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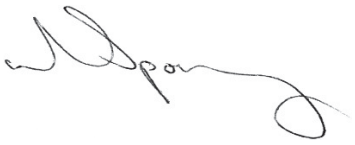
Signature:	

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Wellcome Genome Campus Development Project, Hinxton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

During October and November 2018, evaluation trial trenching was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (OA) at the Hinxton Genome Campus, Cambridgeshire, in advance of a planned extension. A total of 159 trenches were excavated in six fields, comprising a 2.5% sample. Low-density archaeological remains were found in all six fields.

Archaeological activity was mostly concentrated in two areas. The first, comprising a large east-north-east to west-south-west orientated ditched feature, with an associated smaller parallel ditch and possible associated pits and post-holes, was found in the north of Field 5 and south of Field 6. These features indicated activity along a possible route or braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) in the later prehistoric/Roman period.

The second focus of activity comprised a roughly north to south aligned trackway extending through the middle of the evaluated area. This route was defined by linear archaeological features (ditches and hollow ways), which appeared in Fields 2, 4, 5 and 6. Six perpendicular field boundary ditches indicate agricultural use of the area to either side. These features may have been used during the Early Roman period, although it is possible that the track represents a post-Roman route extending from Stump Cross to the south.

Also of note was a cremation situated in the north of the site, which remains undated. Other scattered archaeological features were present in Fields 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Field 1 contained periglacial features, which in certain locations contained archaeological finds, principally worked flints.

The features found in the evaluated area suggest an agricultural hinterland during the late prehistoric and Roman periods, probably closely associated with settlement to the west on the banks of the River Cam and possibly connected to other known spheres of late prehistoric and Roman activity.

The results of the evaluation broadly reflect the potential level of archaeological deposits as predicted in the Environmental Impact Assessment (Chapter 8) produced for the site in November 2018.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by The Wellcome Trust to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the Expansion Land for the Wellcome Genome Campus Development, hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development (Fig. 1; TL 50257 45190).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken between 8th October and 16th November 2018 to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A brief was set by Cambridge Historic Environment Team (CHET) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.

1.1.3 The area evaluated was approximately 63 ha, covering six separate fields (Figs. 1 and 3). As set out in the WSI, 159 trial trenches were excavated by 20-tonne mechanical excavators. Four additional trenches were excavated to provide further information, as required by CHET, where appropriate. Further areas within the proposed development boundary were not available for evaluation at this stage.

1.1.4 Section 1 of this report introduces the site, its geology and its archaeological and historical background. Section 2 discusses the aims and objectives of the evaluation as set out by the brief issued by CHET and the WSI produced by Oxford Archaeology East. Section 3 outlines the results of the evaluation discussing excavated features and finds. A discussion of the results, how they relate to the research aims set out in Section 2, and conclusions, is presented in Section 4.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site (Expansion Land) lies to the east of the current Hinxton Genome Campus. It is bounded on its western edge by the A1301 and on its eastern edge by the A11, its southernmost point being where these two roads meet at Stump Cross. The northern boundary of the site is formed by a trackway and field boundaries, which join the A1301 at grid reference TL 49797 45317.

1.2.2 The area of Proposed Development consists of several contiguous fields, which have been and are currently used for arable agriculture including trial crop testing fields. For the purposes of this report they have been split into six fields (Fig. 1).

1.2.3 The route of a dismantled railway crosses the site, orientated approximately north to south and situated in the middle of the proposed development area (see below, EHER 4984, Fig. 2). This is present in the landscape as a steep cutting in the northern half of the site and is now set aside as woodland for most of its length. Where there is no woodland the railway cutting has been mostly ploughed out, with banks and cutting barely visible in the southernmost part of the site.

1.2.4 Situated on a rolling chalk hillside, the land slopes gently towards the River Cam to form a south-west facing slope. Heights range from a high point of approximately 63m OD in the north-east corner to a low point of 39m OD near the westernmost point, at

the boundary of Fields 5 and 6. A dip in the land at the boundary between Fields 3 and 4 is the most dramatic contour change, with a fairly steep gradient for a short distance either side. The lowest point here is 50m OD while the highest points are in the middle of Field 3 at 62m OD and in Field 4 at 55m OD.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock of the site is White Chalk. The site lies on the interface of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and the overlying New Pit Chalk Formation. There is no superficial geology recorded on the site, but the surrounding hills are capped with glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation (British Geological Survey online map viewer, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html accessed 17th December 2018). Excavation at the Hinxton Genome Campus identified several layers of colluvium on the lower slopes.

1.2.6 The soils are brown calcareous earths (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Archaeological and historical background is provided below, summarising the relevant Historic Environment Records (Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER) and Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER)). HER numbers are also referenced in Figure 2.

1.3.2 A fuller archaeological background is provided in the forthcoming East Anglian Archaeology Monograph (Lyons forthcoming) and in the Environmental Statement (Chapter 8) submitted as part of the outline planning application.

Palaeolithic

1.3.3 Over 3,800 flint tools dating to the Palaeolithic were found in a former pool on the Hinxton Genome campus (CHER CB15358). Other Palaeolithic tools have been found 2km south of the site (EHER 4923).

Mesolithic

1.3.4 There are several Mesolithic scatters along the River Cam corridor, with concentrations to the north around Duxford (1.5km to the north) and to the south around Great Chesterford (1.5km to the south). Of note was a Mesolithic floor in Great Chesterford (EHER 45897). Within the immediate vicinity of the site, a late Mesolithic/early Neolithic pit was found during excavations at the Anglian Water Sewerage Treatment Works south of the development site (EHER 46340).

Neolithic

1.3.5 Neolithic activity is concentrated mostly along the River Cam corridor. Neolithic pits, ditches and flints were found immediately south of the Wellcome Genome Campus (EHER 46340) and at Hinxton Hall to the west of the site (CHER 11313A), suggesting Neolithic settlement in the area. Neolithic pits, pottery and burnt and worked flints were also found at Hinxton Quarry 1.7km to the north of the site (CHER 11306A, CHER 11978).

Bronze Age

1.3.6 Bronze Age burials and cremations have been excavated to the north of the site at Duxford (CHER 04105, CHER CB14522) and south of Great Chesterford (EHER 4863).

There are three Early/Middle Bronze Age ring ditches directly north of the site, and a fourth further north at Hinxton Grange (Jones 2017). There are also ring ditches suggestive of barrows immediately east of the site at the Uttlesford Crematorium (Network Archaeology 2017), as well as at Duxford (CHER 11306) and south-west of Great Chesterford (EHER 16266).

1.3.7 Middle Bronze Age settlement activity, including stock enclosures, was recorded at Hinxton Grange 1km north of the site (Jones 2017). Bronze Age pottery was also found in a late prehistoric roundhouse and pits excavated in Duxford (CHER CB14769). Cropmarks of potential Bronze Age enclosures are located 2–3km to the south-east and south of the site (EHER 47715, EHER 47718, EHER 47722, EHER 16266).

1.3.8 A Late Bronze Age hoard was found immediately to the east of the site on the A11 (CHER CB14746), and a Late Bronze Age socketed axe was discovered in Great Chesterford (EHER 45897).

Iron Age

1.3.9 Excavations at the Hinxton Genome Campus recorded a Late Iron Age farmstead, comprising post-built structures, pits, midden deposits, enclosures and boundary ditches (CHER MCB15805). A second possible occupation site was recorded west of the site at the Great Chesterford Sewerage Treatment works (EHER 46340). Other settlement activity has been reported at Hinxton Grange north of the site, at Duxford (CHER MCB19677, CHER 10483) and at Great Chesterford (EHER 4916).

1.3.10 Excavations at the Hinxton Quarry site, 1.25km to the north-west of the development area, revealed an Iron Age cemetery comprising eight Late Iron Age cremation burials accompanied by Late Iron Age metalwork and pottery (CHER 11940). Five of the cremations were surrounded by small ring ditches suggesting that they were once marked by low mounds (Hill et al. 1999).

1.3.11 Approximately 1.6km to the north-west an Iron Age ritual site (CHER MCB19930) has been recorded in Duxford. The earliest activity comprised an Early Iron Age 'crouched' inhumation. During the Middle Iron Age an enclosure and a series of stake holes appeared to have been associated with two further inhumation burials, several storage pits and a ritual horse burial. The ritual use of this site continued into the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, when a small rectangular structure interpreted as a shrine was built and at least 27 individuals were inhumed (Lyons 2011).

The Icknield Way

1.3.12 The Icknield Way is commonly believed to be a network of tracks forming a later prehistoric routeway, orientated north-east to south-west, which braids through the chalklands of south-east Cambridgeshire. In general, this report follows Malim *et al*. (1996) in referring to the Icknield Way Southern Route as shown in their figure 1 (*ibid*.) and follows Rippon (2018) in understanding the Icknield Way route as "various bifurcating long-distance routeways". In Malim *et al*. (1996) two arms of the Icknield Way are shown. The Southern Route of the Icknield Way is shown as crossing the Cam south of Hinxton and north of Great Chesterford. Rippon (2018) shows this southernmost route of the Icknield Way crossing the river further to the south and passing south of Great Chesterford. Both of these sources show the southern route of

the Icknield Way continuing beyond the alignment of the Roman road on the line of the modern A11 (Margary 21b), briefly extending into Essex, then running north-east to cross the Granta at Linton and continuing north-east from there.

1.3.13 A braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) was found at the Hinxton Genome Campus excavations (CHER MCB15805) directly to the west of the development area. The route was orientated approximately east to west and defined by a narrow, shallow northern ditch and a large, deep southern ditch. Pottery found within the fills suggest use began in the Middle Iron Age and continued into the first centuries AD (Lyons forthcoming). A possible continuation of the route was found at Uttlesford Crematorium (Network Archaeology 2017), directly to the east. This braid is one of several identified for the Southern Route of the Icknield Way.

Roman

1.3.14 The site lies to the north-west of the scheduled Early Roman fort and subsequent Roman town at Great Chesterford (EHER 1013484), as well as a scheduled Roman villa, in a landscape which was heavily exploited during the Roman period. A scheduled Romano-British settlement site (EHER 004672) lies approximately 750m to the west of the site and a scheduled Roman temple (CHER 11687) lies 400m to the west.

1.3.15 To the south and east of the site was the route of a major Roman road (Margary 1973: Fig. 9, route 21b) which ran between Great Chesterford and Worsted Street to the north (the modern A11, CHER MCB26667, EHER 4744; Malim 1996). This was part of a network of Roman roads radiating from Great Chesterford, linking the town to the other contemporary settlements (Medlycott 2011, 104-5. Fig. 7.1). Excavations carried out in advance of the M11 construction confirmed the presence of a fort road (EHER 4744) immediately to the south-east of the site.

Saxon and Early Medieval

1.3.16 The site lies immediately to the east of the medieval settlement of Hinxton. The place name *Hinxton*, meaning Hengest's Farm (Reaney 1943), has its origins in the Saxon period. The presence of a Saxon settlement in the area was confirmed during the 1993-1995 excavations at Hinxton Hall. The excavations uncovered the remains of a small dispersed Early-to-Middle Saxon settlement (CHER 11313) comprising two enclosures with associated features and a timber framed building as well as Early/Middle Saxon sunken featured buildings and rubbish pits. Successive phases of Late Saxon occupation dating between the 9th and 12th centuries were also recorded within the site. Outside the main Late Saxon enclosure at least one large building (CHER 11687C), interpreted as a barn, has been recorded (Spoerry 1995). An isolated burial of probable Anglo-Saxon date (CHER 13038), was recorded on the periphery of the settlement, approximately west of the current site.

1.3.17 Elsewhere within the vicinity, Saxon settlement remains have been recorded at Hinxton Quarry (CHER 11306B) and Great Chesterford (EHER 18488, EHER 18489). The Saxon settlement at Great Chesterford lies to the south of the site and is associated with a large scheduled Saxon cemetery site (EHER 1013484, EHER 4939, EHER 13857). Further inhumations have been recorded outside of the scheduled area to the east of the M11 (EHER 13918) and at St Johns Cross, Great Chesterford (EHER 4976).

1.3.18 Recent archaeological work carried out by Network Archaeology, east of the site beyond the A11, has produced evidence for an Anglo-Saxon (6th-7th century) furnished inhumation cemetery at the Uttlesford Crematorium site (Network Archaeology 2017).

1.3.19 A possible wapentake or Hundred meeting place (CHER 11892) is recorded 2km to the north-west of the site, near Whittlesford Parkway. The scheduled Brent Ditch (CHER 1006929, CHER 06227), situated 1.2km to the north-east of the site, is assumed to be an Anglo-Saxon earthwork constructed in the 6th or 7th century.

Later Medieval

1.3.20 Hinxton appears five times in the 1086 Domesday Book and is described as a very large settlement of 38 households. By 1086 land ownership at Hinxton was divided between Picot of Cambridge, The Bishop of Lincoln (St Mary's), Hardwin of Scales and King William (Domesday Online). By 1279 two manors had been established at Hinxton and the village population did not change much from this time until the 16th century.

1.3.21 During this period settlement activity appears to have been focused around the medieval settlements of Duxford, Hinxton, Ickleton, Pampisford and Great Chesterford. During the medieval period it is likely that the site was situated within the open fields associated with the village of Hinxton. By 1332 the open fields included South field, Bridge field, Northcroft, Middle field, and Burgh field. This pattern of fields remained largely unchanged into the 16th and 17th centuries (British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol6/pp220-230 [accessed 17 December 2018]).

1.3.22 The closest medieval activity to the site is recorded to the west within Hinxton and in the grounds of Hinxton Hall. A moated site has been recorded 400m west of the site at Lordship Farm (CHER 01266A) and medieval chalk house platforms (CHER CB15364) and other settlement remains (CHER MCB24123) have been recorded to the west of the site at Hinxton Hall. To the south of Hinxton Hall and west of the site, medieval ditches and the remains of headlands (CHER MCB17716) associated with open field cultivation practices have been recorded, suggesting that the medieval settlement did not extend into the site.

1.3.23 Further medieval sites such as manorial complexes and moated sites are known close by. Scheduled moated sites are recorded to the south of Duxford (CHER 1006854) and south-east of St Peters Church. To the east of Pampisford is a further scheduled moated site (CHER 1017884), 150m east of College Farm.

Post-medieval

1.3.24 During the early post-medieval period, the site remained part of the open fields associated with Hinxton. The 1799 Ordnance Survey map shows a sinuous trackway running east to west through the centre of the site on the line of the extant field boundary between Fields 1 and 2. A small building is shown to the north of the track.

1.3.25 During the 18th century the Grade II* Listed building Hinxton Hall (EHER 1330969) was constructed west of the site. The Hall was surrounded by an informal park (CHER 11901).

1.3.26 The Chesterford to Newmarket Railway line (EHER 4984) was built in 1848 and passed through the site. The line was closed in 1851 and the land reverted to agricultural use.

1.3.27 No modern heritage assets are recorded within the site.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. Ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered.
ii. 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 archaeology and environmental remains.
iii. Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits.
iv. Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
v. Provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Research frameworks

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

• Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

• Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)

• Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000)

2.3 Methodology

Excavation methods

2.3.1 A total of 159 trenches measuring 50m by 2m were excavated. A plan of the proposed trench layout was approved by CHET prior to the works commencing (Fig. 3). Within Field 5 additional areas of stripping were undertaken between Trench 159 and 117 and between Trench 140 and 141, to clarify the line of the possible Icknield Way (Southern Route) ditch. Two additional short trenches (160 and 161) were excavated 10m to either side of Trench 94 (Field 6) to clarify the continuation of feature **638** and Trenches 35 (Field 3) and 100 (Field 6) were extended to the north to expose the full width of linear features.

2.3.2 Trial trenches were excavated by a 20-tonne 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 2.0m was used to excavate the trenches.

2.3.3 Where appropriate, (and as approved by CHET) suspected archaeological deposits were removed by mechanical excavator to provide clarification of sedimentation processes.

2.3.4 Trial trenches were targeted to ground-truth geophysical survey results (Fig. 4) and provide good overall coverage of the area.

2.3.5 Hand excavation was undertaken, where appropriate, to determine presence, character and preservation of archaeological features. Features were recorded using the OA recording system and drawn at an appropriate scale. Photography of each trench and of all hand excavated features was undertaken.

Bucket sampling

Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated topsoil and any subsoils was undertaken from each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in horizons above the archaeological level. All artefacts were retained for identification, assessment and cataloguing.

Metal detecting

2.3.6 A metal detector survey was undertaken in all trenches, including all removed spoil, and all artefacts were retained for identification, assessment and cataloguing.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below by field (Table 1) and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits form the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the field numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit **102** is a feature within Field 1, while ditch **304** is a feature within Field 3.

3.1.3 Unless otherwise stated, trenches and features contain no archaeological artefacts.

Field Number	Trenches
1	1-12 &157
2	13-34
3	35-53 & 158
4	121-138
5	113-120, 139-156 & 159
6	54-112

Table 1: Field Numbers (see also Figures 3 & 4)

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence was relatively uniform across all fields. The natural geology of variable chalks was overlain by a generally thin subsoil, which in turn was overlain by approximately 0.3m of ploughsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained mostly dry throughout. Archaeological features were, on the whole, discernible against the underlying natural geology, though some periglacial features, ploughscars and other natural features contained similar deposits to archaeological features.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological remains were present in all fields, however, many trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits. Those trenches of no archaeological interest will be noted in the introduction of each field section. Trenches containing no archaeological features are also clearly labelled in Figure 3.

3.3.2 Archaeological activity was principally concentrated in two areas. The first, comprising a large east-north-east to west-south-west orientated ditched feature with an associated smaller parallel ditch and possible associated pits and post-holes, was found in the north of Field 5 and south of Field 6. These features indicated activity along a possible braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) in the later prehistoric/Roman period.

3.3.3 The second focus of activity comprised a roughly north to south aligned trackway extending through the middle of the evaluated area. This route was defined by linear archaeological features, which appeared in Fields 2, 4, 5 and 6. Six perpendicular field

boundary ditches found in Fields 2, 6 and 5 indicated agricultural use of the area to either side of this trackway. These features may have been in use during the earlier (or possibly post-) Roman period.

3.3.4 Other scattered archaeological features were present in Fields 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Field 1 contained periglacial features, which in certain locations contained archaeological finds.

3.4 Field 1 (Figure 5)

Introduction

3.4.1 Located in the north-western corner of the development area, Field 1 contained a total of thirteen trenches. No archaeological features were found but four trenches contained areas of archaeological interest. Bucket sampling and metal detecting also produced some interesting results, a summary of which is provided in Table 5, below.

3.4.2 Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 157, located in the northern half of the field, contained geological features probably created by glacial scarring. The features were filled by a homogenous orangey-brown sandy silt with low-density scatters of artefacts visible on the surface. Different context numbers were assigned to the deposits in each trench to aid artefact distribution.

3.4.3 The majority of the artefacts were worked flint debitage assigned to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age period. Very small amounts of ceramic and metal objects were also found, indicating that consolidation of fills within these glacial features had occurred over a considerable period of time.

Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 157

3.4.4 In Trenches 1 and 4 the deposits (100 and 103 respectively) were present in patches measuring 14.7m in length and 22.5m in length respectively. In these two trenches the artefacts were recovered via surface collection only.

3.4.5 In Trench 3 the surface deposit (101) was present for 40m at southern extent of the trench. In Trench 157 the surface deposit (102) was also present for approximately 40m of the trench area. Prior to any further investigation artefacts were recovered from these two tranches via surface collection (Table 2).

3.4.6 The vast majority of recovered artefacts were fragments of worked flint debitage assigned to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age period (see Appendix B.4 below).

Trench No.	Context No.	Finds			Total
		Flint	Pot	Cu	
1	100	7	-	-	7
3	101	17	1	1	19
4	103	9	1	-	10
157	102	15	6	-	21
	Total	48	8	1	57

Table 2: Artefact totals recovered via surface collection in Field 1 by trench and context.

3.4.7 In Trench 3, three machine excavated test pits (TP13, 14 and 15) measuring approximately 2m x 2m were situated at regular intervals along the length of the

glacial feature. Two earlier deposits (104 and 105) were present below the surface deposit (101). From each 0.1m deep spit of all contexts within these test pits, 90l of the deposit was sieved through 3mm sieves until a natural chalk geology was reached.

3.4.8 No archaeological artefacts were recovered from the lower deposits (104 and 105). Small numbers of artefacts (43 in total) were recovered from the upper three spits (0.3m) of deposit 101 (Table 3). Once again, the majority of these were fragments of worked flint debitage (38 pieces) assigned to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age period (see Appendix B.4 below), although an undated nail, a piece of ferrous metal working debris, a modern copper alloy coin, a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy buckle fragment and three sherds (24g) of Early Roman pottery were also found within deposit 101 in the three test pits.

Test Pit No.	Context No.	Spit	Finds				Total (Spit)	Total (Context)	Total (Test pit)
			Flint	Pot	Cu	Fe			
13	101	0 -0.1m	-	2	-	-	-	22	22
		0.1-0.2m	18	-	-	-	18		
		0.2-0.3m	4	-	-	-	4		
	104	0.3-0.4m	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	105	0.4-0.5m	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	101	0-0.1m	9	1	-	1	11	11	11
		0.1-0.2m	-	-	-	-	-		
		0.2-0.3m	-	-	-	-	-		
		0.3-0.4m	-	-	-	-	-		
	104	0.4-0.5m	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.5-0.6m	-	-	-	-	-		
		0.6-0.7m	-	-	-	-	-		
15	101	0 -0.1m	2	-	2	1	4	10	10
		0.1-0.2m	-	-	-	-	-		
		0.2-0.3m	5	-	-	-	5		
	104	0.3-0.4m	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	105	0.4-0.5m	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total	38	1	2	2	**43**		

Table 3: Artefact totals for Trench 3 test pits by spit, context and test pit.

3.4.9 In Trench 157, three hand excavated test pits (TP10, 11 and 12) measuring 1m x 1m were situated at regular intervals along the length of the glacial feature. Two earlier deposits (106 and 107) were present below surface deposit (102) (Fig. 5, section 100). From each 0.1m deep spit of all contexts within these test pits, 100% of the deposit was sieved through 3mm sieves until a natural chalk geology was reached.

3.4.10 A total of 158 artefacts were recovered from these test pits, all of which were worked flint (Table 4). In TP 11 a total of ten worked flints were recovered from the upper 0.1m of deposit 106 and two worked flints were recovered from the lowest spit of the same context. Apart from these no artefacts were recovered from deposits below surface deposit 102.

3.4.11 A total of 146 pieces were recovered from throughout deposit 102 in the three test pits. The vast majority (126) of these were from TP11 where the deposit was also

deepest (maximum of 0.4m) and all were assigned to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age period (see Appendix B.4 below).

Test Pit No.	Context No.	Spit	Finds Flint	Total (Context)	Total (Test pit)
10	102	0 -0.1m	11	17	17
		0.1-0.2m	5		
		0.2-0.3m	1		
	106	0.3-0.4m	-	-	
		0.4-0.5m	-	-	
	107	0.5-0.6m	-	-	-
		0.6-0.7m	-	-	-
11	102	0-0.1m	38	114	126
		0.1-0.2m	21		
		0.2-0.3m	43		
		0.3-0.4m	12		
	106	0.4-0.5m	10	12	
		0.5-0.6m	-		
		0.6-0.7m	2		
12	102	0 -0.1m	7	15	15
		0.1-0.2m	5		
		0.2-0.3m	3		
	106	0.3-0.4m	-	-	
		0.4-0.5m	-	-	
		0.5-0.6m	-		
	107	0.6-0.7m	-		
		Total	**158**		

Table 4: Artefact totals for Trench 157 test pits by spit, context and test pit.

Bucket sampling and metal detecting in Field 1

3.4.12 Bucket sampling led to artefact recovery in nine of the thirteen trenches in Field 1. The vast majority of these were prehistoric worked flints (37 of 44), in fact there was a direct correlation between the location of the worked flints and the periglacial features (see Fig. 15). Small amounts of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and shell were also found (Table 5).

3.4.13 The CBM has been broadly dated to the medieval/post-medieval period.

3.4.14 Two artefacts were recovered during metal detecting. One of these was an undated iron nail. The other was a fragment of a rim from a cast copper alloy vessel which is likely to be dated to the Roman period.

3.4.15 The prevalence of worked flint recovered is likely due to the concentration of prehistoric flint artefacts in the deposits of the periglacial features present in the northern half of Field 1

	Bucket Sampling					Metal Detecting		
Trench No.	Fl	Pt	CBM	Sh	Total	Fe	Cu A	Total
2	5		1		6		1	1
3	8				8			
4	10				10			
5	5		1		6			
6	2				2			
7	1				1	1		1
8	1		1	1	3			
12	4		1		5			
157	1	1	1		3			
Total	37	1	5	1	**44**	1	1	**2**

Table 5: Artefact totals for bucket sampling and metal detecting by trench for Field 1.

3.5 Field 2 (Figures 6 & 7; Plate 1)

Introduction

3.5.1 Located in the north of the development area, between Fields 1 and 3, Field 2 contained twenty-two trenches. No archaeological remains were found in Trenches 16, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28 and 30.

3.5.2 A series of north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditches, forming a trackway, accounted for the majority of archaeological features found in Field 2. Field boundary ditches orientated approximately perpendicular to the trackway were present in four trenches. Three discrete features were present in this field, one of which was a poorly preserved cremation containing small amounts of human skeletal remains.

3.5.3 Ploughsoil depths (context 003) ranged between 0.27m and 0.36m and subsoil depths (004) ranged between 0.28m and 0.42m. Few artefacts were discovered in overburden contexts. The results of the metal detecting and bucket sampling are shown in Table 6.

Trackway features

3.5.4 Linear ditches aligned approximately north-north-east to south-south-west were found in seven trenches (Trenches 15, 19, 24, 26, 29, 31 and 32; Figs. 6a and 6c) located in the middle of Field 2. Geophysics results correlated almost exactly with some of the ditches and suggest that they were part of the same linear feature which was also present in Fields 4, 5 and 6 and which continues out of the evaluated area into the field to the north. The length of this feature (*c*. 350m in Field 2 alone) and the presence of parallel ditches suggests a trackway.

3.5.5 In Trench 15 (Fig. 6a) two parallel ditches (**200** and **202**) positioned 12.5m apart formed this trackway. Ditch **200** was 1.5m in width and 0.44m in depth with a u-shaped profile (Fig. 7, section 200). Ditch **202** to the east was 1.9m in width and 0.58m in depth with a u-shaped profile (Fig. 7, section 201). Both were filled with a brown sandy silt. Five fragments of an Early Roman pot sherd (15g) was found in ditch **200**. A shallow linear feature (**269**) contained a similar fill and cut ditch **200.** This may be a later iteration of the eastern trackway ditch.

3.5.6 The continuation of these two parallel ditches were present in Trench 19. No features were excavated in this trench.

3.5.7 In Trench 24 ditch **229** and ditch **231** were two iterations of the eastern trackway ditch. Ditch **231** was 1.1m in width and 0.15m in depth with a flat-based profile. It was truncated by ditch **229**, which measured 0.73m in width and 0.2m in depth with a u-shaped profile. Both contained a brown sandy silt. Ditch **229** also contained a greyish-brown sandy silt primary fill.

3.5.8 Also in Trench 24, possible ditch terminal **225** was 0.78m in width and 0.38m in depth with an irregular profile. This feature may represent the western side of the trackway.

3.5.9 In Trench 26 (Fig. 6c) two parallel ditches were again encountered. These were situated 19.4m apart and were aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. Ditch **254** was westernmost, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep with a u-shaped profile. Ditch **250** was easternmost, measuring 1.02m wide and 0.15m deep with a u-shaped profile. Both were filled with a soft brown silty sand. No artefacts were recovered from these features.

3.5.10 Trench 29 contained two similarly aligned ditches, positioned *c*. 10m apart, whilst in Trench 31, three parallel ditches were present. No features were excavated in either of these two trenches.

3.5.11 Trench 32 was situated at the base of the slope in the south of Field 2. Unlike most of the trenches in the field, Trench 32 had a layer of subsoil approximately 0.25m deep (Plate 1). This masked features and made it extremely difficult to distinguish relationships in the baulk section (Fig. 7, section 228).

3.5.12 Five parallel ditches aligned north-north-east to south-south-west were present in Trench 32. Ditch **259** was westernmost, measuring 0.81m wide and 0.1m deep with a u-shaped profile. It was truncated by ditch **256,** measuring 1.11m in width and 0.26m in depth with a u-shaped profile. Both contained a brown sandy silt. Ditch **256** also contained a greyish-brown silty sand primary fill from which was recovered a single worked flint flake.

3.5.13 Ditch **244** was located approximately 2m east of ditch **259**. It was 1.64m in width and 0.72m in depth with a u-shaped profile. Filled with a single pale brownish-grey sandy silt, ditch **244** contained no artefacts.

3.5.14 Approximately 7.5m to the east of ditch **244** was ditch **233**, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.38m deep with a u-shaped profile. Ditch **233** was filled with a pale brownish-grey sandy silt primary fill, overlain by a greyish brown sandy silt secondary fill.

3.5.15 Ditch **246** was the easternmost ditch, measuring 1.78m in width and 0.39m in depth with a u-shaped profile.

Field boundary ditches

3.5.16 Six linear features aligned approximately north-west to south-east were found in four trenches (Trenches 14, 18, 23 and 33). There was a strong correlation between the geophysical results and some of these ditches; they may have been part of a field system arranged either side of the trackway.

3.5.17 In Trench 14 (Fig. 6a), three ditches were present. All were aligned approximately east to west. In the north, ditch **204** was 1.91m in width and 0.42m in depth. Ditch **211** was situated 4.5m to the south of ditch **204**, measuring 2.02m wide and 0.45m deep. Approximately 3.5m to the south of this feature was ditch **218**, which was 2.05m in width and 0.72m in depth. All of these were filled with a reddish-brown silty sand. No artefacts were recovered from any of the ditches.

3.5.18 Trench 18 (Fig. 6b) contained one ditch (**223**), which measured 1.26m wide and 0.32m deep with a u-shaped profile. Ditch **223** was filled with a single deposit of brownish-orange silty sand. A single sherd (20g) of Late Iron Age pottery was found.

3.5.19 In Trench 23 a single ditch was encountered. Ditch **266** was 0.61m in width and 0.18m in depth with a v-shaped profile. It was filled with a single deposit of greyish-brown silty sand.

3.5.20 Similarly, in Trench 33 a single ditch (**240**) was found which was 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. The ditch had a flat-based u-shaped profile and was filled with two contexts. Both fills comprised brown sandy silts, distinguished by a greater proportion of chalk flecks in the lower context.

Pits and post holes

3.5.21 A single shallow cremation pit (**206**) in Trench 15 (Fig. 6a) was found to contain a small amount (170g) of poorly preserved human skeletal remains. The pit itself was 0.34m wide, 0.35m long and 0.08m in depth (Fig. 7, section 203). The single fill was a dark greyish-brown silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal. No artefacts were recovered; therefore the feature remains undated.

3.5.22 Two small sub-circular pits were found in Trench 13 (Fig. 6a), both of which contained fragments of charcoal. Pit **213** was 0.4m wide, 0.5m long and 0.11m in depth with a pale greyish-brown sandy silt fill. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. Pit **215** was 0.35m wide, 0.4m long and 0.29m in depth (Fig. 7, section 207). It contained two fills, the lower being a dark brownish-red silty sand and the upper being a brownish-grey sandy silt. Charred hazelnuts were recovered from this feature.

3.5.23 A small sub-circular feature (**252**) in Trench 24 was a possible pit. The feature was 0.55m wide, 0.42m long and 0.1m in depth and contained a brown silty sand. Other discrete features were excavated but found to be natural in origin.

Bucket sampling and metal detecting in Field 2

3.5.24 Bucket sampling produced few artefacts, the majority of which were fragments of medieval/post-medieval CBM. A single fragment of tile (36g) from Trench 25 was identified as Roman.

3.5.25 Three sherds of pottery were found, two of which have been dated as post-medieval or modern. The final sherd was dated to the Early Roman period.

3.5.26 Metal detecting results comprised three objects. A fragment of a post-medieval copper alloy candleholder socket (SF88) was recovered from ploughsoil of Trench 33. A modern ammunition case fragment (SF87) was found in the same trench and context, whilst a fragment of modern shotgun cartridge (SF93) was found in the ploughsoil of Trench 34.

	Bucket Sampling				Metal Detecting	
Trench No.	Fl	Pt	CBM	Total	Cu A	Total
16	-	2	2	2	-	-
20	-	1	4	1	-	-
21	-	-	1	1	-	-
25	-	-	1	1	-	-
29	-	-	2	4	-	-
32	2	-	4	2	-	-
33	1	-	3	1	2	2
34	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total	3	5	18	**24**	2	**2**

Table 6: Artefact totals for bucket sampling and metal detecting by trench for Field 2.

3.6 Field 3 (Figures 8 & 9; Plates 2-6)

Introduction

3.6.1 Located in the north-east corner of the development area, Field 3 contained twenty trenches. Eight of these (Trenches 36, 38, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49 and 50) produced no archaeological remains.

3.6.2 Ten archaeological features were found in Field 3. Five of these were linear ditches, two were large pit/hollows, two were shallow pits and one was a deep pit/post-hole.

3.6.3 Ploughsoil (context 9) depths ranged between 0.29m and 0.35m and subsoil (context 10) measured 0.12m thick. Very few artefacts were discovered in the overburden contexts.

3.6.4 Trenches 52 and 53 contained noteworthy sediments. Fill 332 sat within a solution hollow exposed in both trenches, whilst possible colluvial and buried soil deposits were exposed in the southern end of Trench 53.

Linear features

3.6.5 Three linear ditches (**300**, **302** and **307**) were morphologically similar with steep, almost vertical sides and flat bases. Ditches **300** and **302** were in Trench 42, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east (Fig. 8a) and ditch **307** was in Trench 48 orientated north-north-east to south-south-west (Fig. 8b), ranging between 1.3m and 1.35m wide and between 0.31 and 0.66m deep (Fig. 9, section 300 and Plate 4). No artefacts were recovered from these features.

3.6.6 A large linear ditch (**317**) orientated east-north-east to west-south-west at the northern end of Trench 35 had a maximum width of approximately 5.4m and a depth of 0.4m (Plate 2). The upper fills of this feature may represent two later recutting features (**313** and **315**). A modern iron artefact (SF95) was found in **317** which suggests that this feature can be dated to the post-medieval/modern period. Other artefacts from this feature were two undiagnostic fragments (32g) of ceramic building material dating to the medieval/post-medieval period.

Large discrete features

3.6.7 Two large sub-circular features in Trenches 158 and 39/40 (Fig. 8a) were only partially exposed within the evaluation trenches; both matched features identified in the

geophysical survey. The sub-circular feature (**330**) in Trench 158 was at least 7.71m in width and at least 1.06m in depth (Plate 6). The full profile was not excavated. A partial section was exposed by machine excavation and suggested a wide u-shaped profile containing a single pale brown sandy silt fill capped by subsoil lying in the hollow created by the feature. A single fragment (59g) of medieval/post-medieval tile was found within the exposed section

3.6.8 In T-shaped Trenches 39 and 40, a sub-circular feature (**312**) was orientated approximately north to south. It was at least 5.42m in width and at least 0.5m in depth at its southern terminal (Fig. 9, section 303). It was filled by a single mid brown sandy silt fill. It contained three sherds (26g) of Early Roman pottery and five fragments (150g) of Roman CBM, including three fragments of tile (91g).

Pits

3.6.9 Two shallow sub-circular pits were found in Trench 37 (Fig. 8a). Pit **319** was 0.4m wide, 0.7m long and 0.25m deep with a wide u-shaped profile and mid brown sandy silt fill (Plate 3). Pit **321** was 1m wide, at least 0.8m long and 0.22m deep with a u-shaped profile and mid brown sandy silt fill. These features were close to other similar sized features which were hand excavated and interpreted as natural areas of rooting and tree throws. Features **319** and **321** were recorded as possible pits due to their regularity of shape and difference in fill composition compared with the natural features. No artefacts were found in the two possible pits.

3.6.10 A single sub-circular pit/post-hole (**323**) was found in Trench 41 (Fig. 8a and Fig. 9, section 307), measuring 0.6m wide, 0.59m long and 0.56m deep with a u-shaped profile. It contained two fills, the lower fill was a pale brownish-grey silt and the upper fill was a yellow-brown sandy silt, possibly representing a post-pipe. No artefacts were found in this feature.

Archaeological deposits

3.6.11 Layer 332 was a yellowish white deposit of eroded chalk extending across the entirety of Trench 52 and the middle of Trench 53 in the south of Field 3. This deposit was tested to a depth of 0.35m in Trench 53 and was most likely a solution hollow. Its extent was determined by the natural contour, with the deposit present on the steep gradient slope at the bottom of Field 3.

3.6.12 Possible buried soils were found at the southernmost extent of Trench 53 in the lowest part of the field (Plate 5). These were found at a depth of 1.14m below the surface and were a maximum thickness of 0.3m. Layer 329 was a pale greyish-brown silt whilst the overlying deposit (328) was a dark greyish-brown sandy silt.

3.6.13 Above these possible buried soils were two colluvial deposits. Directly above layer 328 was deposit 327, a mid-reddish-brown slightly sandy silt with a maximum thickness of 0.66m. Overlying this sediment was a second colluvial deposit (326), which was only present at the southernmost extent of the trench at a maximum thickness of 0.16m. This was differentiated from deposit 327 by its pale orangey-brown colour only.

3.6.14 No artefacts were recovered from these contexts apart from a single Roman pottery sherd (6g) from 326.

Bucket sampling and metal detecting in Field 3

3.6.15 Bucket sampling and metal detecting produced a total of four artefacts from Field 3. Two fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered, one from Trench 45 and one from Trench 49.

3.6.16 A single, very worn, Roman copper alloy coin was found in subsoil from Trench 158. The other artefact recovered was a fragment of modern iron from Trench 42.

3.7 Field 4 (Figure 10; Plate 7)

Introduction

3.7.1 Located in the east of the development area, south of Field 3 and to the east of the dismantled railway line, Field 4 contained eighteen trenches. Sixteen of these (Trenches 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 137 and 138) produced no archaeological features. However, archaeological artefacts were found via bucket sampling in some of these trenches (see Table 7 below).

3.7.2 Linear ditches in Trenches 135 and 136 were the continuation of the trackway features already described in Field 2 and also present in Fields 5 and 6. The ditches in Trench 136 were not hand excavated.

3.7.3 A natural geological feature was hand excavated in Trenches 126 and 127.

Trackway features

3.7.4 Within Trench 135, ditches **402** and **404** represented the continuation of the north-north-west to south-south-east orientated trackway (Plate 7). Ditch **404** was 1.44m wide and 0.58m deep with a v-shaped profile, filled with a pale greyish-brown sandy silt (Fig. 10, section 402). No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

3.7.5 Ditch **404** was truncated by ditch **402**, measuring 4.58m wide and a maximum of 0.58m deep. Due to its width, relatively shallow depth and undulating base, this feature was interpreted as a hollow way. It contained a single pale greyish-brown sandy silt fill. The artefacts recovered consisted of two Early Roman pottery fragments (11g) and an undated iron nail (SF101).

Bucket sampling and metal detecting in Field 4

3.7.6 Bucket sampling produced a concentration of worked flints in the northern half of Field 4 (see Fig. 15). Trenches 121, 124 and 127 each produced a single piece of worked flint whilst six pieces were recovered from Trench 126. This concentration seems to correlate with the periglacial features found in the northern half of this field, similar to the findings in Field 1.

3.7.7 Fragments of medieval pottery and post-medieval CBM found in Trenches 121, 125, 127 and 129 may also be associated with washed in deposits in the periglacial features.

3.7.8 A single piece of possibly Roman tile was found via bucket sampling from Trench 135. Other results from this trench consisted of a fragment of medieval/post-medieval tile and a piece of prehistoric worked flint.

3.7.9 The few results from Trenches 133, 136 and 138 indicate a background scatter of prehistoric flint, post-medieval CBM and post-medieval/modern pottery.

	Bucket Sampling			
Trench No.	Fl	Pt	CBM	Total
121	1	-	1	2
124	1	-	-	1
125	-	2	-	2
126	6	-	-	6
127	1	-	1	2
129	-	-	1	1
133	-	-	1	1
135	1	1	2	4
136	1	1	-	2
138	2	-	-	2
Total	13	4	6	**23**

Table 7: Artefact totals for bucket sampling in by trench for Field 4.

3.8 Field 5 (Figures 11 & 12; Plates 8-11)

Introduction

3.8.1 Located in the south of the development area, contiguous with Fields 4 and 6, Field 5 contained twenty-seven trenches. Eleven of these (Trenches 113, 118, 119, 120, 145, 146, 147, 150, 151, 152, and 153) exposed no archaeological features. However, archaeological artefacts were found via bucket sampling and metal detecting in some of these trenches (see Table 10 below).

3.8.2 Ditches relating to a braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) were exposed in many trenches at the northern end of Field 5. The principal feature was a large east-north-east to west-south-west orientated ditch and a parallel gully. No excavation of the large ditch was undertaken in Trenches 114, 159, 140 and 143 as the feature was adequately sampled in other trenches.

3.8.3 Additional areas between Trenches 159 and 117 and between Trenches 140 and 141 were machine excavated to expose the continuation of the large ditch at the request of CHET.

3.8.4 Ditches in Trenches 144 and 155 were the continuation of the north-north-west to south-south-east orientated trackway at the southernmost extent of its exposed length.

3.8.5 The cutting of the dismantled railway was visible in the exposed sections of Trenches 119 and 120.

3.8.6 A field boundary ditch and possible pit features were found in the southern half of this field.

Icknield Way (Southern Route) features

3.8.7 Trenches 114, 115, 117, 139-143 and 159 were positioned to target a wide linear feature identified in the geophysical survey and aligned east-north-east to west-south-west (Fig. 11a-b). This feature crossed the site at the northern end of Field 5 and has been also been found to continue into adjacent sites immediately to the west (Lyons forthcoming) and east (Network Archaeology 2017). It has been referred to as one of

the braids or versions of the Icknield Way (Southern Route), a prehistoric/Roman routeway.

3.8.8 Upon excavation a large ditched feature and a parallel shallow ditch, positioned approximately 12m to the north, were found in the trenches mentioned above. Hand-excavation of both features was undertaken in Trenches 115, 117, 141 and 143.

			Dimensions		Finds		
Trench	Cut No.	No. of Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pot	Flint	Bone
115	621	6	3.3	1.1	-	-	-
117	610	4	2.8	1.06	2	-	-
141	614	4	2.24	1.01	-	--	5
143	626	3	3.92	1.42	2	1	13
				Total	**4**	**1**	**18**

Table 8. Excavated slots in large ditch of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) by trench.

3.8.9 The large ditched feature (from west to east: **621**, **610**, **614**, **626**) measured between 2.24m and 3.92m wide and between 1.01m and 1.42m deep, while all excavations revealed a v-shaped profile (Fig. 12, section 606 and Plate 8). The number of fills varied between three and six. Few artefacts were recovered from this feature (see Table 8). Single pottery sherds from ditch **610** dated to the prehistoric (4g) and Early Roman (1g) periods. Two sherds (16g) from ditch **626** have been dated to the Late Bronze Age.

3.8.10 Extra areas were machine excavated to expose the continuation of the large ditch between Trenches 159 and 117 and between Trenches 140 and 141. The extra trenching demonstrated that the ditched feature was continuous without the breaks indicated by the geophysical survey results. Fills within this ditch varied only very slightly, although irregularities in the shape indicated the possibility that the ditch was re-cut or re-worked in certain locations.

			Dimensions		Finds		
Trench	Cut No.	No. of Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pot	Flint	Bone
115	656	1	0.42	0.16	1	-	-
117	604	1	0.51	0.22	-	-	-
141	545	1	0.3	0.01	-	-	-
143	525	1	0.23	0.10	-	-	-
				Total	**1**	**-**	**-**

Table 9. Excavated slots in northern ditch of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) by trench.

3.8.11 A shallow ditch was located *c*. 12m to the north (from west to east: **656**, **604**, **545**, **525**). The northern ditch had widths ranging from 2.24m to 3.92m and depths between 1.01m and 1.42m and all excavations revealed flat-based u-shaped profiles (Fig. 12, section 601 and 616). The number of fills varied between three and six. A single pot sherd (1g) broadly dated to the prehistoric period was recovered from ditch **656** in Trench 115 (see Table 9).

Trackway features

3.8.12 Trackway ditches were excavated in Trenches 144 and 155 and recorded in Trench 142, all in the east of Field 5.

3.8.13 In Trench 144, four ditches comprised the trackway, all orientated north-north-west to south-south-east (Fig. 11b and Fig. 12, section 507).

3.8.14 The westernmost ditch (**510)** was 1.18m wide and 0.48m deep with a v-shaped profile and a single pale brownish-grey clayey silt fill. No artefacts were found in this feature.

3.8.15 Positioned 2.38m to the east, ditch **512** was 1.68m in width and 0.36m in depth with a wide u-shaped profile. An undated iron nail was recovered from the single fill of this feature (513), which was recorded as a dark greyish-brown clayey silt.

3.8.16 A further 1.82m to the east, ditch **514** was 0.94m wide and 0.30m deep with a u-shaped profile. It contained two fills, the lower of which (515) was a mid brownish-grey clayey silt. The upper fill (516) was a dark greyish-brown clayey silt and contained a residual worked flint.

3.8.17 Ditch **517** was the easternmost ditch, measuring 1.82m in width and 0.36m in depth with a u-shaped profile. This ditch contained a single mid brownish-grey clayey silt fill and no artefacts were recovered from it.

Trench 142

3.8.18 The junction of the trackway features and the larger, southern ditch of the braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) was exposed in Trench 142 (Fig. 11b; Fig. 12, section 506; Plate 10). Additional machine excavation was required to remove a depth of approximately 0.38m of subsoil which had settled in the hollow created by this junction. The junction was not excavated but cleaning of the features in the base of the trench indicated that the trackway features cut the larger, southern ditch of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) braid.

3.8.19 Ten sherds (24g) of Late Bronze Age pottery were found during cleaning of the junction in the larger, southern ditch of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) braid **519**. A coin and a nail of possibly Roman date were also found in this trench during cleaning of the trackway ditch **521**.

Field boundary ditch

3.8.20 A field boundary ditch oriented north-east to south-west was exposed in Trenches 154 and 156 (Fig. 11c). In Trench 154 the ditch (**500**) was 1.16m wide and 0.44m deep with a u-shaped profile (Plate 11). It contained two slumping fills sealed by a mid reddish-brown fill. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

3.8.21 In Trench 156, ditch **504** was 1.6m wide and 0.38m deep with a u-shaped profile, filled by a mid-brown sandy silt (Fig. 12, section 501). It contained a single sherd (20g) of Early Roman pottery, five fragments of animal bone, a lump of iron-working slag (SF80) and an iron nail (SF79).

Pits

3.8.22 Five possible pits or post-holes were found in Field 5, in Trenches 116 (**658** and **660**), 148 (**540**), 149 (**523**) and the area between Trench 117 and 159 (**679**). All of these were

sub-circular or circular in shape apart from the possible sub-rectangular pit (**679**) in the area exposed Trench 159 and Trench 117. Deposits in these features were impossible to distinguish from fills in natural features. They have been classified as possible archaeological features due to the regularity of their shape.

3.8.23 In Trench 116 (Fig. 11a), two small possible pits (**658** and **660**) were approximately 0.25m in diameter and contained similar mid brown silty sand fills and no archaeological artefacts.

3.8.24 In Trenches 148 and 149 (Fig. 11c), two possible medium-sized pits (**540** and **523**) were found. These measured 0.8m in diameter and 1.2m in diameter respectively. Pit **540** was 0.31m deep with two fills, a pale grey silt and a dark brown silt (Fig. 12, section 516). Pit **523** had a single mid brown silt fill and was 0.17m deep. Neither pit contained any artefacts.

3.8.25 The possible sub-rectangular pit (**679**; Fig. 11a) was 1.79m in length, 0.86m in width and 0.15m in depth. It was aligned north-east to south-west and situated alongside the larger, southern ditch of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) braid. The mid brown sandy silt fill contained no artefacts.

Dismantled railway

3.8.26 A section through the railway cutting was exposed in Trenches 119 and 120. In Trench 119 the cutting was pronounced with a minimum width of 12m and a maximum depth of 1.4m. The fill was indistinguishable from the subsoil and modern brick was found at the base of the cutting.

3.8.27 In Trench 120 the cutting was far less pronounced having been truncated by ploughing and due to its location in the lower part of the field. The width in this trench was 13.3m and the maximum depth was 0.22m. Feature **530** was the base of the railway cutting truncated by the trench.

Bucket sampling and metal detecting in Field 5

3.8.28 Bucket sampling and metal detecting produced results in eighteen of the twenty-seven trenches. A loose concentration of modern metal and CBM artefacts were found in the vicinity of the railway cutting.

3.8.29 Disparate artefacts found in other trenches indicate background levels of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity.

	Bucket Sampling				Metal Detecting			
Trench No.	Fl	Pt	CBM	Total	Pb	Fe	Cu A	Total
114	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
115	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
116	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
117	3	1	1	5	-	1	-	1
119	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
120	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
139	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
141	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
145	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	1
150	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
152	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
154	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
156	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
159	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	13	2	15	**30**	1	2	1	**4**

Table 10: Artefact totals for bucket sampling and metal detecting by trench for Field 5.

3.9 Field 6 (Figures 13 & 14, Plates 12-14)

Introduction

3.9.1 The largest field of the development area, Field 6 is bounded by Field 1 to the north, Field 5 to the south and the wooded area of the railway cutting to the east. Field 6 contained fifty-nine of the originally planned 50m trenches, as well as two additional shorter trenches, 160 and 161, which were placed either side of Trench 94 to expose the continuation of a linear ditch.

3.9.2 Thirty-six (61%) of the trenches in Field 6 (Trenches 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, and 110) exposed no archaeological features. However, archaeological artefacts were found via bucket sampling and metal detecting in some of these trenches (see Table 17 below).

3.9.3 Linear ditches in Trenches 75-78 in the east of the field were aligned north to south and represented the continuation of the trackway, which continued both to the north in Field 2 and to the south in Fields 4 and 5.

3.9.4 Elements of a poorly dated field system was represented by linear ditches in Trenches 54, 62, 63, 67, 70-74, 100, 101 and 104, with the principal group of ditches extending east-north-east to west-south-west through Trenches in the north of the field (Trenches 62-63, 70-74).

3.9.5 A single linear feature in Trench 94 was similar in profile and dimensions to the vertical-sided linear ditches in Field 3.

3.9.6 Wide features in Trenches 70, 72 and 82 may have been pits or hollows or large linear features.

Several small pits of varying depths and diameters were identified in Trenches 111 and 112 in the south of the field. These are situated *c*. 50m to the north of the braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route).

Trackway features

3.9.7 In Field 6 the long-running trackway (here aligned north to south) was represented by ditches and hollow-ways (Trenches 75-78, Fig. 13c), the latter with irregular bases which may indicate cart rutting. The location and orientation of the trackway ditches correlated with linear features identified in the geophysical survey. No artefacts were recovered from any of the features except where stated.

3.9.8 Trench 75 in the north-east exposed four features (Plate 13), the westernmost being ditch **647**, which was 0.58m wide and 0.17m deep, had a u-shaped profile and contained a single pale greyish-brown sandy fill.

3.9.9 Lying 1.5m to the east, feature **652** has been interpreted as a hollow-way. It was 3.2m wide, 0.19m deep and had an irregular base and gradual concave sides. Two parallel narrow gullies in the base may have been created by cart rutting. It contained a pale greyish-brown sandy silt fill. It was situated 2.5m from parallel feature, ditch **649**.

3.9.10 A further 2.5m to the east was ditch **649**, which was 1m wide and 0.28m deep with an irregular profile. It contained two similar pale greyish-brown sandy fills which were only differentiated by the frequency of chalk flecks. This ditch was situated 2.8m to the west of hollow-way **654**.

3.9.11 The easternmost feature in Trench 75 was a second hollow-way feature, **654**. It was 2.4m wide and 0.07m deep with an irregular profile, possibly indicating rutting in the base. It contained a single pale greyish-brown sandy silt fill.

3.9.12 Trench 76 contained three features related to the trackway (Fig. 14, section 621/622). The westernmost was ditch **673**, which was 2.6m wide and 0.2m deep, had a wide u-shaped profile and contained a single pale greyish-brown sandy silt fill. This ditch was 7.3m west of the adjacent parallel feature, **671**.

3.9.13 Ditch/hollow-way **671** was 1.12m wide, 0.29m deep and had a u-shaped profile. It contained a pale brown sandy silt fill. It was situated 0.5m from parallel feature, **669**.

3.9.14 Hollow-way **669** was 3.75m wide and 0.42m deep, had a wide u-shaped profile and contained a single pale greyish-brown sandy silt fill.

3.9.15 Trench 77 exposed no features deep enough to be seen in plan. In the exposed baulk section however, the remnants of a shallow feature were seen to be 1.2m wide and 0.05m deep.

3.9.16 Trench 78 only exposed a single feature (Fig. 13e). Ditch **701** was 0.75m wide and a maximum of 0.15m deep. Close to the northern baulk it was very shallow and did not

survive in the base of the trench. The remains of its profile were u-shaped and it contained a single greyish-brown clayey silt fill.

Field boundary ditches

3.9.17 Two broadly parallel ditched boundaries extended east-north-east to west-south-west through Trenches 62-63 and 70-74 in the north of the field.

3.9.18 Ditches **664** (Fig. 13b and Fig. 14, section 620) and **662** (Fig. 13c) were considered to be the same field boundary ditch running between Trenches 63, 72 and 74. This feature was not excavated in Trench 72. Geophysics results correlated with this ditch and suggested it was continuous. The ditch varied in width between 0.69m and 1.5m and in depth between 0.23m and 0.39m. Artefacts found are shown in Table 11 below.

			Dimensions		Finds		
Trench	Cut No.	No. of Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pot	Flint	Bone
63	664	2	1.5	0.39	-	-	1
74	662	1	0.69	0.23	-	-	-
				Total	**-**	**-**	**1**

Table 11. Excavated slots in field boundary ditch 662 and 664 by trench.

3.9.19 Lying to the north, ditches **682**, **693**, **695** and **708** represented a second field boundary ditch running on a slight curve between Trenches 70-73 (Fig. 13b-c). Once again, the geophysical results correlated with this ditch and suggested it was continuous. The ditch varied in width between 0.44m and 0.7m and in depth between 0.14m and 0.22m. Artefacts found are shown in Table 12 below.

			Dimensions		Finds		
Trench	Cut No.	No. of Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pot	Flint	Bone
70	682	1	0.44	0.16	-	-	-
71	693	1	0.6	0.17	-	-	-
72	695	1	0.7	0.22	-	-	1
73	708	1	0.49	0.14	-	-	-
				Total	**-**	**-**	**1**

Table 12. Excavated slots in field boundary ditch 682 by trench.

3.9.20 Towards the south of Field 6 ditches **675**, **691** and **697** may equate to the same field boundary, extending through Trenches 100, 101 and 104 (Fig. 13f-g). There was no corresponding geophysics result but the three ditches would join up if they were proved to be continuous. The boundary was orientated approximately east to west, varying in width between 0.6m and 1.48m and in depth between 0.12m and 0.5m (Table 13). No artefacts were found in this ditch.

			Dimensions		Finds		
Trench	Cut No.	No. of Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pot	Flint	Bone
100	675	1	0.82	0.12	-	-	-
101	691	1	0.6	0.21	-	-	-
104	697	1	1.48	0.5	-	-	-
				Total	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 13. Excavated slots in field boundary ditch 675 by trench.

3.9.21 Other field boundary ditches were recorded in the north of the field in Trench 54 (**680**, Fig. 13a and Plate 12), Trench 67 (**703**, Fig. 13b) and Trench 73 (**706**, Fig. 13c). These seemed to be the only locations in which these ditches were exposed. The extent of ditch **680** in Trench 54 and ditch **703** in Trench 67 were not shown in the geophysics results. Ditch **706** in Trench 73 matched with geophysics results which suggested that the feature continues parallel to the curvilinear ditch **682** (see above) for approximately 60m.

			Dimensions		Finds			
Trench	Cut No.	No. of Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pot	Flint	Bone	Stone
54	680	1	1.74	0.76	-	10	14	2
67	703	1	1	0.12	-	-	-	
73	706	1	0.64	0.16	-	-	-	

Table 14. Field boundary ditches 680, 703 and 706 by trench.

3.9.22 Ditch **699** in Trench 62 (Fig. 13b) was orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east, perpendicular to most field boundary ditches in Field 6. It measured 1.64m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 14, section 634). The ditch contained two fills; five sherds (45g) of predominantly Early Roman pottery were recovered from the primary fill.

Trench 94

3.9.23 The linear ditch found in Trench 94 (**638**, fig. 13e), had steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 14). Its dimensions were 1.74m wide and 0.91m deep and although it was wider and deep its proportions were similar to ditch **302**, in Field 3. Filling patterns were also similar with four slumps or tips of chalk-rich silty fills overlying each other. Animal bone and several sherds of Early Roman pottery were found in both slump context 640 and lowest context 642. A single sherd (5g) of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from context 640 and a small sherd (2g) of Late Bronze Age pottery was also found in context 642.

3.9.24 Trenches 160 and 161 were excavated to either side of Trench 94 at a distance of approximately 10m, to determine the extent of ditch **638**. They were oriented north-north-west to south-south-east to mirror Trench 94 and were excavated to a length of approximately 10m. Trench 161, to the west of Trench 94, exposed the continuation of ditch **638** in this direction. Trench 160, to the east of Trench 94, was blank.

Wide features

3.9.25 Two trenches in the north of the field (72 & 82) exposed wide but not particularly deep features which could either be linear ditches or discrete pits.

3.9.26 In Trench 72 (Fig. 13c) three features were exposed by using the mechanical excavator to remove a homogeneous greyish-brown silty layer, which measured 9.4m wide and a maximum of 0.6m deep and was very difficult to distinguish from feature deposits or subsoil. The exposed features consisted of two pits (**686** and **689**) and a feature (**684**) which seemed to be a ditch or elongated pit (Table 15). The only finds recovered were three fragments of animal bone from pit **689**.

			Dimensions		Finds		
Trench	Cut No.	No. of Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pot	Flint	Bone
72	684	1	3.96	0.92	-	-	-
	686	1	3.42	1.1	-	-	-
	689	2	0.8	0.22	-	-	3

Table 15. Wide features, 684, 686 and 689, in Trench 72.

3.9.27 In Trench 82 (Fig. 13d) two wide features (**710** and **712**) were excavated. Feature **710** has been interpreted as a pit and was 2.02m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 14, section 639). It had a wide u-shaped profile with an irregular base and contained a dark reddish-brown sandy silt fill that yielded no artefacts. A deeper feature, ditch **712,** was situated less than 0.5m to the east of pit **710**. It was 2.72m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides, a flat base and two distinct fills. Three Early Roman pottery sherds were recovered from upper fill 714, which was a dark reddish-brown sandy silt. Both of these features were capped by approximately 0.35m of subsoil which had collected in a hollow in this area and was removed by the mechanical excavator.

3.9.28 A wide and shallow feature (**645**) in Trench 93 (Fig. 13e) may have been a natural disturbance in the geology. It was recorded due to its regularity and its greyish-brown silty sand fill which was similar to many of the feature fills in this field. Feature **645** was 1.8m wide and 0.14m deep

Pits

3.9.29 In the southern part of Field 6, approximately 50m north of the braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) features, five pits were found - three in Trench 111 and two in Trench 112 (Fig. 13f). One pit in each trench was deep with steep, almost vertical, sides and contained multiple fills and artefacts. The other pits were shallower, had u-shaped profiles and contained a single fill. Dimensions and finds are shown in Table 16 below. Pit **600** in Trench 112 was notable for a large quantity of fired clay hearth lining fragments recovered from fills 601 and 602.

3.9.30 Pit **631** in Trench 111 had a possible post-pipe (cut **634**; Fig. 14, section 607). The pottery in post-pipe **634** and pit **636016** in the same trench was identified as Early Bronze Age (a total of 5 sherds, 21g). A single sherd in pit **606** was assigned to the broader prehistoric period.

			Dimensions		Finds				
Trench	Cut No.	No. of Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pot	Flint	Bone	Stone	Fired Clay
111	631	2	0.88	0.44	-	-	-	-	-
	634	1	0.63	0.44	3	2	24	-	-
	636	1	0.47	0.2	2	-	1	-	-
112	600	3	0.87	0.62	-	3	37	3	36
	606	1	0.66	0.18	4	-	3	-	-
				Total	**9**	**5**	**64**	**3**	**36**

Table 16. Small pits in southern half of Field 6, by trench.

Bucket sampling and metal detecting in Field 6

3.9.31 The majority of artefacts recovered via bucket sampling were CBM (Table 17). Thirty trenches produced at least one fragment of post-medieval or modern brick or tile.

3.9.32 The pottery found via the bucket sampling process in this field was all post-medieval or modern in date. Three fragments of clay pipe were broadly dated as medieval to modern.

3.9.33 Metal detector results were all modern or post-medieval artefacts. An ammunition case (SF99) dating to the Second World War was found in the ploughsoil of Trench 70.

	Bucket Sampling					Metal Detecting		
Trench No.	Fl	Pt	CBM	Pipe	Total	Fe	Cu A	Total
55	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
56	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
58	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
59	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
63	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
64	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
68	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
69	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-
70	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1
71	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
72	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
73	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
74	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
82	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-
84	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
85	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
86	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
88	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
90	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
91	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
95	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
96	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
97	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
100	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
101	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
103	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
104	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
106	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
107	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
108	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
109	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
110	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
111	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
112	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	1	5	43	3	**52**	2	2	**4**

Table 17: Artefact totals for bucket sampling and metal detecting by trench for Field 6.

Natural features

3.9.34 Several features were excavated in Trenches 66, 70, 71, 74, 84 and 87. These were determined to be natural or geological features.

3.10 Finds summary

3.10.1 The evaluation revealed an assemblage of finds dated from possibly the Palaeolithic through to the modern period. The majority of the finds recovered were, however, either later Neolithic or Bronze Age flint or related to the Early Roman period. The finds assemblage is small and disparate and suggests that there was no settlement within the evaluated area and that the site was likely a hinterland for prehistoric and Roman communities elsewhere.

Prehistoric pottery

3.10.2 The evaluation yielded 30 sherds of prehistoric pottery (119g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 3.9g (Appendix B.1). The pottery was recovered from 13 contexts relating to four ditches, a gully, two pits and two colluvial deposits mostly concentrated in Trenches near or on the braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) features in the north of Field 5.

Roman pottery

3.10.3 A total of 45 sherds, weighing 322g, of Early Roman pottery was recovered during archaeological trial trenching at Hinxton (Appendix B.2). Pottery was recovered from 15 of the 159 trenches excavated. The maximum number of pottery fragments recovered from a single trench was five sherds (Trenches 15, 62 and 157), which means the pottery is too sparsely deposited to look for meaningful patterns of deposition.

Post-Roman pottery

3.10.4 A small assemblage of abraded post-Roman pottery (14 sherds, 0.166kg) was entirely recovered from bucket sampling of topsoil and subsoil in thirteen trenches (Appendix B.3). The pottery recovered spans the 13th to the 19th century and is very likely to be domestic in origin. The paucity of material across the evaluated area, suggests the pottery recovered represents redistribution of mostly post-medieval pottery by ploughing, animal foraging and/or manuring.

Flint

3.10.5 A total of 356 worked flints and five burnt flint fragments was recovered from the excavations (Appendix B.4). The majority of the flint was found in deposits infilling periglacial features exposed in Field 1. Worked flints were recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits across the site. Additionally, excavation of cut features yielded a relatively small percentage of the worked flints, the majority of which are almost certainly residual finds in later features.

Fired clay

3.10.6 Thirty-seven fragments (325g) of fired clay were recovered (Appendix B.5). The assemblage comprised fragments with flattened surfaces very likely to derive from the lining of an oven or hearth. The vast majority of the assemblage was from a single pit (**600**) in Trench 112.

Metalwork

3.10.7 A total of 29 metal artefacts was recovered from topsoil, subsoil and archaeological features excavated in 22 evaluation trenches (Table 1 and Appendix B.6). The

assemblage consisted of 15 copper alloy artefacts, 13 iron objects and one lead object. Twenty-one of the recorded artefacts were metal-detected from topsoil and subsoil layers. Eight artefacts came from hand-excavated contexts, six of these were from features and two from contexts in test pit 15 in Trench 3. The majority of metal objects from feature fills were from the trackway, which extended through Fields 2, 4, 5 and 6.

Slag

3.10.8 Three fragments of slag, weighing 0.051kg, were collected by hand during the evaluation (Appendix B.7). Two of these were from a colluvial deposit in a periglacial feature in Trench 4 (Field 1) at the northern extent of the evaluated area and one from a ditch in Trench 156 (Field 5), at the southernmost extent of the site.

Non-building stone

3.10.9 A total of 1.505kg of stone was recovered from features in Trenches 54, 82 and 112 (Appendix B.8). This comprised a stone that may have been used for sharpening, a fragment with squared-off edges that may be worked or natural, a fragment of heat reddened or burnt chalk or clunch and two abraded, irregular fragments of grey, possibly burnt, chalk or clunch.

Clay tobacco pipe

3.10.10 Three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.008kg, were recovered from bucket samples (Appendix B.9). These were from Trenches 68, 72 and 84, all of which are situated in the northern half of Field 6.

Ceramic building material

3.10.11 During the evaluation 100 fragments (2221g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered (Appendix B.10). The majority was collected through bucket sampling of the topsoil and subsoil from Trenches across the site. Eight fragments (241g) were collected from features in Trenches 40, 35 and 158 in Field 3. Most of the assemblage comprised undiagnostic or severely abraded brick and tile from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. A minor fraction comprised Roman tile fragments.

3.11 Environmental summary

Human bone

3.11.1 A single deposit of cremated human bone was recorded in the evaluation area (Appendix C.1). The bone was contained within pit **206** which was badly truncated. The burial is undated, and the pit is located in the north of Field 2 (Trench 15) between north to south aligned ditches which formed a trackway. A single older subadult or adult individual is represented.

Animal bone

3.11.2 The animal bone assemblage weighed 1.29kg in total (Appendix C.2). Nineteen identifiable fragments were retrieved via hand-excavation and bucket sampling. Bone was collected from 10 of the trenches excavated. The assemblage was too small and too widely distributed for any meaningful concentrations to be identified. Remains

were recovered from pits and ditches probably dating to the Late Prehistoric/Roman period.

Mollusca

3.11.3 A total of 0.011kg of shells were collected by hand from bucket sampling of overburden deposits in Trench 8 and ditch **223** in Trench 18 (Appendix C.3). The shells recovered are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is relatively well preserved and has not been deliberately broken or crushed.

Environmental remains

3.11.4 Thirty-eight bulk samples were taken from features encountered within thirty-three trenches (Appendix C.4). Preservation of plant remains is poor. Occasional cereal grains have been preserved as single specimens in features from Trenches 15, 48, 72 and 82 and as four grains in Trenches 54 and 157. Charred fragments of hazelnut were present in pit **215** (Trench 15, Field 2). Molluscs are reasonably well preserved with moderate density and diversity. Finds from samples are generally scarce.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in a relatively dry period during which time trench edges remained stable and trench bases remained clear and visible.

4.1.2 The trenches identified archaeological features that strongly correlated with the geophysical survey undertaken by Magnitude Surveys (Turner 2018) indicating that the results of the evaluation can be relied upon.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The original aims and objectives of the evaluation are presented in Section 2 of this report.

4.2.2 The evaluation demonstrated that there are no definite settlement remains in the area although several areas of archaeological interest were identified. These include: deposits within periglacial features in Fields 1 and 4 that have accumulated a small, varied flint assemblage; a trackway extending through the centre of the area, comprising hollow-ways and ditches; a large ditch and parallel shallow gully that comprise a braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) in Field 5; several boundary ditches in Field 6 that may indicate a system of enclosures. Apart from a background presence of prehistoric struck flints (particularly in the periglacial features in Field 1), all of these are likely to date to the later prehistoric to Early Roman period.

4.2.3 The geophysical evidence (Turner 2018) has been largely demonstrated as accurate. Most archaeological features found in the evaluation were identified as geophysical anomalies. Linear features in Trenches 23, 100, 101 and 104 were not identified in the geophysical results at all. What appeared on the geophysics results to be large features in Trenches 72 and 82 have proved to be multiple smaller features, all containing very similar fills. An anomaly suggested to be an archaeological feature in the south-west of Field 6 has been proved not to be of archaeological interest, as have anomalies targeted by Trenches 46 and 47.

4.2.4 In general, the indications of anomalies from cropmark data was proved to be inaccurate. None of the cropmark data proved to be archaeological features apart from the shallow, northern ditch of the braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) in Field 5.

4.2.5 Past land use and deep ploughing has truncated features on site where the contour of the natural geology is highest and therefore subsoil is absent or very thin. For example, the cremation pit **206** was badly truncated in Trench 15 and trackway features which were at least 0.26m deep elsewhere were truncated to approximately 0.05m in Trench 77. Ploughscars were common, visible and deep in several trenches, especially in the east of Fields 4 and 5.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Remains predominantly comprise linear features related to trackways and boundaries. Few discrete features were also found. Two main routes were identified: the continuation of a braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) aligned east-west and a

north-south route that was previously unknown. Both of these are distinct from the adjacent Roman road (CHER MCB 26667, EHER 4744) that is now the modern A11 and linked Great Chesterford with Worsted Street Roman road to the north (Margary 21b; Malim 1996).

4.3.2 Archaeological remains found during the evaluation dated from possibly as early as the Palaeolithic period to the Early Roman period with a few features producing some post-medieval-modern brick, tile and metalwork. Further finds recovered by bucket sampling and metal detecting of the overburden deposits were of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date and were presumably redistributed via ploughing, manuring or animal foraging.

4.3.3 The artefacts are too few and range too variably in date to reliably phase many of the features excavated. An attempt has been made to assign a broad period to these features based on artefacts, form, relationships and associations with features found in previous archaeological investigations.

Undated

4.3.4 Trench 15 in Field 2 exposed a single badly truncated cremation. The pit was excavated but no dating evidence was found. The cremation was situated between the parallel ditches of the trackway and may have been associated with it, though a burial placed in the middle of a route way is unusual.

4.3.5 Four linear features in Field 3 (**300**, **302** and **307**) and Field 6 (**638**) exhibited similar profiles with vertical sides and flat bases. The profiles were similar to that of a strip quarry though this would be unusual on chalk geology. These features proved difficult to ascribe to any particular period as they contained very little material. The profile suggests that the features were not prehistoric, but they remain undated.

4.3.6 Many of the smaller discrete features found during the evaluation contained little or no dating evidence and cannot confidently be ascribed to any period.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

4.3.7 The earlier prehistoric periods were mostly represented by worked flints recovered from periglacial features in Field 1 and ploughsoil or subsoil deposits in Field 4 where these periglacial features continued, although in Field 4 the finds-bearing deposits were far more truncated (Figure 15). *In situ* lithic assemblages have been recovered from similar periglacial features on the Genome Campus to the west, including major Terminal Upper Palaeolithic and Neolithic assemblages (Fig. 16, HINGEL14, Clarke and Haskins 2014) although those from the current evaluation seem more mixed and disparate in their composition (Appendix B.4). A single worked flint from ploughsoil in Field 1 may possibly be of Upper Palaeolithic date (*c*. 40,000 – 10,000 BC). Some of the small debitage is likely to be Mesolithic in date but the majority of the identifiable worked flint was assigned to a broad later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age phase (*c*. 3000 – 1600 BC).

4.3.8 The variability in edge damage and distribution of worked flints, as residual finds in later features, suggests that the majority, if not all, of the worked flint was not found *in situ* and that the artefacts in the periglacial features have been derived from other contexts over time.

4.3.9 Three pits in Trench 13 (Field 2) contained higher proportions of charcoal than any other feature on site. A charred hazelnut found in one of these pits suggests that they may possibly be dated to the Neolithic.

4.3.10 Early Bronze Age artefacts, other than the worked flint, were scarce, concentrated in two small pits in Trench 111 (south of Field 6). These pits, located to the north of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) features, produced a total of five sherds (21g) of Early Bronze Age pottery and also contained fired clay, bone and flint. They seem to have been either refuse pits or, in the case of **634**, contained a possible post-setting. These two features were found in close proximity to similar features in Trench 112, one of which contained a similar artefact assemblage. Their proximity and similarities suggest that all these features may be assigned the same Early Bronze Age date (*c*. 2200 – 1600 BC).

4.3.11 These features were found approximately 300m to the west of the Bronze Age barrows at Uttlesford Crematorium (Network Archaeology 2017) and approximately 1km south of barrows near Hinxton Grange (Jones 2017). Although they may not be directly related, it should be noted that the pit features from the evaluation area were found in a Bronze Age landscape which was dense in ritual monuments. The pits may be an indication of settlement close to these burial monuments though their contemporaneity has yet to be fully established.

Later prehistoric and Roman period

4.3.12 Late Bronze Age pottery (*c*. 1200 – 800 BC) was recovered from a deposit in a periglacial feature in Field 1, one of the trackway ditches in Field 5 (Trench 142), an excavated context in the larger, southern ditch of the braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) also in Field 5 (Trench 143, ditch **626**) and in a fill of the vertical sided linear feature in Field 6 (Trench 94, ditch **638**). These were too few and widely distributed to be reliable dating evidence and features containing Late Bronze Age pottery also contained artefacts from later periods. No features can be ascribed to this period, but the few artefacts attest to background levels of Late Bronze Age activity which may be focussed in an area beyond the limits of the current evaluation.

4.3.13 Few artefacts were confidently assigned to the Late Iron Age (*c*. 100 BC – AD 43). These consisted of three pottery sherds dispersed in three contexts in three separate fields. None of these features can be reliably dated by the Late Iron Age pottery within them.

A braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route)

4.3.14 One route or version of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) was found to extend across the north of Field 5, orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. This provided a link between previous excavations at the Hinxton Genome Campus in the west (Fig. 16: HINGC02, Kenney 2007; HINGEC11, Fletcher 2012; see also Lyons forthcoming) and to excavations at Uttlesford Crematorium in the east (Network Archaeology 2017; Clarke *pers. comm*.) where the route way had been previously found, but appears to have been interpreted as a lynchet that truncated a Bronze Age barrow. Although dating evidence from the evaluated area was sparse and varied between Late Bronze Age and Early Roman pottery sherds, previous excavations at the Hinxton Genome Campus site found evidence to suggest that the ditches were first dug in the Middle Iron Age and may have been in use until the 1st century AD (Lyons forthcoming).

4.3.15 The differentiation in dimensions between the northern narrow, shallow ditch and the much more substantial southern ditch was also noted in the Hinxton Genome Campus excavations (*ibid*). The lack of reliable dating evidence from the narrow ditch means that any difference in phasing or date between these features cannot be identified. It seems possible that a trackway was first defined by two similarly shallow ditches, the southernmost of which became a larger and deeper ditch over time, possibly creating a substantial boundary as well as defining the route way.

North-south trackway and associated features

4.3.16 Hollow ways and ditches comprising a sinuous trackway feature running north to south through the centre of the evaluated area, crossed the Icknield Way route at Trench 142 in Field 5. The junction was not excavated to preserve the important relationships for possible mitigation works. However, the relationship of the features viewed in plan suggest that the trackway features, oriented north to south, were later than the southern ditch of the braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route).

4.3.17 Few artefacts were found in the trackway ditches and hollow ways. However, the majority of the datable objects can be assigned to the Early Roman period and the highest probability is that the features were at least maintained during this period.

4.3.18 The sinuous nature of the trackway may be due to a desire to avoid the pronounced dip in the landscape at the southern end of Fields 2 and 3 (Fig.16). This may have collected water and been worth diverting around in the past. The density of features at the southern end of Field 2 may indicate that ditches filled more quickly on this slope due to increased run-off and therefore required reinstating more often.

4.3.19 The trackway was on a similar alignment to the route of a Roman road roughly followed by the modern route of the A11. It was situated approximately 200m to the west of the Roman road and continued north to at least Hinxton Grange (Jones 2017) where Iron Age settlement was found close to the route. This trackway may be an earlier version of the Roman road or they may have been roughly contemporary. Routeways have been found radiating from the Roman town of Great Chesterford towards surrounding settlements. Alternatively, it may represent a later track, forming one of several routes radiating out from Stump Cross.

4.3.20 From the geophysical survey results, various ditches were identified extending perpendicular to this sinuous trackway. These seemed to have been field boundaries dividing the land into parcels. Despite the lack of direct dating evidence these may be broadly dated to the Roman period by their association with the trackway.

4.3.21 Similarly ditches **682** and **706** contained no dating evidence. These seemed to be on a similar alignment to other boundaries and may be associated with the trackway as they extended perpendicular to it.

4.3.22 One of the large sub-circular pit features in Field 3 (Trench 40, **312**) contained enough Roman tile to considered to be a Roman feature, although its function is unknown.

Medieval, post-medieval and modern

4.3.23 The vast majority of medieval, post-medieval and modern remains were in the form of CBM and were collected via bucket sampling of the ploughsoil and subsoil across all six fields.

4.3.24 Several features in Field 3 contained artefacts of post-medieval and/or modern date. Though these may be intrusive in the upper fills of the features there is no other decisive dating evidence for these features, and they may be assigned post-medieval/modern dates.

4.3.25 The sinuous east to west aligned track noted on historic maps was not targeted by any trenches as it is still marked by an extant hedged field boundary.

Sedimentary deposits

4.3.26 Deposits of possible archaeological interest were identified in Trenches 34, 51, 52 and 53 (south of Fields 2 and 3). These correspond with an area of lower contours between the high ground of Field 3 and Field 4.

4.3.27 Deposits in Trenches 34, 51 and 52 were most likely sitting in a solution hollow. Trench 53 exhibited an accumulation of two slightly differing colluvial deposits and two possible buried soils at its southernmost extent. These deposits contained no artefacts where excavated, but the potential for archaeological remains in the sealed buried soils remains a possibility.

Bucket sampling and metal detecting

4.3.28 Bucket sampling results showed a concentration of worked flint occurring in the areas with periglacial features.

4.3.29 Other remains found in bucket sampling were of medieval, post-medieval or modern date and have no archaeological significance.

4.3.30 Metal detecting results were poor. Larger iron objects from modern machinery were well represented, but little in the way of earlier artefacts were recovered. This may be due to metal detectorists illegally removing items from these fields. Detectorists were found to be active in at least Fields 5 and 6, as the evaluation works began, and limited conversation with the individuals indicated that archaeological artefacts from unknown periods had been removed without landowner permission.

Environmental indicators

4.3.31 The recovery of environmental indicators proved to be poor.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 Limited earlier prehistoric activity was identified via a density of flint finds, concentrated in the north of Field 1 and in the north of Field 4. A small group of pits in Trench 13 (Field 2) may be of Neolithic date and small concentration of Early Bronze Age pottery suggests possible Bronze Age activity around Trench 111 in the south of Field 6 which may be associated with barrows to the north and east.

4.4.2 Significant and substantial later Iron Age/Early Roman remains were concentrated along the braid of the Icknield Way (Southern Route) in the north of Field 5. This braid (the main route of which lies to the south of Great Chesterford) crossed the River Cam

to the west, where it was found during the excavations at the Genome centre (Lyons forthcoming), and extended eastwards into Essex - Malim *et al.* (Fig. 1) show it skirting the high ground to the north-east and crossing the Granta at Linton. The relationship with the Roman road/A11 (CHER MCB 26667, EHER 4744; Margary 1973; Fig. 9, route 21b), which extends to the north-north-east from Great Chesterford to where it meets Worsted Street, is not known.

4.4.3 Significant remains were also associated with the north-south trackway through the centre of the site (extending through Fields 2, 4, 5 and 6). This sinuous track may link the evaluated area to Iron Age remains found near Hinxton Grange to the north (Jones 2017) and/or to the Roman town of Great Chesterford to the south. Field boundaries associated with the north-south trackway are significant evidence for land use in this period and suggest that the area was a hinterland for the Iron Age and Roman occupation found in excavations to the west (Fig. 16) adjacent to the River Cam/Granta. Alternatively, this track may represent a later (post-Roman) route radiating out from the major 'intersection' at Stump Cross (Fig. 16) to the south.

4.4.4 Medieval, post-medieval and modern evidence was encountered in the form of scattered artefacts recovered from overburden deposits and features in Field 3. These were of low archaeological significance.

4.4.5 The results of the evaluation broadly reflect the potential level of archaeological deposits as predicted in the Environmental Impact Assessment (Chapter 8) produced for the site in November 2018 and submitted as part of the outline planning application.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	FI	-
002	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of marl/sand.					**Length (m)**	51
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	FI, CuA, CBM	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of marl/sand. Three machine excavated test pits in colluvium for collection of flints.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	FI	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of marl/sand.					**Length (m)**	52
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	FI	-
002	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	FI	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of marl/sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	Fl, CBM	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	2.4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
002	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	Fl	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	Fe, Fl	-
002	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Fl, CBM, Sh	-
002	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	12.4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
002	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	2.4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
002	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	FI	-
002	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	51
					Width (m)	2.4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	FI, CBM	-
002	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	FI	-

Trench 13							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench containing a pit/cremation, pit and natural hollow. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of marl and sand.						**Length (m)**	51
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	-	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
002	-	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
103	-	Layer	-	0.34	layer	FI	-
213	213	cut	0.4	0.11	pit	-	?neolithic
214	213	fill	-	0.11	pit	-	?neolithic
215	215	cut	0.35	0.29	pit	-	?neolithic
216	215	fill	-	0.12	pit	-	?neolithic
217	215	fill	-	0.18	pit	-	?neolithic
221	221	cut	0.55	0.3	natural	-	-
222	221	fill	-	0.3	natural	-	-

Trench 14							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench containing three possible ditches running NW-SE and one natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of marl and sand.						**Length (m)**	53.2
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
204	204	cut	1.91	0.42	ditch	-	?roman
205	204	fill	-	0.42	ditch	-	?roman
209	209	cut	0.7	0.19	natural	-	?roman
210	209	fill	-	0.19	natural	-	?roman
211	211	cut	2.02	0.45	ditch	-	?roman
212	211	fill	-	0.45	ditch	-	?roman
218	218	cut	2.05	0.72	ditch	-	?roman
219	218	fill	-	0.5	ditch	-	?roman
220	218	fill	1.2	0.35	ditch	-	?roman

Trench 15							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a ditch, one possible ditch, running N-S and NE-SW respectively, and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.						**Length (m)**	49
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
200	200	cut	1.5	0.44	Ditch	-	ERB
201	200	fill	-	0.44	Ditch	Pt	ERB
202	202	cut	1.9	0.58	Ditch	-	ERB
203	202	fill	-	0.58	Ditch	-	ERB
206	206	cut	0.34	0.08	cremation pit	-	undated
208	206	fill	-	0.08	cremation pit	-	undated
269	269	cut	0.77	0.12	Ditch	-	ERB
270	269	fill	-	0.12	Ditch	-	ERB

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					**Length (m)**	44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0..4	Topsoil	CBM	-
004	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 18							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench containing a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.						**Length (m)**	48.8
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
223	223	cut	1.26	0.32	ditch	-	ERB
224	223	fill	-	0.32	ditch	Pt, Sh	ERB

Trench 19							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand/marl. One test pit excavated in colluvium for collection of flint.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
268	-	finds unit	1	0.12	test pit	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand/marl/chalk.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	CBM	-
004	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	Pt	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					**Length (m)**	45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	CBM	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and marl.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
004	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 23							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench containing a single NW-SE running ditch. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of marl and sand.						**Length (m)**	47
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
266	266	cut	0.61	0.18	ditch	-	undated
267	266	fill	-	0.18	ditch	-	undated

Trench 24							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench containing one E-W running ditch, two trackway ditches in a NW-SE alignment and a natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand/marl.						**Length (m)**	47
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
225	225	cut	0.78	0.38	ditch terminus/natural	-	undated
226	225	fill	-	0.38	ditch terminus/natural	-	undated
229	229	cut	0.73	0.2	ditch	-	ERB
230	229	fill	-	0.2	ditch	-	ERB
231	231	cut	-	0.15	ditch	-	ERB
232	231	fill	-	0.15	ditch	-	ERB
236	229	fill	-	0.2	ditch	-	ERB
237	237	cut	3	0.52	natural	-	-
238	237	fill	-	0.52	natural	-	-
239	237	fill	-	0.24	natural	-	-
252	252	cut	0.6	0.2	pit	-	undated
253	252	fill	-	0.2	pit	-	undated

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
004	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	CBM	-

Trench 26							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains one ditch running NW-SE, with a geological feature/ditch also investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and marl.						**Length (m)**	51
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
250	250	cut	1.02	0.15	ditch	-	ERB
251	250	fill	-	0.15	ditch	-	ERB
254	254	cut	1.2	0.35	natural feature	-	-
255	254	fill	-	0.31	natural feature	-	-

Trench 27							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology, with a geological feature/ditch investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and marl.						**Length (m)**	49
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
227	227	cut	1	0.9	ditch/natural feature	-	-
228	227	fill	-	0.9	ditch/natural feature	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and marl.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
004	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and marl.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	Pt	-
004	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	CBM	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and marl.					**Length (m)**	51
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
004	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 32							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench containing five ditches running NE-SW and three natural features. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and marl.						**Length (m)**	42
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
233	233	cut	1.2	0.38	ditch	-	ERB
234	233	fill	-	0.38	ditch	-	ERB
235	233	fill	-	0.22	ditch	Pt	ERB
244	244	cut	1.64	0.72	ditch	-	ERB
245	244	fill	-	0.72	ditch	-	ERB
246	246	cut	1.78	0.39	ditch	-	ERB
247	246	fill	-	0.2	ditch	-	ERB
248	246	fill	-	0.19	ditch	-	ERB
256	256	cut	1.11	0.26	ditch	-	ERB
257	256	fill	-	0.26	ditch	-	ERB
258	256	fill	-	0.26	ditch	Fl	ERB
259	259	cut	0.81	0.1	ditch	-	ERB
260	259	fill	-	0.1	ditch	-	ERB
261	261	cut	1.59	0.41	natural feature	-	-
262	261	fill	-	0.25	natural feature	-	-

Trench 33							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench containing one E-W aligned ditch and one natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.						**Length (m)**	49
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	Fl, CuA	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	CuA	-
240	240	cut	0.8	0.4	ditch	-	ERB
241	240	fill	-	0.2	ditch	-	ERB
242	242	cut	0.55	0.1	natural	-	-
243	242	fill	-	0.1	natural	-	-
249	240	fill	-	0.2	ditch	-	ERB

Trench 34							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
003	-	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	CBM, CuA	-
004	-	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
246	246	cut	1.78	0.39	Natural feature	-	-
247	246	fill	-	0.2	Natural feature	-	-
248	246	fill	-	0.19	Natural feature	-	-

Trench 35							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench containing a ditch and gully both running NE-SW, and both truncated by a possible ditch or hollow. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
010	-	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
313	313	cut	1.65	0.28	ditch	-	?p-med
314	313	fill	-	0.28	ditch	-	?p-med
315	315	cut	0.2	0.08	gully	-	?p-med
316	315	fill	-	0.08	gully	-	?p-med
317	317	cut	5.5	0.4	ditch/hollow	-	?p-med
318	317	fill	-	0.4	ditch/hollow	Pt, CBM, Fe	?p-med

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	108
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
010	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 37							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench containing two possible pits and three other natural features concentrated at eh NW end. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	43.5
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	-	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
010	-	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
319	319	cut	0.4	0.25	pit/tree throw	-	undated
320	319	fill	-	0.25	pit/tree throw	-	undated
321	321	cut	1	0.22	pit/natural feature	-	undated
322	321	fill	-	0.22	pit/natural feature	-	undated

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48.2
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains possible modern feature at the SW end, excavated in Trench 40. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	49.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
010	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
311	fill	-	0.5	ovoid hollow	CBM, Pt	?roman
312	cut	5.42	0.5	ovoid hollow	-	?roman

Trench 41							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a single deep pit. Trench also consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of white chalk.						**Length (m)**	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	-	Layer	-	.44	Topsoil	-	-
323	323	cut	0.6	0.56	pit	-	undated
324	323	fill	-	0.5	pit	-	undated
325	323	fill	-	0.3	pit	-	undated

Trench 42							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consisted of a ditch terminus and another ditch running NW-SE. Plough scars were also present. The trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	45
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	-	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
010	-	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
300	300	cut	1.3	0.31	ditch	-	undated
301	300	fill	-	0.31	ditch	-	undated
302	302	cut	1.35	0.63	ditch	-	undated
303	302	fill	-	0.32	ditch	-	undated
304	302	fill	-	0.28	ditch	-	undated
305	302	fill	-	0.28	ditch	-	undated
306	302	fill	-	0.24	ditch	-	undated

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of white chalk.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
010	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	24
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
010	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	Pt	-
010	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
010	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 47						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
010	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 48							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch running NNW-SSE and terminating to the SSE. Trench also consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	53
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
307	307	cut	1.35	0.66	ditch	-	undated
308	307	fill	-	0.08	ditch	-	undated
309	30	fill	-	0.26	ditch	-	undated
310	307	fill	-	0.54	ditch	-	undated

Trench 49						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Pt	-
010	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consisted a layer of colluvium on the SW half as well as the topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.91
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
010	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
332	Layer	-	0.15	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 52						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench consisting of a layer of colluvium towards the SE end as well as the topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.91
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
010	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil	-	-
332	Layer	-	0.23	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consisted of three layers of colluvium and two layers of possible buried soils, as well as the topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.87
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
010	Layer	-	0.42	Subsoil	-	-
326	colluvium	-	0.18	colluvium	Pt	undated
327	colluvium	-	0.8	colluvium	-	undated
328	buried soil?	-	0.32	buried soil?	-	undated
329	buried soil?	-	0.22	buried soil?	-	undated
332	Layer	-	0.42	Colluvium	-	undated

Trench 54							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a single ditch which runs ENE-WSW. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	48.5
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
680	680	cut	1.74	0.76	ditch	-	undated
681	680	fill	-	0.76	ditch	Fl, Bn, St	undated

Trench 55						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	47.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 56						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	47.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 57						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Possible layer of silting for water runoff. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	Fe	-

Trench 58						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 59						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	CBM, Pt	-
008	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 60						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and brown sandy silt patches.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 61						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					**Length (m)**	51
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 62							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a single NW-SE aligned ditch. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
699	699	cut	1.64	0.24	ditch	-	ERB
700	699	fill	-	0.24	ditch	Bn	ERB
709	699	fill	-	0.1	ditch	-	ERB

Trench 63							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of a ditch running E-W and an adjacent possible pit. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.48	Topsoil	CuA, CBM, Fl	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
664	664	cut	1.5	0.39	ditch	-	undated
665	664	fill	-	0.3	ditch	-	undated
666	664	fill	-	0.11	ditch	-	undated
667	667	cut	3.7	0.68	pit/ditch terminus	-	undated
668	667	fill	-	0.68	pit/ditch terminus	-	undated

Trench 64						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	CBM	-

Trench 65						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	Fe	-
008	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 66						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 67							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a ditch/gully running NE-SW. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.						**Length (m)**	48
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Cut**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
703	703	cut	1	0.12	ditch	-	undated
704	703	fill	-	0.12	ditch	-	undated

Trench 68						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	clay pipe	-

Trench 69						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and patches of reddish-brown clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	Pt	-

Trench 70							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a single ditch running NE-SW and two natural discrete features which were also investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	CuA, CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
695	695	cut	0.7	0.22	ditch	-	undated
696	695	fill	-	0.22	ditch	Bn	undated

Trench 71							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of a NE-SW running ditch and a large natural feature. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.						**Length (m)**	55
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
693	693	cut	0.6	0.17	ditch	-	undated
694	693	fill	-	0.17	ditch	-	undated

Trench 72							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of two ditches running NE-SW and NW-SW. The later overlays the larger of the two pits present. The trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	48.2
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	CBM, clay pipe	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
682	682	cut	0.44	0.16	ditch	-	undated
683	682	fill	-	0.16	ditch	-	undated
684	684	cut	3.6	0.92	ditch/pit	-	
685	684	fill	-	0.92	ditch/pit	Pt	
686	686	cut	3.42	1.1	pit	-	undated
687	686	fill	-	0.4	pit	-	undated
688	686	fill	-	1.1	pit	Bn	undated
689	689	cut	0.8	0.22	pit	-	undated
690	689	fill	-	0.22	pit	-	undated

Trench 73							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains two ditches running NE-SW. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	52.8
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	CBM	-
705	706	fill	-	0.16	ditch?	-	undated
706	706	cut	0.64	0.16	ditch?	-	undated
707	708	fill	-	0.14	ditch?	-	undated
708	708	cut	0.49	0.14	ditch?	-	undated

Trench 74							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a ditch running NE-SW. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk with patches of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	CBM	-
662	662	cut	0.69	0.23	ditch	-	undated
663	662	fill	-	0.23	ditch	Bn	undated

Trench 75							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains four ditches which run N-S; the two larger ones possibly make up a hollow way. The trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.						**Length (m)**	53
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
647	647	cut	0.58	0.17	ditch	-	-
648	647	fill	-	0.17	ditch	-	ERB
649	649	cut	1	0.28	ditch	-	ERB
650	649	fill	-	0.15	ditch	-	ERB
651	649	fill	-	0.14	ditch	-	ERB
652	652	cut	3.2	0.19	hollow way	-	ERB
653	652	fill	-	0.19	hollow way	-	ERB
654	654	cut	2.4	0.07	hollow way	-	ERB
655	654	fill	-	0.07	ditch	-	ERB

Trench 76							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of three ditches running N-S; the eastern one was excavated with machine. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.						**Length (m)**	43
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
669	669	cut	3.75	0.42	hollow way/ditch	-	ERB
670	669	fill	-	0.42	hollow way/ditch	-	ERB
671	671	cut	1.12	0.29	hollow way/ditch	-	ERB
672	671	fill	-	0.29	hollow way/ditch	-	ERB
673	673	cut	2.6	0.2	hollow way/ditch	-	ERB
674	673	fill	-	0.2	hollow way/ditch	-	ERB

Trench 77						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 78							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a ditch running NE-SW, which terminates to the NE. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
701	701	cut	0.75	0.15	ditch	-	ERB
702	701	fill	-	0.15	ditch	-	ERB

Trench 79						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 80						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	55
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 81						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 82								
General description							**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains one pit and one N-S running ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.							**Length (m)**	50
							Width (m)	1.8
							Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**		**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil		CBM, Pt	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil		-	-
710	710	cut	2.02	0.25	pit		-	undated
711	710	fill	-	0.25	pit		-	undated
712	712	cut	2.72	0.36	ditch		-	undated
713	712	fill	-	0.34	ditch		-	undated
714	712	fill	-	0.4	ditch		St, Pt	undated

Trench 83						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk with silty brown patches.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 84						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	Clay pipe	-
008	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 85						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	CBM, FI	-
008	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 86						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk, with patches of brown sandy silt patches.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 87						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk, with brown silty sand patches.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 88						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	51
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 89						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	51
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 90						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 91						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Plough scars present. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	FI	-
008	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 92						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 93							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a single pit towards the southern end. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
645	645	cut	1.8	0.14	pit/tree throw	-	undated
646	645	fill	-	0.14	pit/tree throw	Pt	undated

Trench 94							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of a single ditch running E-W. The trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	48
						Width (m)	2.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
638	638	cut	1.74	0.91	ditch	-	undated
639	638	fill	-	0.62	ditch	-	undated
640	638	fill	-	0.32	ditch	Pt, Fl, Bn	undated
641	638	fill	-	0.24	ditch	-	undated
642	638	fill	-	0.63	ditch	Pt, Fl, Bn	undated

Trench 95						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 96						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 97						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk, with patches of brown silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 98						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	21.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 99						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 100							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a single ditch running E-W at the southwestern end. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	49
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
691	691	cut	0.6	0.21	ditch	-	undated
692	691	fill	-	0.21	ditch	-	undated

Trench 101							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a single ditch running E-W. The trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	2	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
697	698	fill	-	0.5	ditch	-	undated
698	698	cut	1.48	0.5	ditch	-	undated

Trench 102						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 103						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	52
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	1	-
008	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 104							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a small gully running E-W. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	48
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
675	675	cut	0.82	0.12	ditch	-	undated
676	675	fill	-	0.12	ditch	-	undated

Trench 105						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	45.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 106						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 107						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	44.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	CBM	-

Trench 108						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	46.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	CBM	-

Trench 109						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 110						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 111							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains two pits as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
631	631	cut	0.88	0.44	pit	-	-
632	631	fill	-	0.44	pit	-	?EBA
633	631	fill	-	0.39	pit	-	?EBA
634	634	cut	0.63	0.44	pit	-	EBA
635	634	fill	-	0.44	pit	Fl, Bn, Pt	EBA
636	636	cut	0.47	0.2	pit	-	EBA
637	636	fill	-	0.2	pit	Bn, Pt	EBA

Trench 112							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench consists of two pits as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and marl.						**Length (m)**	49
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	Pt, Fl	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
600	600	cut	0.87	0.62	pit	-	?EBA
601	600	fill	-	0.12	pit	Bn, St, Pt	?EBA
602	600	fill	-	0.31	pit	Fl, Bn, St, Pt	?EBA
603	600	fill	-	0.23	pit	Bn	?EBA
606	606	cut	0.66	0.18	pit	-	?EBA
607	606	fill	-	0.18	pit	Pt, Bn	?EBA

Trench 113						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	CBM	-

Trench 114						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	Fl	-
008	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	Fl	-

Trench 115							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of one ditch and one gully, both running E-W. The trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk, with brown sandy patches.						**Length (m)**	35
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
620	621	fill	-	0.26	ditch	-	IA/Roman
621	321	cut	3.3	1.1	ditch	-	IA/Roman
622	621	fill	-	0.21	ditch	-	IA/Roman
623	621	fill	-	0.58	ditch	-	IA/Roman
624	621	fill	-	0.38	ditch	-	IA/Roman
625	621	fill	-	0.26	ditch	-	IA/Roman
630	621	fill	-	0.2	ditch	Fl	IA/Roman
656	656	cut	0.42	0.16	gully	-	IA/Roman
657	656	fill	-	0.16	gully	Pt	IA/Roman

Trench 116							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench consisted of two possible pits as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and marl.						**Length (m)**	46.5
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
658	658	cut	0.28	0.29	pit/post hole	-	undated
659	658	fill	-	0.29	pit/posthole	-	undated
660	660	cut	0.23	0.14	pit/natural	-	undated
661	660	fill	-	0.16	pit/natural	-	undated

Trench 117							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench consisted of one ditch and one gully, both running NE-SW. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	44
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	Fl	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	Pt	-
604	604	cut	0.51	0.22	gully	-	IA/Roman
605	604	fill	-	0.22	gully	-	IA/Roman
609	610	fill	-	0.8	ditch	Pt	IA/Roman
610	610	cut	2.8	1.06	ditch	-	IA/Roman
611	610	fill	-	0.38	ditch	-	IA/Roman
612	610	fill	-	0.2	ditch	-	IA/Roman
613	610	fill	-	0.23	ditch	-	IA/Roman
678	679	fill	-	0.15	pit?	-	undated
679	679	cut	0.86	0.15	pit?	-	undated

Trench 118						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**50**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 119						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a modern railway cutting as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.53	Subsoil	CBM, Fe, Fl	-

Trench 120							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a modern railway cutting, which was investigated, as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	47
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	CuA	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
530	350	cut	13.3	0.22	railway cutting	-	mod
531	530	fill	-	0.27	railway cutting	-	mod

Trench 121						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	FI, CBM	-
006	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 122						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and marl.					**Length (m)**	44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	FI	-
006	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 123						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.3	-	FI	-
006	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 124						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and marl.					**Length (m)**	49.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	Fl	-
006	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 125						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Pt	-
006	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 126							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a natural hollow as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	47
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	-	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	Fl	-
006	-	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
406	406	cut	1.14	0.29	natural	-	-
407	406	fill	-	0.29	natural	-	-

Trench 127							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a single ditch running E-W. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	51
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	-	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	Fl, CBM	-
006	-	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
400	400	cut	0.94	0.22	natural	-	-
401	400	fill	-	0.22	natural	-	-

Trench 128						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
006	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 129						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	CBM	-
006	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 130						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	51
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
006	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 131						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
006	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 132						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 133						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	46.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	CBM	-

Trench 134						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	51
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
006	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 135							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a ditch running N-S and a natural hollow, which is also on the same alignment. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	-	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	Fl	-
006	-	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
402	402	cut	4.58	0.52	hollow way	-	ERB
403	402	fill	-	0.52	hollow way	Fe, Pt, Fl	ERB
404	404	cut	1.44	0.58	ditch	-	ERB
405	404	fill	-	0.58	ditch	-	ERB

Trench 136						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	54
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	Fl, Pt	-
006	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 137						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
006	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 138						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk and sands.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
005	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	Fl	-
006	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 139						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk, with occasional patches of sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	Pt, Fl	-
008	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 140						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	42
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 141								
General description							**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch running NE-SW. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.							**Length (m)**	36
							Width (m)	1.8
							Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**		**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil		Fl, CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil		-	-
614	614	cut	2.24	1.01	ditch		-	ERB
615	614	fill	-	0.92	ditch		-	ERB
616	614	fill	-	0.74	ditch		-	ERB
617	614	fill	-	0.26	ditch		-	ERB
618	614	fill	-	0.48	ditch		Bn	ERB

Trench 142							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench containing three ditches and one gully, all running NE-SW and the trackway. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	51
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
519	520	cut	3.36	0.5	ditch	-	ERB
520	519	fill	-	0.5	ditch	Pt	ERB
521	521	cut	2.04	0.37	ditch	-	IA/Roman
522	521	fill	-	0.37	ditch	Bn, Fe, CuA	IA/Roman
543	543	cut	0.38	0.12	gully	-	undated
544	543	fill	-	0.12	gully	-	undated
545	545	cut	0.3	0.01	ditch	-	IA/Roman
546	545	fill	0.3	0.01	ditch	-	IA/Roman

Trench 143							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains one ditch and one gully, both running in a NE-SW direction. The trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
525	525	cut	0.3	0.1	gully	-	IA/Roman
526	525	fill	-	0.1	gully	-	IA/Roman
626	626	cut	3.92	1.42	ditch	-	IA/Roman
627	626	fill	-	0.44	ditch	-	IA/Roman
628	626	fill	-	0.32	ditch	Fl, Pt, Bn	IA/Roman
629	626	fill	-	0.48	ditch	-	IA/Roman

Trench 144							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of four ditches running NW-SE and a tree throw. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
506	506	cut	1.3	0.4	tree throw	-	-
507	506	fill	-	0.1	tree throw	-	-
508	506	fill	-	0.26	tree throw	-	-
509	506	fill	-	0.25	tree throw	-	-
510	510	cut	1.18	0.48	ditch	-	ERB
511	510	fill	-	0.24	ditch	-	ERB
512	512	cut	1.68	0.36	ditch	-	ERB
513	512	fill	-	0.05	ditch	Fe	ERB
514	514	cut	0.94	0.3	ditch		ERB
515	514	fill	-	0.22	ditch	-	ERB
516	514	fill	-	0.06	ditch	Fl	ERB
517	517	cut	1.82	0.36	ditch	-	ERB
518	517	fill	-	0.05	ditch	-	ERB

Trench 145						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	CBM	-

Trench 146						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and marl.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 147						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	Fl, Fe, CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 148							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a single pit at the north-western end as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	46.5
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
540	540	cut	0.8	0.31	pit?	-	undated
541	540	fill	-	0.31	pit?	-	undated
542	540	fill	-	0.21	pit?	-	undated

Trench 149							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a single natural feature as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
523	523	cut	1.2	0.17	pit/geological feature	-	undated
524	253	fill	-	0.17	pit/geological feature	-	undated

Trench 150							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a single tree throw as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and marl.						**Length (m)**	48
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
527	527	cut	1.09	0.35	tree throw	-	-
528	257	fill	-	0.17	tree throw	-	-
529	527	fill	-	0.22	tree throw	-	-

Trench 151						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	53
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 152						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Pb	-
008	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 153						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
008	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 154								
General description							**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a single ditch running NE-SW as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.							**Length (m)**	47
							Width (m)	1.8
							Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**		**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil		FI, CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil		-	-
500	500	cut	1.16	0.44	ditch		-	?ERB
501	500	fill	-	0.22	ditch		-	?ERB
502	500	fill	-	0.2	ditch		-	?ERB
503	500	fill	-	0.15	ditch		-	?ERB

Trench 155								
General description							**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains three ditches running NW-SE; the south-wester one overlaying a tree throw. The trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.							**Length (m)**	51
							Width (m)	1.8
							Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**		**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil		-	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil		-	-
532	532	cut	2	0.5	tree throw		-	-
533	532	fill	-	0.5	tree throw		-	-
534	534	cut	0.8	0.3	ditch		-	ERB
535	534	fill	-	0.3	ditch		-	ERB
536	536	cut	0.45	0.08	ditch		-	ERB
537	536	fill	-	0.08	ditch		-	ERB
538	538	cut	0.3	0.17	ditch		-	ERB
539	538	fill	-	0.17	ditch		-	ERB

Trench 156							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of a single ditch running E-W as well as topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	49
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	-	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	-	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
504	504	cut	1.6	0.38	ditch	-	?ERB
505	504	fill	-	0.38	ditch	Bn, Sl, Fe, Pt	?ERB

Trench 157						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consisted of layers of colluvium and two glacial deposits, one an orange colour and the other yellow/white. Three test pits were excavated for the collection of flints. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	48
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
001	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	Fl, Pt, CBM	-
002	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	Fl	-
102	Layer	-	0.7	Colluvial (periglacial crack)	Fl, Pt	

Trench 158							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a large pit/hollow, which may be a modern feature. Trench also consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.						**Length (m)**	47.8
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Cut No.**	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
009	-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
010	-	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	CuA	-
330	330	cut	7.71	1.06	pit/hollow	-	undated
331	330	fill	-	1.06	pit/hollow	CBM	undated

Trench 159						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk.					**Length (m)**	47.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
007	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	CBM	-
008	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
	1	layer	topsoil	0			dark brown	sandy silt				
	2	layer	subsoil	0			mid orangey brown	sandy silt				
	3	layer	topsoil	0			dark brown	sandy silt				
	4	layer	subsoil	0			mid orangey brown	sandy silt				
	5	layer	topsoil	0			dark brown	sandy silt				
	6	layer	subsoil	0			mid orangey brown	sandy silt				
	7	layer	topsoil	0			dark brown	sandy silt				
	8	layer	subsoil	0			mid orangey brown	sandy silt				
	9	layer	topsoil	0			dark brown	sandy silt				
	10		subsoil	0			mid orangey brown	sandy silt				
	263	layer	natural	0		0.41	light grey	chalk				
13	213	cut	pit	213	0.4	0.11			sub-circular	gentle	flat	U-shaped
13	214	fill	pit	213		0.11	light greyish brown	silty sand				
13	215	cut	pit	215	0.35	0.29			sub-circular	steep	concave	
13	216	fill	pit	215		0.12	dark brownish red	silty sand				
13	217	fill	pit	215		0.18	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
13	221	cut	natural	221	0.55	0.3			amorphous	irregular	irregular	irregular
13	222	fill	natural	221		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
14	204	cut	natural	204	1.91	0.42			linear	irregular	irregular	irregular
14	205	fill	natural	204		0.42	mid reddish brown	silty sand				
14	209	cut	natural	209	0.7	0.19			linear	gentle	concave	U-shaped
14	210	fill	natural	209		0.19	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
14	211	cut	natural	211	2.02	0.45			amorphous	irregular	irregular	irregular
14	212	fill	natural	211		0.45	mid reddish brown	sand				

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
14	218	cut	ditch	218	2.05	0.72			linear	irregular	irregular	irregular V-shaped
14	219	fill	ditch	218		0.5	mid reddish brown	silty sand				
14	220	fill	ditch	218	1.2	0.35	light reddish brown	silty sand				
15	200	cut	ditch	200	1.5	0.44			linear	stepped	concave	U-shaped stepped
15	201	fill	ditch	200		0.44	mid brown	silty sand				
15	202	cut	ditch	202	1.9	0.58			linear	irregular	concave	U-shaped
15	203	fill	ditch	202		0.58	mid brown	sandy silt				
15	206	cut	pit	206	0.34	0.2			circular	gentle	concave	U-shaped
15	207	fill	pit	206		0.2	light whitish yellow	silty chalk				
15	208	fill	pit	206		0.08	dark greyish brown	silt				
15	264	cut	pit? natural feature	264	0.5	0.07			sub-circular	gentle	flat	flat bottomed U-shaped
15	265	fill	pit? Natural feature?	264		0.07	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
15	269	cut	ditch	269	0.77	0.12			linear	gentle	flat	flat bottomed U-shaped
15	270	fill	ditch	269		0.12	light brown	silty sand				
18	223	cut	ditch	223	1.26	1			linear	steep	flat	U-shaped
18	224	fill	ditch	223		1	mid brownish orange	silty sand				
19	268	finds unit	test pit	0	1	0.12	mid brown	silty sand				
23	266	cut	ditch	266	0.61	0.18			linear	gentle	V-shaped	V-shaped
23	267	fill	ditch	266		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
24	225	cut	ditch terminus or natural	225	0.78	0.38			linear	steep	irregular	irregular
24	226	fill	ditch terminus or natural	225		0.38	dark greyish brown	sand				
24	229	cut	ditch	229	0.73	0.2			linear	moderate	concave	U-shaped

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
24	230	fill	ditch	229		0.2	mid brown	sandy silt				
24	231	cut	ditch	231		0.15			linear	gentle	flat	flat bottomed U-shaped
24	232	fill	ditch	231		0.15	mid brown	sandy silt				
24	236	fill	ditch	229		0.2	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
24	237	cut	natural	237	3	0.52			amorphous	irregular	irregular	irregular
24	238	fill	natural	237		0.52	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
24	239	fill	natural	237		0.24	dark brownish grey	silty sand				
24	252	cut	pit	252	0.6	0.2			circular	gentle	concave	U-shaped
24	253	fill	pit	252		0.2	mid orange brown	silty sand				
26	250	cut	ditch	250	1.02	0.15			linear	gentle		U-shaped
26	251	fill	ditch	250		0.15	brown	sand				
26	254	cut	ditch or natural feature	254	1.2	0.35			linear	steep	concave	U-shaped
26	255	fill	ditch or natural	254		0.31						
27	227	cut	ditch or natural feature	227	1	0.9			linear	gentle		
27	228	fill	ditch or natural feature	227		0.9	mid brown	sand				
32	233	cut	ditch	233	1.2	0.38			linear	steep	concave	U-shaped
32	234	fill	ditch	233		0.38	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
32	235	fill	ditch	233		0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
32	244	cut	ditch	244	1.64	0.72			linear	steep	concave	U-shaped
32	245	fill	ditch	244		0.72	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
32	256	cut	ditch	256	1.11	0.26			linear	moderate	flat	u-shaped
32	257	fill	ditch or natural	256		0.26	mid brown	sandy silt				
32	258	fill	ditch	256		0.26	mid greyish brown	silty sand				

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
32	259	cut	ditch	259	0.81	0.1			linear	gentle	irregular	U-shaped
32	260	fill	ditch	259		0.1	mid brown	sandy silt				
32	261	cut	pit? natural feature	261	1.59	0.41			amorphous	irregular	irregular	irregular
32	262	fill	pit? Natural feature	261		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
33	240	cut	ditch	240	0.8	0.4			linear	steep	flat	flat bottomed U-shaped
33	241	fill	ditch	240		0.2	mid brown	sandy silt				
33	242	cut	pit/posthole/natural	242	0.55	0.1			sub-circular	gentle	concave	U-shaped
33	243	fill	pit/posthole/natural	242		0.1	mid brown	silty sand				
33	249	fill	ditch	240		0.2	mid brown	sandy silt				
34	246	cut	ditch	246	1.78	0.39			linear	irregular	irregular	U-shaped
34	247	fill	ditch	246		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
34	248	fill	ditch	246		0.19	light greyish brown	silty sand				
35	313	cut	ditch	313		0.28			linear	steep	flat	
35	314	fill	ditch	313		0.28	light brownish grey	silty sand				
35	315	cut	gully	315	0.2	0.08			linear	steep	concave	u-shape
35	316	fill	gully	315		0.08	light brownish grey	silty sand				
35	317	cut	ditch/hollow	317		0.4			linear	steep	flat	
35	318	fill	ditch/hollow	317		0.4	light brownish grey	silty sand				
37	319	cut	pit/tree throw	319	0.4	0.25			sub-circular	steep	irregular	wide u-shape
37	320	fill	pit/tree throw	319		0.25	mid brown	silty sand				
37	321	cut	pit/natural feature	321	1	0.22			sub-circular	steep	irregular	u-shape
37	322	fill	pit/natural feature	321		0.22	mid brown	silty sand				
41	323	cut	pit	323	0.6	0.56			circular	vertical	concave	u-shape
41	324	fill	pit	323		0.5	light brownish grey	clayey silt				
41	325	fill	pit	323		0.3	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
42	300	cut	ditch	300	1.3	0.31			linear	vertical	concave	u-shape
42	301	fill	ditch	300		0.31	mid brown	silt				
42	302	cut	ditch	302	1.35	0.63			linear	near vertical	flat	flat based u-shape
42	303	fill	ditch	302		0.32	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
42	304	fill	ditch	302		0.28	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
42	305	fill	ditch	302		0.28	light greyish brown	clayey silt				
42	306	fill	ditch	302		0.24	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
48	307	cut	ditch	307	1.35	0.66			linear	near vertical	flat	flat based u-shape
48	308	fill	ditch	307		0.08	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
48	309	fill	ditch	30		0.26	light greyish brown	clayey silt				
48	310	fill	ditch	307		0.54	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
51, 52, 53	332	layer	colluvium?	0		0.41	light yellowish white	sandy silt				
53	326	layer	colluvium	0		0.18	light orangey brown	slightly sand silt				
53	327	layer	colluvium	0		0.8	mid reddish brown	slightly sandy silt				
53	328	layer	buried soil?	0		0.32	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
53	329	layer	buried soil?	0		0.22	light greyish brown	silt				
62	700	fill	ditch	699		0.24	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
62	709	fill	ditch	699		0.1	mid reddish brown	sandy silt				
63	664	cut	ditch	664	1.5	0.39			linear	steep	concave	v-shape

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
63	665	fill	ditch	664		0.3	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
63	666	fill	ditch	664		0.11	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
63	667	cut	pit/ditch terminus	667	3.7	0.68			indeterminate	gentle	concave	wide u-shape
63	668	fill	pit/ditch terminus	667		0.68	mid brown	sandy silt				
67	703	cut	ditch	703	1	0.12			linear	gentle	concave	wide u-shape
67	704	fill	ditch	703		0.12	mid brown	silt				
70	695	cut	ditch	695	0.7	0.22			linear	steep	flat	u-shape
70	696	fill	ditch	695		0.22	mid brown	silty sand				
71	693	cut	ditch	693	0.6	0.17			curvilinear	steep	concave	u-shape
71	694	fill	ditch	693		0.17	mid brown	silt				
72	682	cut	ditch	682	0.44	0.16			linear	steep	concave	u-shape
72	683	fill	ditch	682		0.16	mid reddish brown	sandy silt				
72	684	cut	ditch/pit	684	3.6	0.92			linear	gentle	flat	wide v-shape
72	685	fill	ditch/pit	684		0.92	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
72	686	cut	pit	686	3.42	1.1			sub-circular	steep	flat	u-shape
72	687	fill	pit	686		0.4	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
72	688	fill	pit	686		1.1	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
72	689	cut	pit	689	0.8	0.22			sub-circular	steep	irregular	irregular
72	690	fill	pit	689		0.22	mid reddish brown	sandy silt				
73	705	fill	ditch?	706		0.16	mid orangey brown	sandy silt				
73	706	cut	ditch	706	0.64	0.16			linear	steep (irregular)	flat	u-shape
73	707	fill	ditch?	708		0.14	mid orangey brown	sandy silt				

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
73	708	cut	ditch?	708	0.49	0.14			linear	steep (irregular)	concave	u-shape
74	662	cut	ditch	662	0.69	0.23			linear	gentle	concave	u-shape
74	663	fill	ditch	662		0.23	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
75	647	cut	ditch	647	0.58	0.17			linear	steep	irregular	u-shape
75	648	fill	ditch	647		0.17	light greyish brown	sand				
75	649	cut	ditch	649	1	0.28			linear	steep	irregular	irregular
75	650	fill	ditch	649		0.15	light greyish brown	sand				
75	651	fill	ditch	649		0.14	light greyish brown	sand				
75	652	cut	hollow way	652	3.2	0.19			linear	gentle	irregular	irregular
75	653	fill	hollow way	652		0.19	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
75	654	cut	hollow way	654	2.4	0.07			linear	gentle	irregular	irregular
75	655	fill	ditch	654		0.07	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
76	669	cut	hollow way/ditch	669	3.75	0.42			linear	gentle	concave	wide u-shape
76	670	fill	hollow way/ditch	669		0.42	light brown	sandy silt				
76	671	cut	hollow way/ditch	671	1.12	0.29			linear	gentle	concave	u-shape
76	672	fill	hollow way/ditch	671		0.29	light brown	sandy silt				
76	673	cut	hollow way/ditch	673	2.6	0.2			linear	gentle	concave	wide u-shape
76	674	fill	hollow way/ditch	673		0.2	light greyish brown	sandy silt				
78	701	cut	ditch	701	0.75	0.15			linear	gentle	concave	u-shape
78	702	fill	ditch	701		0.15	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
82	710	cut	pit	710	2.02	0.25			sub-circular	gentle	flat	wide u-shape
82	711	fill	pit	710		0.25	dark reddish brown	sandy silt				

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
82	712	cut	ditch	712	2.72	0.36			linear	steep	flat	wide u-shape
82	713	fill	ditch	712		0.34	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
82	714	fill	ditch	712		0.4	dark reddish brown	sandy silt				
93	645	cut	pit/tree throw	645	1.8	0.14			sub-circular	irregular	irregular	irregular
93	646	fill	pit/tree throw	645		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
94	638	cut	ditch	638	1.74	0.91			linear	vertical	flat	flat based u-shape
94	639	fill	ditch	638		0.62	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
94	640	fill	ditch	638		0.32	light brown	silty sand				
94	641	fill	ditch	638		0.24	light yellowish grey	sandy silt				
94	642	fill	ditch	638		0.63	mid brown	silty sand				
115	623	fill	ditch	621		0.58	light brownish grey	silt				
115	624	fill	ditch	621		0.38	light greyish brown	silty clay				
115	625	fill	ditch	621		0.26	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
115	630	fill	ditch	621		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
115	656	cut	gully	656	0.42	0.16			linear	steep	concave	u-shape
115	657	fill	gully	656		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
116	658	cut	pit/post hole	658	0.28	0.29			circular	vertical	concave	u-shape
116	659	fill	pit/posthole	658		0.29	mid brown	silty sand				
116	660	cut	pit/natural	660	0.23	0.14			circular	vertical	irregular	irregular
116	661	fill	pit/natural	660		0.16	mid brown	silty sand				
117	604	cut	gully	604	0.51	0.22			;	steep	concave	u-shape
117	605	fill	gully	604		0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
117	608	cut	ditch	608	1.52	1.1			linear	steep	v-shape	v-shape

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
117	609	fill	ditch	608		0.8	light greyish brown	silty clay				
117	610	cut	ditch	610	2.8	0.38			linear	steep	concave	v-shape
117	611	fill	ditch	610		0.38	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
117	612	fill	ditch	610		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
117	613	fill	ditch	610		0.23	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
117	678	fill	pit?	679		0.15	mid brown	sandy silt				
117	679	cut	pit?	679	0.86	0.15			sub-rectangular	irregular	irregular	u-shape
120	530	cut	railway cutting	350	13.3	0.22			linear	gentle	concave	wide u-shape
120	531	fill	railway cutting	530		0.27	mid brownish orange	sandy silt				
126	406	cut	natural hollow	406	1.14	0.29			curvilinear	steep	irregular	wide u-shape
126	407	fill	natural hollow	406		0.29	mid reddish brown	sandy silt				
127	400	cut	ditch	400	0.94	0.22			linear	gentle	concave	wide u-shape
127	401	fill	ditch	400		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
135	402	cut	hollow/? trackway	402	4.58	0.52			linear	gentle	irregular	wide u-shape
135	403	fill	hollow/? trackway	402		0.52	light greyish brown	silty sand				
135	404	cut	ditch	404	1.44	0.58			linear	gentle	flat	u-shape
135	405	fill	ditch	404		0.58	light greyish brown	silty sand				
141	614	cut	ditch	614	2.2	0.92			linear	steep (stepped)	concave	irregular
141	615	fill	ditch	614		0.92	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
141	616	fill	ditch	614		0.74	mid brownish grey	sandy silt				

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
141	617	fill	ditch	614		0.26	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
141	618	fill	ditch	614		0.48	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
142	519	cut	ditch	520	3.36	0.5			linear			
142	520	fill	ditch	519		0.5	mid reddish brown	sandy silt				
142	521	cut	ditch	521	2.04	0.37			linear			
142	522	fill	ditch	521		0.37	mid reddish brown	sandy silt				
142	543	cut	gully	543	0.38	0.12			curvilinear	steep	concave	u-shape
142	544	fill	gully	543		0.12	mid reddish brown	sandy silt				
142	545	cut	ditch	545	0.3				linear			irregular
142	546	fill	ditch	545	0.3		mid reddish brown	sandy silt				
143	525	cut	gully	525					linear	steep	concave	u-shape
143	526	fill	gully	525			mid greyish brown	silty sand				
143	626	cut	ditch	626	3.15	1.14			linear	steep	concave	wide u-shape
143	627	fill	ditch	626		0.44	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
143	628	fill	ditch	626		0.32	mid brownish grey	sandy silt				
143	629	fill	ditch	626		0.48	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
144	506	cut	tree throw	506	1.3	0.4			sub-circular	irregular	irregular	irregular
144	507	fill	tree throw	506		0.1	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
144	508	fill	tree throw	506		0.26	mid reddish grey	clayey silt				
144	509	fill	tree throw	506		0.25	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
144	510	cut	ditch	510	1.18	0.48			linear	steep	concave	v-shape
144	511	fill	ditch	510		0.24	light brownish grey	clayey silt				

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
144	512	cut	ditch	512	1.68	0.36			linear	gentle	concave	wide u-shape
144	513	fill	ditch	512		0.05	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
144	514	cut	ditch	514	0.94	0.3			linear	steep	concave	u-shape
144	515	fill	ditch	514		0.24	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
144	516	fill	ditch	514		0.06	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
144	517	cut	ditch	517	1.82	0.36			linear	gentle	concave	u-shape
144	518	fill	ditch	517		0.05	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
148	540	cut	pit?	540	0.8	0.31			circular	vertical	concave	u-shape
148	541	fill	pit?	540		0.31	light grey	silt				
148	542	fill	pit?	540		0.21	dark brown	sandy silt				
149	523	cut	pit/geological feature	523	1.2	0.17			sub-circular	irregular	concave	u-shape
149	524	fill	pit/geological feature	253		0.17	mid brown	silt				
150	527	cut	tree throw	527	1.09	0.35			irregular	irregular	irregular	irregular u-shape
150	528	fill	tree throw	257		0.17	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
150	529	fill	tree throw	527		0.22	dark reddish brown	sandy silt				
154	500	cut	ditch	500	1.16	0.44			linear	moderate	concave	wide u-shape
154	501	fill	ditch	500		0.22	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
154	502	fill	ditch	500		0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty sand				
154	503	fill	ditch	500		0.15	mid reddish brown	clayey silt				
155	532	cut	tree throw	532	2	0.5			irregular	irregular	irregular	irregular
155	533	fill	tree throw	532		0.5	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
155	534	cut	ditch	534	0.8	0.3			linear	steep	concave	u-shape

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile
155	535	fill	ditch	534		0.3	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
155	536	cut	ditch	536	0.45	0.08			linear	steep	concave	u-shape
155	537	fill	ditch	536		0.08	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
155	538	cut	ditch	538	0.3	0.17			linear	steep	concave	u-shape
155	539	fill	ditch	538		0.17	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
156	504	cut	ditch	504	1.6	0.38			linear	steep	concave	u-shape
156	505	fill	ditch	504		0.38	mid brown	sand				
158	330	cut	pit/hollow	330	7.71	1.06			indeterminate	gentle	flat	side u-shape
158	331	fill	pit/hollow	330		1.06	light brown	sandy silt				

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation yielded 30 sherds of prehistoric pottery (119g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 3.9g. The pottery was recovered from 13 contexts relating to four ditches, a gully, two pits and two colluvial deposits in Trenches 4, 18, 93 94, 111, 112 115, 117 142, 142 and 157 (Table 18).

B.1.2 The pottery dates from the Early and Late Bronze Age, as well as from the Late Iron Age. It includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of these periods, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.

B.1.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. This small assemblage of pottery is also from a variety of periods, making detailed analysis of the material form each period difficult.

Trench	Context	Cut	Pottery Spot Date	No. sherds	Weight (g)
4	103	n/a	LIA	1	6
18	224	223	LIA	1	20
93	646	645	Prehistoric	1	5
94	640	638	LIA	1	5
94	642	638	LBA	1	2
111	634	635	EBA	3	13
111	636	637	EBA	2	8
112	607	606	Prehistoric	4	4
115	656	657	Prehistoric	1	1
117	609	610	Prehistoric	1	4
142	520	519	LBA	10	24
143	628	626	LBA	2	16
157	102	n/a	Prehistoric	1	4
157	102	n/a	LBA	1	7
Total				**30**	**119**

Table 18. Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.1.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured,

and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.).

B.1.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (27 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (three sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (zero sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Pottery fabrics

B.1.6 Seven fabrics were identified in this assemblage (Table 19).

Fabric type	Fabric description	No. sherds	Sum of Wt (g)	% fabric (by wt)
FM1	Moderate medium flint (<2mm) & moderate micaceous sand	15	46	38.7
GC1	Moderate fine grog, moderate quartz sand & sparse fine chalk	3	13	10.9
GF1	moderate medium grog and sparse poorly sorted flint	2	8	6.7
GM1	Moderate course grog (>3mm) & sparse micaceous sand	1	20	16.8
QF1	Moderate quartz sand & sparse medium flint	2	16	13.4
SA1	Moderate quartz & mica sand	6	19	9.4
SG1	Frequent quartz & micaceous sand, rare fine grog	1	6	5.0
Total		**30**	**119**	**100**

Table 19. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric.

Early Bronze Age pottery

B.1.7 A total of 5 sherds (21g) from the evaluation were assigned an Early Bronze Age date. The pottery derived from two contexts relating to pits **634** and **636** in Trench 111 (Field 5).

B.1.8 The assemblage is characterised by sherds in soft grog tempered fabrics GF1 and GC1, which are typical of the earlier Bronze Age in this region. Diagnostic sherds comprise a small rim fragment, with a horizontal incised line on the exterior below from context 635, pit **634** in Trench 111.

Late Bronze Age pottery

B.1.9 Pottery assigned to the Late Bronze Age comprises 14 sherds weighing 49g. The pottery derived from four contexts relating to ditches **159**, **626** and **628** in Trenches 94 (Field 6), 142 and 143 (Field 5) and colluvial deposit 102 in Trench 157 (Field 1).

B.1.10 The assemblage is characterised by sherds in flint tempered fabrics FM1 and QF1, which are typical of Late Bronze Age ware in East Anglia. Diagnostic sherds are rare, however a rim sherd from deposit 102 is characteristic and from a small fineware cup of Late Bronze Age date.

Iron Age pottery

B.1.11 A total of just three sherds (31g) of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from ditches **223** (Field 2), **638** (Field 6) and colluvial deposit 103. The assemblage is in a variety of fabrics (SG1, GM1 and SA1), with grog predominating. A wheel-finished sherd displaying a deep horizontal groove (20g) is characteristic of the latest Iron Age, while a sherd from the simple flat rim of a vessel (6g) also fits comfortably in the Late Iron Age tradition.

Discussion

B.1.12 The entire prehistoric pottery assemblage dates to the Bronze Age and Iron Age, with a mix of small, highly fragmented wares recovered. Diagnostic feature sherds are relatively rare but include fragments of Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age pottery. Fabrics are typical of these periods' ceramic traditions in South Cambridgeshire. The condition and overall character of the pottery is typical of that recovered from a background scatter in the vicinity of prehistoric activity.

B.2 Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 A total of 45 sherds, weighing 322g, of Early Roman pottery was recovered during archaeological trial trenching at Hinxton.

B.2.2 The pottery was assessed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a full catalogue was prepared (Table 22). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

B.2.3 Oxford Archaeology East curates the pottery and archive.

Assessment and Discussion

B.2.4 The pottery was recovered from 15 of the 159 trenches excavated (Table 20). The maximum number of pottery fragments recovered from a single trench was five sherds, which means the pottery is too sparsely deposited to look for meaningful patterns of deposition.

Trench	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
topsoil	4	31	9.63
subsoil	1	2	0.62
3	3	24	7.45
15	5	15	4.66
32	2	4	1.24
40	3	26	8.07
53	1	6	1.86
62	5	45	13.98
72	4	28	8.70
82	3	23	7.14
93	1	8	2.48
94	3	12	3.73
117	1	1	0.31
135	2	11	3.28
156	1	20	6.21
157	5	63	19.57
158	1	3	0.93
Total	**45**	**322**	**100.00**

Table 20. Roman Pottery quantified by trench

Fabrics

B.2.5 Five broad Roman pottery fabrics were identified (Table 21).

Fabric: abbreviation	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware: SGW	Dish with an incurving rim, cordoned jar, jar/bowl, storage jar	32	264	81.99
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW; SREDW	Flagon/jar	9	39	12.12
Grog tempered grey ware: GW(GROG)	Jar/bowl	1	14	4.34
Shelley ware: STW	Jar/bowl	1	4	1.24
South Gaulish samian: SAM SG	Cup	2	1	0.31
Total		**45**	**322**	**100.00**

Table 21. The Roman pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Coarse wares

B.2.6 The chronologically earliest Roman pottery found are the single sherds of Grey ware (with grog inclusions) and Shelly ware. Both were made on a slow wheel and were found as undiagnostic jar/bowl sherds and date to *c*. AD 50. Much of the pottery assemblage is, however, locally wheel made utilitarian Sandy grey (reduced) wares, characterised as Early Roman due to inconsistent firing techniques and the presence of occasional fine flint inclusions. Most of this pottery can only be identified as undiagnostic jar/bowl or storage jar forms, although a cordoned wide mouthed jar and a dish with an incurring rim were recorded.

B.2.7 In addition, a small number of locally made Sandy white (oxidised) wares were also found. No diagnostic fragments were retrieved, and they could only be identified as possible flagon or jars fragments.

Fine wares

B.2.8 Two small fragments of a South Gaulish samian cup were found (Field 6, Trench 62, ditch **699**). This distinct red fine table ware was imported into Britain between the mid-1st to early 2nd century AD, but generally did not reach rural locations until the Flavian period (Tyers 1996, 112; Tomber and Dore 1998, 28-29).

Preservation

B.2.9 The pottery is poorly preserved and extremely abraded with an average fragment weight of under 7g. No use residues (such as soot or limescale) survived on the surfaces of the pottery. This level of abrasion indicates severe post-depositional disturbance – such as ploughing or flooding or both.

Conclusion

B.2.10 This is a small and extremely poorly preserved, although well-recorded, assemblage of primarily Early Roman pottery. Its poor condition limits its potential for analysis, although it can be said that is typical for the location and similar to material previously excavated during archaeological work at Hinxton (Lyons forthcoming).

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.11 No further work is recommended at the present time. If further archaeological work is undertaken this material should be incorporated into the excavation assemblage.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	WM/HM	Fabric	Dsc	Vessel	Count	Wt (g)	Pot Date
topsoil	1	-	topsoil	SW	SGW	UB	JAR/BOWL	1	8	MC1-E/MC2
topsoil	3	-	topsoil	WN	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-E/MC2
subsoil	4	-	subsoil	HM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	2	MC1-E/MC2
topsoil	5	-	topsoil	SW	GW(GROG)	UB	JAR/BOWL	1	14	MC1-E/MC2
topsoil	7	-	topsoil	WM	SGW	U	JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
3	101	-	glacial crack	WM	SGW	UD	JAR/BOWL	2	10	MC1-MC2
3	101	-	glacial crack	SW	SGW	UB	JAR/BOWL	1	14	MC1-E/MC2
157	102	-	glacial crack	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-MC2
157	102	-	glacial crack	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1-MC2
157	102	-	glacial crack	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-C2
157	102	-	glacial crack	WM	SGW	D	Cordoned jar	1	10	MC1-E/MC2
157	102	-	glacial crack	WM	SGW	U	JAR	1	45	MC1-C2
15	201	200	ditch	WM	SGW	U	JAR	5	15	MC1-C2
32	235	233	ditch	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	4	MC1-C2
40	311	312	pit/hollow	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1-C2
40	311	312	pit/hollow	HM	SGW	D	SJAR	2	22	C1
53	326	0	colluvium	WM	SOW	U	FLAG/JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
158	331	330	pit/hollow	WM	SOW	U	FLAG/JAR	1	3	MC1-C3
135	403	402	trackway	WM	SREDW	RU	BOWL	2	11	C2-C4
156	505	504	ditch	WM	SGW	DB	JAR	1	20	M/LC1-E/MC2
117	609	610	ditch	WM	SOW	U	FLAG/JAR	1	1	MC1-MC2
94	642	638	ditch	SW	STW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	C1
94	642	638	ditch	WM	SGW	R	DISH/BOWL	1	5	MC1-C2
94	642	638	ditch	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C2
93	646	645	pit/natural	WM	SGW	D	JAR	1	8	MC1-E/MC2
72	685	684	ditch	WM	SOW	U	FLAG/JAR	3	12	MC1-MC2
72	685	684	ditch	WM	SGW	D	JAR	1	16	M/LC1-MC2
62	700	699	ditch	WM	SGW	D	JAR	1	20	M/LC1-E/MC2
62	700	699	ditch	WM	SGW	B	DISH	1	18	C2-C4
62	700	699	ditch	WM	SAM SG	RU	CUP	2	1	MC1-C2
62	700	699	ditch	WM	SOW	U	FLAG/JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
82	714	712	ditch	WM	SGW	R	DISH	1	7	M/LC1-MC2
82	714	712	ditch	HM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	16	C1

Table 22: Roman pottery catalogue. Key: B= base, C= century, D = decorated body sherd, dsc = description, ERB -= Early Roman, flag = flagon, g = gramme, HM = handmade, Late = late, M = mid, PRE = prehistoric, R = rim, RB = Romano-British, SJAR = storage jar, SW = slow wheel, U = undecorated body sherd, WM = wheel made

B.3 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of abraded post-Roman pottery (14 sherds, 0.166kg), entirely recovered from bucket sampling of topsoil and subsoil in thirteen trenches (Table 23).

Methodology

B.3.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. However, a simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight and count recorded in a table within this report (Table 23), using, for fabric classification of medieval sherds, Cambridgeshire fabric types (Spoerry 2016) and Essex types (Cotter 2000), and for all post-medieval types, the Museum of London fabric codes, where possible (Museum of London Archaeology 2014). The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.3.3 The bulk of the assemblage is abraded and, of the thirteen trenches that produced post-Roman pottery, only a single trench produced multiple sherds (two sherds from Trench 16, Field 2). The pottery recovered spans the 13th to the 19th century and is very likely to be domestic in origin. However, the paucity of material across the evaluated area, suggests the area may have been too far from the settlement for rubbish deposition and the pottery recovered represents later redistribution of mostly post-medieval pottery by ploughing, or by animal foraging and manuring.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.4 The assemblage is fragmentary and indicates a low level of medieval and post-medieval pottery dispersed across a limited number of areas, found mostly as single abraded sherds within the topsoil or subsoil. This material should be considered unreliable dating and is not significant. Should further work be undertaken, the pottery report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record. The post-Roman pottery from the evaluation may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form and Description	Count	Weight	Date
3	3	Bourne D-type ware	Abraded base angle (flat base) from an internally glazed ?bowl	1	0.014	1450-1630
16	3	Refined White Earthenware	Moderately abraded rim sherd (simple and rounded) from a blue and white transfer-printed (likely to be willow pattern type) plate or dish	1	0.002	1780-1900
		Country Redware	Moderately abraded to abraded flat base sherd from an internally clear-glazed bowl (Pancheon type), very hard fired.	1	0.053	1800+
45	9	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded body sherd internally and externally glazed (clear honey-coloured glaze), most likely from a jar	1	0.005	1550-1800
49	9	Pearlware	Base sherd from a blue and white (willow pattern type) internally transfer-printed plate or dish	1	0.003	1770-1840
59	8	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded flat base sherd from an internally glazed (clear honey-coloured glaze) bowl	1	0.007	1550-1800
82	7	Stoneware	Body sherd from an externally brown-glazed cylindrical vessel, most likely from a blacking bottle	1	0.008	1800-1900
103	7	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded rim sherd (externally thickened near-square) from a ?jar. Traces of clear glaze internally	1	0.045	1550-1800
112	7	Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded internally glazed body sherd, relatively fine fabric with grey core	1	0.008	1550-1700
117	8	Refined White Earthenware	Abraded rim sherd (simple and rounded) from a blue and white transfer-printed plate or dish	1	0.002	1780-1900
125	5	Medieval sandy orange ware (Fabric 21)	Small abraded rod handle with external clear (honey-coloured) glaze	1	0.009	1200-1500
135	6	Refined White Earthenware	Moderately abraded rim sherd (simple and rounded) from a blue and white transfer-printed (likely to be willow pattern type) plate or dish	1	0.001	1780-1900
136	5	Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	Moderately abraded body sherd with external glaze	1	0.004	1580-1700
139	7	?Raeren	Moderately abraded body sherd	1	0.005	1480-1610
Total				**14**	**0.166**	

Table 23: Post-Roman Pottery Recovered from Evaluation Trenches

B.4 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and Quantification

B.4.1 A total of 356 worked flints was recovered from the excavations, alongside a small quantity of unworked burnt flint (five fragments, 97.1g). The majority of the worked flint (244 pieces, 69% of the assemblage) was derived from deposits infilling a series

of periglacial features exposed in trenches in Field 1, which were sampled by test pitting and surface collection. A further eighty-one worked flints (23% of the assemblage) was recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits across the site, largely as a product of systematic bucket sampling carried out at each trench. The excavation of cut features yielded a relatively small assemblage of thirty-one worked flints – the majority of which are almost certainly residual finds caught up in the fills of later features. A summary quantification of the assemblage is provided in Table 24; other more detailed tables are also included in this report (Tables 25-28) and a full catalogue of the flint assemblage is retained in the site archive.

Type	Topsoil and subsoil	Periglacial features	Cut features	Totals
Chip	8	131		139
Irregular waste	4	1	1	6
Primary flake	6	3		9
Secondary flake	41	55	13	109
Tertiary flake	10	28	9	47
Secondary blade-like flake	1	2	2	5
Tertiary blade-like flake		4		4
Secondary blade	1	2	1	4
Tertiary blade	1	5		6
Secondary bladelet		3		3
Tertiary bladelet	1	6	2	9
Tested nodule	1			1
Core	3	1	1	5
End scraper	1	3	1	5
Horseshoe scraper			1	1
Sub circular scraper	1			1
Retouched flake	1			1
Serrated blade	1			1
Total worked	**81**	**244**	**31**	**356**
Unworked burnt flint count		4	1	5
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)		91.7	5.4	97.1

Table 24. Quantification of the flint assemblage by major context groups

Raw materials and condition

B.4.2 The assemblage of flint is, in general, a high quality translucent dark colour. The character of surviving cortical surfaces suggest that flint derived from a fluvial gravel source was used alongside nodular flint derived from sources more closely associated with the parent chalk. Flint of both kinds would have been available locally on the nearby terrace gravels and the chalk on the valley sides.

B.4.3 The condition of the worked flint is very varied. Almost a third of the assemblage is recorticated (patinated) to some extent – varying from a heavy opaque cream/white colour to a light blue mottling/clouding (the latter often present on only one face of the piece). This recortication is likely to have a degree of chronological significance - there is a tendency for 'early' blade-based material to be more frequently recorticated – but this is by no means clear cut and differences in soil chemistry across the site and the post-depositional history of individual artefacts seem likely to be as, if not more

significant, than their relative age in determine the presence and extent of recortication.

B.4.4 The majority of pieces in the assemblage display some degree of edge damage, but this varies greatly from very fresh pieces through to heavily edge damaged/rounded pieces. The condition of individual pieces generally closely corresponds to their depositional context – with finds from topsoil deposits invariably displaying signs of heavy attrition characteristic of material from a ploughzone context, whilst some pieces from protected contexts, including some of the silt deposits infilling periglacial features are in fresh condition. The assemblage includes a very high proportion of broken pieces and small fragments, although this is largely a result of the meticulous recovery methods used (i.e. extensive sieving) which has resulted in the collection of smaller pieces that are inevitably under-represented in hand–collected assemblages.

Topsoil and subsoil deposits

B.4.5 Of the 81 worked flints derived from topsoil and subsoil deposits (Table 24), 67 were recovered during systematic bucket sampling; this material has been quantified by field and trench in Table 25. The remaining 14 flints were all collected in a more ad hoc manner from the topsoil in Field 1. The bucket sampling showed that worked flint was widely distributed across the site, but with some clear concentrations. Most notably, over half of the bucket sampling flint derived from trenches in Field 1, where densities varied between 1 and 10 worked flints per trench (mean=4.1; topsoil and subsoil samples combined). Elsewhere the highest number for an individual trench was 6 worked flints.

Field	Trench	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tested nodule	Core	End scraper	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	**Total worked**
1	2	2	1		1	1							**5**
	3		2		4				2				**8**
	4	1	1		5	3							**10**
	5				4	1							**5**
	6				1							1	**2**
	7							1					**1**
	8				1								**1**
	12				3	1							**4**
	157									1			**1**
2	32			1		1							**2**
	33			1									**1**
4	121				1								**1**
	124				1								**1**
	126				5		1						**6**
	127				1								**1**
	135				1								**1**
	136	1											**1**
	138				2								**2**
5	114	1		1					1				**3**
	117	2			1								**3**
	119			1									**1**
	139				2								**2**
	141				1								**1**
	147				2								**2**
	154	1											**1**
6	91										1		**1**
	Totals	**8**	**4**	**4**	**36**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**67**

Table 25. Flint recovered via bucket sampling, by field and trench (topsoil and subsoil combined)

B.4.6 In general terms the assemblage from the topsoil and subsoil deposits is dominated by small secondary flakes and flake fragments. Blade-based material is rare and technologically the assemblage is dominated by material deriving from relatively simple flake-based reduction sequences. There is little in the unretouched debitage which is strongly chronologically diagnostic but does include a few blade-based pieces of probable Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic date and several removals from discoidal type cores that may be of later Neolithic date.

B.4.7 Perhaps the most significant unretouched piece is the distal portion of a large secondary blade, measuring 84mm in length and 33mm in breadth (not recovered during bucket sampling; SF73, from the topsoil (001) in Field 1). This piece must have originally been at least 100mm long, if not considerably longer, and is obviously the

product of a large systematically worked blade core. Under normal circumstances this piece could probably best be regarded as an aberrantly large Mesolithic or Neolithic removal but, in light of the large Terminal Palaeolithic, Long Blade, lithic scatter excavated at the Genome Campus in 2014 (Clarke and Haskins 2014), the possibility that this piece relates to activity during the Terminal Palaeolithic (in the centuries either side of *c*. 9700 cal. BC) should be considered.

B.4.8 Four retouched pieces were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. These comprise two scrapers, a serrated blade and a retouched flake. One of the scrapers was recovered during ad hoc surface collection rather than bucket sampling (SF84) and is a somewhat irregular sub-circular scraper, probably of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The second scraper is more distinctive, recovered from bucket sampling of the topsoil in Trench 157 (Field 1) this convex end scraper is made on a fine symmetrical flake blank with a faceted striking platform is probably of later Neolithic date. Also from bucket sampling in Field 1, (Trench 6) is a fine serrated blade, of Mesolithic or, more probably, Early Neolithic date. Bucket sampling of Trench 91 in Field 6 produced a small flake with a length of fine invasive dorsal retouch on one lateral edge (not strongly diagnostic but probably Neolithic-Early Bronze Age).

Periglacial features

B.4.9 As noted above (see Table 24) the majority of the flint derived from deposits infilling a series of periglacial features exposed in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 157 in Field 1. In all four trenches these deposits were sampled through surface collection, followed by hand excavation of three 1m x 1m test pits in Trench 157 and mechanical excavation of three 2m x 2m test pits in Trench 3. Both hand and mechanically dug test pits were excavated by 0.1m thick spits, with finds separated accordingly. Within all the hand-dug test pits 100% of deposits were sieved whilst a sample of 90 litres from each spit of the mechanically dug test pits was sieved for artefact recovery.

Tr.	SF/TP	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Secondary bladelet	Tertiary bladelet	Core	End scraper	**Total worked**	unworked burnt flint count	unworked burnt flint weight
1	SF	2				1		1		1	1			1	7		
	Tr.Total	2				1		1		1	1			1	**7**		
3	SF	3			10	2						1	1		17	2	56
	TP 13	16			1	4						1			22		
	TP 14	1		1	2	2	1	1	1						9	1	2.7
	TP 15	6			1										7	1	34
	Tr. Total	26		1	14	8	1	1	1			2	1		**55**	**4**	**92**
4	SF	1			6	1				1					9		
	Tr. Total	1			6	1				1					**9**		
157	SF	5	1		3	4				1				1	15		
	TP 10	10		1	2	2				2					17		
	TP 11	82		1	27	8		2	1		1	3		1	126		
	TP 12	5			3	4	1				1	1			15		
	Tr.Total	102	1	2	35	18	1	2	1	3	2	4		2	**173**		
Totals		**131**	**1**	**3**	**55**	**28**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**244**	**4**	**92**

Table 26. Flint from periglacial features (SF = surface finds; TP = test pit)

B.4.10 The surface collection recovered relatively modest assemblages of flint from each trench (7-17 pieces; see Table 26). The test pitting produced more variable results; whilst five of the test pits produced between 7 and 22 worked flints, one test pit (TP 11; Trench 157) produced 126 pieces. The flint from the test pits is quantified by context and spit depth in Table 27; most of the test pits produced worked flint from deposits up to 0.3m deep, but it is notable that the larger assemblage from TP 11 was recovered from deposits up to 0.7m deep. Although the densities recovered from these test pits, especially TP 11, are relatively high it must be emphasised that they are heavily dominated by chips (under 10mm) and small flake fragments.

Test Pit	Context	Spit	Total worked flint	Weight (g) of unworked burnt flint
10	102	0-0.1m	11	0
	102	0.1-0.2m	5	0
	102	0.2-0.3m	1	0
	Total		17	0
11	102	0-0.1m	38	0
	102	0.1-0.2m	21	0
	102	0.2-0.3m	43	0
	102	0.3-0.4m	12	0
	106	0.4-0.5m	10	0
	106	0.5-0.6m	0	0
	106	0.6-0.7m	2	0
	Total		126	0
12	102	0-0.1m	7	0
	102	0.1-0.2m	5	0
	102	0.2-0.3m	3	0
	Total		15	0
13	101	0-0.1m	0	0
	101	0.1-0.2m	18	0
	101	0.2-0.3m	4	0
	Total		22	0
14	101	0-0.1m	9	2.7
	Total		9	2.7
15	101	0-0.1m	2	33.5
	101	0.1-0.2m	0	0
	101	0.2-0.3m	5	0
	Total		7	33.5
Test pits totals			196	36.2

Table 27. Basic quantification of flint from test pits by context and spit depth.

B.4.11 Taken as whole, the assemblage from the periglacial features is clearly chronologically mixed and there is a good deal of variability in the condition and technological traits of individual pieces. This said, the worked flint is generally in good to moderate condition, with only relatively minor edge damage and rounding.

B.4.12 Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material is represented by 22 blade-based removals; which make up 20% of the unretouched removals, suggesting that a substantial proportion of the assemblage – probably up to half – is of this broad date. The blade-based material is varied in technological terms, with small regular bladelets (including one crested bladelet) alongside larger somewhat more irregular blade-like flakes, suggesting that both Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic material is present. None of the three retouched forms (all scrapers) from the periglacial features can be unequivocally attributed to this earlier material but two of the end scrapers are fine pieces made on near primary flakes of a type often found in earlier Neolithic contexts.

B.4.13 The remainder of the assemblage consists of flake-based material – some of which must represent the less diagnostic elements of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic technologies, but much of which is likely to be of later date, being characteristic of

later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age technologies. This material includes flakes of varied morphology, invariably hard hammer-struck from simple unprepared striking platforms. The single core from the periglacial features is a broken Levallois-like/discoidal core of probable later Neolithic date.

Features

B.4.14 The 31 worked flints recovered from features were derived from ten individual contexts (1-10 flints per deposit; Table 28). Many were recovered from the fills of ditches and are demonstrably residual – representing material derived from surface scatters inadvertently incorporated in the fills of later features. In general terms, this material is comparable with the flintwork recovered from the topsoil and subsoil – with a small number of blade-based pieces alongside a larger proportion of flake-based removals, and clearly represents chronologically mixed material, often in relatively poor condition. Two retouched pieces were recovered, one is a narrow convex end scraper made on a blade-like flake (from pit 600, Trench 112), probably of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. The other retouched piece is a classic, well-made horse shoe type scraper, lightly burnt/heat affected and made on a large flake with a finely faceted striking platform of a type typical of later Neolithic (Grooved Ware associated) assemblages in the region. This piece was recovered from pit **634** (Trench 111), alongside a heavily burnt secondary flake.

Tr.	Cut	Context	Context type	Irregular waste	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary bladelet	Core	End scraper	Horseshoe scraper	**Total worked**	unworked burnt flint count	unowrked burnt flint weight
32	256	258	ditch		1								**1**		
54	680	681	ditch		5	5							**10**		
82	712	714	ditch											1	5
93	645	646	pit/tree throw		1								**1**		
94	638	642	ditch	1	1	1		1		1			**5**		
111	634	635	pit		1							1	**2**		
112	600	602	pit		1		1				1		**3**		
116	658	659	pit/post hole		1				1				**2**		
135	402	403	hollow/track		1	3	1						**5**		
143	626	628	ditch		1								**1**		
144	514	516	ditch						1				**1**		
Totals				**1**	**13**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**31**	**1**	**5**

Table 28. Flint from cut features

Discussion

B.4.15 The flint assemblage recovered from the evaluation attests to the presence of extensive multi-period flint scatters over certain areas of the site, as demonstrated by the bucket sampling of topsoil and subsoil deposits and by residual material collected from later features. The investigation of periglacial features in Field 1 also demonstrates the potential for relatively undisturbed lithic assemblages to be recovered from the deposits infilling these features. Although substantial, coherent, *in situ* lithic assemblages have been recovered from similar periglacial features on the Genome Campus to the west (including major Terminal Upper Palaeolithic and Neolithic assemblages; Clarke and Haskins 2014) those discussed here seem more mixed and disparate in their composition – although still valuable in demonstrating Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age activity on the valley sides in this location. Any further work should anticipate that these features have the potential to produce relatively substantial assemblages of flintwork, and the recovery of such assemblages should allow a better characterisation of the chronology and character of prehistoric activity which would complement the results of the extensive excavations to the west.

B.5 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered 37 fragments (325g) of fired clay. The assemblage comprised fragments with flattened surfaces. Pit **600**, Trench 112, Field 6, produced an assemblage of fragments (36 pieces, 320g) of flattened shape with a smoothed surface and irregular reverse, all 10 to 15mm thick. They were made in a fine silty clay with rare quartz grains and common fine voids and fine to coarse calcareous pellets. The fragments all show reduction on the smoothed surfaces and varying colouration (grey to yellow) in the body. It is very likely these derive from the lining of an oven or hearth. Pit **686** produced a single piece of flattened ceramic, it was 12mm thick and had two smoothed parallel surfaces. It was tile or pot like and made in flinty fabric, however it was very low fired and not likely to be either object.

Statement of potential

B.5.2 This assemblage is of low archaeological significance, although the concentration of oven or hearth lining in a single feature in the south of Field 6 increases the potential for other features of interest nearby.

Recommendations for further work

B.5.3 This material has been fully recorded. This material and report should be consulted and integrated when/if mitigation work produces more fired clay. After that it should be considered for discard.

B.6 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 A total of 29 metal artefacts was recovered from top-soil, sub-soil and archaeological features excavated in 22 evaluation trenches. The metalwork assemblage consists of 15 copper alloy artefacts (CuA), 13 iron (Fe) objects and one lead (Pb) find.

B.6.2 Twenty-one of the recorded artefacts were metal-detected from topsoil and subsoil layers. Eight artefacts come from hand-excavated contexts, two of which are from sieved contexts in test pit 15 in Trench 3 (Field 1).

B.6.3 Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), diameter (D) and weight (Wg) are provided in the catalogue (Table 29) together with a description of the artefacts.

Topsoil and subsoil deposits

B.6.4 A fragment of copper alloy *patera* (SF1) and a very worn second century AD coin (SF86) are the only artefacts of Roman date. SF1 is part of a cast bowl with out-turned rim. The fragment is too small to identify the curvilinear scrollwork decoration, but the pattern may have been a possible 'Celtic Art' work. Similar vessels often had enamelled decoration (see PAS: WMID-3FE965; FAKL-9900E3). Both artefacts are from overburden deposits in the north of the site, the *patera* from Field 1 and the coin from Field 3.

B.6.5 World War II activity in the area is suggested by the presence of two cartridge cases (SF87 and SF99) found in overburden deposits in Fields 6. These may relate to the nearby airfield at Duxford.

B.6.6 A single lump of lead was found in ploughsoil from Field 6.

B.6.7 The remaining assemblage is made up of post-medieval/modern fragments, the majority of which are from a tractor or plough (Tables 30-32).

Feature deposits

B.6.8 An illegible copper alloy coin (SF78) was recovered from context 522 in ditch 521 (Trench 142) and a hand forged nail (SF101) was recovered from excavated trackway **402** (Trench 135, Field 4). These artefacts are post-Roman in date.

B.6.9 A modern fragment of iron nail was also found in ditch **512** (SF81).

B.6.10 Other iron artefacts found in feature deposits were unidentifiable lumps of metal (SF79 and SF82) from ditch **504** and ditch **521** respectively and a post-medieval/modern strip of metal, possibly from a chest or reinforced door, from feature **317.**

Discussion

B.6.11 The recovered metalwork has a very low archaeological potential and does not indicate any particular concentration of finds in the field.

Trench	CuA (copper alloy)	Fe (iron)	Pb (lead)
2	1		
3	1	2	
8	1		
33	2		
34	1		
35		1	
42	1		
57		1	
63	1		
65		1	
70	2		
74		1	
89		1	
106	1		
119		1	
120	1		
142	1	1	
144		1	
147		1	
152			1
156		1	
158	1		

Table 29. Distribution of metalwork by trench

Catalogue

SF	Cont.	Feature	Tr	Mat.	Art.	Conservation	Description	L	W	Th	Diam	Wg	Spot date	Date min.	Date max.
1	1	Layer	2	CuA (copper-alloy)	Vessel	Incomplete	A cast CuA vessel with curved out-turned rim. Externally the neck of the vessel is marched with a tiny ridge under which is a groove decoration pattern.	20	33	2.3	7	9.6	RM	100	400
63	7	Layer	63	CuA (copper-alloy)	Button	Incomplete	A possible circular, flat silver coated button, the loop is missing			1	31	6.4	MOD		
65	101	TBC	3	CuA (copper-alloy)	Buckle	Incomplete	A U folded strip of metal with a little hole on one end	14	6	0.5		0.4	MD-PMD		
65	101	TBC	3	CuA (copper-alloy)	Coin	Complete	A 2 pence coin			1.5	26	7	MOD	1989	
75	8	Layer	8	CuA (copper-alloy)	Buckle	Complete	Rectangular frame with offset bar	33	27	4		9.8	MOD		
78	522	Ditch	142	CuA (copper-alloy)	Coin	Complete	Illegible			1.3	26.4	7.7	MOD?		
87	4	Layer	33	CuA (copper-alloy)	Ammunition case	Incomplete	50 caliber Browning M2, marked TW-43							1943	
88	3	Layer	33	CuA (copper-alloy)	Candleholder	Incomplete	A cylindrical candleholder socket and part of stem. The socket is decorated with four circumferential decorations and a circumferential grove half way.	51			22		PMD		
89	7	Layer	120	CuA (copper-alloy)	Pommel	Incomplete	A modern conical drawer pommel	17			23		MOD		
90	9	Layer	42	CuA (copper-alloy)	Artefact	Incomplete	Cast modern circular lid of mechanism. There are to sub-circular loop on one side. Externally is decorated with two parallel ridges. Internally there are two cast cylindrical pins. There are two rectangular indents on the edge.			5	30		MOD		
91	7	Layer	70	CuA (copper-alloy)	Artefact	Incomplete	A triangular leaf of metal truncated on one side	34	29	1.5		6	MD-MOD		
92	7	Layer	106	CuA (copper-alloy)	Tyre valve	Complete	A modern hexagonal tyre valve								
93	3	Layer	34	CuA (copper-alloy)	Shotgun cartridge	Incomplete	A modern shotgun cartridge						MOD		
99	7	Layer	70	CuA (copper-alloy)	Ammunition case	Incomplete	.303 inch Tracer G Mark IV						MOD	1939	1945
86	10	Sub-soil	158	CuA (copper-alloy)	Coin	Complete	Very worn illegible sestertius			3	3.527.8	17.8	RM	100	200

Table 30. Catalogue of copper alloy (CuA) artefacts. Roman (RM), medieval (MD)post-medieval (PMD) and modern (MOD).

SF	Cont.	Feat	Tr	Mat	Art.	Conservation	Description	L	W	T	D	Wg	Spot date	Date min.	Date max.
66	3	Layer	3	Fe (iron)	Nail	Complete	Tapering stem with square cross-section and sub circular head	60	15				MOD		
76	6	subsoil	119	Fe (iron)	Nail	Incomplete	Tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-circular flat head	95	7				MOD		
77	8	Layer	57	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Incomplete	A possible fragment of modern plough						MOD		
79	505	Ditch	156	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Incomplete	Shapeless fragment of metal	22	8	2.5			RM-MOD		
81	513	Fill	144	Fe (iron)	Nail	Incomplete	Tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-circular flat head	80	6				MOD		
82	522	Fill	142	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Incomplete	Shapeless fragment of metal	41	21	3			RM-MOD		
95	318	Ditch	35	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Incomplete	A strip of metal and a large fitting with tapering stem and square cross-section with rectangular head possibly from a chest of reinforced door	220	27	3			PMD		
96	7	Layer	74	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Incomplete	A sub-circular plate with a straight side				125		PMD		
97	7	Layer	89	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Incomplete	Sub-rectangular bar with square hole in the center	70	36	6			PMD		
98	3	Layer	3	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Incomplete	Flat shapeless leaf of metal	52	35	3			MOD		
101	403	Trackway		Fe (iron)	Nail	Incomplete	T shaped nail with tapering stem with square cross-section	75	20				RM-MOD		
102	7	Layer	65	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Incomplete	A slightly bent cylindrical stem	72		5.5			MOD		
103	7	Layer	147	Fe (iron)	Nail	Incomplete	Tapering stem with square cross-section and quadrangular head. Possibly a horseshoe nail	34	4				MD-MOD		

Table 11. Catalogue of iron (Fe) artefacts.

SF	Cont.	Feat	Tr	Mat	Art.	Conservation	Description	L	W	Th	D	Wg	Spot-date	Date min	Date max
94	7	Layer	152	PB (lead)	Artefact	Incomplete	A shapeless lump of metal	46	34	14		76	PMD		

Table 32. Catalogue of lead (Pb) artefact.

B.7 Slag

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.7.1 Three fragments of slag, weighing 0.051kg, were collected by hand during the evaluation from features in Trenches 4 and 156. The slag was weighed and rapidly recorded with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.7.2 A small fragment of amorphous undiagnostic slag (0.008kg) was recovered from layer 104, from a periglacial feature located in Trench 3. Two further fragments of amorphous undiagnostic slag, SF80, were recovered from ditch **504**. The larger fragment weighs 0.040kg, the smaller 0.004kg. All the fragments are externally very dark grey to black. Predominantly non-metallic, the fragments exhibit no magnetism.

Discussion

B.7.3 The slag may indicate iron smelting and ironworking on, or close to, the area evaluated. Alternatively, the material may represent the disposal of waste, as only small quantities were recovered. The material recovered from the glacial crack may have become incorporated into the fill by soil movements, while that found in ditch **504** could have arrived through reworking. It should be noted that a disused railway line runs close to the area evaluated and the slag may be railway track ballast.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.7.4 The slag assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain other than to possibly indicate metalworking. Should further work be undertaken, further material may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the slag may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.8 Non-building Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.8.1 A total of 1.505kg of stone was recovered from features in Trenches 54, 82 and 112. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.8.2 Trench 54: Two fragments of stone were recovered from ditch **680**, a relatively large roughly sub-rectangular fragment of micaceous fine-grained, pale brown sandstone (1.277kg, 135 x 120 x 43mm), split along a natural cleavage line revealing a relatively

flat surface. Overall the stone appears unworked however a small area of polishing can be felt on the flat surface at one end and possible slight polishing on the irregular ?upper surface suggests that the stone may have been used for sharpening; it may have functioned as an 'expedient' tool and then been discarded. The second fragment is a sub-rectangular (80 x 73 x 20mm) piece of ?basalt (0.184kg), which appears to have squared-off edges that may be worked or natural. Otherwise its surfaces are irregular, and one surface and the edges appear burnt.

B.8.3 Trench 82: Ditch **712** produced an irregular, yet somewhat domed, fragment of heat reddened or burnt chalk or clunch 44 x 35 x 20-15mm, weighing 0.035kg. One surface and one edge appear coated in mortar, although this is likely to be a chalky concretion.

B.8.4 Trench 112: From pit **600** were recovered two abraded, irregular fragments of grey, possibly burnt, chalk or clunch from fill 601 (0.006kg) and 602 (0.003kg).

Discussion

B.8.5 The stone recovered is not closely datable. The micaceous fine-grained sandstone from ditch **680** indicates the usage of available materials on an *ad hoc* basis, although it could also have been used as a thatch weight. The ?basalt fragment may have been used as a hearth stone. The ?burnt chalk fragments from ditch **712** and pit **600** may be the result of occupational or agricultural activity but do not represent worked material.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.8.6 Should further work be undertaken, the stone report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the stone may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.9.1 During the evaluation, three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.008kg, were recovered from bucket samples. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage

B.9.2 Trench 68, subsoil context 8 produced an abraded length of clay tobacco pipe stem (weighing 2g) tapering slightly, somewhat oval and 39mm in length, with a well-placed central bore. Topsoil context 7, in Trench 72, produced a moderately abraded length of clay tobacco pipe stem (weight 2g), 37mm long, 6.5mm in diameter with a well-placed central bore. The third stem was recovered from topsoil in Trench 84 weighed

4g and is 40mm in length, being slightly oval 8 x 7.5mm with a well-placed, central, oval bore. Plain stems, such as these fragments, are not closely datable.

Discussion

B.9.3 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what are most likely casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near, the site, from the introduction of tobacco smoking to the 19th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.9.4 The assemblage is fragmentary and is of little significance. If no further work is undertaken this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe stem may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.10 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.10.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered 100 fragments, 2221g, of ceramic building material (CBM) (Table 33). It was mostly collected through bucket sampling of the topsoil and subsoil in Field 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Eight fragments (241g) were collected from features in trenches 40, 35 and 158. The rest of the assemblage was made up of undiagnostic or severely abraded brick and tile from the medieval to post-medieval and modern periods. A minor fraction comprised Roman tile fragments.

Methodology

B.10.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. Warry (2006) was consulted for *tegulae* forms and suggested date ranges. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive, a summary can be found in Table 33.

Assessment

Fabrics

B.10.3 A wide array of fabrics were present in this assemblage. These fabrics were found across the site and appear to represent a variety of sources for this material, as well as dates and production techniques. The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards large and unsorted inclusions in the earlier forms and refined fabrics for the later post-medieval and early modern material. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Bucket sampling

B.10.4 Ninety-two fragments, 1980g, of brick and tile were collected through bucket sampling. This material was moderately to severely abraded, indeed as a result 27% of this portion of the assemblage was not diagnostic. The material comprised wall bricks, floor and roofing tiles and scattered fragments of Roman building material. There are few to no archaeological conclusions to be drawn from material found in the topsoil and subsoil layers above archaeological features.

Features

B.10.5 Ditch **317**, in Trench 35, produced two severely abraded undiagnostic fragments of CBM (32g). They may be intrusive to this feature. Five fragments of CBM (150g) were collected from context 311 (**312**) in Trench 40. Three refitting fragments (91g) appear to form a body fragment of a Roman tegula. Dating was based on fabric and form. The other two fragments (59g) formed part of a face from a large tile or brick, they too were probably Roman. Feature **330**, in Trench 158, produced a single fragment of medieval to post-medieval tile (59g). Made in a reddish sandy clay with calcareous and slag or ironstone pellets.

Area	Context	Feature	Form	Date	Count	Weight(g)
Field 1	**1**	Topsoil	Tile	Med-Pmed	2	38
			undiag	Med-Pmed	1	10
	2	Subsoil	undiag	Med-Pmed	2	11
Field 2	**3**	Topsoil	Tile	Med-Pmed	13	172
			Tile	Pmed	1	29
			undiag	Med-Pmed	1	1
	4	Subsoil	Tile	Med-Pmed	2	39
			Tile	Roman	1	36
Field 4	**5**	Topsoil	Tile	?Roman	1	18
			Tile	Med-Pmed	3	44
			undiag	-	1	10
	6	Subsoil	Tile	Med-Pmed	1	38
Field 5&6	**7**	Topsoil	Brick	Med-Pmed	4	249
			Tile	-	1	20
			Tile	?Roman	1	15
			Tile	Med-Pmed	32	715
			undiag	-	11	35
			undiag	Med-Pmed	7	66
	8	Subsoil	Brick	18th	2	340
			Tile	Med-Pmed	3	56
			undiag	Med-Pmed	2	38
Field 3	**311**	Pit/Hollow	?Brick	?Roman	2	59
	311	Pit/Hollow	Tile	Roman	3	91
	318	Ditch/Hollow	undiag	Med-Pmed	2	32
	331	Pit/Hollow	Tile	Med-Pmed	1	59
				Total	**100**	**2221**

Table 33. Summary of CBM catalogue by field.

Statement of potential

B.10.6 This assemblage is of no archaeological significance. The bulk of the assemblage was collected in agricultural layers and therefore cannot provide solid archaeological conclusions. It is likely a manuring scatter and should be considered as background noise. The Roman fragments from feature **312** may be used as dating evidence.

Recommendations for further work

B.10.7 This material has been fully recorded. This material and report should be consulted when/if excavation work produces more CBM. After that it should be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A single deposit of cremated human bone was recorded during the evaluation at Hinxton. The bone was contained within pit **206** (Trench 15, Field 2), which was badly truncated. The burial is undated, and the pit was located between north to south aligned ditches **200**, **202** and **268**, which form a trackway. There were no other discrete features within this trench.

Methodology

C.1.2 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004). The residues were separated into three fractions; >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm. As per the Oxford Archaeology burials guidelines only a fraction (one quarter) of the 2-5mm residue, was sorted. The total bone weight presented here for the 2-5mm fraction has been extrapolated from this representative sample.

Results

C.1.3 This is a small deposit of calcined bone weighing 170g in total (Table 34). Fragments of skull and all limb bone shafts are represented with the largest fragment measuring 37.62mm. The material is uniformly oxidised white, suggesting that pyre temperatures were between 645-900 degrees Celsius (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 11). Both transverse and curved transverse cracks are present implying that some shrinkage and distortion of the material had taken place (Symes *et al* 2008, 43).

Cut	Fill	Sample	>10mm	Wt (g)	5-10mm	Wt (g)	2-5mm	Wt (g)	Total weight
206	208	20	skull, upper and lower limb	20	Phalanx, skull, Long bone	24	Tooth root, unid	30	74
206	208	21	-	-	Phalanx, skull, long bone	10	Unid	11	21
206	208	22	Skull, long bone	13	Skull, long bone	21	Phalanx, skull, long bone	41	75
			Total	**33**		**55**		**82**	**170**

Table 34. Weight and fragmentation of bone from cremation pit 206.

C.1.4 A single individual is represented; an older subadult/adult. The feature was 0.08m in depth and there was burnt bone visible on the surface which suggests an unknown degree of truncation. The level of truncation somewhat hinders the interpretation of the deposit; it is too badly truncated to determine whether this is a token deposit.

There was very little charcoal present which may suggest that bone had been more carefully selected from the pyre.

Statement of potential

Due to the small weight of the deposit little more can be determined in relation to the bone itself and no further analysis is recommended. The pit is fairly isolated with only ditches **200**, **202** and **268** in the nearby vicinity. No other funerary activity was identified during this excavation.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction

C.2.1 The animal bone from Hinxton represents faunal remains weighing 1.29kg in total. There were 19 identifiable fragments, all retrieved via hand-collection. Bone was collected from 10 of the trenches excavated. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*). Remains were recovered from pits and ditches probably dating to the late prehistoric/Roman period.

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results

C.2.3 The faunal assemblage is very small in size, in a poor condition and heavily fragmentary. All remains exhibited signs of severe surface weathering. There was no evidence of burning, gnawing or butchery, however these taphonomic process could be masked by the extensive bone surface weathering.

C.2.4 Cattle remains were the most well represented, followed by horse remains (Table 35). The majority of fragments were identified as loose teeth and elements of the hind limb, suggesting the remains were associated with primary butchery waste.

C.2.5 The presence of the single red deer antler tine could be an indication that antler was collected for possible craft working activities.

C.2.6 Of those fragments where epiphyseal fusion ageing could be assessed, all epiphyses were fused, indicating an absence of very young animals. Nonetheless, remains of young animals are smaller, more porous and fragile, meaning they are less likely to survive in the ground in comparison to the more robust elements.

C.2.7 The faunal remains are likely associated with other settlement activity in the area and should be viewed in conjunction with related sites' faunal data to gain a better understanding of husbandry and the landscape of surrounding hinterlands.

Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Horse	Red Deer	Dog	Total
10	3	4	1	1	19

Table 35. Total number of identifiable fragments (NISP) by species.

Recommendations for further work

C.2.8 The size and condition of the faunal assemblage does not allow for any further information to be gained. The potential for further investigation is somewhat limited unless further remains are recovered.

C.3 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 0.011kg of shells were collected by hand during the evaluation from Trenches 8 and 18 in Fields 1 and 2 respectively. The shells recovered are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is relatively well preserved and has not been deliberately broken or crushed.

Methodology

C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with complete or near-complete right and left valves noted, where identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide, and recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

C.3.3 A small fragment of oyster *Ostrea edulis* right valve (1g) was recovered from bucket sampling of the topsoil in Trench 8, and an incomplete right valve was found in the fill of ditch **223** in Trench 18. The shell from ditch **223** is damaged on all sides, is of a somewhat distorted shape and at first glance appears to have suffered damage from boring worms, possibly burrows of *Polydora ciliate*. Closer examination shows the damage to be external and internal and suggests the damage is post-depositional and caused by root damage.

C.3.4 No context produced enough mollusc shells to indicate a single meal of, for example, oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. The assemblage is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. No shells show any evidence of shucking, in the form of small 'V' or 'U' - shaped hole on the outer edge.

C.3.5 The shells represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered with them.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.6 The assemblage indicates that, should further work take place, shell might be found, with the possibility of recovery of complete shells, although the evaluation suggests there will be only low levels of shell deposition. If further work is undertaken, this report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work is undertaken, the catalogue acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed or deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.4 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 Thirty-eight bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within thirty-three trenches.

Methodology

C.4.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-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.4.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 36. 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 Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.4.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.4.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance and number of species noted.

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.4.6 Preservation of plant remains is extremely poor; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. Occasional cereal grains have been preserved by carbonisation (charring) and include wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). They occur as single specimens in features from Trenches 15, 48, 72 and 82 and as four grains in Trenches 54 and 157. Occasional charred fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) are present in pit **215** (Trench 15). Charcoal volumes are generally low, including from cremation pit **206** (Trench 15) which contains calcined human bone. Pit **213** (Trench 13) contains the most charcoal (15ml).

C.4.7 Molluscs are reasonably well preserved with moderate density and diversity, particularly in ditch fills.

C.4.8 Finds from samples are generally scarce.

Trench no.	Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charred cereals	Snails from flot	Charcoal volume (ml)	Finds
13	219	213	23	Pit	6	35	0	+/1	15	0
15	207/208	206	20	Pit	5	5	0	+/2	1	Human bone
15	207	206	21	Pit	5	5	0	+/2	<1	0
15	208	206	22	Pit	NR	0	0	0	0	Human bone
15	217	215	24	Pit	10	15	0	+/1	5	0
15	203	202	25	Ditch	8	5	#	+/2	0	0
15	201	200	26	Ditch	8	5	0	+/1	0	0
15	270	269	27	Possible ditch	5	15	0	++/3	0	0
32	257	256	28	Possible ditch	8	10	0	+/2	0	0
32	260	259	29	Possible ditch	8	60	0	+/3	0	0
32	245	244	30	Ditch	8	2	0	+/3	0	0
32	235	233	31	Ditch	8	80	0	+/2	0	0
32	247	246	32	Ditch	9	30	0	+++/3	0	0
42	306	302	80	ditch	8	15	0	+/3	0	0
42	301	300	81	ditch	8	5	0	+/3	0	0
48	310	307	82	ditch	8	5	#	+/2	0	0
53	328		83	buried soil	8	20	0	+/2	0	0
54	681	680	69	ditch	19	40	#	+/4	0	0
62	700	700	73	ditch	9	20	0	+++/4	0	0
72	688	688	74	pit	8	2	#	+/3	<1	Animal bone, burnt flint
73	705	705	72	ditch	9	5	0	+/2	<1	0
74	663	662	67	ditch	17	80	0	++/4	0	0
78	702	701	71	ditch	8	5	0	+/3	0	0
82	714	714	75	ditch	9	2	#	+/3	0	0
94	640	638	68	ditch	8	10	0	+/3	0	0
111	635	631	64	pit	12	25	0	++++/3	<1	Pot
111	632	631	65	pit	16	10	0	+++/3	<1	Fired clay
112	601	600	60	pit	8	10	0	+++/3	<1	0
112	607	606	62	pit	8	10	0	++/2	0	Animal bone, limonite
115	657	656	66	gully	8	5	0	++/4	0	0
117	609	608	61	ditch	16	20	0	++++/5	0	0
126	407	406	40	Natural hollow	9	30	0	++/7	0	0
135	405	404	41	ditch	18	25	0	+++/4	0	0
135	403	402	42	Natural hollow or trackway	16	50	0	+++/3	<1	0
141	618	614	63	ditch	18	30	0	+++/4	0	0
156	505	504	70	ditch	7	5	0	+/2	0	0
157	102	-	10	Paleochannel	10	15	#	+/3	<1	0
157	106	-	11	Paleochannel	8	5	0	0	0	0

Table 36. Environmental samples from HINGEV18

Discussion

C.4.9 The recovery of charred grain, hazelnut, shell and charcoal indicate that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site, however density and diversity is extremely low, and such small numbers of cereal grains may suggest that they could be later intrusions from stubble burning. The hazelnut shell is more likely

to be contemporary as hazelnuts would have been an important wild food resource in the Neolithic period and their burnt shells are frequently recovered from Neolithic pits. The shells are the product of consumption that, if burnt, survives well in archaeological deposits, which partly explains their frequent recovery (Jones 2000, 80).

Recommendations for further work

C.4.10 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 - 337115
Project Name	Hinxton Genome Campus Extension, Evaluation Report

Start of Fieldwork	8/10/2018	End of Fieldwork	16/11/2018
Previous Work	Not known	Future Work	Not known

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HINGEV18	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER Number	ECB5366	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential and commercial
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period
Trackway	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Trackway	Roman (43 to 410)
Enclosure ditch	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pit	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Pit	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pit	Uncertain

Object	Period
Worked flint	Early Prehistoric (- 500 000 to - 4000)
Worked flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pot sherds	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pot sherds	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Pot sherds	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pot sherds	Roman (43 to 410)
Pot sherds	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pot sherds	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal bone	Uncertain
Human bone	Uncertain

Patera (frag)	Roman (43 to 410)
Hearth lining	Uncertain
Tile	Roman (43 to 410)
Tile	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Tile	Uncertain
Coin	Roman (43 to 410)
Coin	Uncertain
Coin	Modern (1901 to present)
Ammunition case	Modern (1901 to present)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambs
Parish	Hinxton
HER office	CHET
Size of Study Area	63 ha
National Grid Ref	TL 49797 45317

Address (including Postcode)

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec (CHET)
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour
Project Supervisor	Leanne Robinson Zeki

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB 5366
Digital Archive	OA East	HINGEV18
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB 5366

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☒	☒
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐

Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media

Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☒
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☒
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☐
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Further Comments

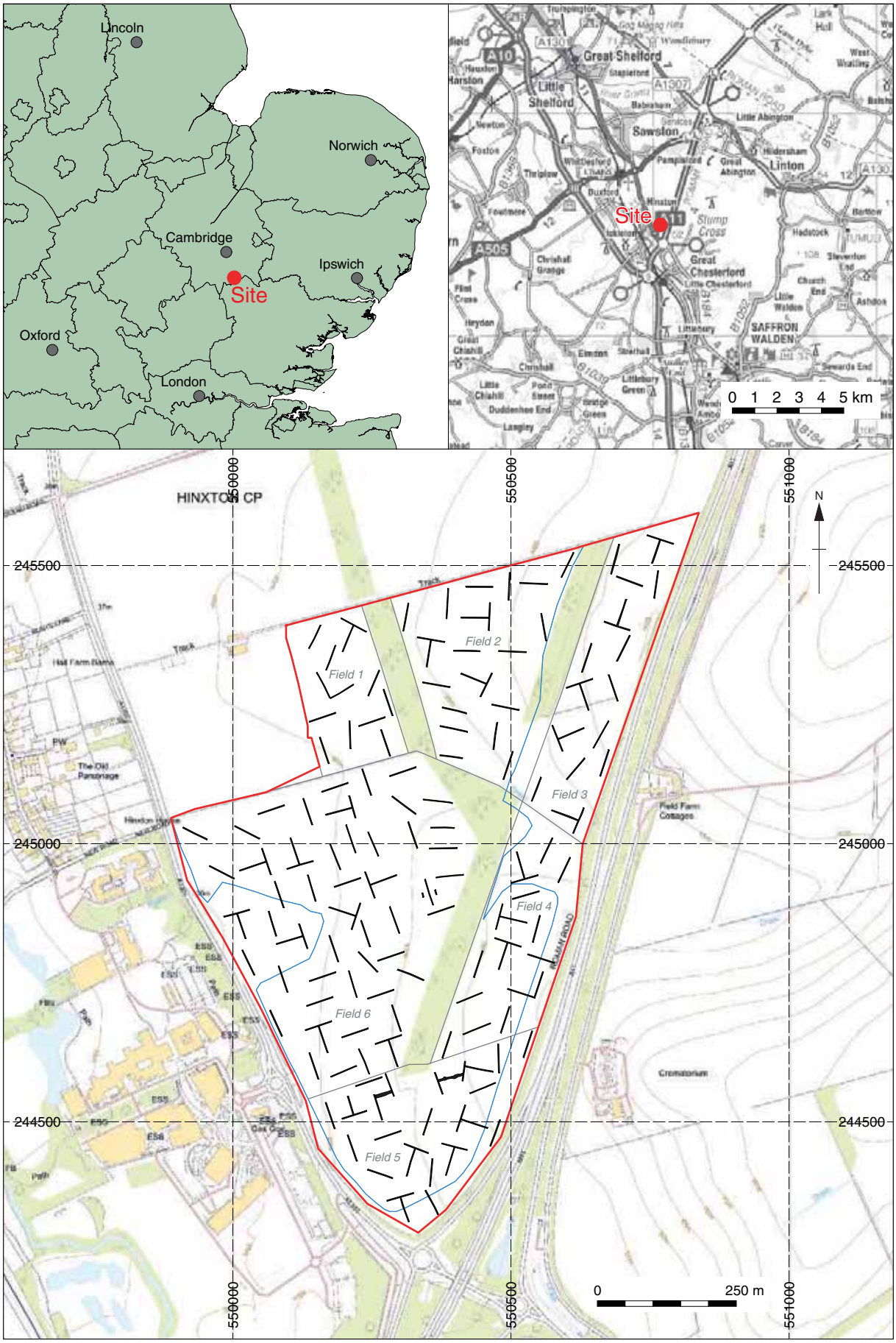

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in evaluated area (red). Scale 1:10000

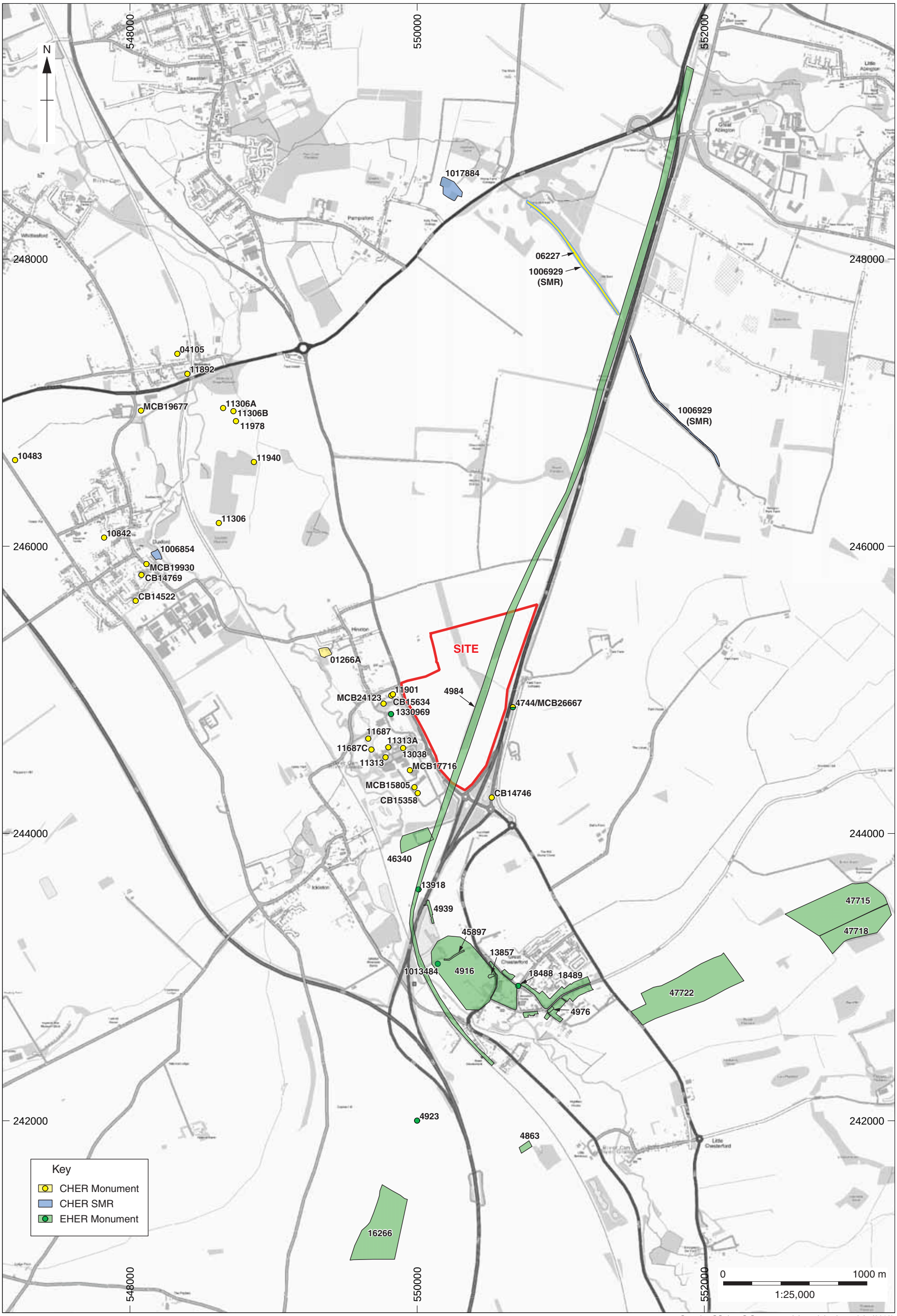

Figure 2: Cambridgeshire and Essex HER entries mentioned in the text

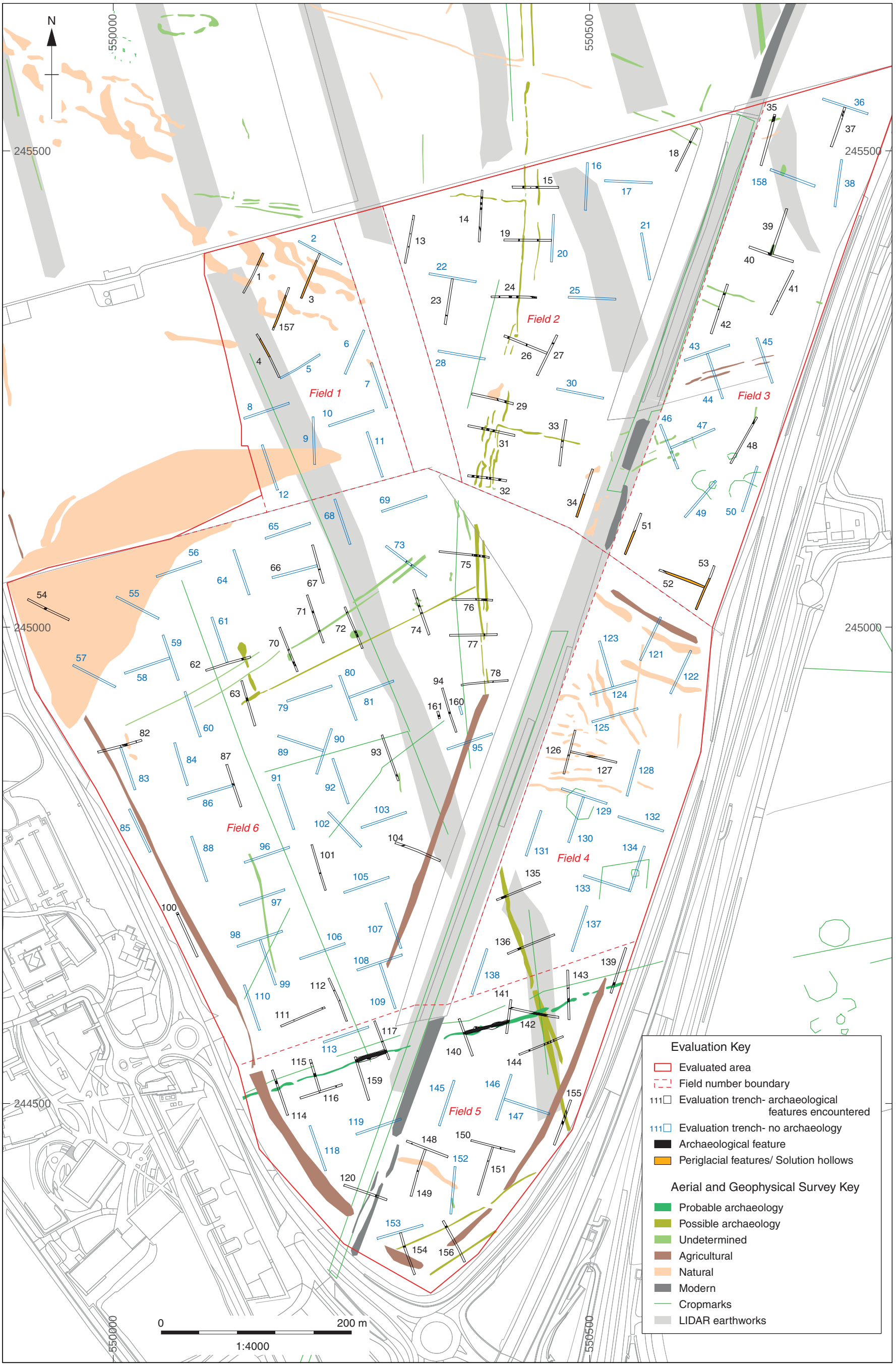

Figure 3: Evaluation results overlaid on aerial (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) and geophysical (after Turner 2018) survey interpretation

Figure 4: Evaluation results overlaid on geophysical survey greyscale plot (after Turner 2018)

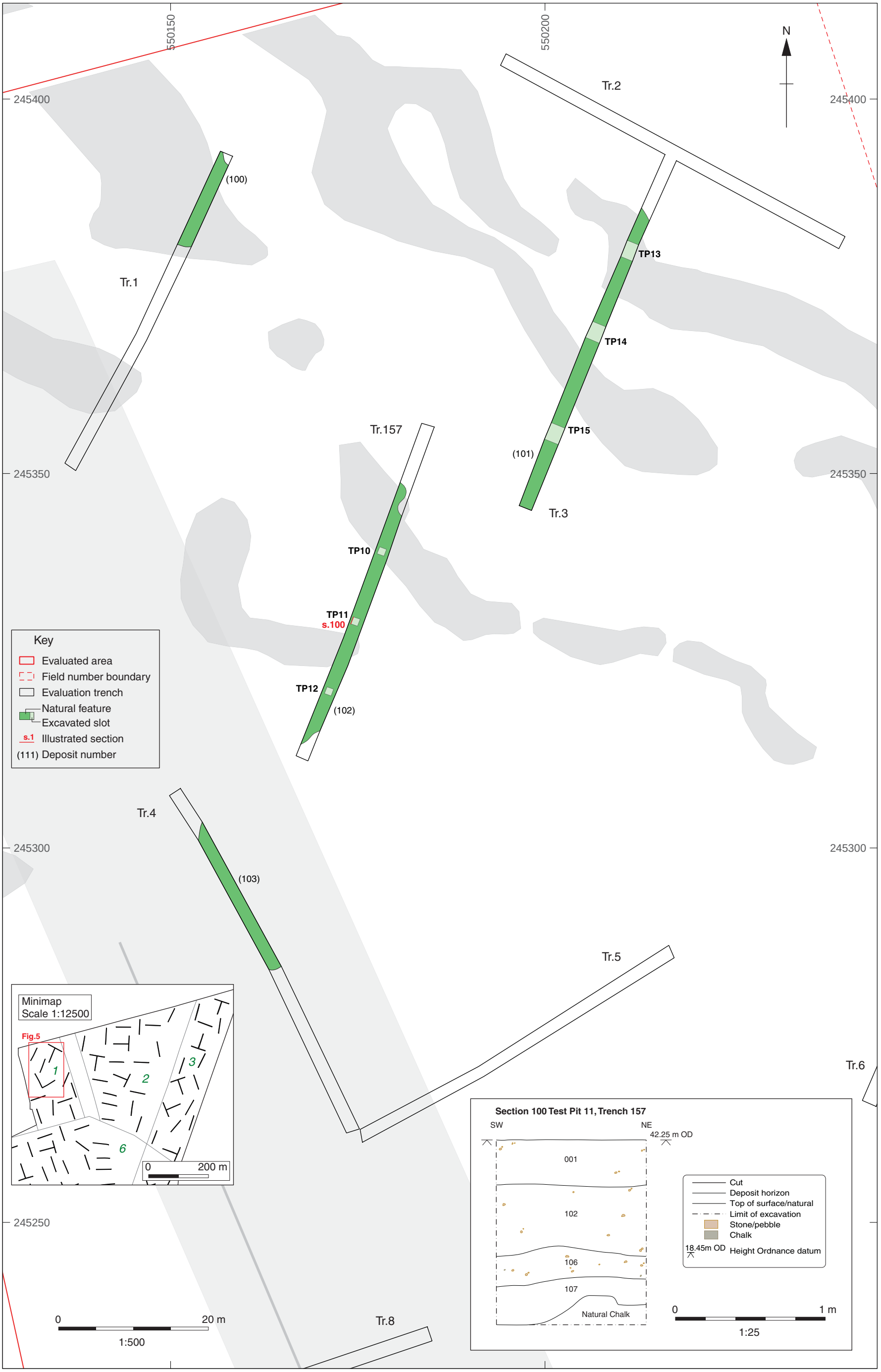

Figure 5: Field 1. Plan of trenches 1 to 5 and 157, overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation (after Turner 2018), with Test Pit 11 section

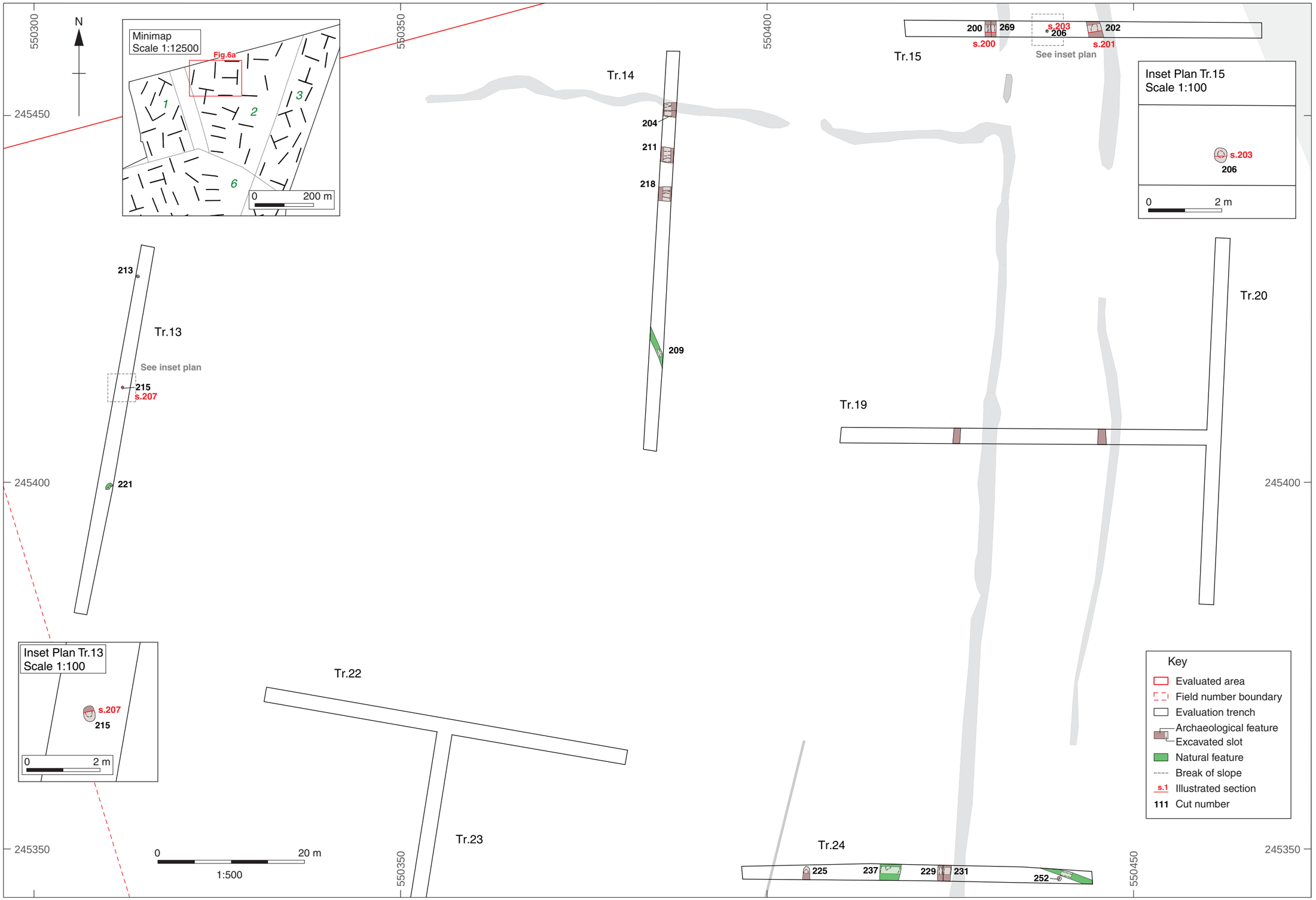

Figure 6a: Field 2 north-west. Plan of trenches 13 to 15, 19 to 20 and 22 to 24, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

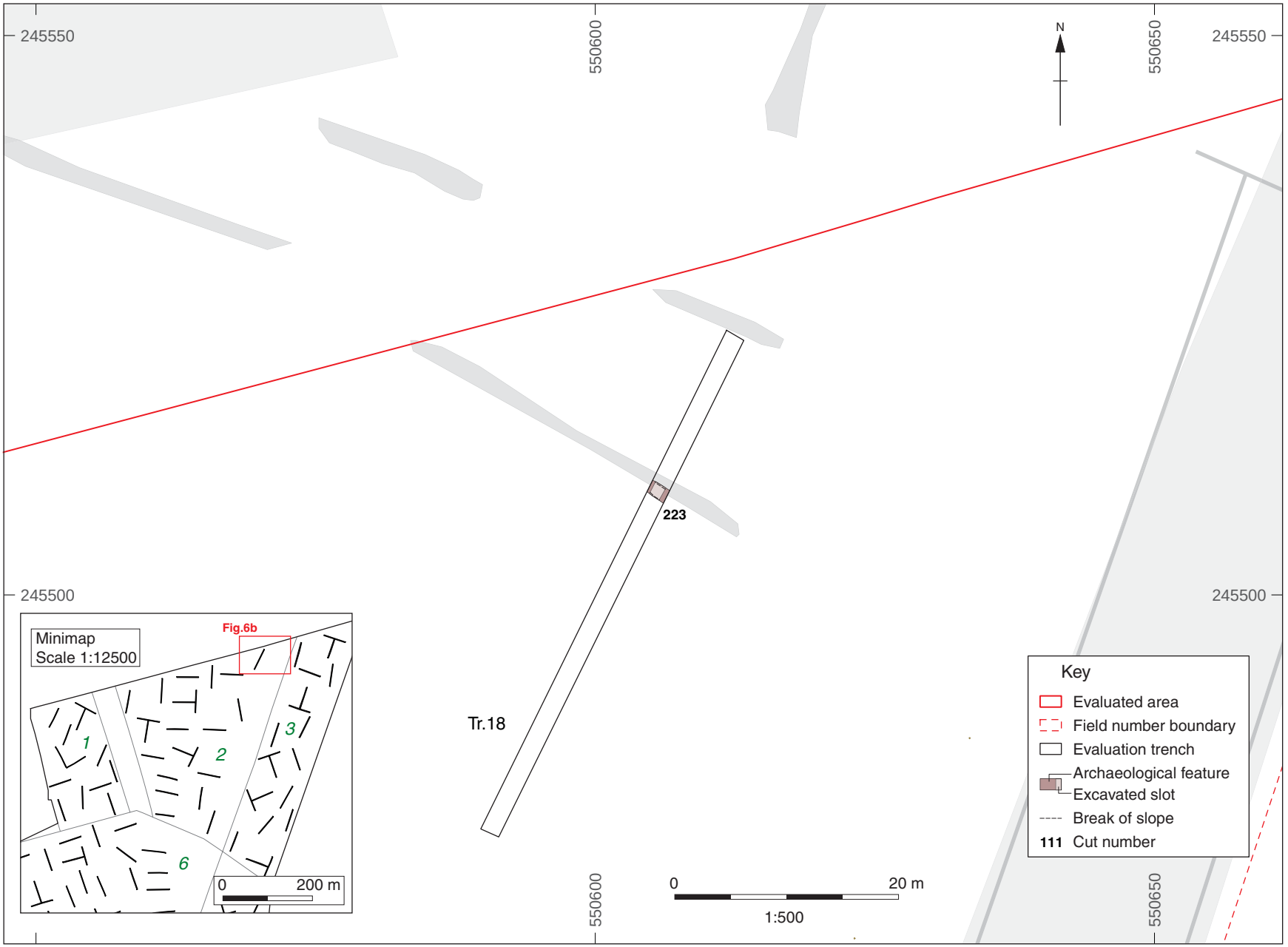

Figure 6b: Field 2 north-east. Plan of trench 18, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

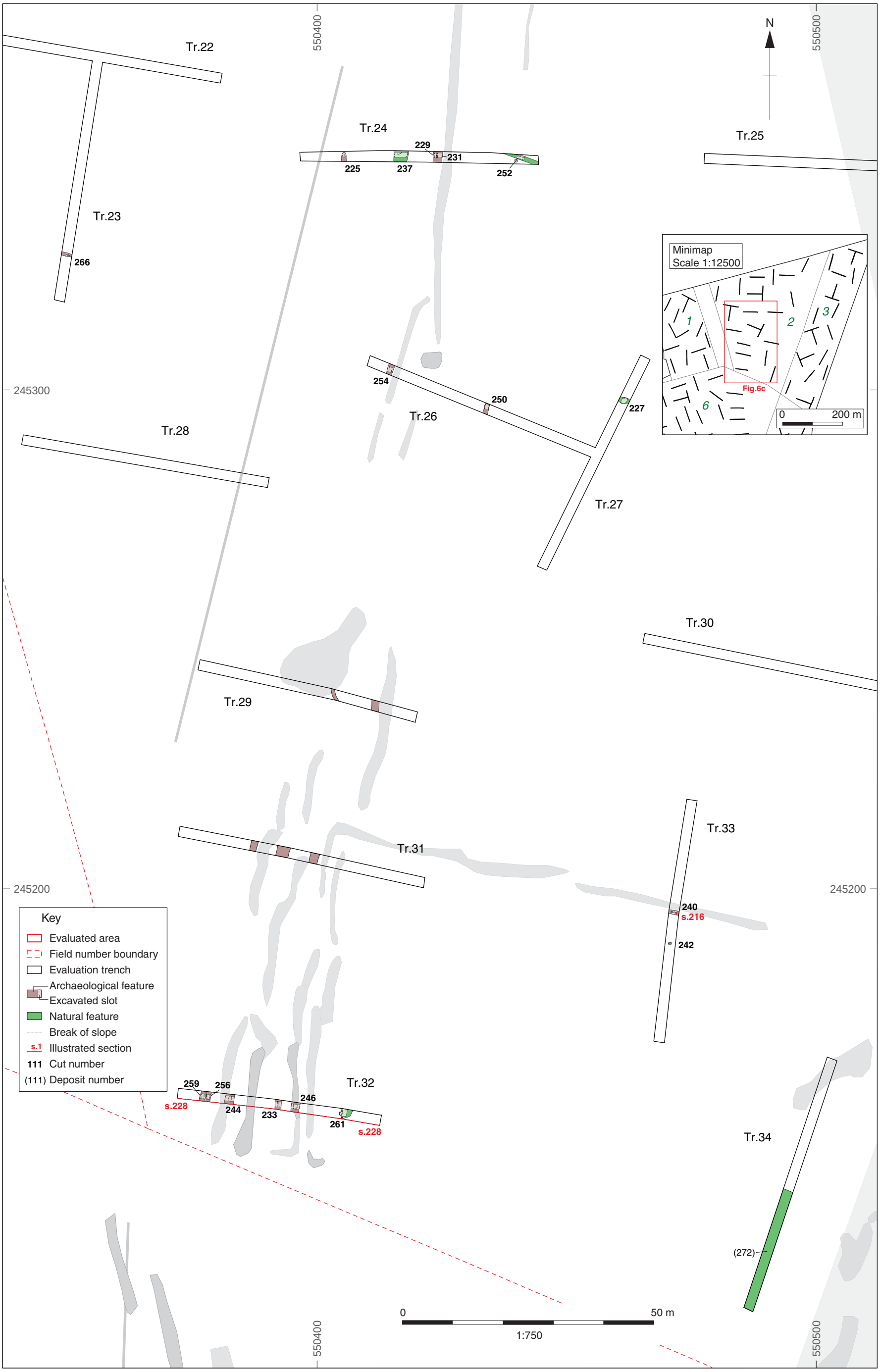

Figure 6c: Field 2 south. Plan of trenches 22 to 34, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

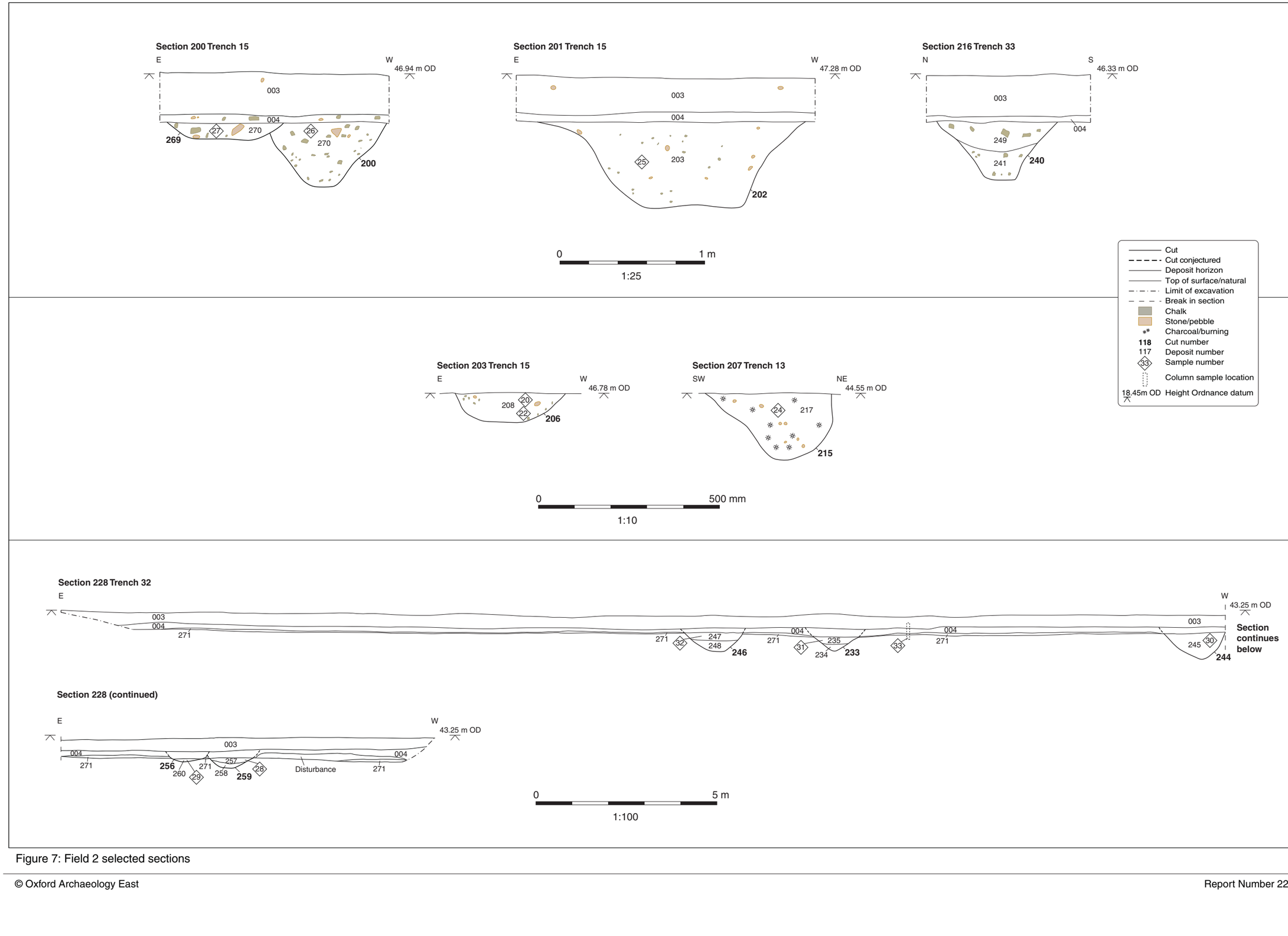

Figure 7: Field 2 selected sections

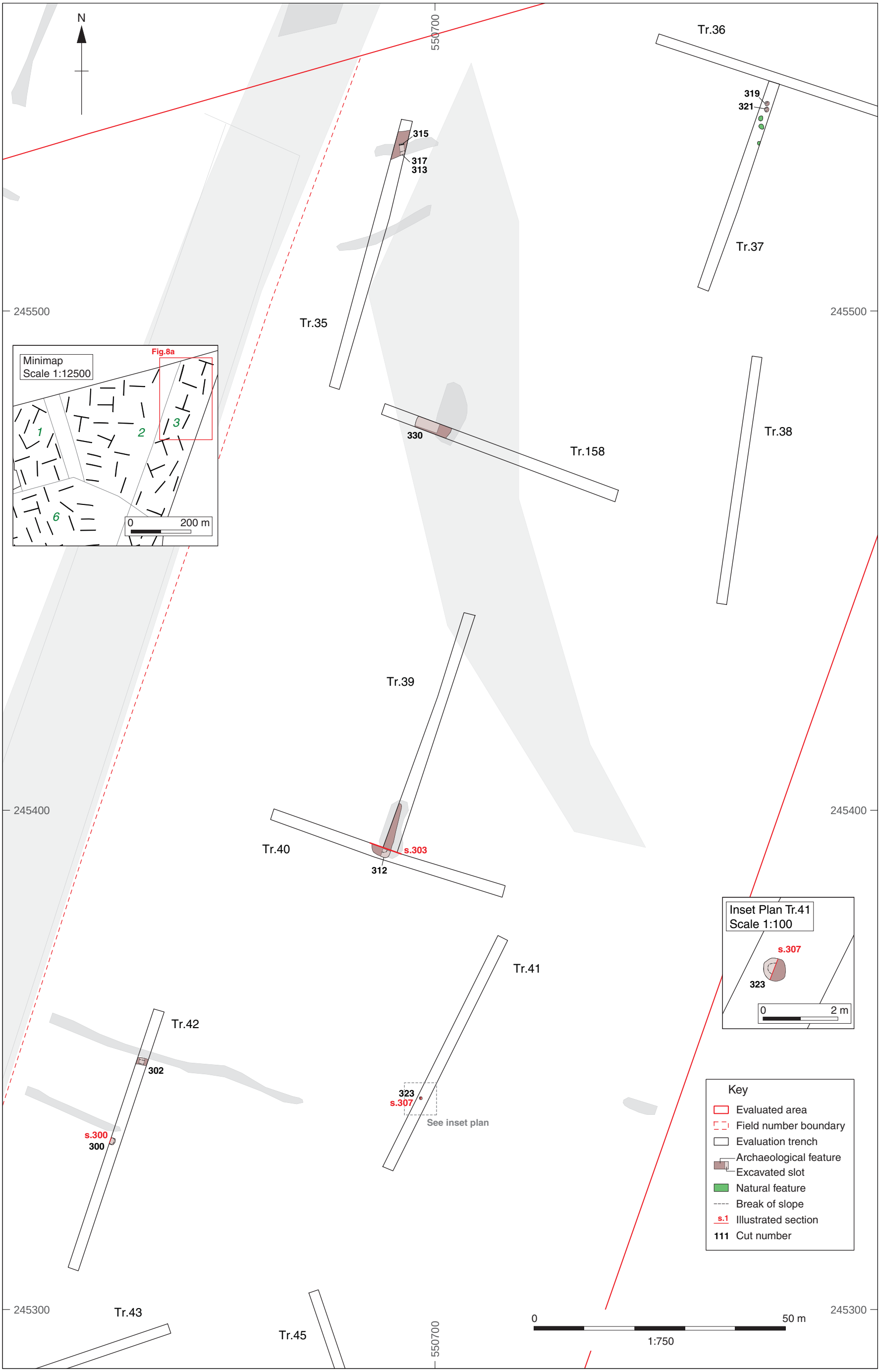

Figure 8a: Field 3 north. Plan of trenches 35 to 42 and 158, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

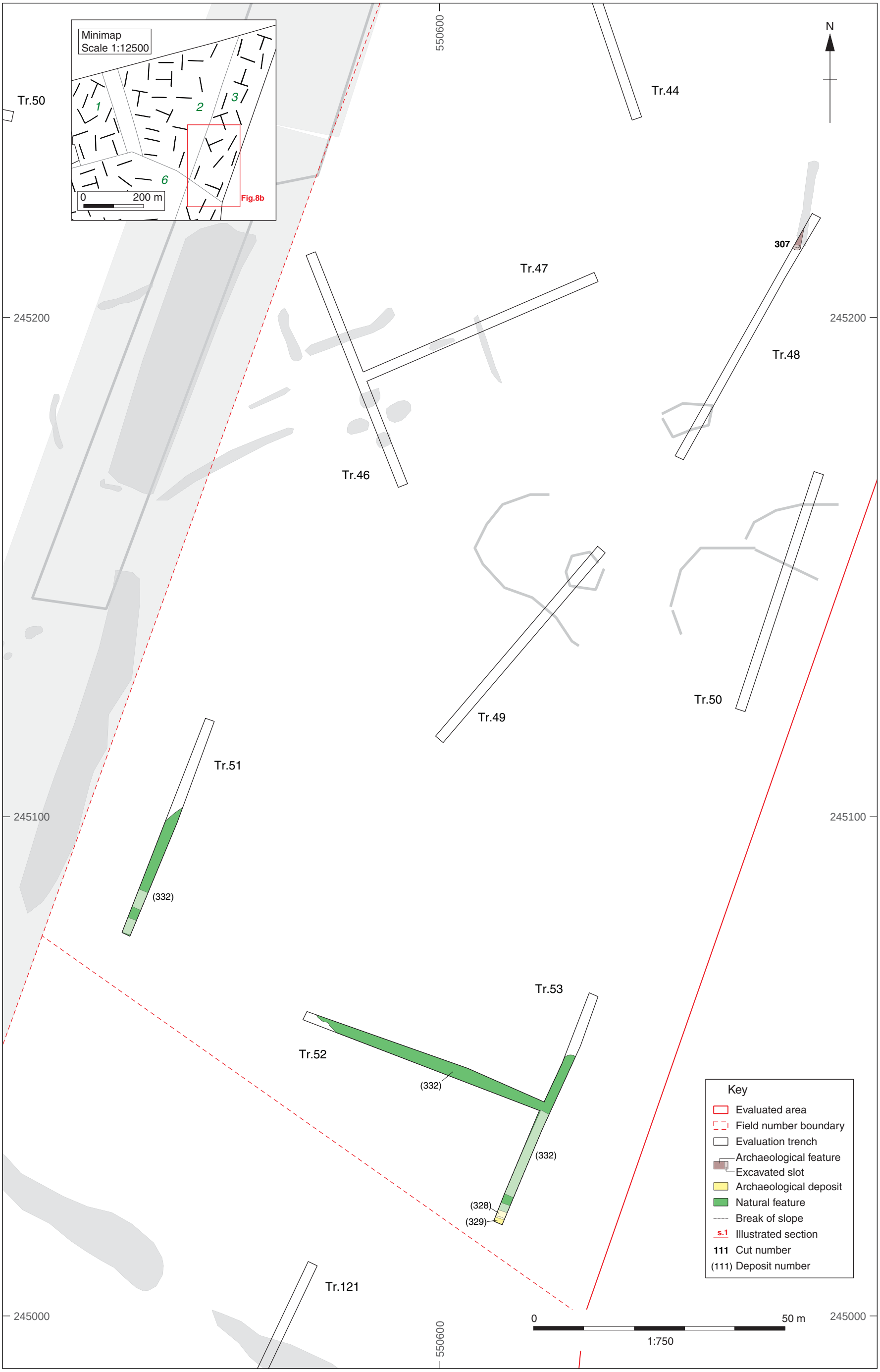

Figure 8b: Field 3 south. Plan of trenches 46 to 53, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

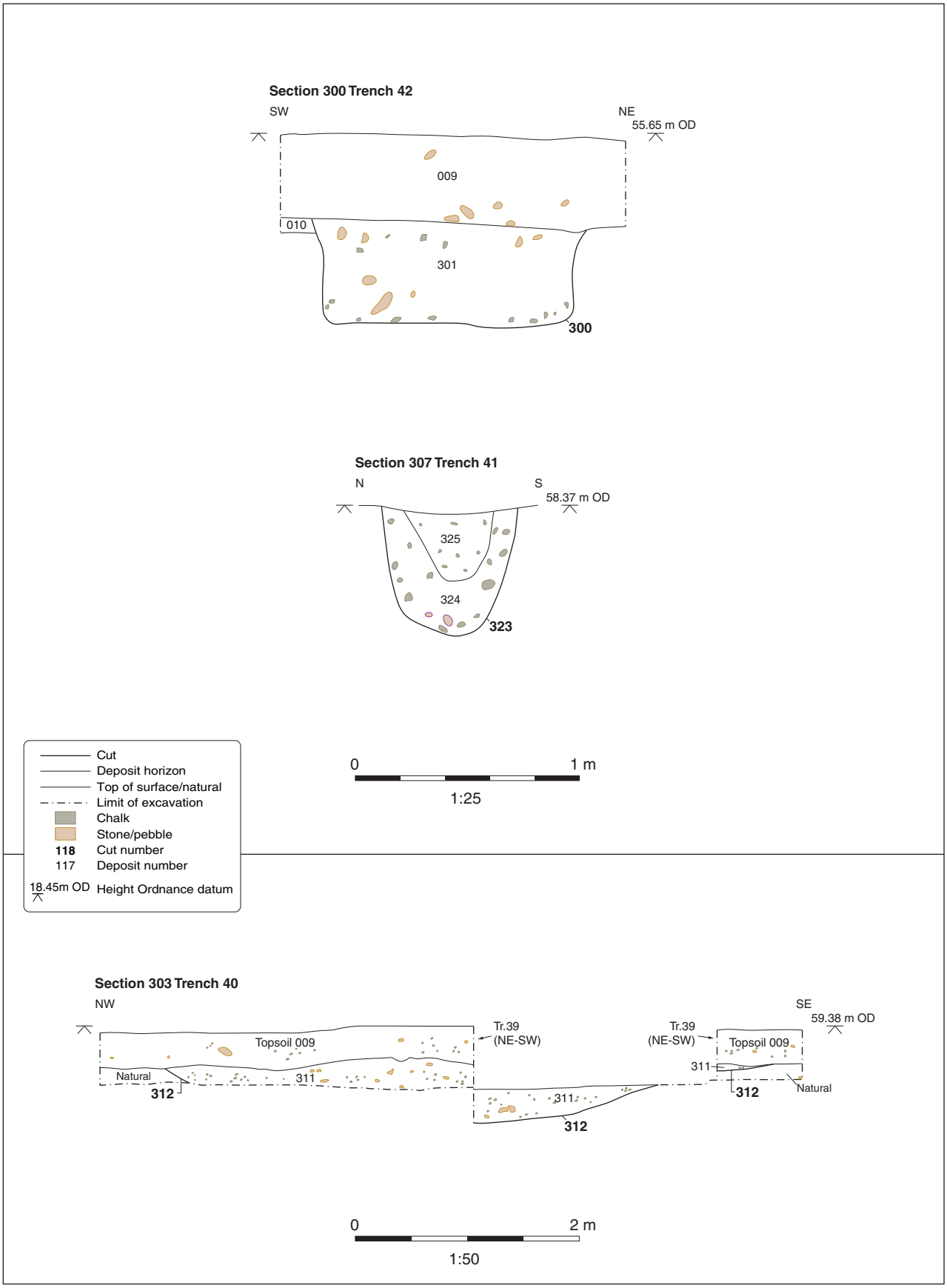

Figure 9: Field 3 selected sections

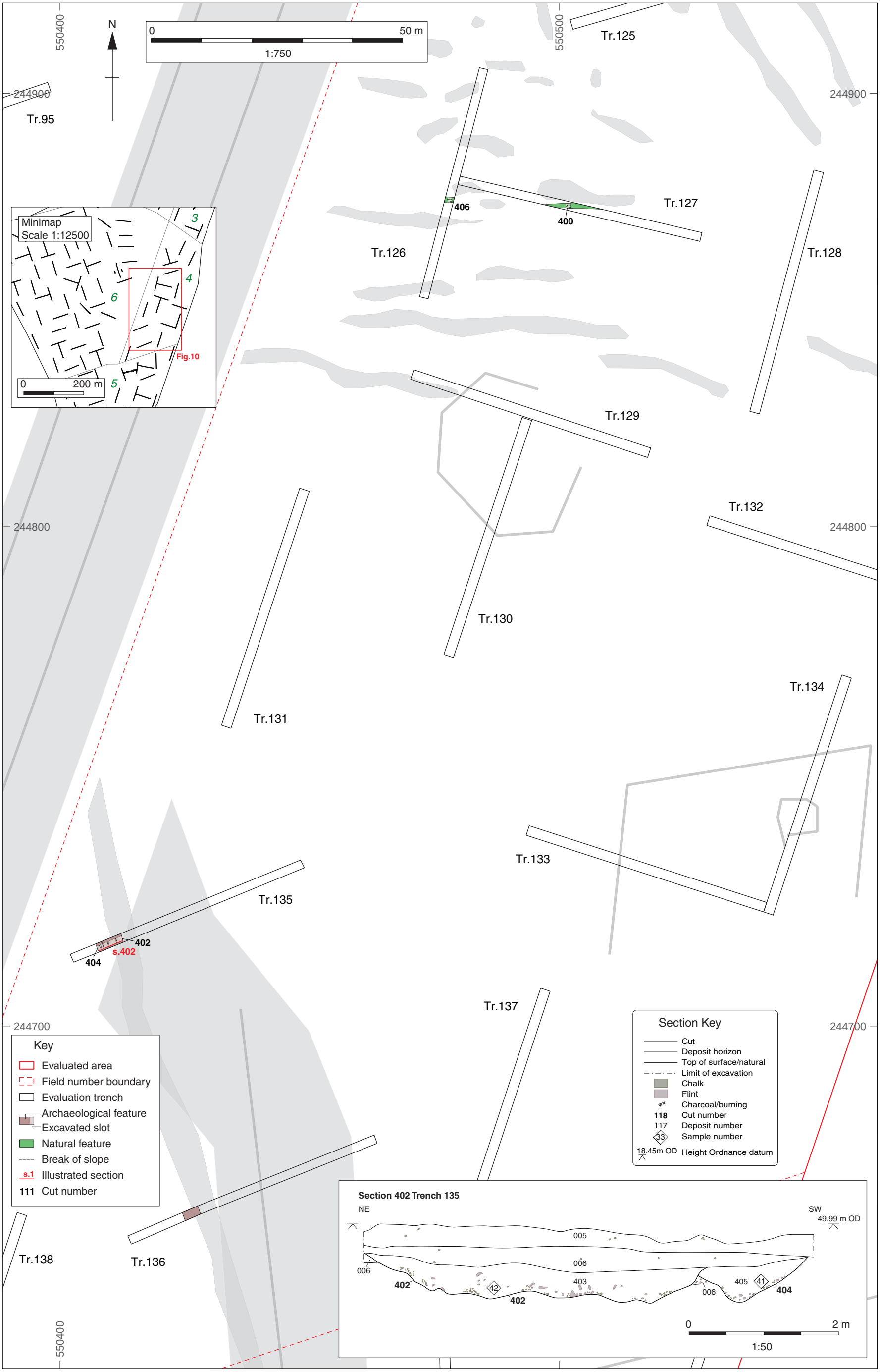

Figure 10: Field 4. Plan of trenches 125 to 137, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation, with selected Field 4 section

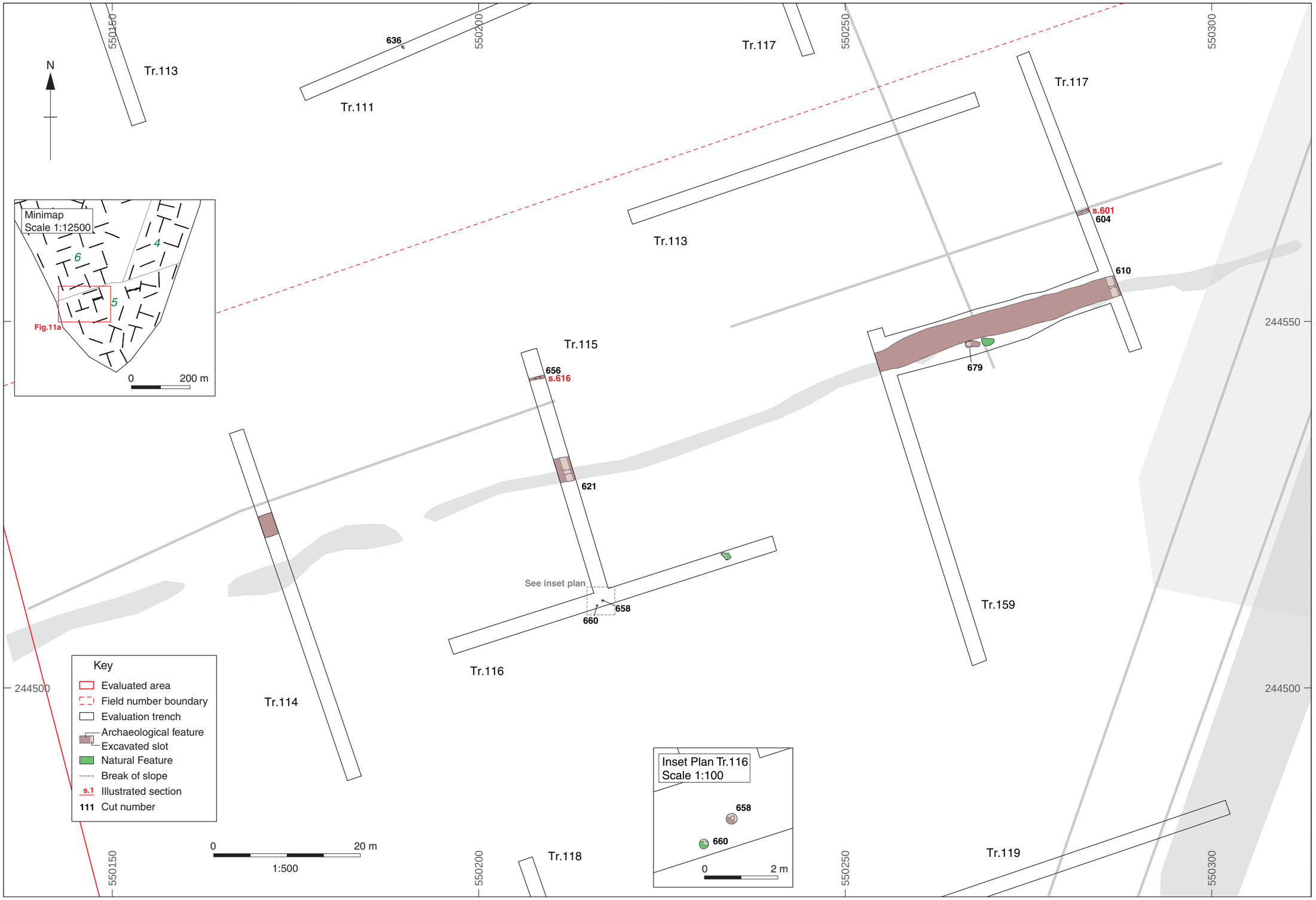

Figure 11a: Field 5 north-west. Plan of trenches 113 to 117 and 159, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

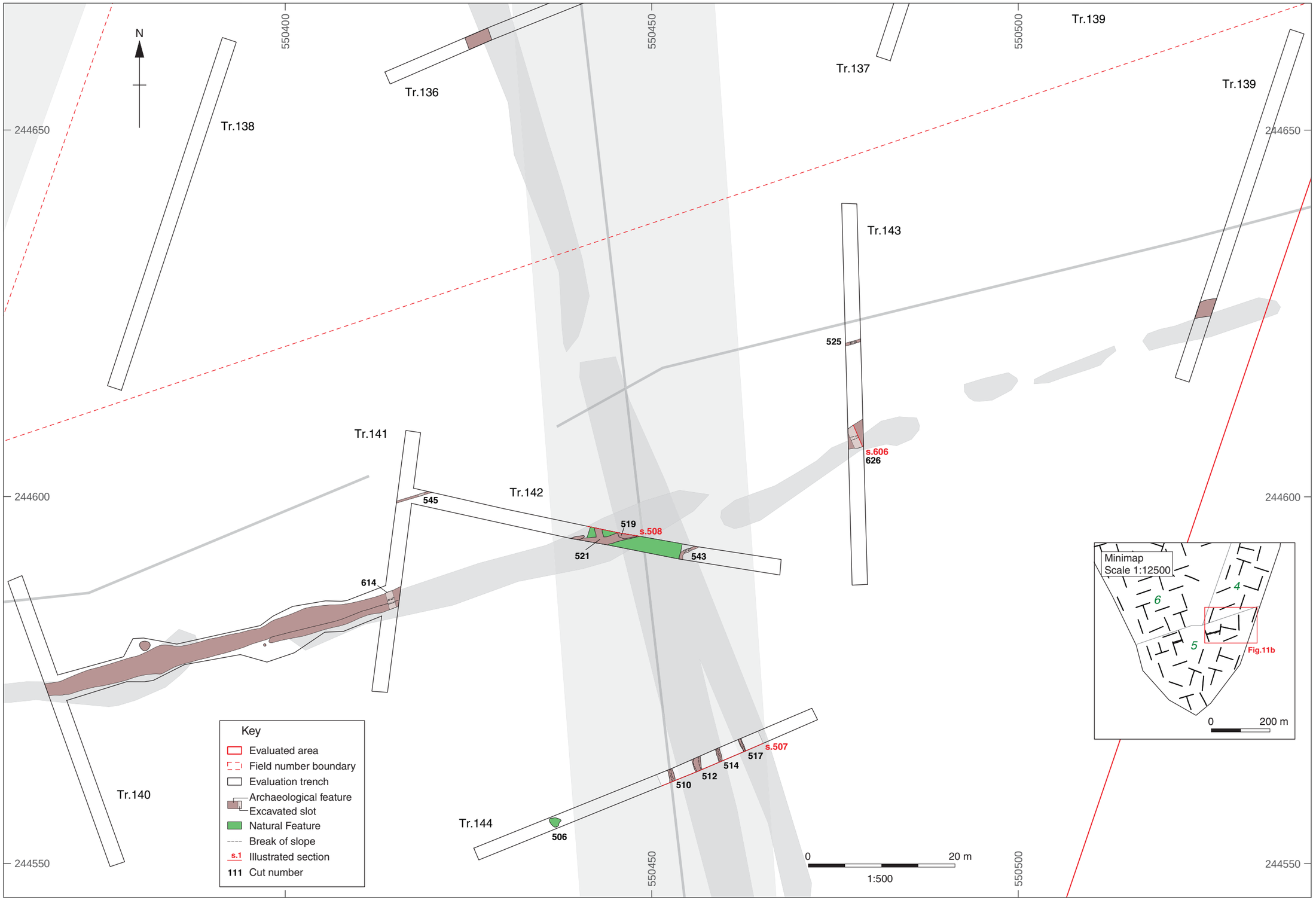

Figure 11b: Field 5 north-east. Plan of trenches 139 to 144, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

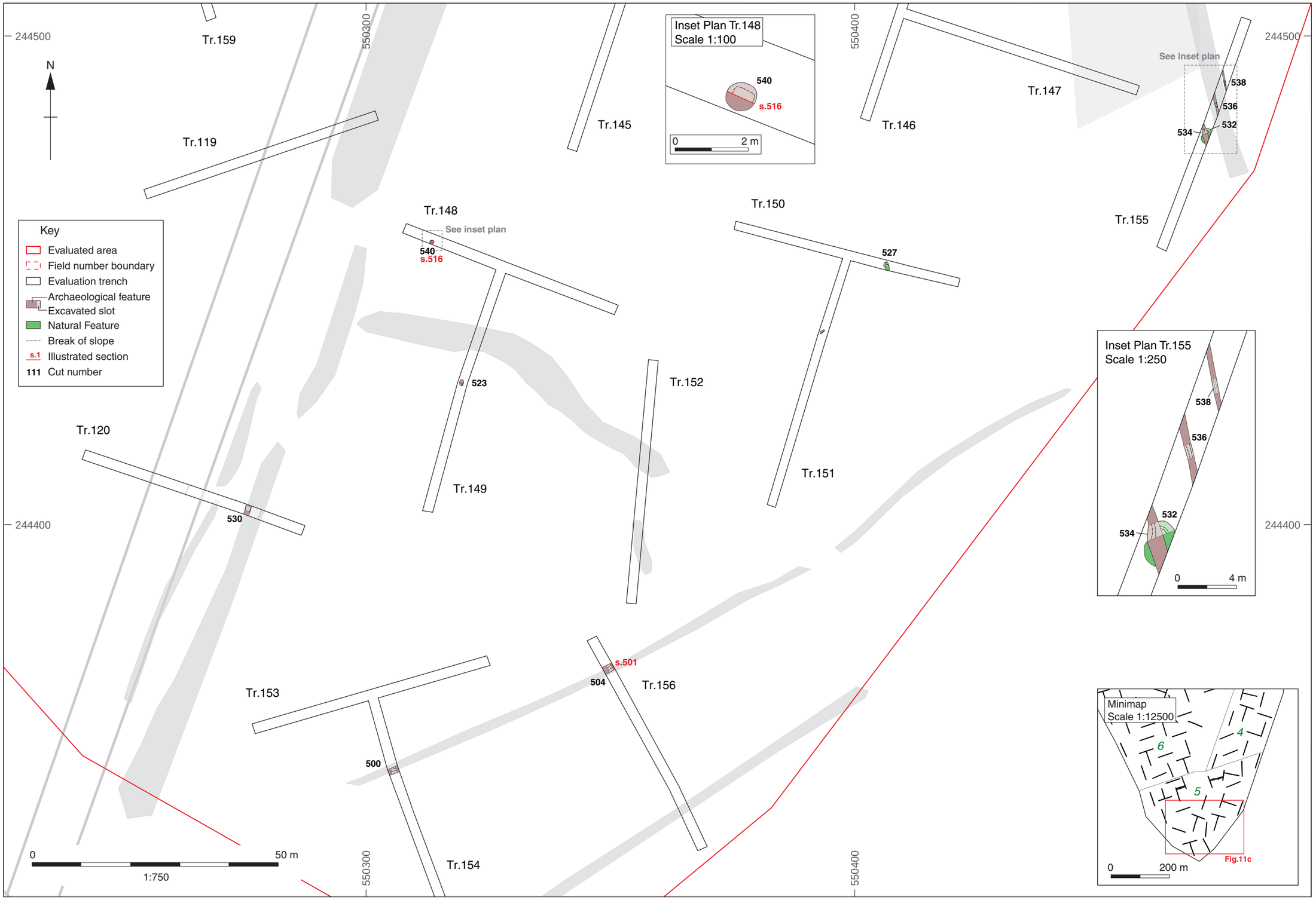

Figure 11c: Field 5 south. Plan of trenches 119 to 120 and 148 to 156, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

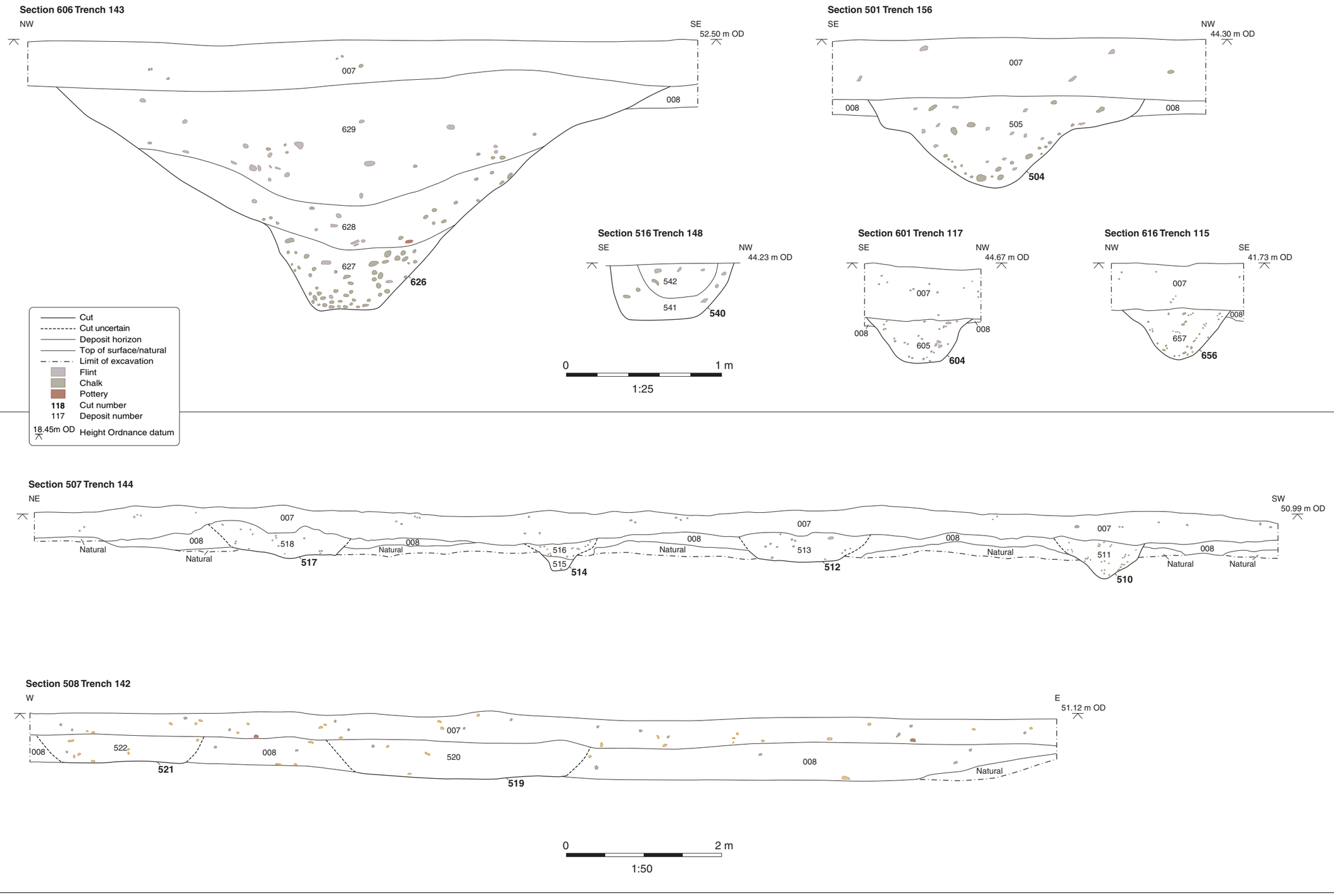

Figure 12: Field 5 selected sections

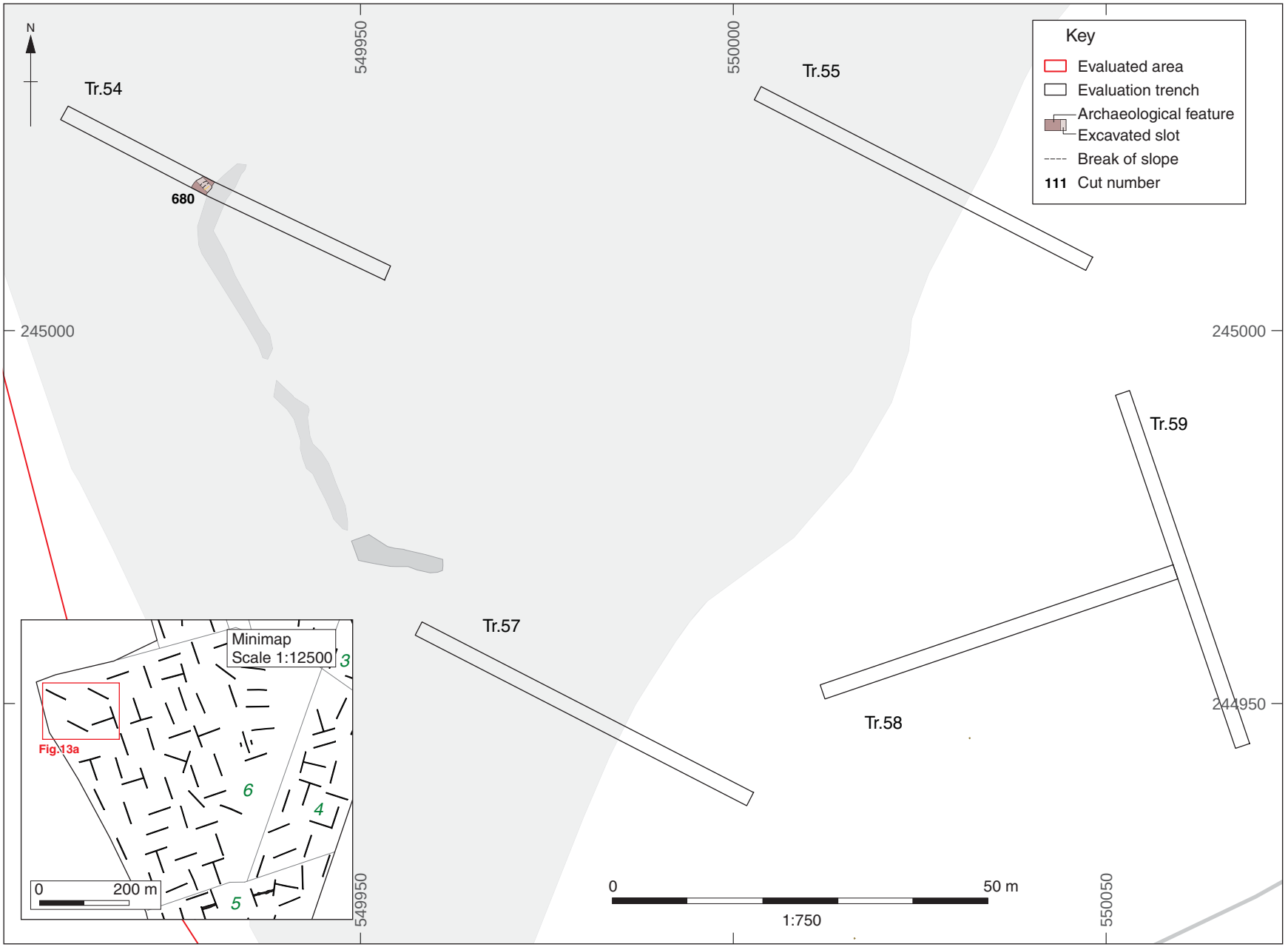

Figure 13a: Field 6 north-west. Plan of trenches 54 to 55 and 57 to 59, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

Figure 13b: Field 6 north. Plan of trenches 61 to 64, 66 to 67 and 70 to 71, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

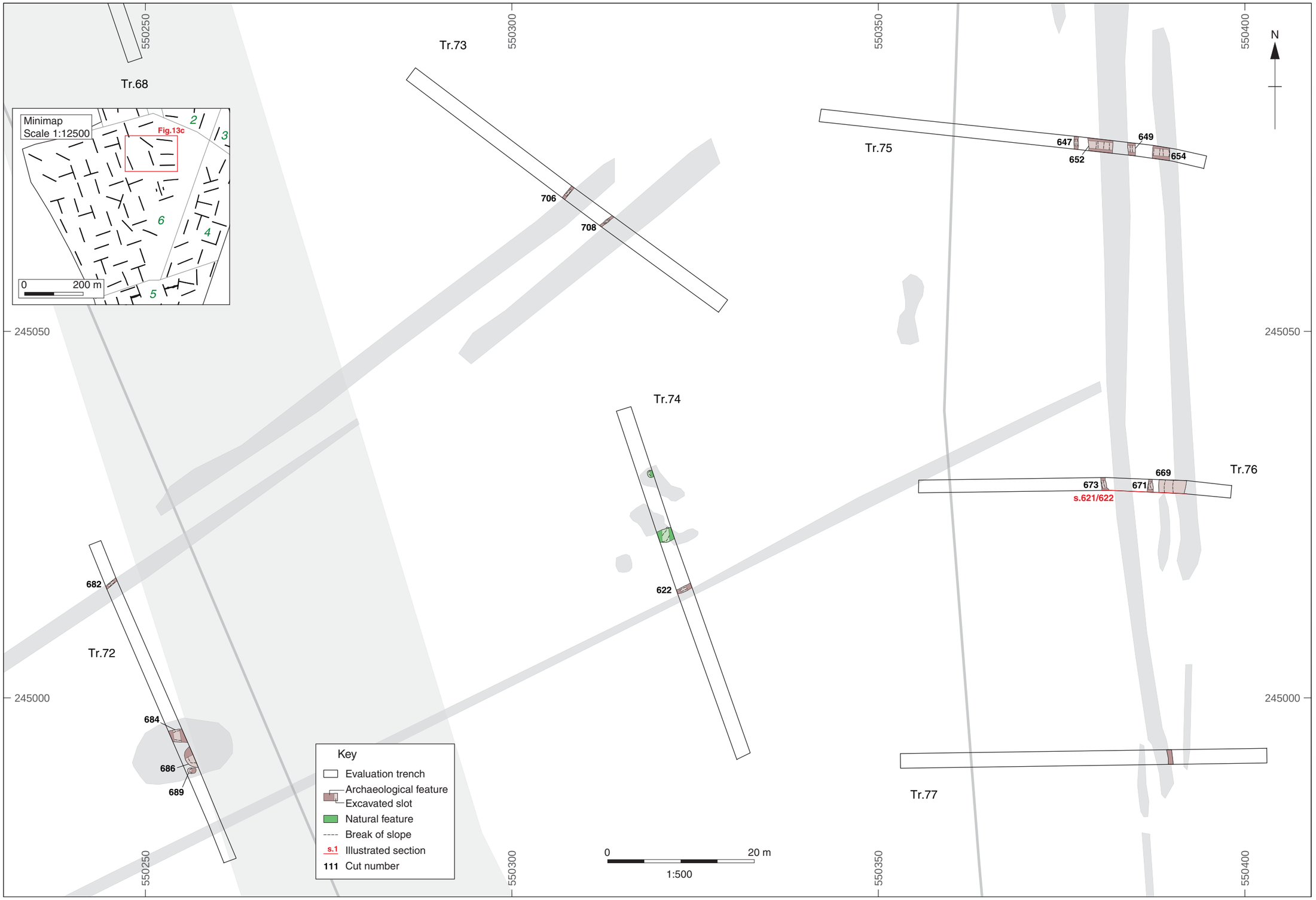

Figure 13c: Field 6 north-east. Plan of trenches 72 to 77, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

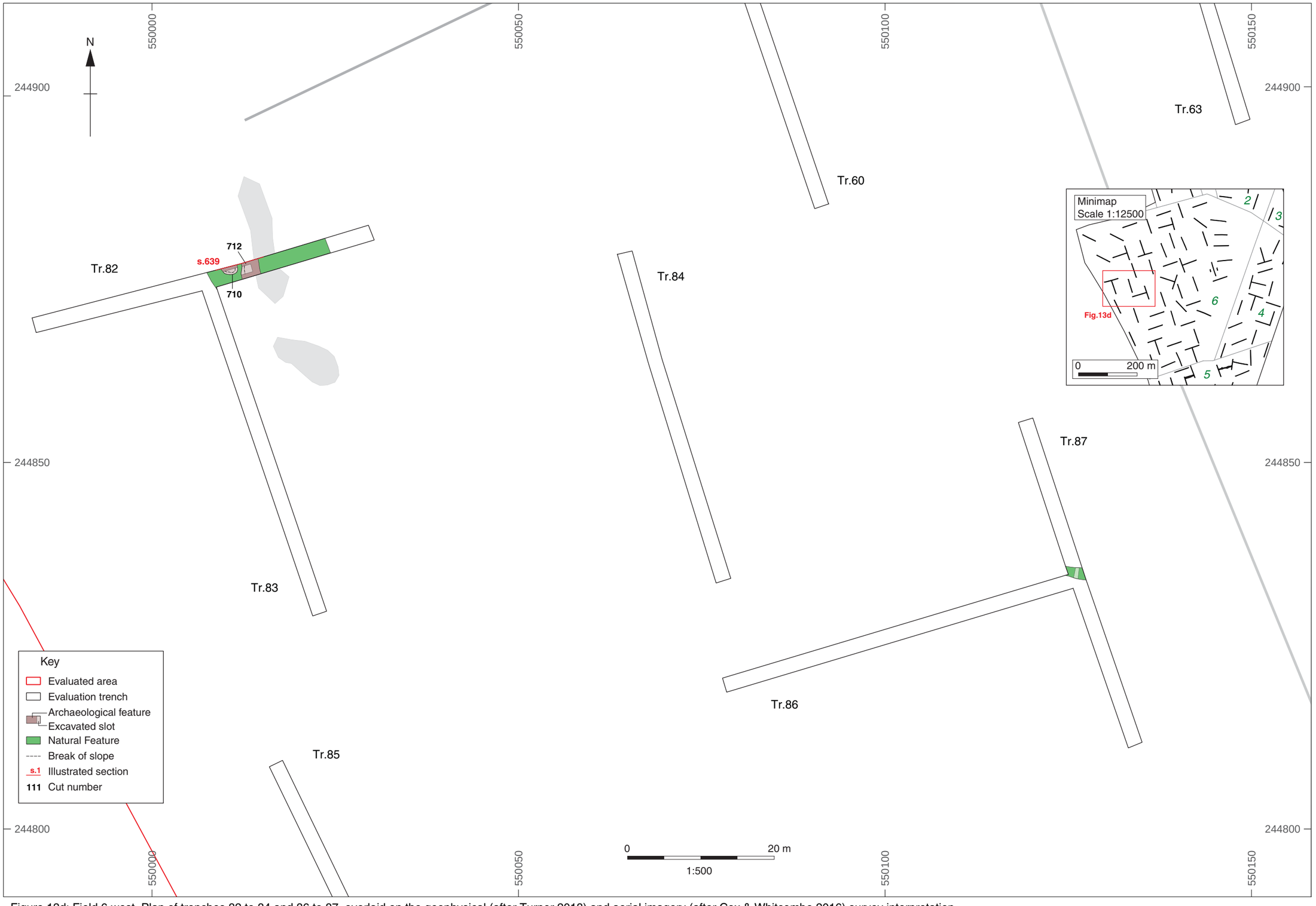

Figure 13d: Field 6 west. Plan of trenches 82 to 84 and 86 to 87, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

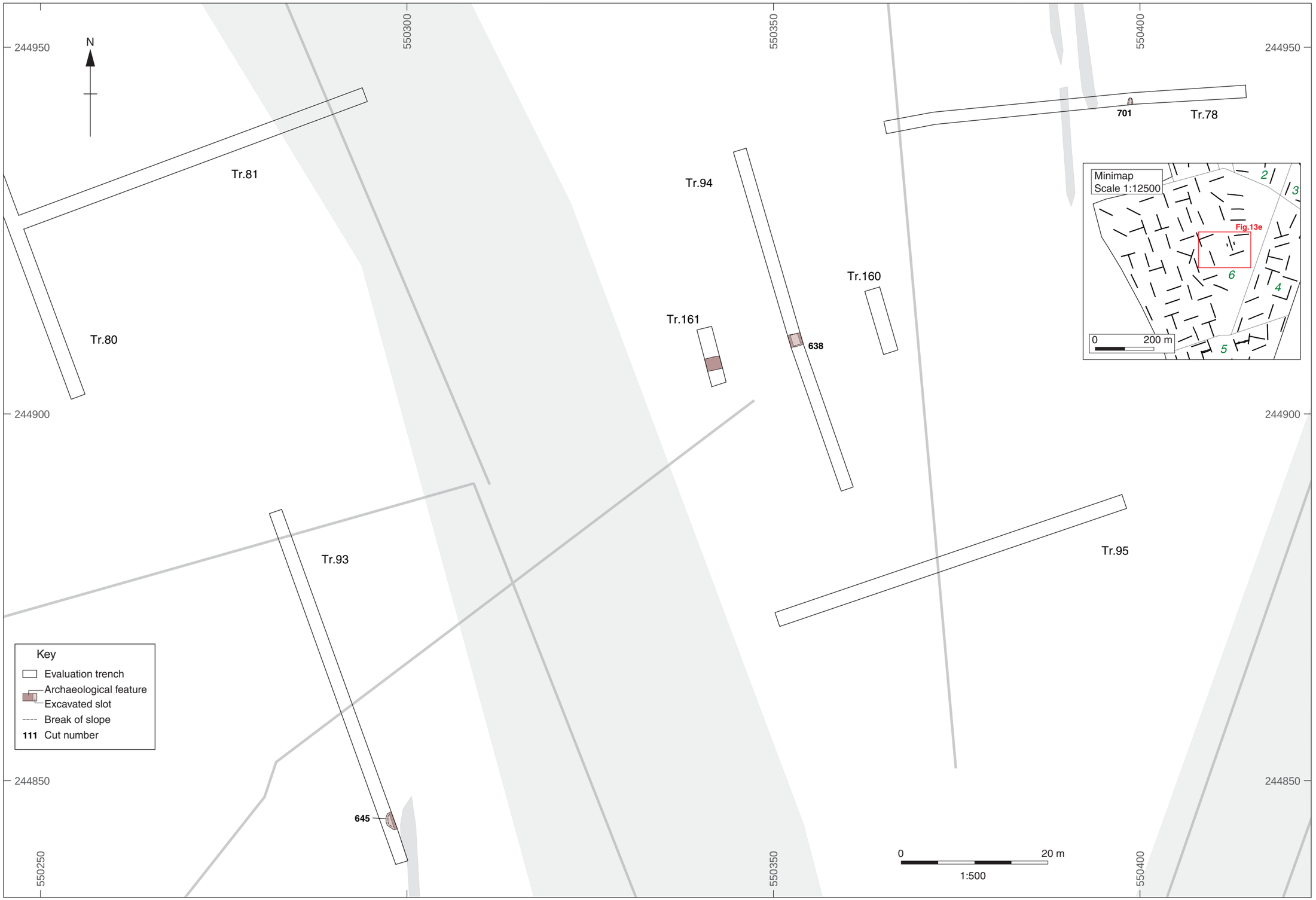

Figure 13e: Field 6 east. Plan of trenches 78, 93 to 95 and 160 to 161, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

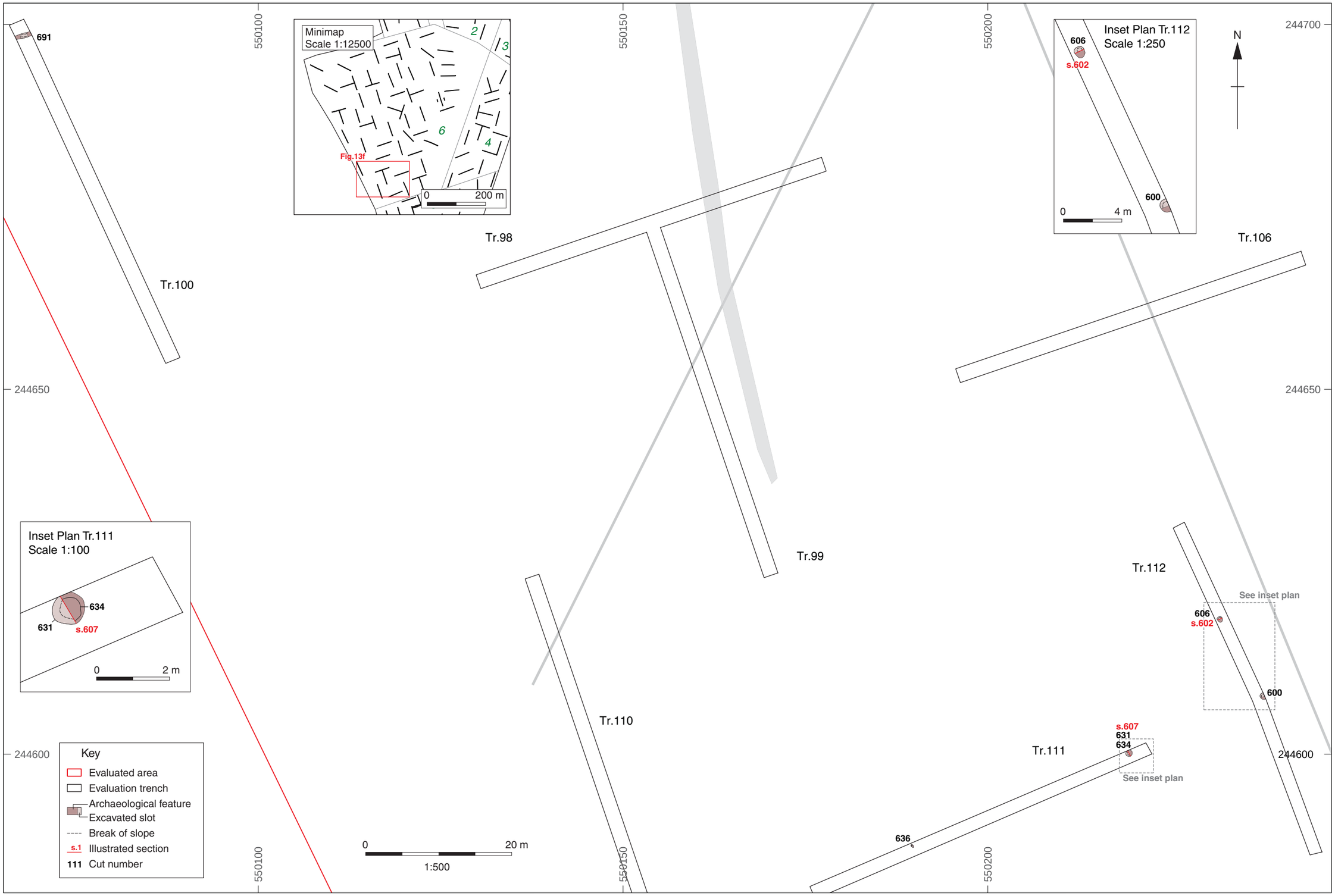

Figure 13f: Field 6 south-west. Plan of trenches 98 to 100, 106 and 110 to 112, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

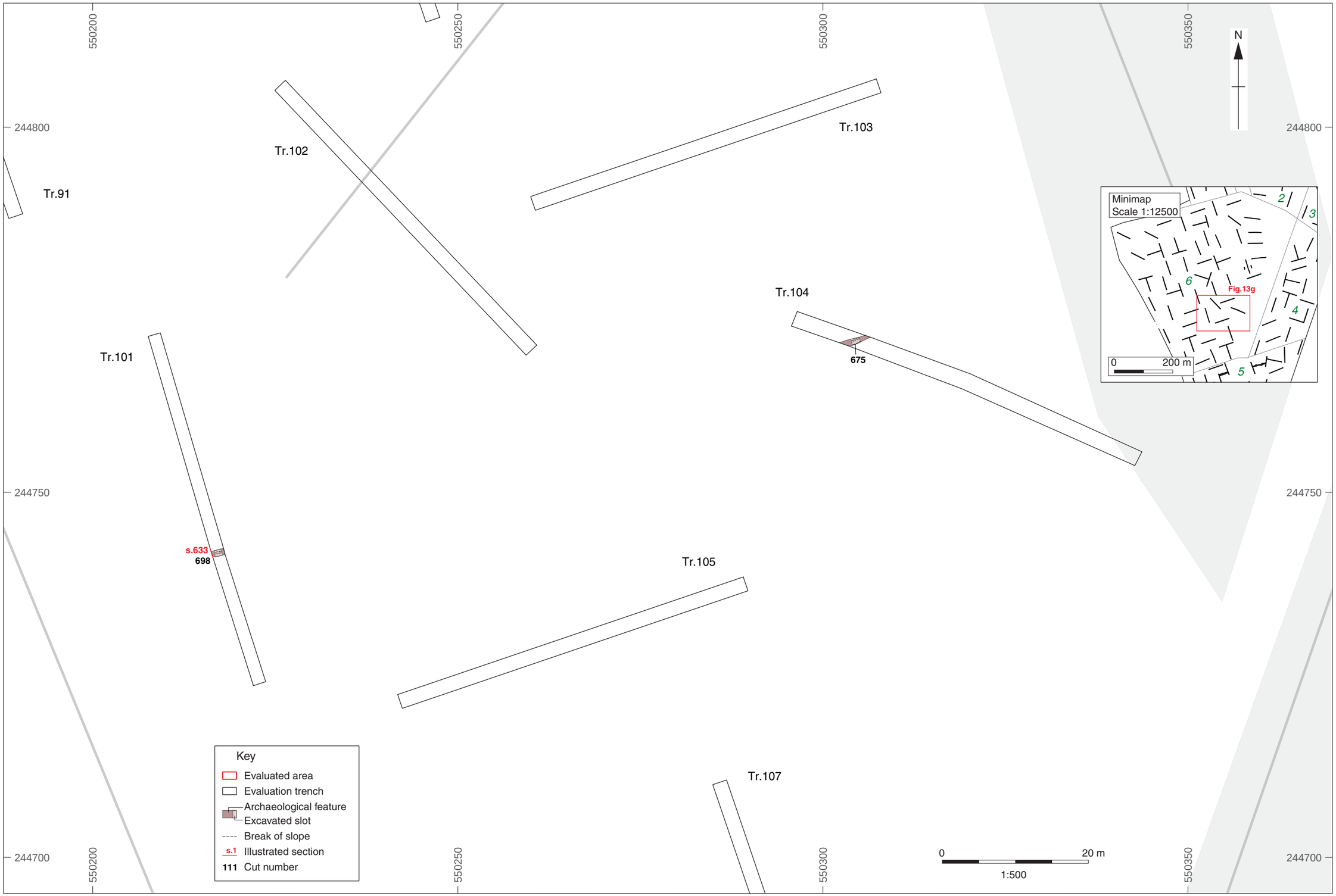

Figure 13g: Field 6 south-east. Plan of trenches 101 to 105, overlaid on the geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

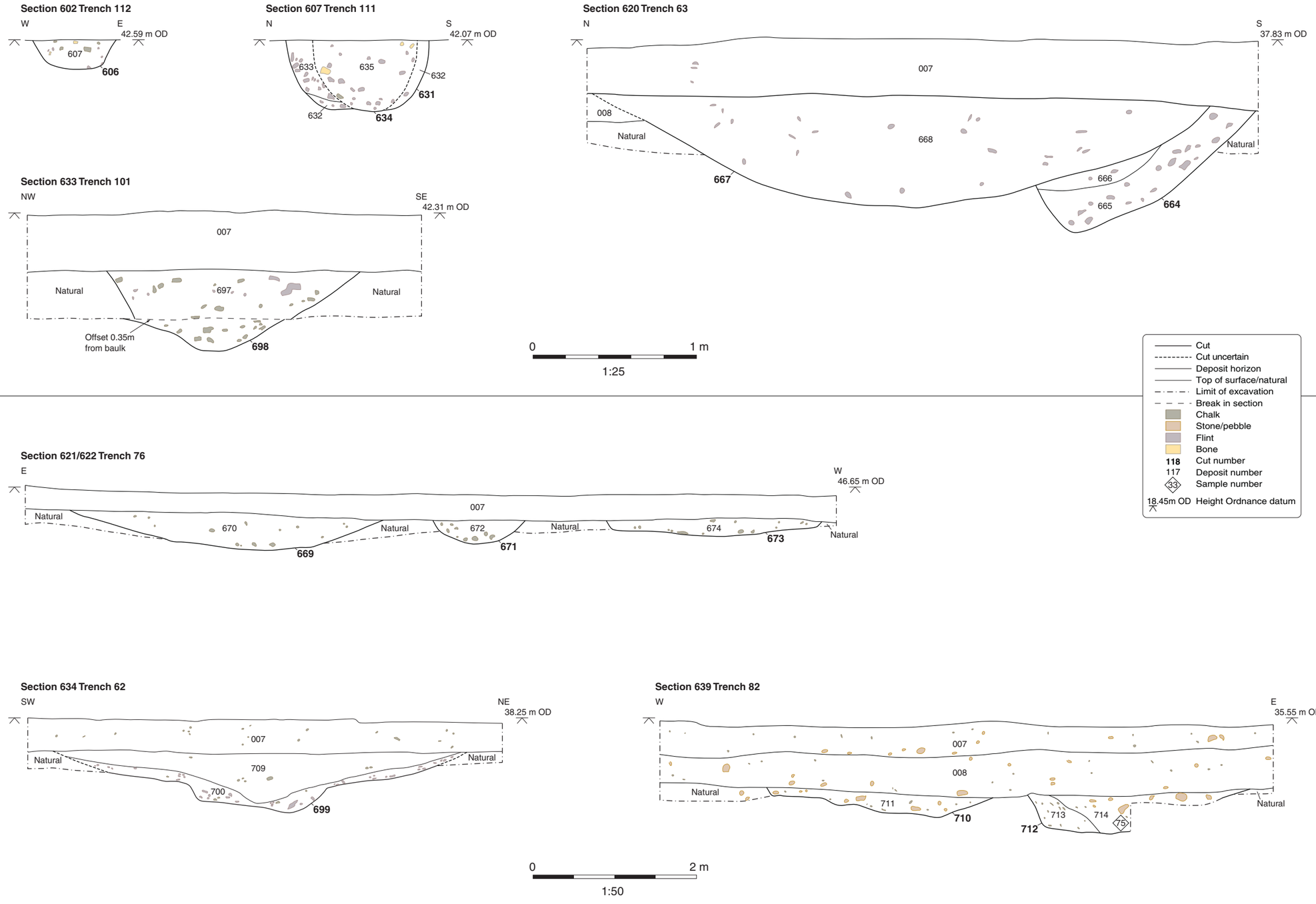

Figure 14: Field 6 selected sections

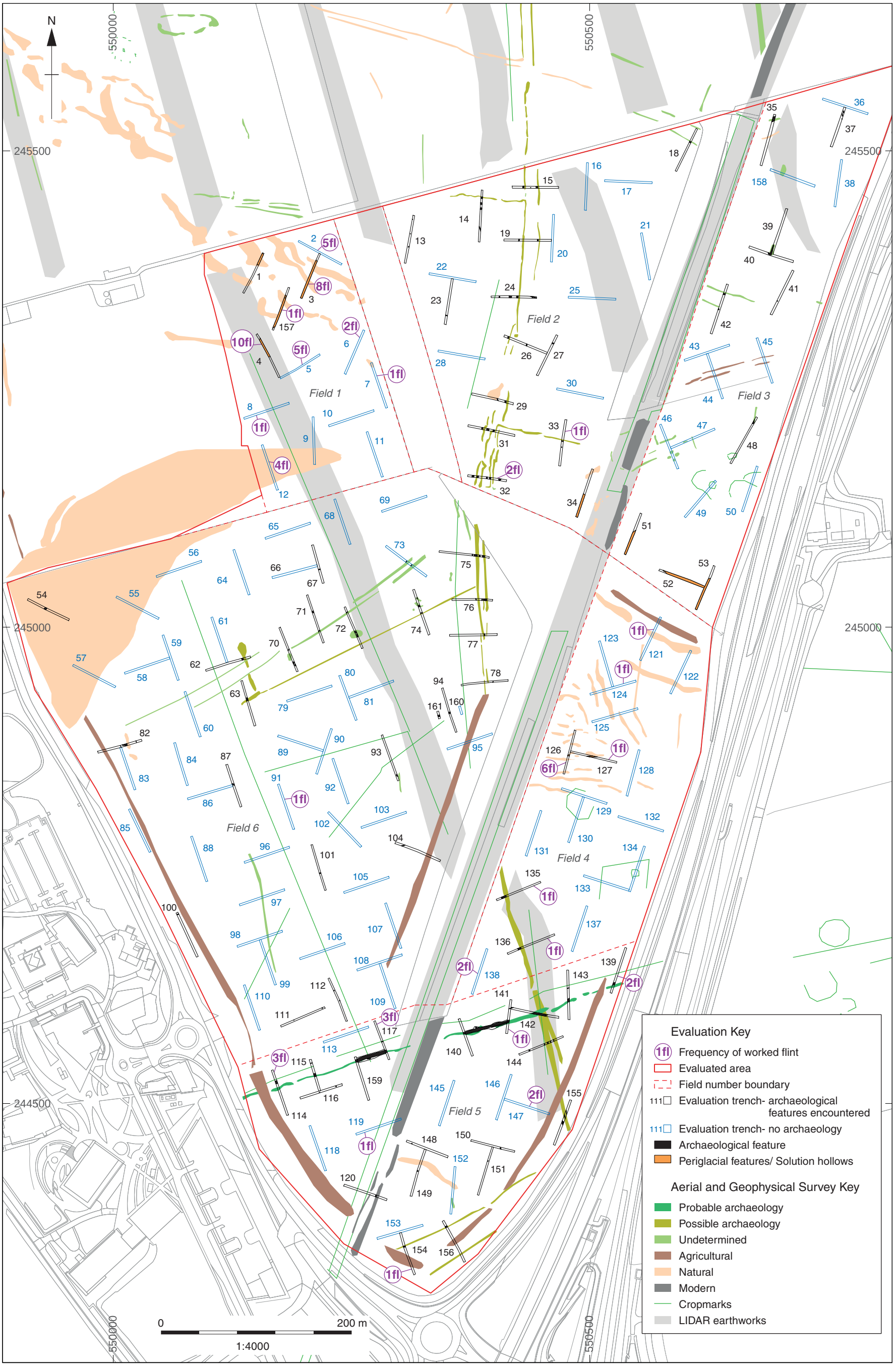

Figure 15: Distribution of worked flint from bucket sampling shown by trench

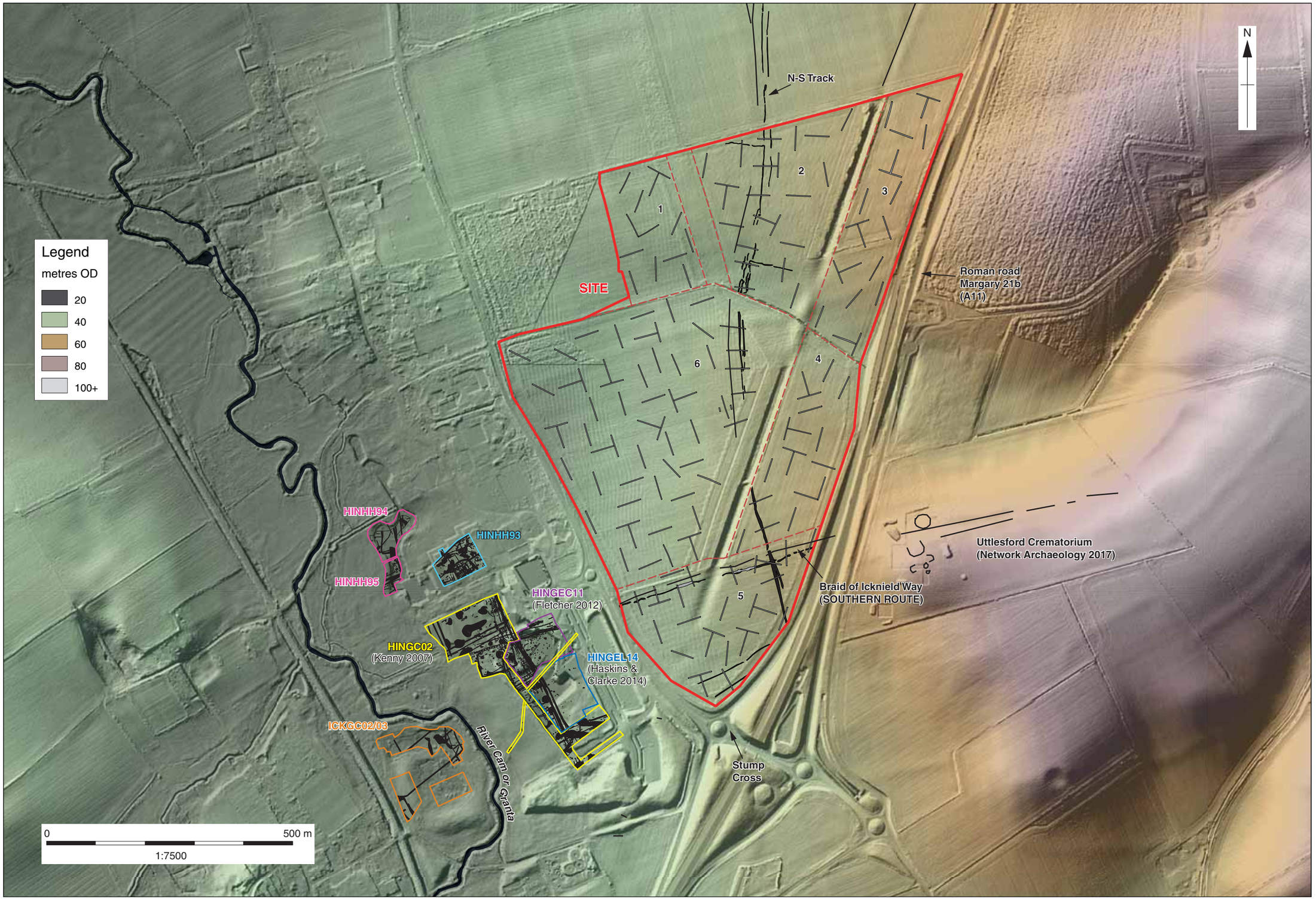

Figure 16: Topography of the site and nearby archaeological excavations, with selected geophysical (after Turner 2018) and aerial imagery (after Cox & Whitcombe 2016) survey interpretation

Plate 1: Trench 32, looking south-east, showing trackway features.

Plate 2: Large linear feature **317** in Trench 35, looking east.

Plate 3: Pits **319** and **320** in Trench 37, looking south-east.

Plate 4: Ditch **302** in Trench 42, looking west

Plate 5: Colluvial deposits in southern end of Trench 53, looking south-east.

Plate 6: Large sub-circular pit **330** in Trench 158, looking north-east.

Plate 7: Trackway features **402** and **404** in Trench 135, looking south-east.

Plate 8: Icknield Way ditch **610** in Trench 117, looking east.

Plate 9: Curvilinear ditch **543** and hollow in Trench 142, looking north-west.

Plate 10: Trench 142 showing the junction of the Icknield Way ditch and the trackway, looking east.

Plate 11: Field boundary **500** in Trench 154, looking south-west.

Plate 12: Ditch **680** in Trench 94, looking north-east.

Plate 13: Trackway features **647, 649, 652** and **654** in Trench 75, looking south-east.

Plate 14: Ditch **638** in Trench 94, looking east

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