cambridgeshire include the immense horned enclosure at Godmanchester (Central Excavation Unit), the enclosures at Upton (Adrian Challands), Maxey-Eton complex (Fenland Archaeological Trust), and the Haddenham Long Barrow and Causewayed enclosure (Chris Evans and Ian Hodder). All have revealed unusual aspects or atypical types of monument. Brampton may well be a similarly atypical group of Neolithic monuments.

DISCUSSION AND PROPOSALS

Condition of archaeological remains

Cropmark evidence has been verified as extant archaeological features at a depth of approximately 0.5 metres below topsoil surface. Although pan-busting appears to have damaged these levels, the intrusion is clear and discrete along each rut. Otherwise the features have been well sealed by alluviation, forming the compact subsoil of the topsoil complex, which Dr. Charles French identified as a buried soil. Finds have been few, but only very limited excavation was carried out. There is a high possibility of structural information in the form of postholes, pits and ditches, and Peter Murphey recommended large scale bulk sampling and on-site floatation if further excavation is planned, as Neolithic environmental information is sparse.

Detailed road plans (Fig. 2)

At a site meeting with Trevor Wilkinson of Colquhoun and Partners (consulting engineers to the road scheme) it appeared that the road scheme will be commencing in mid 1991.

A number of important aspects came to light:

1) **Construction base deposits.**

The construction will probably entail removal of alluvial deposits for firm gravel base to all embankments.

2) 1 metre of soil will be removed for pavement construction. Finished road will be a little above present ground level.

3) **Office location and disturbance.**

Planning controls would be necessary to make sure there was no contractor's disturbance of parts of the scheduled monument outside of the road corridor, as offices, services excavations and other disturbance could well fall on these areas.

It would be better to stipulate that the site offices were situated on the pasture field to the east, to protect the scheduled area, and to enhance access for the contractor.

4) **Drains.**

At the base of embankments Tow drains will be dug, with an outfall and conduit towards Alconbury Brook. These will be 1 metre deep.

At the highway verge French drains will be dug along the north side to a depth of 1.5 metres.

5) **Bridge and roundabout.**

Bridge construction for a roundabout will create quite a mess, and will probably include pile construction. There will be total destruction in this area and up to 20 metres out from the bridge.

Degree of destruction expected

As can be seen in the preceding section construction of the road will undoubtedly lead to complete destruction of archaeological remains in the road corridor. In addition the remaining part of the scheduled monument and other areas of archaeological interest are very vulnerable to severe damage, unless strict controls, closely monitored and enforced, are put on the contractor.

Methods of protection, or further need for excavation

There appears to be no method of protection for the site along the line of the road corridor. The remaining scheduled area could in theory be protected by planning controls and contractual agreements, but in practise this may not prove to be adequate to prevent limited damage. For example drainage of the new road may well have to be cut through the remaining scheduled area.

Peter Murphy reported that "the fluvio-glacial deposits into which features are cut show considerable variability in lithology, including gravelly, clayey, and sandy sediments. Detection of archaeological features in trial trenches clearly poses problems in such conditions and it seems that area excavation may be the only method capable of defining the site plan". The cropmarks reveal an enigmatic pattern of features, and the lack of artifactual evidence and very different alluvial fill of the parallel ditches, all suggest an early date to the site. Features appear to be reasonably well sealed and preservation of uncontaminated carbonised plant material is a distinct probability.

Any further understanding of this potentially important site can only be achieved by a programme of geophysical surveying and open area excavation.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be seen from this assessment that archaeological features still survive and, although under threat of destruction from pan busting, well sealed deposits remain within them. On morphological evidence, and the absence of artifactual finds from later periods, these features can be assigned tentatively to the Neolithic. Destruction from road construction through part of the site would be total, and as a scheduled monument it must merit detailed recording before destruction. To the east of the scheduled area there is a high probability of archaeological features also surviving, well sealed beneath alluvium, and possibly containing waterlogged deposits.

Appendix I

Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography collection

Date:	Catalogue ref:
11/06/1959	YD 69 - 74
23/06/1959	YW 46 - 51
19/06/1962	AFO 4 - 9
09/07/1962	AFY 90 - 93
11/07/1963	AHN 77 - 78
02/07/1966	AOT 53 - 55
21/06/1967	ARZ 64
30/06/1970	BCS 69 - 73

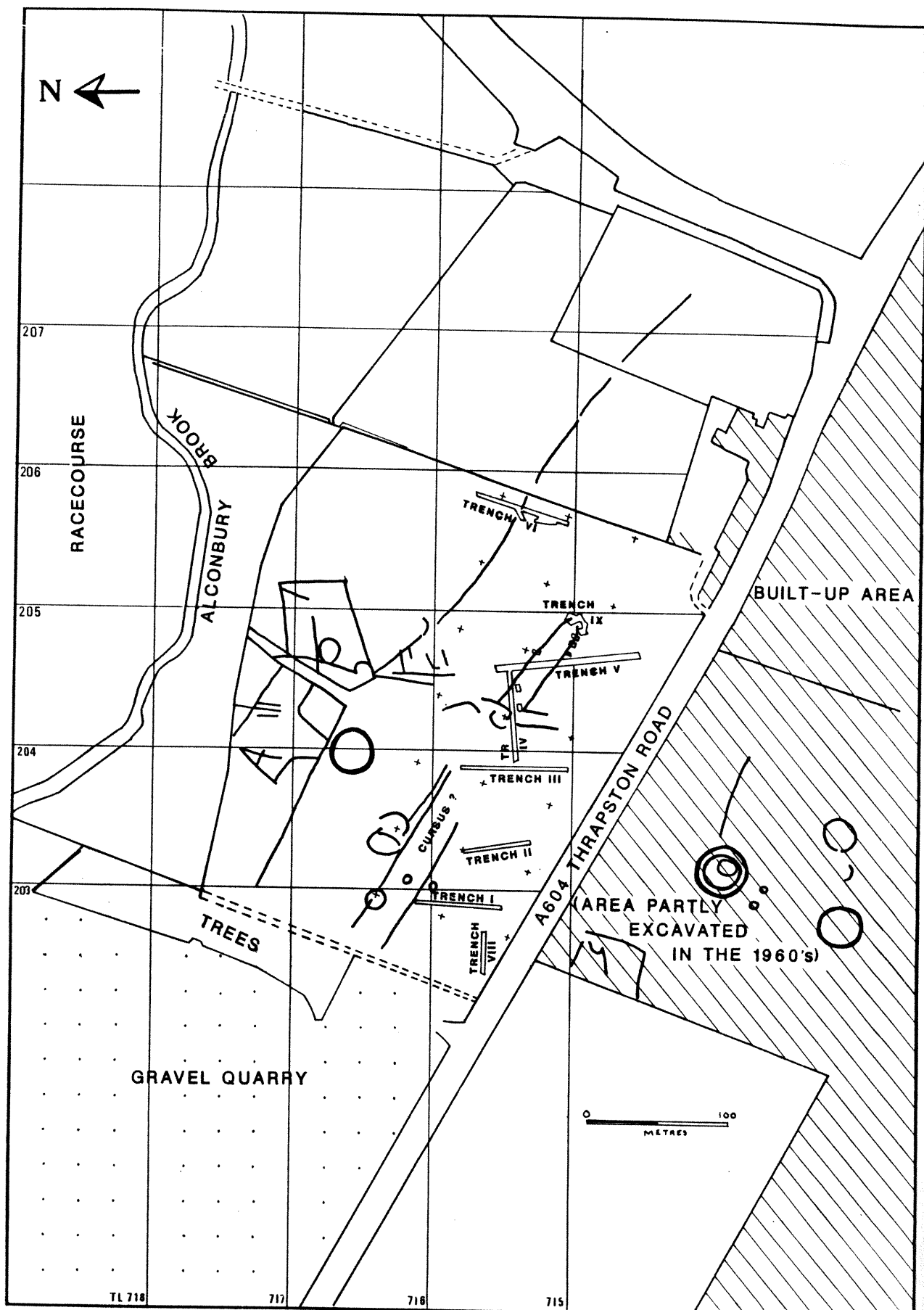
Appendix II

Provisional fieldwalking results

28 flakes, including 6 retouched blades from prepared cores
2 scrapers
1 core
7 sherds of Medieval pottery
(Post-Medieval finds are not included in this list)

Bibliography

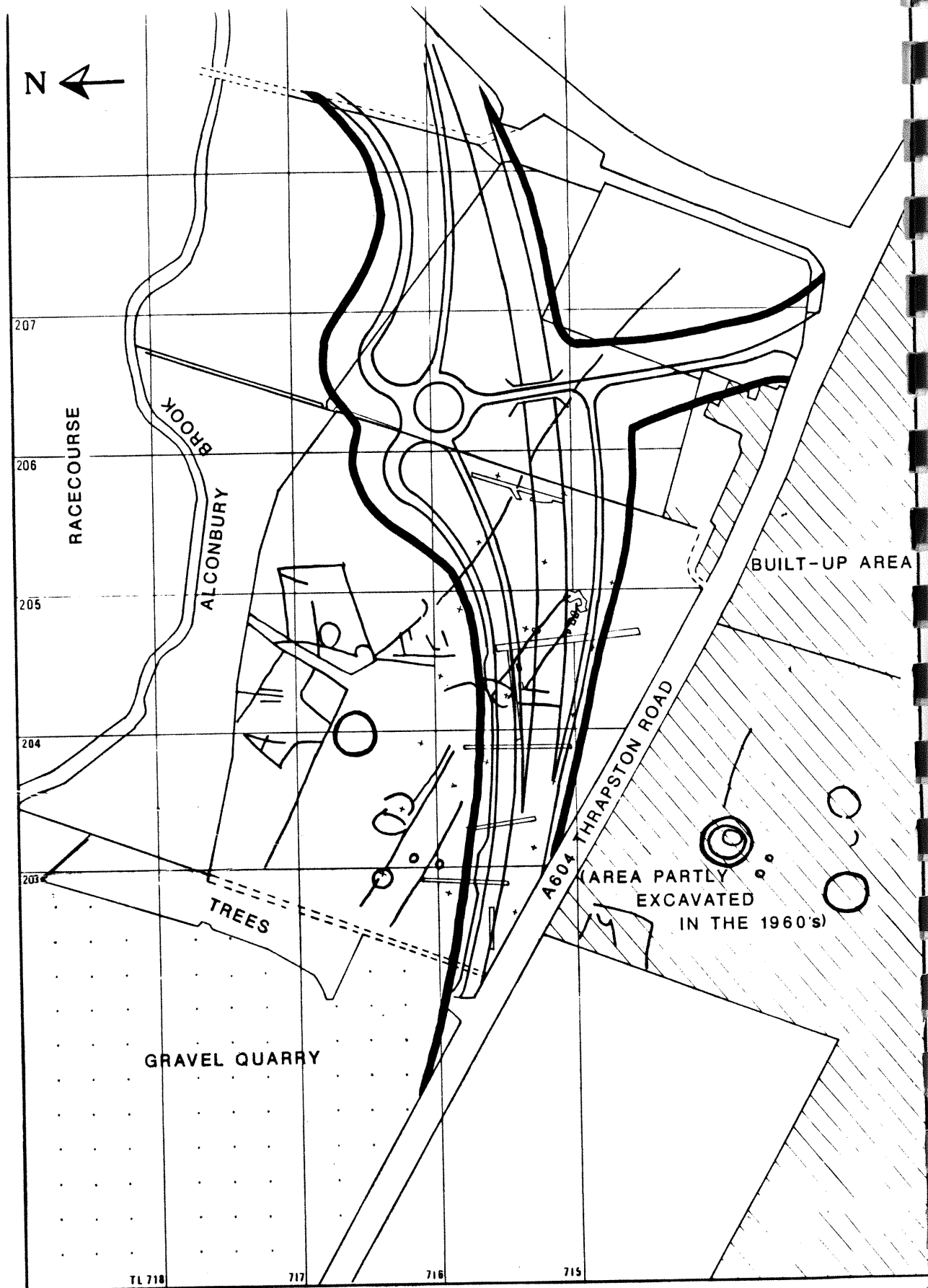
- Clare, T 1987 Towards a reappraisal of henge monuments: origins, evolution and hierarchies. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 53, 457-477.
- Manby, T 1976 Excavation of the Kilham long barrow, East Riding of Yorkshire. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 42, 111-159.
- White, D 1969 Excavations at Brampton, Huntingdonshire, 1966. *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* LXII, 1-20.



BRAMPTON A1-M1 LINK ROAD 1990 SAM 121

**PLAN SHOWING CROPMARKS
AND TRENCH LAYOUT**

Fig. 1



BRAMPTON A1-M1 LINK ROAD 1990 SAM 121

**PLAN SHOWING
LINE OF NEW ROAD**

Fig. 2

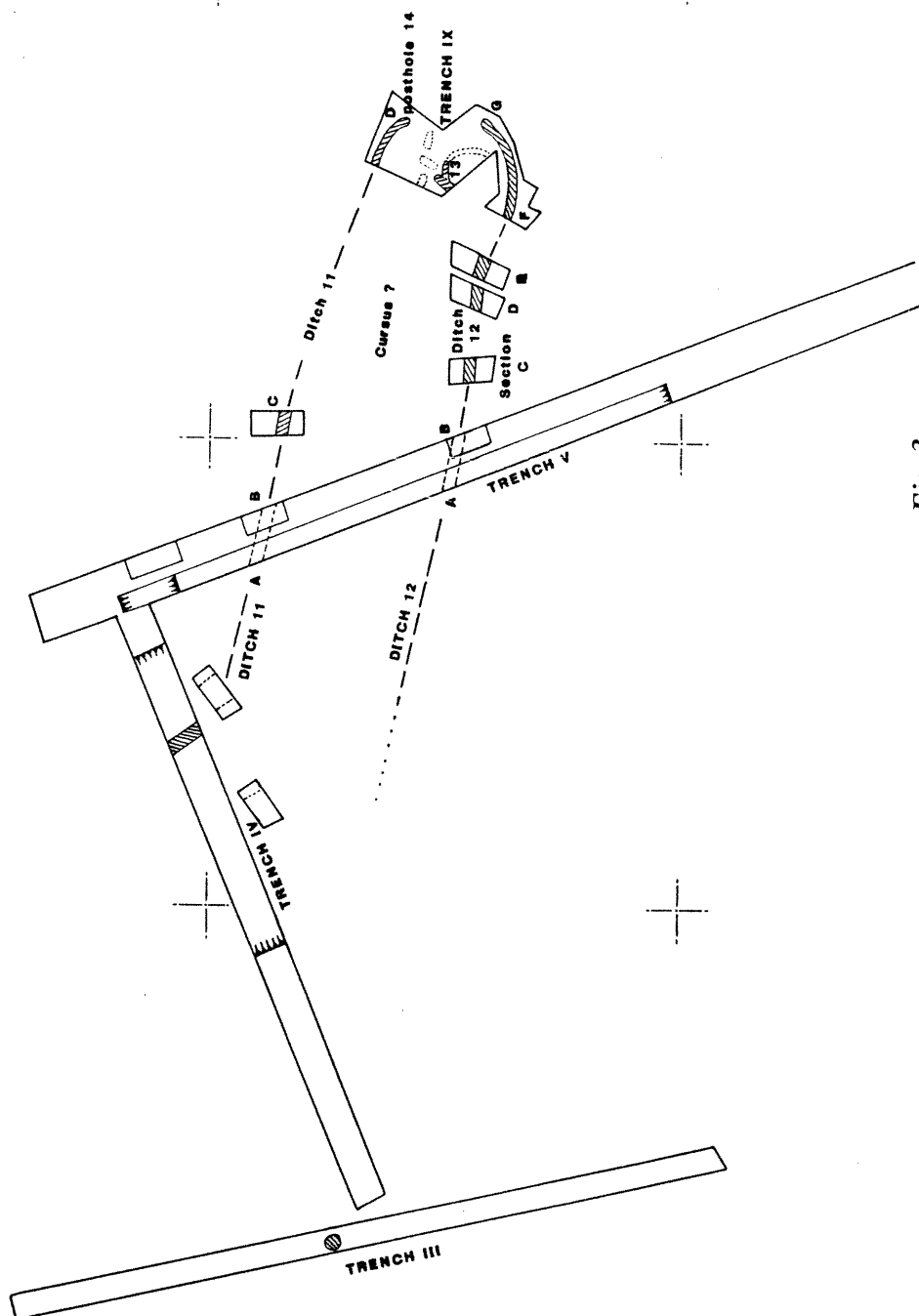
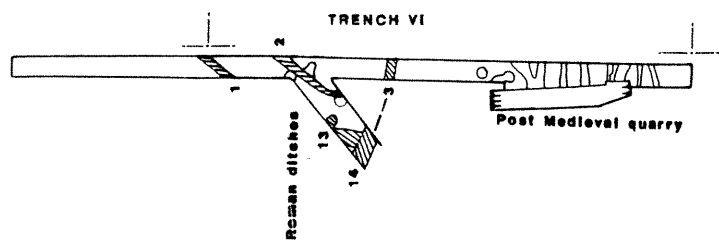


Fig. 3

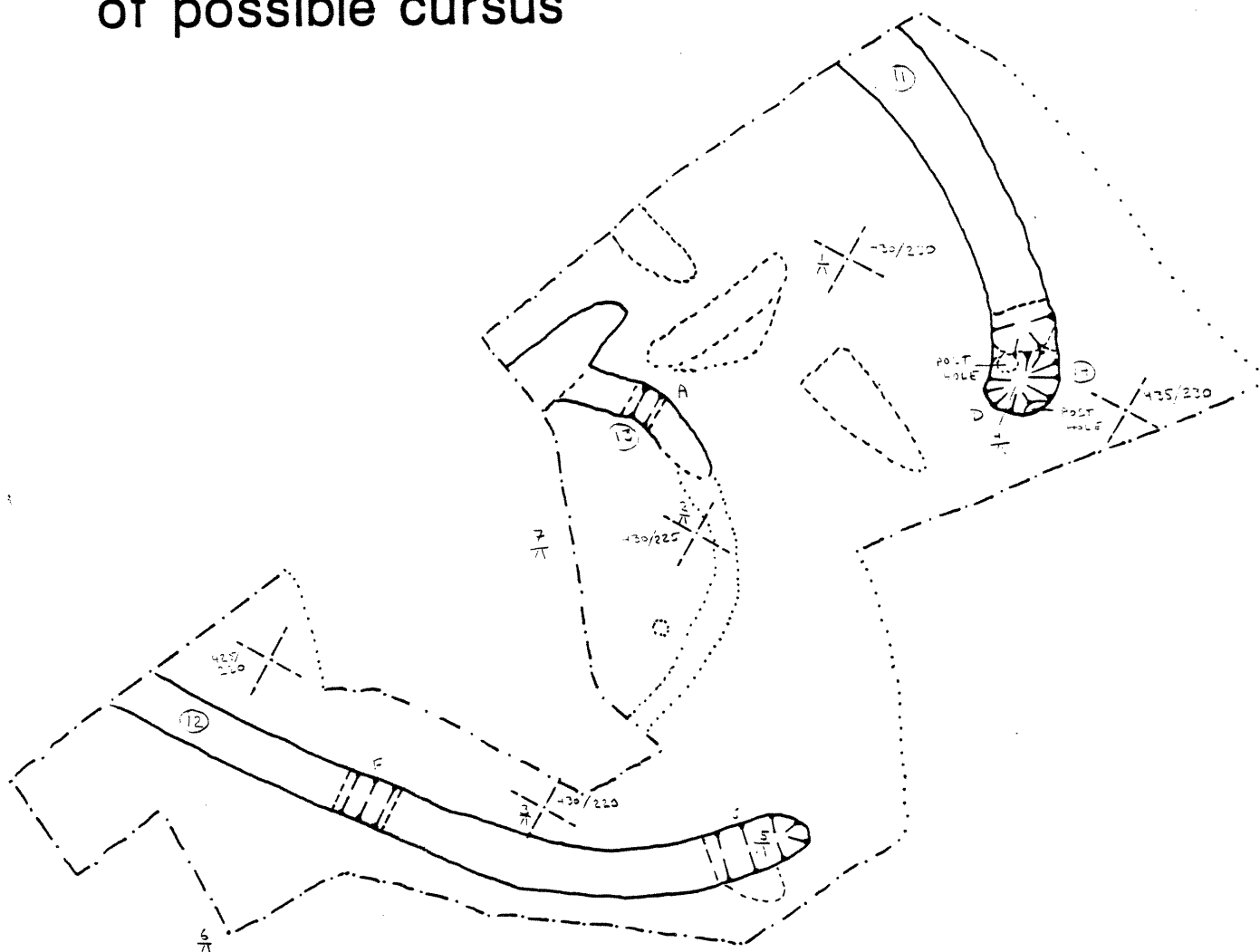


0

5m

BRAMPTON 1990

Ditch butt ends
of possible cursus



LEVELS: 1) 12.71
(IN METERS) 2) 12.62 } BOTTOM OF TRENCH
3) 12.60
4) 12.4 } SURFACE OF CURSUS 12.4
5) 12.4 }
6) TOPSOIL SURFACE 12.02
7) " " 13.27

BRAM 90
TR. IX
1:100
GAVIN BARRY
PLAN 2

Fig. 4

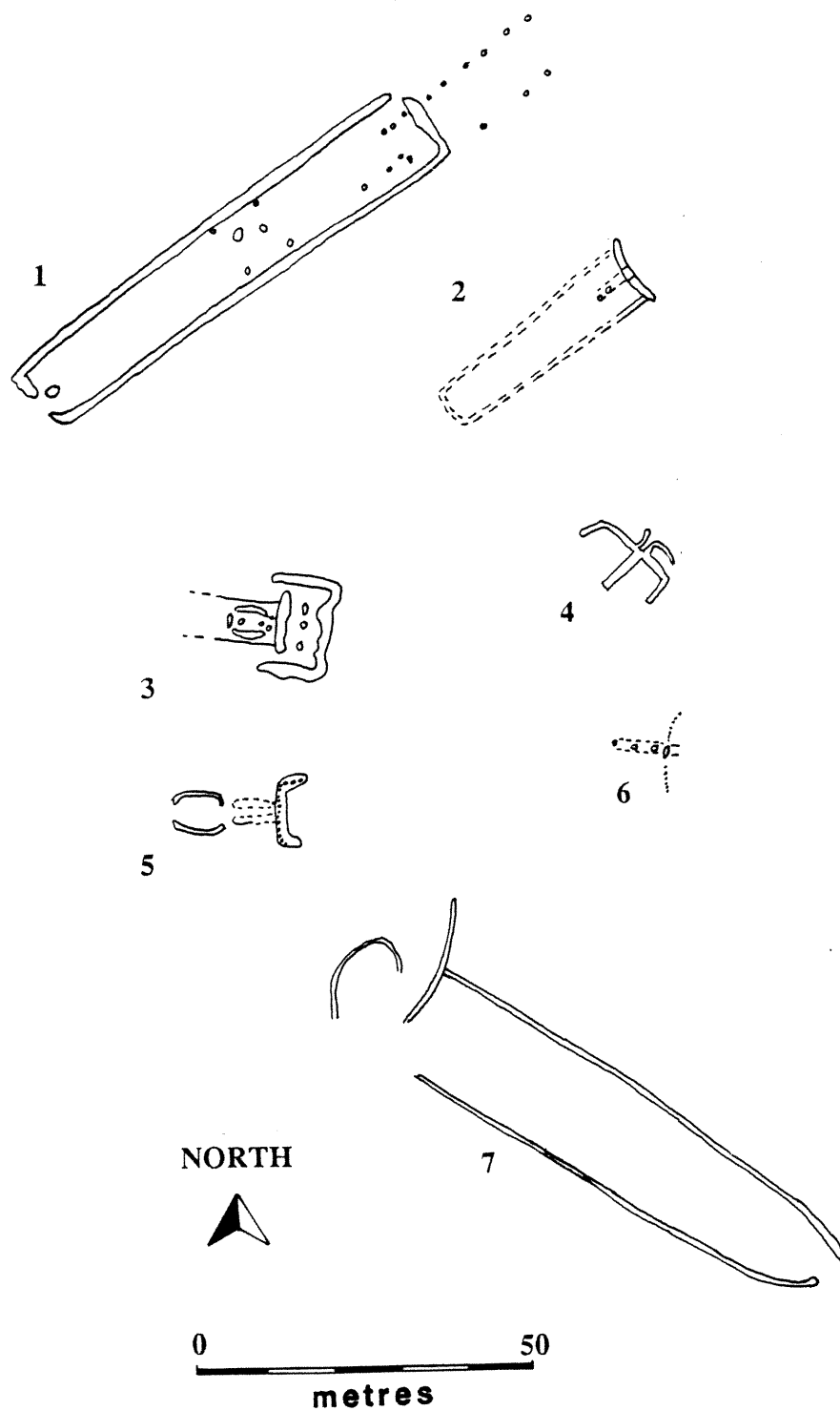


Fig. 5 *Selected Neolithic facaded monuments after Clare. 1) Kilham (early phases); 2) Willerby Wold; 3) Nutbane (early phases); 4) Haddenham; 5) Street House (early phases); 6) Lochhill; 7) Brampton*