

**SPERBERRY HILL SOLAR SCHEME, ST
IPPOLYTS, HERTFORDSHIRE**
*ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION
FINAL REPORT*

80248

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On Behalf of: *Brockwell Energy Limited*

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This document has been prepared on behalf of Brockwell Energy Limited ('the Client') in advance of the proposed development of the site comprising solar farm measuring 35.5 hectares with associated battery storage and ancillary infrastructure on land at Sperberry Hill, St. Ippolyts, Hertfordshire (the Scheme).

The works were undertaken to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains, depth, condition and significance as suggested by previous investigations in the western part of the scheme which included a geophysical survey (GSB 2015) and subsequent evaluation (ASE 2016). A second geophysical survey by AOC (AOC 2022) and a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA; AOC 2024) were carried out prior to the latest phase of investigations. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by AOC (AOC 2026), which detailed the scope and methodology of the archaeological evaluation. The work was conducted by AOC Archaeology in accordance with current and best practices, standards, and guidelines. The works were monitored by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Advisory Service (HHEAS).

The evaluation comprised excavation of 66 trenches across three fields, 12 within Field 1, in the north-western part of the scheme, 47 in Field 2, in the central part of the scheme, and 7 in Field 3 in the south-east. Of the 66 trenches excavated, 43 contained archaeological remains, two contained agricultural furrows and 23 were blank.

The evaluation trenches identified a well-used prehistoric, Roman and medieval landscape defined by ditches, pitting and structural remains (represented predominantly by ring ditch defined roundhouses). The most well-defined area of activity was within Field 1 in the north-west of the scheme, characterised by the presence of a prehistoric settlement containing ring ditches, pits, boundaries and a large, deep D-shaped enclosure ditch. Elsewhere, three further activity areas were identified, potentially also representing areas of settlement as well as associated agricultural landscapes of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date.

Finds recovered include pottery, flintwork, CBM, animal bone, human bone and industrial waste suggestive of a living and working landscape which maintained longevity throughout the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. The results of the trial trenching broadly reflect the conclusions of the geophysical survey with the accuracy varying across the scheme. The evaluation trenching identified the majority of the anomalies recorded as being of archaeological origins as well as recording further features not present within the geophysical survey.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken to address the required archaeological investigation relating to the establishment of a new solar farm, battery storage and associated infrastructure at Sperberry Hill, St. Ippolyts, Hertfordshire (hereafter “the site”). The solar farm scheme (hereafter “the scheme”) encompasses three irregularly shaped fields measuring approximately 35.5 ha (Figure 1). The trial trench evaluation was carried out across all three fields within the scheme and was centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 20403 26447 (Figure 2).
- 1.1.2 The geophysical surveys (GSB 2015 & AOC 2022) and HIA (AOC 2024) suggested high potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date and low potential for medieval and later remains within the scheme.
- 1.1.3 Following consultation between Axis (the Consultant), North Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC) and Hertfordshire Historic Environment Advisory Service (HHEAS), it was determined that an archaeological trial trench evaluation was required. The scope of the trial trench evaluation was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by AOC (AOC 2026).
- 1.1.4 The works were conducted by AOC Archaeology in accordance with current best practice, standards and guidelines, including the professional standards issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the Standard and Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2023a, 2023b), Standard and Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (CIfA 2023c and 2023d) and the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, (Gurney 2003). The works were monitored by Andy Instone of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Advisory Service (HHEAS).
- 1.1.5 The results of the evaluation and previous phases of works will be used to formulate an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy for the proposed development site, if one is required, with the decision coming from HHEAS and the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1.1 The site is located 0.75km to the south-east of the village of St. Ippolyts in Hertfordshire, approximately 3.5km southeast of Hitchin and 3.5km to the northwest of Stevenage (Figure 1). The scheme lies entirely within agricultural land, bordered to the west, south and east by open agricultural land and Stevenage Road to the north. The scheme is spread across three irregular shaped fields totaling c.35.5 ha.
- 2.1.2 The bedrock geological mapping provided by the British Geological Survey (BGS) for the site comprises Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation, a Sedimentary bedrock which formed between 100.5 and 89.8 million years ago during the Cretaceous (British Geological Survey (BGS, 2026).
- 2.1.3 The BGS records three superficial deposits on the site: in the eastern part of the site Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton is present to the south of Redcoats Green, with further deposits of Head - clay, silt, sand and gravel as well as Glaciofluvial Deposits - Sand and

gravel present across the eastern part of the site. The western part of the site comprised deposits of Glaciofluvial Deposits - Sand and gravel (BGS, 2026).

- 2.1.4 The site is located on gently undulating land. The north of the site lies on land recorded at 100m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), the centre at 86m AOD and the south at 89m AOD. In the east of the site, the northern field slopes gently downwards from north to south, whilst the southern field is located on gently upward sloping land, which slopes from north to south. The western field is generally flat but slopes gradually downwards to the west and south.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 AOC Archaeology undertook a Heritage Impact Assessment in 2024 including a review of the relevant HER, the NHLE and map regression. A walkover survey was carried out in respect of the 2023 Scheme on the 24th and 25th August 2021 as the site was not altered in the intervening time a further walkover was not conducted. The archaeological baseline and results were summarised in the HIA (AOC 2024). The archaeological background below is drawn from the HIA and asset numbers in this section refer to that document.
- 3.1.2 There are no World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields recorded within the site or surrounding 2km radius area. The northeast edge of a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG), Temple Dinsley extends into the surrounding 2km radius area at the southwest. There are three Conservation Areas within a 2km radius of the site. St Ippolyts Conservation Area lies c.120m to the northwest of the site and includes the Grade I Listed Church of St Ippolyts and six Grade II Listed Buildings within the 2km radius area. Gosmore Conservation Area lies c.1.05km to the northwest of the site, and includes one Grade II* Listed Building, Avenue Farmhouse and 15 Grade II Listed Buildings within the 2km radius area. Great Wymondley Conservation Area lies 1.68km to the north of the site and includes one Grade II* Listed Building, Delamere House and three Grade II Listed buildings within the 2km radius area. There are a number of other Listed Buildings within a 2km radius of the site falling outside the conservation areas.
- 3.1.3 There are two Scheduled Monuments within a 2km radius of the site comprising Minsden Chapel (Asset 1), the ruins of a 14th century two cell church and Wymondley Priory (Asset 2), consisting of a priory, barn, moat, and associated earthworks. The former lies at the northeast of the 2km radius area, and the latter lies towards the southeast of the 2km radius area.
- 3.1.4 The Hertfordshire HER has identified seven areas within a 2km radius of the site as an 'Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS).' Notably, there is one AAS to the immediate west of the site and one to the south/southwest extending into southwestern part of the site.

Prehistoric

- 3.1.5 The site lies within a broad glacial valley cut through the scarp of the Chilterns in the last Ice Age, known as the 'Hitchin-Stevenage Gap.' Lakes formed in hollows left behind following the retreat of the Anglian ice sheet, which were gradually infilled with fine sediments; these sediments have produced Palaeolithic implements discarded by people

active around the edges of the lakes (Wymer 1999, 163). Little Wymondley lies at the eastern edge of a large lake, and a further lake has been identified at Fisher's Green, to the east of the site (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2020a, 5). A Palaeolithic hand axe (held by the North Hertfordshire Museum) was found in the parish of Wymondley, representing part of a large group of similar artefacts recovered from the Hitchin area (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2020b, 2). Metal artefacts of prehistoric date were reportedly found around Titmore Green to the east of the site (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2020a, 5).

- 3.1.6 There are three heritage assets of likely prehistoric date recorded on the Hertfordshire HER lying within the site (Assets 96, 105 and 138). These relate to evidence obtained from archaeological events within the western part of the site comprising aerial photograph interpretation (Events 139 and 143), a geophysical survey (Event 166) undertaken by GSB (GSB 2015) and an archaeological evaluation (Event 166) undertaken by ASE (ASE 2016). The southwest corner of the site is identified as an AAS.
- 3.1.7 Cropmarks interpreted as a pair of round barrows (Assets 96 and 105) potentially dating from the Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age were identified in the southwest of the site through aerial photograph interpretation (Asset 143).
- 3.1.8 A geophysical survey (Event 166) (GSB 2015) undertaken within the western part of the site revealed a large D-shaped enclosure containing several possible roundhouses and a trackway within the southwest of the site as well as five possible ring ditch features in the northwest of the site (Asset 138) (GSB 2015). The subsequent archaeological evaluation revealed archaeological features in nine of the twenty trenches opened, with substantial evidence of activity identified in the southwestern corner. The dating evidence suggests two phases of significant activity, including pits and ditches of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date lying to the east of the probable trackway identified by the geophysical survey.
- 3.1.9 A cluster of possible round barrows potentially dating from Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age (Assets 101- 104) are noted as a series of cropmarks in St Ibbs to the northwest of the site, identified from aerial photographs (Asset 144). These features are reported as being within the southwestern corner of the area investigated by the geophysical survey in 2015 (GSB 2015) (Asset 166), however point data from the HER does not indicate that any anomalies were identified in this area.
- 3.1.10 Cropmarks interpreted as a small single ditched circular enclosure of possible Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date (Asset 97) and an oval enclosure (Asset 142) interpreted as the ring ditch of a likely Bronze Age barrow have been identified from aerial photographs to the southeast of the site.
- 3.1.11 An archaeological evaluation (Asset 154) to the southeast of the site identified Bronze Age to Roman remains. This area is now identified as an AAS lying approximately 185m to the southeast of the Site. A late Bronze Age ring ditch (Asset 117) was revealed and part of an enclosure ditch with pottery tentatively dated to the Iron Age (Asset 118), or possibly earlier to the Bronze Age. Pits and ditches were recorded within the enclosure; accordingly, it was thought likely to have been related to settlement rather than stock control. A Bronze Age

burial mound was also identified. Later remains including a Roman chalk quarry (Asset 116) along with associated settlement evidence was also recorded as further detailed below.

- 3.1.12 A late Iron Age ditch (Asset 90), measuring 4m wide by 0.55m deep containing a uniform fill producing Iron Age pottery was recorded during archaeological works to the east of the site. To the southwest of the ditch (Asset 90) and c.95m to the east of the site two features, interpreted as pits or post holes were revealed. It was thought likely that they could also be of Iron Age date due to the similar nature of the fills.
- 3.1.13 An evaluation on land to the northwest of the site (Asset 195) recorded Late Iron Age/Early Roman remains, primarily comprising ditches. These were thought to define the northern boundary of a large settlement enclosure and probable field boundaries subdividing associated agricultural land to its north. Although the northern part of the enclosure was found to extend into the south of the area, no features suggestive of occupation activity (buildings, other structures, hearths/ovens, rubbish pits) were encountered. Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement and associated land use was thought likely to have been short-lived with no further evidence of past activity until the late post-medieval period (ASE 2020).
- 3.1.14 Prehistoric findspots have also been recorded within a 2km radius of the site; comprising worked flints (Asset 108) to the southeast; worked flints and pottery from early Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age date (Asset 87) to the northeast; a Neolithic hand-axe (Asset 186) to the northwest and pottery sherds of Early to Mid-Iron Age date (Asset 88) to the north of the site.
- 3.1.15 To the southwest of the site, a possible ring ditch enclosure (Assets 94 & 141) has been recorded as a cropmark from aerial photographs. However, the area is known as Mill Hill and it is possible that it represents the site of a former windmill.

Roman

- 3.1.16 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in the western part of the site in 2016 revealed evidence for Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity in the southwestern area comprising an enclosure and associated features. Additionally, an Early Roman timber-built structure comprising post holes and occupation layers with associated pits and a large north to south orientated ditch or trackway were revealed (ASE 2016).
- 3.1.17 A Roman Road (Asset 99) aligned roughly northeast to southwest connecting Baldock to the northeast and Rush Green to the southwest is recorded c.1km to the east of the site. Three Roman sites have been recorded on the western side of the former road (Asset 99). A chalk quarry (Asset 116) identified c.520m east of the site may have utilised the route for transportation or construction.
- 3.1.18 Evidence for Late Iron Age/Roman activity including ditches, postholes and a pit was identified c.780m to the southeast of the site. Evidence for Roman activity (Asset 114), including a Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch possibly relating to stock management was recorded c.940m to the southeast of the site.

- 3.1.19 A substantial Roman Farmstead (Asset 91), possibly extending over three hectares was identified during archaeological works to the northeast of the site in advance of laying a water pipeline in 1975. Within the supposed extent of the Farmstead, Roman pottery (Asset 109) was recovered around a depression interpreted as a quarry. Correspondence with Letchworth Museum records that Roman pottery was found when the topsoil was stripped in advance of the pipe trench. Fieldwalking to the west of the pipeline produced further Roman pottery, together with tile, slate, bone, stone, flint, chalk rubble and one decorated piece of stone. The HER notes that the asset may have been partly destroyed by the construction of the A1(M). Residual Roman tile was identified during a survey c.1km to the east of the site and to the south of the Farmstead (Asset 91) in an area of ridge and furrow.

Saxon

- 3.1.20 The placename Wymondley is first recorded in the 11th century as 'Wilmundeslea', combining an Old English person's name Wilmund with the suffix lea/l?ah meaning woodland clearing (Mills 2011). It is possible that the area in which the Site was located fell within woodland in the pre-medieval period.
- 3.1.21 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records several finds of 7th to 8th century sceattas at Jacks Hill, over 1km to the northeast of the site. These coins have been interpreted as possible evidence for the location of a market in the early medieval period (Fitzpatrick Matthews 2020b, 18).
- 3.1.22 The name Sperberry ('Speleburwe' in 13th century records) means 'hill of speech' in Anglo-Saxon, and Sperberry (Asset 121) is recorded as the probable meeting place of the half-hundred of Hitchin. It survives as a road name above the Ippollitts Brook at St Ibbs, just off the London Road to the south of Hitchin.
- 3.1.23 The Church of St Ippolyts is located to the northwest of the site. It is traditionally believed to have been founded in 1087 and parts of the church, including the nave and chancel contain elements of 11th-century fabric. However, most of the church dates to the 14th century, with 19th century alterations.
- 3.1.24 Evidence for Middle Saxon activity is recorded to the northwest of the site comprising findspots and isolated remains. This evidence includes a 7th century pouch bottle urn (Asset 184) found at Vicar's Grove Gravel Pit in 1938. A late 6th/early 7th century inhumation (Asset 190) was found nearby during construction work at Pound Farm, along with associated finds comprising a scramasax belt buckle and tag and a knife. Other isolated burials are said to have been found in the vicinity, but there is limited evidence to support this apart from the findspot at Vicar's Grove (Asset 184).

Medieval

- 3.1.25 The Manor of Wymondley (Asset 114) is recorded as 'Wimundeslai' by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. It is mentioned in four separate entries in the Domesday Book, with the largest landholding containing the village of Great Wymondley, held by King William I and granted to Reginald de Argentein (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2020b, 19-20). In 1285 a licence of free warren was granted to Reginald de Argentein 'in all his demesne lands in

Wymondley', and from 1299 the manorial court rolls refer to a park, and a park and warren. One of these records, dated 1369, is for renewal of a fence between the park and the lord's hall. This implies that there was a deer park (Asset 137) adjacent to the manor house.

- 3.1.26 The separate settlements of Great Wymondley and Little Wymondley to the north of the site are not referred to until the late-12th century. A Norman castle was constructed at Great Wymondley over 2km north of the site.
- 3.1.27 The word "Green" can indicate the location of secondary settlements, and it is possible that Redcoats Green to the northeast of the site may have originated as a secondary settlement during the medieval period. The word Redcoats seems to have originated from an individual, John le Radecote who is recorded as dying in 1349. The Old English of "read" or "red" refers to a gravel outcrop and the "cot" is thought to refer to a cottage, therefore Redcoats would mean a cottage by or on a gravel outcrop (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2020a, 18). Two metres of gravel was identified in a borehole to the northeast of the site. However, the first documentary record of Redcoats Green is dated to 1602 (FitzpatrickMatthews 2020a, 18).
- 3.1.28 A medieval deer park (Asset 106) is recorded to the south of the site. The deer park was known from c.1320 and is documented in 1358 when it was visited by Queen Isabella. The park may be earlier in date and may be historically documented as Almshoe Park, owned by Simon Fitz Adam in c.1240, around his grand new Manor House of Almshoe Bury.
- 3.1.29 Scheduled Monument Wymondley Priory (Asset 2) lies c.1.7km to the northeast of the site and was founded between 1203 and 1207 as an Augustinian monastic hospital dedicated to St Mary by Richard de Argentein. Part of the un-aisled nave of the medieval priory church survives as the taller part of the 16th century house, the Grade I Listed The Priory (Asset 18). The surrounding Grade II Listed garden walls (Asset 79) incorporate medieval foundations to the east of the house, together with reused stonework from the priory buildings. The Priory and a Grade II* Listed post-Dissolution barn (Assets 18 & 55) are located within an enclosure defined by a moat of possible medieval date. However, a detailed survey for the National Monuments Record concluded that it may have instead formed an ornamental feature associated with the post-Dissolution house.
- 3.1.30 Scheduled Monument (and Grade II Listed Building) Minsden Chapel (Asset 1) is located c.1.5km to the southwest of the site. It is a ruined 14th century two cell church dedicated to St Nicholas with bellcote, which was likely ruined by the end of the 17th century.
- 3.1.31 St Ippolyts Village (centred Asset 169) developed around the Grade I Listed 11th century church (Asset 69). The church post-dates the Domesday Book and as such the settlement is considered likely to have originated in the late 11th/ early 12th century (NHDC 2019).
- 3.1.32 Gosmore village (Asset 168), to the west of the site is first recorded in the 14th century as part of the Parish of St Ippolyts and is thought to have developed as a farming settlement at a crossroads.
- 3.1.33 The late 15th century Grade II* Listed Redcoats Farmhouse Hotel (Asset 6) is located within 100m of the site to the northeast and was probably built for John Sturgeon, who was High

Sherriff in 1479. In association with the Farmhouse Hotel there are two 17th century barns (Assets 7 and 8) and an 18th century granary (Asset 9). The Wyck (Asset 42) is a 16th century, timber built, former open hall house with later post-medieval chapel (Asset 136) and stable (Asset 127). It is possible that the site was included within the landholding of Redcoats from the late 15th century, given its later associations (as further detailed below).

- 3.1.34 Three medieval farms are recorded to the east of the site (Assets 10, 16 and 66) and evidence of ridge and furrow has been recorded to the east and northeast (Assets 110, 113 and 134). A medieval findspot (Asset 122) is also recorded within a 1km radius of the site.
- 3.1.35 The site appears to have been located within an agricultural landscape during the medieval period.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 3.1.36 The settlements of Hytchin, Epaletts, Wimley Magna and Wimley Parua around the site are identified on Saxton's Maps of 1577 and 1583.
- 3.1.37 Early maps showing the site are generally pictorial in nature and do not show the site in any detail. Norden and Kip's map of Hertfordshire of 1637 identifies the villages of 'Wimley P[arva]' and 'Wimley M[agna]'. A map by Drury dated 1760-1790 depicts the site lying to the south of Titmore Green. Buildings illustrated to the south of a roughly east to west aligned road to the north of the site may represent the buildings at Redcoats (Assets 6-9) to the northeast of the site. A map by Hyett dated 1810 identifies Redcoats Green to the northeast of the site and shows a cluster of buildings to the south of the fork in the road consistent with the location of Redcoats Farm. Land to the south of Redcoats, within the site is shown to be within enclosed agricultural fields.
- 3.1.38 The 1811 Enclosure map (Hertfordshire archives reference: QS/E81) shows the eastern part of the site within the parishes of Little Wymondley and the Great Wymondley. Land within the northwestern corner and the eastern field, included a freehold allotment. Land recorded as being held by Edward Kitchiner from James Lucas Esquire was recorded as allotments. Plots belonging to Edward Kitchiner comprising 354, 355 and 360 are recorded within the north and central area of the site. The southern portion of the site and Redcoats Farm to the northeast of the Site also appears to have belonged to Edward Kitchiner. The farm is depicted as an enclosed, courtyard farm. The map suggests that the site was in use as agricultural land in the early 19th century. Three small square buildings (Asset 196) are shown on the 1811 Enclosure map within land plot 343 which belonged to 'James Titmus'. The buildings are not shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1884 suggesting that they had been removed by this date.
- 3.1.39 The 1816 Enclosure map (Hertfordshire archives reference: DP/59/29/1) shows the western part of the site. The land is recorded as being owned by Thomas Dashwood and it is split into six separate land holdings. The two land holdings in the west appear to be under the sole control of Thomas Dashwood whereas the four to the east are leased out to William Lax and Edward Kitchiner. Edward Kitchiner is identified as the main landholder in the east of the site, although a small allotment is recorded as being leased from T Dashwood. The southern part of the site is also annotated as allotments.

- 3.1.40 The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1884 shows the eastern half of the site occupying at least four fields, whereas the western part of the site is shown to have been amalgamated into one large field. There is a parish boundary line indicating that the site lay in the west of the Parish of Great Wymondley and Little Wymondley and in the east of the Parish of Ippolyts. A ditch aligned roughly east to west is depicted bisecting the eastern half of the site and an area of woodland annotated as “Dell Close” is recorded immediately to the east of the site. Redcoats Green is identified to the northeast of the site, and the buildings appear to be to layout shown on the 1811 Enclosure map. A small plantation of trees is depicted between Redcoats Farm and the site. No features are shown within the single large field that comprises the western half of the site.
- 3.1.41 Redcoats Green Estate was sold at auction in 1887. An accompanying map records the land use within the site as being mixed; the northern part of the site is noted as being wholly arable, with a small meadow located in the centre of the site and another meadow recorded in the southernmost area of the site.
- 3.1.42 The OS map of 1899 shows no changes to the site and OS mapping appears to show very little change to the site during much of the 20th century. The OS map of 1924 shows numerous footpaths crossing through the eastern half of the site.
- 3.1.43 The HER records numerous post-medieval farm buildings not related to Redcoats within a 1km radius of the site, many of which are Listed Buildings.

Aerial Photographs and Lidar

- 3.1.44 The National Collection of Aerial Photographs (NCAP) holds a single aerial photograph showing the site (Sortie HSL/UK/72/0052 Frame 0402). The photograph taken in 1972 shows the site comprising seven agricultural fields; a single large cultivated field in the west half of the site; four fields within the northeast part of the site, three of which appear to be cultivated, one in the southeastern corner which appears to be fallow or grassland and one cultivated field extending into the southern part of the site. Redcoats Farmhouse Hotel (Asset 6) is visible to the northeast of the site in an area which appears to have been designed and planted to create a garden around the hotel. A line of trees aligned north to south is visible within the central northern area of the site and seems to act as a field boundary, whilst the other field boundaries do not appear to be associated with upstanding features.
- 3.1.45 LiDAR data downloaded from the Environment Agency includes composite 1m and 2m resolution digital terrain models (DTM) dated 2020 and DTM and digital surface data and models (DSM) data from 2017 and was processed using Relief Visualization Toolbox (RVT-version 2.2.1, 2019) which produced imagery with simple local relief model (SLRM), slope gradient, sky-view factor (16 directions) and 16 directional hill-shade visualisations. This imagery was consulted in grey scale and colour as part of the HIA (AOC 2024). LiDAR imagery also shows ditched field boundaries, one aligned north to south in the centre of the northern area and the other aligned east to west in the northeastern area of the site. Faint traces of thin linear features aligned north to south and east to west are visible which likely represent traces of historic cultivation on the site.

- 3.1.46 Multi-directional hill shading and slope imagery from 2020 1m DTM data appears to show two negative features within the northern part of the eastern half of the site and another larger negative feature extending into the southeastern corner of the site. The OS map published in 1881 records a chalk pit in the south of the site and this feature could represent the historically documented chalk pit. Other sub-circular negative features are visible in the wider area, and a possible quarry or extraction area is visible immediately to the east of the site.

Undated evidence

- 3.1.47 A cropmark of an oval enclosure (Asset 98) has been identified from aerial photographs to the southeast of the site. There has been no intrusive works and the cropmark remains undated. Similarly, linear cropmarks to the southwest of the site (Asset 185) and to the north of the site (Asset 192) likely indicate the presence of former field boundaries and ditches but there has been no intrusive work, and the cropmarks remain undated.
- 3.1.48 Bones were reportedly found in a mound (Asset 107) to the northwest of the site in the 1920's. However, the mound is not recorded on historic maps, and no further record of the remains was made. The date of the feature, and its associated remains is unknown.

Previous investigations

- 3.1.49 The Hertfordshire HER records numerous previous archaeological investigations within a 1km radius of the site including aerial photographic interpretation (Events 138 to 146), geophysical surveys (Events 138, 157, 160, 166 and 188) and archaeological interventions (Assets 153 to 165). These have been referred to above in the period-based discussions where relevant to the site.
- 3.1.50 The geophysical survey (Event 166) undertaken in the western part of the site, south of Sperberry Hill recorded many geological anomalies as well as probable archaeological anomalies and some anomalies of likely archaeological origin, although the latter did not correlate directly with previous aerial photographic cropmark evidence (GSB 2015). The subsequent archaeological evaluation (ASE 2016) revealed archaeological features in nine of the twenty trenches excavated, with substantial evidence of archaeological activity identified in the southwestern area of the site. The dating evidence suggests two phases of significant activity, one comprising pits and ditches of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date and the other comprising postholes, occupation layers and rubbish pits of Early Roman date.
- 3.1.51 An archaeological evaluation following geophysical survey to the northwest of the site (ASE 2020) broadly corresponded with the geophysical survey. Although additional ditches and pits were revealed that had not been identified by the geophysical survey.
- 3.1.52 Following archaeological investigations in and surrounding the site several AAS have been identified and mapped in the Hertfordshire HER, notably including one to the immediate west of the site and one to the southwest extending into the southwestern part of the site (Figure 2).
- 3.1.53 The geophysical survey carried out across the eastern part of the site in December 2021 (AOC 2022) comprised the survey of a total of 18 hectares, identifying limited evidence for

archaeological activity. Four groups of weak curving and rectilinear anomalies were identified which, based on their interpretation as cut and filled features were considered to be of potential archaeological interest. Further linear and discrete anomalies were of unclear origins, but an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out. A former field boundary was positively identified and there were a number of discrete geophysical trends which were considered most likely to be related to geological processes and former water courses; but could alternatively be archaeological in origin. Several areas of magnetic disturbance, most likely the result of modern activity, were also recorded, including a service crossing the southern portion of the survey area.

4 PROJECT AIMS

4.1.1 The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were to protect the archaeological interest of the site.

4.1.2 The first stage of investigation took the form of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. The aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the character, nature, date, condition and significance of the archaeological resource, within the site, and to define the nature and extent of any avoidance or mitigation works that may be required.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To assess the depth, condition and significance of the buried remains present within the site.
- To assess the eco-factual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To provide further information as to the significance of the assets to the archaeological advisors at HHEAS.
- To enable the archaeological advisor at HHEAS to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

4.1.3 The specific aims of the evaluation were defined as:

- To determine any presence and character of any archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the character and composition of any structural remains.
- To determine the date, function and nature of any cut features.
- To identify any in-situ internal or external surfaces present.

- To retrieve datable material when available.
- To determine how the results of the evaluation can contribute to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021).

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted according to the detailed methodology laid out in the approved WSI (AOC 2026) which had been prepared in January 2026 following consultation with HHEAS.
- 5.1.2 The WSI set out the requirement for a 3% sample of the site comprising:
- An archaeological evaluation comprising sixty-six, 50m long by 1.80m wide trenches, targeting anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey as well as evaluating a percentage sample of the negative areas.
 - A contingency sample of 1% (a maximum of 1,100 linear meters) was available, should HHEAS require that extensions to, or additional trenches, be carried out for further investigation (Figure 2). This was proposed to be used where the results of the initial trenching indicated further information may have been required to inform the necessity for and scope of any future programmes of work.
- 5.1.3 The trenches were positioned to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ of the specified trench location using survey-grade Trimble DGPS. Prior to excavation the trench area was surveyed using a CAT 4+.
- 5.1.4 The evaluation trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed ditching bucket under the supervision of a competent member of AOC staff. Excavation occurred in successive spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or natural substratum, whichever was encountered first.
- 5.1.5 All trenches, and any archaeological features found were recorded using AOC's pro-form digital context and trench recording. A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits was made with sections of sequences and features drawn at 1:10. Trench locations were surveyed using a differential GPS (Trimble) and tied to the national grid. A unique site code for the project (WYM/SH '25) was used as the site identifier for all records.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The evaluation was carried out between March and April 2026 and was split across three fields (Figure 2). A total of sixty-six trenches measuring 50m by 1.8m were opened: Field 1, in the north-western part of the scheme, contained 12 trenches (Trenches 1-12), Field 2, in the central part of the scheme, comprised 41 trenches (Trenches 13-54) and Field 3, in the south, 13 trenches (Trenches 55-67).
- 6.1.2 A range of archaeological features were encountered in 42 out of the 66 trenches (Trenches 1-9, 11, 13-18, 21-24, 26, 29-31, 34, 36, 38-39, 41-48, 51-55, 58 & 61), and two trenches

containing agricultural furrows (Trenches 18 and 48). The final 21 trenches were devoid of archaeology or archaeological deposits.

- 6.1.3 Natural deposits were encountered at a height of between 81.49m aOD and 96.84m aOD and comprised mixed deposits of pale grey/ white chalk in the southern part of the scheme and yellowish- brown silty sand, reddish- brown silty clay and reddish- brown sandy gravel throughout the central and northern parts. These natural deposits were overlain in some areas by pale yellowish-/ reddish- brown colluvium, measuring 0.1m-0.3m in depth, and subsoil comprising deposits of mid reddish- brown silty sand, measuring 0.08m-0.3m in depth. The topsoil consisted of dark greyish brown silty sand which ranged in depth from 0.17m-0.36m.
- 6.1.4 The results of each trench are discussed in turn, with those trenches containing archaeological features described in full. A full list of contexts is provided in Appendix A. Deposits are enclosed in (parentheses) and cut features in [square brackets]. Levels are provided in meters above Ordnance Datum (m aOD). The dimensions (length, width, depth) of excavated features are provided in the ensuing text and Appendix A. Photographs presented in this section feature a 1m photographic scale, unless stated otherwise in the plate caption. Illustrations are provided of detailed trench plans and representative and feature sections (Figures 2 and 3).

6.2 Blank Trenches

Fields 1 - 3

- 6.2.1 Twenty-three trenches were devoid of archaeology or archaeological deposits. These trenches were as follows:
- Field 1: Trenches 10, 11;
 - Field 2: Trenches 19, 20, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 40, 49, 50;
 - Field 3: Trenches 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67.

6.3 Positive Trenches

Field 1 – Northwestern Field

Trench 1

Table 1 – Trench 1 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(100)	0.28m	95.86m	Topsoil - dark greyish- brown silty sand
(101)	0.16m	95.7m	Subsoil - mid- yellowish- brown silty sand
(103)	0.2m	95.5m	Colluvium - pale reddish- brown sandy silt
(102)	-	95.45m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.1 Trench 1 was in the north-west corner of Field 1 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 1 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (102) which lay at a height of 95.45m aOD.
- 6.3.2 A hollow-way [108] was recorded in the central part of the trench which was aligned east to west with shallow sides and a flattish- base measuring 2.0m+ in length by 5.18m in width by 0.83m in depth (Figure 2.8; Plate 1). The ditch contained four fills: two slump deposits, (107) and (106), of loose sandy gravel which contained abundant small angular flints, likely deriving from the degradation of the edges of the feature; a middle fill (105) of compacted sandy gravel containing abundant small to medium angular and sub- rounded flints lain in a rudimentary surface; and an upper fill (104) of loose mid- reddish- brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. The hollow-way correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeology trend.



Plate 1: Hollow-way [108] looking west

- 6.3.3 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 1 at the southern end of the trench was a 0.2m deep colluvial deposit of pale reddish- brown sandy silt (103), which was overlain by mid- yellowish- brown silty sand subsoil (101), measuring 0.16m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil (100), 0.28m in depth.

Trench 2

Table 2 – Trench 2 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(200)	0.32m	96.78m	Topsoil - dark greyish- brown silty sand
(201)	0.14m	96.46m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- gravelly sand
(202)	-	96.32m	Natural - mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.4 Trench 2 was located in the north-western corner of Field 1, to the east of Trench 1, and was orientated roughly east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 2 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (202) which lay at a height of 96.32m aOD.
- 6.3.5 A pit [205] was identified at the western end of the trench which was sub- circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish- base, measuring 1.31m in length by 1.17m in width by 0.68m in depth (Figure 2.9; Plate 2). The pit contained three fills: a basal fill (206) of loose dark greyish- brown gravelly sand, a middle fill (204) of mid- greyish- brown gravelly sand and an upper fill (203) of mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand. No finds were recovered from the pit. This feature may correspond with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a linear trend of unclear origin.
- 6.3.6 A hollow-way [108] was recorded in the central part of the trench which was aligned east to west with shallow sides and a flattish- base measuring 2.0m+ in length by 5.18m in width by 0.83m in depth (Figure 2.8; Plate 1). The ditch contained four fills: two slump deposits, (107) and (106), of loose sandy gravel which contained abundant small angular flints, likely deriving from the degradation of the edges of the feature; a middle fill (105) of compacted sandy gravel containing abundant small to medium angular and sub- rounded flints lain in a rudimentary surface; and an upper fill (104) of loose mid- reddish- brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. The hollow-way correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeology trend.



Plate 2: Pit [205] looking south-west

- 6.3.7 A ditch [212] was recorded in the central part of the trench which was aligned north to south with moderately sloping sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.72m in width by 0.22m in depth (Figure 2.10). The ditch contained a single fill (211) of mid-greyish- brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeology trend also identified in Trench 3 to the south.
- 6.3.8 An enclosure ditch [213] was excavated in the central part of the trench c. 4.5m to the east of ditch [212] (Figure 2.10: Plate 3). It was aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.0m+ in length by 4.21m in width and in excess 0.85m+ in depth with the base not reached in this slot. The ditch contained two fills: a lower fill (214) of compacted mid- greyish- brown sandy gravel and an upper fill (215) of mid- greyish- brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. The enclosure ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend, also recorded in Trench 3 to the south, relating to the western part of the D-shaped enclosure.



Plate 3: Enclosure ditch [213] looking south (2x 1m scales)

- 6.3.9 Ring ditch [208] was recorded c. 5m to the east of enclosure ditch [213] and had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 2.1m+ in length by 0.38m in width by 0.12m in depth (Figure 2.11). The ring ditch contained a single fill (207) of mid- greyish- brown gravelly sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. The ring ditch was not identified within the geophysical survey.
- 6.3.10 A post-hole [210] was located c. 0.25m to the east of ring ditch [208] to which it may be associated (Figure 2.11). It was circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 0.42m in length by 0.41m in width by 0.1m in depth. The post-hole contained a

single fill (209) of dark greyish- brown gravelly sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. The post-hole did not correlate to any anomalies within the geophysical survey.

- 6.3.11 Pit [217], recorded at the eastern end of the trench, was oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.0m+ in length by 0.85m in width by 0.22m in depth (Figure 2.11). The pit contained a single fill (216) of pale greyish- brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. The pit did not correlate to any anomalies within the geophysical survey.
- 6.3.12 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 2 was a mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (201), measuring 0.14m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish- brown silty sand topsoil (200), 0.32m in depth.

Trench 3

Table 3 – Trench 3 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(300)	0.3m	94.78m	Topsoil - dark greyish- brown silty sand
(301)	0.26m	94.48m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- gravelly sand
(302)	-	94.12m	Natural - mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.13 Trench 3 was in the north-western corner of Field 1, to the south of Trench 2, and was orientated roughly east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 3 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (302) which lay at a height of 94.12m aOD.
- 6.3.14 A ditch [303] was recorded in the eastern part of the trench which was aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.98m in width by 0.29m in depth (Figure 2.12). The ditch contained a single fill (304) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeology trend which was also identified in Trench 2 to the north.
- 6.3.15 Enclosure ditch [305], identified c. 5.1m to the east of ditch [303], was aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.0m+ in length by 2.3m in width and in excess of 1.2m+ in depth with the base augured at a depth of 1.55m (Figure 2.12; Plate 4). The ditch contained two fills: a basal fill (307) of compacted mid- reddish- brown silty sand which contained one sherd (28.9g) of Roman pottery; and an upper fill (306) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay which contained one flint fragment (16.5g), three sherds (0.3g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery and 21 fragments (14g) of human bone (Appendix B). A tipline of small to medium rounded and angular flints was recorded within the lower fill originating from the western edge of the ditch – this suggestive of the presence of an external bank. The enclosure ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend, also recorded in Trench 2 to the north, relating to the western part of the D-shaped enclosure.

- 6.3.16 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 3 was a mid- reddish- gravelly sand subsoil (301), measuring 0.26m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by dark greyish- brown silty sand topsoil (300), 0.3m in depth.



Plate 4: Enclosure Ditch [305] looking north-east

Trench 4

Table 4 – Trench 4 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(400)	0.24m	92.01m	Topsoil - dark greyish- brown silty sand
(401)	0.24m	91.77m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- silty gravel
(402)	-	91.53m	Natural - mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.17 Trench 4 was in the north-western part of Field 1, to the south-west of Trench 7, and was orientated roughly north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 4 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (402) which lay at a height of 91.53m aOD.
- 6.3.18 A ditch [403] was recorded in the central part of the trench which was aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.46m in width by 0.68m in depth (Figure 2.23). The ditch contained a single fill (404) of dark reddish- brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks which contained one flint flake (1.5g), three sherds (36g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, one fragment (0.1g) of indeterminate mammal bone, two fragments (1g) of fired clay, 91 pieces (125.5g) of industrial waste (Appendix B). Environmental sample <8> contained cereal crop seeds (Appendix B). The ditch generally correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend.

- 6.3.19 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 4 was a mid- reddish- silty gravel subsoil (401), measuring 0.24m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by dark greyish- brown silty sand topsoil (400), also 0.24m in depth.

Trench 5

Table 5 – Trench 5 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(500)	0.26m	97.3m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(501)	0.12m	97.04m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- gravelly sand
(502)	-	96.92m	Natural - mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.20 Trench 5 was in the north-western corner of Field 1, to the east of Trenches 2 and 3, orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 5 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (502) which lay at a height of 96.92m aOD.
- 6.3.21 Ring ditch [503] was recorded in the northern part of the trench and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.1m+ in length by 0.68m in width by 0.56m in depth (Figure 2.14). The ditch contained a single fill (504) of dark reddish- brown silty sand. Finds recovered from this feature included one sherd (3g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and two fragments (2g) of fired clay (Appendix B). Environmental sample <11> contained 20 fragments (12.03g) of oak charcoal (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to a ring ditch.
- 6.3.22 A pit [511] was recorded c. 6m south of ring ditch [503] which had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 0.79m in length by 0.76m in width by 0.11m in depth (Figure 2.14). The pit contained a single fill (510) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. The pit did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.23 A ring ditch [506] was recorded in the central part of the trench aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and a narrow concave or V-shaped base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.17m in width by 0.74m in depth (Figure 2.16; Plate 4). It contained a single fill (507) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks which contained two sherds (25g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and six fragments (47g) of animal bone (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to a ring ditch.
- 6.3.24 Ditch [508] was a later recut of ring ditch [506] was aligned north-east to south-west with shallow sides and a wider concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length 1.13m in width by 0.45m in depth (Figure 2.16; Plate 4). It contained a single fill (509) of very dark greyish- brown/ black silty sand with common charcoal flecks which contained five fragments (12.5g) of flint, 21 sherds (149.9g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and 1109 fragments (781.2g) of animal bone (including fragments of horse, cow, sheep/goat, pig and rodent bones) (Appendix B). Environmental sample <10> contained wheat seeds and ten

fragments (1.98g) of charcoal (oak, cherry, and ash) (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to a ring ditch.



Plate 4: Ring ditch [506] and Recut [508] looking east

- 6.3.25 Pit [515] was located immediately to the south of ring ditches [506]/[508] which had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 0.45m in length by 0.37m in width by 0.19m in depth (Figure 2.16). The ditch contained a single fill (514) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand which contained no finds. The pit did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies but may be an internal feature related to ring ditch [506]/[508].
- 6.3.26 A ditch terminus [512] was excavated in the southern part of the trench which had shallow sides and a flattish- base measuring 1.5m+ in length by 0.5m in width by 0.1m in depth (Figure 2.16). It contained a single fill (513) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.27 A series of un-excavated features including: five pits/ post-holes ([517], [519], [521], [531] & [539]) and eight ditches ([523], [525], [527], [529], [533], [535], [537] & [541]) were identified spread throughout the trench (Figures 2.14 – 2.17). These related to intercutting and/or complex features which could not be adequately characterised within the confines of trial trenching and therefore were left in-situ. These features correlated with geophysical

anomalies interpreted as archaeology trends likely representing ring ditches and possible internal features of multiple phases of activity.



Plate 5: Un-excavated features at southern end of Trench 5

- 6.3.28 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 5 was a mid- reddish- gravelly sand subsoil (501), measuring 0.12m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish- brown silty sand topsoil (500), 0.26m in depth.

Trench 6

Table 6 – Trench 6 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(600)	0.26m	96.68m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(601)	0.2m	96.44m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- silty sand
(602)	-	96.24m	Natural - mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.29 Trench 6 was in the north-western corner of Field 1, to the south of Trench 5, orientated north-east to south-west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 6 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (602) which lay at a height of 96.24m aOD.
- 6.3.30 A ring ditch [609] was recorded at the south-western end of the trench which had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 8.4m+ in length by 0.7m in width by 0.2m in depth containing a single fill (610) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.18). No finds were

recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to a ring ditch.

- 6.3.31 Un-excavated ring ditch [620] was observed in plan at the western end of the trench and had an unclear relationship with ring ditch [609]. It was aligned roughly north to south and measured 2.09m+ in length by 0.65m in width and contained a single fill (619) of mid-reddish-brown silty sand (Figure 2.18). The ring ditch was not excavated as it had complex stratigraphic relationships with other phases of ring ditch. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.32 Ditch [607] was recorded in the central part of the trench, c. 7m to the north-east of ring ditch [609], was aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave measuring 2.4m+ in length by 0.53m in width by 0.18m in depth containing a single fill (608) of mid-reddish-brown silty clay (Figure 2.18). No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.33 The western part of a ring ditch [612] was recorded in the central part of the trench which had steep sides and a flattish-base measuring 2.1m+ in length by 0.73m in width by 0.27m in depth (Figure 2.19; Plate). It contained a single fill (611) of very dark greyish-brown/black silty sand with common charcoal flecks which contained 76 sherds (648g) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, 74 fragments (6.2g) of animal bone and five fragments (2g) of fired clay (Appendix B). Environmental sample <31> contained cereal crop seeds as well as ten fragments (11.6g) of charcoal (oak, cherry, blackthorn and field maple) (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to the western part of ring ditch [603].
- 6.3.34 A pit [605] was located at the north-eastern end of the trench which was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.85m in length by 0.82m in width by 0.22m in depth (Figure 2.19). The pit contained a single fill (606) of mid-greyish-brown clayey silt from which environmental sample <9> was taken which contained cereal crop seeds (Appendix B). The pit did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies but may be an internal feature related to ring ditch [612]/[603].
- 6.3.35 A possible shallow ring ditch terminus [614] was excavated in the north-eastern part of the trench, immediately to the east of pit [605], which had shallow sides and a flattish-base measuring 1.6m+ in length by 0.2m in width by 0.05m in depth (Figure 2.19). It contained a single fill (613) of mid-greyish-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.36 A further ring ditch [603] was located c. 1.25m to the east of [614] which had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.68m in width by 0.32m in depth (Figure



2.19;

- 6.3.37 Plate). It contained a single fill (604) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to the eastern part of ring ditch [612].



Plate 7: Ring ditch [612] looking south (50cm scale)



Plate 8: Ring ditch [603] looking north-west (50cm scale)

- 6.3.38 Two un-excavated post-holes, [616] and [618], were recorded which likely relate to ring ditch [612]/[603]. Post-hole [618] was in the central part of the trench, c. 1.5m to the east of ring ditch [612], which was circular in plan measuring 0.49m in length by 0.37m in width containing a single fill (617) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.19). Both features were not excavated due to the possibility it related to unseen internal features relating to ring ditch [612]. The features did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.39 Overlying the features and the natural geology within Trench 6 was a mid- reddish- silty sand subsoil (601), measuring 0.2m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish- brown silty sand topsoil (600), 0.26m in depth.

Trench 7

Table 7 – Trench 7 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(700)	0.24m	94.39m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(701)	0.14m	94.15m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- sandy gravel
(702)	-	94.01m	Natural - mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.40 Trench 7 was in the north-western corner of Field 1, to the east of Trench 4, orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 7 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (702) which lay at a height of 94.01m aOD.
- 6.3.41 A ditch terminus [711] was recorded at the northern end of the trench which was aligned north-east to south-west with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 2.25m+ in length by 0.49m in width by 0.16m in depth containing a single fill (710) of mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand (Figure 2.24). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch not correlated with any geophysical anomalies but could represent a further ring ditch.
- 6.3.42 Ditch [708], recorded in the northern part of the trench, c. 3.5m south of ditch terminus [711] was aligned east to west with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 2.0m+ in length by 0.85m in width by 0.15m in depth (Figure 2.24). The ditch contained a single fill (709) of mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand which contained no finds. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a linear trend of unclear origin.
- 6.3.43 An enclosure ditch [714] was recorded in the central part of the trench, c. 8.5m to the south of ditch [708], was aligned east to west with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 3.7m in width excavated to a depth of 1.1m with the base recorded via auger at 1.4m in depth (Figure 2.25; Plate 6). It contained three fills: a lower fill (715) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay which contained seven sherds (47g) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery; a middle fill (716) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand from which 33 sherds (276g) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery were recovered and an upper fill (717) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Appendix B). A tipline of small to medium rounded and angular flints was recorded within the lower fill originating from the southern edge of the ditch – suggestive of an external bank once extant. The ditch correlated with a geophysical

anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to the eastern part of the D-shaped enclosure.

- 6.3.44 Ditch [706] was recorded in the central part of the trench, c. 4.5m to the south of enclosure ditch [714], was aligned east to west with had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length 0.9m in width by 0.32m in depth (Figure 2.25). It contained a single fill (707) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand which contained no finds. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a linear trend of unclear origin.
- 6.3.45 A further east to west aligned ditch [705] was located c. 7.5m to the south of ditch [706] which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.9m+ in length by 0.92m in width by 0.31m in depth (Figure 2.26; Plate 7). The ditch contained two fills: a slumped deposit (704) of mid- yellowish- brown gravelly clay overlain by (703) of mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand. The slump of material could suggest the presence of a bank on the northern side of the feature. No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 6: Enclosure Ditch [714], not bottomed, looking west (2m scale)



Plate 7: Ditch [705] looking east

- 6.3.46 A ditch terminus [712] was excavated at the southern end of the trench which was aligned north-west to south-east with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.87m+ in length by 0.84m in width by 0.3m in depth (Figure 2.26). It contained a single fill (713) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecks and lenses which contained a single fire cracked flint (5g) (Appendix B). Environmental sample <3> contained ten fragments (1.6g) of charcoal (ash and elm) (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly of unclear origin.
- 6.3.47 Overlying the features and the natural geology within Trench 7 was a mid- reddish- sandy gravel subsoil (701), measuring 0.14m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish- brown silty sand topsoil (700), 0.24m in depth.

Trench 8

Table 8 – Trench 8 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(800)	0.29m	96.82m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(801)	0.08m	96.53m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- silty sand
(802)	-	96.47m	Natural - mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.48 Trench 8 was in the north-western corner of Field 1, to the east of Trench 6, orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 8 comprised mixed reddish-brown sandy gravel and yellowish-brown sand (802) which lay at a height of 96.47m aOD.
- 6.3.49 A ring ditch [807] was recorded at the north-western end of the trench which had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 8.05m+ in length by 0.42m in width by 0.16m in depth containing a single fill (806) of pale greyish-brown gravelly sand (Figure 2.20; Plate 8). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies and suggests that further more ephemeral ring ditches may be present in the area.



Plate 8: Ring ditch [807] looking north

- 6.3.50 An un-excavated pit [815] was recorded in plan in the north-western part of the trench which an unclear relationship with ring ditch [807]. It was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.03m in length by 0.35m in width containing a single fill (814) of pale greyish-brown gravelly sand (Figure 2.20). The feature was not excavated as its stratigraphic relationship with ring ditch [807] could not be adequately characterised within the trial trench. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.51 A ditch [809] and its recut [811] were recorded c. 2.5m south-east of ring ditch [807], with both aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch [809] had moderately sloping sides and concave base measuring 3.5m+ in length by 0.41m in width by 0.16m in depth containing a single fill (808) of mid-reddish-brown silty sand (Figure 2.20). Recut [811] had steeper sides and a flattish-base measuring 3.5m+ in length by 0.77m in width by 0.22 in depth with

a single fill (810) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from these features. The ditches did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.52 Ditch terminus [805] was recorded within the south-eastern part of the trench which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.0m+ in length 0.44m in width by 0.18m in depth (Figure 2.21; Plate 9). It contained two fills: a basal fill (804) of mid- greyish- brown gravelly sand and an upper fill (803) of dark greyish- brown silty sand which contained two flint flakes (12g), 48 sherds (208g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, 22 fragments (35g) of fired clay/daub, 61 fragments (7.8g) of burnt animal bone, nine fragments (93.7g) of iron slag as well as fragments of flake hammerscale, slag spheres and fuel ash (39.5g) (Appendix B). Environmental sample <4> contained emmer/spelt wheat seeds and nine fragments (1.2g) of charcoal (oak and apple-type) (Appendix B). The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 9: Ring ditch [805] looking south-east

- 6.3.53 Un-excavated enclosure ditch [813] was recorded in plan at the south-eastern end of the trench aligned north-east to south-west measuring 1.9m+ in length by 3.77m in width containing a pale reddish- brown silty sand and gravel (Figure 2.21). The enclosure ditch was un-excavated as it had been fully characterised in Trenches 7 and 9. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to the eastern part of the D-shaped enclosure.
- 6.3.54 Overlying the features and the natural geology within Trench 8 was a mid- reddish- sandy gravel subsoil (801), measuring 0.08m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish- brown silty sand topsoil (800), 0.29m in depth.

Trench 9

Table 9 – Trench 9 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(900)	0.24m	96.33m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(901)	0.16m	96.09m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- silty sand
(902)	-	95.93m	Natural - mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.55 Trench 9 was in the north-western corner of Field 1, immediately to the south of Trench 6, orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 9 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (902) which lay at a height of 95.93m aOD.
- 6.3.56 A ring ditch [913] and its recut [911] were recorded at the north-western end of the trench (Figure 2.27: Plate). Ditch [913] had shallow sides and a concave bases measuring 2.2m+ in length by 0.29m in width by 0.09m in depth containing a single fill (912) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to the northern part of ring ditch [909].
- 6.3.57 Recut [911] had steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.2m+ in length by 0.55m in width by 0.2 in depth with a single fill (910) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the ditch. The recut correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to the northern part of ring ditch [909].
- 6.3.58 Post-hole [917] truncated ditches [913] and recut [911] and had vertical sides and a flat base measuring 0.72m in length by 0.58m in width by 0.51m in depth (Figure 2.27; Plate). It contained three fills: a basal fill (916) of mid- to dark greyish- brown silty gravel containing one sherd (2g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and two fragments (0.1g) of oak charcoal from environmental sample <32>; a middle fill (915) of dark greyish- brown silty gravel and an upper fill (914) of dark greyish- brown silty gravel which contained two fragments (0.21g) of oak charcoal from environmental sample <29> (Appendix B). The lower fills contained a significant deposit of small to medium flints which may represent post-packing material redeposited following removal of the timber. A large flattish- flint nodule was also recorded laying on the base of the feature which could have acted as a rudimentary post-pad. The post-hole did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 13: Ring ditches [913], Recut [913] and Post-hole [917] (50cm scale)

- 6.3.59 A ring ditch [909] was recorded in the northern part of the trench, c. 13.5m south-east of ring ditches [913]/[911], which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.0m+ in length by 0.56m in width by 0.24m in depth (Figure 2.28; Plate). It contained two fills: a basal fill (908) of mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand which contained one sherd (6g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery; and an upper fill (907) of mid- greyish- brown gravelly sand which contained four fragments (0.6g) of burnt animal bone and one fragment (1.98g) of ash charcoal from environmental sample <6> (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend relating to the southern part of ring ditch [911]/ [913].
- 6.3.60 A cluster of un-excavated features were identified within the ring ditch including: a ditch terminus [923], a pit [925] and a post-hole [927]. The features were left un-excavated as they may represent a further phase of ring ditch or represent internal features. The features did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.61 A ditch terminus [906] was recorded in the southern part of the trench aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.25m+ in length 1.01m in width by 0.31m in depth (Figure 2.29; Plate 10. It contained three fills: a basal fill (905) of mid- reddish- brown sandy clay; a middle fill (904) of mid- greyish- brown sandy gravel; and an upper fill (903) of mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 14: Ring ditch [909] looking north-east (50cm scale)

- 6.3.62 An enclosure ditch [918] was recorded in the southern part of the trench, c. 1.5m to the south of ditch [906], was aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 4.27m in width, a 2.3m wide slot was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.2m with the base reached via auger at 1.56m in depth (Figure 2.29; Plate 11). It contained three fills: a lower fill (919) of dark greyish- brown silty clay containing 20 fragments (173g) of fired clay/daub; a middle fill (920) of dark greyish- brown silty sand with abundant small to large flint inclusions; and an upper fill (921) of dark reddish- brown silty clay containing 24 sherds (294g) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, one sherd (1g) of Roman pottery, three sherds (5g) of 12th-13th century AD pottery, 13 fragments (5.1g) of animal bone and three fragments (126g) of fired clay/daub (Appendix B). The flints recorded within fill (920) likely represent a tipline originating from the south-eastern edge of the ditch – suggestive of the presence of an external bank. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an archaeological trend related to the eastern part of the D-shaped enclosure.



Plate 10: Ditch terminus [906] looking north



Plate 11: Enclosure ditch [918] looking south-west

- 6.3.63 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 9 was a mid- reddish- silty sand subsoil (901), measuring 0.16m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish- brown silty sand topsoil (900), 0.24m in depth.

Trench 12

Table 10– Trench 12 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(1200)	0.22m	95.16m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(1201)	0.14m	94.92m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- silty sand
(1202)	-	94.78m	Natural - mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.64 Trench 12 was in the north-western corner of Field 1, immediately to the south of Trench 9, orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 12 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (1202) which lay at a height of 94.78m aOD.
- 6.3.65 A ditch [1210] was recorded in the northern part of the trench was aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and a flat base measuring 2.1m+ in length by 1.06m in width by 0.33m in depth (Figure 2.30). It contained two fills: a basal fill (1209) of mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand; and an upper fill (1208) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend and appears to form part of a C-shaped enclosure with ditch [1213].
- 6.3.66 Ditch [1203], c. 5.5m to the south of ditch [1210], was aligned east to west with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.24m in width by 0.41m in depth (Figure 2.30; Plate). It contained two fills: a basal fill (1204) of mid- yellowish- brown sandy silt; and an upper fill (1205) of very dark greyish- brown/ black sandy silt which contained 27 sherds (286g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, 40 fragments (9.7g) of animal bone and two fragments (20g) of fired clay (Appendix B). Environmental sample <1> contained evidence for cereal crops, a hazelnut shell and ten fragments (4.62g) of charcoal (oak, cherry, apple-type and ash) (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend.



Plate 17: Ditch [1203] looking east

- 6.3.67 A ditch terminus [1211] was recorded in the central part of the trench which had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.55m+ in length 0.3m in width by 0.14m in depth containing a single fill (1212) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.31). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies but may form another ring ditch with ditch terminus [1206] to the south.
- 6.3.68 A second ditch terminus [1206], c. 5.75m to the south of terminus [1211], had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.2m+ in length 1.03m in width by 0.21m in depth containing a single fill (1207) of mid- yellowish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.31). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies but may form the remnants of another ring ditch with ditch terminus [1211] to the north.
- 6.3.69 Ditch [1213] was recorded at the southern end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east with steep sides and a flattish- base measuring 2.05m+ in length 1.48m in width by 0.58m in depth containing a single fill (1214) of dark reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.32). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend and appears to form part of a C-shaped enclosure with ditch [1210].
- 6.3.70 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 12 was a mid- reddish- silty sand subsoil (1201), measuring 0.14m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish- brown silty sand topsoil (1200), 0.22m in depth.

Field 2 – Central Field

Trench 13

Table 11 – Trench 13 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(1300)	0.24m	97.02m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(1301)	0.1m	96.78m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(1302)	-	96.68m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.71 Trench 13 was in the north-western part of Field 2 and was orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 13 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (1302) which lay at a height of 96.68m aOD.
- 6.3.72 A ditch [1305] was recorded in the central part of the trench aligned north-east to south-west with moderately sloping sides and a concave base measuring 3.2m+ in length by 1.04m in width by 0.32m in depth containing a single fill (1306) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.35). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.73 Ditch [1303] was recorded at the eastern end of the trench aligned east to west with shallow sides and a flattish- base measuring 3.35m+ in length by 1.45m in width by 0.31m in depth containing a single fill (1304) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.36; Plate). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend extending between Trenches 13, 14, and 16.
- 6.3.74 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 13 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (1301), measuring 0.1m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (1300), 0.24m in depth.



Plate 18: Ditch [1303] looking north-east

Trench 14

Table 12 – Trench 14 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(1400)	0.26m	97.72m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(1401)	0.16m	96.46m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(1402)	-	96.3m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.75 Trench 14 was in the north-western part of Field 2, to the south of Trench 13, and was orientated north-east to south-west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 14 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (1402) which lay at a height of 96.3m aOD.
- 6.3.76 An un-excavated ditch [1412] was recorded in plan at the northern end of the trench aligned east to west measuring 3.2m+ in length by 1.49m in width containing a single fill (1411) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.35). The feature was un-excavated as was fully characterised in Trenches 13 and 16.
- 6.3.77 Two post-holes [1406]/ [1408] and a possible beamslot [1410] were recorded at the south-western end of the trench are likely all related potentially forming part of a structure. Post-hole [1406] had vertical sides and a flattish- base measuring 0.7m in diameter by 0.26m in depth containing a single fill (1405) of mid- to dark greyish- brown silty clay with small to

large rounded and sub-angular flint inclusions which contained 40 sherds (395g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery and two fragments (0.1g) animal bone (Appendix B; Figure 2.38; Plate). Environmental sample <26> contained cereal crop seeds and ten fragments (1.7g) of charcoal (oak and apple-type) (Appendix B). The flint rich fill likely represents backfilled post-packing material redeposited following removal of the timber, whilst the presence of single large flint nodule could suggest the feature became a post-pad following disuse (Plate). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate19: Post-hole [1406] looking south-west (50cm scale)

- 6.3.78 Possible beamslot [1410], located immediately to the east of post-hole [1406], had vertical sides and a wide flattish- base measuring 0.85m+ in length by 0.65m in width by 0.12m in depth and contained a single fill (1409) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.38). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.79 Post-hole [1408], located c. 2.2m to the south-west of post-hole [1406], had vertical sides and a flattish- base measuring 0.6m in length by 0.53m in width by 0.22m in depth containing a single fill (1407) of dark greyish- brown silty clay with small to medium rounded and sub-angular flint inclusions which contained one fire cracked flint (6g) and 11 sherds (27g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (Appendix B; Figure 2.38; Plate). Environmental sample <25> contained three fragments (0.1g) of oak charcoal (Appendix B). The flint rich fill likely represents backfilled post-packing material following removal of the timber. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 20: Post-hole [1406] post-packing material (50cm scale)



Plate 21: Post-hole [1408] looking south-west (40cm scale)

- 6.3.80 A ditch [1404] was recorded at the south-western end of the trench aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.1m+ in length by 0.62m in width by 0.24m in depth containing a single fill (1403) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.38; Plate). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend forming the south-eastern part of a possible enclosure extending between Trenches 14 and 15.

- 6.3.81 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 14 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (1401), measuring 0.16m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (1400), 0.26m in depth.



Plate 22: Ditch [1404] looking south (50cm scale)

Trench 15

Table 13 – Trench 15 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(1500)	0.24m	96.46m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(1501)	0.15m	96.21m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(1502)	0.1m	96.06m	Colluvium - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(1503)	-	95.96m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.82 Trench 15 was in the north-western part of Field 2, to the south of Trench 14, and was orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 15 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (1503) which lay at a height of 95.96m aOD.
- 6.3.83 A post-hole [1504] was recorded in the central part of the trench which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.36m in length by 0.26m in width by 0.1m in depth containing a single fill (1505) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.39; Plate 12). No finds were recovered from the post-hole. A single large flint nodule placed at the base of the feature

could suggest the feature became a post-pad after it was disused. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 12: Post-hole [1504] looking north-west with detail of possible post-pad (50cm scale)

- 6.3.84 Pit [1506], c. 6m to the south-east of post-hole [1504], had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 0.8m in length by 0.5m+ in width by 0.11m in depth and contained a single fill (1507) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand containing five sherds (22g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery and three sherds (25g) mid- 1st to 2nd century AD pottery (Appendix B; Figure 2.39). Environmental sample <20> contained ten fragments (0.8g) of charcoal (oak, cherry and apple-type) (Appendix B). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.85 Pit [1510] had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.5m in length by 1.05m+ in width by 0.21m in depth containing a single fill (1511) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.39; Plate). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.86 Pit [1510] was truncated by Ditch [1512] which was in turn immediately to the east of pit [1506]. Ditch [1512] was aligned north to south with had steep sides and a flattish- base measuring 2.8m+ in length by 1.09m in width by 0.4m in depth containing a single fill (1513) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand which contained one sherd (3g) of 12th-13th century AD pottery and one fragment (47.1g) of pig humerus (Appendix B; Figure 2.39; Plate). Environmental sample <27> contained wheat seeds and five fragments (0.8g) of charcoal (ash and field maple) (Appendix B). The ditch roughly correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend forming the south-eastern part of a possible enclosure extending between Trenches 14 and 15.



Plate 24: Pit [1510] and Ditch [1512] looking south

- 6.3.87 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 15 was a 0.1m deep colluvial deposit of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (1503), which was overlain by mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (1501), measuring 0.15m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (1500), 0.24m in depth.

Trench 16

Table 14 – Trench 16 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(1600)	0.21m	96.59m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(1601)	0.15m	96.36m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(1602)	-	96.21m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.88 Trench 16 was in the north-western part of Field 2, to the north-east of Trench 13, and was orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 16 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (1602) which lay at a height of 96.21m aOD.
- 6.3.89 An un-excavated ditch [1606] was recorded in plan the central part of the trench aligned north-east to south-west measuring 1.9m+ in length by 0.39m in width containing a single fill (1605) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.41). The feature was un-excavated as was fully characterised in Trench 13. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.90 A ditch [1603] was recorded in the central part of the trench, c. 7.5m to the south-east of ditch [1606], which was aligned north-east to south-west with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 2.15m+ in length by 2.78m in width by 0.55m in depth containing a single fill (1604) of dark reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.42). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend forming a boundary extending between Trenches 13, 14, and 16.
- 6.3.91 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 16 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (1601), measuring 0.15m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (1600), 0.21m in depth.

Trench 17

Table 15 – Trench 17 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(1700)	0.24m	94.85m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(1701)	0.2m	94.61m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(1702)	0.15m	94.41m	Colluvium - pale reddish- brown silty sand
(1703)	-	94.26m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.92 Trench 17 was in the north-western part of Field 2, to the south of Trenches 13 and 16, and was orientated roughly north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 17 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (1703) which lay at a height of 94.26m aOD.
- 6.3.93 A ditch [1706] was located in the central part of the trench and was aligned east to west with had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.14m in width by 0.31m in depth containing a single fill (1707) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.43; Plate) containing one flint flake (4g), one fire cracked flint (1g) and one fragment (1g) of fired clay (Appendix B). Environmental sample <22> contained one fragment (0.03g) of oak charcoal (Appendix B). The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 25: Ditch [1706] looking west

- 6.3.94 A pit [1708] was identified in the central part of the trench, truncated by ditch [1706], which was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.55m+ in diameter by 0.45m in depth and contained a single fill (1709) of mid- yellowish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.43). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.95 A second pit [1704] was recorded c. 3.5m to the south of pit [1708] which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.61m in length by 0.5m in width by 0.3m in depth containing a single fill (1705) of dark greyish- brown silty sand which contained three sherds (4g) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery and four fragments (12.5g) of oyster shell (Appendix B; Figure 2.43; Plate). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.96 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 17 was a 0.15m deep colluvial deposit of pale reddish- brown silty sand (1703), which was overlain by mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (1701), measuring 0.2m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (1700), 0.24m in depth.



Plate 26: Pit [1704] looking south-west (50cm scale)

Trench 18

Table 16 – Trench 18 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(1800)	0.25m	94.1m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(1801)	0.15m	93.9m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(1802)	0.18m	93.77m	Colluvium – mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(1803)	-	93.59m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

6.3.97 Trench 18 was in the north-western part of Field 2, to the south of Trenches 15 and 17, and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 18 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (1803) which lay at a height of 93.59m aOD.

6.3.98 A ditch terminus [1808] was located at the western end of the trench which was aligned north-west to south-east and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.3m+ in length by 0.86m in width by 0.35m in depth containing a single fill (1807) of mid- yellowish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.44). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.99 A gravel filled drain [1810] truncated ditch [1808] and was aligned north-west to south-east with steep sides and a concave base measuring 6.1m+ in length by 0.16m in width by 0.43m in depth containing a single fill (1809) of gravel in a mid- reddish- brown silty sand matrix (Figure 2.44). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.100 Ditch [1811], in the centre of the trench c. 10m to the east of ditch [1808], was aligned north to south with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 2.1m+ in length by 2.15m in width by 0.39m in depth containing a single fill (1812) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.45). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.101 Furrow [1814], truncating ditch [1811], had shallow sides and a flat base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.15m in width by 0.14m in depth containing a single fill (1813) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.45). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.102 A ditch [1805] was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, c. 6m to the east of ditch [1811], was aligned north-west to south-east with steep sides and a V-shaped base measuring 2.9m+ in length by 1.1m in width by 0.5m in depth (Figure 2.45; Plate). It contained two fills: a lower fill (1806) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay; and an upper fill (1804) of mid- reddish- brown sandy silt containing two sherds (15g) of 12th-13th century AD pottery (Appendix B). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.103 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 18 was a 0.18m deep colluvial deposit of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (1803), which was overlain by mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (1801), measuring 0.15m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (1800), 0.25m in depth.



Plate 27: Ditch [1805] looking north-west

Trench 21

Table 17 – Trench 21 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(2100)	0.26m	93.91m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(2101)	0.18m	93.65m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(2102)	-	93.47m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.104 Trench 21 was in the north-western part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 18, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 21 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (2102) which lay at a height of 93.47m aOD.
- 6.3.105 A ditch [2103] was recorded at the northern end of the trench, aligned north-west to south-east with steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.5m+ in length by 1.04m in width by 0.36m in depth containing a single fill (2104) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.46). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch does not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.106 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 21 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (2101), measuring 0.18m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (2100), 0.26m in depth.

Trench 22

Table 18 – Trench 22 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(2200)	0.21m	96.29m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(2201)	0.15m	96.08m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(2202)	-	95.93m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.107 Trench 22 was in the north-western part of Field 2, to the north of Trenches 19 and 22, and was orientated north-east to south-west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 22 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (2202) which lay at a height of 95.93m aOD.
- 6.3.108 An un-excavated ditch terminus [2210] was recorded in the central part of the trench which was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west measuring 1.3m+ in length by 0.67m in width containing a single fill (2209) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.48). The feature was un-excavated as the opposing terminus [2204] was excavated. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.109 A second ditch terminus [2204] was recorded in the central part of the trench, c. 0.5m to the north-east of ditch terminus [2210], aligned north-east to south-west, it had steep sides and a flattish- base measuring 1.2m+ in length by 0.57m in width by 0.25m in depth containing a single fill (2203) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.48: Plate 13). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.110 A pit [2208] was identified in the central part of the trench, c. 4m to the east of terminus [2204], which was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flattish- base measuring 0.37m+ in diameter by 0.12m in depth and contained a single fill (2207) of pale reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.48). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.111 A ditch [2206] was identified in the eastern part of the trench, c. 14m to the east of pit [2208], aligned north-east to south-west which steep sides and a narrow concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.37m in width by 0.16m in depth and contained a single fill (2205) of mid- greyish- brown silty gravel (Figure 2.48). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.112 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 22 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (2201), measuring 0.15m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (2200), 0.26m in depth.



Plate 13: Ditch terminus [2204] looking north (50cm scale)

Trench 23

Table 19 – Trench 23 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(2300)	0.26m	96.03m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(2301)	0.16m	95.77m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(2302)	-	95.61m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

6.3.113 Trench 23 was in the north-western part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 19, and was orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 23 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (2302) which lay at a height of 95.61m aOD.

6.3.114 A ring ditch [2304] was recorded at the western end of the trench which had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 2.9m+ in length by 0.68m in width by 0.2m in depth

containing a single fill (2303) of mid- yellowish- brown sandy silt (Figure 2.49; Plate). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 29: Ring ditch [2304] looking north-west (50cm scale)

6.3.115 A second ring ditch [2305] was identified towards the eastern end of the trench which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 4.4m+ in length by 1.01m in width by 0.38m in depth and contained a single fill (2306) of dark greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.50; Plate). Environmental sample <16> contained wheat seeds as well as ten fragments (2g) of charcoal (oak and cherry) (Appendix B). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 30: Ring ditch [2305] looking north

- 6.3.116 A ditch [2307] was identified towards the eastern end of the trench, running immediately to the south of ditch [2305], was aligned east to west with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 3.7m+ in length by 0.46m in width by 0.12m in depth and contained a single fill (2308) of mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand containing one sherd (4g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery (Appendix B; Figure 2.50). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.117 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 23 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (2301), measuring 0.16m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (2300), 0.26m in depth.

Trench 24

Table 20 – Trench 24 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(2400)	0.21m	95.61m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(2401)	0.12m	95.41m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(2402)	-	95.29m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.118 Trench 24 was in the north-western part of Field 2, to the south of Trench 23, and was orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 24 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (2402) which lay at a height of 95.29m aOD.

- 6.3.119 A pit [2404] was identified in the central part of the trench, which was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.05m+ in diameter by 0.27m in depth and contained a single fill (2403) of pale reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.51). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.120 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 24 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (2401), measuring 0.12m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (2400), 0.21m in depth.

Trench 26

Table 21 – Trench 26 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(2600)	0.27m	95.08m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(2601)	0.17m	95.81m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(2602)	-	95.64m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.121 Trench 26 was in the northern part of Field 2, to the east of Trenches 23 and 24, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 26 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (2602) which lay at a height of 95.64m aOD.
- 6.3.122 A ditch [2603] was recorded at the northern end of the trench which was aligned east to west and had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.5m in width by 0.21m in depth containing a single fill (2604) of mid- yellowish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.52). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend forming a boundary extending between Trenches 26, 29, and 30.
- 6.3.123 A second ditch [2607] c. 1.5m to the south of ditch [2603] was aligned north-east to south-west and had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.38m in width by 0.29m in depth (Figure 2.52; Plate). It contained two fills: a lower fill (2608) of mid- yellowish- brown silty sand; and an upper fill (2609) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 31: Ditch [2607] looking north-east

- 6.3.124 A ditch [2605] was identified at the southern end of the trench aligned north-west to south-east with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 5m+ in length by 0.35m in width by 0.1m in depth and contained a single fill (2606) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.53). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend.
- 6.3.125 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 26 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (2601), measuring 0.17m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (2600), 0.27m in depth.

Trench 29

Table 22 – Trench 29 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(2900)	0.28m	96.58m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(2901)	0.14m	96.3m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(2902)	-	96.16m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

- 6.3.126 Trench 29 was in the northern part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 26, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 29 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (2902) which lay at a height of 96.16m aOD.

- 6.3.127 A ditch [2904] was recorded at the northern end of the trench aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave base measuring 12.5m+ in length by 0.86m in width by 0.3m in depth containing a single fill (2903) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand containing one tertiary flint flake (2g), five sherds (33g) of mid- 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and one fragment (0.1g) of animal bone (Appendix B; Figure 2.54: Plate). Environmental sample <14> contained wheat and cereal seeds as well as one fragment (0.06g) of beech charcoal (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend.



Plate 32: Ditch [2904] looking south

- 6.3.128 A ditch terminus [2905] was identified c. 2m to the south of ditch [2904] aligned north-west to south-east with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 8m+ in length by 0.5m in width by 0.06m in depth and contained a single fill (2906) of mid- yellowish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.55). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.129 Natural feature [2912] was recorded in the central part of the trench, immediately to the east of ditch [2905], which had shallow sides and an uneven base measuring 1.56m in length by 0.9m+ in width by 0.24m in depth and contained a single fill (2911) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.55; Plate). Environmental sample <17> contained barley, bread/club wheat and cereal seeds as well as dock weeds and three fragments (0.57g) of charcoal (birch and oak) (Appendix B). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 33: Natural feature [2912] looking east

- 6.3.130 Ditch [2907] was recorded at the southern end of the trench, which truncated pit [2909] and was in turn truncated by ditch [2917]. The ditch was aligned east to west with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.4m+ in length by 0.94m in width by 0.24m in depth containing a single fill (2908) of mid- greyish- brown sandy clay (Figure 2.56). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.131 Pit [2909] was truncated by ditch [2907] and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.41m+ in diameter by 0.31m in depth containing a single fill (2910) of mid- yellowish- red sandy clay (Figure 2.56). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.132 A series of ditches ([2914], [2917] & [2919]) were recorded at the southern end of the trench. Ditch [2914] was the stratigraphically earliest and was truncated by ditch [2917]. It was aligned east to west with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.57m in width by 0.56m in depth (Figure 2.56; Plate). It contained two fills: a basal fill (2915) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay; and an upper fill (2916) of compacted mid- to dark reddish- brown silty clay which contained four sherds (109g) of 12th century AD pottery (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend forming a boundary extending between Trenches 26, 29, and 30.



Plate 34: Ditch [2914] looking west

- 6.3.133 Ditch [2917] truncated ditches [2907] and [2914] (Figure 2.56; Plate) and was aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave base measuring 6.5m+ in length by 1.35m in width by 0.44m in depth. It contained a single fill (2918) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay containing 13 sherds (104g) of 12th century AD pottery (Appendix B). The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend.
- 6.3.134 Ditch [2919] was recorded at the southern end of the trench immediately to the south of ditch [2914]. It was aligned east to west with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.67m in width by 0.28m in depth containing a single fill (2920) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay containing six sherds (72g) of 12th-13th century AD pottery (Appendix B; Figure 2.56). The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.135 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 29 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (2901), measuring 0.14m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (2900), 0.28m in depth.



Plate 35: Ditch [2917] looking north

Trench 30

Table 23 – Trench 30 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(3000)	0.25m	96.24m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(3001)	0.15m	95.99m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(3002)	-	95.84m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

6.3.136 Trench 30 was in the northern part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 29, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 30 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (3002) which lay at a height of 95.84m aOD.

6.3.137 A pit [3006] was recorded at the northern end of the trench which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.5m in diameter by 0.24m in depth containing a single fill (3005) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand with six sherds (19g) of 12th-13th century AD pottery (Appendix B; Figure 2.57). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

6.3.138 A post-hole [3008] was identified towards the northern end of the trench, c. 4.5m to the south of pit [3006], which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.45m in diameter by 0.12m in depth and contained a single fill (3007) of dark greyish- brown silty sand from which five fragments (1g) of fired clay were recovered (Appendix B; Figure 2.57).

Environmental sample <15> contained bread/club wheat and wheat seeds (Appendix B). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.139 Ditch [3012] was recorded at the northern end of the trench, c. 5m to the south of post-hole [3008], aligned east to west with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.4m in width by 0.4m in depth containing a single fill (3011) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay which contained 13 sherds (82g) of 12th-13th century AD pottery, ten fragments (29.7g) of animal bone and one fragment (26g) of fired clay (Appendix B; Figure 2.58). The ditch may correlate with the geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend forming a boundary extending between Trenches 26, 29, and 30.
- 6.3.140 Ditch [3018] was recorded c. 1.5m to the south of ditch [3012] and was aligned north-east to south-west with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 3.2m+ in length by 0.8m in width by 0.22m in depth containing a single fill (3017) of mid- reddish- brown sandy silt (Figure 2.58). No finds were recovered from this feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.141 A ditch terminus [3010] was excavated in the central part of the trench aligned north-west to south-east with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.6m+ in length by 1.15m in width by 0.33m in depth containing a single fill (3009) of dark greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.59). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.142 Pit [3020] was immediately to the north-west of ditch terminus [3010] and was circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish- base measuring 0.88m in diameter by 0.22m in depth containing a single fill (3019) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.59). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.143 A final ditch [3004] was recorded at the southern end of the trench, c. 8m to the south of ditch terminus [3010], aligned east to west and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.75m in width by 0.23m in depth (Figure 2.60; Plate 14). It contained a single fill (3003) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand containing 10 sherds (39g) 12th-14th century AD pottery, one fragment (0.1g) burnt animal bone and one fragment (1g) of fired clay (Appendix B). Environmental sample <21> contained bread/club wheat seeds as well as one fragment (0.07g) of oak charcoal (Appendix B). The ditch broadly correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an unclear origin trend extending between Trenches 26 and 30 although it was not observed in Trench 26.
- 6.3.144 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 30 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (3001), measuring 0.15m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (3000), 0.25m in depth.



Plate 14: Ditch [3004] looking east (50cm scale)

Trench 31

Table 24 – Trench 31 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(3100)	0.27m	96.48m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(3101)	0.17m	95.21m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(3102)	-	95.04m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

6.3.145 Trench 31 was in the northern part of Field 2, to the south of Trenches 26, 29, 30 and was orientated roughly east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 31 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (3102) which lay at a height of 95.04m aOD.

6.3.146 A ditch [3103] was recorded at the eastern end of the trench aligned north to south and had steep sides and a flattish- base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.98m in width by 0.31m in depth containing a single fill (3104) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay containing three sherds (41g) of mid- 14th-15th century AD pottery (Appendix B; Figure 2.61; Plate). The ditch broadly correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend.



Plate 37: Ditch [3103] (highlighted) looking north

6.3.147 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 31 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (3101), measuring 0.17m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (3100), 0.27m in depth.

Trench 34

Table 25 – Trench 34 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(3400)	0.25m	92.46m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(3401)	0.1m	92.2m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(3402)	-	92.08m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand

6.3.148 Trench 34 was in the central part of Field 2, to the south of Trench 38 and was orientated roughly east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 34 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and reddish- brown sand (3402) which lay at a height of 92.08m aOD.

6.3.149 A tree throw [3406] was recorded in the centre of the trench which was sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and an undulating base measuring 1.8m in diameter by 0.08m in depth containing a single fill (3405) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.64). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

6.3.150 Pit [3404] truncated tree throw [3406] and was sub-circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 3.5m in diameter by 0.44m in depth containing a single fill (3403)

of mid- greyish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.64). No finds were recovered from this feature. The pit did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.151 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 34 was mid- reddish- brown silty sand subsoil (3401), measuring 0.1m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (3400), 0.25m in depth.

Trench 36

Table 26 – Trench 36 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(3600)	0.29m	88.75m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(3601)	0.19m	88.46m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(3602)	-	88.27m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.152 Trench 36 was in the central part of Field 2, to the south of Trench 35 and was orientated roughly north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 35 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (3602) which lay at a height of 88.27m aOD.
- 6.3.153 A ditch [3603] was recorded at the south-eastern end of the trench which was aligned east to west and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.18m+ in length by 1.4m in width by 0.4m in depth containing a single fill (3604) of mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand (Figure 2.70). No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.154 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 36 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (3601), measuring 0.19m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (3600), 0.29m in depth.

Trench 38

Table 27 – Trench 38 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(3800)	0.26m	95.07m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(3801)	0.18m	94.81m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(3802)	-	94.63m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.155 Trench 38 was in the central part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 39, and was orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 38 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (3802) which lay at a height of 94.63m aOD.

6.3.156 A ditch [3806] was recorded at the north-western end of the trench which was aligned north to south with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 3.1m+ in length by 0.85m in width by 0.22m in depth containing a single fill (3805) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay which contained nine sherds (101g) of 12th-13th century AD pottery, three fragments (0.2g) of animal bone, a fragment of quartzite stone with bevelled edges and perforation in one corner which may represent a decorative plaque or mount and three fragments (1g) of fired clay (Appendix B; Figure 2.77; Plate). Environmental sample <13> contained oat, bread wheat, emmer/spelt, wheat and cereal seeds as well as four fragments (1.1g) of charcoal (oak, cherry and apple-type) (Appendix B). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 38: Ditch [3806] looking north (50cm scale)

- 6.3.157 A ditch terminus [3810] was identified at the north-western end of the trench, c. 2m to the east of ditch [3806], aligned east to west with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.58m in width by 0.09m in depth and contained a single fill (3809) of mid- yellowish- brown silty sand with abundant small to medium rounded pebble inclusions (Figure 2.77). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.158 A pit [3812] was recorded in the central part of the trench, c. 5m to the south-east of ditch terminus [3810], which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.9m in diameter by 0.1m in depth containing a single fill (3811) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.76).

No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.159 A ditch [3807] in the central part of the trench, c. 5m to the south-east of pit [3812], was aligned north-west to south-east with shallow sides and a concave base (Figure 2.76; Plate) measuring 2.4m+ in length by 0.82m in width by 0.25m in depth containing a single fill (3808) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay which contained one sherd (22g) of 12th-13th century AD pottery (Appendix B). The ditch broadly correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend.



Plate 39: Ditch [3807] looking south-east

- 6.3.160 An un-excavated ditch [3814] was recorded in the south-eastern end of the trench which was linear in plan aligned east to west measuring 4.3m+ in length by 0.47m in width containing a single fill (3813) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.78). The feature was un-excavated as the ditch was fully characterised in Trench 46. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend representing a boundary extending between Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 46.
- 6.3.161 Ditch [3803] was immediately to the south of ditch [3814] and was aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.87m in width by 0.25m in depth. It contained a single fill (3804) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.78). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.162 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 38 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (3801), measuring 0.18m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (3800), 0.26m in depth.

Trench 39

Table 28 – Trench 39 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(3900)	0.25m	94.74m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(3901)	0.16m	94.49m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(3902)	-	94.33m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.163 Trench 39 was in the central part of Field 2, to the north of Trench 34, and was orientated north-east to south-west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 39 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (3902) which lay at a height of 94.63m aOD.
- 6.3.164 An un-excavated ditch [3908] was recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench which was linear in plan aligned east to west measuring 2.7m+ in length by 0.62m in width containing a single fill (3907) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.65). The feature was un-excavated the ditch was fully characterised in Trench 46. The ditch broadly correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend representing a boundary extending between Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 46.
- 6.3.165 A ditch [3903] was recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench aligned north to south and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.77m in width by 0.25m in depth containing a single fill (3904) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.65; Plate 15). No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.166 A ditch [3905] was recorded in the south-western part of the trench aligned east to west and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.5m+ in length by 0.37m in width by 0.18m in depth containing a single fill (3906) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.66). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.167 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 39 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (3901), measuring 0.16m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (3900), 0.25m in depth.



Plate 15: Ditch [3903] looking north-west (50cm scale)

Trench 40

Table 29 – Trench 40 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(4100)	0.26m	87.32m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(4101)	0.14m	87.05m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(4102)	-	86.9m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.168 Trench 41 was in the southern part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 36, and was orientated north-east to south-west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 41 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (4102) which lay at a height of 86.9m aOD.
- 6.3.169 A ditch terminus [4105] was recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench aligned north-west to south-east with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.45m in width by 0.13m in depth (Figure 2.71; Plate 16). It contained a single fill (4106) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the ditch. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.170 Pit [4103] truncated ditch [4105] and was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.87m in diameter by 0.37m in depth (Figure 2.71; Plate 16). It contained a

single fill (4104) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay five sherds (40g) of 12th-13th century AD pottery (Appendix B). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 16: Ditch [4105] and Pit [4103] looking south-west (50cm scale)

- 6.3.171 A pit [4107] was recorded in the north-eastern end of the trench, c. 2m to the east of ditch [4105] and pit [4103], which was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.78m in diameter by 0.28m in depth containing a single fill (4108) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.71). No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.172 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 41 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (4101), measuring 0.18m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (4100), 0.26m in depth.

Trench 42

Table 30 – Trench 42 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(4200)	0.28m	95.34m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(4201)	0.12m	95.07m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(4202)	-	94.94m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.173 Trench 42 was in the north-eastern part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 38, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 42 comprised mixed

reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (4202) which lay at a height of 94.94m aOD.

- 6.3.174 An un-excavated ditch [4207] was recorded at the northern end of the trench which was linear in plan aligned east to west measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.87m in width containing a single fill (4206) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.79). The feature was un-excavated as the ditch was fully characterised in Trench 46. The ditch broadly correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend representing a boundary extending between Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 46.
- 6.3.175 A ditch [4205] was recorded in the central part of the trench aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.5m+ in length by 0.46m in width by 0.21m in depth containing two fills: a basal fill (4204) of compacted mid- yellowish- brown silty gravel; and an upper fill (4203) mid- greyish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.80; Plate). No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 42: Ditch [4205] looking south-west (50cm scale)

- 6.3.176 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 42 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (4201), measuring 0.12m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (4200), 0.28m in depth.

Trench 43

Table 31 – Trench 43 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(4300)	0.24m	93.53m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty

			sand
(4301)	0.12m	93.29m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(4302)	-	93.17m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

6.3.177 Trench 43 was in the north-eastern part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 34, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 43 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (4302) which lay at a height of 93.17m aOD.

6.3.178 A ditch [4304] was recorded at the northern end of the trench aligned north-east to south-west with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 2.1m+ in length by 0.94m in width by 0.18m in depth containing a single fill (4203) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.67). No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend representing the corner of an enclosure.

6.3.179 A second ditch [4306] was recorded in the central part of the trench aligned north-west to south-east with shallow sides and a concave base measuring 2.3m+ in length by 0.74m in width by 0.19m in depth containing a single fill (4305) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.68). No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend representing the corner of an enclosure.

6.3.180 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 43 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (4301), measuring 0.12m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (4300), 0.24m in depth.

Trench 44

Table 32 – Trench 44 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(4400)	0.27m	91.18m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(4401)	0.18m	90.91m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(4402)	-	90.73m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

6.3.181 Trench 44 was in the central part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 40, and was orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 44 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (4402) which lay at a height of 90.73m aOD.

6.3.182 A ditch [4403] was recorded in the central part of the trench which was aligned north to south and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.55m in width by 0.23m in depth containing a single fill (4404) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand

(Figure 2.73). No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.183 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 44 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (4401), measuring 0.18m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (4400), 0.27m in depth.

Trench 45

Table 33 – Trench 45 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(4500)	0.29m	85.97m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(4501)	0.17m	85.69m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(4502)	-	85.52m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.184 Trench 45 was in the central part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 41, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 45 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (4502) which lay at a height of 85.52m aOD.
- 6.3.185 A pit [4503] was recorded in the central part of the trench which had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 0.72m in length by 0.43m in width by 0.1m in depth containing a single fill (4504) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.74). No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.186 A second pit [4507] was recorded in the central part of the trench, c. 1m to the south of pit [4503], which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.7m in diameter by 0.25m in depth containing two fills: a basal fill (4508) of mid- reddish- brown silty clay; and an upper fill (4509) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.74). No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.187 A ditch [4505] was c. 4.5m to the south of pit [4507] and was aligned north-west to south-east with steep sides and a concave base measuring 2.1m+ in length by 0.55m in width by 0.16m in depth (Figure 2.74; Plate 17). It contained a single fill (4506) of mid- reddish- brown sandy clay. No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend.
- 6.3.188 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 45 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (4501), measuring 0.17m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (4500), 0.29m in depth.



Plate 17: Ditch [4505] looking north-west (50cm scale)

Trench 46

Table 34 – Trench 46 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(4600)	0.28m	95.53m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(4601)	0.12m	95.25m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(4602)	-	95.13m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.189 Trench 46 was in the north-eastern part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 42, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 46 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (4602) which lay at a height of 95.13m aOD.
- 6.3.190 A ditch [4603] was recorded in the central part of the trench which was aligned east to west and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.63m in width by 0.2m in depth containing a single fill (4604) of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.81; Plate 18). No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend representing a boundary extending between Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 46.
- 6.3.191 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 46 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (4601), measuring 0.12m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (4600), 0.28m in depth.



Plate 18: Ditch [4603] looking west (50cm scale)

Trench 47

Table 35 – Trench 47 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(4700)	0.29m	93.9m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(4701)	0.13m	93.61m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(4702)	-	93.48m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

6.3.192 Trench 47 was in the north-eastern part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 43, and was orientated north-east to south-west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 46 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (4702) which lay at a height of 93.48m aOD.

6.3.193 A ditch [4706] was recorded in the northern part of the trench aligned north to south and had shallow sides and a concave base measuring 1.9m+ in length by 1.4m in width by 0.23m in depth containing a single fill (4705) of mid- greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.83).

No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend.

- 6.3.194 A post-hole [4708] was recorded in the central part of the trench which was circular in plan and had vertical sides and a concave base measuring 0.32m in length by 0.28m in width by 0.22m in depth containing a single fill (4707) of compacted mid- greyish- brown silty sand containing three fragments (1g) of fired clay and a modern iron chain (Appendix B; Figure 2.84; Plate). Environmental sample <12> contained barley and wheat seeds (Appendix B). The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.195 A pit [4710] was recorded in the central part of the trench, immediately to the east of post-hole [4708], which had steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.8m in diameter by 0.65m in depth containing a single fill (4709) of compacted mid- yellowish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.84; Plate). No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 45: Post-hole [4708] and pit [4710] looking east (50cm scale)

- 6.3.196 A ditch [4704] was recorded in the central part of the trench, c. 5m to the south-west of post-hole [4708] and pit [4710], aligned north-west to south-east steep sides and a concave base measuring 2m+ in length by 0.9m in width by 0.35m in depth containing a single fill (4703) of mid- yellowish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.84; Plate 19). No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch broadly correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeological trend.

6.3.197 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 47 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (4701), measuring 0.13m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (4700), 0.19m in depth.



Plate 19: Ditch [4704] looking south-east

Trench 51

Table 36 – Trench 51 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(5100)	0.19m	91.52m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(5101)	0.19m	91.32m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(5102)	-	91.13m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

6.3.198 Trench 51 was in the north-eastern part of Field 2, to the south of Trench 49, and was orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 51 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (5102) which lay at a height of 91.13m aOD.

6.3.199 A ditch [5107] was recorded in the northern part of the trench aligned north to south with steep sides and a concave base measuring 5m+ in length by 0.48m in width by 0.19m in depth containing a single fill (5106) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.86; Plate). No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.200 A pit [5109] was recorded in the central part of the trench and truncated ditch [5107]. The pit was circular in plan and had steep sides and a flattish- base measuring 0.79m in length by 0.71m in width by 0.41m in depth containing a single fill (5108) of compacted mid- reddish- brown silty clay (Figure 2.86; Plate). No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 47: Ditch [5107] and Pit [5109] looking north

- 6.3.201 A further pit [5105] was recorded in the central part of the trench, c. 5.5m to the south of ditch [5107], which was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.04m in length by 0.91m in width by 0.41m in depth (Figure 2.86; Plate). It contained two fills: a basal fill (5104) of compacted mid- greyish- brown sandy gravel; and an upper fill (5103) of mid- reddish- brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.202 Overlying the features and natural geology within Trench 51 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (5101), measuring 0.19m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (5100), 0.19m in depth.



Plate 48: Pit [5105] looking north-west

Trench 52

Table 37 – Trench 52 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(5200)	0.23m	86.34m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(5201)	0.15m	86.12m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(5208)	0.3m	85.97m	Colluvium - mid- reddish- brown silty sand

6.3.203 Trench 52 was in the central part of Field 2, to the east of Trench 50, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 52 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (5202) which lay at a height of 85.67m aOD.

6.3.204 A brick surface [5204] was recorded in the central part of the trench measuring 9.8m in length by 1.8m+ in width by 0.18m in depth (Figure 2.88; Plate). It comprised a single layer of bricks (5204) set into a mid- reddish- brown clay bedding layer (5202). Following disuse it was overlain by a single disuse deposit (5203) of mid- greyish- brown silty clay. The feature correlated with an area of enhanced magnetism (historic feature) identified in the geophysical survey. Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping from mid-19th century shows this area to be labelled as ‘Dell Close’ but no buildings are depicted, so it is possible this feature may pre-date the OS mapping or was not deemed necessary to depict.



Plate 49: Brick Surface [5204]

6.3.205 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 52 was a 0.3m deep colluvial deposit of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (5208), which was overlain by mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (5201), measuring 0.15m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (5200), 0.23m in depth.

Trench 53

Table 38 – Trench 53 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(5300)	0.25m	82.86m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(5301)	0.16m	82.62m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(5302)	0.27m	82.46m	Colluvium - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(5303)	-	82.18m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

6.3.206 Trench 53 was in the south-eastern part of Field 2, to the south of Trench 52, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 53 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (5302) which lay at a height of 82.18m aOD.

6.3.207 A ditch [5307] was recorded in the central part of the trench aligned east to west and had steep sides and a flattish- base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 1.49m in width by 0.58m in depth containing three fills: a basal fill (5306) of compacted mid- greyish- brown silty clay; a middle fill (5305) of mid- yellowish- brown silty clay; and an upper fill (5304) dark greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.89; Plate). No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch roughly correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an unclear origin trend. However, this ditch continues into Trench 54 to the west on a different alignment to the geophysical anomaly.



Plate 50: Ditch [5307] looking east

6.3.208 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 53 was a 0.27m deep colluvial deposit of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (5302), which was overlain by mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (5301), measuring 0.16m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (5300), 0.25m in depth.

Trench 54

Table 39 – Trench 54 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(5400)	0.24m	82.12m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(5401)	0.2m	81.86m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(5402)	0.3m	81.66m	Colluvium - mid- reddish- brown silty sand
(5403)	-	81.36m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.209 Trench 54 was in the south-eastern part of Field 2, to the west of Trench 53, and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 54 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (5402) which lay at a height of 81.36m aOD.
- 6.3.210 An un-excavated ditch [5405] was recorded in the central part of the trench aligned east to west and measured 1.8m+ in length by 1.6m in width with a recorded fill (5404) of dark greyish- brown silty sand (Figure 2.90). No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies but the ditch continues into Trench 53 to the east on the same alignment.
- 6.3.211 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 54 was a 0.3m deep colluvial deposit of mid- reddish- brown silty sand (5402), which was overlain by mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (5401), measuring 0.2m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (5400), 0.24m in depth.

Field 3 – Southern Field

Trench 55

Table 40 – Trench 55 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(5500)	0.27m	85.89m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(5501)	0.2m	85.62m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(5502)	-	85.41m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand

- 6.3.212 Trench 55 was in the north-western corner of Field 3, to the west of Trench 56, and was orientated north-west to south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 55 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and yellowish- brown sand (5502) which lay at a height of 85.41m aOD.
- 6.3.213 A ditch [5505] was recorded in the north-western part of the trench aligned north-east to south-west and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.91m in width by 0.36m in depth containing two fills: a basal fill (5504) of mid- greyish- brown sandy gravel; and a secondary fill (5503) of mid brown orange sandy gravel (Figure 2.94; Plate). No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.



Plate 51: Ditch [5505] looking south-west

6.3.214 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 55 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (5501), measuring 0.2m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (5500), 0.27m in depth.

Trench 58

Table 41 – Trench 58 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(5800)	0.28m	84.24m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(5801)	0.22m	83.96m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(5802)	-	83.74m	Natural – mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and whiteish- grey clay marl

6.3.215 Trench 58 was in the north-eastern corner of Field 3, to the east of Trench 57, and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 58 comprised mixed reddish- brown sandy gravel and whiteish- grey clay marl (5602) which lay at a height of 83.74m aOD.

6.3.216 A ditch [5803] was recorded in the central part of the trench aligned north to south and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.92m in width by 0.25m in depth containing a single fill (5804) of mid- reddish- brown sandy clay (Figure 2.92: Plate). No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch roughly with a correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible archaeology trend, although this is located c. 3m further east.



Plate 52: Ditch [5803] looking south

6.3.217 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 55 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (5801), measuring 0.22m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (5800), 0.28m in depth.

Trench 61

Table 42 – Trench 61 Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context	Thickness	Height (aOD)	Description
(6100)	0.33m	86.71m	Topsoil – mid- greyish- brown silty sand
(6101)	0.15m	86.43m	Subsoil - mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand
(6102)	-	86.25m	Natural – mixed pale yellowish- brown sand and chalk

6.3.218 Trench 61 was in the southern part of Field 3, to the north of Trench 62, and was orientated north-east to south-west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 61 comprised mixed pale yellowish- brown sand and chalk (6102) which lay at a height of 86.25m aOD.

6.3.219 A ditch [6103] was recorded at the south-western end of the trench aligned east to west and had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.8m+ in length by 0.95m in width by 0.2m in depth containing a single fill (6104) of mid- reddish- brown sandy clay (Figure 2.96). No finds were recovered from the feature. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies.

- 6.3.220 Overlying the feature and natural geology within Trench 61 was mid- reddish- brown gravelly sand subsoil (6101), measuring 0.15m in depth. The subsoil was overlain by mid- greyish brown silty sand topsoil (6100), 0.33m in depth.

7 POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 7.1.1 The following section provides a review of the significance of the results of the trial trench evaluation in relation to the objectives laid out in the WSI (AOC 2026) which were compiled in concordance with national and local planning policies, including Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) and the appropriate Historic England and ClfA guidance documents (Historic England 2023, 2024; ClfA 2020).

Objective	Potential Contribution
To establish the character, nature, date, condition and significance of the archaeological resource, within the site, and to define the nature and extent of any avoidance or mitigation works that may be required	The evaluation has successfully contributed to this objective in that it has ground tested the geophysical survey results. By and large, most of the anomalies proved to be real with the geophysical anomalies in the western part of the site proving to be accurate. However, the anomalies in the eastern part of the site proved to be more inconsistent with many manifesting as areas of natural variation or not real.
To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy as well as the depth, condition and significance of the buried remains present within the site	The features were suitably investigated during the course of the evaluation with areas of complex archaeology left in-situ until it can be dealt with appropriately. By and large relatively little vertical stratigraphy survived this only manifested by intercutting features or phases of ring ditch.
To assess the artefactual, eco-factual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits	Dating material was recovered from the main features of note with many others likely datable through shared alignments or morphological similarities to features of known date. This will be addressed in full once the specialist assessments have been carried out.
To provide further information as to the significance of the assets to the archaeological advisors at HHEAS	The evaluation succeeded in highlighting areas of significance to the archaeological advisors at HHEAS. The evaluation therefore can help define areas of mitigation as well as areas to be preserved in-situ
To determine how the results of the evaluation can contribute to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021)	This will be addressed in full once the specialist assessments have been carried out.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 66 trenches across three fields with forty-three trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61), containing archaeological features and two containing agricultural furrows (Trenches 18 and 48). The remaining 23 trenches were devoid of archaeological features and deposits. Modern truncations in the form of plough scars were prevalent across the scheme, especially

within Field 1, and are indicative of fairly intensive agricultural activity and may have impinged on preservation of archaeological features.

- 8.1.2 The geophysical survey proved to have varying degrees of accuracy. In the north-western part of the scheme (Field 1) it proved to be largely accurate with all the main features identified as well as a number of anomalies potentially representative of pitting. However, a number of extra ring ditches were picked up in the trenches which were not represented in the geophysics; these largely being the more indistinct or ephemeral ring ditches. This suggests that there may be more features present within the enclosure than currently picked up in the geophysical survey.
- 8.1.3 The presence of shallow settlement features, especially given their potential ephemeral nature, should be noted for any future development of the site, particularly when viewed alongside the lack of significant overburden deposits. For instance, these shallower settlement features are predominantly recorded within Trenches 5-9 where relatively shallow deposits of overburden (0.22m to 0.3m maximum) are recorded and are thus at the greatest risk from development.
- 8.1.4 Within the eastern part of the scheme the geophysical survey was more inconsistent with many of the anomalies not recorded within the evaluation trenches. A number of larger linear features were also not identified in the geophysics in the eastern part of the scheme which again, given the presence of features across the site, could suggest further zones of activity may be present.
- 8.1.5 Three main areas of activity were recorded by the evaluation trenching: one in the north-western part of the scheme (Activity Area 1; Trenches 1-12) and three (Activity Areas 2-4) in the central part of the scheme (Activity Area 2: Trenches 14, 15, 17, 18; Activity Area 3: Trenches 22, 23, 26, 29, 30; and Activity Area 4: Trenches 34, 38, 39).
- 8.1.6 The most significant outcome of the evaluation was the identification of Activity Area 1, which clearly represents an area of prehistoric settlement with ring ditch defined roundhouses and areas of pitting set within a large D-shaped enclosure. The excavated features demonstrate that this was a well-used landscape with evidence for intercutting features and possible stratigraphic relationships between multiple phases of roundhouse. The ceramic evidence uncovered in this part of the site suggests that occupation may have begun in the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period with a small amount of pottery recovered dating to this period. However, the bulk of the pottery dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age, comprising handmade sand-tempered or sand-and-grog tempered vessels which suggest this period saw the floruit of the settlement. The faunal assemblage suggests that animals were used for both primary and secondary products. Interestingly, the fused horse vertebra suggests that juvenile horses were being used for traction. The environmental evidence was underwhelming but evidence for cereal crop cultivation, tree and shrub species and the hazelnut shell provide insights into the floral landscape during this period.
- 8.1.7 Activity Areas 2 and 3 contain activity relating to multiple different time periods. The earliest evidence in Activity Area 1 comprised two post-holes and a beamslot in Trench 14 and a further post-hole in Trench 15 which were of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. These

features could feasibly represent an area of unenclosed settlement roughly c.400m to the east of Activity Area 1. This area also has evidence for Late Iron Age to early Roman features consisting of two post-holes and potentially related linear ditches. The prehistoric activity here is far less extensive than that of Activity Area 1 so could represent a smaller satellite settlement or outlier.

- 8.1.8 The bulk of features within Activity Area 2 were of 12th to 13th century AD date and correlate with the results of the geophysical survey. The geophysics appear to outline a series of rectilinear enclosures which are borne out through the results of the trial trenches. No evidence for medieval settlement was recorded suggesting these features likely define an agricultural system or small farmstead.
- 8.1.9 A third possible focus of prehistoric activity was recorded in Activity Area 3 with two possible ring ditches recorded within Trench 23 and a scattering of potentially related pits and ditches of Middle to Late Iron Age date. Limited evidence for 1st to 2nd century AD activity was recorded in Trench 29, but further activity of this date may be occluded by features of later date. Similar to Activity Area 2 it is possible these features relate to dispersed prehistoric settlement spread across the ridge of higher ground.
- 8.1.10 Similar to Activity Area 2 the majority of features within Activity Area 3 dated to the 12th to 13th century AD, likely relating to a small farmstead or settlement area. The excavated features tallied well with the geophysics and comprised a network of ditches and associated pits and post-holes which formed enclosures and possible activity areas. The ceramic evidence from these features suggests a preponderance of locally produced sand-tempered coarse wares and grey wares likely sourced from local kilns. No faunal remains were recovered which likely attests to the acidic nature of the soils on the site rather than an agricultural bias. The floral assemblage was relatively poor but nonetheless provided evidence for the cultivation of cereal crops.
- 8.1.11 Activity Area 4 was the smallest of the four identified sites comprising a series of ditches and pits in the eastern part of the scheme. This area comprised features of 12th to 13th century AD date and most likely related to the agricultural landscape associated with the settlement within Activity Area 3. Less material culture was recovered from the features within this area, with more evidence for truncation present with intrusive material found in a number of the features. As seen in a number of the other Activity Areas the environmental preservation was poor but evidence for cereal crop production was uncovered from features in this area.
- 8.1.12 Overall, the evidence retrieved from the trenching suggests a landscape utilised for settlement and farming throughout the later prehistoric, early Roman and early medieval periods. This activity was in the form of both enclosed and unenclosed settlement and associated agricultural landscapes. Land use likely continued into the post-medieval with further agricultural use of the land. The results contribute to a broader understanding of rural settlement and agricultural activity within the region and provide a robust basis for assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has successfully fulfilled its objectives by establishing the presence, character, extent and significance of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The programme of trenching has demonstrated that the most significant area of archaeological potential is concentrated within the northwest part of the Site, where a prehistoric settlement survives as a series of ditches, ring gullies, pits and post holes within a D-shaped enclosure. Further potential settlement areas and associated agricultural landscapes were also recorded across the central and eastern parts of the scheme.
- 9.1.2 The majority of the features recorded in the evaluation related to ditches and pits which suggest the presence of a well-used prehistoric, Roman and early medieval landscape. At least four demonstrable areas of activity were recorded in the evaluation trenches within the north-western and central parts of the scheme. The area in the south seems to not have been as widely settled during these periods.
- 9.1.3 Artefactual evidence suggests there are five main periods represented on site: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Middle to Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age to Early Roman, early medieval and postmedieval/modern. The main area of archaeological interest predominantly dated to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age through to the Middle to Late Iron Age. Further settlement dating to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age/ early Roman and 12th/ 13th centuries were also recorded within the scheme. The uncovered remains could contribute directly to regional research themes concerning rural settlement, agricultural production and material culture during the prehistoric, Roman and early medieval periods.
- 9.1.4 The evaluation confirms that the geophysical survey provided an effective guide to the distribution of archaeological remains, particularly within the northwest part of the scheme. Nevertheless, the identification of archaeological features beyond targeted anomalies demonstrates that geophysical survey should not be regarded as wholly predictive and that trial trenching remains essential for establishing the full extent of archaeological survival.

10 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 10.1.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be issued to the Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA for comments and approval prior to the production of the final report.
- 10.1.2 After a period of time, a copy of the evaluation report will be issued to the local studies library, on the understanding that it will become a public document. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the Historic Environment Record and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). A summary of the findings will be submitted to the ADS (Appendix C – aocarcha1-537336).
- 10.1.3 Following consideration of the evaluation results by Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA, further publication of the results may be required. In addition, if further stages of archaeological fieldwork are required, publication may be deferred until such time as the project works are substantially complete. The format of any publication shall be

commensurate with the importance of the results and be agreed in advance with Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA.

- 10.1.4 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples, written, drawn, and photographic records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value, but they are an important source of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.
- 10.1.5 On completion of the project AOC will discuss arrangements with the developer/landowner for the archive to be deposited with the relevant project archive repository for the project archive. Following completion of the full extent of the fieldwork, the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the recipient museum, and according to their guidelines.
- 10.1.6 Landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of the finds to the museum. This will require the completion of a Deed of Transfer form accompanied by a Legal Title Consent Request Letter from the Landowner. A complete finds inventory can be provided to the Landowner on request.
- 10.1.7 The site archive will be deposited on the completion of the project. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 10.1.8 Quantifications of the finds are contained within the respective specialist reports (Appendix B). Each specialist has made recommendations on the need for further work relating to the finds and/or recommendations for discard of material. Following acceptance of the report these recommendations will be carried out with advice and approval from the Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA.

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Appendix 1. Context Register

Appendix 1 Table 1 – Context Register

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	100	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.28
1	101	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.16
1	102	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.06
1	103	Colluvium	Pale reddish- brown silty sand. Colluvium	50	1.8	0.2
1	104	Hollow-way	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing occasional sub-rounded stones, averaging 100 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2	5.18	0.48
1	105	Hollow-way	Deposit is a very compact sandy gravel containing abundant angular stones, averaging 200 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2	4.18	0.2+
1	106	Hollow-way	Deposit is a loosely compact sandy gravel containing abundant angular stones, averaging 100 mm across. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2	1.16	0.3+
1	107	Hollow-way	Deposit is a loosely compact sandy gravel containing abundant angular stones, averaging 100 mm across. Light grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2	1.66	0.36
1	108	Hollow-way	Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides. Base not observed as intervention is at the safe working limit	2	5.18	0.68+
2	200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.32
2	201	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.14
2	202	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
2	203	Pit	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing frequent sub-rounded stones, averaging 100 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour.	1.31	1.17	0.68

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			Interface with deposit below is clear.			
2	204	Pit	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing abundant sub-rounded stones, averaging 100 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear.	1.31	1.04	0.23
2	205	Pit	Cut is sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 131cm in length; 117cm in width; 68cm in depth.	1.31	1.17	0.68
2	206	Pit	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing frequent sub-rounded stones, averaging 100 mm across. Dark grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear.	1.31	0.91	0.24
2	207	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing abundant rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2.1	0.38	0.12
2	208	Ditch	Cut is curvilinear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 210cm in length; 38cm in width; 12cm in depth.	2.1	0.38	0.12
2	209	Post-hole	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing abundant rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Dark grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	0.42	0.41	0.1
2	210	Post-hole	Cut is sub-circular in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 42cm in length; 41cm in width; 10cm in depth.	0.42	0.41	0.1
2	211	Ditch	Fill of gully [212]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with lots of sub-angular medium stones.	1.8+	0.72	0.22
2	212	Ditch	Cut of gully.	1.8+	0.72	0.22
2	213	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 180cm in length; 421cm in width; 85cm in depth.	1.8	4.21	0.85

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
2	214	Ditch	Deposit is a very compact sandy gravel containing abundant sub-rounded stones, averaging 12 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear. Very gravelly basal deposit.	1.8	2.6	0.24
2	215	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact sandy silt containing rare sub-rounded stones, averaging 10 mm across. Mid brown-grey in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear.	1.8	4.21	0.64
2	216	Pit	Pale greyish- brown silty clay	1	0.85	0.22
2	217	Pit	Sub- oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1	0.85	0.22
3	300	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.3
3	301	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.26
3	302	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sand and yellowish brown sandy gravel	50	1.8	0.05
3	303	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 98cm in width; 29cm in depth.	1.80+	0.98	0.29
3	304	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is indistinct.	1.80+	0.98	0.29
3	305	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 230cm in width; >1.3m in depth.	1.80+	2.3	1.3+
3	306	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact clayey clay containing frequent rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear. Contains charcoal, burnt bone.	1.80+	2.3	0.71
3	307	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing abundant rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is unknown.	1.80+	2.3	0.50+
4	400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.24

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4	401	Subsoil	Layer is a loose, light reddish brown silty gravel, containing abundant sub-angular stone inclusions.	50	1.8	0.24
4	402	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel with yellowish brown sand patches	50	1.8	0.05
4	403	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 187cm in length; 140cm in width; 68cm in depth.	1.87	1.46	0.68
4	404	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand, dark orangish brown in colour. The interface with the natural below is gradual. It has rare, small inclusions of charcoal, well sorted. It has occasional, poorly sorted inclusions of rounded stone and occasional very poorly sorted inclusions of angular flint	1.87	1.46	0.68
5	500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
5	501	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.12
5	502	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
5	503	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Additional feature at the end, potentially a post hole Dimensions: 210cm in length; 68cm in width; 56cm in depth. 18.3 and 18.4 section drawings	2.1	0.68	0.56
5	504	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand, dark orange - black in colour. It has infrequent inclusions of charcoal. It also has occasional inclusions of sub rounded stones and angular flint, both poorly sorted.	1.7	0.63	0.25
5	505	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing occasional rounded stones averaging 110 mm across at the base. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Contains small amounts of charcoal	0.32	0.58	0.07
5	506	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in	1.80+	1.17	0.74

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			length; 75cm in width; 65cm in depth. Sections 18.1 and 18.2			
5	507	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact clayey sand. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Sections 18.1 and 18.2	1.80+	1.17	0.74
5	508	Ditch - recut	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 175cm in width; 45cm in depth. Sections 18.1 and 18.2	1.80+	1.13	0.45
5	509	Ditch - recut	Deposit is a loosely compact clayey sand. Dark black-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds, burnt bone.	1.8+	1.13	0.45
5	510	Pit	Fill of pit [511]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent angular stone inclusions.	0.78	0.75	0.11
5	511	Pit	Cut of pit.	0.78	0.75	0.11
5	512	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a uneven base. May be a shallow Gully, however difficult to tell as the ground has dried. Dimensions: 150cm in length; 50cm in width; 10cm in depth.	1.5	0.5	0.1
5	513	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty clay containing rare sub-rounded stones, averaging 30 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is indistinct.	1.5	0.5	0.1
5	514	Pit	Fill of pit/ terminus [515]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt.	0.45	0.37	0.19
5	515	Pit	Cut of possible pit/ terminus.	0.45	0.37	0.19
5	516	Pit	Mid- greyish- brown silty sand	1.01	0.36	n/a
5	517	Pit	Cut of un-ex pit in area of complex archaeology	1.01	0.36	n/a
5	518	Pit	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	0.29	0.28	n/a
5	519	Pit	circular in plan	0.29	0.28	n/a
5	520	Pit	Very dark greyish- brown/ black silty sand	2.2	0.9	n/a
5	521	Pit	Circular in plan	2.2	0.9	n/a
5	522	Ditch	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	1.05	0.94	n/a
5	523	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned E/W	1.05	0.94	n/a
5	524	Ditch	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	2.07	0.52	n/a

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5	525	Ditch	Curvilinear in plan aligned roughly NW/SE	2.07	0.52	n/a
5	526	Ditch	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	2.18	1.46	n/a
5	527	Ditch	Curvilinear in plan aligned roughly NW/SE	2.18	1.46	n/a
5	528	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty gravel	2.06	0.55	n/a
5	529	Ditch	Curvilinear in plan aligned roughly NNE/SSW	2.06	0.55	n/a
5	530	Pit	Mid- to pale greyish- brown silty gravel	1.12	0.65	n/a
5	531	Pit	Irregular in plan possibly 2 pits	1.12	0.65	n/a
5	532	Ditch	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	0.92	0.89	n/a
5	533	Ditch	Curvilinear in plan aligned NW/SE	0.92	0.89	n/a
5	534	Ditch	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	1.35	0.82	n/a
5	535	Ditch	Curvilinear in plan aligned NW/SE	1.35	0.82	n/a
5	536	Ditch	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	2.09	1.34	n/a
5	537	Ditch	Curvilinear in plan aligned NW/SE	2.09	1.34	n/a
5	538	Pit	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	0.3	0.28	n/a
5	539	Pit	circular in plan	0.3	0.28	n/a
5	540	Ditch	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	2.12	0.65	n/a
5	541	Ditch	Curvilinear in plan aligned NW/SE	2.12	0.65	n/a
6	600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
6	601	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.2
6	602	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel with yellow brown sand patches	50	1.8	0.05
6	603	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 68cm in width; 32cm in depth.	1.8+	0.68	0.32
6	604	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact sandy clay. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear. Contains charcoal.	1.8+	0.68	0.32
6	605	Pit	Cut is circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 85cm in length; 68cm in width; 22cm in depth.	0.85	0.82	0.22
6	606	Pit	Deposit is a loosely compact clayey silt. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is indistinct. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds.	0.85	0.82	0.22

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6	607	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 240cm in length; 53cm in width; 42cm in depth.	2.4	0.53	0.18
6	608	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand, mid orangish brown in colour. Interface with the deposit below is gradual. It has occasional poorly sorted inclusions of rounded stone, and occasional angular inclusions of flint.	2.4	0.53	0.18
6	609	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Gully. Dimensions: 840cm in length; 70cm in width; 20cm in depth.	8.4	0.7	0.2
6	610	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing rare sub-rounded stones, averaging 10 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual.	8.4	0.7	0.2
6	611	Ditch	Very dark greyish- brown/ black silty sand. Fill contained ceramic sherds	2.1	0.73	0.27
6	612	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned NE/SW with steep sides and a flattish-base	2.1	0.73	0.27
6	613	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty clay	1.6	0.2	0.05
6	614	Ditch	Linear terminus aligned NW/SE with shallow sides and concave base	1.6	0.2	0.05
6	615	Pit	Mid- greyish- brown silty sand	0.31	0.29	n/a
6	616	Pit	Circular in plan	0.31	0.29	n/a
6	617	Pit	Mid- greyish- brown silty sand	0.49	0.37	n/a
6	618	Pit	Circular in plan	0.49	0.37	n/a
6	619	Ditch	Layer is a loose, mid reddish brown silty sand.	2.09	0.65	n/a
6	620	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned N/S	2.09	0.65	n/a
7	700	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.24
7	701	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.14
7	702	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel with yellowish brown sand patches	50	1.8	0.05
7	703	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing occasional sub-rounded	1.9	0.92	0.27

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.			
7	704	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly clay containing occasional sub-rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.9	0.63	0.12
7	705	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 190cm in length; 92cm in width; 31cm in depth.	1.9	0.92	0.31
7	706	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 90cm in width; 32cm in depth. Sections 7.1 and 7.2	1.8+	0.9	0.32
7	707	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing frequent rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear.	1.8+	0.9	0.32
7	708	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 210cm in length; 85cm in width; 15cm in depth.	2	0.85	0.15
7	709	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing abundant angular stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2	0.85	0.15
7	710	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing abundant angular stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2.25	0.49	0.16
7	711	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 225cm in length; 49cm in width; 16cm in depth.	2.25	0.49	0.16
7	712	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave	1.87	0.84	0.3

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			base. Dimensions: 187cm in length; 84cm in width; 30cm in depth.			
7	713	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand, mid orangish brown in colour containing occasional, small, poorly sorted sub rounded stones, occasional, poorly sorted angular flint and occasional charcoal. There is a diffused charcoal band throughout the fill, alongside occasional, small inclusions of charcoal. Interface with natural is gradual	1.87	0.84	0.3
7	714	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and an unknown. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 370cm in width; >105cm in depth.	1.8+	3.7	1.10+
7	715	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact sandy clay. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit above is clear. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds.	1.8+	2.6	0.25
7	716	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing abundant angular stones, averaging 100 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds.	1.8+	3.7	0.76
7	717	Ditch	Deposit is a compact silty sand. Mid red-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear.	1.8+	1.5	0.22
8	800	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.29
8	801	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.08
8	802	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel with yellow brown sand patches	50	1.8	0.05
8	803	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand containing occasional sub-rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Dark grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains ceramic sherds, burnt bone.	2	0.49	0.13

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
8	804	Ditch	Deposit is a compact gravelly sand containing frequent sub-rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2	0.33	0.09
8	805	Ditch	Cut is curvilinear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 200cm in length; 44cm in width; 18cm in depth.	2	0.44	0.18
8	806	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact gravelly sand containing frequent angular stones, averaging 80 mm across. Light grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	8	0.42	0.15
8	807	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 800cm in length; 42cm in width; 16cm in depth.	8	0.42	0.16
8	808	Ditch	Loose mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional rounded and sub angular flints	3.5	0.41	0.16
8	809	Ditch	Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	3.5	0.41	0.16
8	810	Ditch	Mid greyish brown silty clay with common rounded and sub angular flint inclusions	3.5	0.77	0.22
8	811	Ditch	Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base	3.5	0.77	0.22
8	812	Ditch	Pale reddish- brown silty sand and gravel	1.9	3.77	n/a
8	813	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned NE/SW	1.9	3.77	n/a
8	814	Pit	Pale greyish- brown gravelly sand	1.03	0.35	n/a
8	815	Pit	Sub-oval in plan	1.03	0.35	n/a
9	900	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.24
9	901	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.16
9	902	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel with yellow brown sand patches	50	1.8	0.05
9	903	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing occasional angular stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour.	1.25	1.01	0.22

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			Interface with deposit below is abrupt.			
9	904	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact sandy gravel containing abundant angular stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.25	0.66	0.09
9	905	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact clayey sand containing rare angular stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.25	0.67	0.08
9	906	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 125cm in length; 101cm in width; 31cm in depth.	1.25	1.01	0.31
9	907	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact gravelly sand containing frequent angular stones, averaging 75 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2	0.55	0.16
9	908	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing frequent angular stones, averaging 80 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Pot recovered from fill	2	0.41	0.07
9	909	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 200cm in length; 56cm in width; 24cm in depth.	2	0.56	0.24
9	910	Ditch	Mid- reddish- brown silty clay with common small angular and sub- rounded flints.	2.2	0.54	0.2
9	911	Ditch	Curvilinear in plan aligned NE/SW with steep sides and a concave base	2.2	0.55	0.2
9	912	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty clay with common angular flints	2.2	0.29	0.09
9	913	Ditch	Curvilinear in plan aligned NE/SW with shallow sides and a concave base	2.2	0.29	0.09
9	914	Post-hole	Dark greyish- brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and rounded flints	0.72	0.58	0.28

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9	915	Post-hole	Dark greyish- brown silty gravel.	0.72	0.58	0.16
9	916	Post-hole	Mid- to dark greyish- brown silty gravel. Common medium to large flints and charcoal flecks	0.72	0.58	0.12
9	917	Post-hole	Sub- circular posthole with vertical sides (undercutting in places) and a flattish base	0.72	0.58	0.51
9	918	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 1.8m in length; 5m in width; 1.5m in depth.	1.8	4.27	1.56
9	919	Ditch	Deposit is a very compact silty clay. Dark grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains ceramic sherds, burnt bone.	1.8	2.45	0.54
9	920	Ditch	Deposit is a very compact silty clay containing abundant sub-rounded stones, averaging 50 m across. Dark grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains ceramic sherds.	1.8	2	0.4
9	921	Ditch	Deposit is a very compact silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded stones, averaging 50 m across. Dark red-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains ceramic sherds.	1.8	1.55	0.68
9	922	Ditch	Mid- to dark greyish- brown silty gravel	1.18	0.74	n/a
9	923	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned NE/SW	1.18	0.74	n/a
9	924	Pit	Mid- greyish- brown silty gravel	1.45	1.21	n/a
9	925	Pit	Oval in plan	1.45	1.21	n/a
9	926	Pit	Mid- greyish- brown silty gravel	0.49	0.39	n/a
9	927	Pit	Oval in plan	0.49	0.39	n/a
10	1000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
10	1001	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.1
10	1002	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel with yellowish brown sandy patches	50	1.8	0.05
11	1100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
11	1101	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.09
11	1102	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel with yellowish brown sandy patches	50	1.8	0.05

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
12	1200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.22
12	1201	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.14
12	1202	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
12	1203	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 184cm in length; 124cm in width; 41cm in depth.	1.84	1.24	0.41
12	1204	Ditch	Fill is moderately compacted sandy silt.it is a mid yellowish brown in colour. It has small, poorly sorted inclusions of angular cracked flint and rounded stone at occasional frequency. Diffuse interfacing.	1.84	1.24	0.18
12	1205	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compacted sandy silt with a dark blackish brown colour. It has inclusions of poorly sorted angular flint, poorly sorted pottery fragments and rare inclusions of burnt bone and heat cracked flint. Occasional Inclusions of charcoal. Interfacing with the below deposit is clear	1.84	1.07	0.3
12	1206	Ditch	Terminus of linear ditch. Bowl shape, gradual slope, gradual break of slope, Function unknown at this point due to limited scope of this trench. Dwg no. 4.2 and 4.3	1.2	1.03	0.21
12	1207	Ditch	Fill of 1206. Compacted clayey sand, mid greyish yellow in colour. Small, Rare inclusions of charcoal, small rare inclusions of angular flint and rounded stone moderately sorted	1.2	1.03	0.21
12	1208	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing abundant angular stones, averaging 50mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2.1	1.06	0.22
12	1209	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand containing occasional angular stones, averaging 100 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour.	2.1	0.86	0.12

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			Interface with deposit below is abrupt.			
12	1210	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 210cm in length; 106cm in width; 33cm in depth.	2.1	1.06	0.33
12	1211	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Terminus. Dimensions: 155cm in length; 30cm in width; 14cm in depth.	1.55	0.3	0.14
12	1212	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing rare sub-rounded stones, averaging 10 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual.	1.55	0.3	0.14
12	1213	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 200cm in length; 148cm in width; 58cm in depth.	2	1.48	0.58
12	1214	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand containing occasional sub-rounded stones, averaging 100 mm across. Dark orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual. Contains charcoal. Very rare inclusions of charcoal	2	1.48	0.58
13	1300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.24
13	1301	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.1
13	1302	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
13	1303	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 335cm in length; 145cm in width; 31cm in depth.	3.35	1.45	0.31
13	1304	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing rare sub-rounded stones, averaging 10 mm across. Mid orange-black in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. No finds	3.35	1.45	0.31
13	1305	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned NE/SW with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	3.2	1.04	0.32

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
13	1306	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty clay with occasional rounded and sub- angular flints	3.2	1.04	0.32
14	1400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
14	1401	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.16
14	1402	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and greyish brown clay	50	1.8	0.05
14	1403	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty clay with occasional angular flints	2.1	0.62	0.24
14	1404	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned N/S. Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	2.1	0.62	0.24
14	1405	Post-hole	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey silt containing abundant angular stones, averaging 180 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with natural is abrupt. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds. The fill is full of small to large stones, likely packing for a post. The fill also contained several large ceramic shards.	0.7	0.7	0.26
14	1406	Post-hole	Cut is sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Cut of posthole contained single stone rich fill. Dimensions: 70cm in length; 70cm in width; 26cm in depth.	0.7	0.7	0.26
14	1407	Post-hole	Dark greyish- brown silty clay with common small to medium angular flints. Contained pottery sherds	0.6	0.53	0.23
14	1408	Post-hole	Sub- circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base	0.6	0.53	0.22
14	1409	Beamslot	Mid grey-brown silty clay. Occasional angular flints	0.86	0.65	0.12
14	1410	Beamslot	Linear in plan with vertical sides and flattish base	0.86	0.65	0.12
14	1411	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty sand	3.19	1.49	n/a
14	1412	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned E/W	3.19	1.49	n/a
15	1500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.24
15	1501	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.15
15	1502	Colluvium	Layer is a loose, mid reddish brown silty sand. Colluvium	50	1.8	0.1
15	1503	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
15	1504	Post-hole	Circular pit, bowl shaped, steeply sloping sides,	0.36	0.26	0.1

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
15	1505	Post-hole	Moderately compact Silty sand, mid orange brown in colour. Rare inclusions of charcoal. One large stone in fill	0.36	0.26	0.1
15	1506	Pit	Cut is circular in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 80cm in length; 50cm in width; 11cm in depth.	0.8	0.5	0.11
15	1507	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand containing occasional rounded stones, averaging 20 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains charcoal.	0.8	0.5	0.11
15	1508	Pit	Cut is circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 0.24m in length; 0.23m in width; 0.11m in depth.	0.24	0.23	0.11
15	1509	Pit	Deposit is a very compact sandy clay containing abundant angular stones, averaging 0.03 m across and occasional rounded stones about 0.03m across. Mid brown-grey in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear.	0.24	0.23	0.11
15	1510	Pit	Cut is circular in plan with shallow sloping sides and a uneven base. Cut by ditch. Dimensions: 150cm in length; 105cm in width; 21cm in depth.	1.5	1.05	0.21
15	1511	Pit	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing rare rounded stones, averaging 5 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains charcoal. Charcoal inclusions are rare, also small well sorted inclusions of chalk, averaging 3mm.	1.5	1.05	0.21
15	1512	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Cuts through 1510, 1511 Dimensions: 280cm in length; 109cm in width; 40cm in depth.	2.8	1.09	0.4

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
15	1513	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing rare rounded stones, averaging 10 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains charcoal. One small piece of pottery and one large bone found.	2.8	1.09	0.4
16	1600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.21
16	1601	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.15
16	1602	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
16	1603	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 215cm in length; 278cm in width; 55cm in depth.	2.15	2.78	0.55
16	1604	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey silt containing rare sub-rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Dark red-grey in colour. Interface with natural is clear.	2.15	2.78	0.55
16	1605	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty sand	1.9	0.39	n/a
16	1606	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned NE/SW	1.9	0.39	n/a
17	1700	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.24
17	1701	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.2
17	1702	Colluvium	Layer is a loose, pale reddish brown fine sand. Colluvium	50	1.8	0.15
17	1703	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
17	1704	Pit	Cut is sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 0.61m in length; 0.50m in width; 0.30m in depth.	0.61	0.5	0.3
17	1705	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact sandy silt containing frequent angular stones, averaging 0.05 m across. Dark grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains ceramic sherds.	0.61	0.5	0.3
17	1706	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >1.80m in length; 1.14m in width; 0.31m in depth.	1.8+	1.14	0.31

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
17	1707	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey sand containing frequent angular stones, averaging 0.03 m across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below and natural is gradual. Runs E-W	1.8+	1.14	0.31
17	1708	Pit	Cut is obscured by the bulk so true shape in plan is unclear. It has steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >0.28m in length; >0.55m in width; 0.45m in depth. Potentially runs E-W	0.28	0.55+	0.45
17	1709	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey sand containing occasional angular stones, averaging 0.02 m across. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with natural is gradual. Interface with deposit above is gradual.	0.28	0.55	0.45
18	1800	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.25
18	1801	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.15
18	1802	Colluvium	Layer is a loose, mid reddish brown silty sand. Colluvium	50	1.8	0.18
18	1803	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
18	1804	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact sandy silt containing occasional sub-rounded stones, averaging 60 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Contains ceramic sherds.	2.9	1.1	0.5
18	1805	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a uneven base. The ditch has a V-shaped profile blunted base. Dimensions: 290cm in length; 110cm in width; 50cm in depth. Second section drawing 30.4	2.9	1.1	0.5
18	1806	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded stones, averaging 60 mm across and small chalk flecks 15mm average.. Mid grey-	2.05	0.84	0.52

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Interface with deposit above is clear. Primary ditch fill collapse or redposoted natural			
18	1807	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey silt containing occasional angular stones, averaging 40 mm across. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear.	2.3	0.86	0.36
18	1808	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch terminus Dimensions: 230cm in length; 86cm in width; 35cm in depth.	2.3	0.86	0.35
18	1809	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey gravel containing abundant angular stones, averaging 40 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	3.6	0.16	0.44
18	1810	Ditch	Cut is linear with vertical sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 360cm in length; 16cm in width; 43cm in depth.	3.6	0.16	0.43
18	1811	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. SW edge steeply sloping. NE edge shallowly sloping. Dimensions: 210cm in length; 215cm in width; 39cm in depth.	2.1	2.15	0.39
18	1812	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing rare rounded stones, averaging 6 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Frequent grey roots throughout.	2.1	2.15	0.39
18	1813	Furrow	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey clay. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.8	1.15	0.14
18	1814	Furrow	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 1.8m in length; 1.15m in width; 0.14m in depth.	1.8	1.15	0.14
19	1900	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.22

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
19	1901	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.16
19	1902	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
20	2000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
20	2001	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.15
20	2002	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
21	2100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
21	2101	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.18
21	2102	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
21	2103	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 250cm in length; 104cm in width; 36cm in depth.	2.5	1.04	0.36
21	2104	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear.	2.5	1.04	0.36
22	2200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
22	2201	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.15
22	2202	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
22	2203	Ditch	Mid greyish- brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flints.	1.2	0.57	0.25
22	2204	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned NE/SW. Steep sloping sides and a flattish- base	1.2	0.57	0.25
22	2205	Ditch	Mid greyish- brown silty gravel	1.8	0.37	0.16
22	2206	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned NE/SW. Steep sides and narrow concave base	1.8	0.37	0.16
22	2207	Pit	Pale reddish- brown silty sand. Occasional sub-angular flint	0.37	0.32	0.12
22	2208	Pit	Circular in plan with shallow sides and a flattish base	0.37	0.32	0.12
22	2209	Ditch	Same as 2203	1.23	0.67	n/a
22	2210	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned NE/SW	1.23	0.67	n/a
23	2300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
23	2301	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.16
23	2302	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
23	2303	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact sandy silt containing frequent rounded stones, averaging 55 mm across. Mid yellow-brown	2.90 (1m slot)	0.68	0.2

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			in colour. Interface with natural is clear.			
23	2304	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 290cm in length; 68cm in width; 20cm in depth.	2.90 (1m slot dug)	0.68	0.2
23	2305	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 434cm in length; 101cm in width; 38cm in depth. 2nd drawing no: 25.3	4.34	1.01	0.38
23	2306	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand. Mid black-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual. Contains rare inclusions of charcoal, Rare large sub rounded stone inclusions. Occasional small flint inclusions, poorly sorted. One find, a small piece of pottery	4.34	1.01	0.38
23	2307	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 370cm in length; 46cm in width; 12cm in depth.	3.7	0.46	0.12
23	2308	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Occasional flint and stone inclusions, small and poorly sorted	3.7	0.46	0.12
24	2400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.21
24	2401	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.12
24	2402	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
25	2500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.22
25	2501	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.15
25	2502	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
26	2600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.27
26	2601	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.17
26	2602	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
26	2603	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >1.80m in	1.8+	0.5	0.21

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			length; 0.50m in width; 0.21m in depth.			
26	2604	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand containing frequent angular stones, averaging 0.02 m across. Mid orange-orange in colour. Interface with natural is gradual. Interface with deposit above is gradual.	1.8+	0.5	0.21
26	2605	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >5m in length; 0.35m in width; 0.10m in depth.	5+	0.35	0.1
26	2606	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand containing abundant angular stones, averaging 0.03 m across. Mid yellow-grey in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear.	5+	0.35	0.1
26	2607	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: >1.8m in length; 1.38m in width; 0.29m in depth.	1.8+	1.38	0.29
26	2608	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing occasional angular stones, averaging 20 m across. Mid brown-orange in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Interface with deposit above is clear.	1.8+	0.52	0.28
26	2609	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand containing abundant angular stones, averaging 20 m across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear. Interface with deposit above is clear.	1.8+	0.86	0.29
27	2700	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.22
27	2701	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.13
27	2702	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
28	2800	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.27
28	2801	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.12
28	2802	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
29	2900	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.28

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
29	2901	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.14
29	2902	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
29	2903	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey silt containing frequent angular stones, averaging 35 mm across. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds.	12.5	0.86	0.3
29	2904	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 1250cm in length; 86cm in width; 44cm in depth.	12.5	0.86	0.3
29	2905	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >8m in length; 0.50m in width; 0.06m in depth. Runs NE-SW	8+	0.5	0.06
29	2906	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact, almost crumbly, clayey sand containing frequent angular stones, averaging 0.02 m across. Mid brown-grey in colour. Interface with natural is clear.	8+	0.5	0.06
29	2907	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >1.8m in length; 0.94m in width; 0.24m in depth. Runs E-W	1.8+	0.94	0.24
29	2908	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey sand containing frequent angular stones, averaging 0.02 m across. Mid yellow-orange in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds. Runs E-W	1.8+	0.94	0.24
29	2909	Pit	Cut is unseen clearly in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: >0.11m in length; >0.41m in width; 0.31m in depth.	0.11	0.41	0.31
29	2910	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey sand containing frequent angular stones, averaging 0.02 m across. Mid yellow-grey in colour. Interface with natural	0.11	0.41	0.31

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			is clear. Interface with deposit above is gradual. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds.			
29	2911	Pit	Deposit is a very compact clayey silt containing abundant angular stones, averaging 0.07 m across. Mid orange-grey in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds.	1.56	0.90+	0.24
29	2912	Pit	Cut is oval in plan with shallow sloping sides and a uneven base. Dimensions: 1.56m in length; >0.90m in width; 0.24m in depth.	1.56	0.90+	0.24
29	2913	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
29	2914	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned N/S with steep sides and a concave base	1.8	1.57	0.56
29	2915	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded stones, averaging 15 m across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Interface with deposit above is clear. Contains charcoal.	1.8	1.18	0.23
29	2916	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing abundant angular stones, averaging 30 m across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear. Interface with deposit above is clear. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds.	1.5	1.56	0.31
29	2917	Ditch	Linear in plan with steep sides and concave base	6.5	1.35	0.44
29	2918	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing abundant angular stones, averaging 25 m across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Interface with deposit above is clear. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds.	6.5	1.35	0.44
29	2919	Ditch	E-W aligned gully more or less parallel with ditch [2914]	1.8	0.67	0.28

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
29	2920	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing abundant angular stones, averaging 25 m across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Interface with deposit above is clear. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds.	1.8	0.67	0.28
30	3000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.25
30	3001	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.15
30	3002	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
30	3003	Ditch	Fill of ditch [3004]. Mid reddish brown sandy silt with many sub-angular stone inclusions.	0.7	0.75	0.23
30	3004	Ditch	Cut of Iron Age ditch.	0.7	0.75	0.23
30	3005	Pit	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	1.5	1.5	0.24
30	3006	Pit	Cut of discrete pit	1.5	1.5	0.23
30	3007	Post-hole	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	0.45	0.45	0.12
30	3008	Post-hole	Cut of p/h	0.45	0.45	0.12
30	3009	Ditch	Fill of ditch [3010]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with medium and large stone inclusions.	2.25	0.74	0.33
30	3010	Ditch	Cut of ditch.	2.25	0.74	0.33
30	3011	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty clay pottery sherds recovered	1.8	1.2	0.4
30	3012	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned E/W with steep sides and a concave base	1.8	1.4	0.4
30	3013	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
30	3014	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
30	3015	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
30	3016	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
30	3017	Ditch	Fill of ditch [3018]. Mid reddish brown sandy silt with mix of small sub-angular and rounded stones.	3.2	1.37	0.31
30	3018	Ditch	Cut of ditch [3018]	3.2	1.37	0.31
30	3019	Pit	Mid- reddish- brown silty clay with occasional sub- angular stones	0.88	0.8	0.22
30	3020	Pit	Sub- circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base	0.88	0.8	0.22
31	3100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.27
31	3101	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.17
31	3102	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
31	3103	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 221cm in length; 98cm in width; 31cm in depth.	2.21	0.98	0.31
31	3104	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey silt containing occasional sub-rounded stones, averaging 8 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Contains ceramic sherds. Contained medieval pottery sherds.	2.21	0.98	0.31
32	3200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.25
32	3201	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.12
32	3202	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
33	3300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
33	3301	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.2
33	3302	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
34	3400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.25
34	3401	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.1
34	3402	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
34	3403	Pit	Deposit is a very compact clayey silt containing frequent angular stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Interface with deposit above is clear. Contains charcoal.	3.5	1.5	0.44
34	3404	Pit	Cut is sub-circular in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 360cm in length; 150cm in width; 44cm in depth.	3.5	1.5	0.44
34	3405	Natural Feature	Deposit is a very compact silty clay containing rare rounded stones, averaging 10 mm across. Mid red-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.8	1.2	0.08
34	3406	Natural Feature	Cut is sub-circular in plan with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: cm in length; cm in width; cm in depth.	1.8	1.2	0.08
35	3500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.27
35	3501	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.1

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
35	3502	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
36	3600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.29
36	3601	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.19
36	3602	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
36	3603	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 218cm in length; 140cm in width; 40cm in depth.	2.18	1.4	0.4
36	3604	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact gravelly sand. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear. Black mottling, occasional inclusions of poorly sorted angular flint and sub rounded stone. No finds	2.18	1.4	0.4
38	3800	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
38	3801	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.18
38	3802	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
38	3803	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 80cm in width; 25cm in depth.	1.8+	0.87	0.25
38	3804	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains charcoal.	1.8+	0.87	0.25
38	3805	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey silt containing frequent sub-rounded stones, averaging 30 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with natural is abrupt. Interface with deposit above is abrupt. Contained pottery and charcoal	3.06	0.8	0.23
38	3806	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 310cm in length; 80cm in width; 22cm in depth.	3.1	0.85	0.22
38	3807	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a uneven base. Dimensions: >180cm in	2.4	0.82	0.25

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			length; 172cm in width; 25cm in depth.			
38	3808	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty clay containing frequent angular stones, averaging 40 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains charcoal, ceramic sherds. Sections 23.2 and 23.3	2.4	0.82	0.25
38	3809	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact sandy silt containing frequent angular stones, averaging 35 mm across. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear.	1.8	0.58	0.09
38	3810	Ditch	Cut is linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 180cm in length; 58cm in width; 9cm in depth.	1.8	0.58	0.09
38	3811	Pit	Mid- greyish- brown silty sand	1.9	0.93	0.1
38	3812	Pit	Cut of pit [3812]	1.9	0.93	0.1
38	3813	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty sand	4.3	0.47	n/a
38	3814	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned E/W	4.3	0.47	n/a
39	3900	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.25
39	3901	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.16
39	3902	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
39	3903	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >1.80cm in length; 0.77cm in width; 0.25cm in depth.	1.8+	0.77	0.25
39	3904	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact silty clay containing frequent rounded stones, averaging 130 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual. Contains charcoal. Sections 24.2 and 24.3	1.8+	0.77	0.25
39	3905	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 252cm in length; 37cm in width; 18cm in depth.	2.53	0.37	0.18
39	3906	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand containing rare sub-rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid	2.53	0.37	0.18

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Stone inclusions are poorly sorted			
39	3907	Ditch	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	2.7	0.62	n/a
39	3908	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned E/W	2.7	0.62	n/a
40	4000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.28
40	4001	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.14
40	4002	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
41	4100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
41	4101	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.14
41	4102	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
41	4103	Pit	Cut is circular with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 87cm in length; 68cm in width; 27cm in depth.	0.87	0.68	0.27
41	4104	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey silt containing frequent rounded stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is indistinct.	0.87	0.68	0.37
41	4105	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 45 cm in width; 13 cm in depth. Sec 19.1 and 19.3	1.8+	0.45	0.13
41	4106	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey silt. Mid brown-orange in colour. Interface with deposit below is indistinct. Contains ceramic and charcoal. Sec 19.1 and 19.3	1.8+	0.45	0.13
41	4107	Pit	Cut is circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 87cm in length; 69cm in width; 27cm in depth.	0.78	0.69	0.28
41	4108	Pit	Deposit is a loosely compact sandy clay containing frequent angular stones, averaging 800 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual. Contains charcoal.	0.78	0.69	0.28

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
42	4200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.28
42	4201	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.12
42	4202	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
42	4203	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing occasional angular stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2.5	0.46	0.16
42	4204	Ditch	Deposit is a very compact silty gravel containing frequent angular stones, averaging 50 mm across and iron panning. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	2.5	0.25	0.06
42	4205	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 250cm in length; 46cm in width; 21cm in depth.	2.5	0.46	0.21
42	4206	Ditch	Mid- greyish- brown silty sand	1.97	1.87	n/a
42	4207	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned E/W	1.97	1.87	n/a
43	4300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.24
43	4301	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.12
43	4302	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
43	4303	Ditch	Fill of ditch [4304]. Reddish sandy fill above a natural clay layer.	2.1	0.94	0.18
43	4304	Ditch	Cut of ditch [4304]. Natural ditch with no finds.	2.1	0.94	0.18
43	4305	Ditch	Fill of ditch [4306]. Mid reddish sandy silt with small stone inclusions.	2.3	0.74	0.19
43	4306	Ditch	Cut of ditch [4306]	2.3	0.74	0.19
44	4400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.27
44	4401	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.18
44	4402	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
44	4403	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 184cm in length; 55cm in width; 23cm in depth.	1.8	0.55	0.23

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
44	4404	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual. Infrequent, poorly sorted, sub rounded stone inclusions	1.8	0.55	0.23
45	4500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.29
45	4501	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.17
45	4502	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
45	4503	Pit	Cut is circular in plan with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 72cm in length; 43cm in width; 9cm in depth.	0.72	0.43	0.1
45	4504	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand containing rare rounded stones, averaging 40 mm across. Mid brown-orange in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. Contains charcoal, industrial debris. Charcoal is small, rare and well sorted.	0.72	0.43	0.1
45	4505	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 55cm in width; 16cm in depth. Sections 11.3 and 11.4	1.8	0.55	0.16
45	4506	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact sandy clay. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is indistinct. Sections 11.3 and 11.4	1.8	0.55	0.16
45	4507	Pit	Cut is oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 178cm in length; 41cm in width; 25cm in depth.	1.77	0.41+	0.25
45	4508	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual. Contains charcoal. Charcoal is small and rare, well sorted	1.78	0.41+	0.15
45	4509	Pit	Deposit is a loosely compact silty sand. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear. Contains	1.78	0.41+	0.09

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			charcoal. Charcoal is small, rare and well sorted			
46	4600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.28
46	4601	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.12
46	4602	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
46	4603	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 186cm in length; 63cm in width; 20cm in depth.	1.86	0.63	0.2
46	4604	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty sand containing rare rounded stones, averaging 100 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt. stones are poorly sorted	1.86	0.63	0.2
47	4700	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.29
47	4701	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.13
47	4702	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
47	4703	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact clayey silt containing frequent sub-rounded stones, averaging 60 mm across. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Interface with deposit above is clear. Contains charcoal.	2	0.9	0.35
47	4704	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 200cm in length; 90cm in width; 35cm in depth.	2	0.9	0.35
47	4705	Ditch	Fill of ditch [4706]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with some small sub-angular stone inclusions.	1.9	1.4	0.23
47	4706	Ditch	Cut of ditch [4706]	1.9	1.4	0.23
47	4707	Post-hole	Deposit is a moderately compact sandy silt containing rare sub-rounded stones, averaging 30 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear.	0.32	0.28	0.22
47	4708	Post-hole	Cut is oval in plan with vertical sides and a concave base.	0.32	0.28	0.22

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			Dimensions: 32cm in length; 28cm in width; 22cm in depth.			
47	4709	Post-hole	Deposit is a loosely compact silty gravel containing abundant angular stones, averaging 35 mm across. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with natural is clear. Interface with deposit above is abrupt.	0.82	0.44	0.65
47	4710	Post-hole	Cut is oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 82cm in length; 44cm in width; 65cm in depth.	0.82	0.44	0.65
48	4800	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.28
48	4801	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.16
48	4802	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
49	4900	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.22
49	4901	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.19
49	4902	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
50	5000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.26
50	5001	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.15
50	5002	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
51	5100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.19
51	5101	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.19
51	5102	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
51	5103	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact sandy silt containing rare rounded stones, averaging 20 mm across. Mid orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.04	0.91	0.29
51	5104	Pit	Deposit is a very compact sandy gravel containing frequent rounded stones, averaging 40 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.04	0.68	0.16
51	5105	Pit	Cut is sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions:	1.04	0.91	0.41

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
			104cm in length; 91cm in width; 41cm in depth.			
51	5106	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded stones, averaging 40 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	5	0.48	0.19
51	5107	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 500cm in length; 48cm in width; 19cm in depth.	5	0.48	0.19
51	5108	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing frequent sub-rounded stones, averaging 40 mm across. Light orange-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	0.79	0.71	0.41
51	5109	Pit	Cut is sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 79cm in length; 71cm in width; 41cm in depth.	0.79	0.71	0.41
52	5200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.23
52	5201	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.15
52	5202	Layer	Layer is a strongly cemented, mid reddish brown clay. Bedding layer for brick surface [5204].	9.8	1.8	0.1
52	5203	Layer	Layer is a firm, mid greyish brown clay. Disuse over brick surface [5204]	9.8	1.8	0.12
52	5204	Brick Surface	Brick surface, predominantly laid on beds, mixed coursing both headers and stretchers, a single course thick laid on chalk bedding. No obvious bonding material some clay present between bricks. Size of materials varies 220mm x 110mm x 60mm as well as the brick types both red and yellow bricks present some course hand made some with v-shaped recess and crisp edges stamped with makers marks.	9.4	1.9	0.15
52	5205	Made Ground	White chalky deposit overlying brick surface [5204]	50	1.8	0.1

Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
52	5206	Pit	Cut is unknown in plan, only visible in section with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 145cm in width; 30cm in depth.	1.45	1.45	0.3
52	5207	Pit	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing frequent angular stones, averaging 150 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is gradual.abundant in chalk	1.45	1.45	0.3
52	5208	Colluvium	Mid reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.3
52	5209	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
53	5300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.25
53	5301	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.16
53	5302	Colluvium	Layer is a loose, mid reddish brown silty sand. Colluvium	50	1.8	0.27
53	5303	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
53	5304	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact sandy silt containing rare rounded stones, averaging 40 mm across. Dark grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.8	1.49	0.35
53	5305	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded stones, averaging 40 mm across. Mid yellow-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.8	1.12	0.14
53	5306	Ditch	Deposit is a very compact silty clay containing abundant sub-rounded stones, averaging 60 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.8	0.74	0.08
53	5307	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 180cm in length; 149cm in width; 58cm in depth.	1.8	1.49	0.58
54	5400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.24
54	5401	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.2
54	5402	Colluvium	Layer is a soft, mid reddish-brown silt. Colluvium	50	1.8	0.3

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
54	5403	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
54	5404	Ditch	Dark greyish- brown silty sand	1.8	1.6	n/a
54	5405	Ditch	Linear in plan aligned E/W	1.9	1.6	n/a
55	5500	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.27
55	5501	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.2
55	5502	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
55	5503	Ditch	Deposit is a moderately compact silty gravel containing occasional angular stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.8	0.91	0.24
55	5504	Ditch	Deposit is a very compact sandy gravel containing abundant angular stones, averaging 50 mm across. Mid grey-brown in colour. Interface with deposit below is abrupt.	1.8	0.62	0.14
55	5505	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: 180cm in length; 91cm in width; 36cm in depth.	1.8	0.91	0.36
56	5600	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.3
56	5601	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.2
56	5602	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
57	5700	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.29
57	5701	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.27
57	5702	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.12
58	5800	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.28
58	5801	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.22
58	5802	Natural	Mixed clay marl and reddish brown sandy gravel	50	1.8	0.05
58	5803	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 91cm in width; 25cm in depth.	1.8+	0.92	0.25
58	5804	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact clayey sand. Mid brown-orange in colour. Interface with deposit below is indistinct.	1.8+	0.92	0.25

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
59	5900	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.24
59	5901	Subsoil	Mid- greyish- brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.12
59	5902	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
60	6000	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.17
60	6001	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.15
60	6002	Natural	Mixed pale yellowish brown sand and chalk	50	1.8	0.05
61	6100	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.33
61	6101	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.15
61	6102	Natural	Mixed pale yellowish brown sand and chalk	50	1.8	0.05
61	6103	Ditch	Cut is linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Dimensions: >180cm in length; 95cm in width; 40cm in depth.	1.8+	0.95	0.4
61	6104	Ditch	Deposit is a loosely compact clayey sand. Mid brown-orange in colour. Interface with deposit below is clear.	1.8+	0.95	0.4
62	6200	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.28
62	6201	Subsoil	Mid reddish- brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	0.3
62	6202	Natural	Mixed pale yellowish brown sand and chalk	50	1.8	0.05
63	6300	Topsoil	Mid- yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk	50	1.8	0.27
63	6301	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.16
63	6302	Natural	Mixed reddish brown sandy gravel and yellow brown sand	50	1.8	0.05
63	6303	Colluvium	Pale reddish- brown silty sand. Colluvium	50	1.8	0.2
64	6400	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.21
64	6401	Subsoil	Mid- reddish- brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.11
64	6402	Natural	Mixed pale yellowish brown sand and chalk	50	1.8	0.08
65	6500	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.19
65	6501	Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.12
65	6502	Natural	Mixed pale yellowish brown sand and chalk	50	1.8	0.14
66	6600	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.26
66	6601	Subsoil	Mid- yellowish- brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.11
66	6602	Natural	Mixed pale yellowish brown sand and chalk	50	1.8	0.11
67	6700	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.23

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Trench	Context	Context Interpretation	Context description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
67	6701	Subsoil	Subsoil, medium yellowish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.17
67	6702	Natural	Mixed pale yellowish brown sand and chalk	50	1.8	0.15

Appendix 2. Specialist Reports

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The Trial-trench excavations recovered five flakes (20g) of struck flint and four pieces (12g) of fire cracked flint (Appendix 2 Table 1). A catalogue of all flakes/pieces was entered into an MS Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

The struck flint flakes were contained in ditches [403], [805], [1706] and [2904], likely as very sparsely distributed residual material, with varying indications of re-deposition and weathering ranging from heavy patination to rolled edges. The raw material varies considerably from mid- to dark grey, to near black for a flake in ditch [1706], which is the only flake to retain any cortex, in the form of a thin, white chalky cortex on the butt end. All flakes are small with a blade-like profile, suggesting broad Neolithic origins, although only one uncorticated flake in ditch [805] has parallel dorsal scars consistent with systematic blade core technology of the period.

Isolated very small pieces of fire cracked flint were present in ditches [712], [1706] and posthole [1408] and it is likely these represent an incidental biproduct of human activity, such as the clearing of hearth material, rather than a direct product of human agency (industry/processing).

Appendix 2 Table 1: Quantification of struck flint

Cut	Context	Trench	Feature type	Description	No.	Weight (g)
403	404	4	Ditch	Uncorticated flake (<30mm broad-squat)	1	2
712	713	7	Ditch	Fire cracked flint	2	5
805	803	8	Ditch	Uncorticated flake (<30mm blade-like)	2	12
1408	1407	14	Posthole	Fire cracked flint	1	6
1706	1707	17	Ditch	Fire cracked flint	1	1
1706	1707	17	Ditch	Uncorticated flake (<30mm blade-like)	1	4
2904	2903	29	Ditch	Tertiary flake (<30mm blade-like)	1	2

Statement of Significance

The paucity of the struck flint and its apparent residual nature dictates that it does not warrant any further analysis or reporting.

The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 421 sherds (3371g) of pottery spanning the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age to medieval periods (Appendix 2 Table 2), in a moderately to highly fragmented and slightly abraded condition, with a low to modest incidence of diagnostic sherds. The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherds were primarily contained in two postholes in Trench 14 including a coarse bowl that may indicate a chronology restricted to the early Iron Age. The Middle to Late Iron Age pottery appears concentrated on ditches in Trenches 8 and 12 and includes weak shouldered jars with burnished external surfaces. The Roman pottery is sparsely scattered in ditches, notably in Trenches 7 and 9 comprising locally produced coarse wares and a single sherd from Verulamium that are consistent with early Roman activity in the mid- 1st to late 1st/early 2nd centuries AD but diagnostic rim or decorated sherds nearly absent. The medieval pottery was primarily distributed in ditches and occasional pits in Trenches 29-31, 38 and 41 appearing dominated by a range of cooking pots and single dich in un-glazed local coarse wares, including Hertfordshire grey ware, consistent with consumption in the 12th to 13th centuries, although the discrete presence of body sherds from a glazed jug may indicate subsequent medieval activity in the mid- 14th to 15th centuries.

Appendix 2 Table 2: Quantification of pottery by period

Period	Fabric Code	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	F1	61	461	0.1
Middle-Late Iron Age	Q1	163	1158	0.15
	QG1	13	179	
Roman	SOB GT	61	586	0.12
	BSW1	4	28	
	GRS1	14	100	
	VER WH	2	20	
Medieval	EMW	83	589	0.49
	HGW	22	231	0.05
	LMHG	3	41	
<i>Total</i>		<i>426</i>	<i>3393</i>	<i>0.91</i>

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive; in accordance with the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016), which was developed in part from the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery (i.e. Darling 1994) and Medieval Pottery Research Group. Where possible, Roman fabric types have been cross-referenced with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) and type series developed for Baldock (Rigby 1986), while local or indistinguishable coarse wares were assigned an alpha-

numeric code and are fully described in the report. The pottery fabrics are described below (Appendix 2 Table 3) and quantified in Appendix 2 Table 2.

Appendix 2 Table 3: Fabric codes and descriptions

Fabric Code	Baldock type series code	Fabric Name/Description
Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age		
F1	\	Flint-tempered ware (handmade; bonfire-fired). Mid orange to red-brown surfaces over a mid-dark grey core; inclusions comprise sparse-common calcined flint (0.5-5mm) and sparse quartz (<0.5mm). Moderately hard with a hackly feel.
Middle-Late Iron Age		
Q1	\	Sand-tempered ware (handmade; bonfire-fired). Dark red-brown to black surfaces over a very dark grey core; inclusions comprise common moderately sorted quartz (0.25-0.5mm, sparse fine mica, and sparse linear organics/voids (2-5mm, especially visible on the surfaces)
QG1	3	Sand-and-grog-tempered ware (handmade; bonfire-fired). Dark red-brown to black surfaces over a very dark grey core; inclusions comprise common poorly sorted grog and shell/voids (0.25-3mm). A slightly soft fabric with a soapy feel.
Roman		
SOB GT	2	Belgic' grog-tempered reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214)
BSW1	14	Black-surfaced/Romanizing reduced ware. Black/dark grey surfaces over a red-brown to grey core, sometimes with grey margins. Inclusions comprise common ill-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica, and sparse iron-rich red/black clay pellets (<0.5mm). A medium hard fabric with a typically smooth feel.
GRS1	13	Sandy grey ware. Mid grey, typically with a slightly paler core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), with sparse mica and dark grey/black iron rich grains (<0.5mm). A slightly abrasive to powdery feel.
VER WH	20	Verulamium region white ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154-5)
Medieval		
EMW	\	Early medieval ware. Pale orange-brown to dark brown-grey surfaces with a slightly paler core; inclusions comprise common-abundant moderately sorted sub-rounded quartz, sparse black iron rich grains (both 0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica and occasional flint (<0.5mm). Potentially a local variant of Hertfordshire grey ware (HGW), also similar to products of kilns in east Bedfordshire, such as Flitwick and Brickhill (Slowikowski 2011, 14-15).
HGW	\	Hertfordshire grey ware (Blackmore & Pearce 2010, 96), including products of kiln at Hitchin (Blackmore & Pearce 2010, 92).
LMHG	\	Late Medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware (Jenner & Vince 1983, 151).

Discussion

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery was primarily comprised of sherds from a single fabric F1 vessel distributed in postholes [1406] and [1408], with isolated contemporary fabric F1 plain body sherds in ditches [305], [908], [918] and pit [1506], likely as residual material. The vessel in posthole [1408] comprised a coarse bowl with a slightly flaring rim, shallow neck and an angular girth; closely comparable to bowls recorded at Stotfold, Bedfordshire, whose

chronology at that site could be narrowed to the Early Iron Age, likely within the 4th-5th centuries BC (Edwards 2007, 73: fig.3.3.26), although such vessels may have a longer currency within the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of the period.

Middle to Late Iron Age

Small groups, typically representing one or two vessels each of handmade sand-tempered (Q1) or sand-and-grog-tempered vessels were principally present in ditches [508], [612], [805] and [1203], potentially consistent with a middle or late Iron Age date; however, the absence of any associated SOB GT sherds perhaps suggest that in this instance these pre-date the Late Iron Age, or at least the mid-1st century BC, even though they continue into the Conquest period in Baldock. Vessels in fabric Q1 appear limited to jars with upright to slightly everted plain rim, slightly sinuous necks and rounded shoulders, with one example in ditch [612] exhibiting lightly grass-wiped surfaces, while in ditch [805] was externally burnished. There were no diagnostic sherds in fabric QG1 but these vessels appear thicker-walled and larger, potentially correlating with the additional coarse temper.

Roman

The Roman pottery was principally comprised of Belgic grog-tempered wares (SOB GT) with a currency spanning the 1st century AD, but these were always associated with low quantities of body sherds of locally-produced post-Conquest coarse wares (BSW1, GRS1) and notably in ditches [714] and [918] Verulamium white ware (VER WH) that indicate a mid to late 1st century AD date. The SOB GT included two vessels, both in ditch [714], comprising a carinated bowl with a flat plain shoulder cordon (Thompson 1987: type D2-30, which was relatively thin-walled and comparable to examples previously recorded at Baldock in contexts not exceeding the end of the 1st century AD (i.e. Rigby 1986, 282: fig.110.75), associated with a jar with a rilled band on the shoulder (Thompson 1987: type C7-1), which was a common utilitarian vessel across the Hertfordshire region. In addition to ditch [714], a small group of potentially residual Roman sherds were present in ditch [918], with further sparsely distributed sherds in ditches [305], [612], [2904] and pit [1506].

Medieval

The medieval pottery did not include any substantive diagnostic groups but had a consistent sparse distribution across ditches [2914], [2917], [2919], [3004], [3012], [3103], [3805], [3807] and pit [3006]; with further relatively isolated sherds in ditches [918], [1512], [1805] and pit [4103]. The bulk of the pottery comprises 12th to 13th century un-glazed coarse wares, although some may have a currency that extends to be contemporary with a single instance of a glazed jug in ditch [3103], which is discrete from the other medieval pottery and is unlikely to have been in circulation before the mid-14th century.

The dominant medieval fabric type is a locally produced sand-tempered coarse ware manufactured on a slow wheel, typically with dark grey-brown to pale orange-brown surfaces (EMW). Form types appear limited to jars or cooking pots, which include common examples with everted clubbed/externally-thickened rim and short necks in ditches [2914], [1917], [2919] and [3807] which have a currency spanning the 11th to 13th centuries (Blackmore & Pearce 2010, 101: fig.51.45 & 50) although associated sherds suggest that in this assemblage

they do not pre-date the 12th century. These examples were supplemented by a single example with a t-shape rim (Blackmore & Pearce 2010, 117: fig.62.533) in ditch [4103], and examples with a squared rim (Blackmore & Pearce 2010, 101: fig.51.74/93) in ditch [3012] and as un-stratified material, which are unlikely to have developed before the 12th century. The staffing bases of further EMW jars or cooking pots were also present in ditches [3012] and [3805]. This range of cooking pots is closely comparable to that present in 12th to 13th century building deposits at Ashwell (Gillian Hurst & Hurst 1967, 78-9) and is likely the detritus from similar rural occupation.

The EMW was supplemented by low quantities of Hertfordshire grey ware (HGW) and may be an associated product of local kilns. Diagnostic sherds of HGW are rare but included an everted, near flat rim with external thickening of a dish in ditch [2917]. Which may be associated with a fragment of sagging base in ditch [2914] and is typical of vessels in circulation in the 12th to mid- 14th centuries (Blackmore & Pearce 2010, 105: fig.53.187/194-5). Body sherds of the more developed and glazed version of Hertfordshire grey ware (LMHG) were present in ditch [3103] and represent single jug or similar vessel with green lead glaze covering the exterior, consistent with drinking/serving vessels dated to the mid- 14th to 15th centuries.

Statement of Significance

The relative paucity of diagnostic sherds and the sparse distribution of pottery from all periods dictates that the assemblage is of limited significance and does not warrant any further analysis or reporting at this stage; however, if further mitigation occurs it may be integrated with a larger data set, if it emerges.

Osteological Assessment

Ellen Green (AOC Archaeology Group)

Non-Technical Summary

This report is an assessment of the human remains recovered by the archaeological evaluation conducted at Sperberry Hill, Hertfordshire. The assemblage comprised a single, disarticulated humerus in poor condition, recovered from a ditch. The remains almost certainly represent a secondary deposition rather than a primary burial. No pathological or demographic information could be ascertained. The remains are of local significance and no further analysis is recommended.

Introduction

This report has been submitted as a ClfA level 1 report on the human remains found during the evaluation works at Sperberry Hill, Hertfordshire. Within Trench 3, a single human bone was recovered from fill (306) of ditch [305].

Methodology

All contexts containing human bone were sent to the specialist. The skeletal remains were cleaned and recorded following the codes of practice laid out by ClfA and BABAO (Mitchell and Brickley, 2018), with any fragments of animal bone sent to the zooarchaeologist for analysis. Evidence of weathering (including cracking, bleaching and staining) and any gnawing were also recorded. Bone surface preservation was categorised according to the scale presented in McKinley 2004 (Appendix 2 Table 4)

Appendix 2 Table 4: Bone preservation grading

Grade	Description
0	Surface morphology clearly visible with fresh appearance to the bone and no modifications
1	Slight and patchy surface erosion
2	More extensive surface erosion
3	Most of the bone surface is affected by some degree of erosion; general morphology maintained but detail of parts of surface masked by erosion
4	All of bone surface affected by erosive action; general profile maintained and the depth of the modification not uniform across the whole surface
5	Heavy erosion across the whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology, with some modification of the profile
5+	As Grade 5 but with extensive penetrating erosion resulting in modification of profile

Disarticulated material was recorded by fragment using a zonation system (Knüsel and Outram 2004) to allow for the calculation of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Analysis of post-mortem fractures and other taphonomic damage was undertaken where appropriate. Undiagnostic fragments below 5mm were not catalogued. A catalogue of the disarticulated material can be found in Appendix 2 Table 5.

Appendix 2 Table 5: Quantification of disarticulated human bone

Context	Element	Side	Bone Zone (Knusel and Outram)	Condition	Postmortem fractures	Notes
306	Humerus	i	10	5+	All fragmentation has rounded, eroded edges	Bone in very poor condition, no cortical survival. Evidence of weathering and bleaching. 21 fragments. All from same element based on site photo and refitting

Osteological Assessment of Remains

The human remains recovered from Sperberry Hill comprised 21 fragments of humeral shaft. The fragments all probably originate from a single, poorly preserved humerus. The remains show a high level of abrasion and erosion (5+) with evidence for cracking and bleaching which indicates potential exposure (Plate 53). All fragmentation appears to be postmortem with rounded, eroded margins, which suggests that the remains were subject to movement within the burial environment. Side, sex and age at death could not be determined from the fragments, and the poor state of preservation precluded pathological analysis. The MNI for the deposit is one.



Plate 53: Fragments of humerus (10cm scale)

Discussion

Disarticulated human remains within ditches are common within both the prehistoric and Romano-British periods in England. It is probable that these remains represent redeposited material, given both the evidence for movement within the burial environment and fact that only a single skeletal element was recovered.

Conclusion

The remains recovered from Sperberry Hill, Hertfordshire comprise a single, badly preserved humerus recovered from a substantial ditch in Trench 3. The remains most probably represent redeposited material based on the taphonomic profile. Such redeposited material is common within boundary ditches in the prehistoric period, particular in the Iron Age, and to a lesser extent in the Romano-British period.

Significance and recommendations for further work

The remains are of local significance, informing on mortuary practice during the period, but too fragmentary to inform on larger patterns of demography and health in the region.

No further osteological analysis is recommended on the remains, however radiocarbon dates should be obtained if the ditch cannot be dated via artifactual means. If further work is conducted on the site, excavators should be made aware of the possibility of further human remains. The results of this report should be integrated into any further reports on the site.

The Animal Bone

Meghan Tolfts (AOC Archaeology Group)

An assemblage of animal bone was collected from 11 trenches primarily from a series of ditches and one posthole. The aim of this report is to provide species identifications, recommendations for radiocarbon dating and potential for further study with reference to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021).

The animal bone assemblage was identified to element and to as low a taxonomic level as possible with the aid of published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003; OsteoID 2025; Rochester 2025; Schmid 1972). The full results are stored in catalogue 1 in the site archive. This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; Campbell et al. 2011; ClfA 2014; 2021).

Fragments of bones that could not be identified to species were grouped as far as possible at class level e.g. large mammal (horse/cattle/deer), medium mammal (sheep/goat/pig), small mammal (dog/cat/rabbit/hare/rodent), or indeterminate mammal. Separating sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) was not considered due to poor levels of preservation throughout the assemblage. All fragments were refitted where possible.

When analysing the assemblage, the following criteria were recorded: element, species, side, fusion, age, fragmentation, size, and evidence of staining on the bone surface. The assemblage was inspected for butchery marks, pathologies, burning, bone working and carnivore gnawing. Only those bones found to be intact were measured following von den Driesch (1976).

Epiphyseal fusion, tooth eruption, and wear were assessed to establish the age of the individual (Grant 1982; Payne 1985; 1987; 1973; Silver 1969). The proximal, distal and shaft areas of each fragment were recorded to determine the level of fragmentation within the assemblage (Dobney et al. 1988). Assessing the level of staining used the following method: no staining was rated “0”; some staining affecting less than 25% of the bone surface was designated as “1”; 25-50% surface staining was “2”; while 50 – 75% was described as 3” and greater than 75% was rated as “4”. A four-point system was used to assess preservation with excellent, good, adequate, and poor recorded where appropriate.

A total of 1503 fragments (1038.5g) were recovered by hand and from bulk samples. The mammal bone was identified as horse (*Equus* sp.), domestic cow (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/ *Capra hircus* domestic pig (*Sus domesticus*), rodent (*Rodentia*), large mammal (L/M), medium mammal (M/M), and indeterminate mammal (I/M). The number of identified specimens (NISP) was cow (5), horse (2), sheep/goat (6), pig (4), rodent (2), L/M (42), M/M (36), and I/M (1404) (Appendix 2 Table 6).

The preservation of the assemblage was mostly poor with a smaller number of fragments recorded as adequate. Preservation was affected by several taphonomic factors such as prolonged exposure to the elements prior to deposition, recent damage caused during excavation and poor soil compositions. This resulted in a very high level of fragmentation that meant that no skeletal elements were suitable to be measured. The overall poor preservation

of the assemblage meant that there was limited scope to identify evidence of butchery marks, pathologies, and animal gnawing.

Appendix 2 Table 6: Summary of animal bone (HC= hand collected)

Trench	Sample	Context	Cow	Horse	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Rodent	L/M	M/M	I/M	TOTAL
4	8	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	HC	507	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	6
	HC	509	1	2	6	3	0	11	20	58	1110
	10		0	0	0	0	2	4	6	997	
6	HC	611	1	0	0	0	0	1	11	134	230
	31		3	0	0	0	0	0	1	79	
8	4	803	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	60	78
9	6	907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	HC	921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
12	HC	1205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
	1		0	0	0	0	0	5	0	34	
14	26	1405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
15	HC	1513	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
29	14	2903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
30	21	3003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	HC	3011	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	10
38	13	3805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
N/A	HC	u/s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL			5	2	6	4	2	42	38	1404	1503

Summary of the Assemblage

Trench 4

Ditch [403] Context (404)

There was one unidentifiable fragment of I/M (<0.1g). This fragment is refuse reworked into the ditch.

Trench 5

Ditch [506] Context (507)

The six bone fragments (47g) were L/M (2) and I/M (4). The L/M fragments were identified as an ulna and long bone. The fragments were all weathered and are residual debris reworked into the ditch.

Ditch [508] Context (509)

Most of the bone recovered from this site was concentrated within this ditch. The 1109 fragments (781.2g) were horse (2), cow (1), sheep/goat (6), pig (3), rodent (2), L/M (15), M/M (26), and I/M (1055).

The horse was represented by two fused thoracic vertebrae; one had an unfused articular surface to the centrum. This suggests the horse was younger than five years old. This type of unusual bone growth combined with the estimated age of the individual is linked to a form of trauma e.g. traction or riding.

The cow consisted of one stained molar.

The sheep/goat was represented by three loose molars (upper and lower), two scapulas and one humerus. The two scapulas could have belonged to the same individual as both sides of the body were present. One of the scapulas had fine slice marks from butchery practices. The humerus was distally fused and belonged to an individual older than 36 months. The pig consisted of one scapula, one tibia and one metapodial. There were two loose rodent molars.

The L/M was represented by ribs (8), cranium (4), pelvis (2), and vertebrae (1). On three of the rib fragments there were butchery marks in the form of slice marks (2) and chop mark (1). This indicates processing for food consumption. The M/M fragments were long bone (7), vertebrae (5), mandible (4), scapula (4), rib (4), metapodial (1), and cranium (1). The metapodial and one scapula fragment were calcined. One rib fragment had a chop mark. The I/M fragments were unidentifiable (1045), tooth (5) or cranium (5). Most unidentifiable fragments were also calcined (821) or blackened (24) from heat exposure.

This context has a few taphonomic indicators suggesting how the bone came to be deposited. There was evidence that primary butchery waste was deposited alongside domestic food and cooking debris. The rodent remains were intrusive and may have belonged to an opportunistic scavenger. Overall, these remains are representative bone that was deliberately discarded in this ditch alongside other refuse. It was noted that most fragments (1102) were stained suggesting that they had been left exposed on the surface and weathered significantly.

Trench 6

Ditch [612] Context (611)

There were 74 unidentifiable I/M fragments (6.2g) which had all been burnt and had some evidence of weathering. These fragments are cooking refuse likely deposited as hearth refuse into the ditch and were then left exposed to the elements.

Trench 8

Ditch [805] Context (803)

There were 61 burnt fragments (7.8g) and had some evidence of weathering. Most were unidentifiable I/M (60), though one fragment was a tooth fragment from a L/M. These fragments were deposited as cooking and hearth refuse into the ditch during the general occupation of this site and were then left exposed to the elements.

Trench 9

Ditch [909] Context (907)

There were four burnt unidentifiable I/M fragments (0.6g) that had some evidence of weathering. This indicates that the fragments were deposited as cooking and hearth refuse during the occupation of this site and were then left exposed.

Ditch [918] Context (921)

There were 13 unidentifiable fragments of I/M (5.1g) which were reworked into the ditch alongside other refuse.

Trench 12

Ditch [1203] Contexts (1205)

There were forty fragments (9.7g) recorded as L/M teeth fragments along with I/M (35). The I/M fragments had all been burnt and these along with the L/M teeth fragments had evidence of weathering. These fragments are refuse cooking and hearth waste that has been reworked into the ditch and then left exposed during the occupation of the site.

Trench 14

Posthole [1406] Contexts (1405)

There were two I/M fragments (0.1g) which have been reworked into the posthole.

Trench 15

Ditch [1512] Contexts (1513)

There was one pig humerus (47.1g) that was heavily weathered. This fragment is food refuse reworked into the ditch.

Trench 29

Ditch [2904] Context (2903)

There was one I/M (0.1g) fragment. This fragment has been reworked into the ditch and is of little archaeological interest.

Trench 30

Ditch [3004] Context (3003)

There was one I/M (0.1g) fragment that was burnt. This fragment has been redeposited with the ditch and is of little interest.

Ditch [3012] Context (3011)

The ten fragments (29.7g) were a L/M metapodial (1) and I/M (9). These fragments were weathered and had been reworked into the ditch.

Trench 38

Ditch [3806] Context (3805)

There were three unidentifiable I/M fragments (0.2g) recovered. All were lightly weathered and one fragment was calcined. This is indicative of cooking and food waste reworked into the ditch.

Unstratified bone

There were three unidentifiable I/M fragments (16.2g) recovered; all were lightly weathered. These fragments had been reworked into this area and have no further information to offer.

Discussion and statement of significance

Most of the animal bone assemblage was poorly preserved and highly fragmented. The bone at this site has formed largely from the reworking of cooking and general food debris but there is some evidence that butchery waste was also disposed of. While the assemblage was small

and poorly preserved it was still possible to gather some limited information about the economic role of animals and their dietary contribution at this site.

The only fragments with adequate preservation were from ditch [508], context (509). This ditch is a recut of ditch [506] and other artefacts found within this context included Iron Age pottery and charcoal. From this context butchery marks were noted on a sheep/goat scapula and on L/M and M/M ribs. This evidence while small indicates that sheep/goat along with larger mammals were butchered for their meat but also likely for their skins, horns while also being exploited for their secondary products such as milk, wool, and traction. These practices are all typical of animal husbandry activities undertaken in Britain since the Neolithic period and were primarily conducted at the household level (Baker and Worley 2019, 3; Bormetti & Albarella 2024)

From this same context, there were two thoracic vertebrae that were fused together (ankylosed) from a form of secondary trauma (possibly from riding or traction), that led to the ossification of the ligament (myositis ossificans traumatica) and new bone being deposited around the articular surface and spinal processes.

The thoracic vertebrae are particularly susceptible to repetitive mechanical stress and one of the vertebrae articular surfaces had not fused to the centrum. This indicates that this animal was younger than five years at time of death. Riding, mounting or using a horse for traction that has not fully developed increases the risk to the individuals health and well-being (Karastoyanova et al. 2026). The ankylosed thoracic vertebrae would have decreased this animals spinal mobility but the extent this impacted the horse's overall performance and longevity cannot be determined.

In the Iron Age, horses were largely pony-sized, with an increase in average height during the Roman period. Horses in the Iron Age are often found as associated bone groups (ABGs), than mixed into general waste deposits. This has been interpreted as a way to indicate their symbolic and physical separation from meat-producing animals (Hambleton 2008; Bormetti & Albarella 2024). ABGs are as defined by Morris (2010) as either articulated remains, disarticulated remains through taphonomic processes or disarticulated remains deposited in association. At Sperberry Hill, the ankylosed horse vertebrae was mixed in with meat producing animals some retaining butchery marks. The intermixing of meat-producing animals and horse in an Iron Age context is not typical but nor is it inherently significant; especially if this is a pre-Christian context as some Iron Age communities would consume horse.

The poor preservation and high level of fragmentation across the bone assemblage has meant that it is not possible to provide any further detailed interpretation regarding the dietary and economic role of the animals present. Nor is it possible to identify any changes to the animal husbandry practiced at this site and if this changed over time.

Recommended further work

The animal assemblage from Sperberry Hill has been fully assessed and no further species identifications are required. Preservation was generally poor, and the high level of fragmentation made identification to skeletal element and species difficult. If future

excavation uncovers additional bone, the assessment report and catalogue should be updated accordingly, with particular attention to any further pathological fragments or ABGs as these could contribute towards research questions raised in the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021).

As paleopathology is a growing field within zooarchaeology, an X-ray of the pathological fragment from recut ditch [509] could help refine diagnosis and provide further insight. Combined with professional photographs, they could contribute to a comparative dataset of pathological specimens.

Most of the animal bone fragments are unsuitable for radiocarbon dating. The only fragments suitable were the identified elements from horse, pig, sheep/goat in recut ditch [508] and ditch [1513].

The assemblage is currently stored at AOC Archaeology Group in a dry and stable condition. Due to demands for space in long-term archiving, the assemblage has been assessed based on its potential to inform future research, contribute to further analysis and use in educational activities. This assemblage has been fully recorded. Once all work is completed most of this material is recommended for discard as it is of low priority for retention. The pathological and butchered bone from recut ditch [508] context (509) should be retained.

The Ceramic Building Material

Andrew Peachey

The Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 11 fragments (169g) of CBM and 59 fragments (221g) of fired clay in a highly fragmented condition (Appendix 2 Table 7). The CBM and fired clay were recorded by fragment count and weight, with fabrics analysed as x20 magnification, any technological traits characterised, and all data entered into an MS Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the archive.

Appendix 2 Table 7: Quantification of CBM by period

Period	Type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Roman	Tegula	1	120
	Misc. small fragment	9	23
Medieval	Peg tile	1	26
Indeterminate	Fired clay	59	221
Total		70	390

The single flat body fragment of Roman tegula roof tile was contained in ditch [918], while 'crumbs' in a comparable fabric were contained in ditches [1203], [3004], [3806] and posthole [4708], likely representing contemporary material. The Roman CBM was manufactured in a mid- orange fabric with a silty matrix with sparse inclusions of quartz (c.0.5mm) and red iron-rich grains (0.25-1.5mm). The paucity of the Roman CBM suggests it is significantly removed from a source structure.

The medieval CBM was limited to a single fragment of peg tile contained in ditch [3012], with a thickness of 12-14mm, a circular (extant) peg hole and fairly irregular knife-trimmed edges, typical of roofing materials introduced in the mid/late 12th century that remained current into the post-medieval period. The peg tile was manufactured in a mid- orange-red fabric with inclusions of common quartz (0.25-0.5mm), sparse red/black iron-rich grains (0.25-1.5mm) and occasional flint (2-10mm).

The fired clay in the assemblage is represented by amorphous and ambiguous fragments of a fabric that ranges from pale orange to dark brown, with a very fine silty clay matrix, and inclusions of sparse ill-sorted chalk/voids, red/black iron-rich grains, flint (all 0.5-5mm) and quartz (<0.5mm). A small group of 22 fragments (179g) in ditch [918] appear to be derived from an indeterminate that has at least been baked, if not fired, but the character of this object remains enigmatic. The remaining fragments are amorphous 'crumbs' distributed in ditches [403], [503], [612], [805], [1706] and posthole [3008], and could feasibly be derived from degraded objects, daub or 'mud' wall.

Statement of Significance

The paucity of CBM and fired clay suggests that it is not directly associated with a structure in the immediate vicinity and does not warrant any further analysis or reporting.

The Worked Stone

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

A single fragment of worked stone (0.1g) was recovered during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent following the archaeological investigation undertaken at Sperberry Hill, St Ippolyts, Hertfordshire.

The find was examined macroscopically with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date. It was weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and measured using Carbon Dial Calipers accurate to 0.1mm. A summary table has been included as (Appendix 2 Table 8). Finds were reported on in compliance with appropriate national guidance (ALGAO 2015; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020; Historic England 2015).

A small fragment of a flat (Thickness 2.1mm), rectangular sectioned perforated plate was recovered from sample <13> taken from fill (3805) of ditch [3806]. It has been fabricated from an opaque, milky white, likely quartzite, stone and is partially obscured by brown discolouration across the majority of its surfaces. The flat reverse displays linear striations from initial shaping, and remnants of two bevelled edges form a 90-degree corner, framing a small, circular perforation (Diameter 2.2mm) for mounting. While the find is too fragmented to allow for a positive identification, it bears some similarity to knife handle plates, though stone examples these would be uncommon, or may represent the corner of a plaque or decorative mount.

Appendix 2 Table 8: Summary of worked stone

Trench	Context	Material:	Object:	Description:	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period/ century:
38	3805	Stone	Perforated plate	Small fragment of a flat, rectangular sectioned plate with two surviving beveled edges meeting at 90-degrees and a circular perforation. Similar to a handle plate or mount	1	0.1	Not closely dateable

The unidentified fragment is not considered to be closely dateable. Although it was recovered from a context that also produced fragments of Iron Age/ Romano-British pottery, it is possible that it could be intrusive to the context owing to its tiny size and the effects of bioturbation, potentially dating to the medieval period or later.

Recommendations

The possible handle plate (<13>) is recommended for retention due to its possible Iron Age/Romano-British association and should be considered alongside any subsequent assemblages should further archaeological works take place.

The Metalwork

Dr O. McIlpatrick (AOC Archaeology)

Two fragments of ferrous metal were retrieved from the site during evaluation. A steel wire fragment came from the soil sample retent of (1513), while a complete chain-linked object was recovered as a bulk find from (4707), the single fill of a single isolated post hole [4708].

Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and measures using a sliding steel caliper.

A fragment of steel wire came from a sample (<27>) of fill (1513) of ditch [1512], which also contained a quantity of charcoal. The ditch level from which the sample was taken is not noted, however the lack of corrosion on the extremely thin twist of wire seems to indicate a modern date, and may be from any number of objects including off cuts from steel tension cables used in telegraph poles and may have even been transported to the field as manure spread contaminated with farmyard trash.

The find from the posthole fill (4707) is a length of 5 'twisted type' chain links, each 28mm long and 4mm thick, attached to a hoop 44mm in external diameter and 5mm thickness. The hoop is attached to a hand forged or hand cut anchoring spike, formed from a flat piece of iron 8mm thick, with a square head 26mm wide, centrally drilled to hold the iron hoop, this is then step-cut down on the bottom edge to 18mm, and becomes a long, tapering flat spike. The full length of this anchoring section is 87mm. There is a slight bend to the spike suggestive of having been wrenched out or otherwise deformed.

The context appears to be an isolated post hole and may be a remnant from an old fence or hedge line, along which a gate post may have been set. If so, this iron tether could have once been a gate latch. The shape of the spike is not suggestive of farm machinery lynch-pins, and it rather appears to have been a tethering spike, either for animals in a barn, a gate closure, a barn door, or similar. Notably two trenches distant (Trench 52) lay the remains of a brick surface, suggesting that agricultural structures were likely present in the immediate landscape in the post medieval period. The uniformity of the chain links suggests mass manufacture and machine welding, and the invention of the chain-bending machine in the 19th century and Lieutenant Samuel Brown's 1808/1811 patents for twisted chain cables created more uniformity in iron wire and rod links (MacHatton 1940, 364), and it is likely that this object dates broadly to the 19th century, and preservation condition suggesting the latter part of the century.

Both ferrous metal finds are recommended for discard.

The Industrial Material

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small assemblage of industrial materials (Appendix 2 Table 9) was examined in May 2026 following the archaeological investigation undertaken at Sperberry Hill, St Ippolyts, Hertfordshire.

Appendix 2 Table 9: Industrial material by type

Process	Material type	Weight (g)
Ironworking	Unclassified iron slag (UIS), Fuel-ash slag (FAS)	93.7
	Hammerscale (HS)/ Slag spheres (SS) (mixed with UIS, FAS, fired clay)	39.5
Other	Charcoal	0.6
	Stone, Iron panning/ concretions	156.3
Total		290.1

The finds were examined macroscopically with the aid of a binocular microscope and were identified using relevant literature and comparanda. The finds were recovered in the field as bulk finds, identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context number (e.g., Bulk 4707), and during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent, which are identified by their sample number (e.g., <4>). Separate object classifications present under the same sample number are differentiated by the addition of a letter (e.g., <4>a, <4>b). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and a summary table of the material by context has been included Appendix 2 Table 10). Finds were reported on in compliance with appropriate national guidance (ALGAO 2015; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020; Historic England 2015), and morphological classifications and descriptions follow established terminologies (e.g., McDonnell 1994, Starley 2000, Bayley et al 2001, Dungworth & McLaren 2021).

Evidence for ironworking is limited, consisting of well-weathered and degraded fragments (133.2g) of dark grey and vesicular unclassified iron slag (UIS), lightweight fuel-ash slag (FAS) (<4>a), and small quantities of flake hammerscale and slag spheres (HS/SS) amongst small to tiny fragments of UIS and FAS with infrequent and well-abraded lumps of fired clay (<4>b). These were all recovered from the upper fill (803) of the ditch terminus [805], in Trench 8, with the high degree of weathering noted indicating that they were exposed to the elements for some time prior to deposition or have been affected by water erosion, perhaps from a previously waterlogged feature. While indicative of iron working, the UIS and FAS are not considered to be specifically diagnostic of smithing or smelting (McLaren and Heald 2006, 156), and while flake hammerscale and slag spheres are generally indicative of smithing, especially when found in significant quantities, they can also be associated with the smelting process, particularly in relation to bloom consolidation (Bayley et al. 2001). These fragments likely represent the residual remains of hearth rake-out from either a smithing hearth or smelting furnace, likely deriving from ironworking activities taking place in the vicinity, possibly during the Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

Tiny fragments of charcoal (<3>a, Bulk 4707) were recovered from the single fill (713) of ditch terminus [712] and the single fill (4707) of posthole [4708]. While these may represent the limited residual remains of hearth activity, they may also derive from naturally occurring pyrotechnic events processes. The remaining material has been identified as naturally occurring stone and iron-rich concretions.

No in situ ironworking features or working areas were identified within the investigated areas, with all of metalworking waste recovered representing the scant residual remains of ironworking activities taking place elsewhere, possibly relating to a nearby settlement.

The ironworking residue (<4>a-b) merits retention, while the remainder of the assemblage is recommended for discard.

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Appendix 2 Table 10: Quantification of industrial materials

Trench	Context #	Context description	Bulk #	Sample #	Classification	Short description	Full description	Quantity	Magnetic? Y/N	Mass: (g)
4	404	Single fill of ditch [403]		<8>	Natural	Iron panning, Stone	Natural iron panning, soil concretions and mudstone.		N	124.5
6	611	Single fill of the western part of ring ditch [612]		<31>	Natural	Iron panning, Stone	Natural iron panning and stone		N	7.5
7	713	Single fill of ditch terminus [712]		<3>a	Other	Charcoal	Small charcoal fragment	1	N	0.2
				<3>b	Natural	Iron panning, Stone	Natural iron panning and stone concretions		N	5.0
8	803	Upper fill of ditch terminus [805]		<4>a	Ironworking	UIS, FAS	Small to moderate-sized fragments of dull grey brown unclassified iron slag with a fairly dense grey vesicular fabric and numerous quartz inclusions, as well as lightweight, vesicular fuel-ash slag	9	Y/ N	93.7
				<4>b	Ironworking	HS/ SS, UIS, FAS, FC	Infrequent flake hammerscale and slag spheres amongst small to tiny fragments of unclassified iron slag, fuel-ash slag, fired clay, and stone		Y/ N	39.5
9	910	Single fill of recut [911] of ring ditch [913]		<30>	Natural	Stone	Tiny natural stone pebble	1	N	<0.1
	914	Upper fill of posthole [917] truncating ring		<29>	Natural	Stone/ fossil	Tiny natural quartz and stone gravel with a tiny fossil also present		Y/N	<0.1

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Trench	Context #	Context description	Bulk #	Sample #	Classification	Short description	Full description	Quantity	Magnetic? Y/N	Mass: (g)
		ditch [913] and recut [911]								
15	1513	Single fill of possible enclosure ditch [1512]		<27>	Natural	Stone	Fragments of natural mudstone	3	N	5.0
17	1707	Single fill of ditch [1706]		<22>	Natural	Stone	Natural iron-rich stone	1	N	1.3
23	2306	Single fill of ring ditch [2305]		<16>	Natural	Stone	Natural iron-rich stone	1	N	0.3
30	3003	Single fill of ditch [3004]		<21>	Natural	Stone/ iron concretions	Lumps of natural stone/ iron concretions	4	N	12.7
47	4707	Single fill of posthole [4708]	Bulk 4707		Other	Charcoal	Lump of charcoal	1	N	0.4

The Shellfish

Amy Halliday (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small assemblage of shellfish was submitted for assessment from the archaeological works at Sperberry Hill, St Ippolyts, Hertfordshire. The shell was recovered from a single pit of unknown date. The aim of this assessment was to identify the shell to species if possible and give recommendations for further work.

As no intact or well-preserved fragments of shell were recovered it was not possible to make any species identifications. The shell was therefore recorded as unidentifiable fragments.

There were four poorly preserved shell fragments (12.5g) recovered from pit [1704]. They were similar in form to oysters (*Ostrea* L.) but did not retain enough features to be definitively recorded as such. These fragments were likely reworked into the pit alongside other debris and are of little archaeological interest.

The shell has no further potential to add to the current understanding of the sites diet or economy in the past. It is recommended for discard at the projects conclusion.

The Macroplant and Charcoal

Genoveva Dimova (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

30 samples were submitted for environmental assessment from the archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology at Sperberry Hill, Hertfordshire. The bulk samples were collected from a series of ditches, pits, postholes and ring gullies. The ecofacts assessed were carbonised macroplant and charcoal. The aim of this report was to identify the two assemblages to species and to assess their suitability for radiocarbon dating and potential for further study with reference to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021).

Methodology

This analysis was undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (ClfA 2021; 2014). The bulk samples were processed at AOC archaeology Group using a floatation method designed to recover both ecofacts and artefacts (Kenward et al. 1980). The flots were captured in a stack system of 1mm and 300 µm sieves and the residue in a 1mm mesh. The flots were scanned using a stereo microscope at x10–x45 magnifications. The residues were separated using a stack system of 4mm, 2mm and 1mm sieves and each fraction was scanned by eye and with a magnet.

The macrofossils were examined using a Leica stereo microscope at x10–x55 magnifications. Macroplant identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh (Cappers et al. 2006; Jacomet 2006). Taxonomy and nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2010). The macroplant results are recorded in Appendix 2 Table 11.

The charcoal was assessed using bi-focal microscopy at x50–x400 magnifications. The transverse, tangential, and radial sections of each fragment were studied using keys and texts (Schweingruber 1990; Hather 2000). The scientific name *Maloideae* and name ‘apple-type’ was used to describe the species from the *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Crataegus* and *Sorbus* genera (apple, pear, hawthorn, and rowan) which are all native, or were introduced to Britain in antiquity, and cannot be easily differentiated based on their molecular structure. When assessing how the charcoal assemblage formed, those samples which contained two or more species were typically designated as mixed fuel waste, whereas large assemblages (>5g) of single species were viewed as more likely to represent evidence of structural or artefactual burning, or species selected for a specific purpose, such as industrial burning. Only charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were identified to species. The charcoal results are recorded in Appendix 2 Table 12.

The assemblage

The macroplant

The assemblage numbered 39 finds, including 36 cereal caryopses, one fragment of hazelnut shell, and two weeds. These finds were scattered among 15 contexts in small numbers with no evidence of deliberate disposal. Preservation of the macroplants ranged from poor to adequate, but most were recorded as poor.

Cereal

The cereal was composed of 36 caryopses, identified as oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum* L.), emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The most commonly recovered species were wheat (25%) and bread/club wheat (19%), followed by emmer/spelt (6%), barley (6%), oat (3%), and cereal (41%). The cereal was scattered among the 15 features in smaller quantities.

Nuts

A single fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.) shell was recovered from ditch [1203].

Weeds

The weed assemblage was small with only two finds identified from two contexts. One wild carrot (*Daucus carota* L.) came from ditch [2904] and one dock (*Rumex* sp.) was found in pit [2912].

The charcoal

A total of 123 charcoal fragments (41g) were identified from 19 samples. The species were field maple (*Acer campestre* L.), birch (*Betula* sp.), beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), apple-type (*Maloideae* sp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa* L.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), and elm (*Ulmus* sp.). The assemblage was identified as oak (56%), apple-type (14%), cherry (11%), ash (9%), field maple (4%), birch (2%), elm (2%), blackthorn (1%), and beech (1%). The roundwood was composed of apple-type (8%), and cherry (3%). Preservation of the charcoal ranged from poor to good, and while most fragments were described as adequately preserved, some were friable and oxidised.

Modern contamination

Modern contamination was present in all the processed samples and included roots, weeds and insect remains. However, there was no evidence that the archaeological security of any of these features had been noticeably compromised.

Discussion and statement of significance

Cereal

The cereals were scattered among the excavated area in small quantities and derived from domestic cooking debris, re-worked into the features during general cleaning of hearths and floor surfaces. All the species recovered from Sperberry Hill were cultivated in England during the Roman and later periods. Bread/club wheat dominated the assemblage, with smaller quantities of emmer/spelt and barley, as well as a single oat. Glume wheats, like emmer and spelt, were the wheats most frequently cultivated in prehistoric and Roman England, but a significant change in agriculture occurred between the 5th to mid-7th century when bread/club wheat became the dominant species (van der Veen 2022). Bread/club wheat was treasured due to its milling and baking properties which allow it to produce white bread, a process that removes the most nutritious part of the grain, the bran and the embryo. Consequently, bread/club wheat is typically regarded as a high-status food item (van der Veen 2022).

While it was impossible to determine whether the oat belonged to the wild or the cultivated variety in the absence of chaff, the fact that it was recovered mixed in with other cereal in ditch [3806] suggests it could have formed part of the diet. Overall, the cereal assemblage was small and poorly preserved, and its ability to meaningfully contribute to our understanding of this site is limited.

Nuts

A single fragment of hazelnut shell was noted in ditch [1203]. Hazelnuts have been collected as a wild food resource in Britain from the Mesolithic onwards and the shells were often recycled as kindling. They are frequently recovered from archaeological contexts due to their widespread availability and their robustness, which means they survive the charring process more often than other types of plant material (Bishop 2019). The single fragment found at Sperberry Hill indicates that hazelnuts were available in the surrounding landscape, where they were collected as an additional food source.

Weeds

Both wild carrot and dock favour meadows, pastures, and disturbed ground. Both are edible, but as only single examples were found at this site, this is likely evidence of plants that grew nearby and were accidentally burnt, rather than having been gathered deliberately.

Charcoal

Most of the assemblage derived from fuel debris, with the exception of the large assemblage (12.03g) of oak which was recovered from posthole [503]. This could represent the remains of a post. The tree species are all native and would have grown in the surrounding landscape. Maple, beech, ash, apple-type, cherry, blackthorn, and elm grow in a variety of landscapes such as hedgerows, scrub, or more open woods. Birch prefers damp habitats, whereas oak is adaptable to a variety of growing conditions (Linford 2009; Stace 2010).

Recommended further work

Both the macroplant and charcoal have been fully identified, and further species identifications are not required. Only if ecofacts are needed to fully establish the chronology of this site is radiocarbon analysis recommended. If however these features have been securely dated by assessment of the artefacts additional dating of the ecofacts is not recommended as these results will not significantly contribute to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021). If ecofacts are needed for dating to establish a chronology then the hazelnut shell and non-oak charcoal are recommended. Where possible oak should be avoided for dating as it is a slow growing species which can prove unreliable. The cereal is poorly preserved and not suitable for dating as it is unlikely to contain sufficient carbon.

The ecofact assemblage was small and poorly preserved, and its ability to answer the research questions raised in the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021) is limited. Therefore, further analysis is not recommended. The ecofact assemblage is stored in a stable and dry condition at AOC Archaeology Group, but once all work is completed it is suitable for discard.

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Appendix 2 Table 11: Quantification of the macroplant assemblage

Feature			D 1203	G805	D403	P605	D508	PH4708	D3806	D2904	PH3008	RD2305	P2912	D3004	PH1406	D1512	D612
Context			1205	803	404	606	509	4707	3805	2903	3007	2306	2911	3003	1405	1513	611
Sample			1	4	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	21	26	27	31
Sample vol (L.)			40	40	40	20	40	5	40	20	10	40	40	40	40	40	40
% Analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	Name	Part															
Crops																	
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es							1								
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es						1					1				
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es							2		1		3	1			
<i>T. dicoccum/spelta</i> sp.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es		1					1								
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es					1	1	2	1	2	1				1	
<i>Cerealia</i> sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es	1		1	1			6	3			1		1		1
Nuts																	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)	1														
Weeds																	
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Wild carrot	Fruit(s)								1							
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	Achene(s)											1				

Appendix 2 Table 12: Quantification of charcoal assemblage

Sample	Feature	Cut	Context	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight
1	Ditch	1203	1205	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	4		
1	Ditch	1203	1205	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	4		
1	Ditch	1203	1205	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		1	
1	Ditch	1203	1205	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	1		4.62
3	Ditch	712	713	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	7		
3	Ditch	712	713	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	3		1.6
4	Gully	805	803	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	7		
4	Gully	805	803	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	2	1	1.2
6	Ditch	909	907	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	1		0.67
10	Ditch	508	509	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	8		
10	Ditch	508	509	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	1		
10	Ditch	508	509	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	1		1.98
11	Post-hole	503	504	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	20		12.03
13	Ditch	3806	3805	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2		
13	Ditch	3806	3805	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	1		
13	Ditch	3806	3805	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	1		1.1
14	Ditch	2904	2903	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Beech	1		0.06
16	Ring Ditch	2305	2306	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	9		
16	Ring Ditch	2305	2306	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	1		2
17	Pit	2912	2911	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	2		
17	Pit	2912	2911	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		0.57
20	Pit	1506	1507	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	4		
20	Pit	1506	1507	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	4		
20	Pit	1506	1507	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	2		0.8
21	Ditch	3004	3003	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		0.07
22	Ditch	1706	1707	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		0.03
25	Post-hole	1408	1407	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3		0.1
26	Post-hole	1406	1405	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		8	
26	Post-hole	1406	1405	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2		1.7
27	Ditch	1512	1513	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple	4		
27	Ditch	1512	1513	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	1		0.8
29	Post-hole	917	914	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2		0.21
31	Ditch	612	611	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	4		
31	Ditch	612	611	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry		4	
31	Ditch	612	611	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn	1		
31	Ditch	612	611	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple	1		11.6
32	Post-hole	917	916	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2		0.1

Appendix 3. Oasis Form

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-537336
Project Name	Trial Trench at Sperberry Hill Solar Scheme, St Ippolyts, Hertfordshire
Sitename	Sperberry Hill Solar Scheme, St Ippolyts, Hertfordshire
Sitecode	WYM/SH '25
Project Identifier(s)	80248
Activity type	Trial Trench
Planning Id	24/02455/FP
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology Group
Project Dates	07-Dec-2025 - 07-Dec-2025
Location	Sperberry Hill Solar Scheme, St Ippolyts, Hertfordshire NGR: TL 20403 26447 LL: 51.92353299493042, -0.250522432669357 12 Fig: 520403,226447
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Hertfordshire Local Authority District: North Hertfordshire Parish: St Ippolyts
Project Methodology	The requirements of the archaeological investigation were outlined by the Senior Historic Environment Advisor at HHEAS, as set out in an Archaeological Brief provided to planning colleagues on 7 February 2025 (Archaeological Brief P01/22/0709/3). The Brief set out the requirements for the investigation including: •The protection and preservation of a defined area of substantial archaeology through a no-dig policy, as identified during the initial evaluation, which will include buffer zones to be determined by HHEAS. •The

	archaeological monitoring of all development works associated with the areas of no-dig to ensure compliance with Part 1. •The archaeological field evaluation of the entire remaining development area, via targeted trial trenching at a 3% sample, informed by the results of the geophysical survey, prior to any development commencing.
Project Results	The evaluation trenches identified a well-used prehistoric, Roman and medieval landscape defined by ditches, pitting and structural remains (represented predominantly by ring ditch defined roundhouses). The most well-defined area of activity was within Field 1 in the north-west of the scheme, characterised by the presence of a prehistoric settlement containing ring ditches, pits, boundaries and a large, deep D-shaped enclosure ditch. Elsewhere, three further activity areas were identified, potentially also representing areas of settlement as well as associated agricultural landscapes of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date. Finds recovered include pottery, flintwork, CBM, animal bone, human bone and industrial waste suggestive of a living and working landscape which maintained longevity throughout the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. The results of the trial trenching broadly reflect the conclusions of the geophysical survey with the accuracy varying across the scheme. The evaluation trenching identified the majority of the anomalies recorded as being of archaeological origins as well as recording further features not present within the geophysical survey.
Funder	Private or public corporation Axis ,Private or public corporation Brockwell Energy Limited
HER	Hertfordshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Yvonne Robertson
HER Identifiers	

Figures

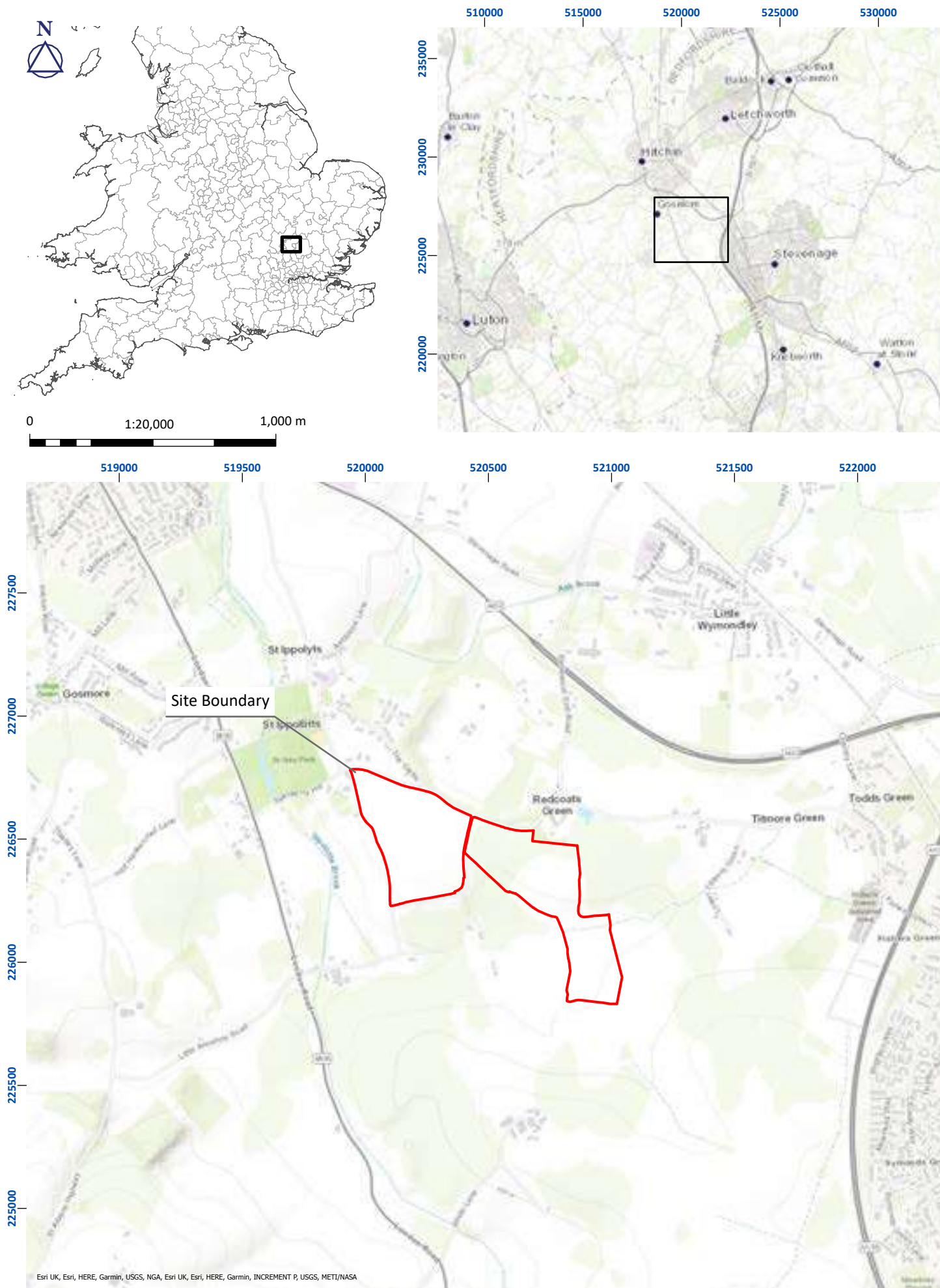


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/80248/REP/01/01



Figure 2.1: Trench Location Plan

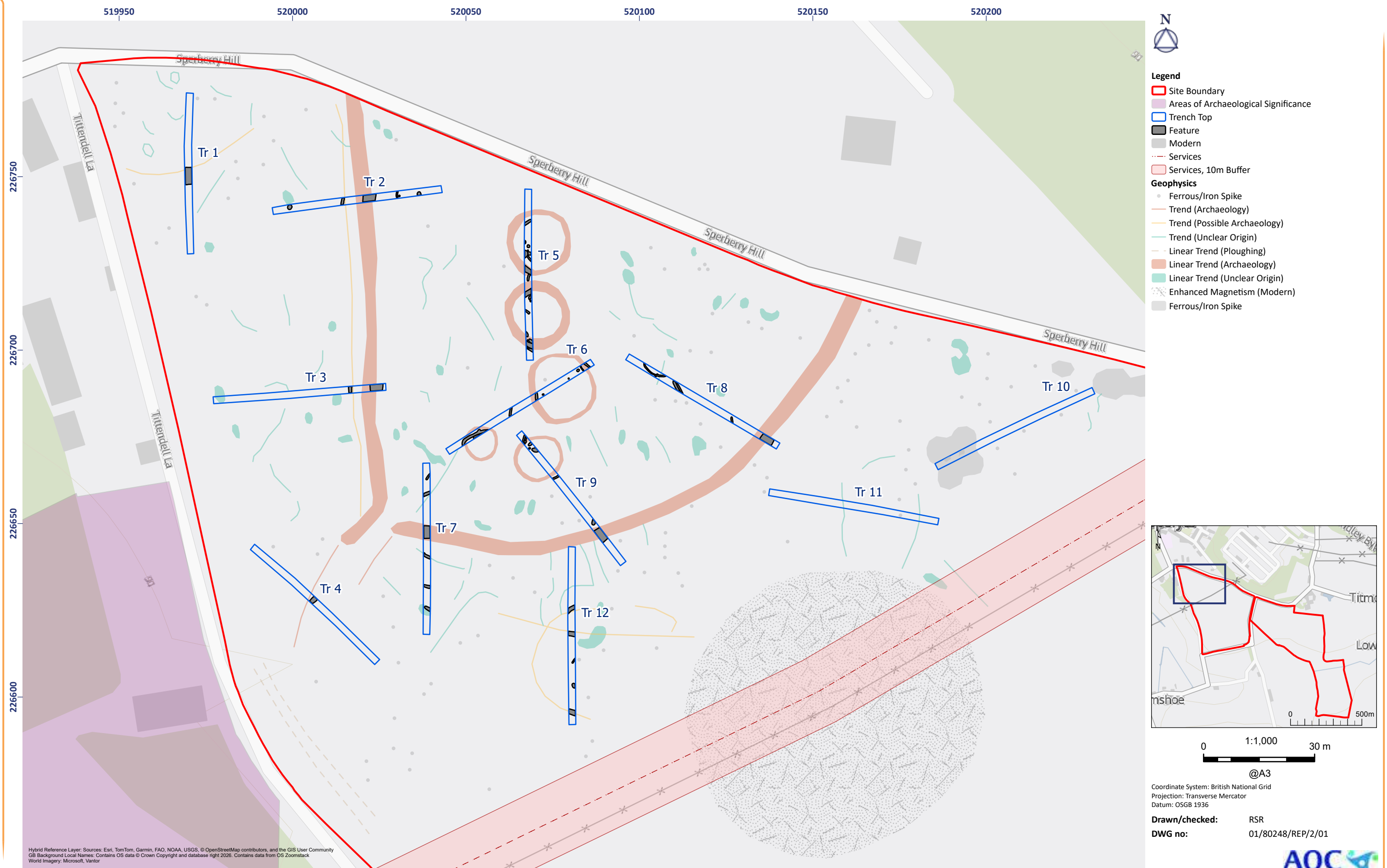


Figure 2.2: Excavated Trenches Overview

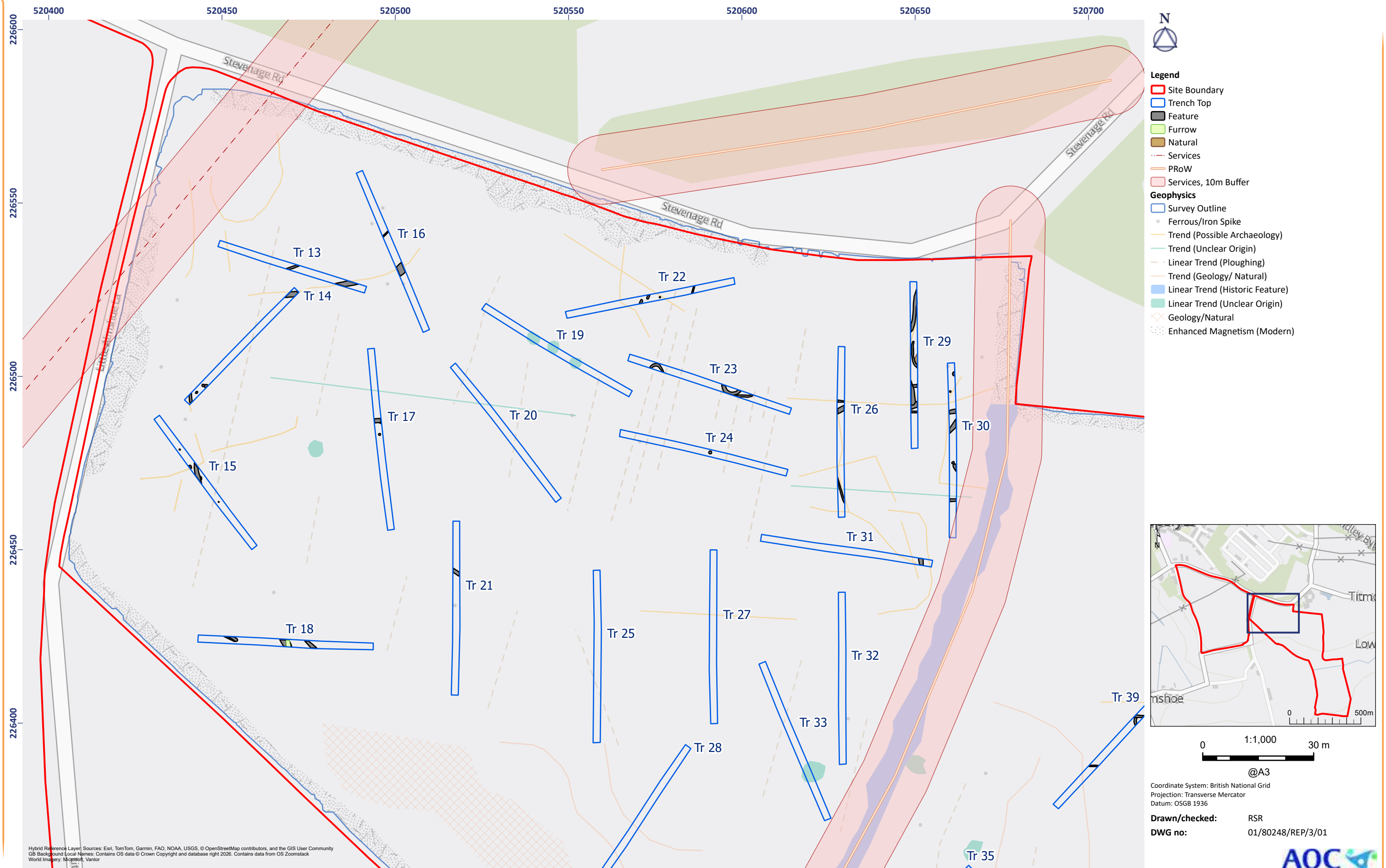


Figure 2.3: Excavated Trenches Overview

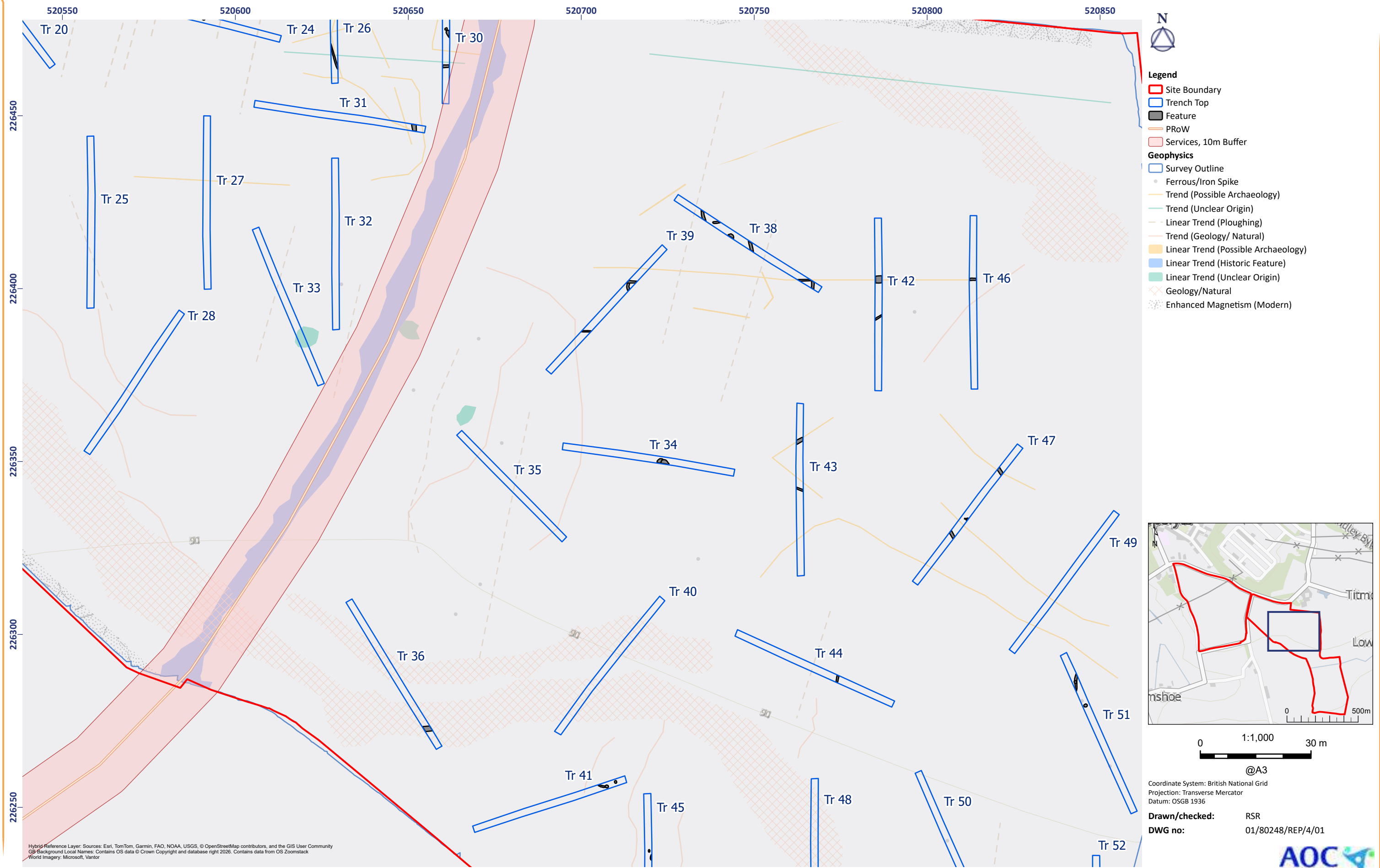


Figure 2.4: Excavated Trenches Overview

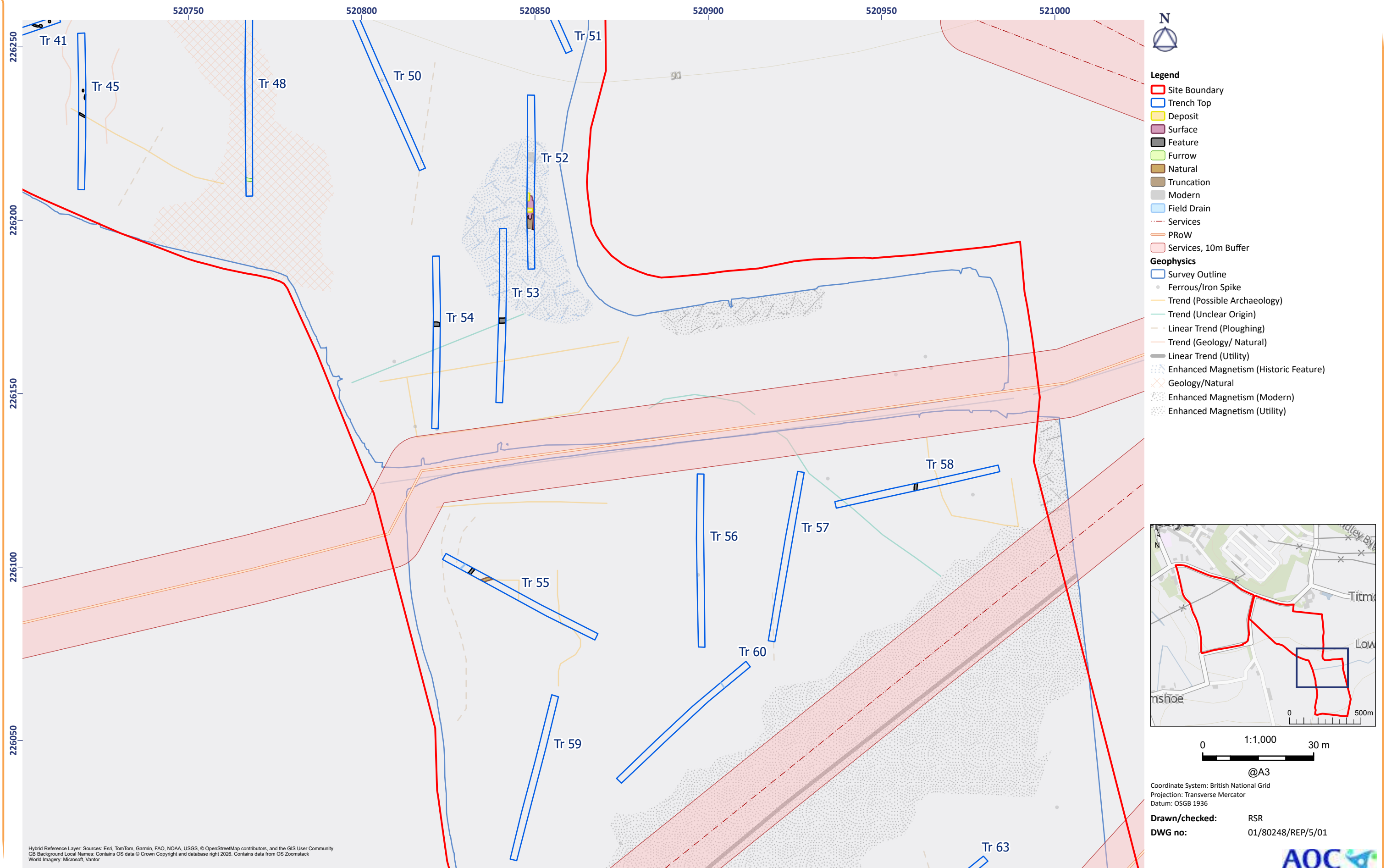


Figure 2.5: Excavated Trenches Overview

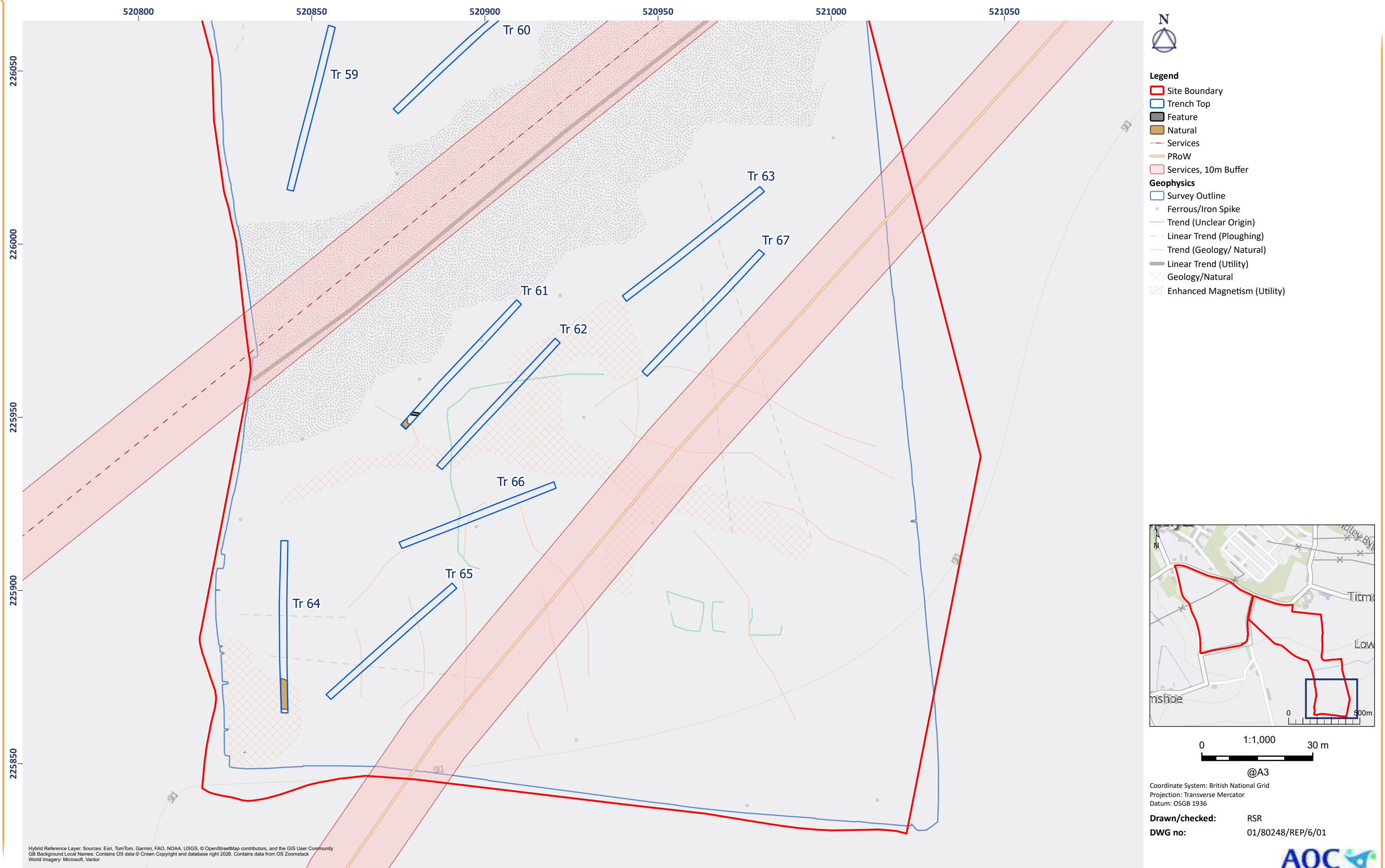


Figure 2.6: Excavated Trenches Overview

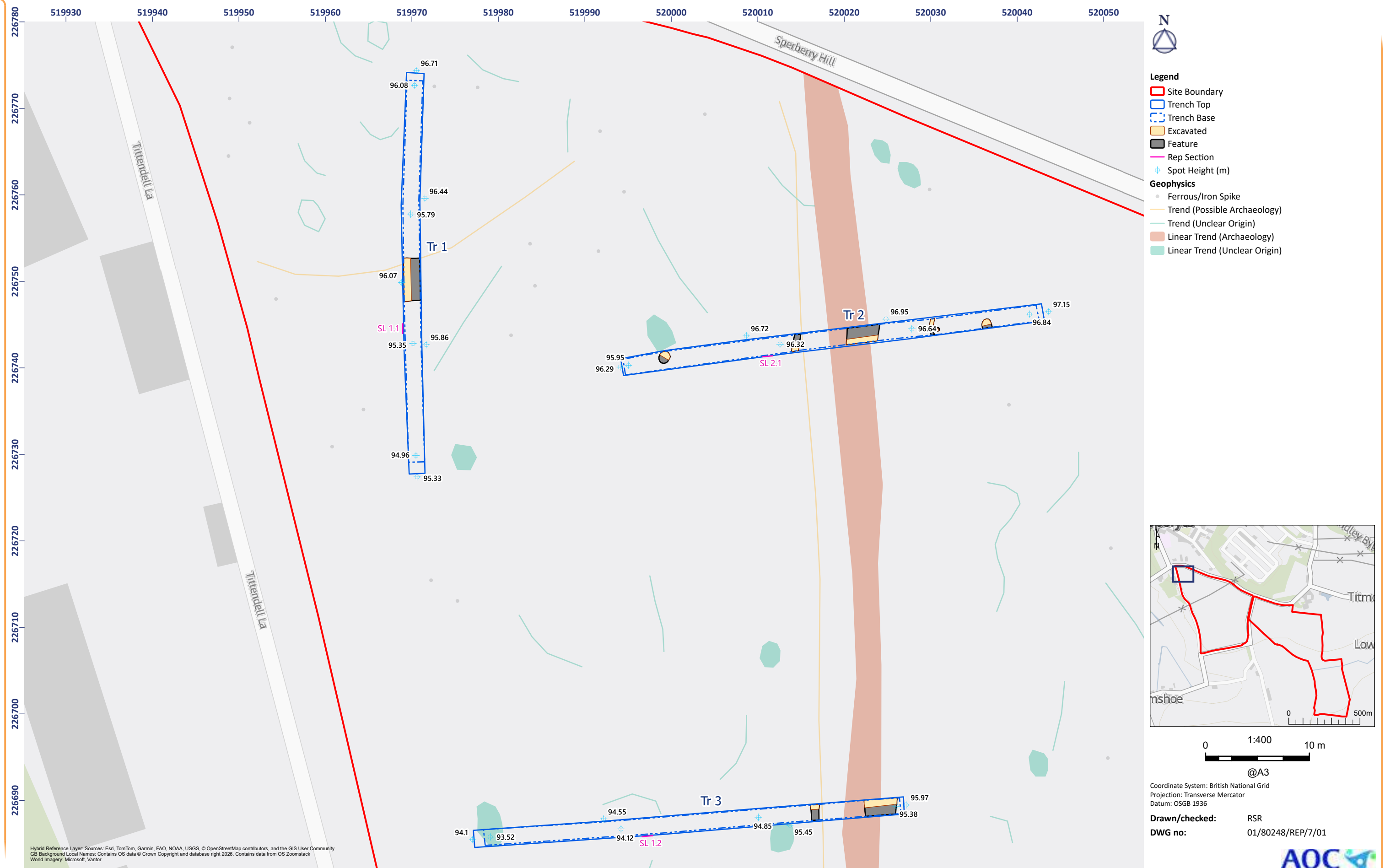


Figure 2.7: Excavated Trenches 1-3

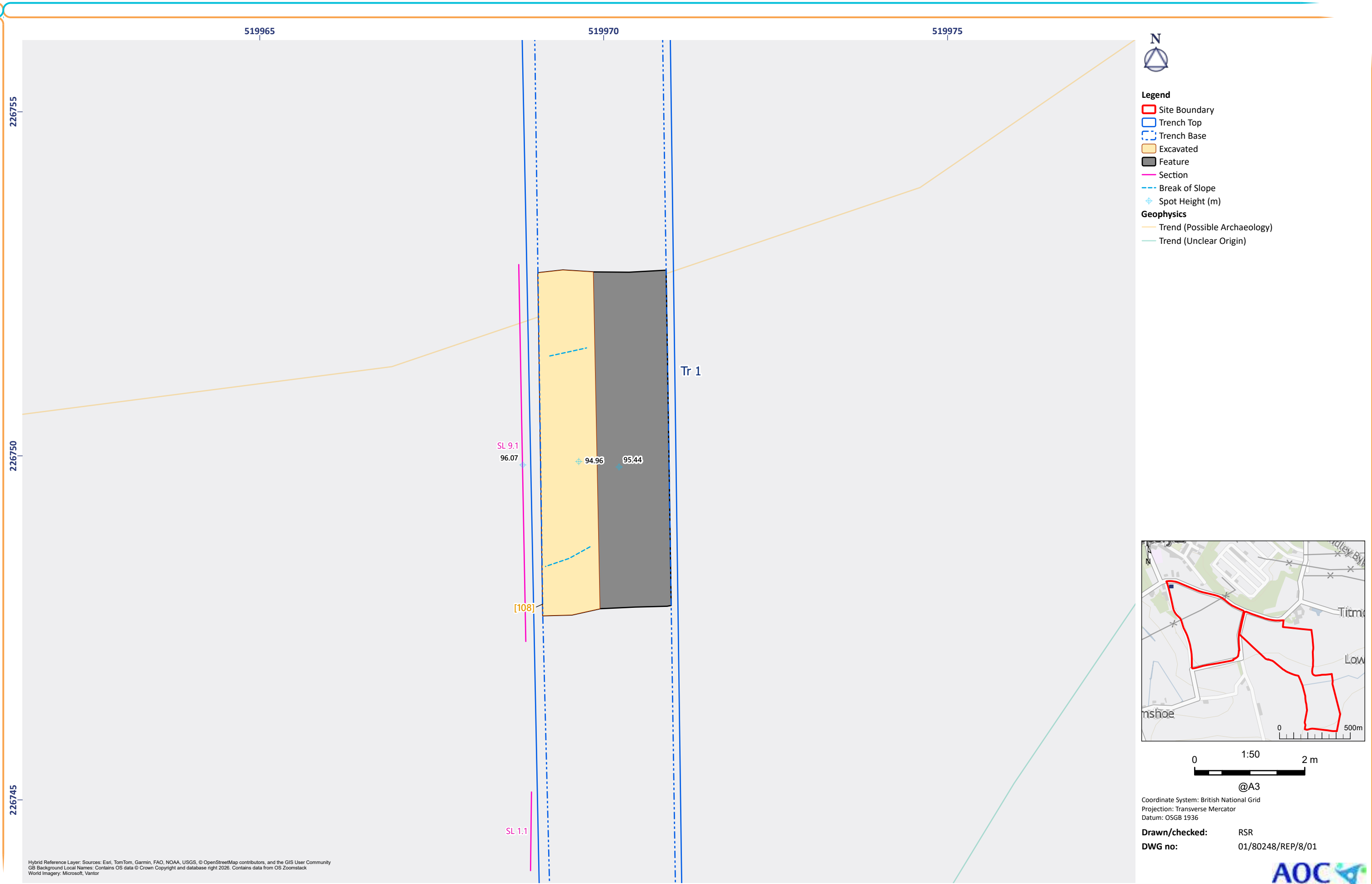


Figure 2.8: Trench 1 Excavated Features

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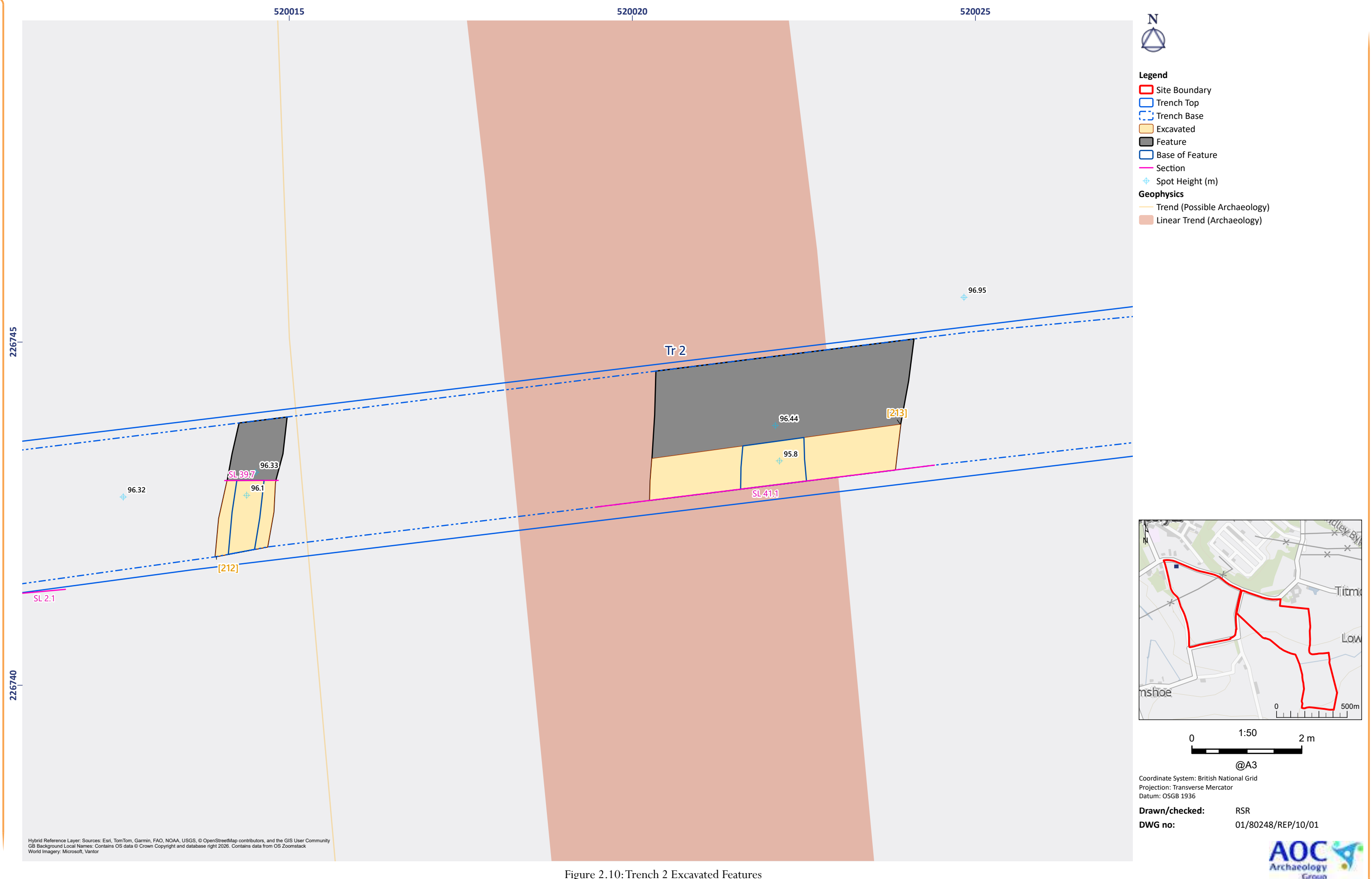


Figure 2.10: Trench 2 Excavated Features

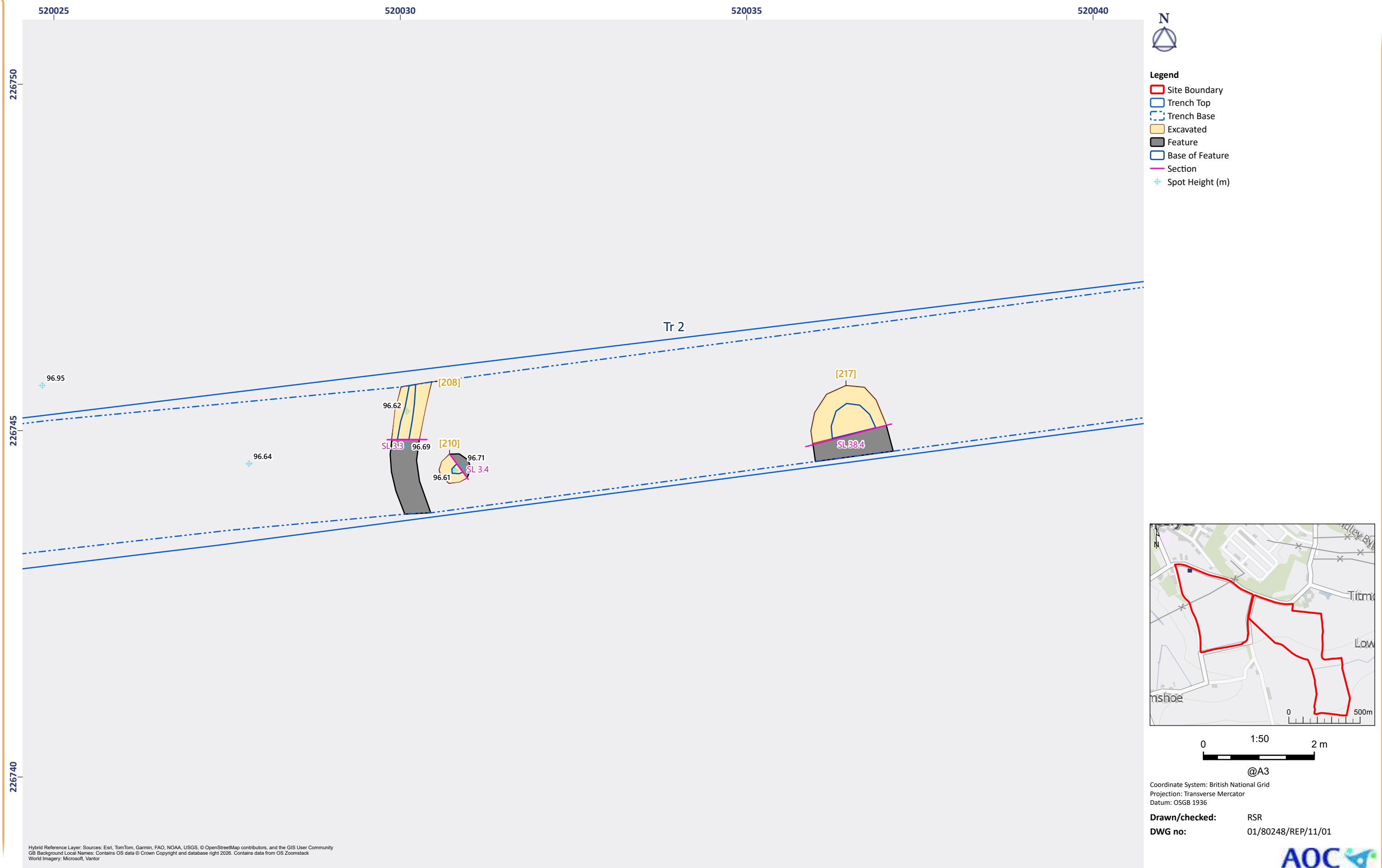


Figure 2.11: Trench 2 Excavated Features

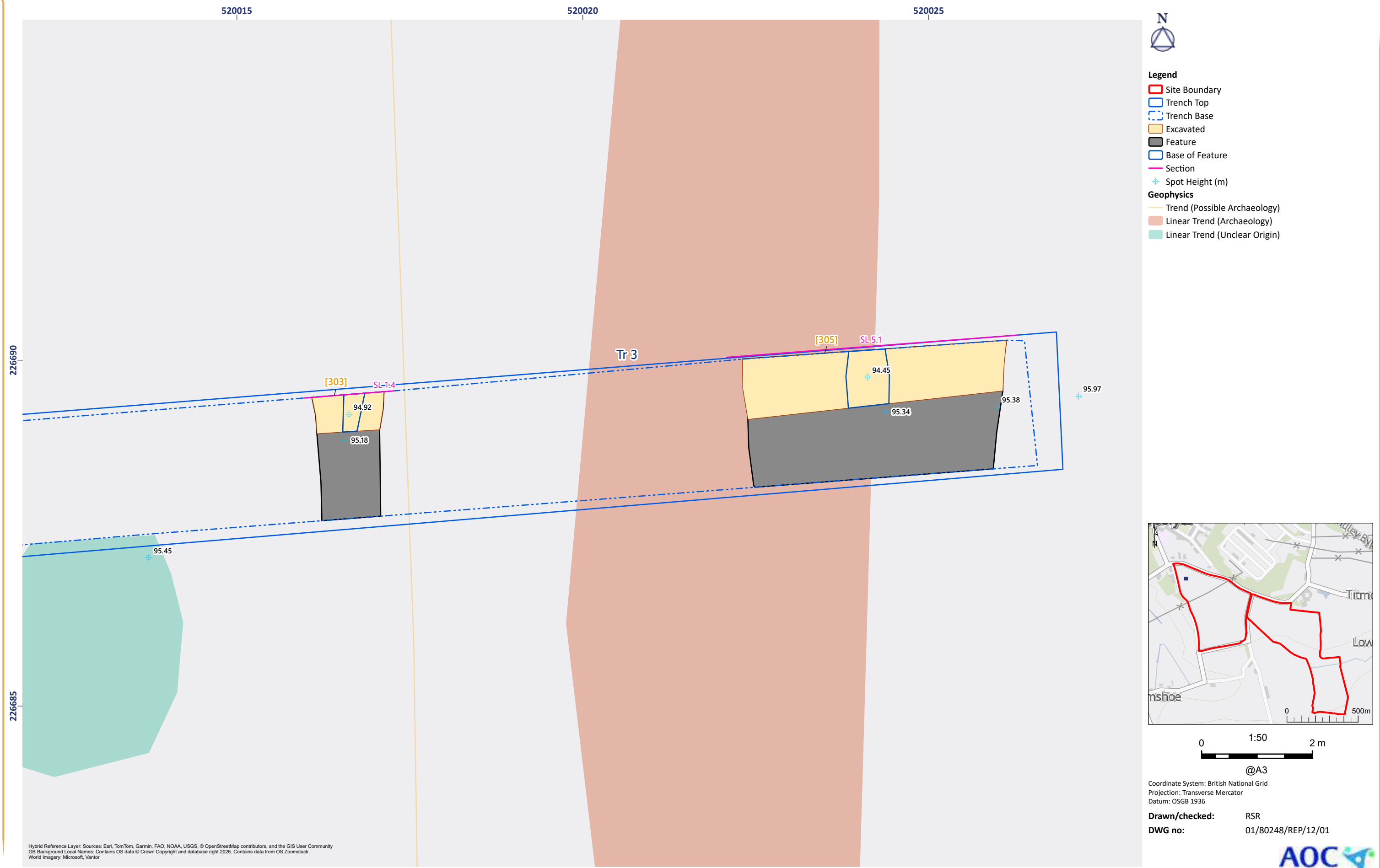


Figure 2.12: Trench 3 Excavated Features

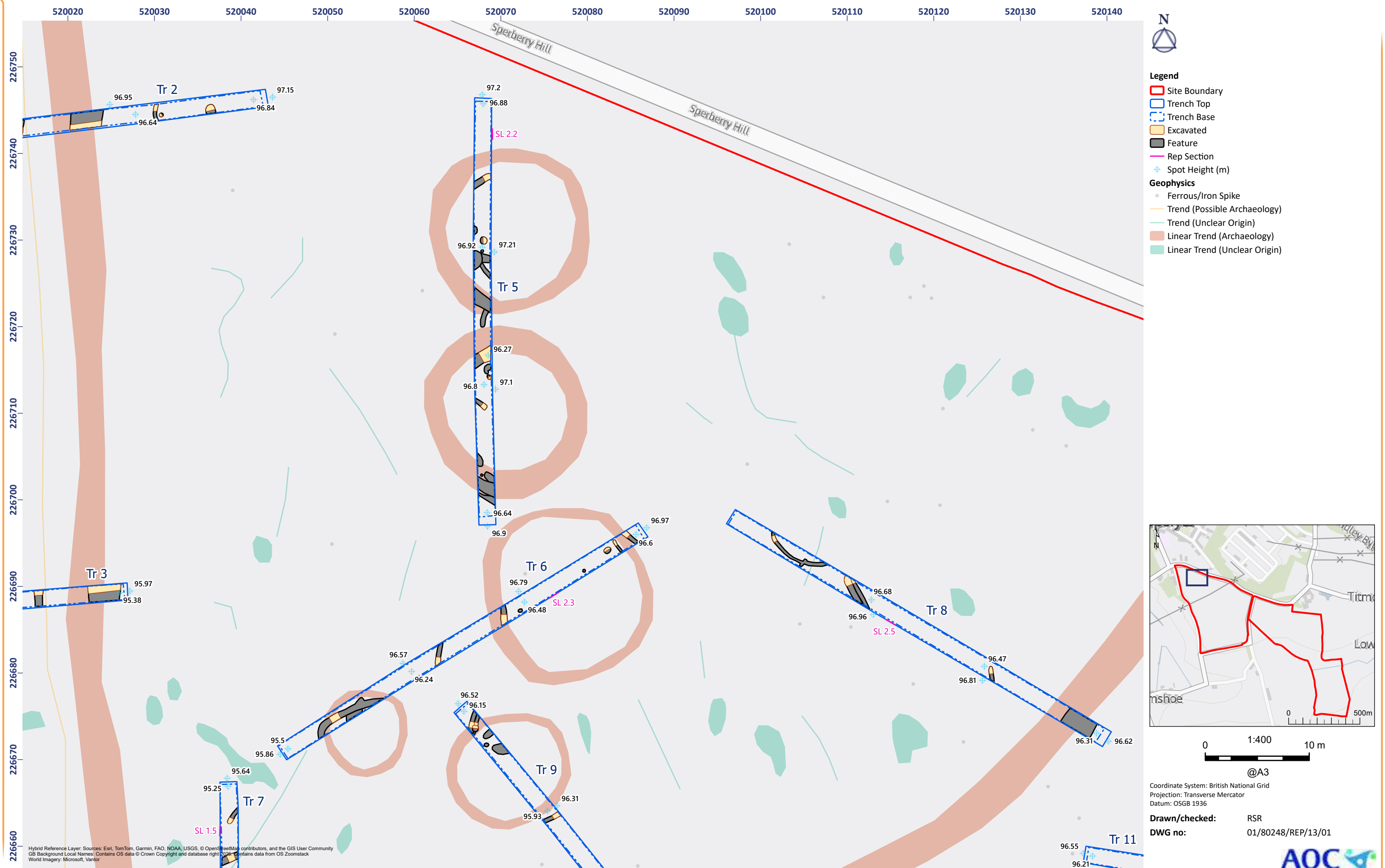


Figure 2.13: Excavated Trenches 5-6, 8

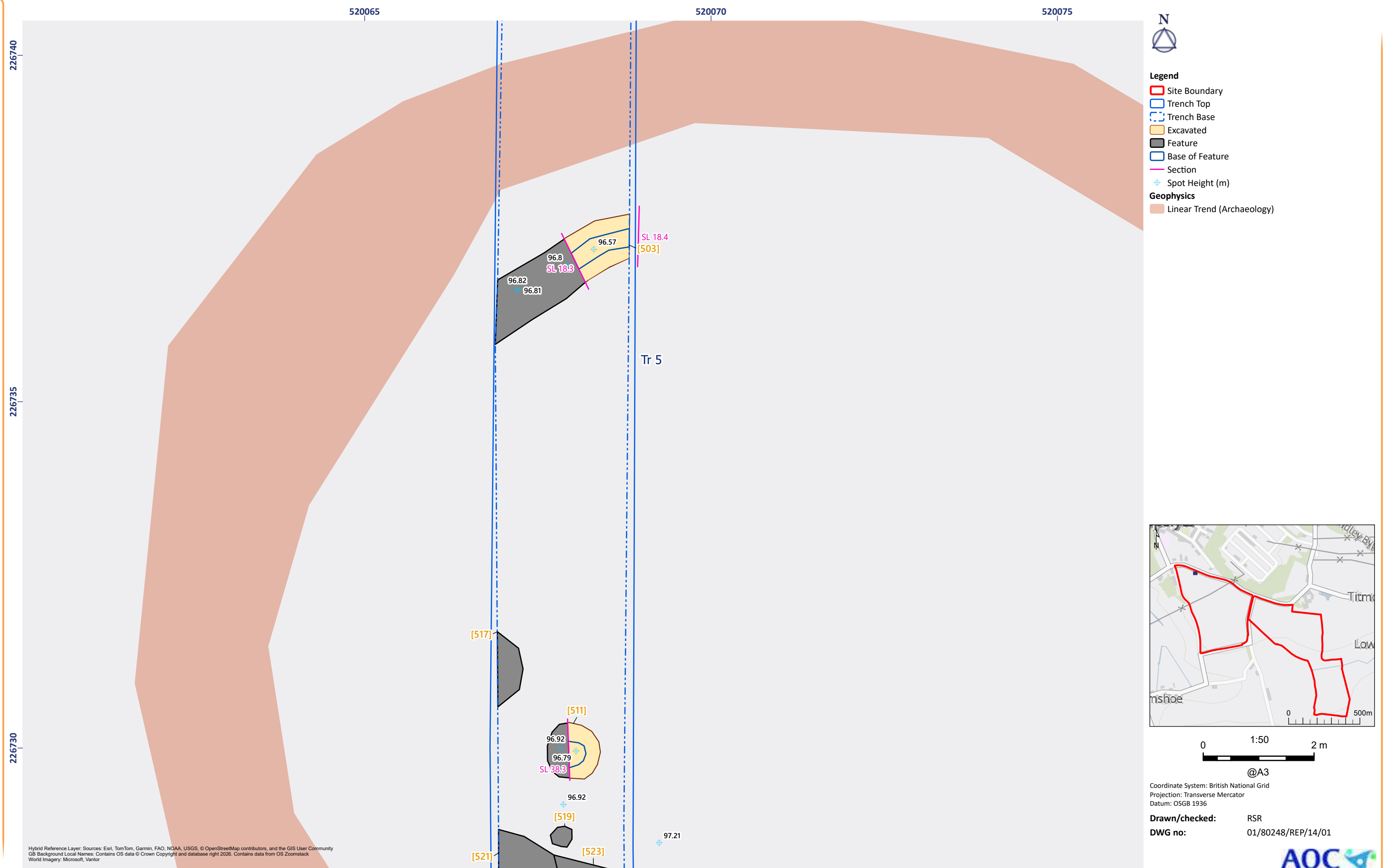


Figure 2.14: Trench 5 Excavated Features

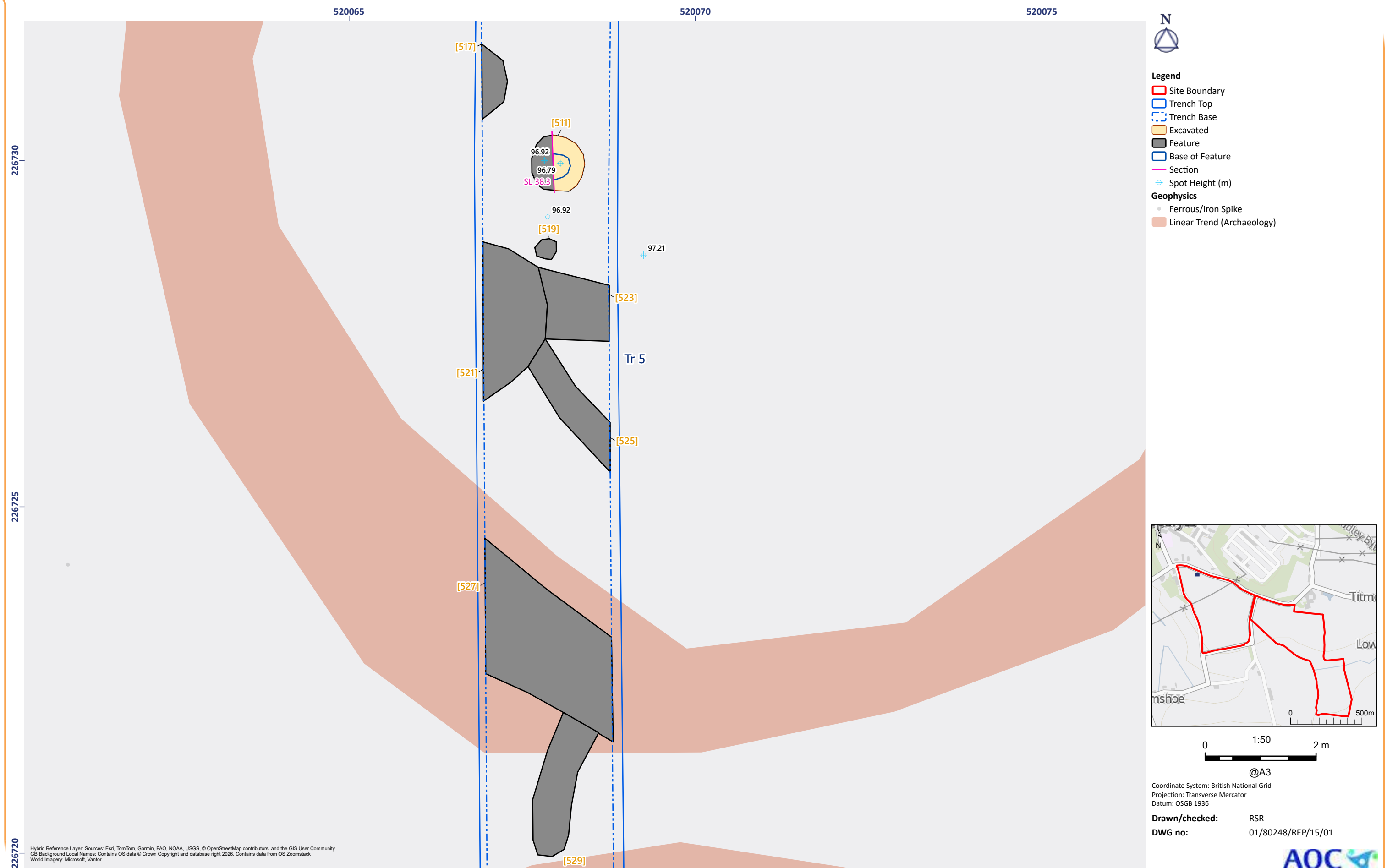


Figure 2.15: Trench 5 Excavated Features

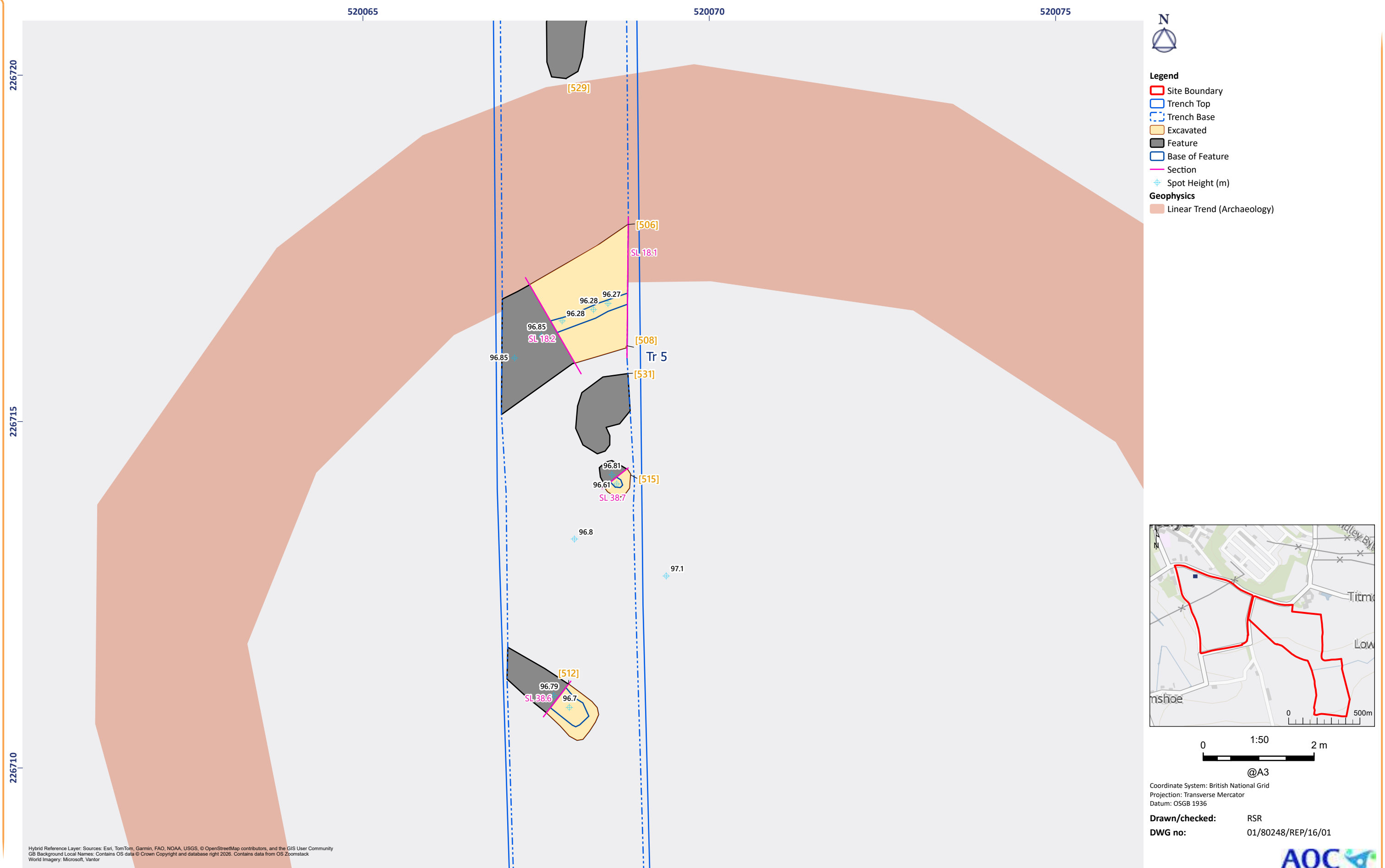


Figure 2.16: Trench 5 Excavated Features

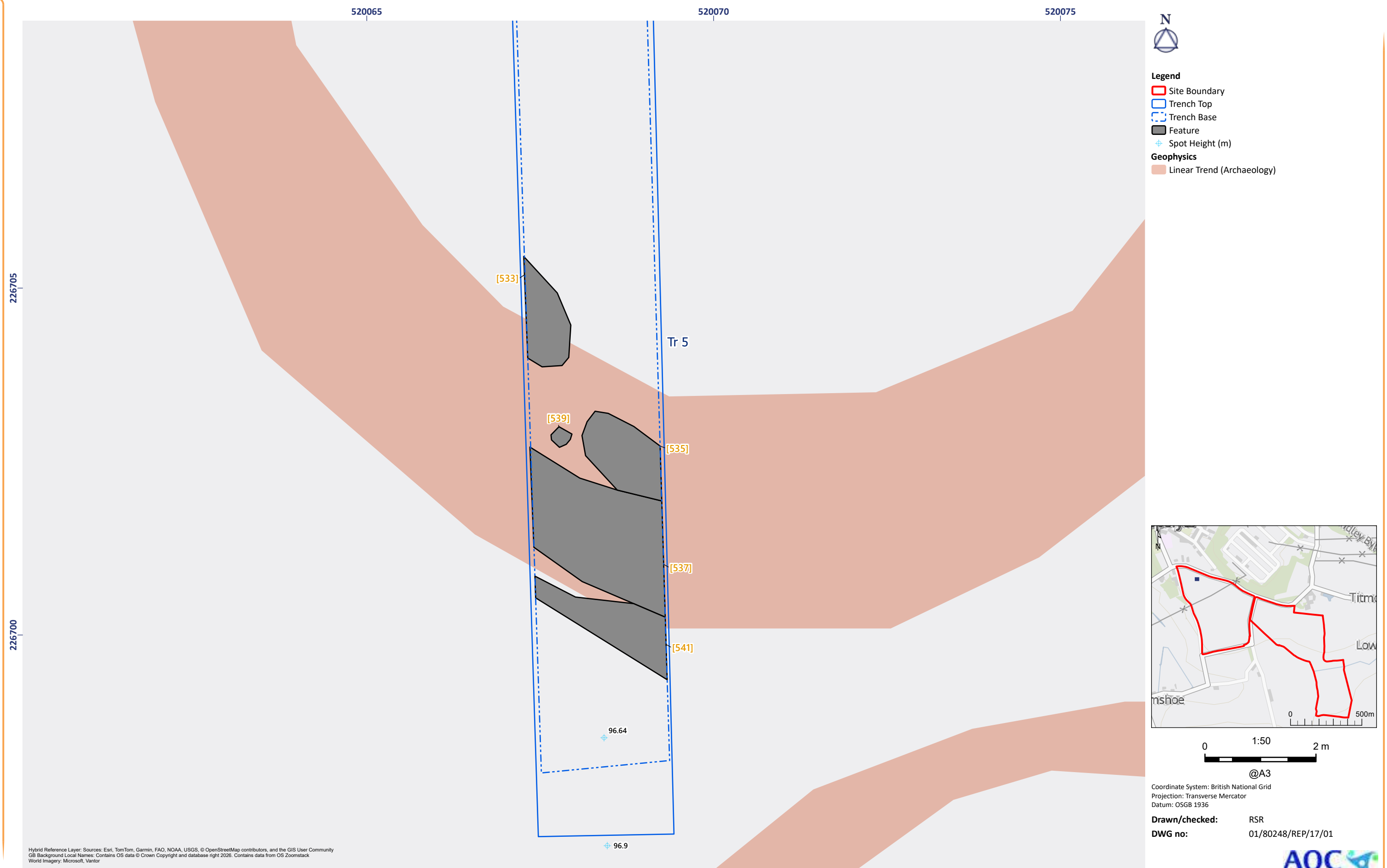


Figure 2.17: Trench 5 Excavated Features

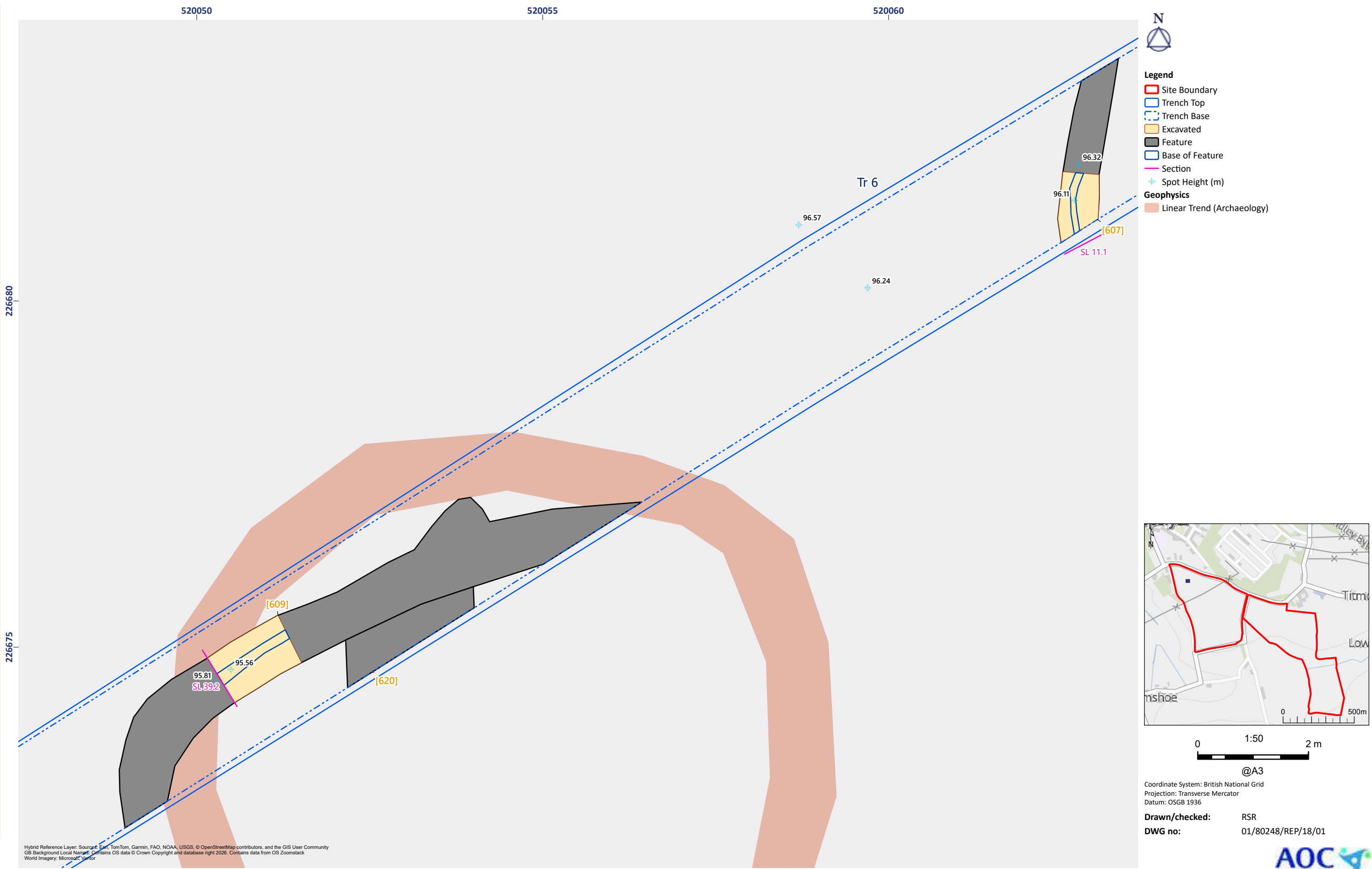


Figure 2.18: Trench 6 Excavated Features

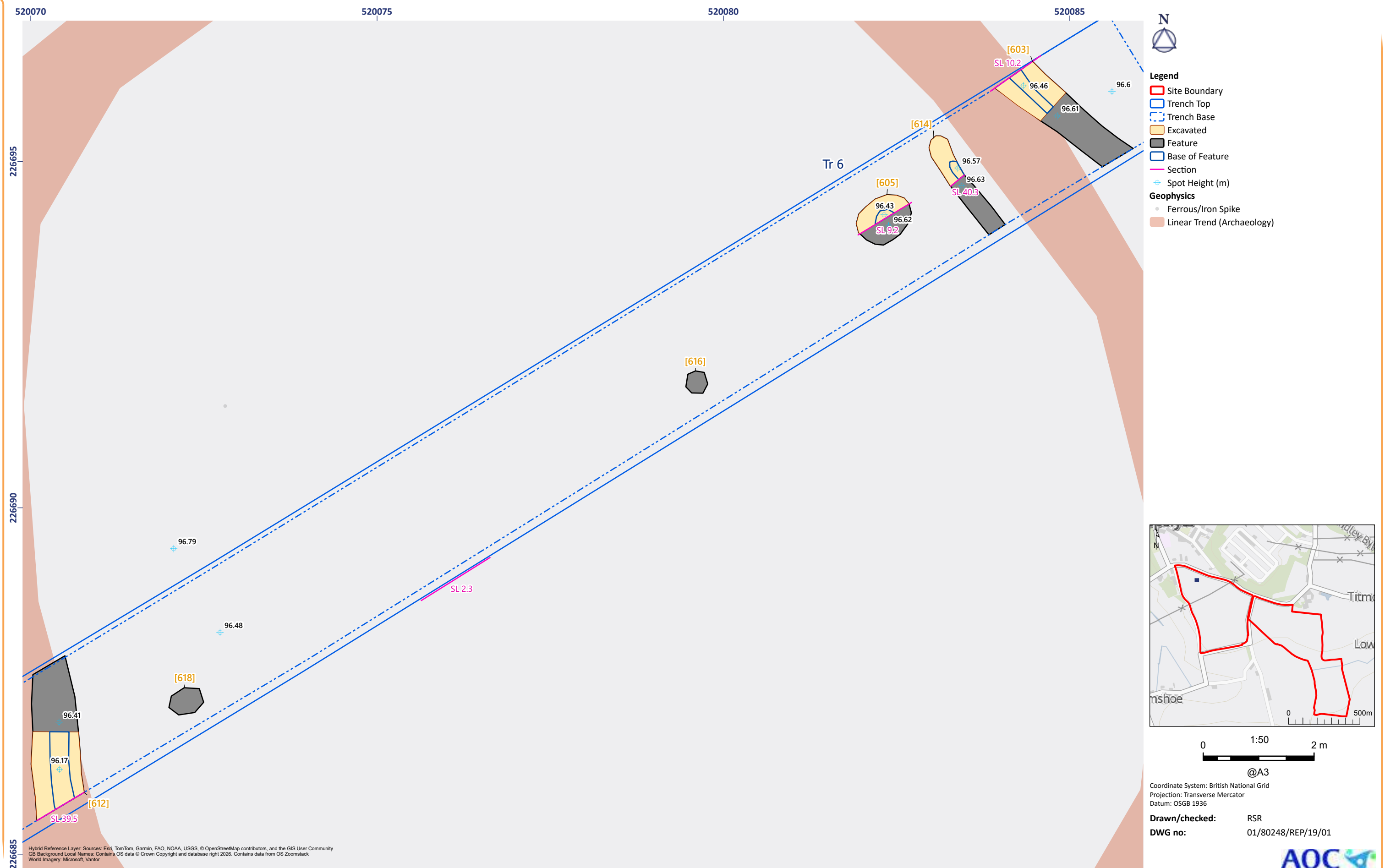


Figure 2.19: Trench 6 Excavated Features

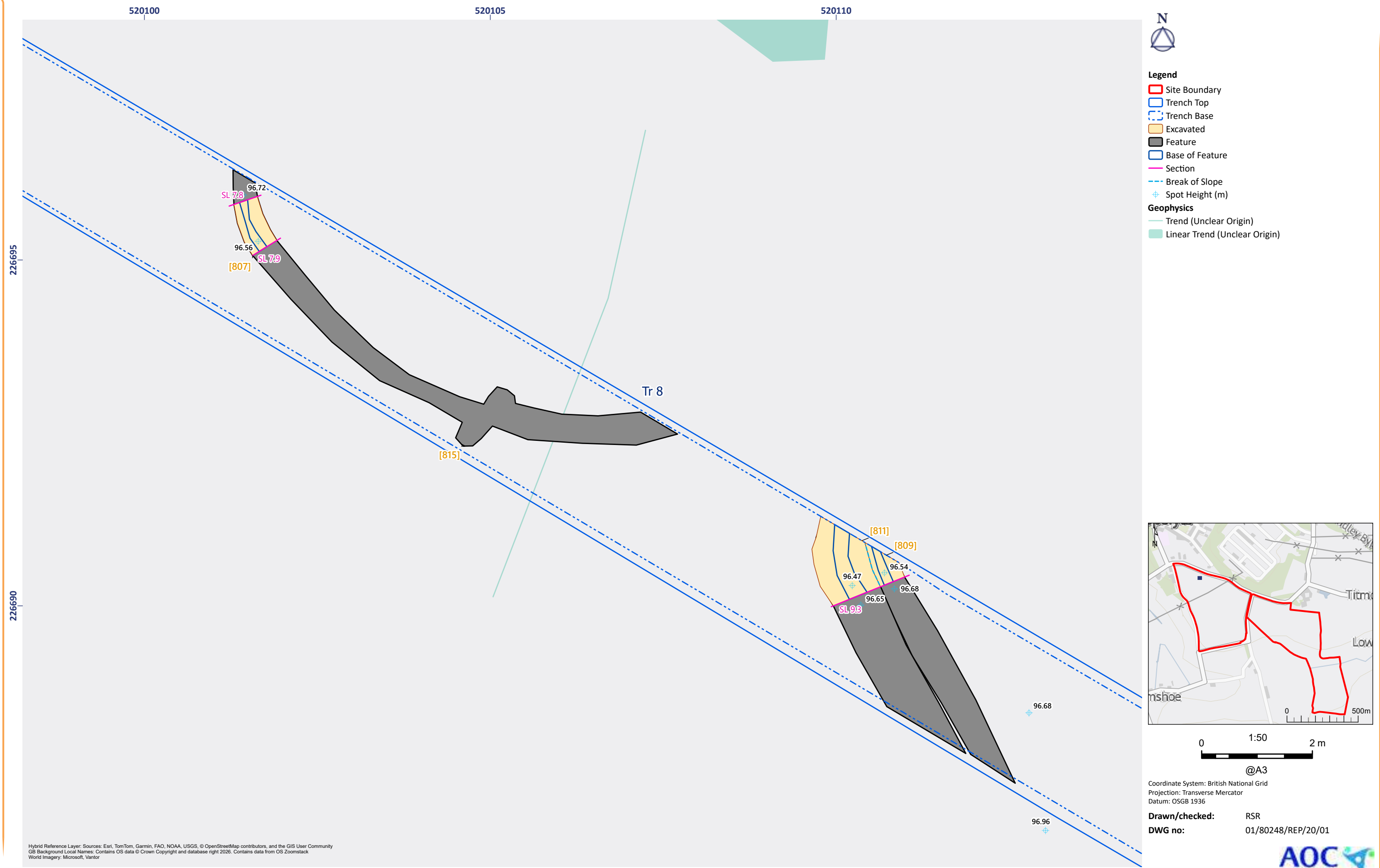


Figure 2.20: Trench 8 Excavated Features



Figure 2.21: Trench 8 Excavated Features

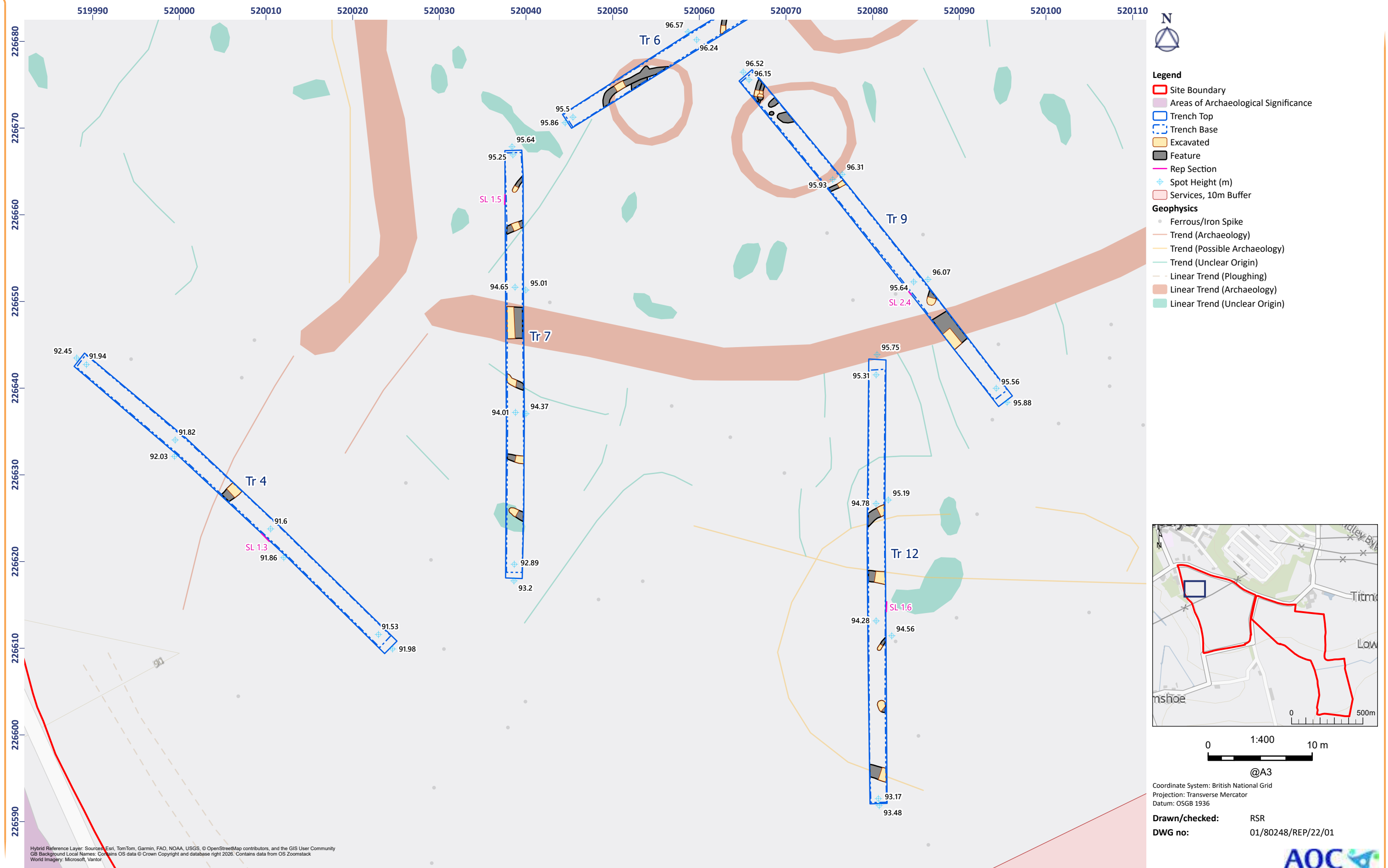


Figure 2.22: Excavated Trenches 4, 7, 9, 12

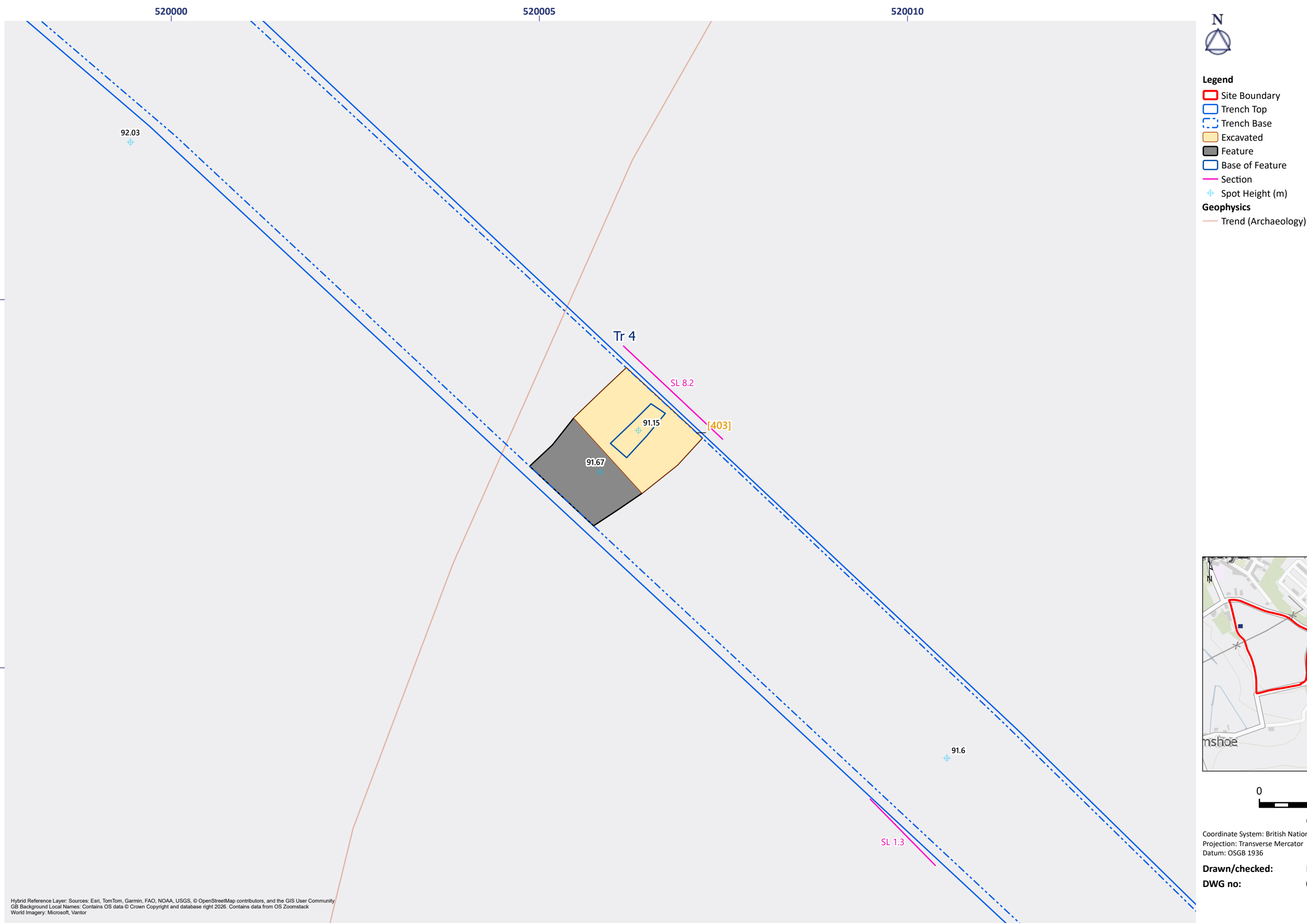


Figure 2.23: Trench 4 Excavated Features

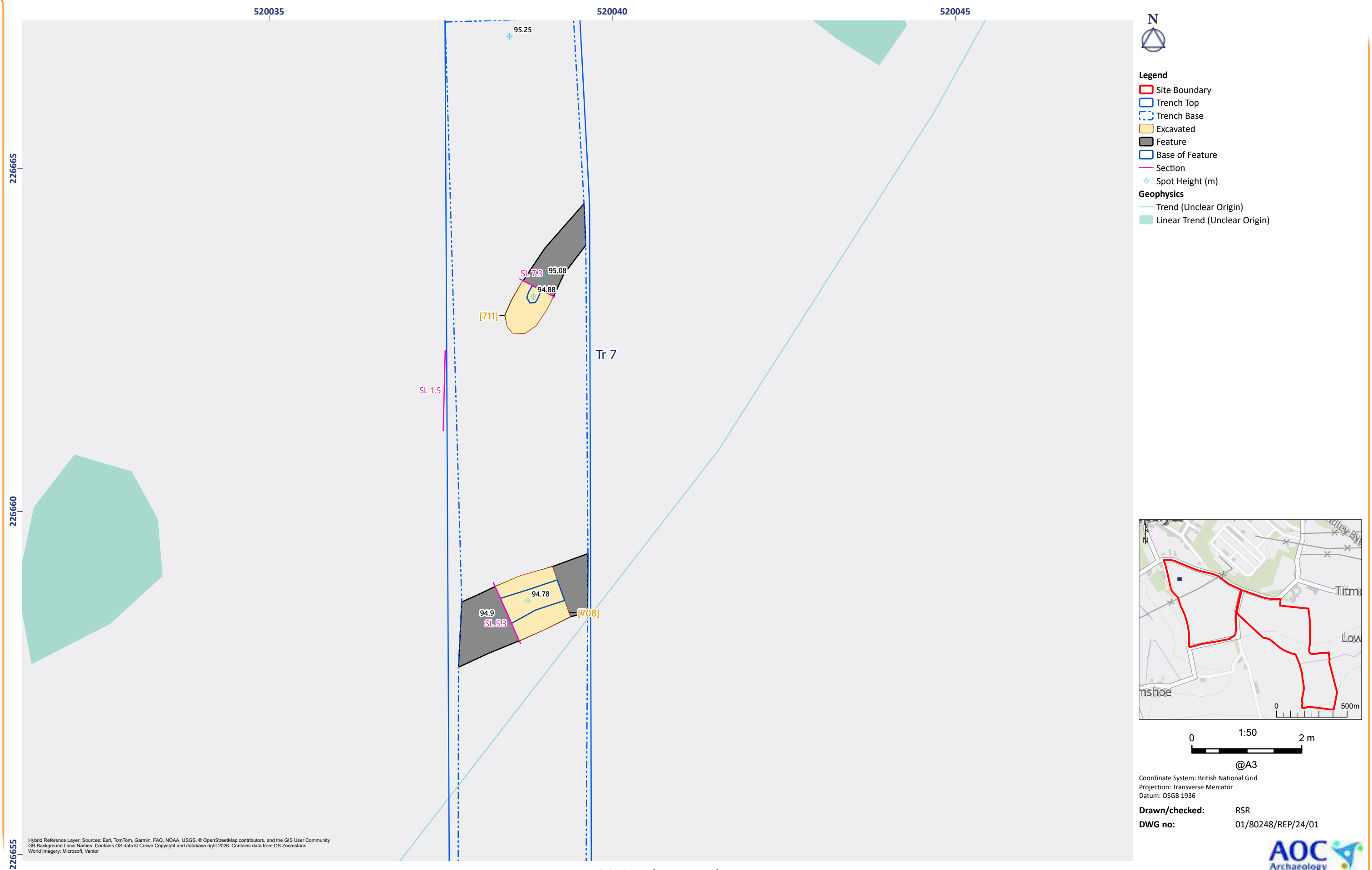


Figure 2.24: Trench 7 Excavated Features

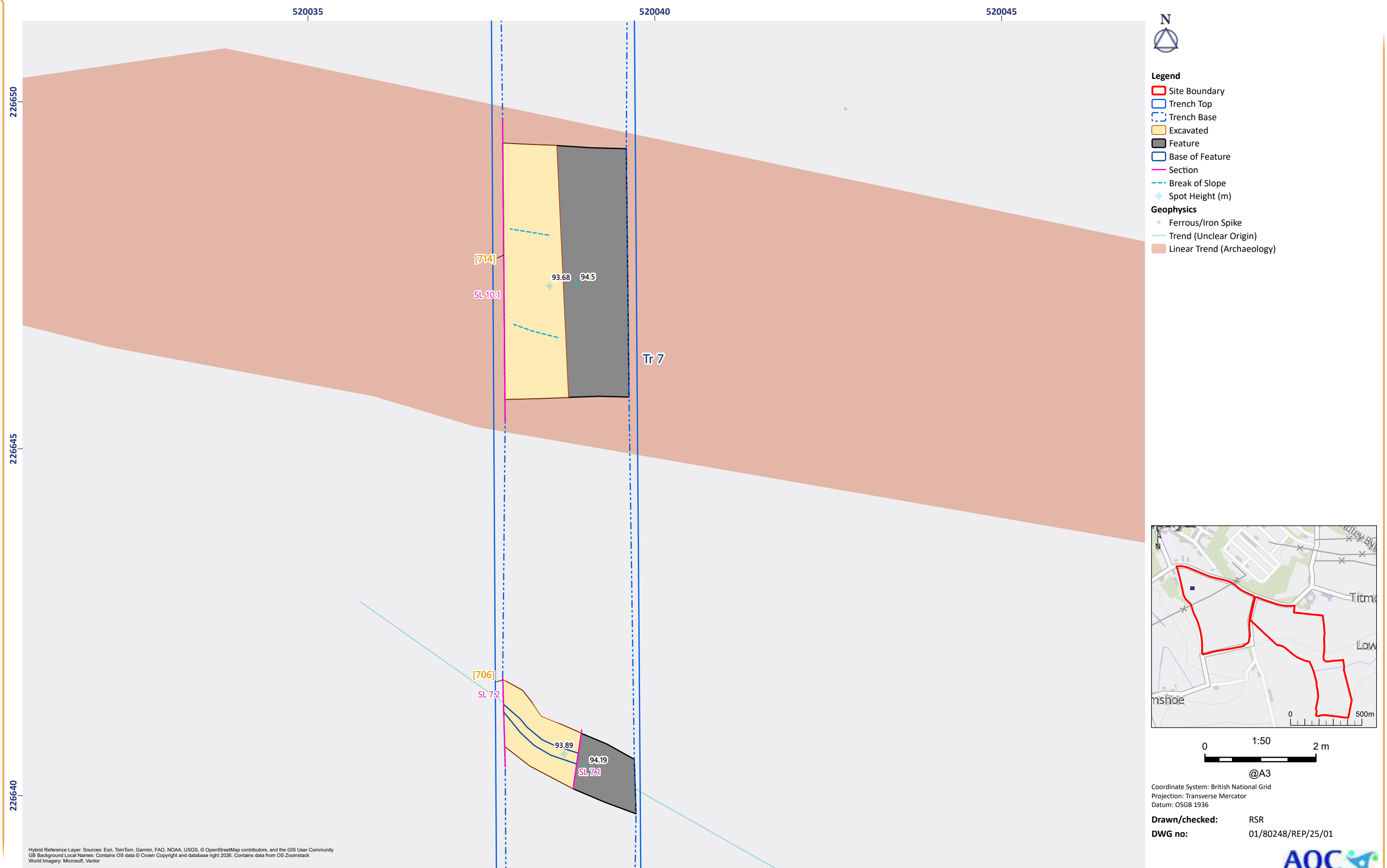


Figure 2.25: Trench 7 Excavated Features

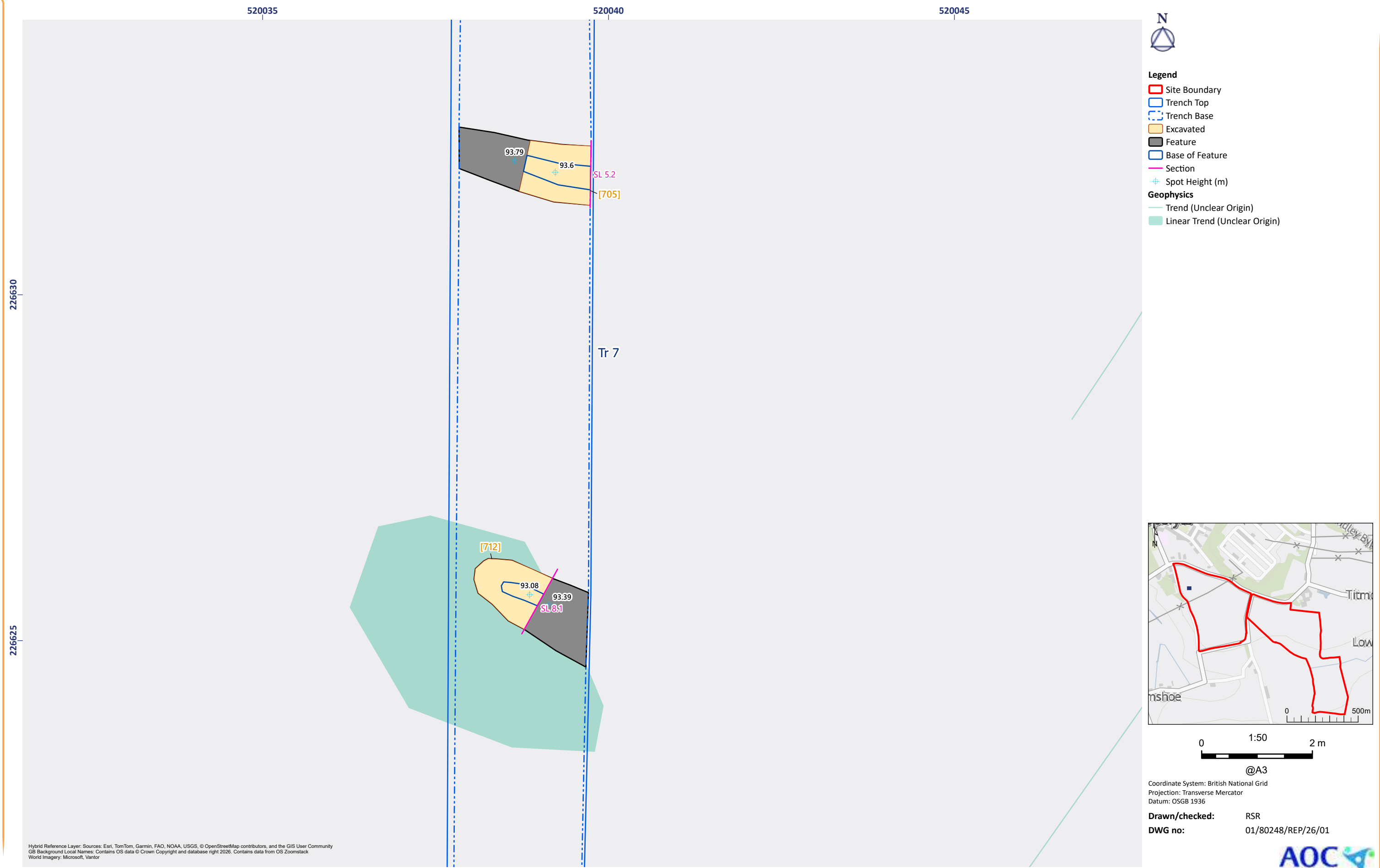


Figure 2.26: Trench 7 Excavated Features

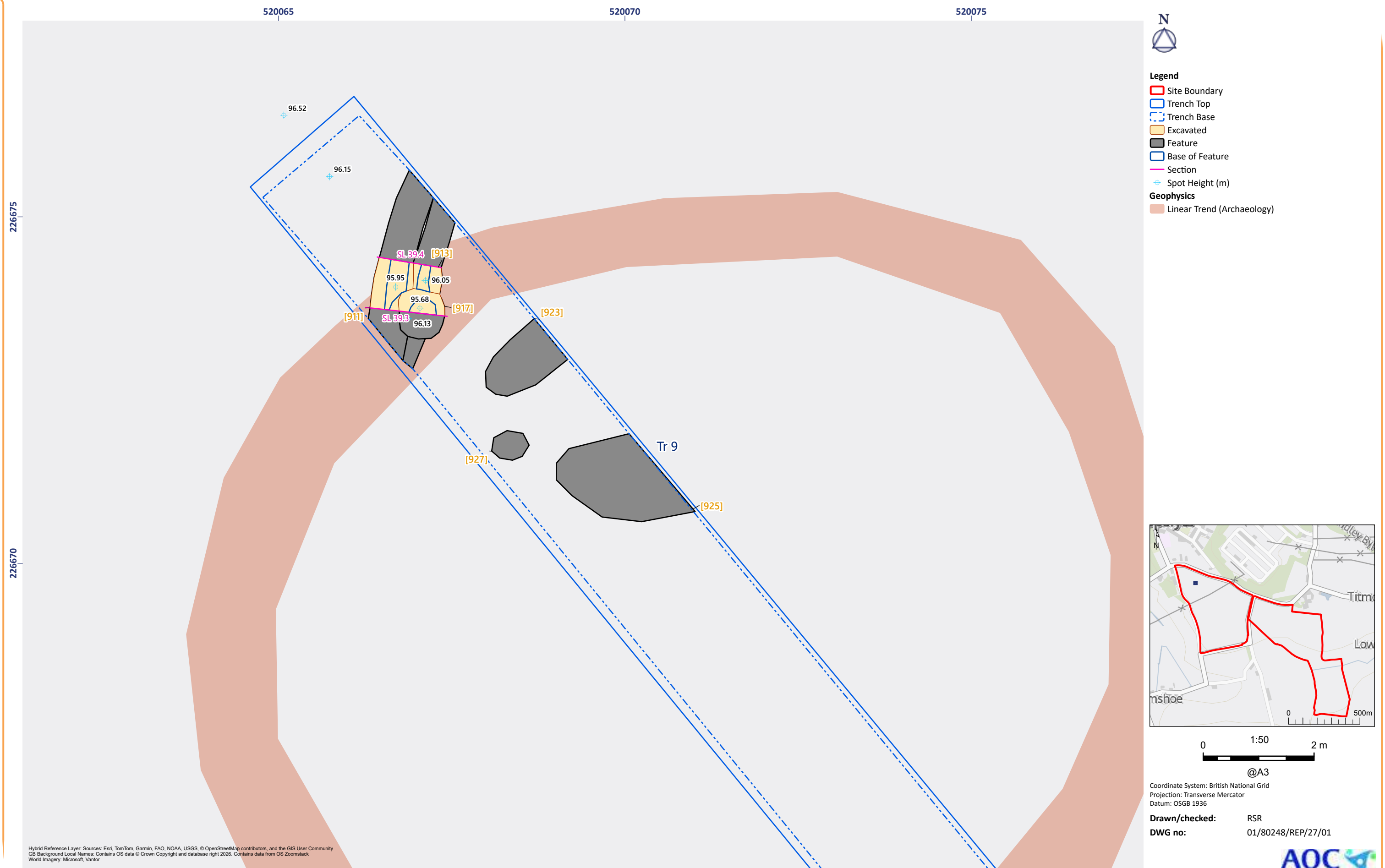
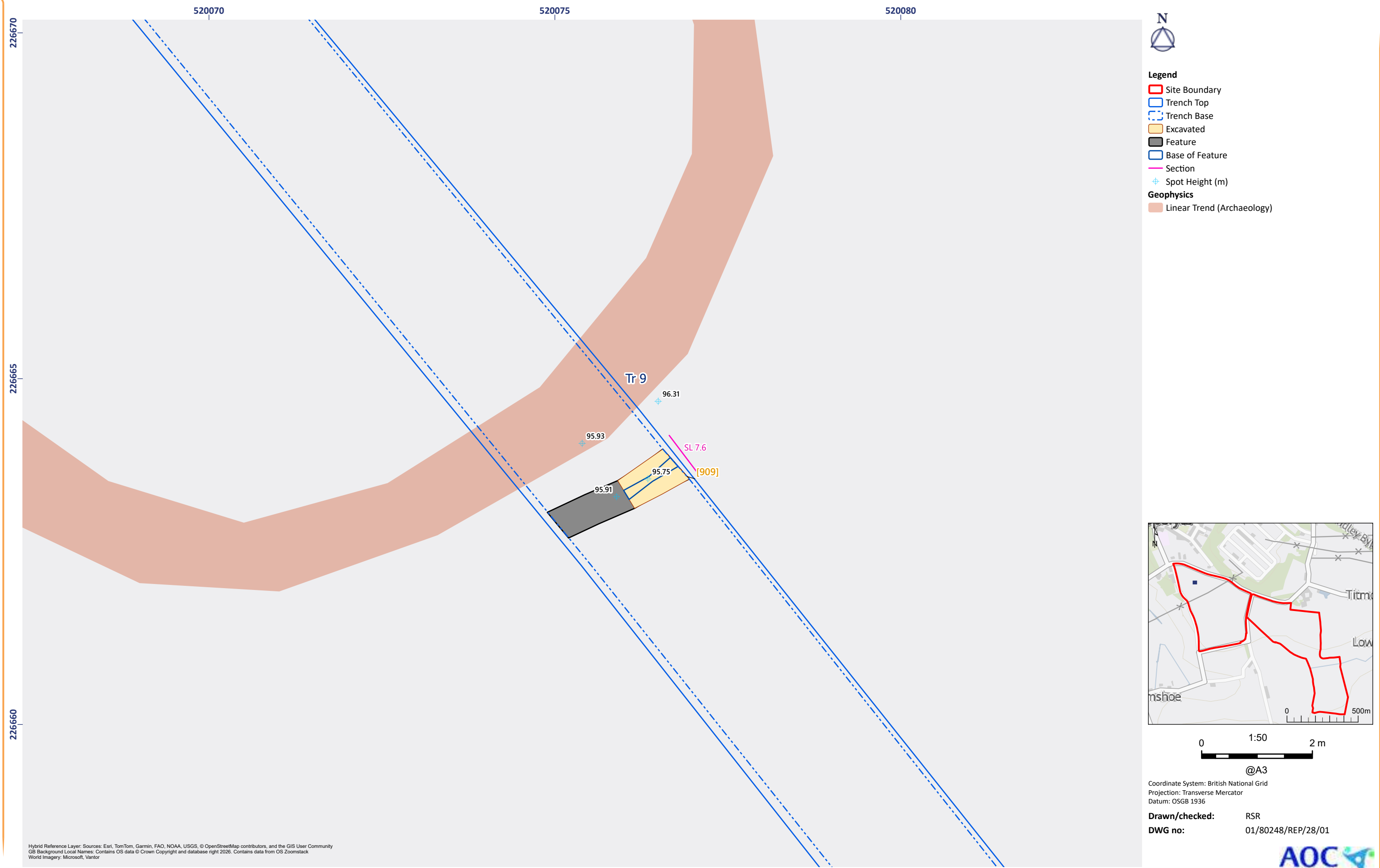
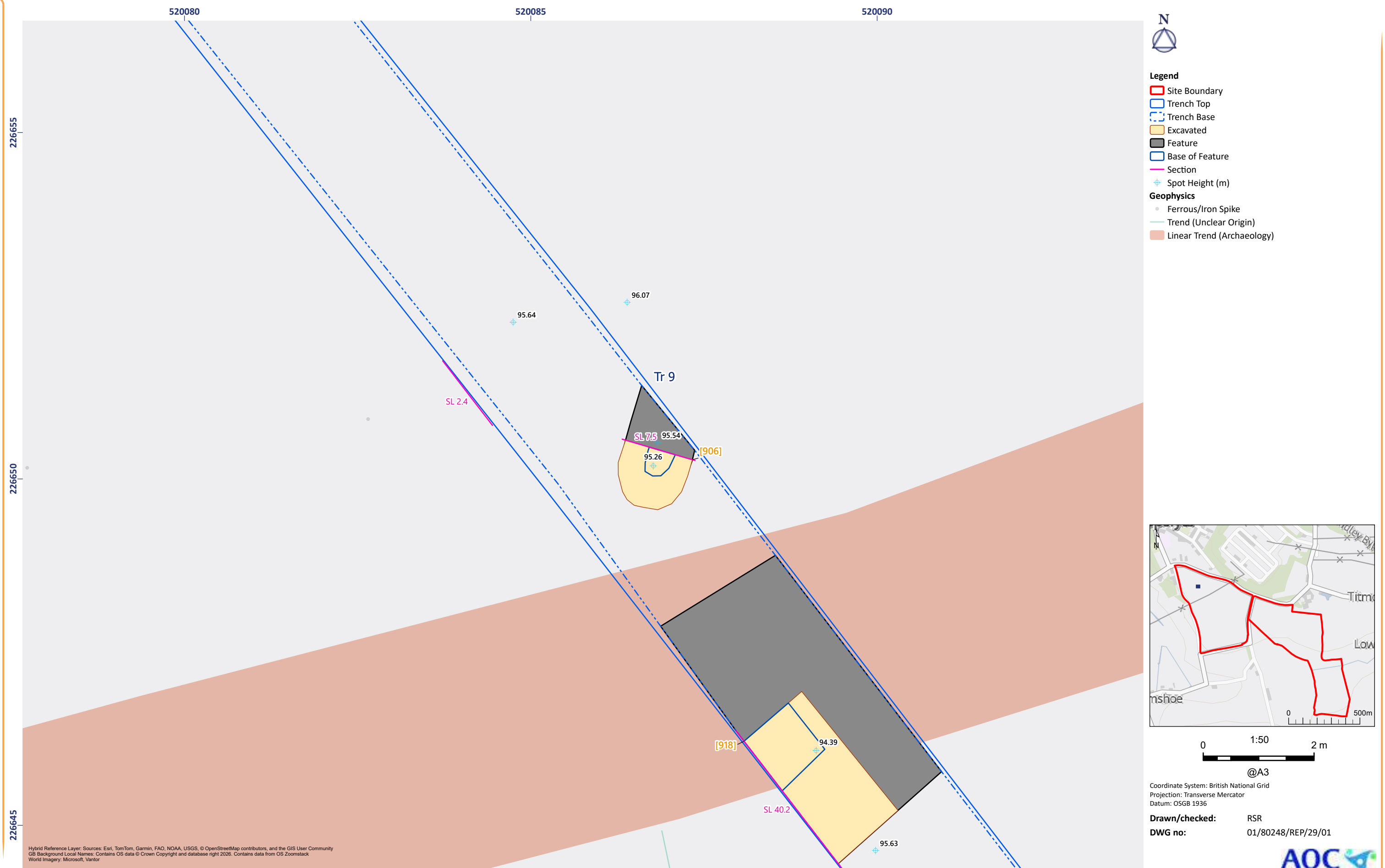


Figure 2.27: Trench 9 Excavated Features





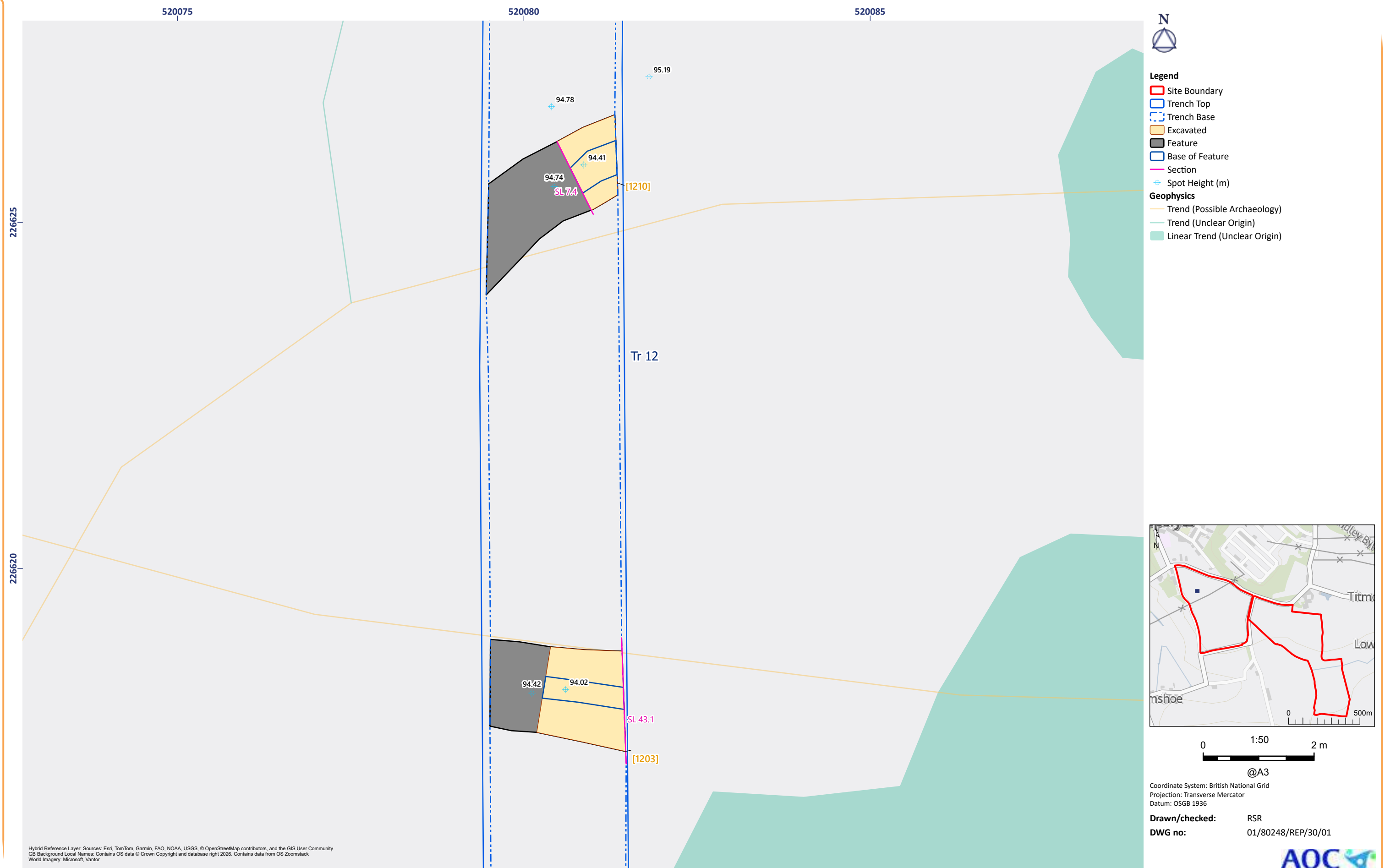


Figure 2.30: Trench 12 Excavated Features

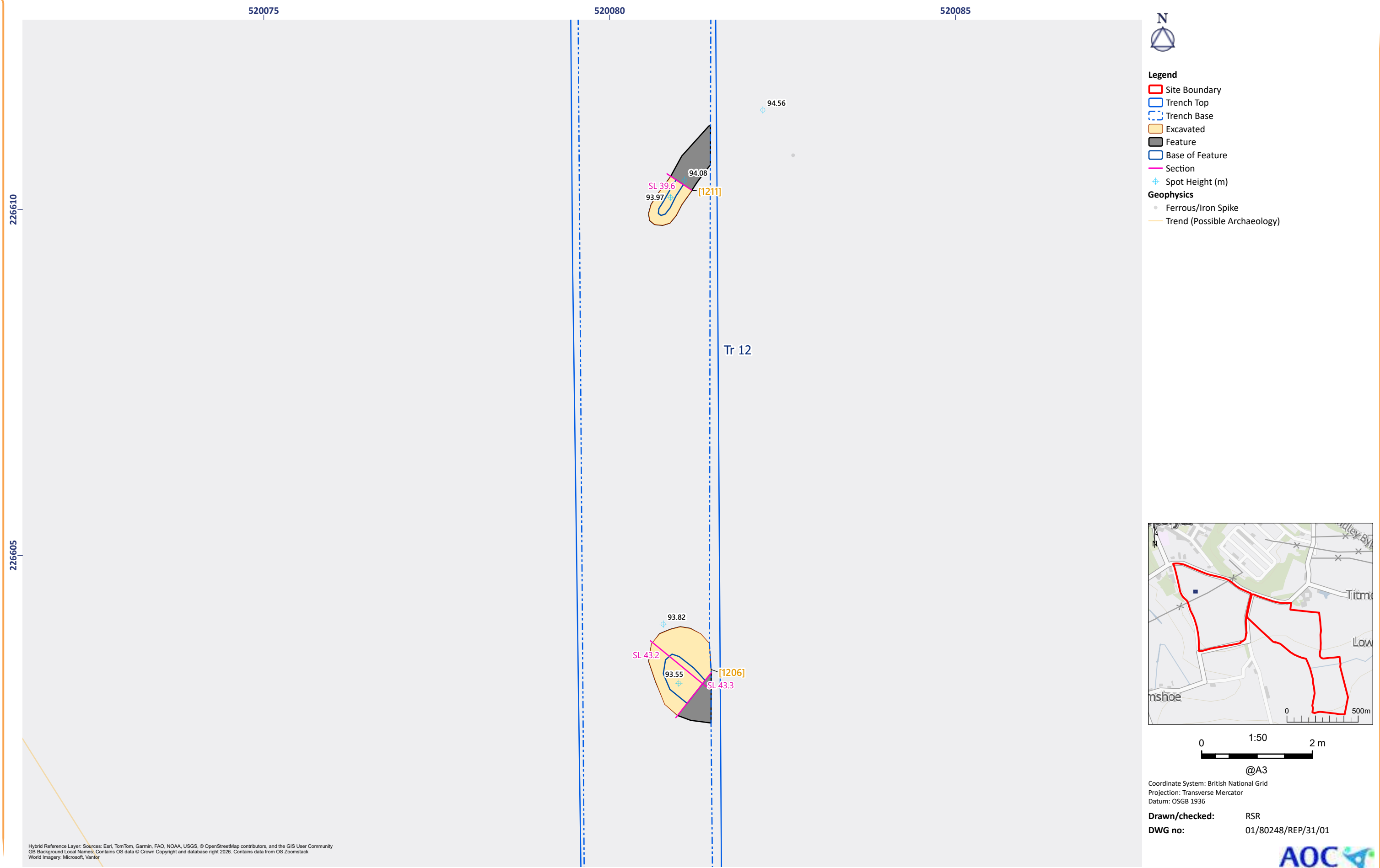


Figure 2.31: Trench 12 Excavated Features

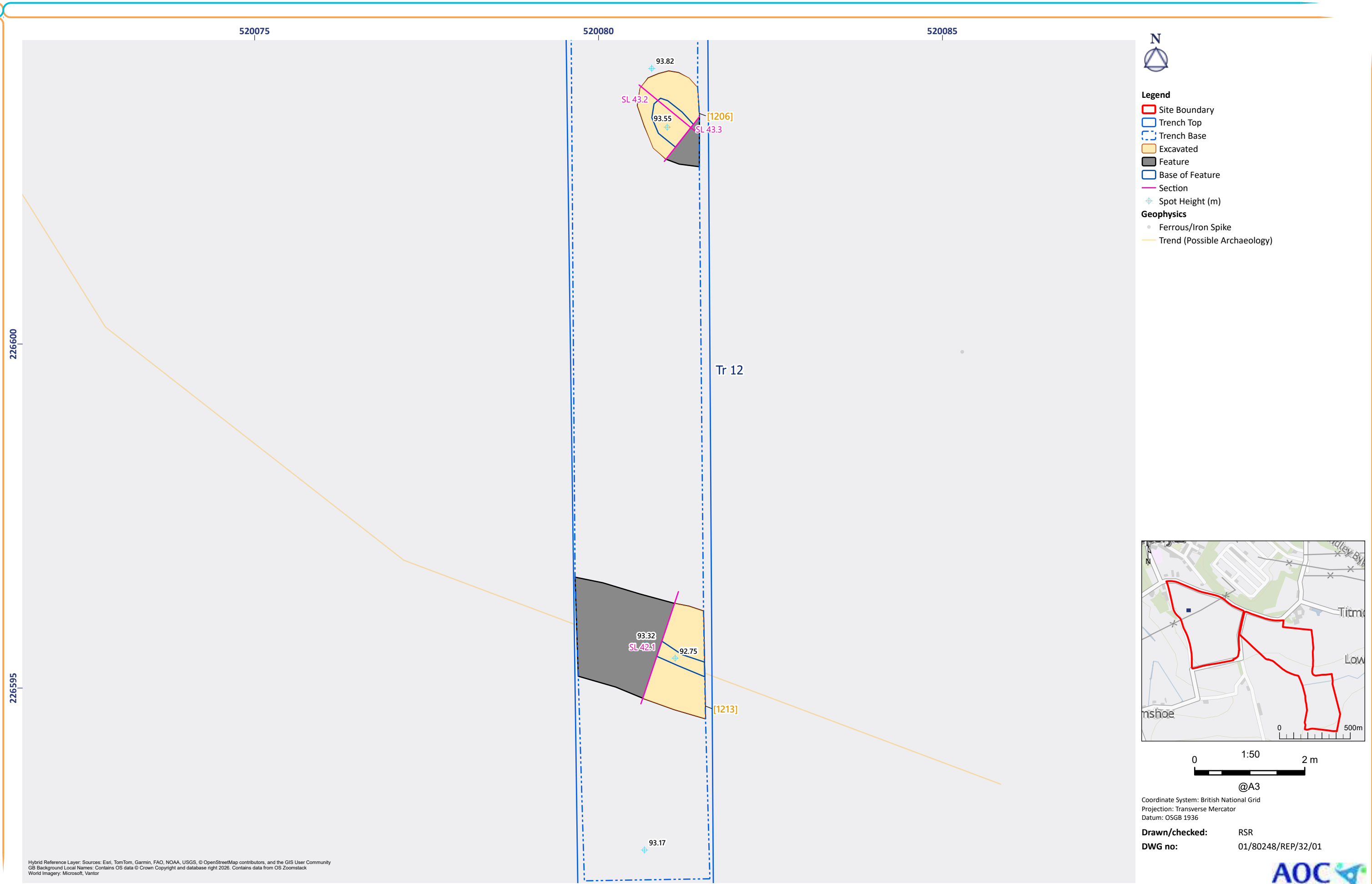


Figure 2.32: Trench 12 Excavated Features

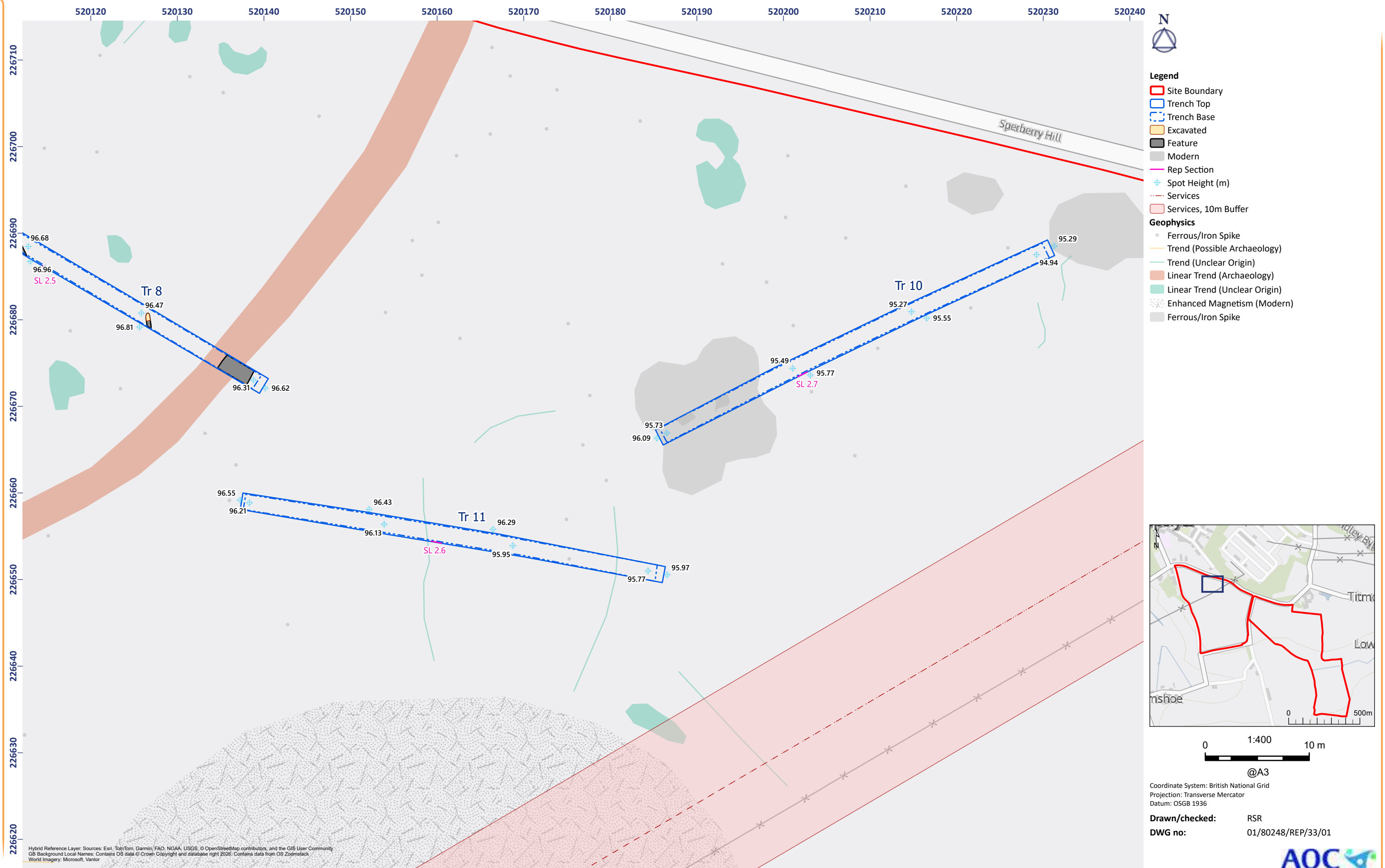


Figure 2.33: Excavated Trenches 10-11

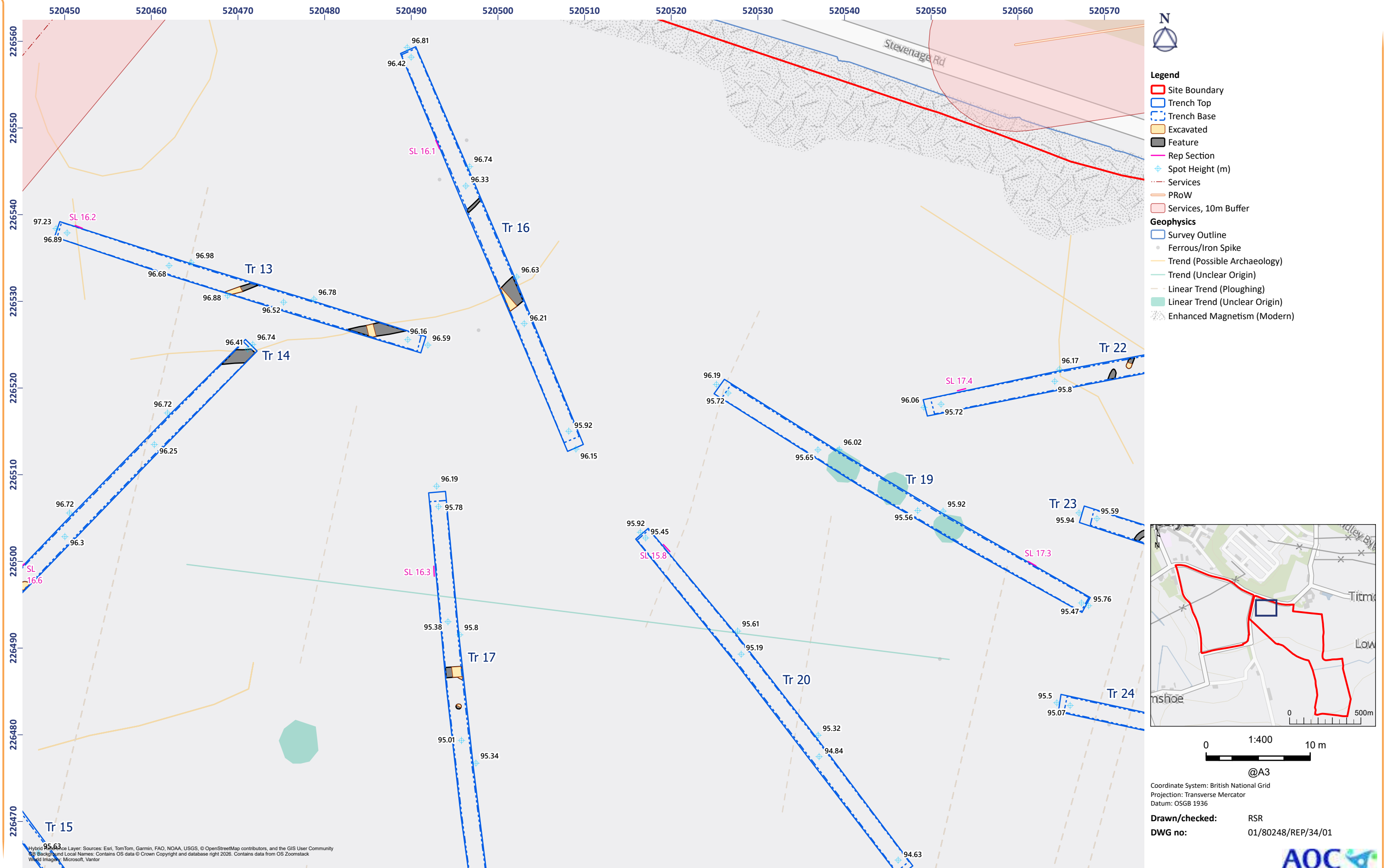


Figure 2.34: Excavated Trenches 13-14, 16-17, 19-20

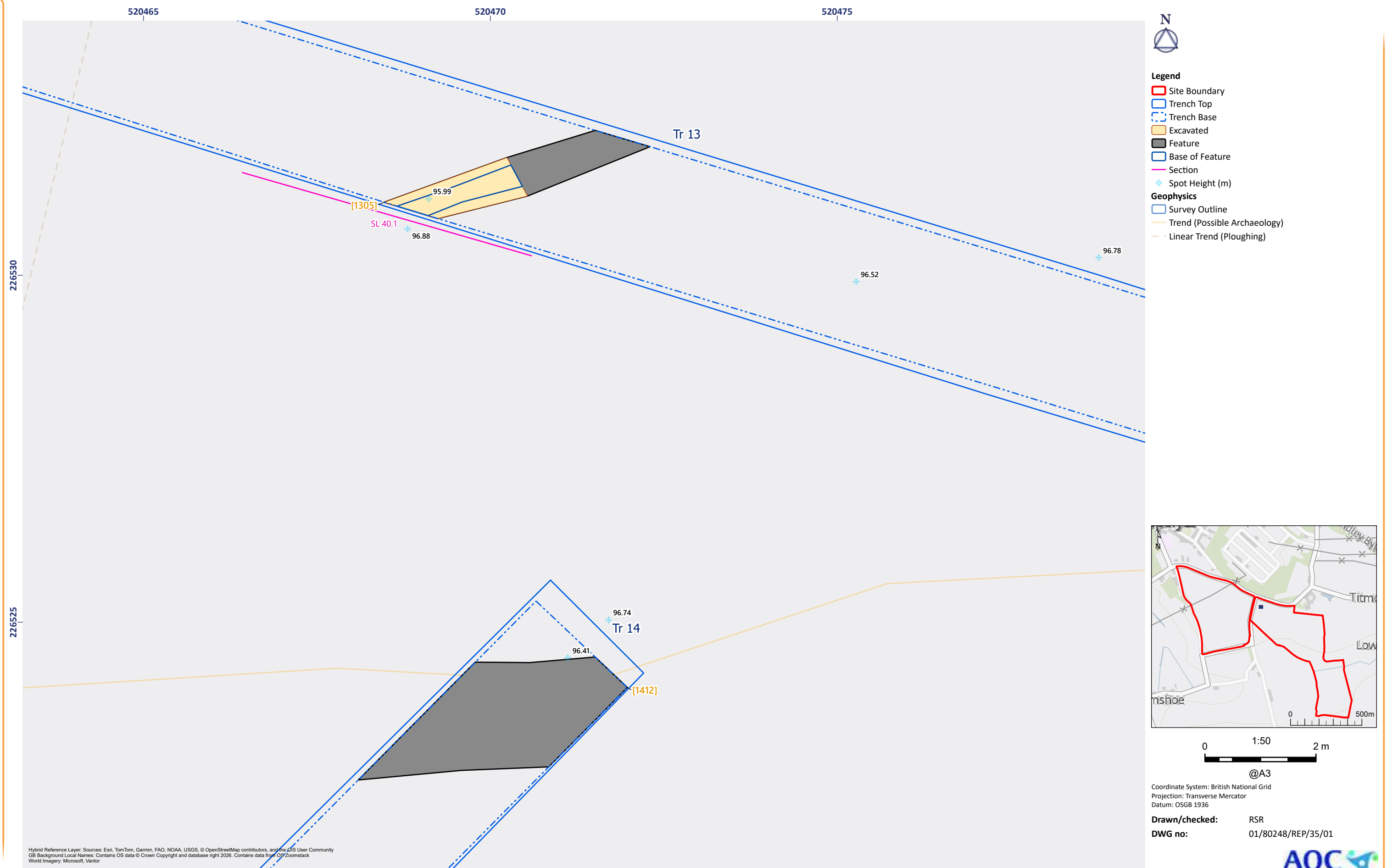


Figure 2.35: Trench 13 Excavated Features

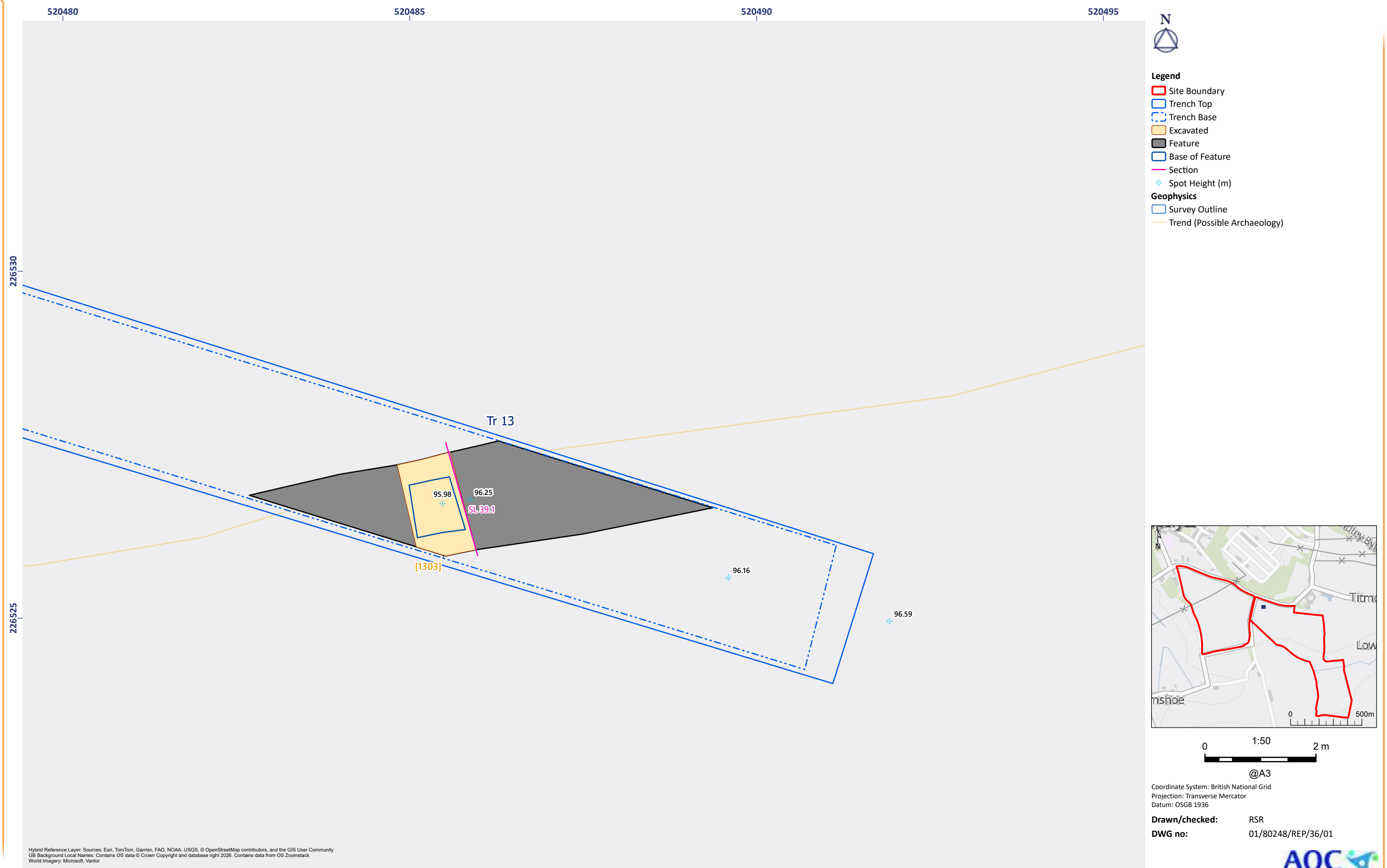


Figure 2.36: Trench 13 Excavated Features

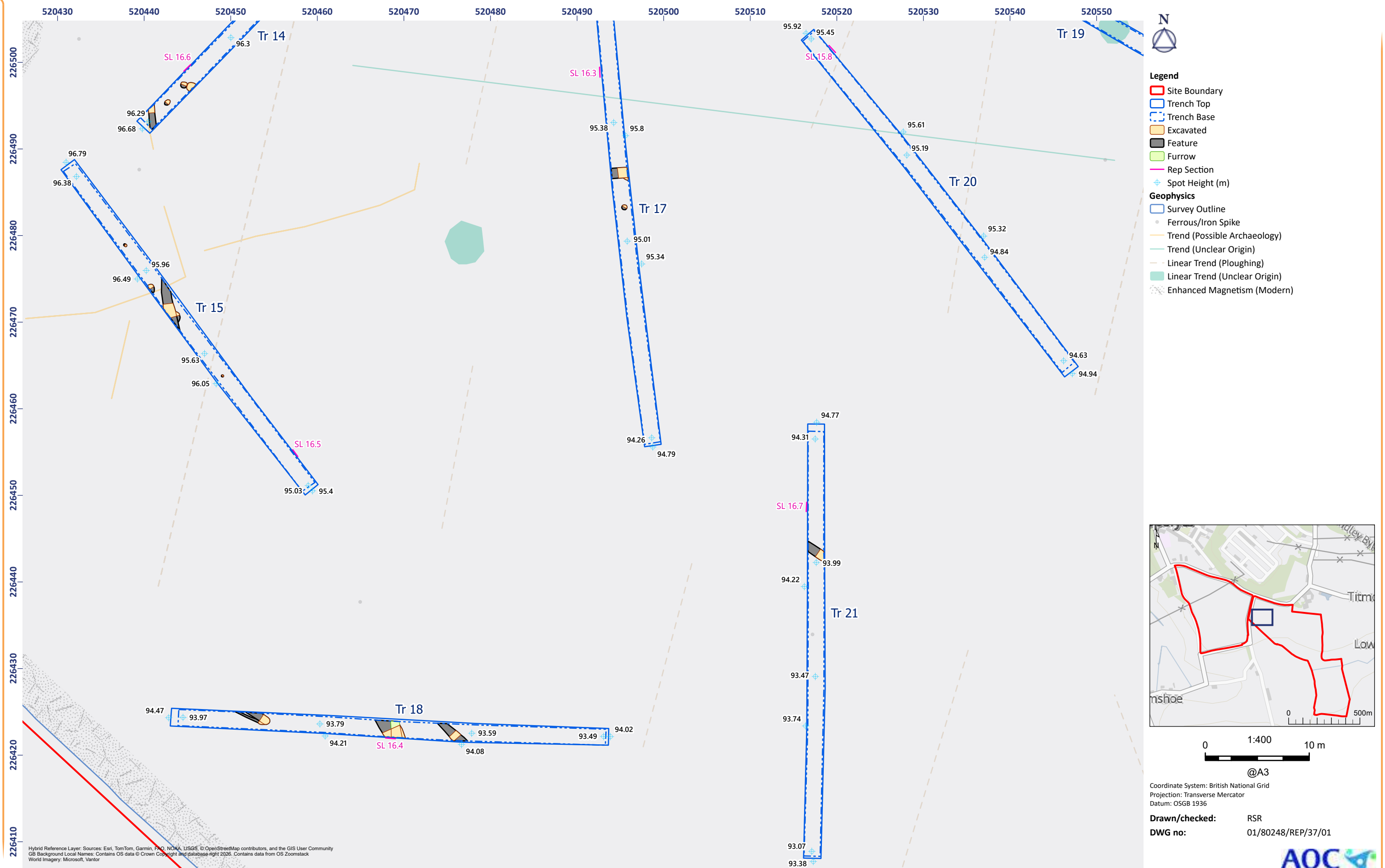


Figure 2.37: Excavated Trenches 15, 17-18, 20-21

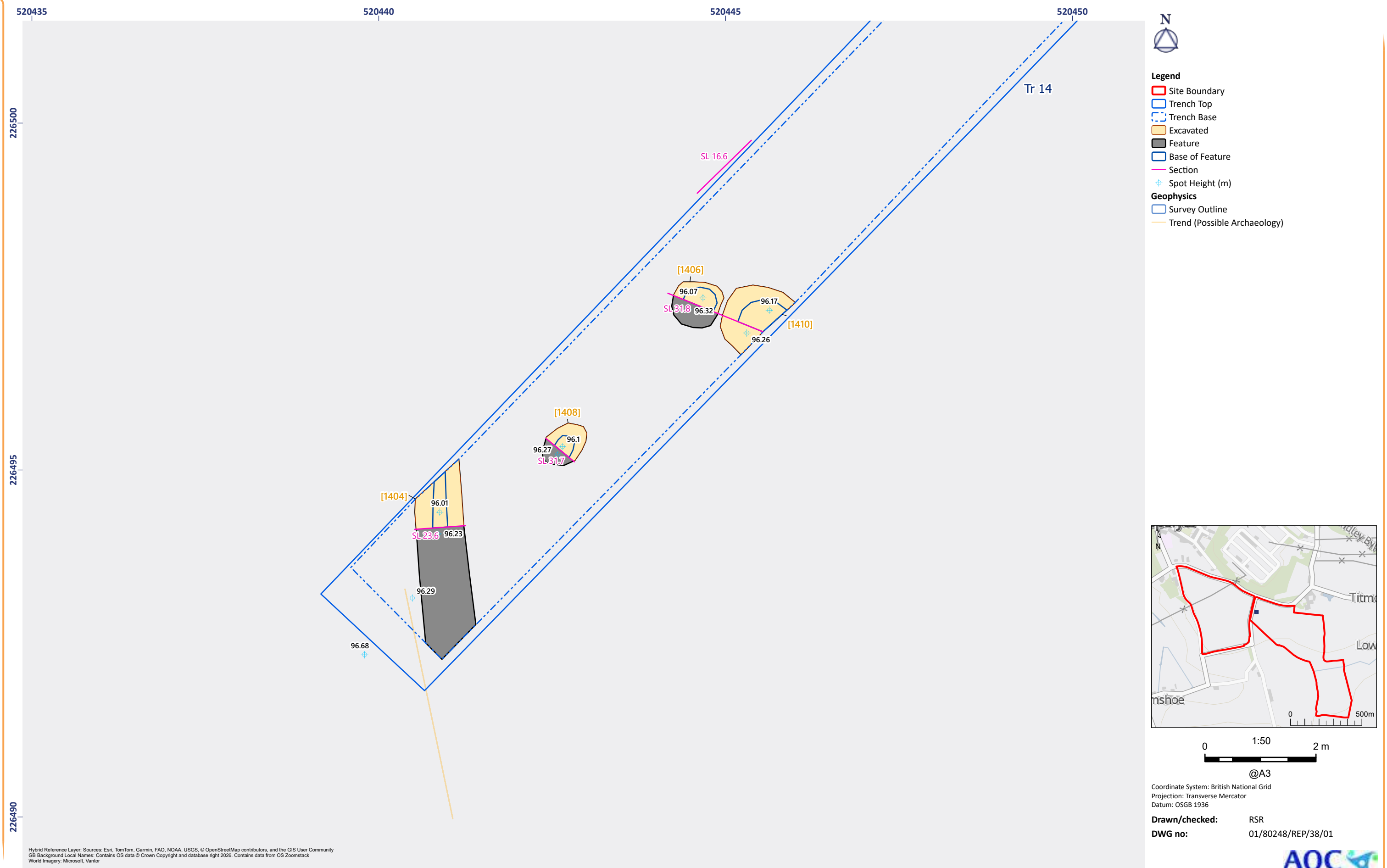


Figure 2.38: Trench 14 Excavated Features

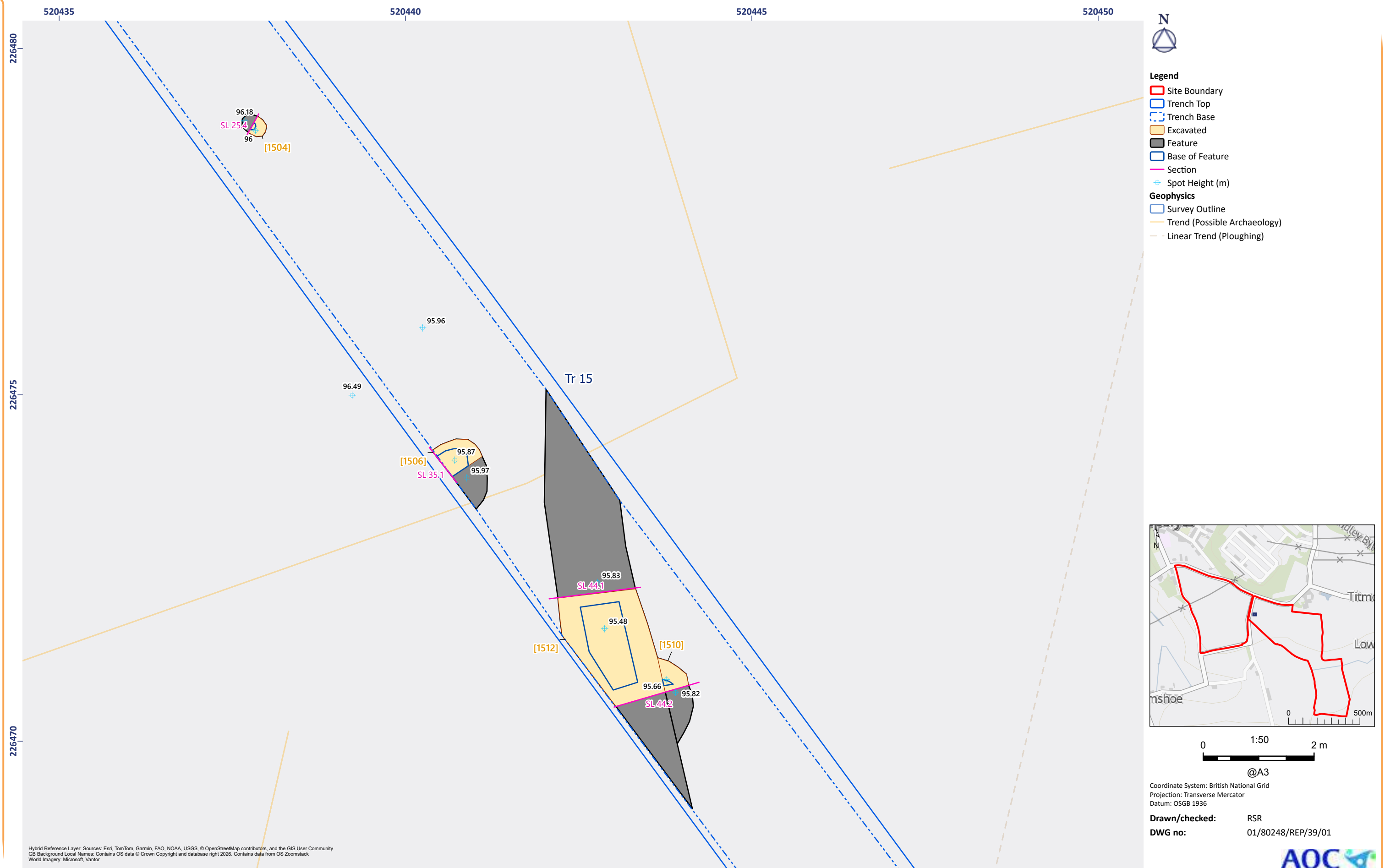


Figure 2.39: Trench 15 Excavated Features

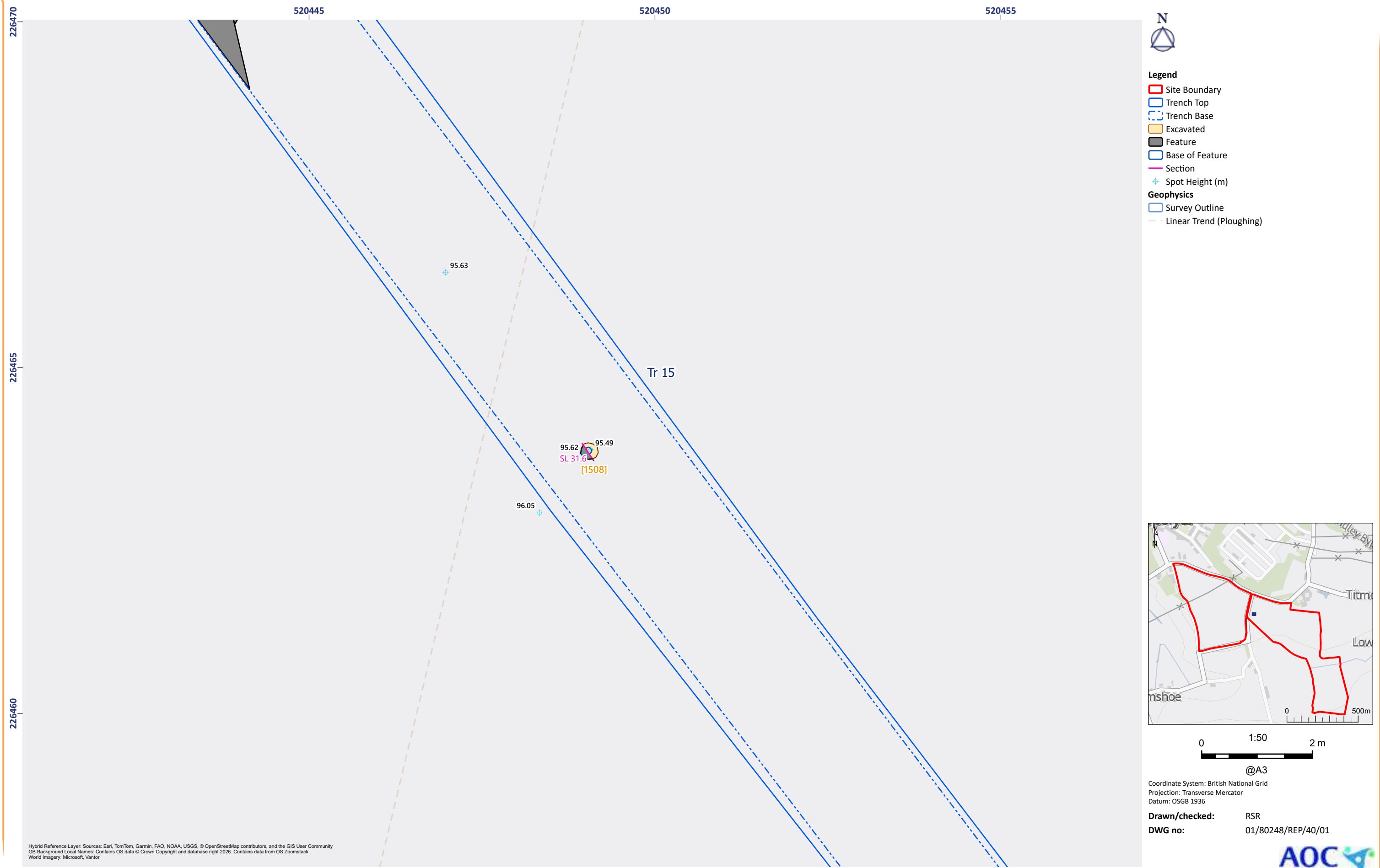


Figure 2.40: Trench 15 Excavated Features

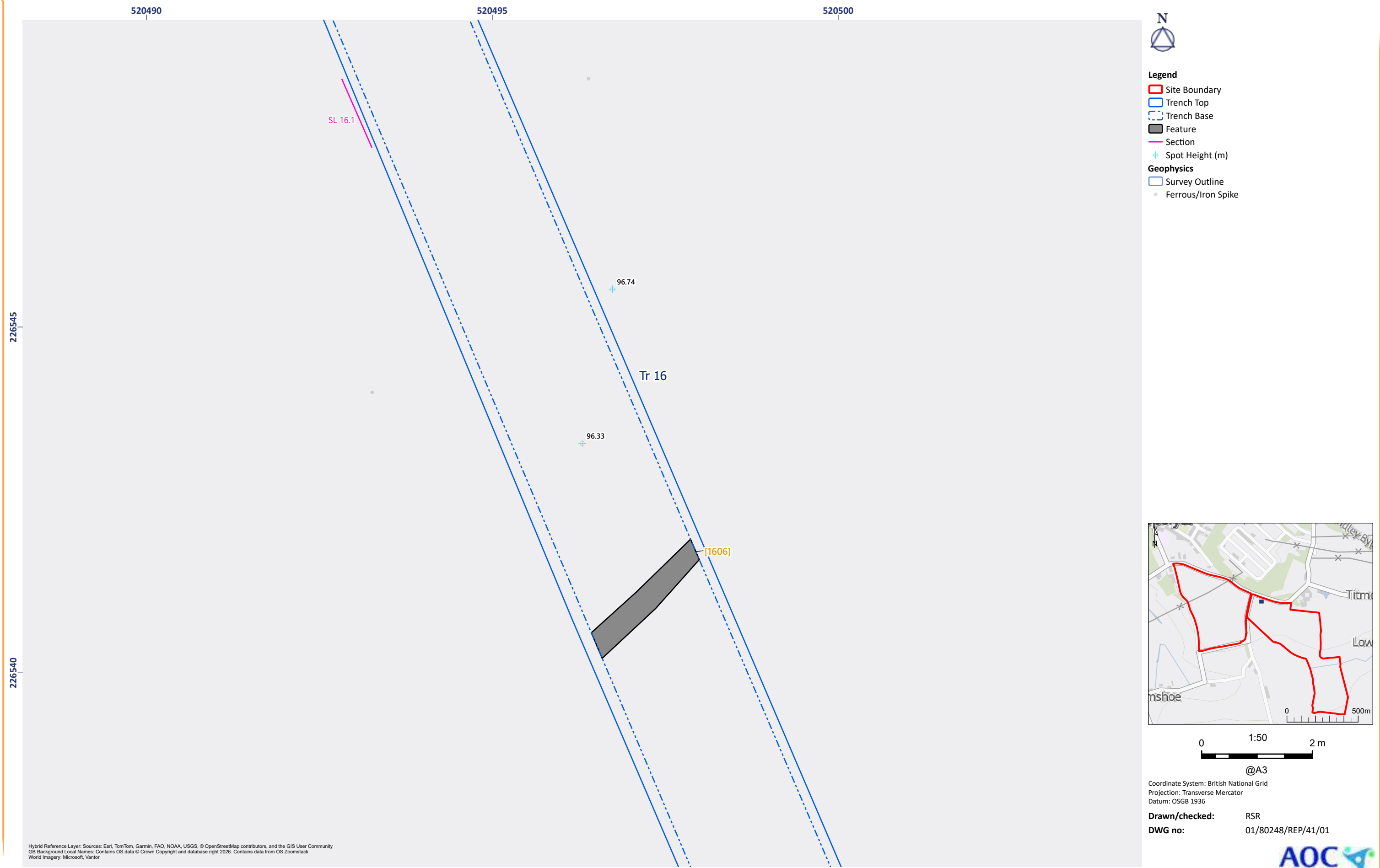
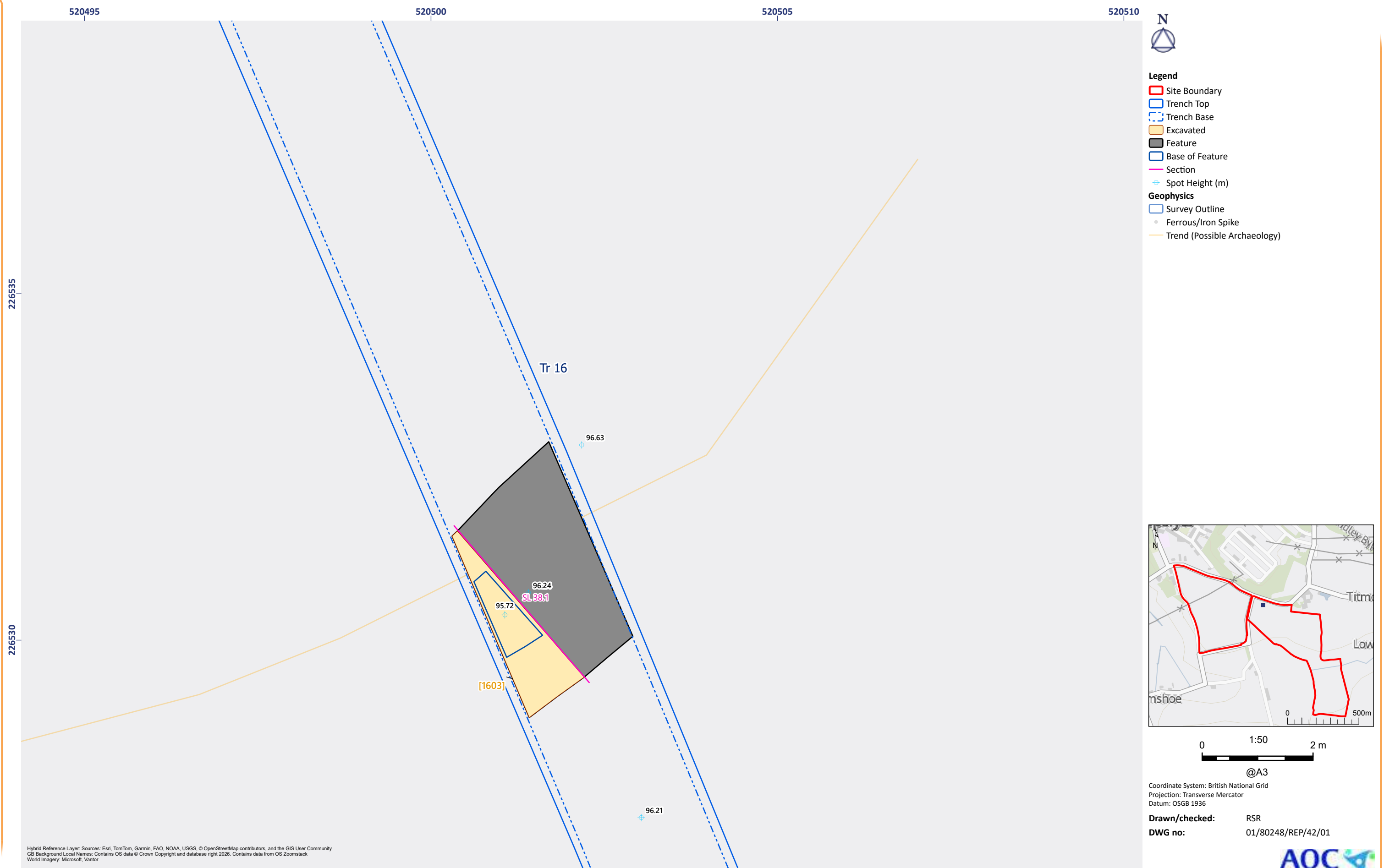


Figure 2.41: Trench 16 Excavated Features



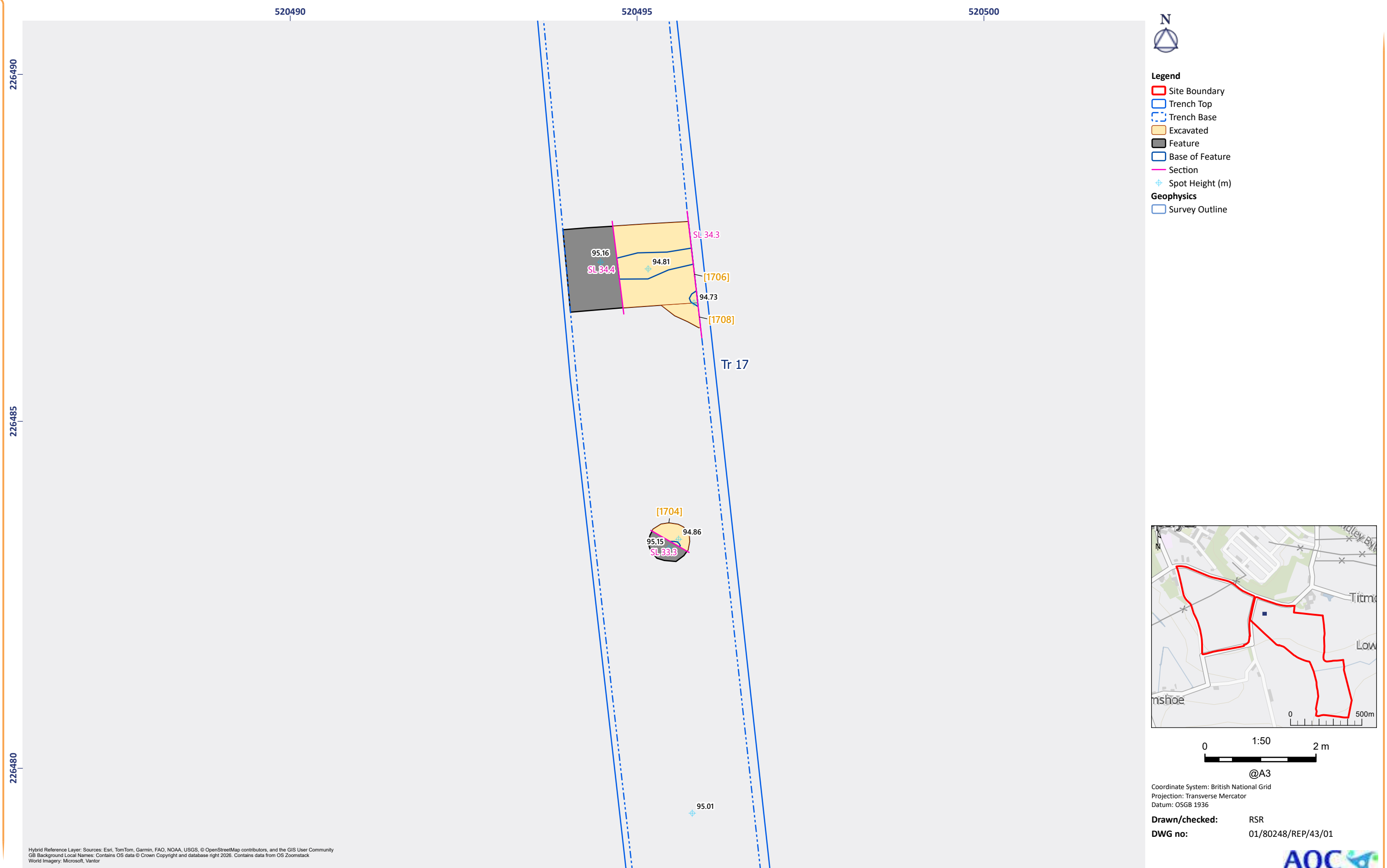


Figure 2.43: Trench 17 Excavated Features

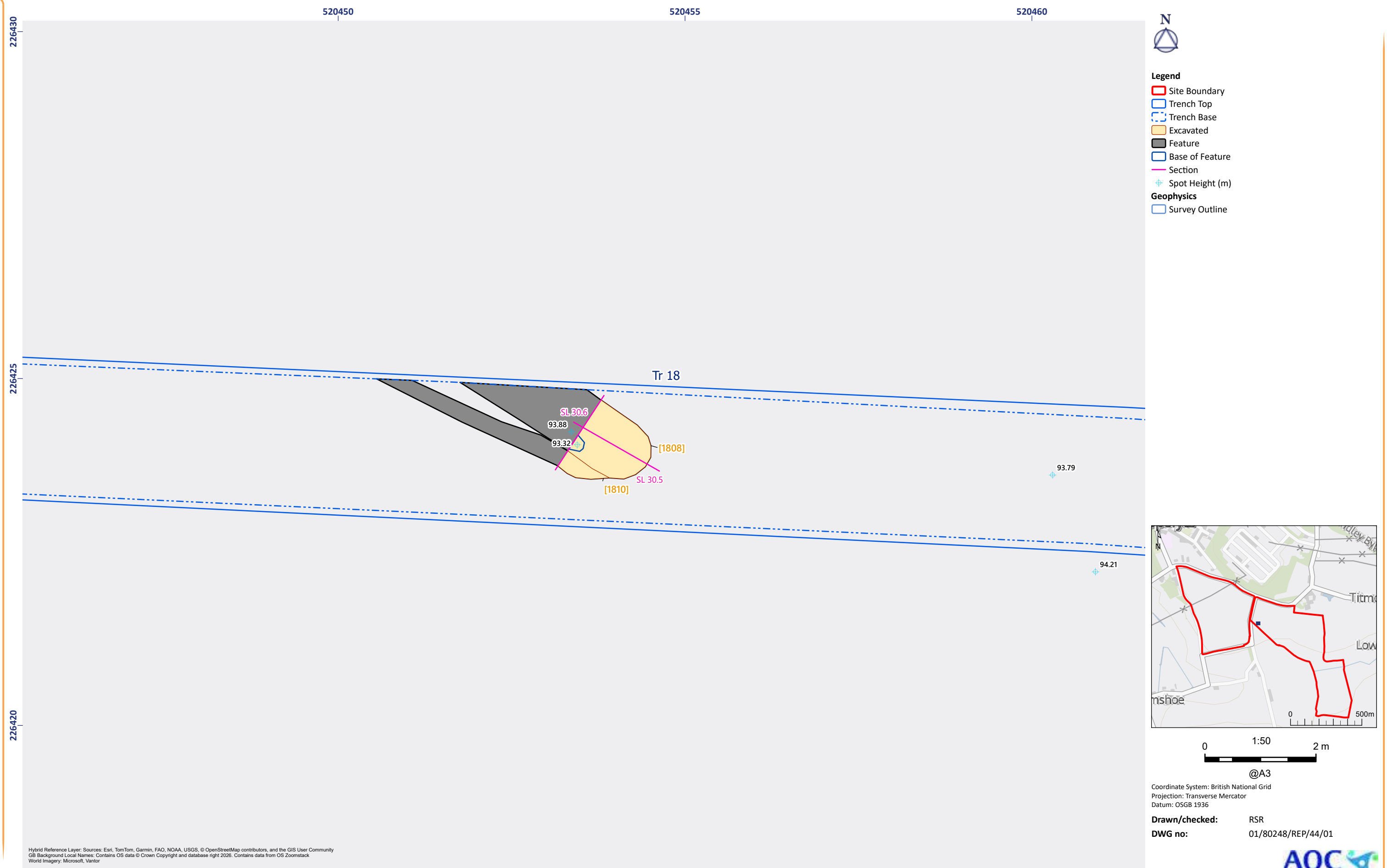


Figure 2.44: Trench 18 Excavated Features

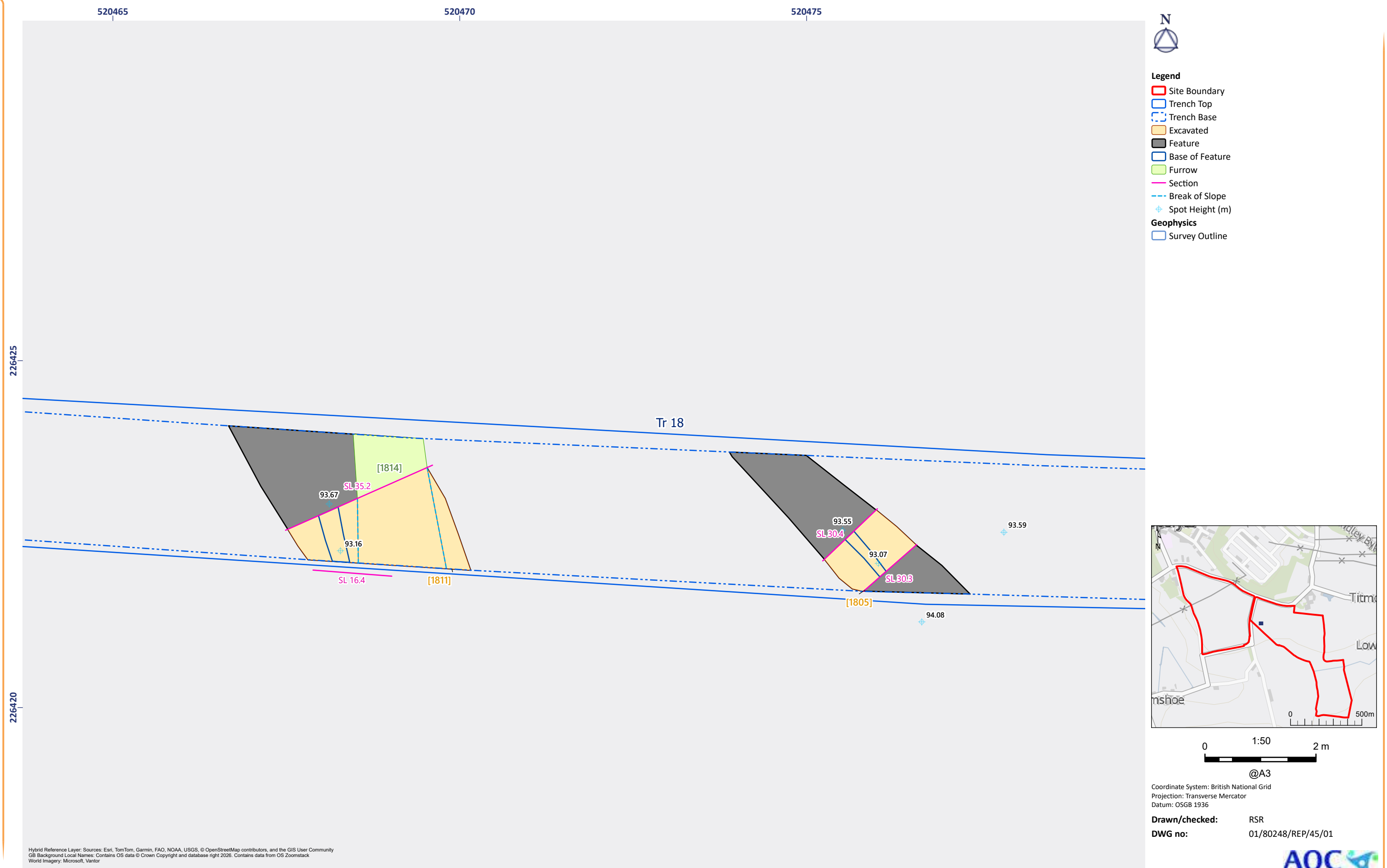


Figure 2.45: Trench 18 Excavated Features



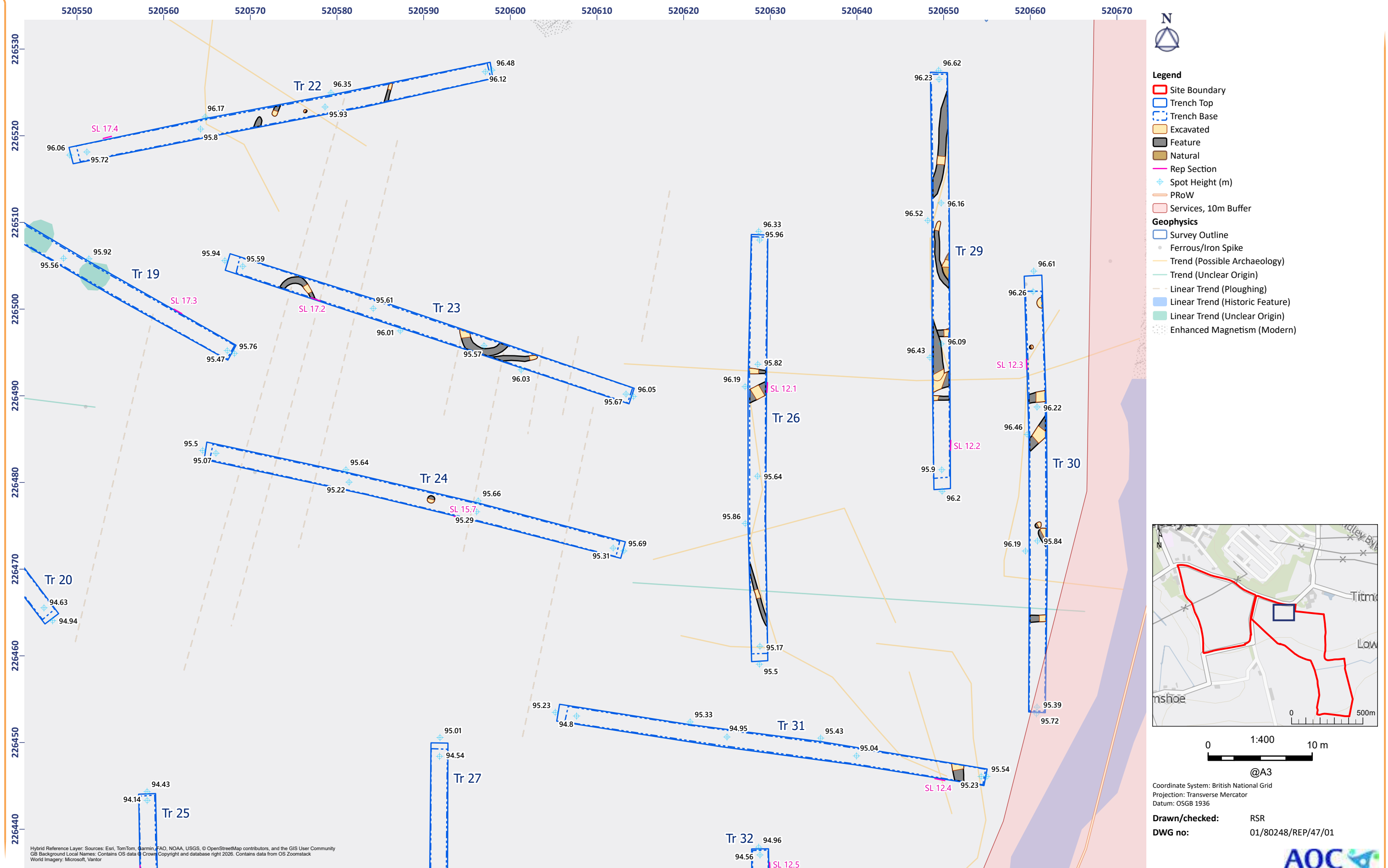


Figure 2.47: Excavated Trenches 22-24, 26, 29-31

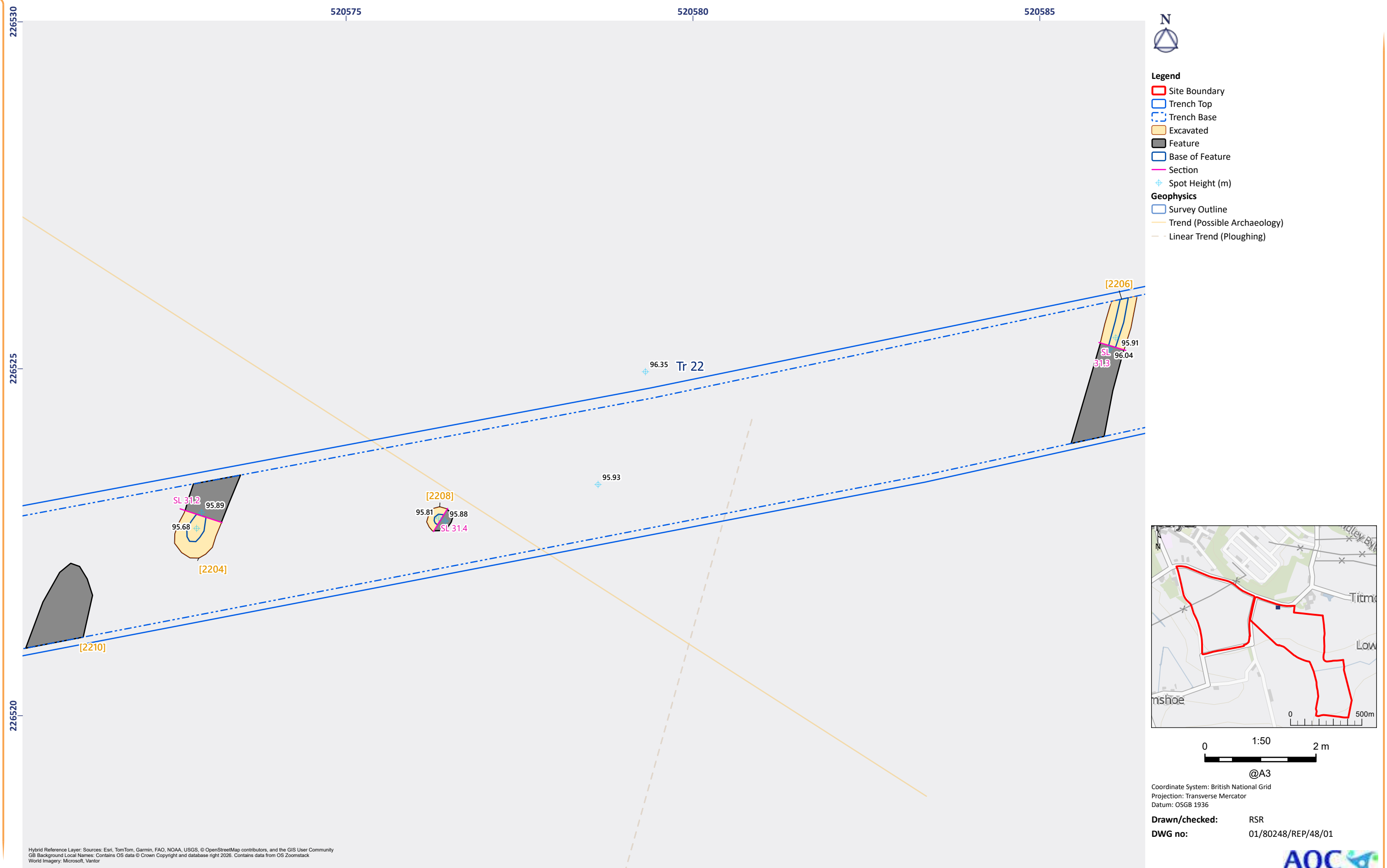


Figure 2.48: Trench 22 Excavated Features

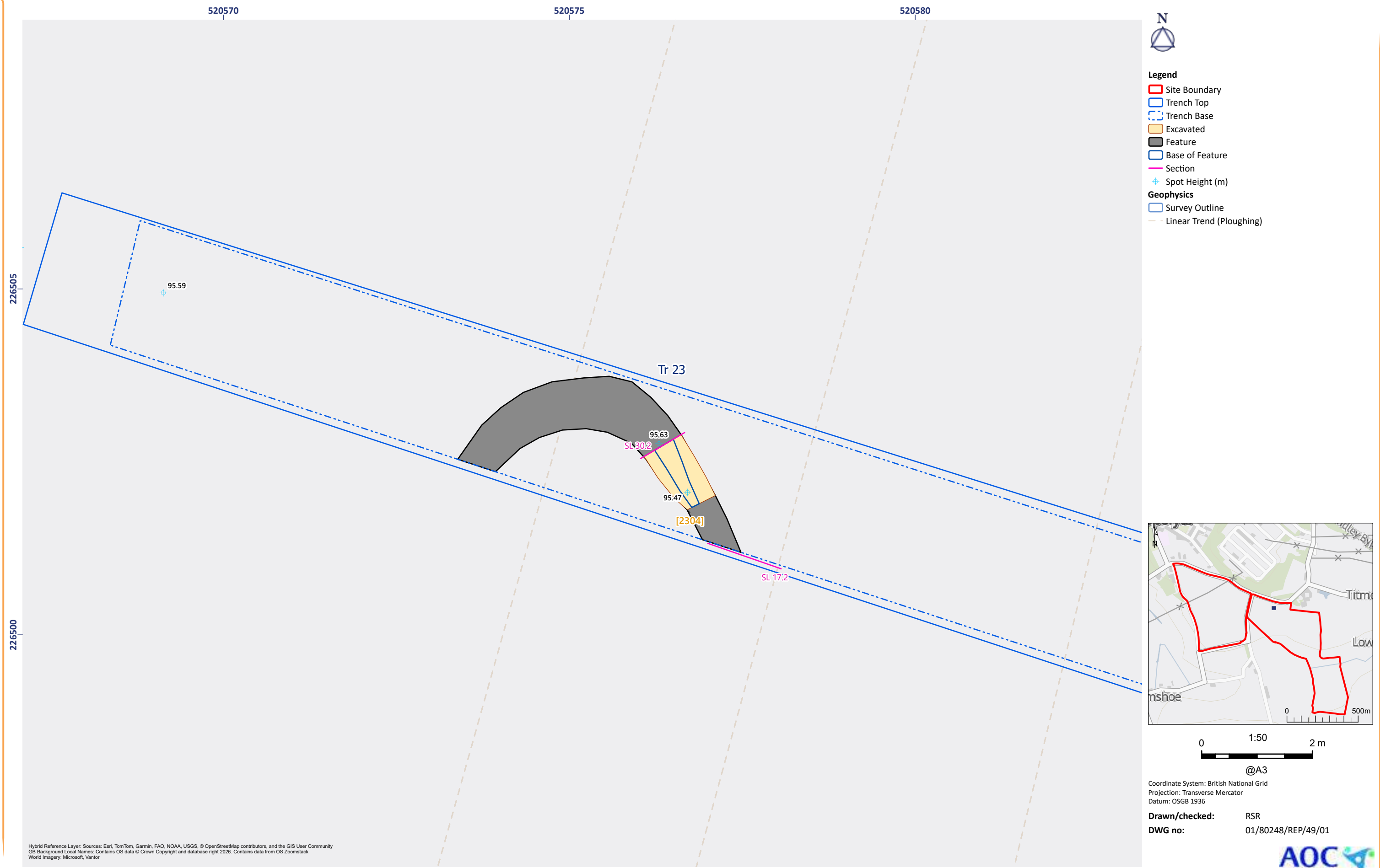


Figure 2.49: Trench 23 Excavated Features

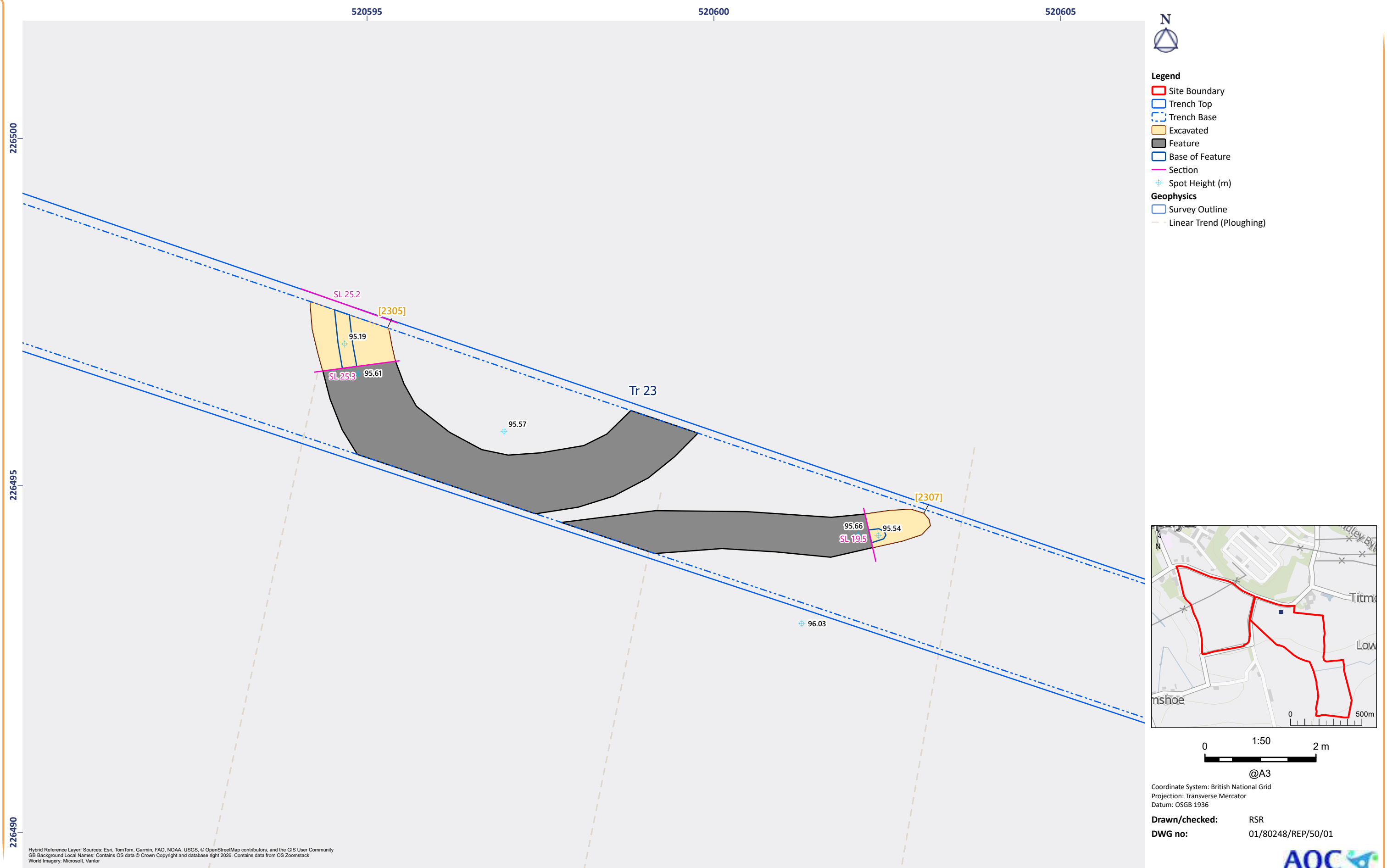


Figure 2.50: Trench 23 Excavated Features

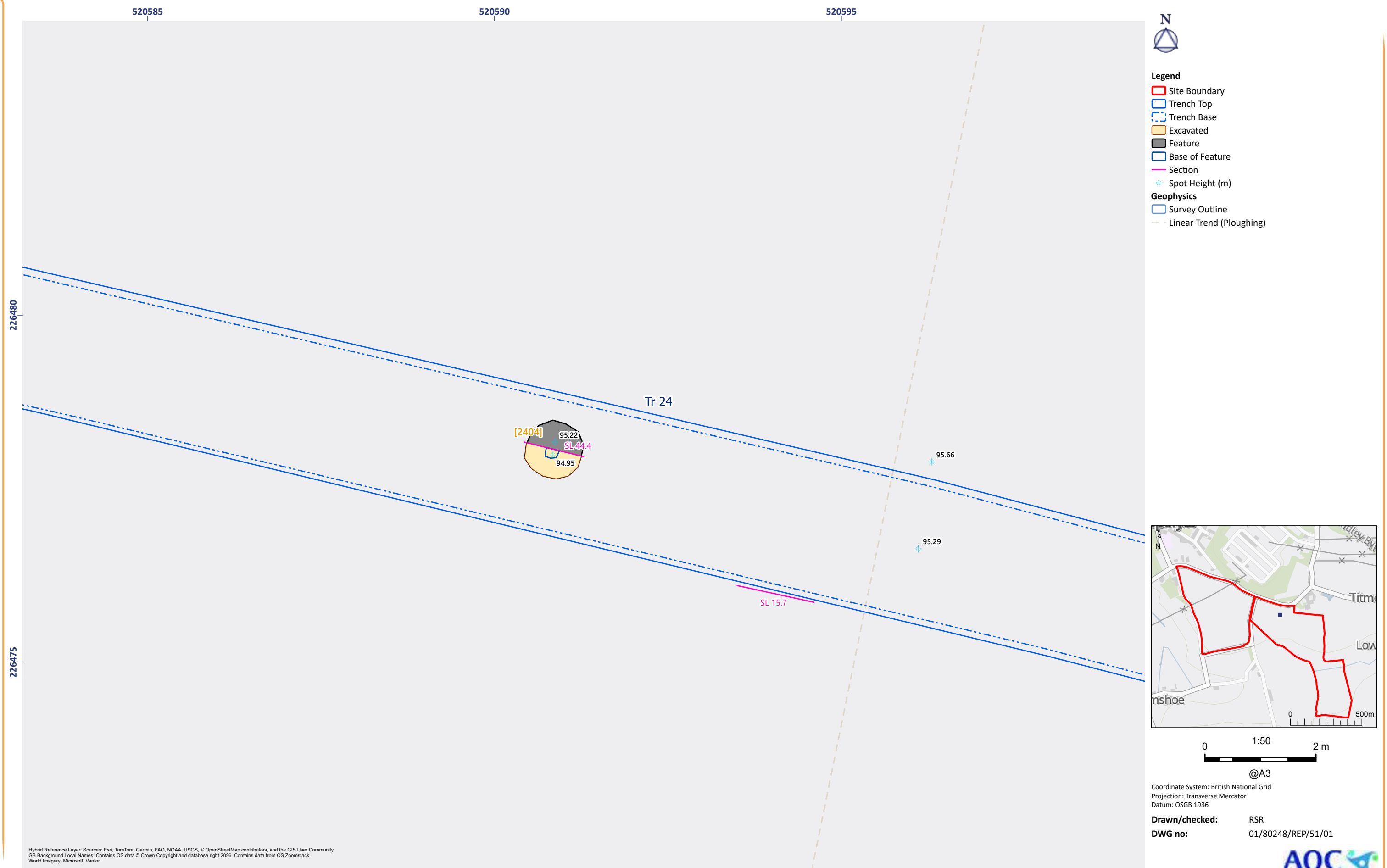


Figure 2.51: Trench 24 Excavated Features

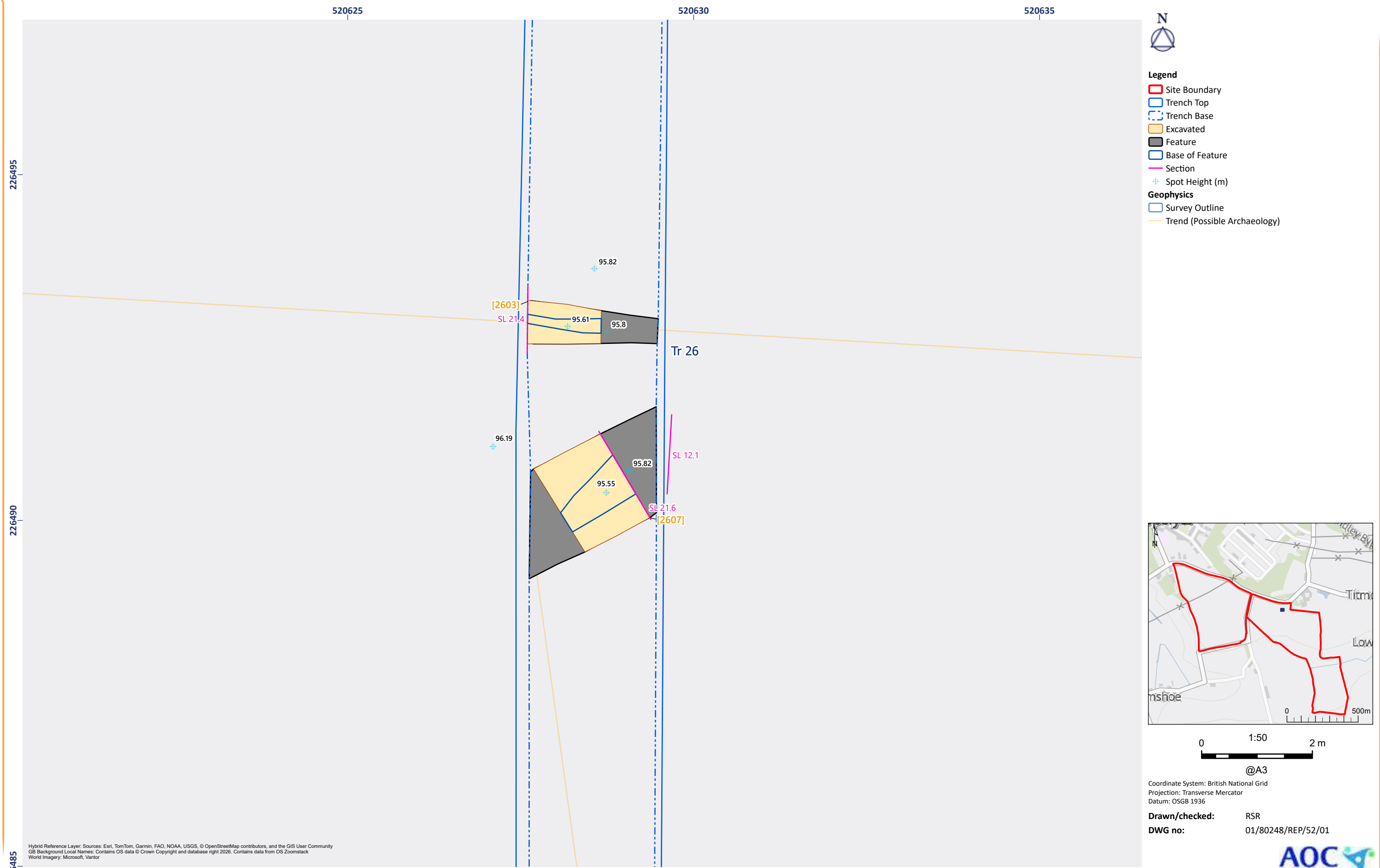


Figure 2.52: Trench 26 Excavated Features

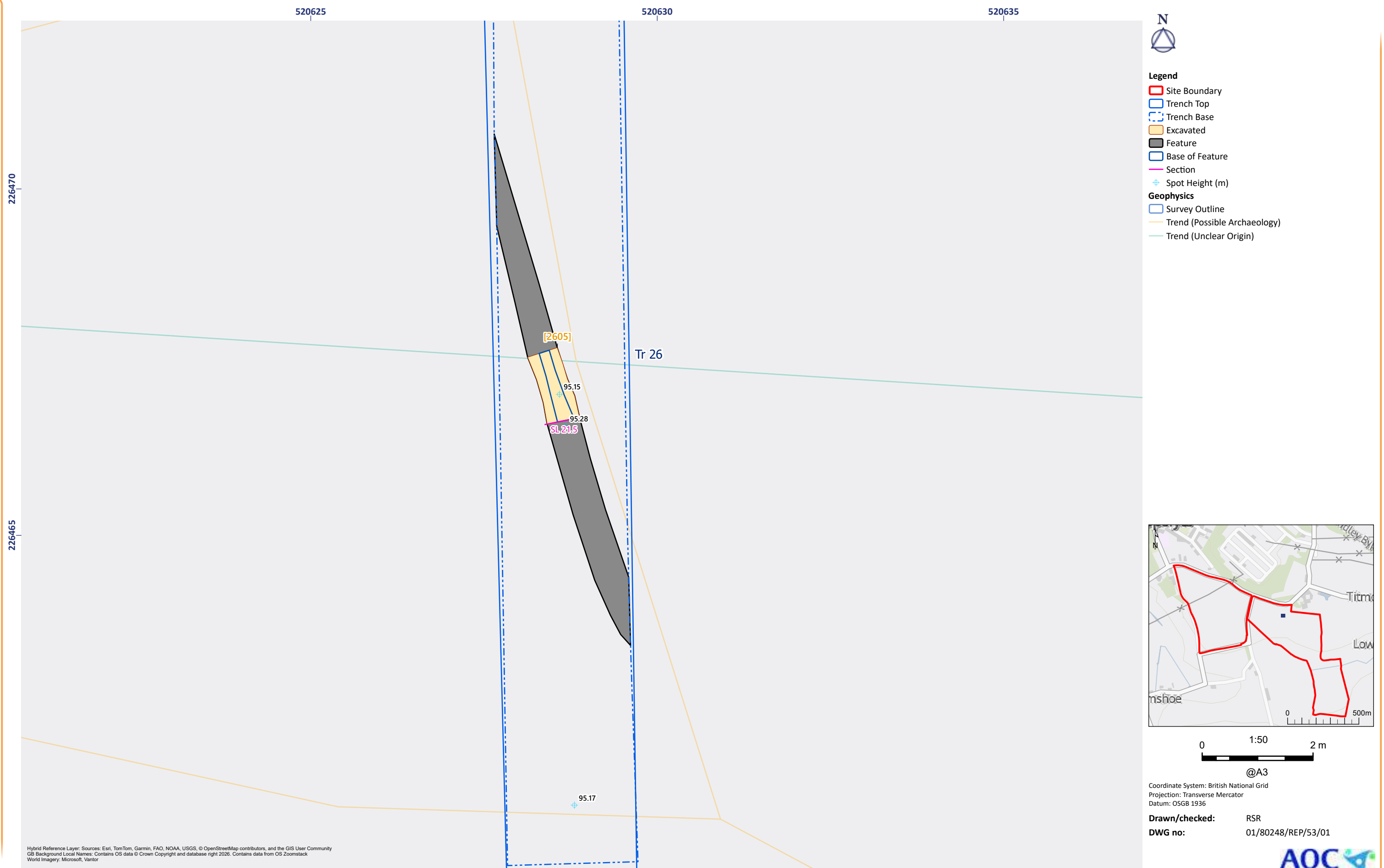


Figure 2.53: Trench 26 Excavated Features

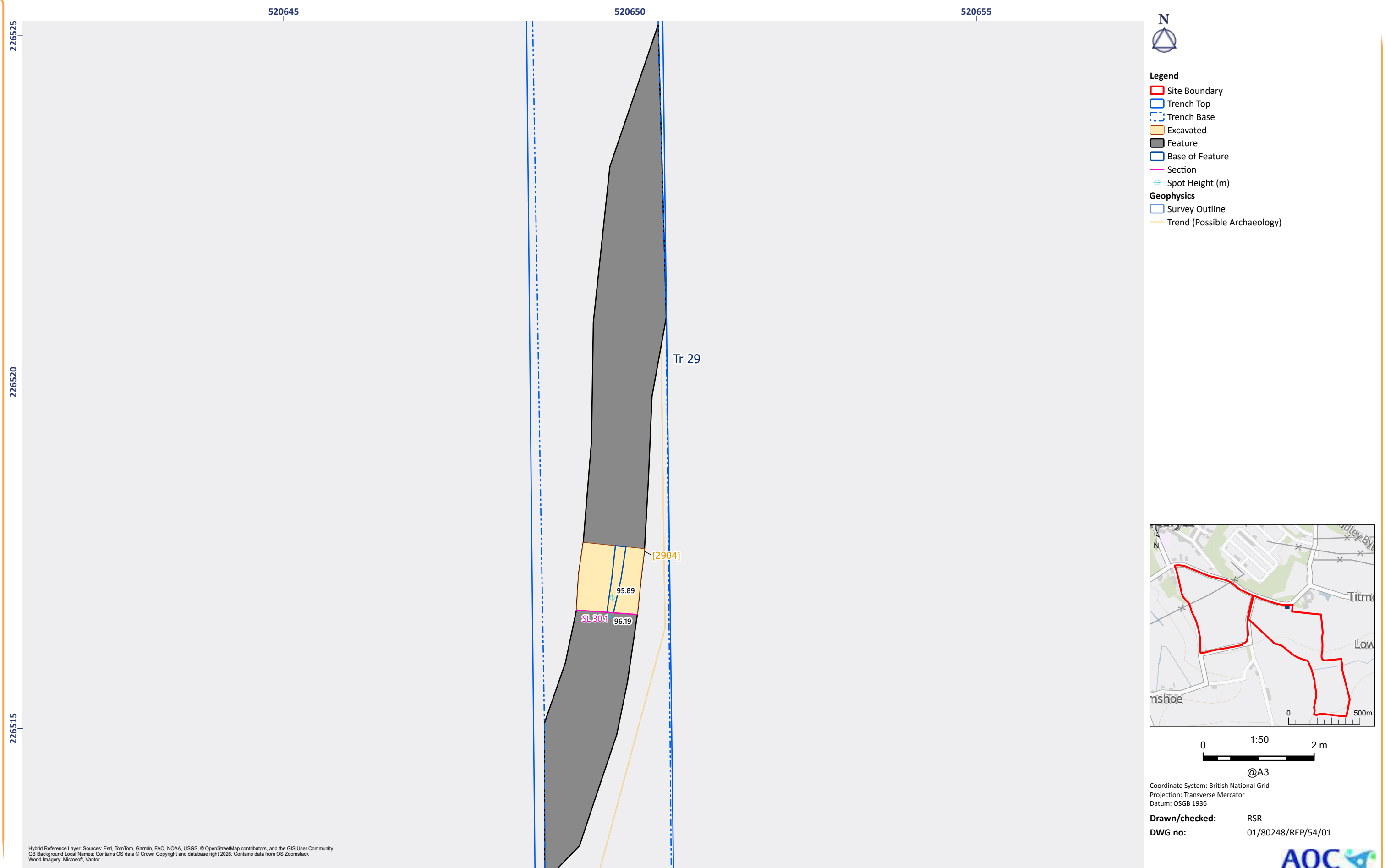


Figure 2.54: Trench 29 Excavated Features



Figure 2.55: Trench 29 Excavated Features

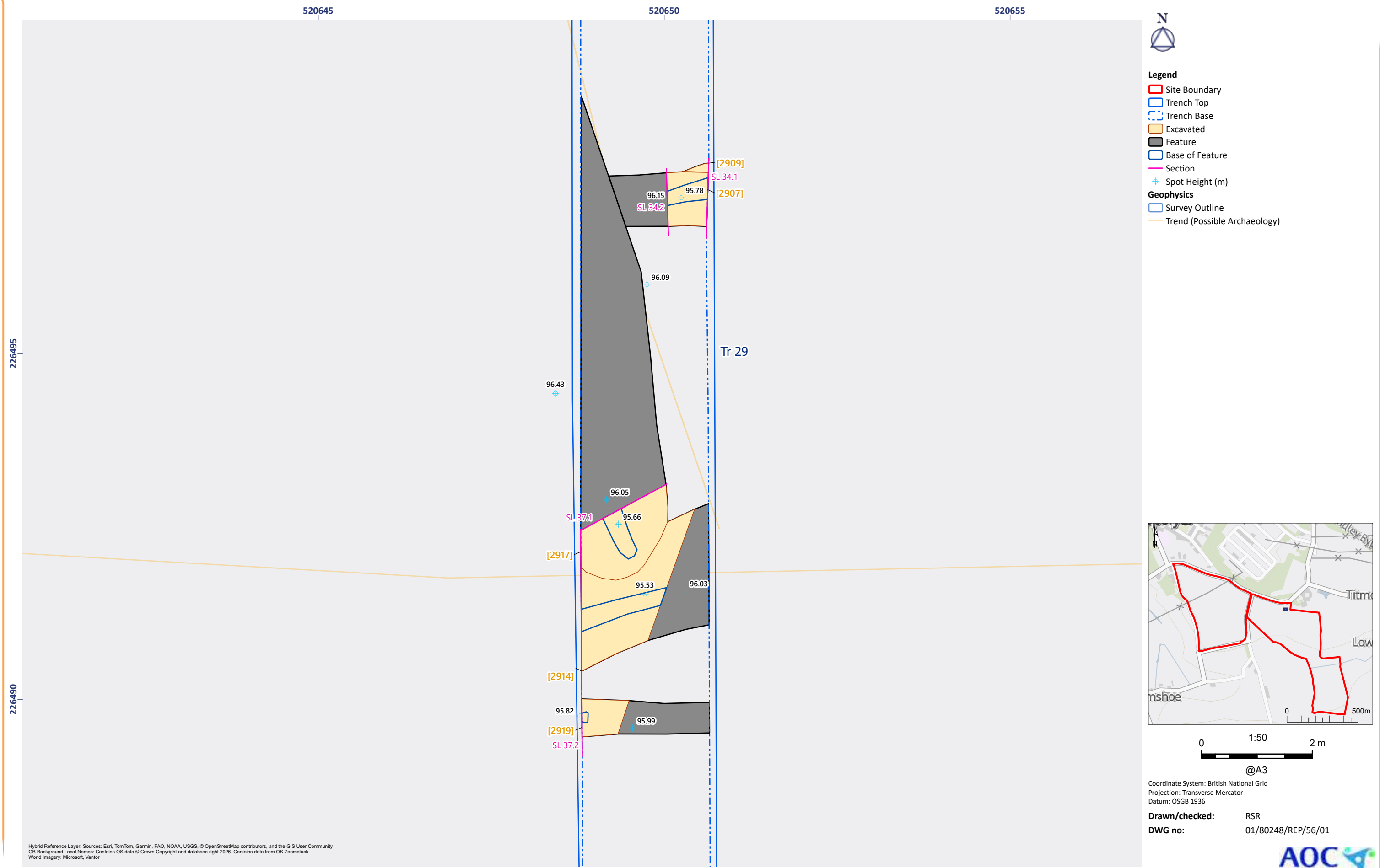


Figure 2.56: Trench 29 Excavated Features

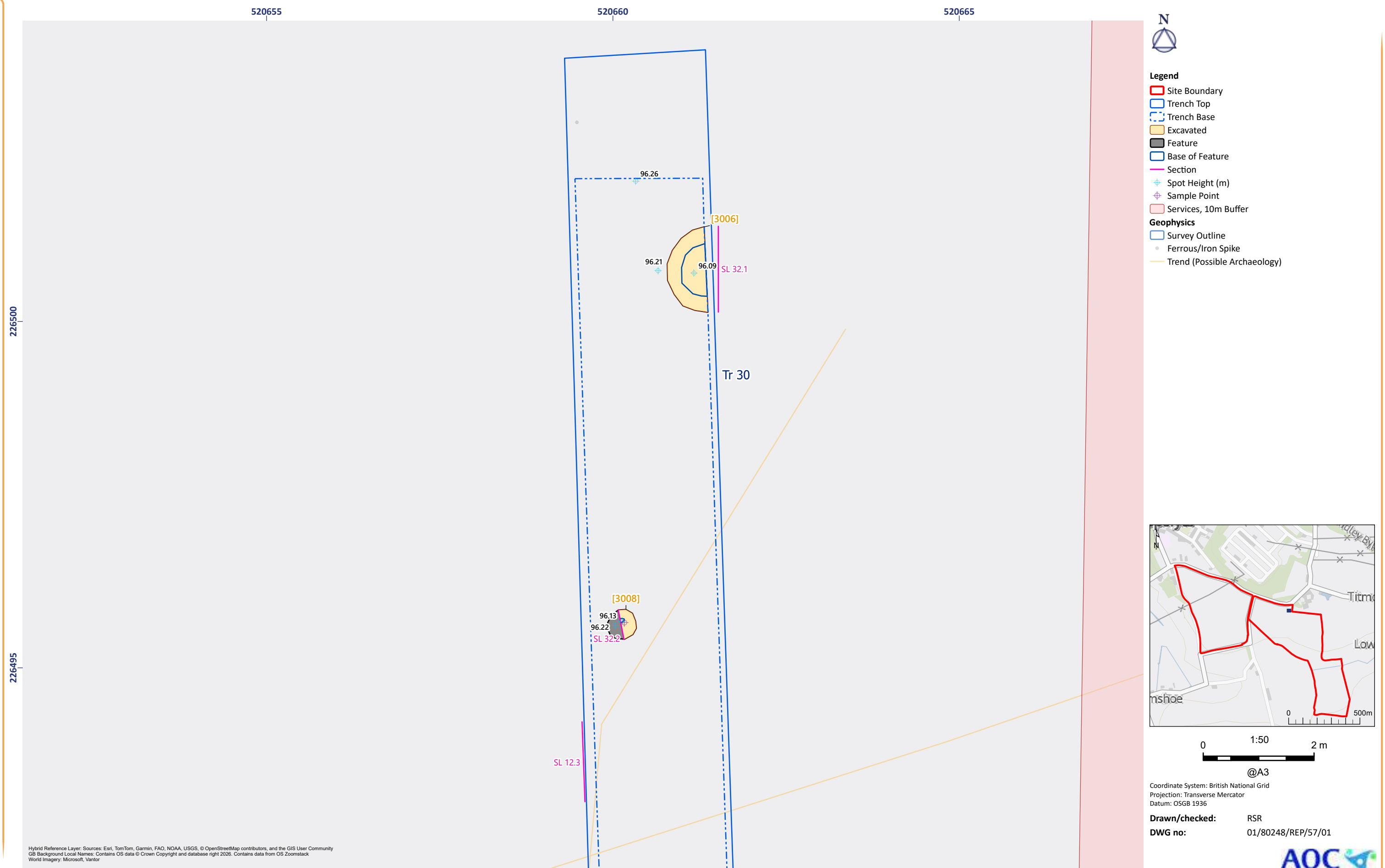


Figure 2.57: Trench 30 Excavated Features

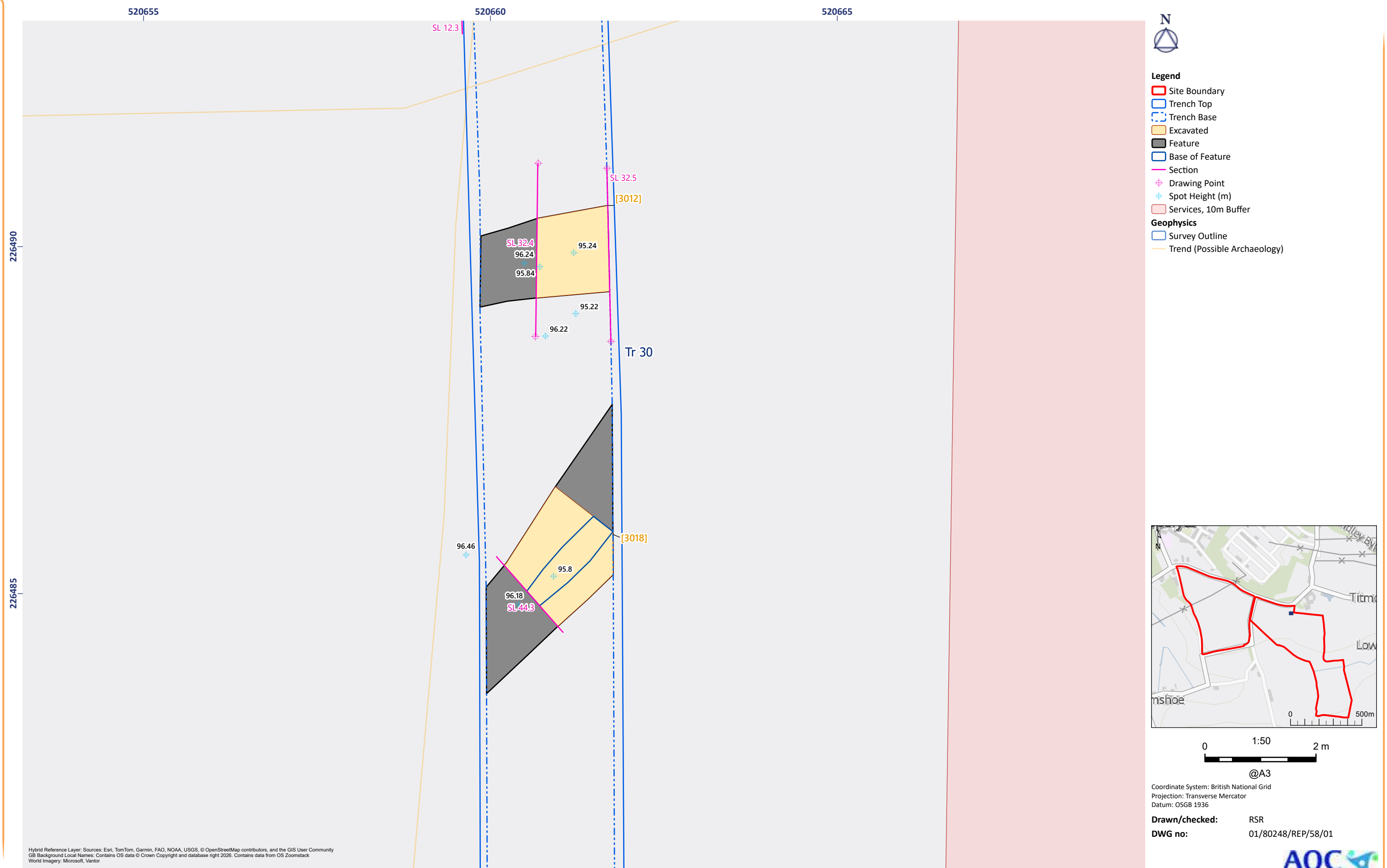


Figure 2.58: Trench 30 Excavated Features

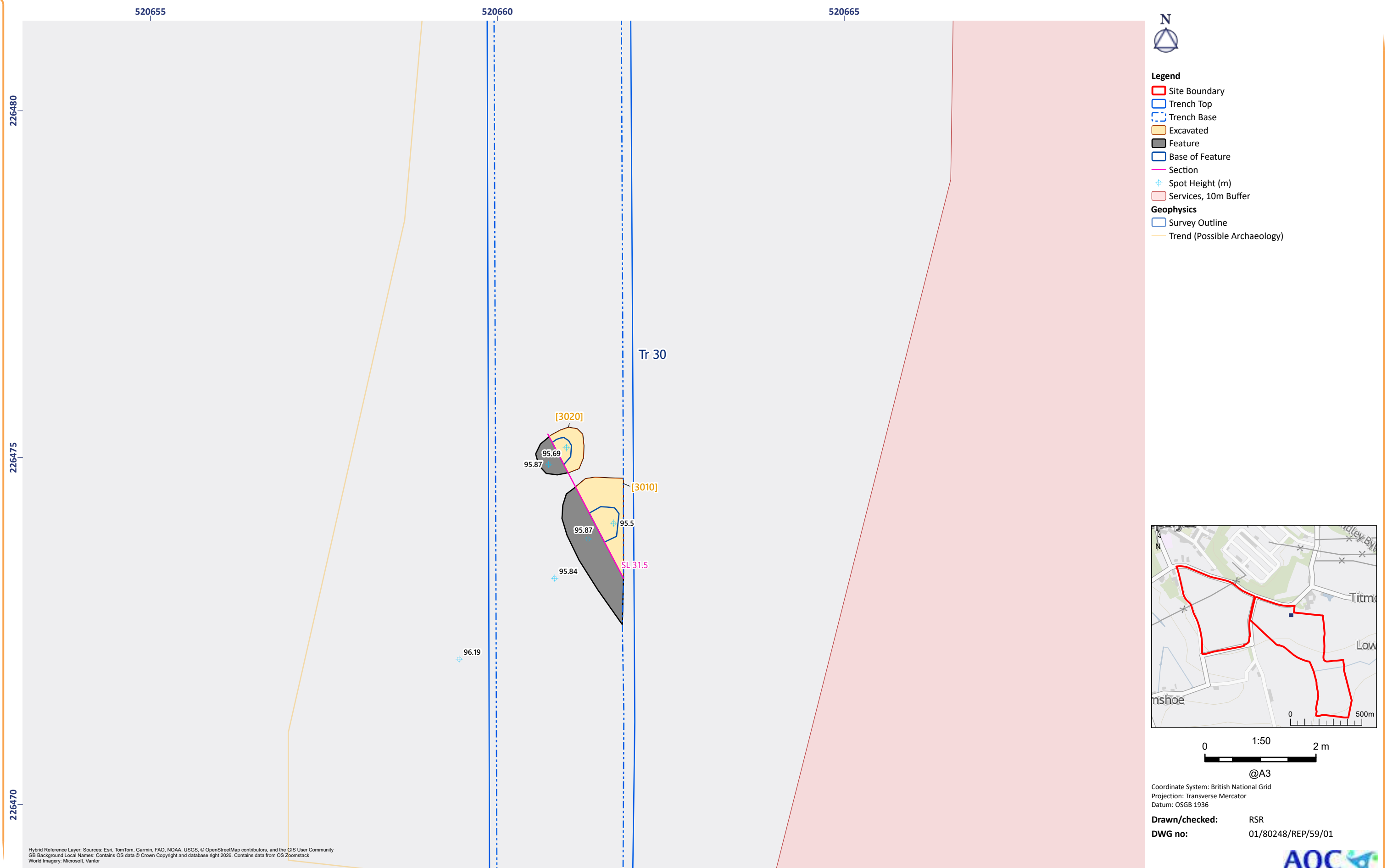


Figure 2.59: Trench 30 Excavated Features

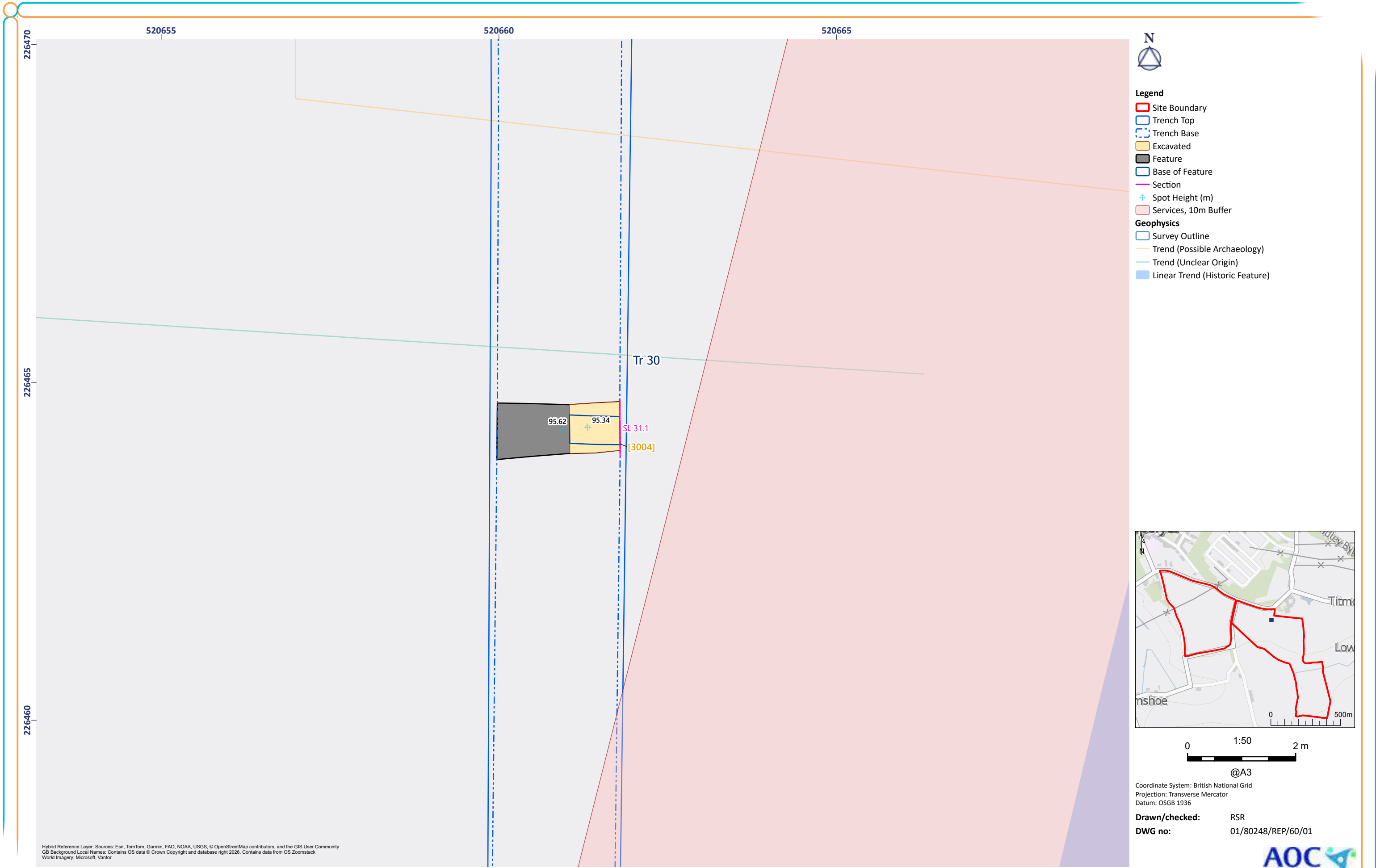


Figure 2.60: Trench 30 Excavated Features

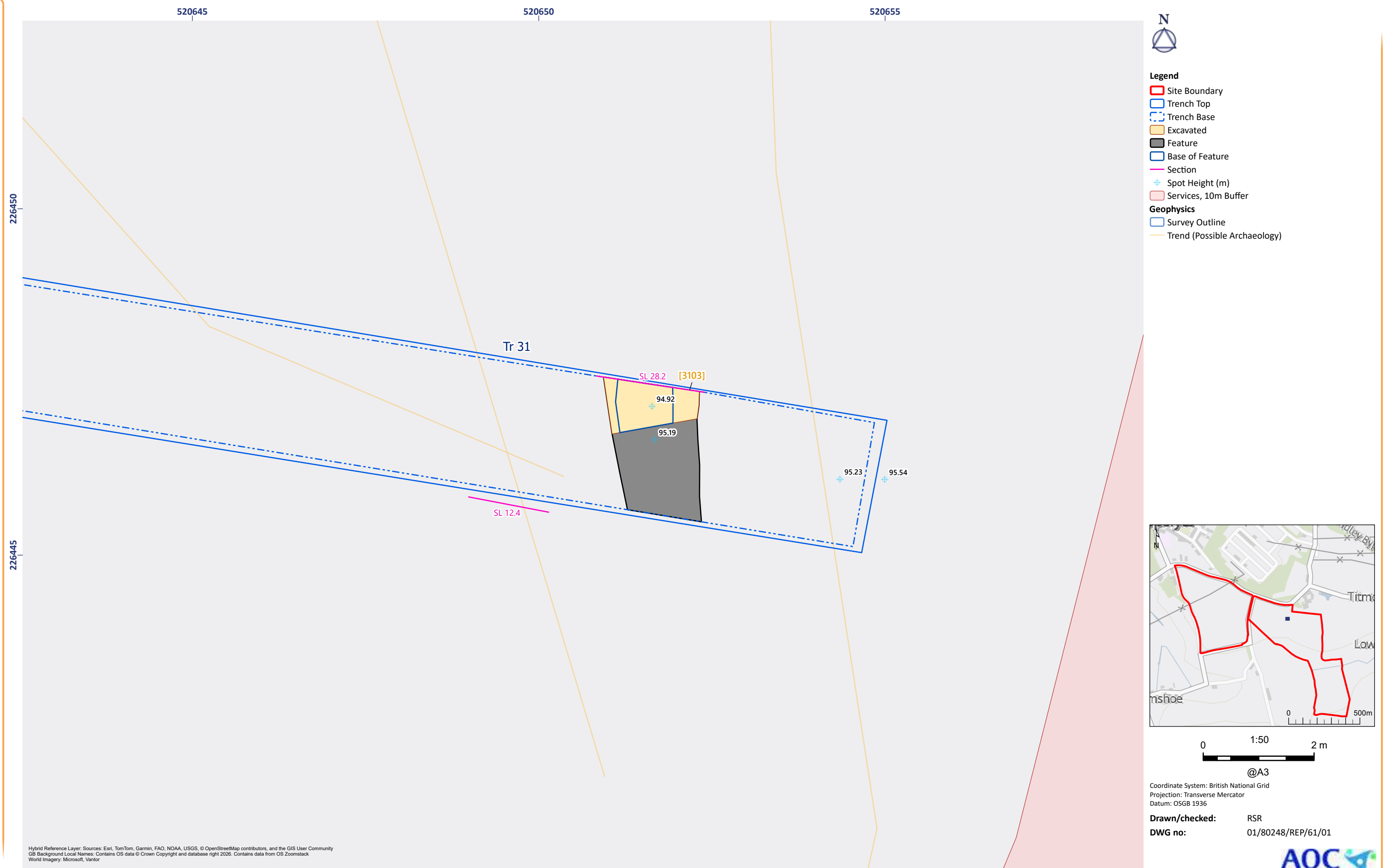


Figure 2.61: Trench 31 Excavated Features

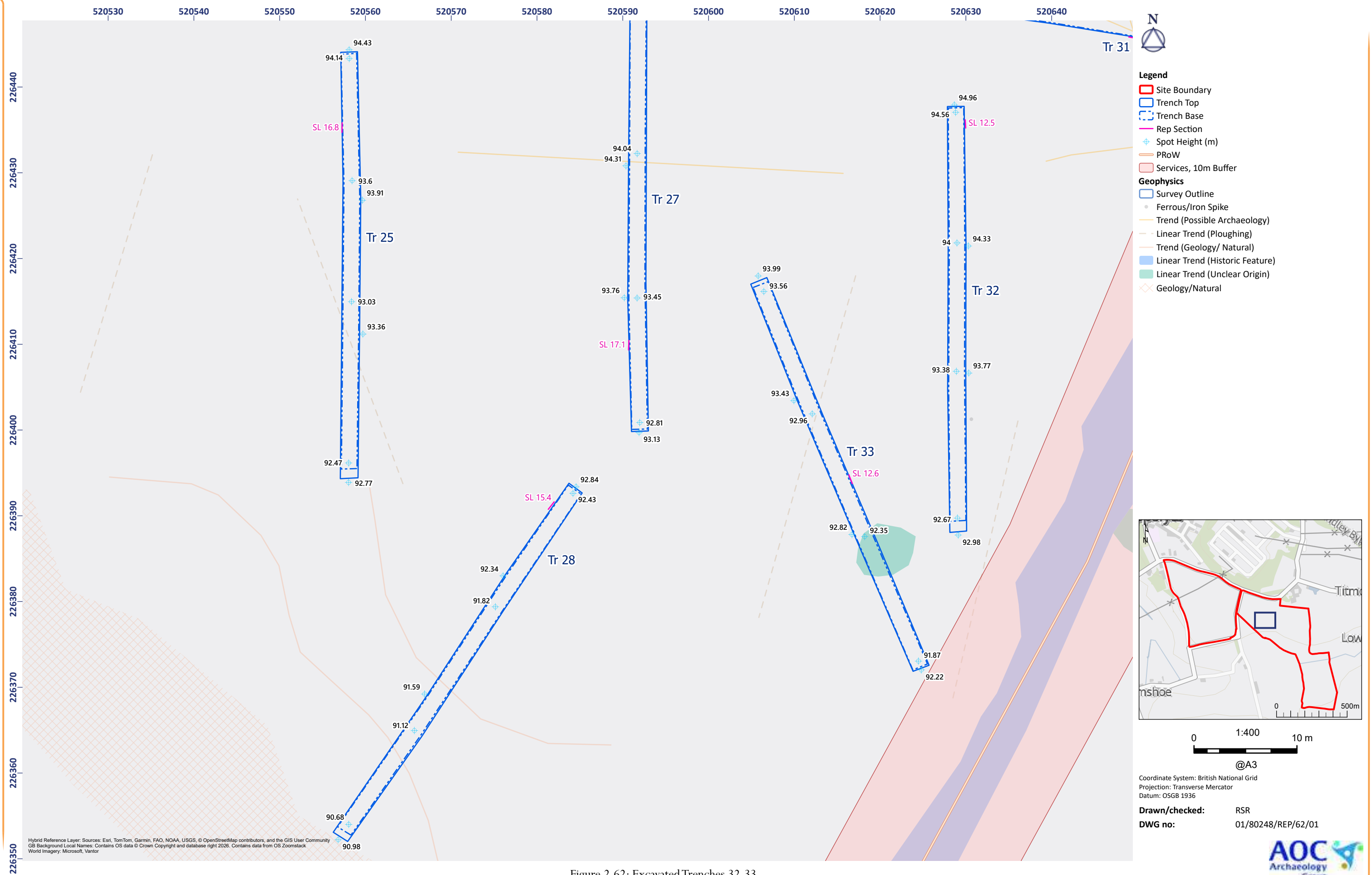


Figure 2.62: Excavated Trenches 32-33

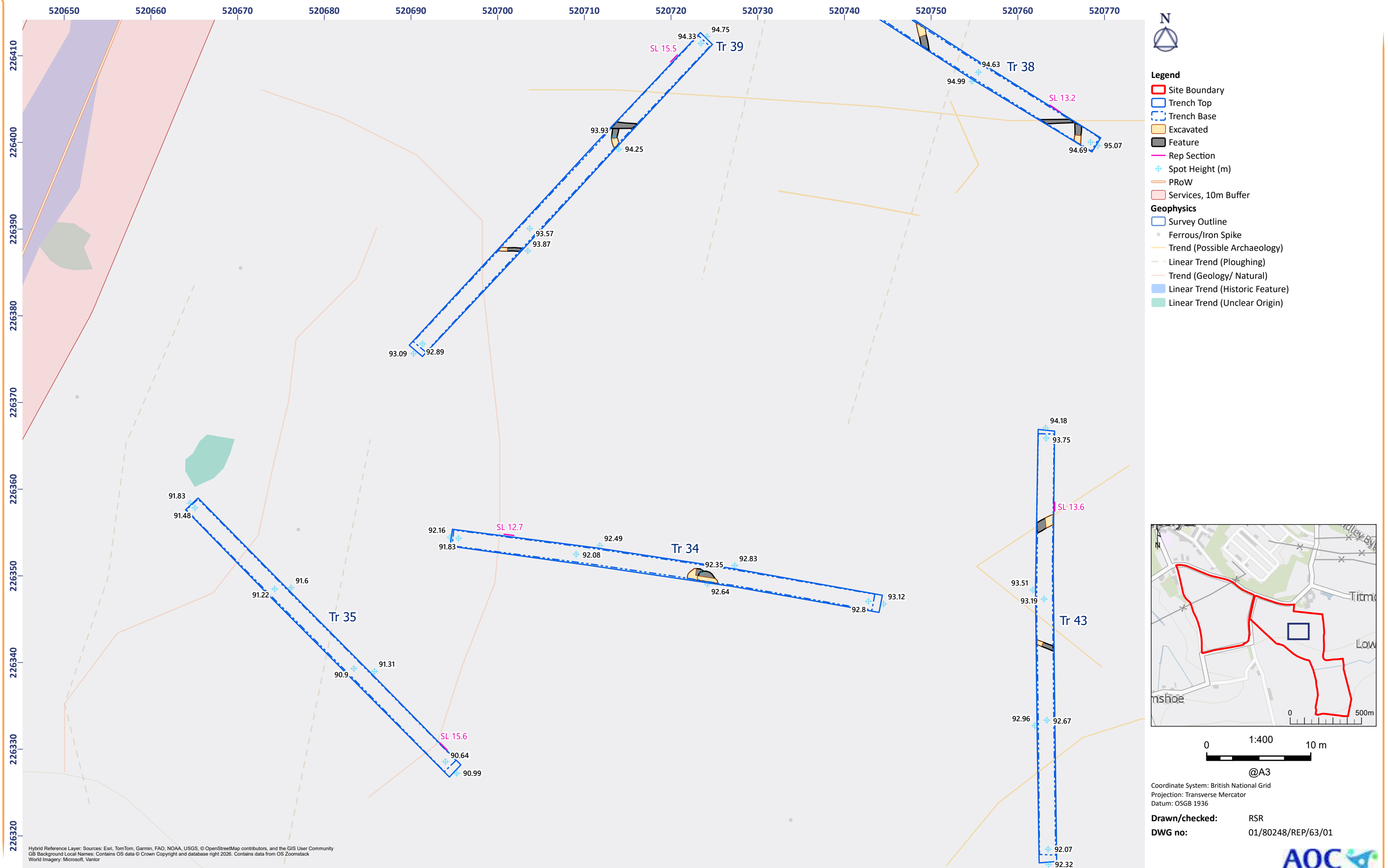


Figure 2.63: Excavated Trenches 34, 35, 39, 43

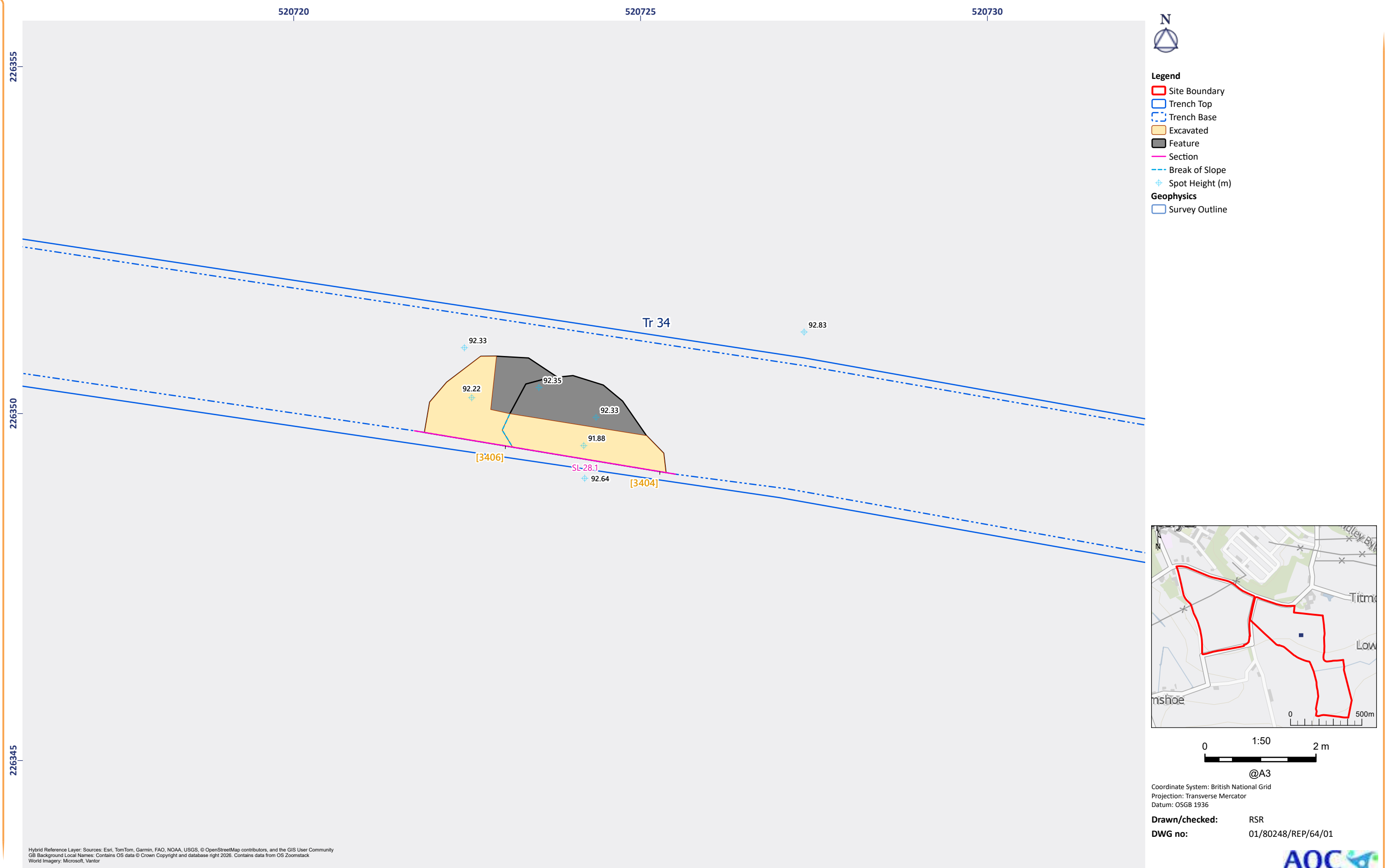
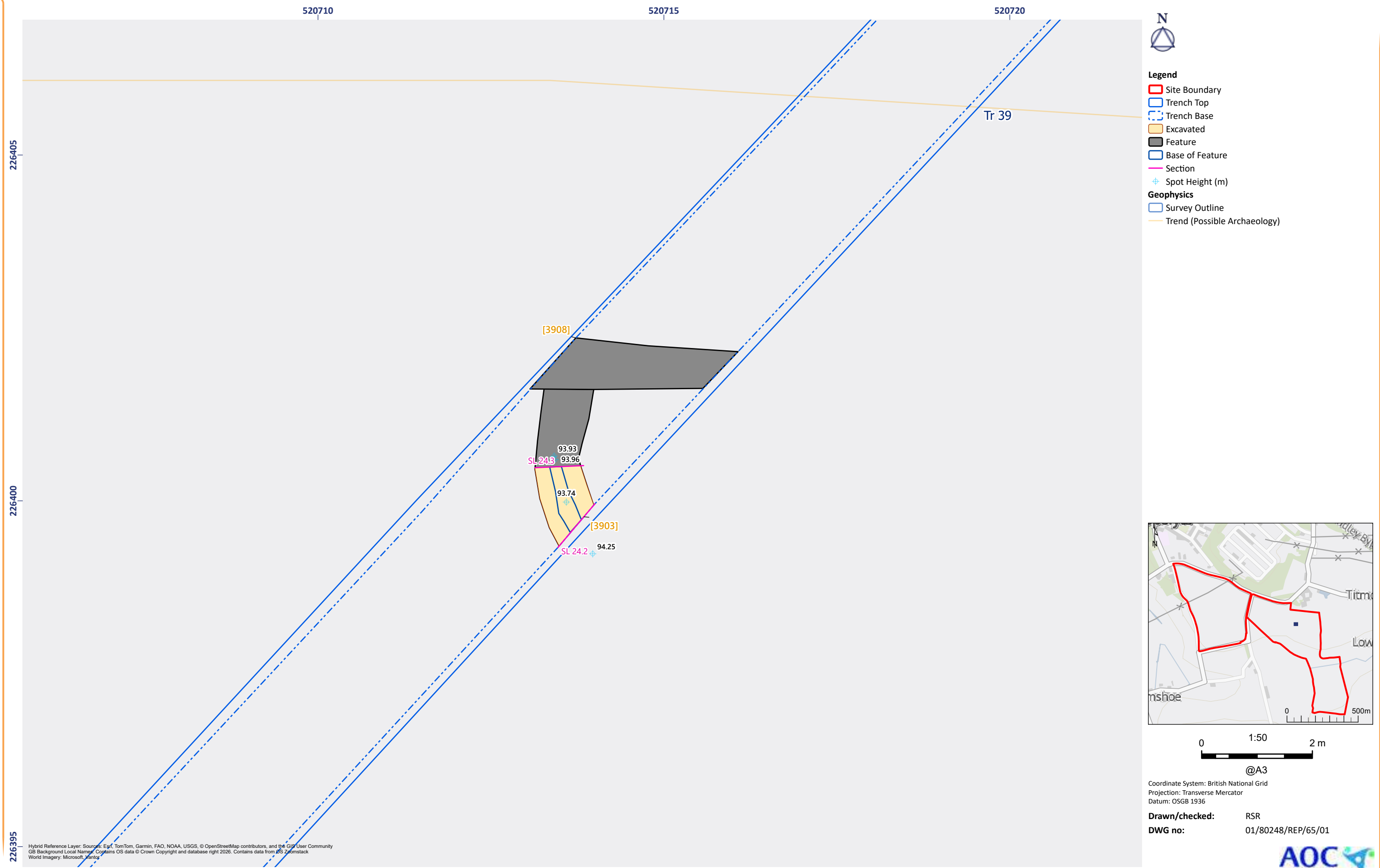
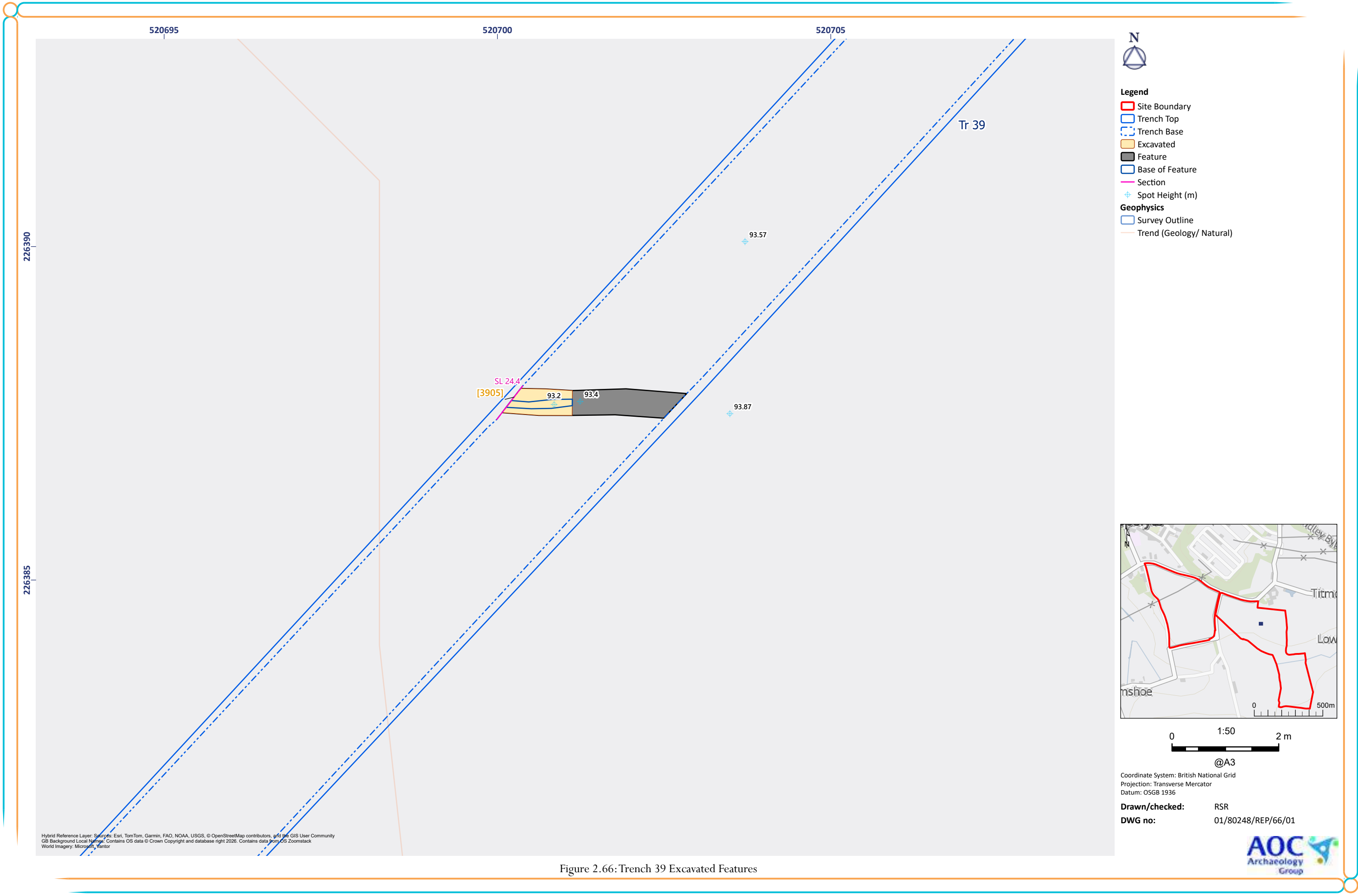
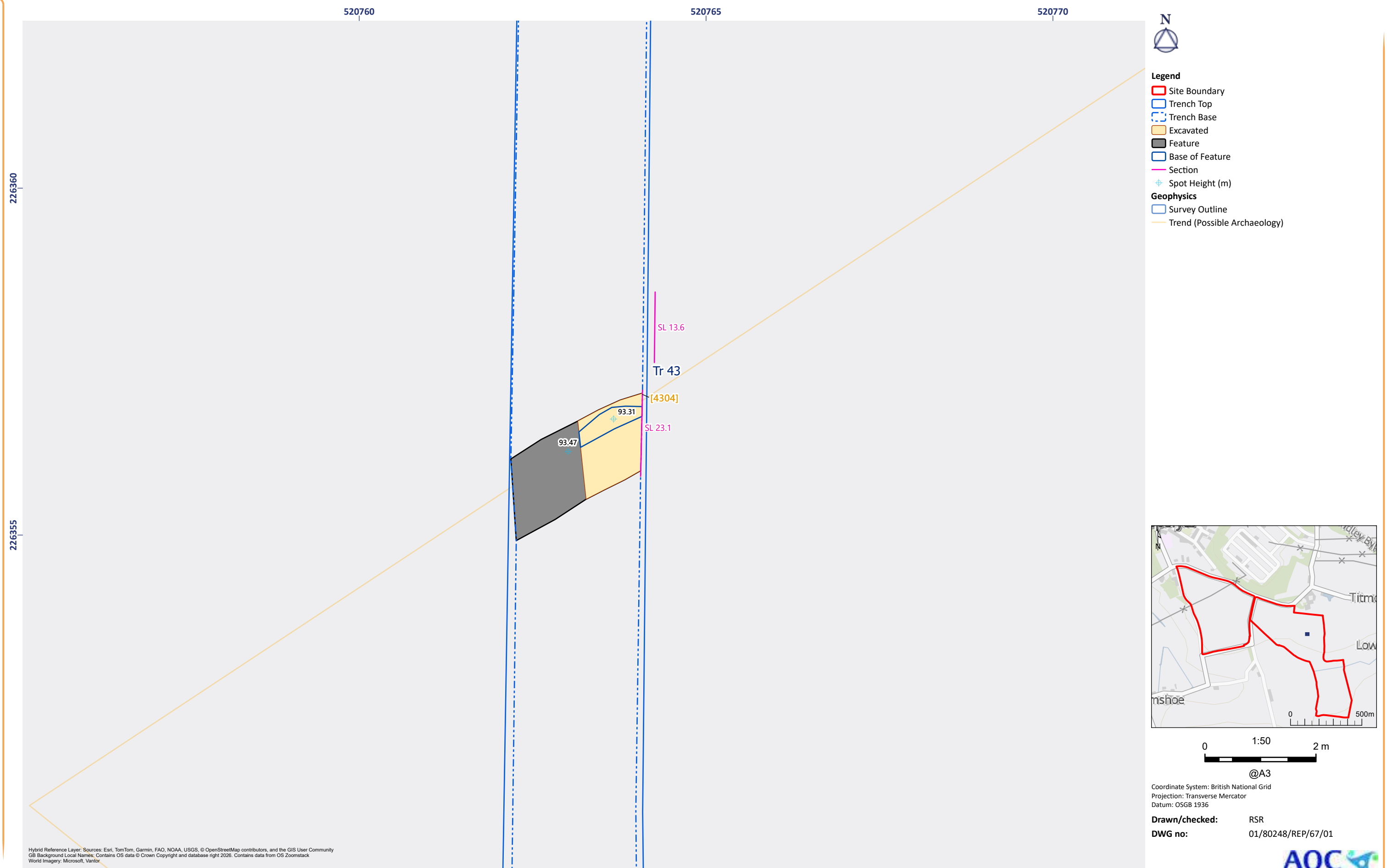


Figure 2.64: Trench 34 Excavated Features







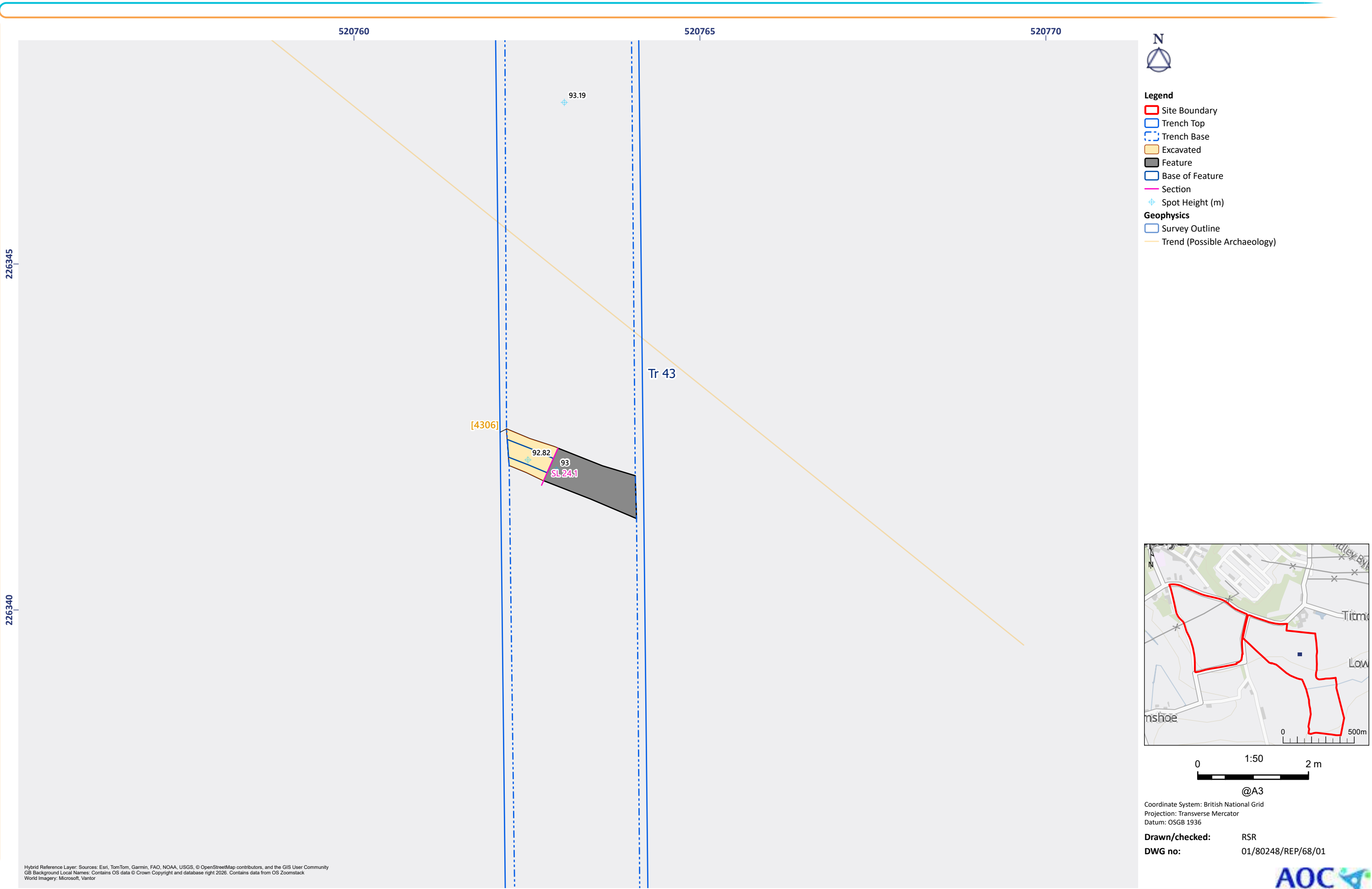


Figure 2.68: Trench 43 Excavated Features

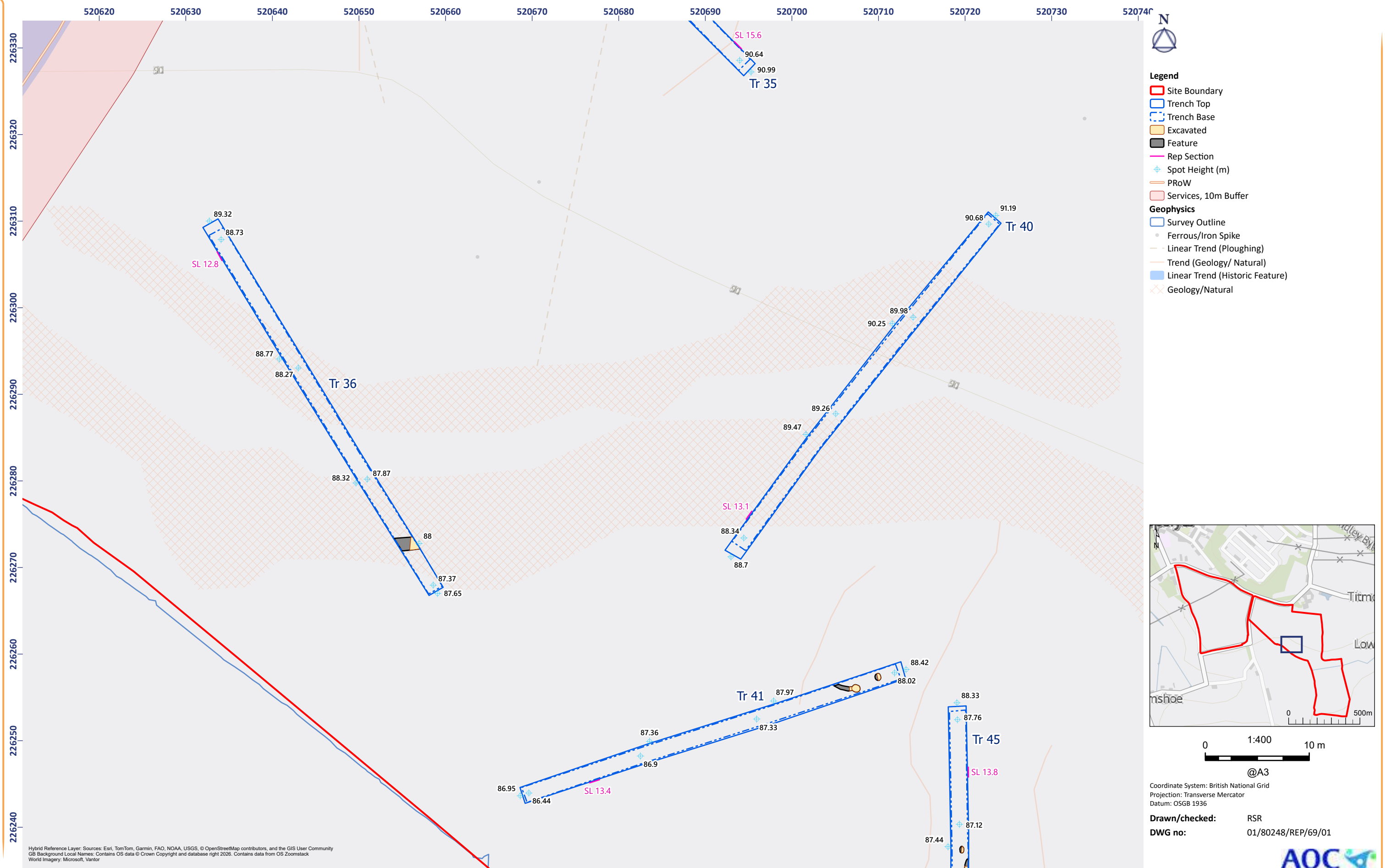


Figure 2.69: Excavated Trenches 36, 40-41, 45

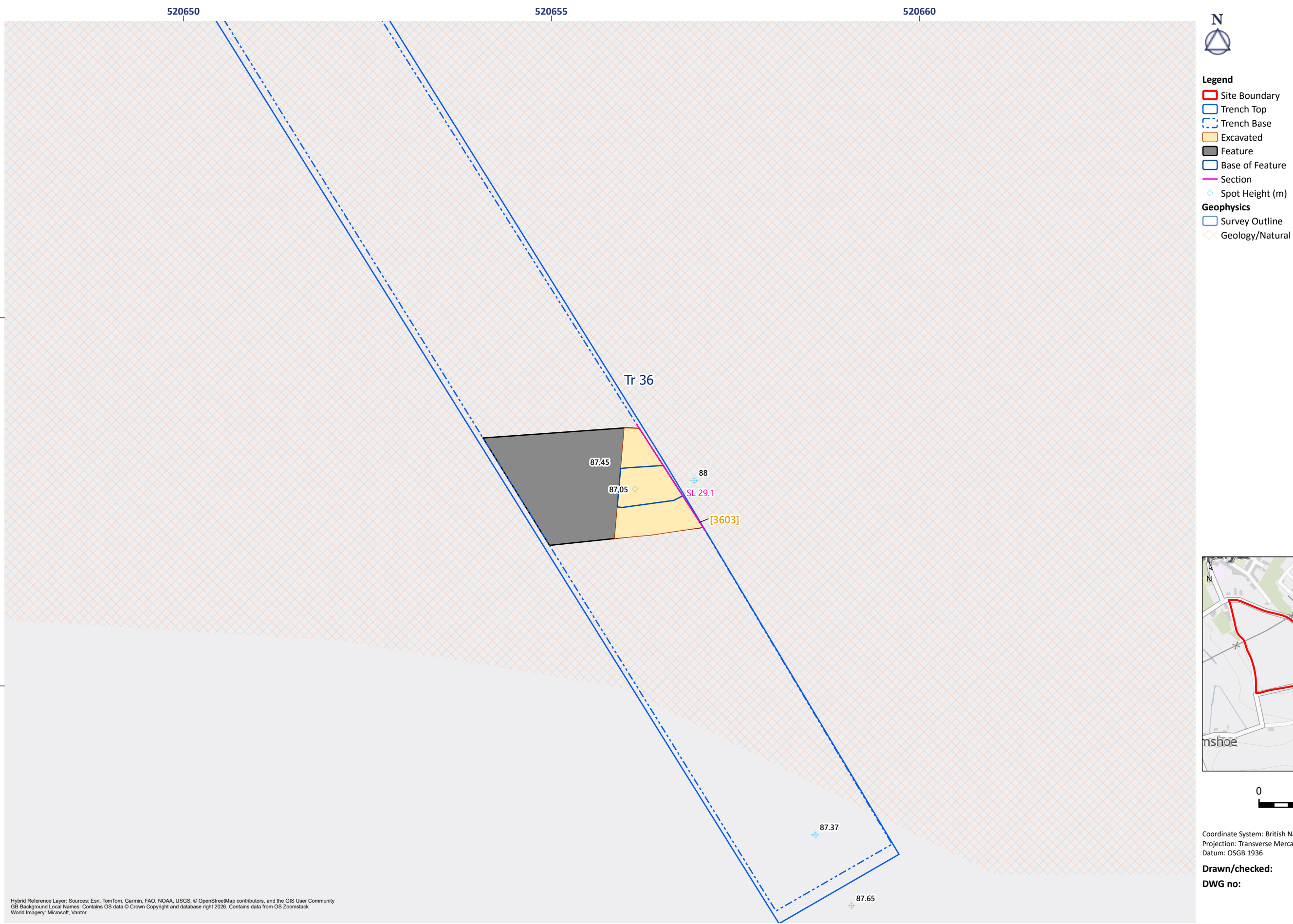


Figure 2.70: Trench 36 Excavated Features

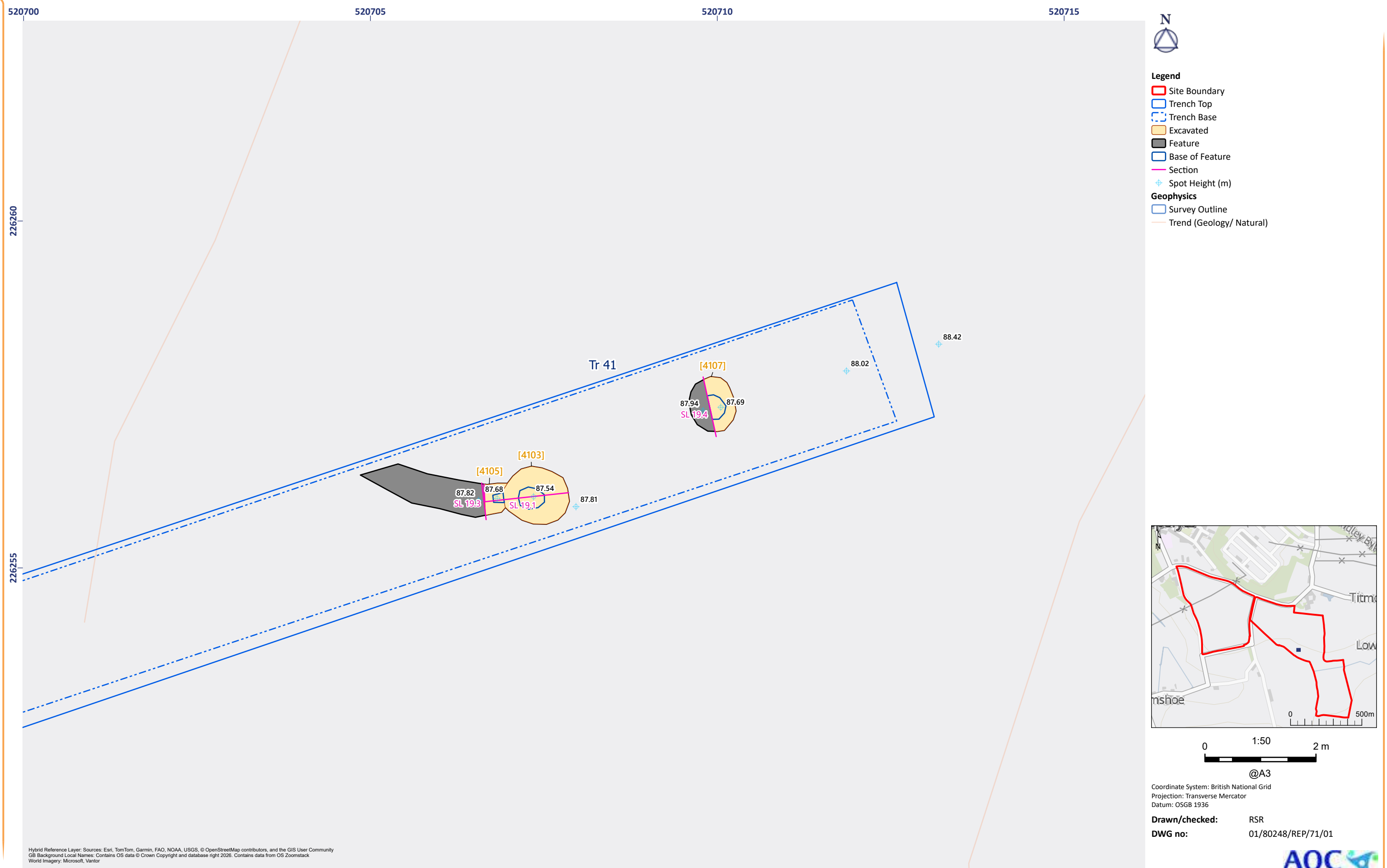


Figure 2.71: Trench 41 Excavated Features

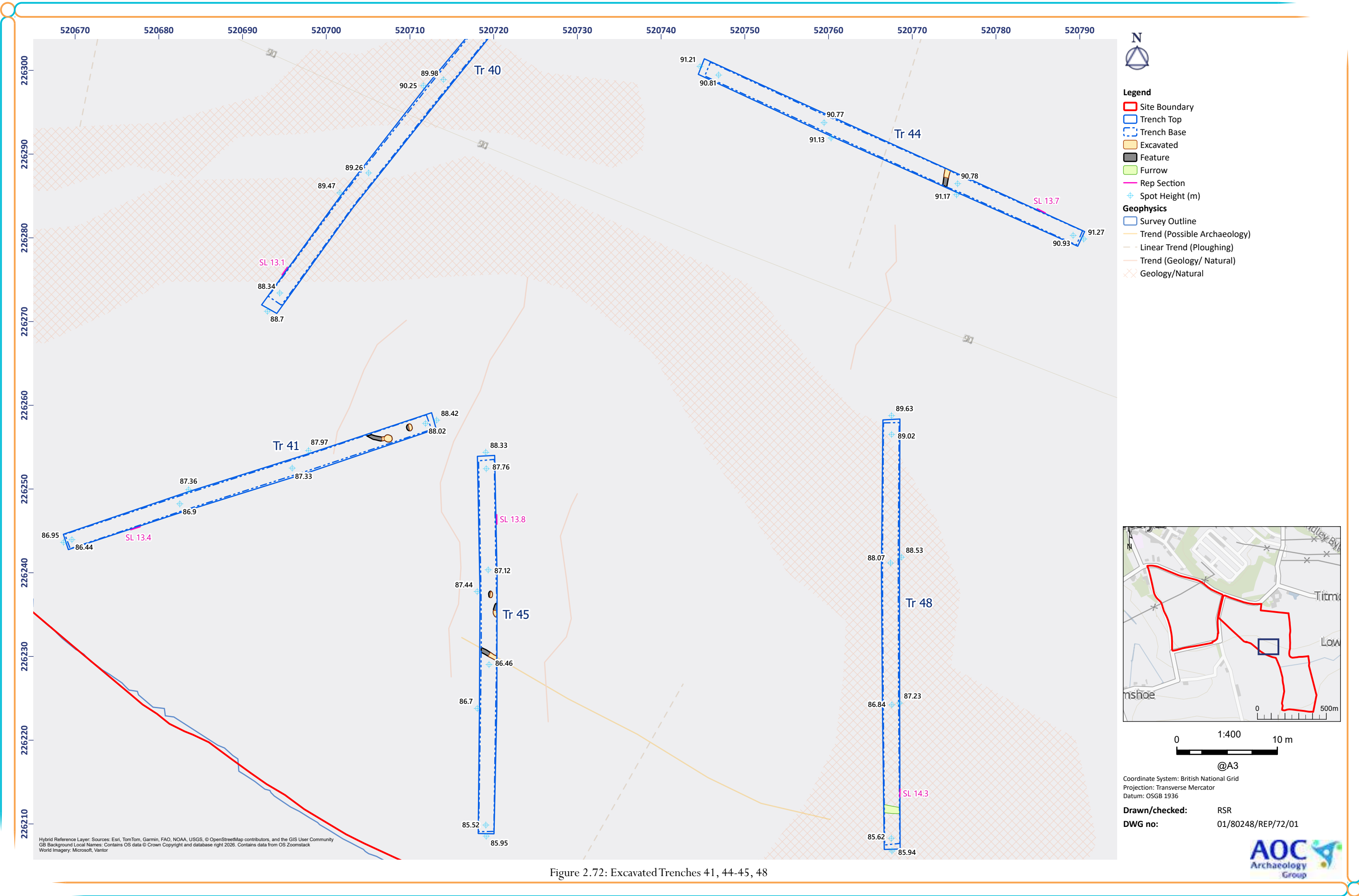


Figure 2.72: Excavated Trenches 41, 44-45, 48

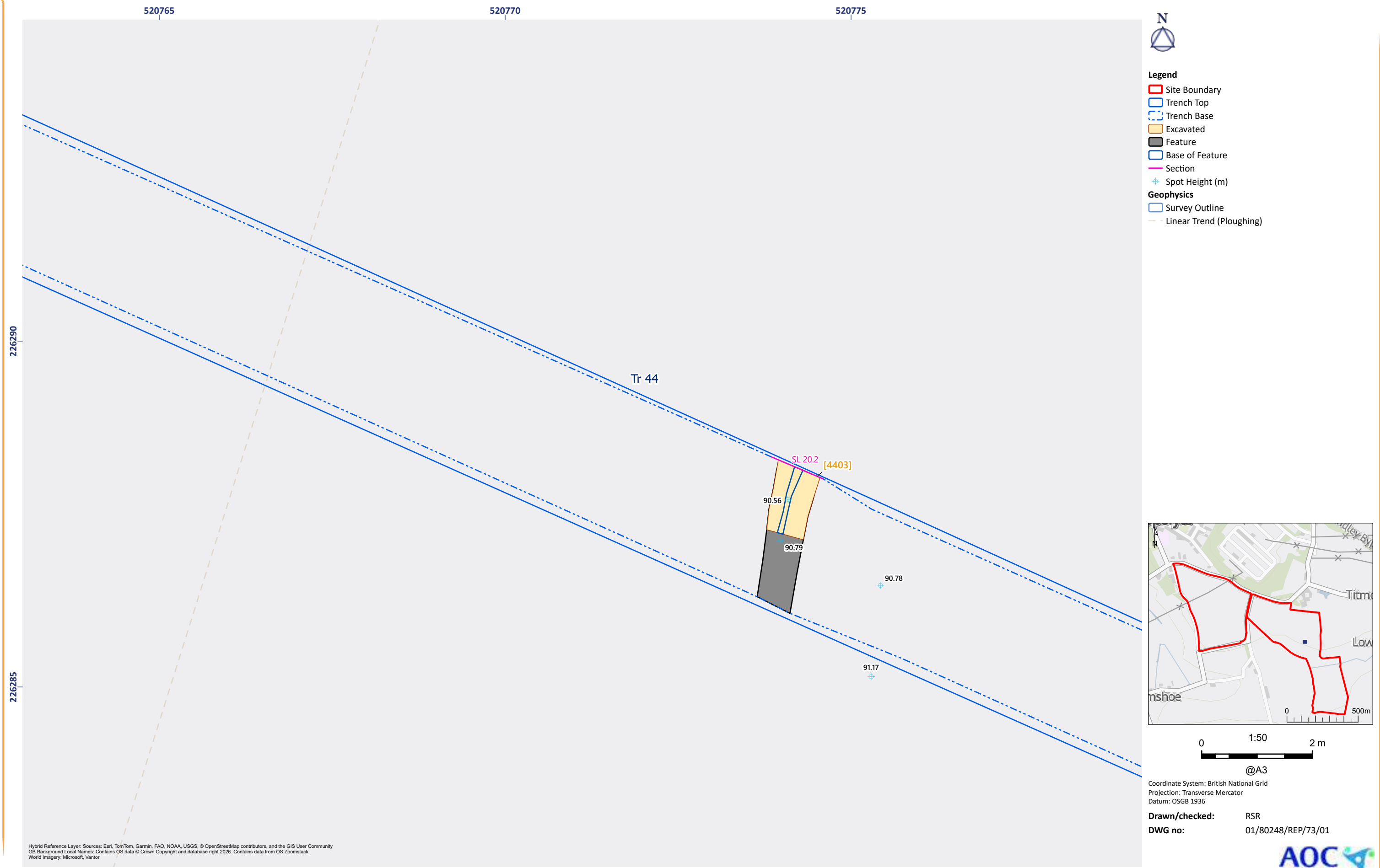


Figure 2.73: Trench 44 Excavated Features

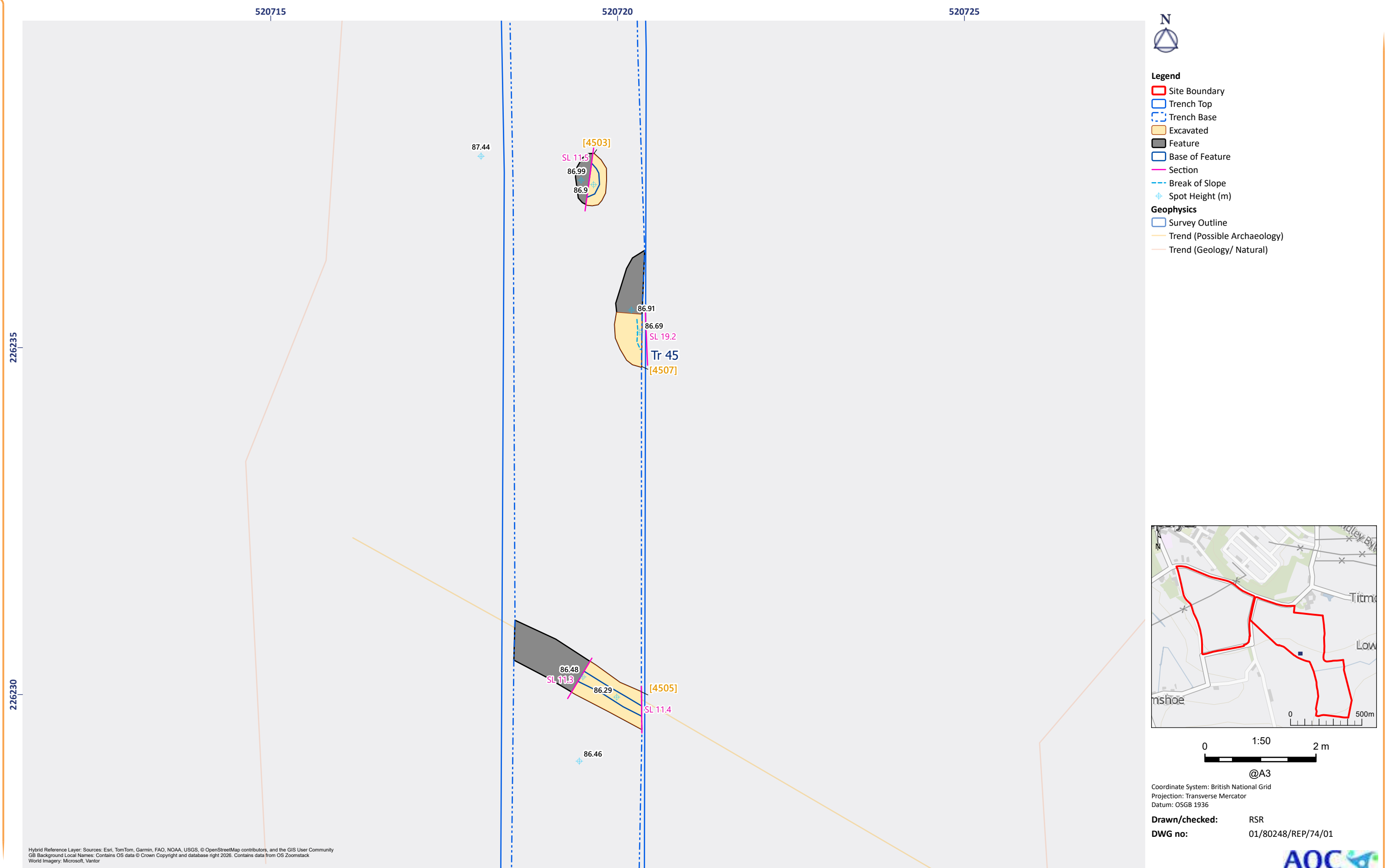


Figure 2.74: Trench 45 Excavated Features

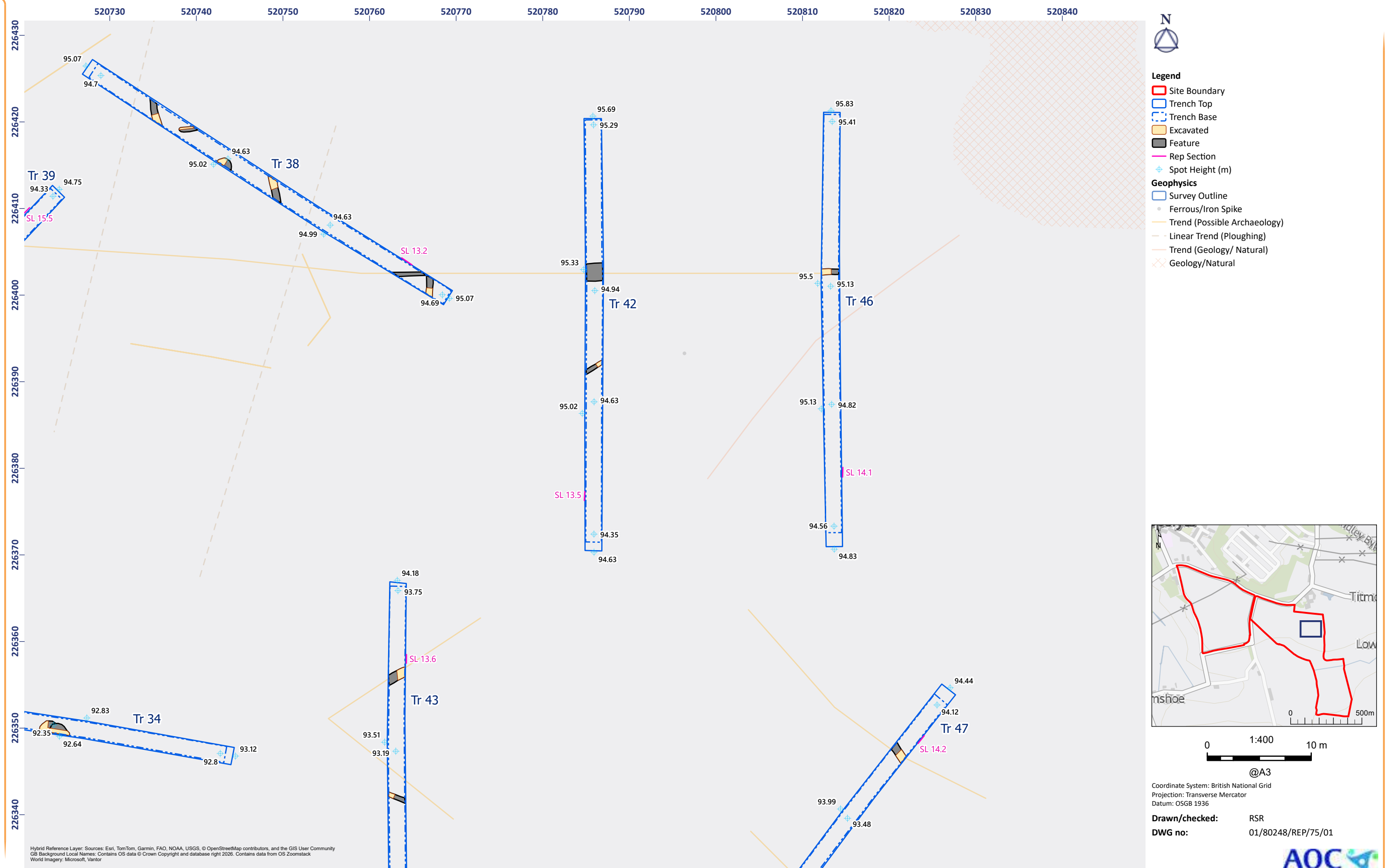
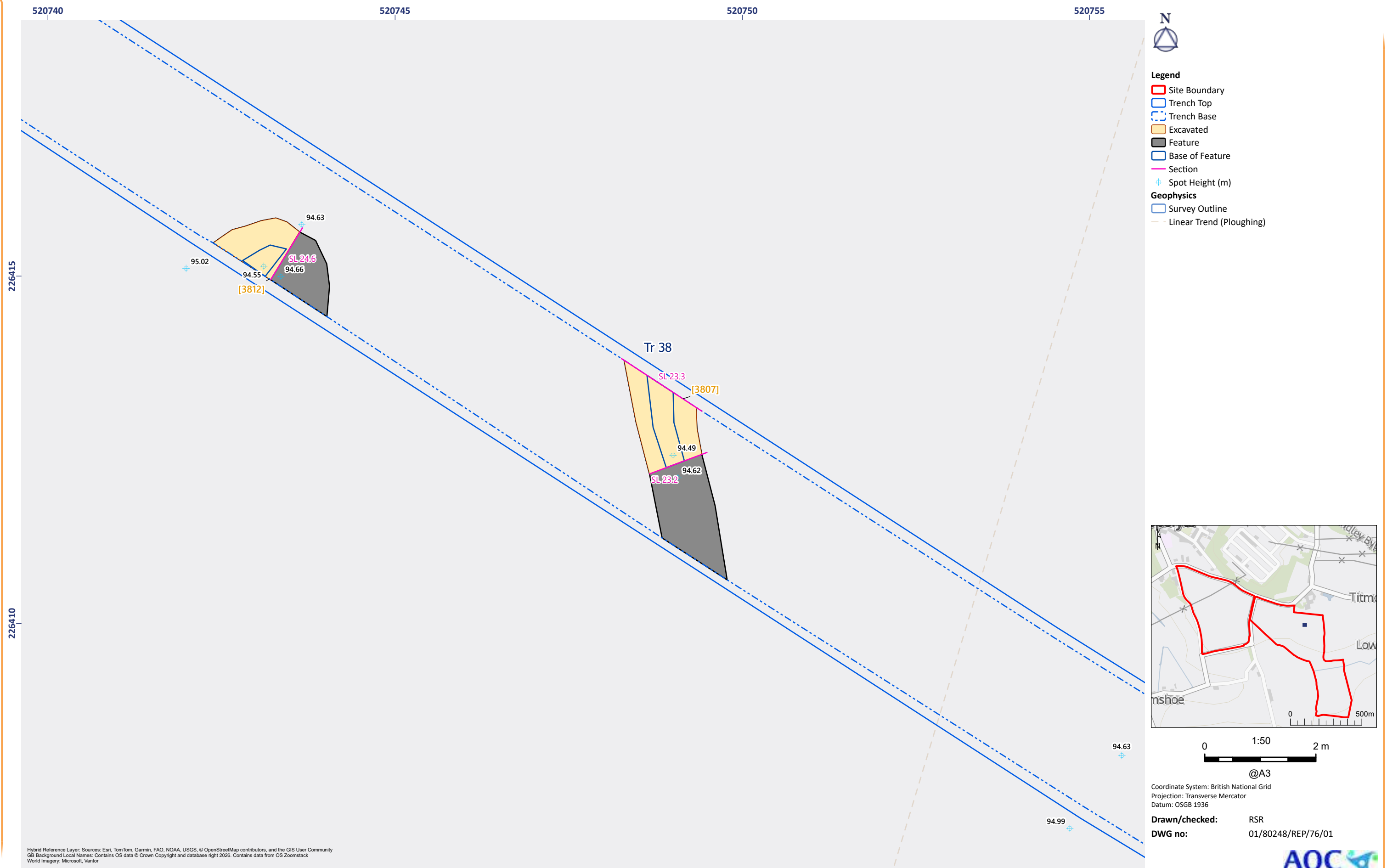


Figure 2.75: Excavated Trenches 38, 42, 46-47



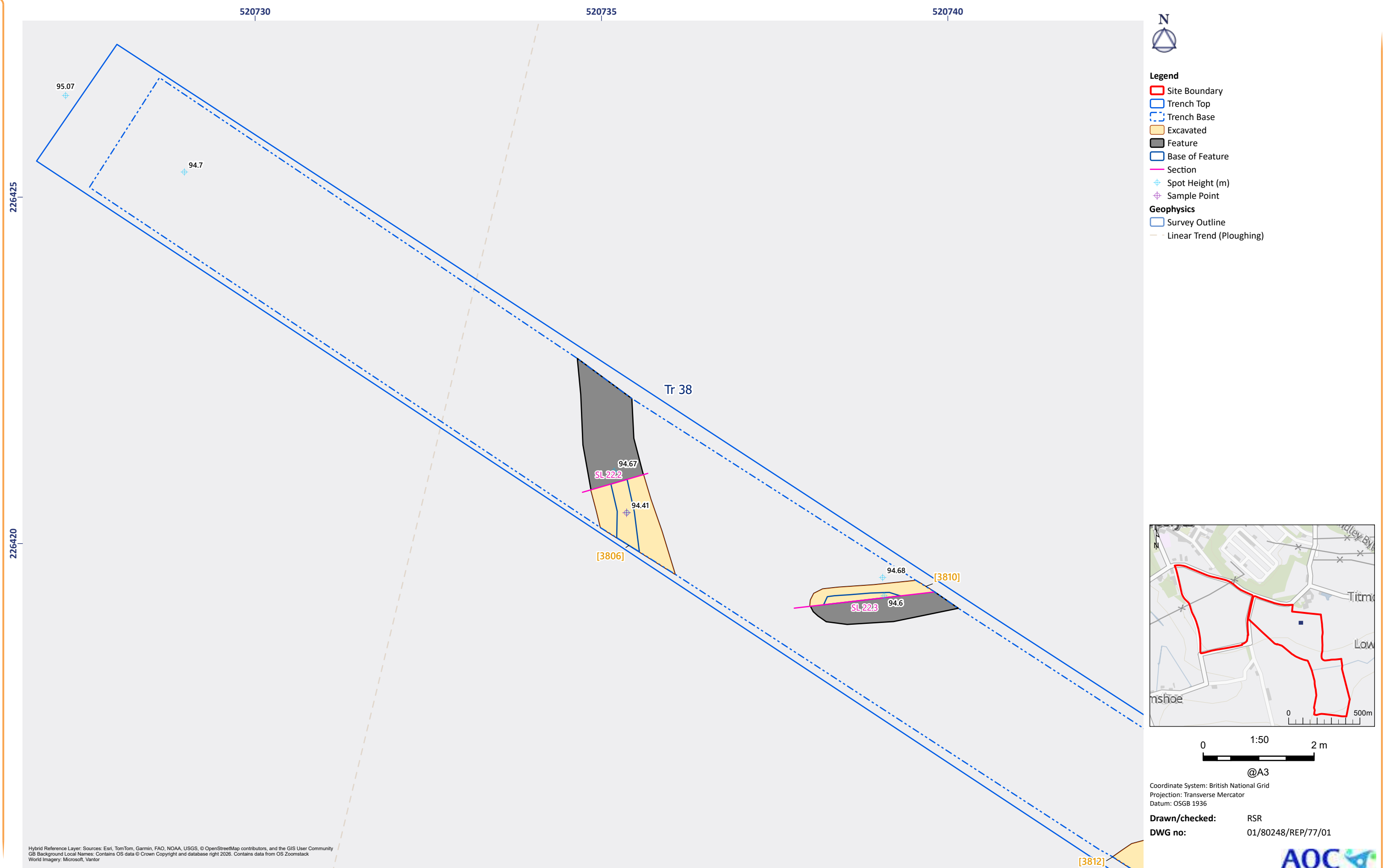
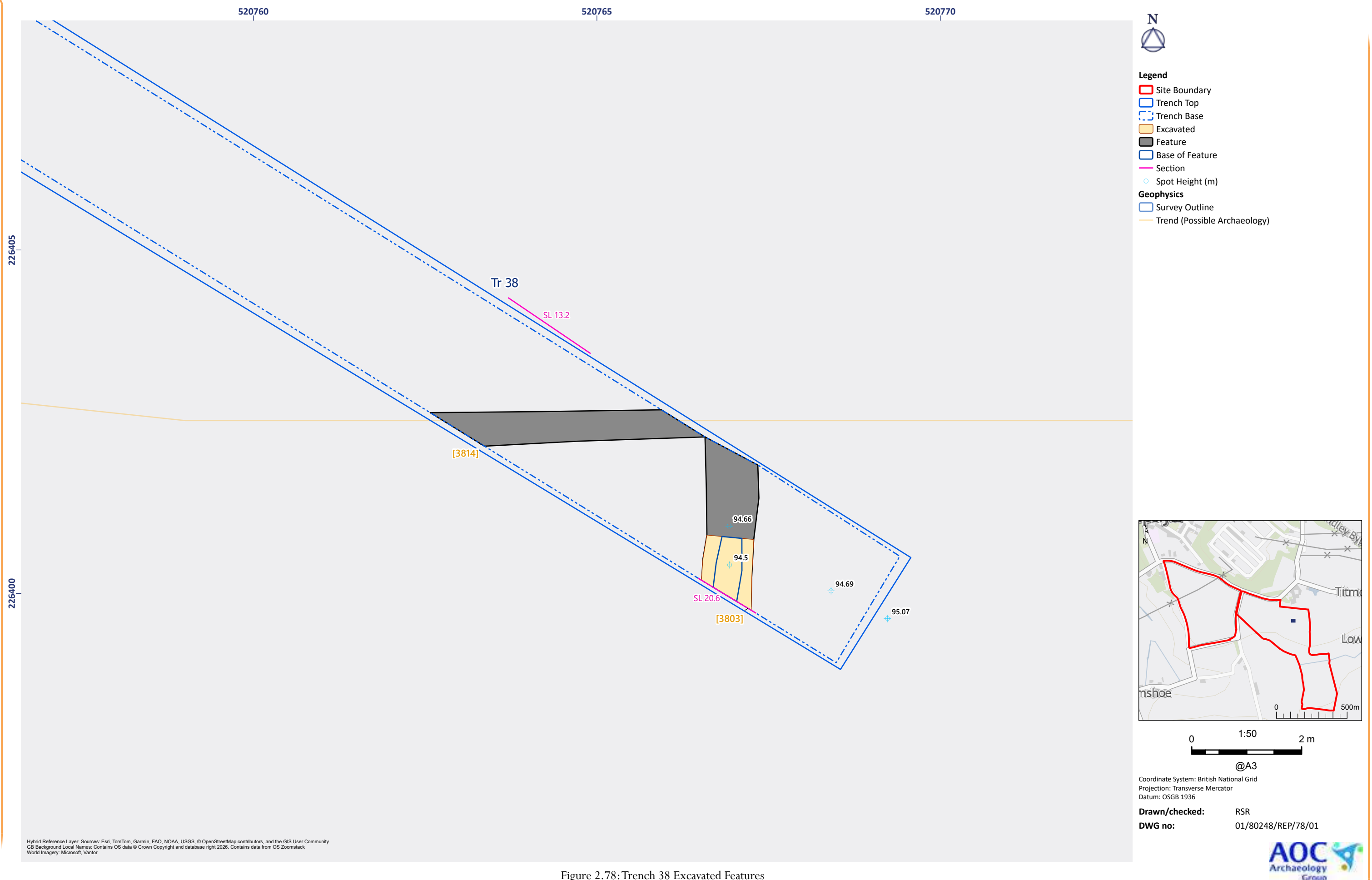


Figure 2.77: Trench 38 Excavated Features



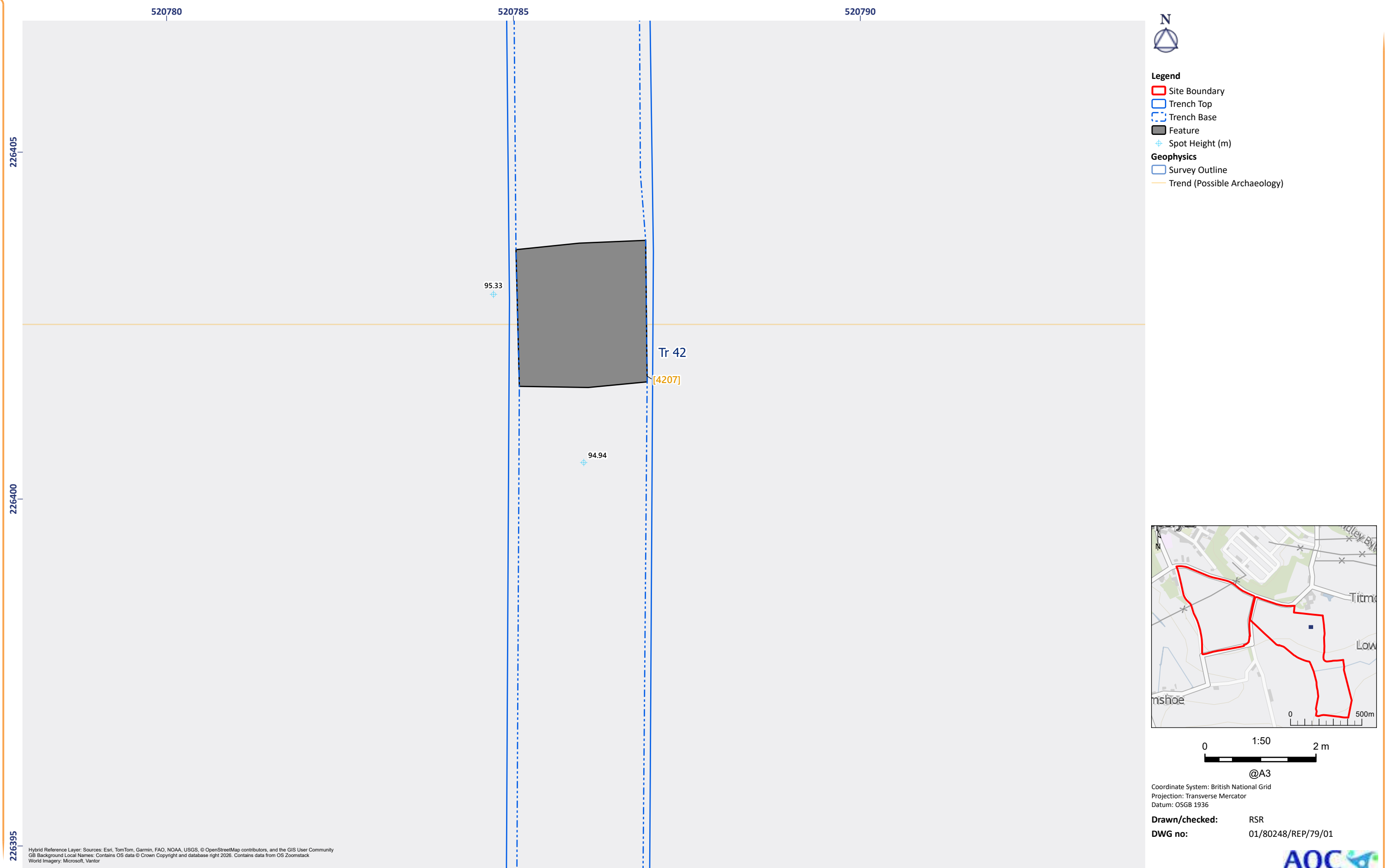


Figure 2.79: Trench 42 Excavated Features

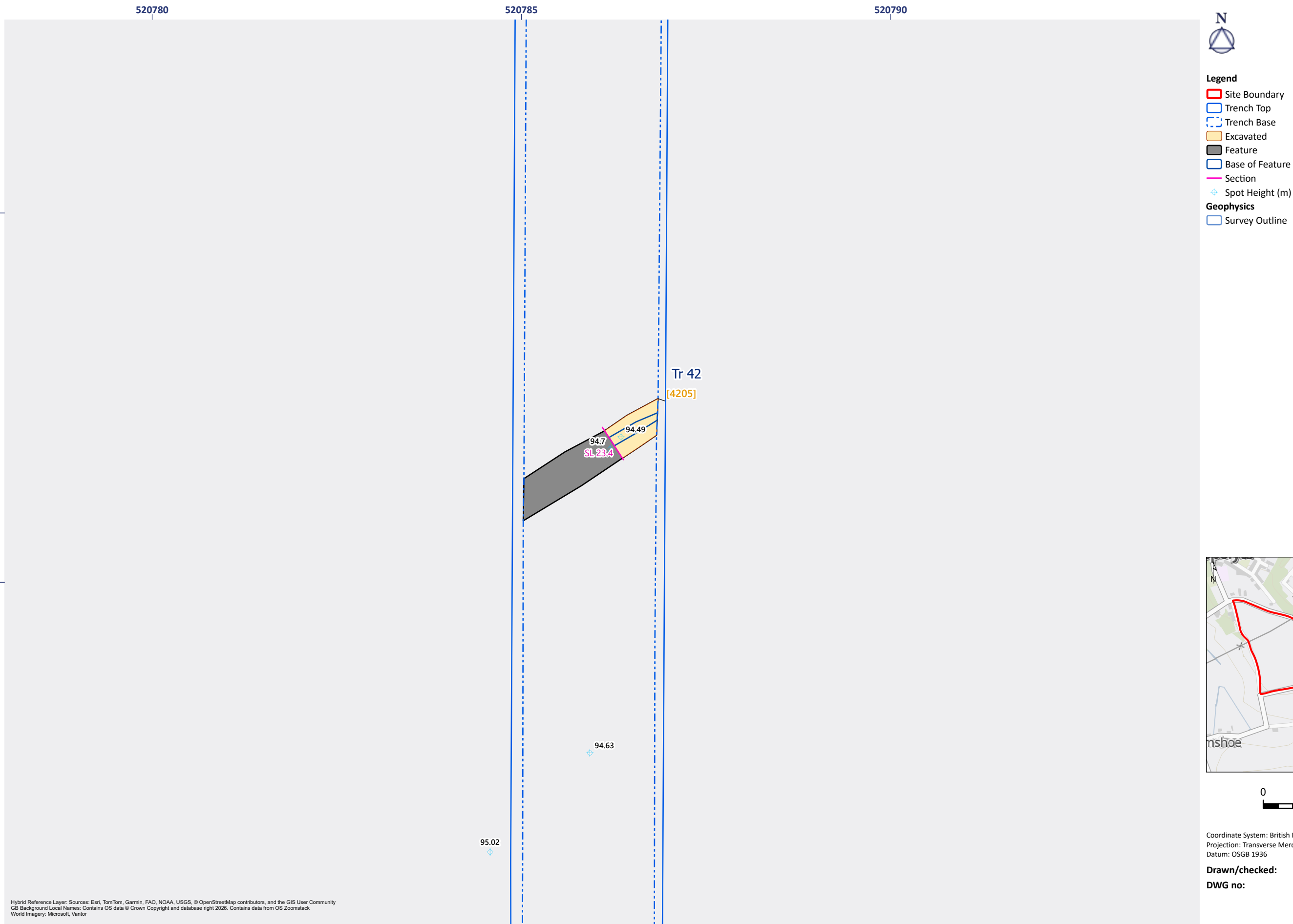
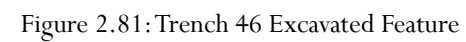


Figure 2.80: Trench 42 Excavated Features



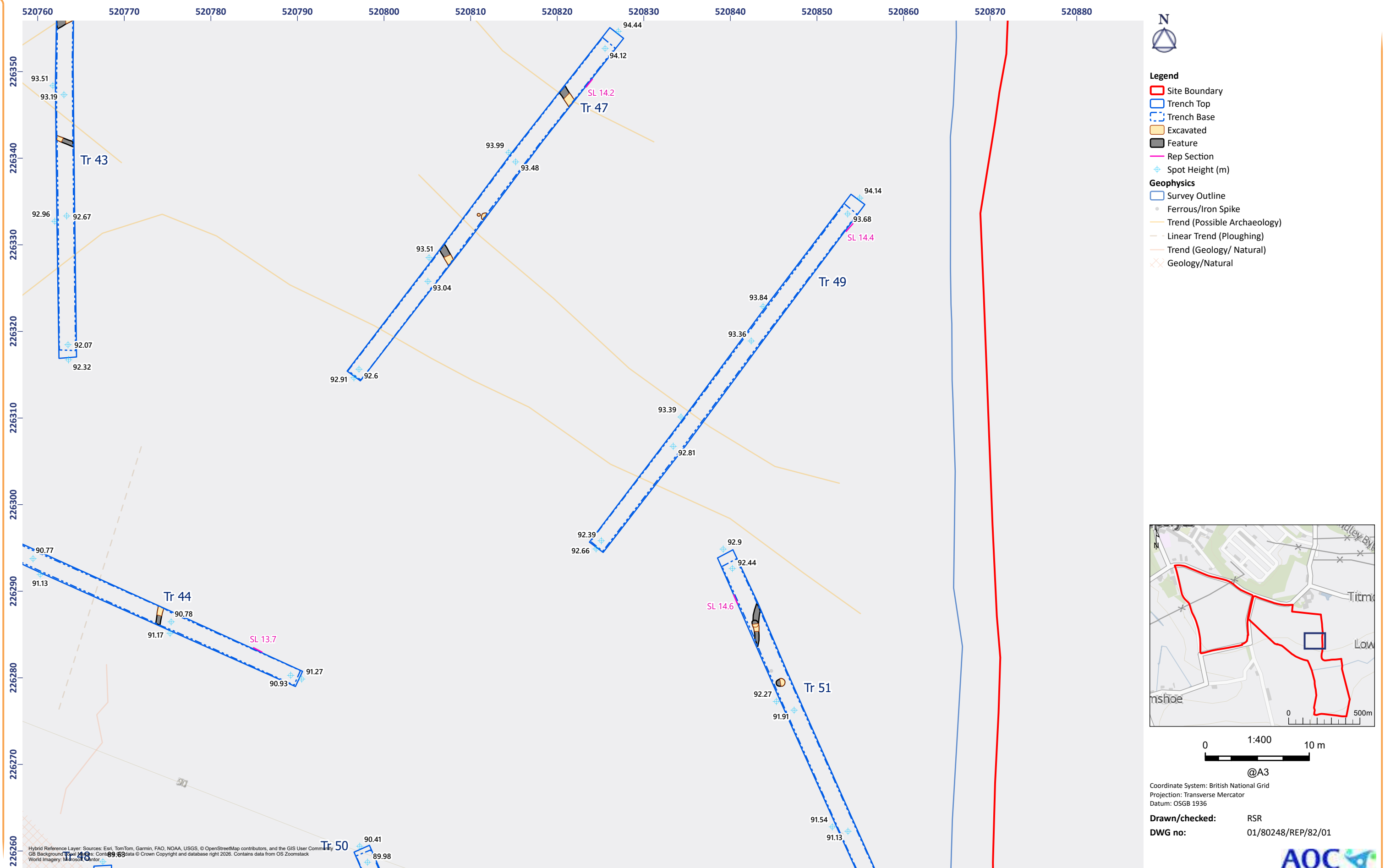
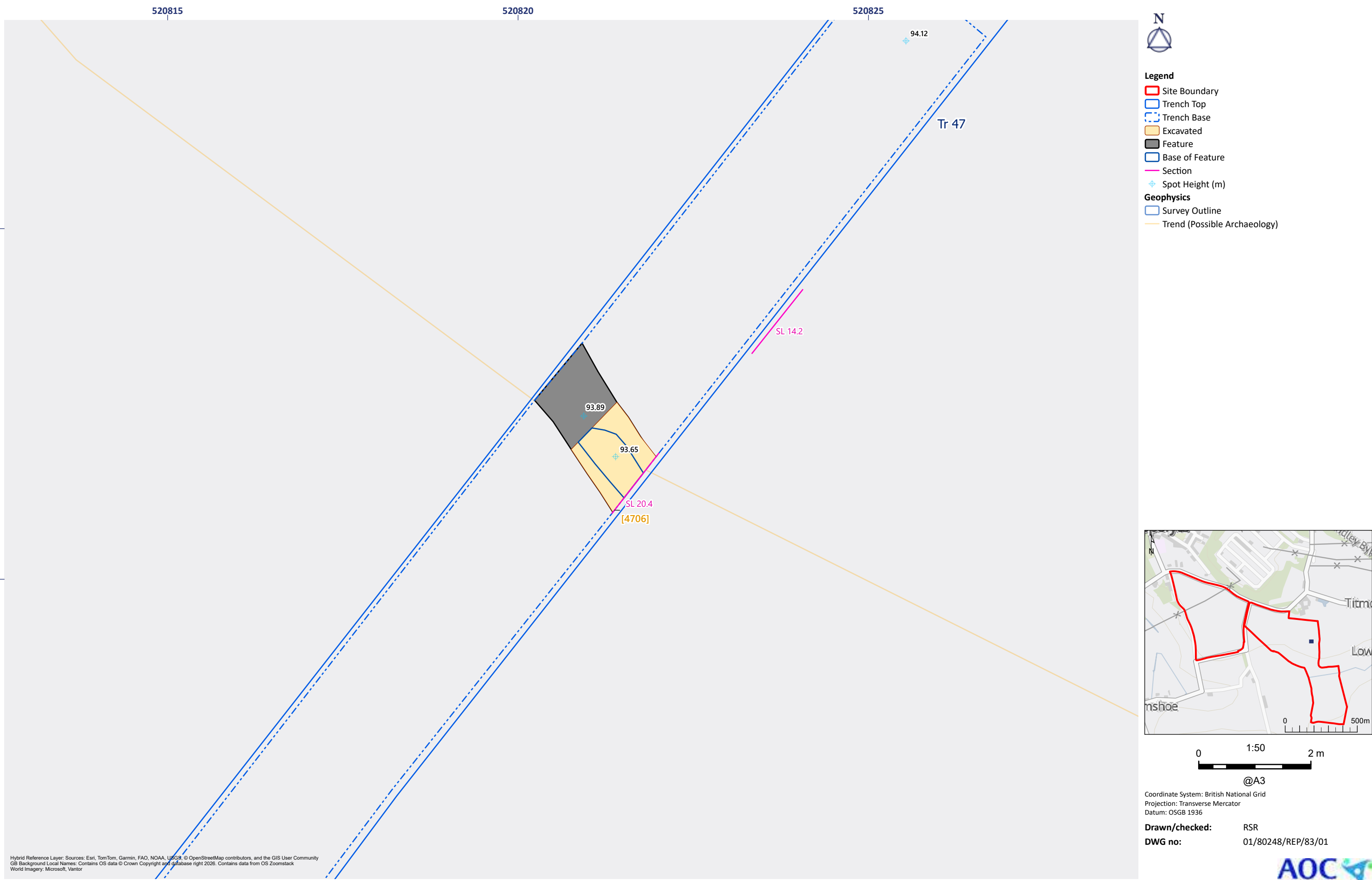
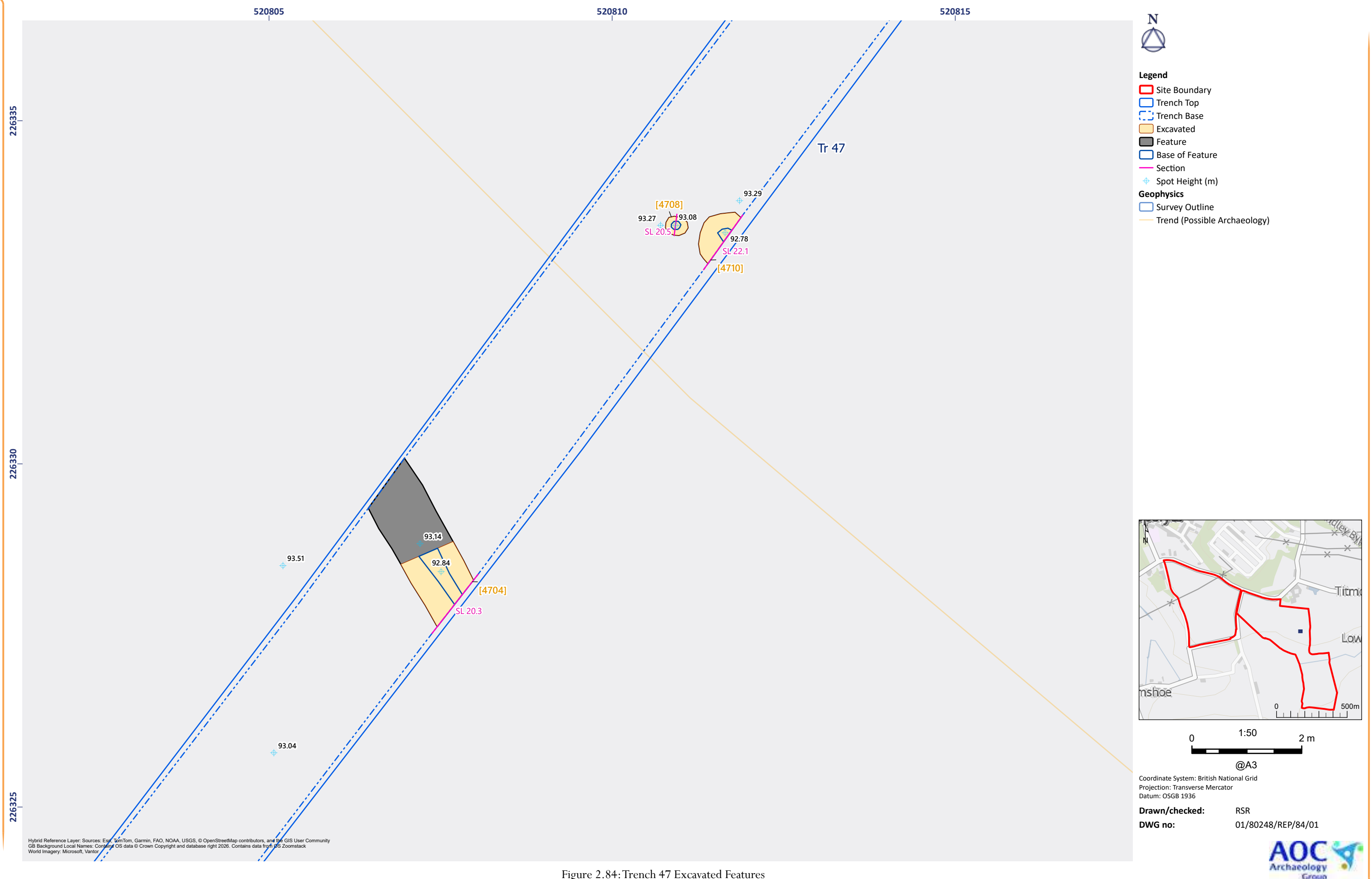
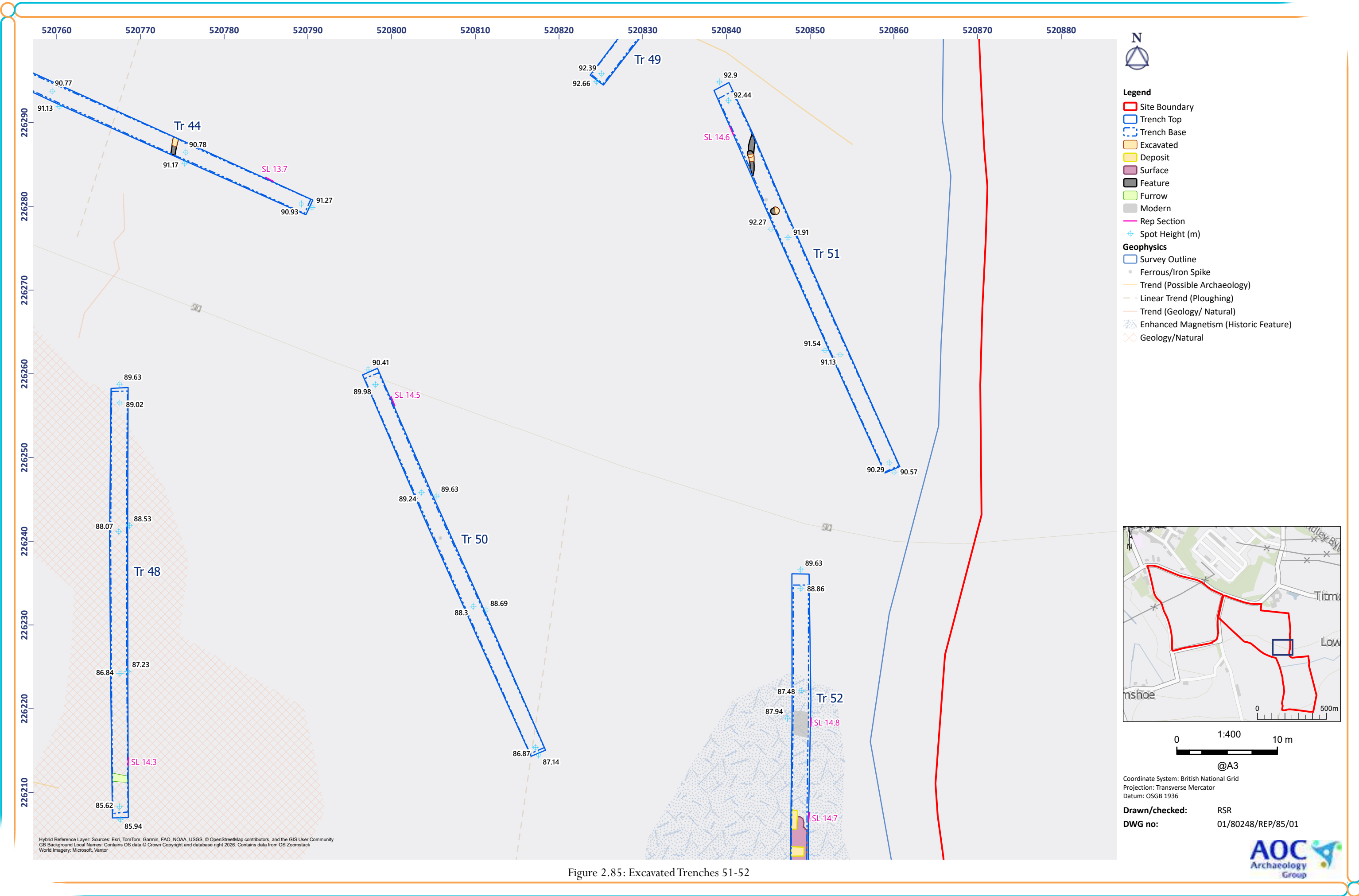


Figure 2.82: Excavated Trenches 47, 49, 51







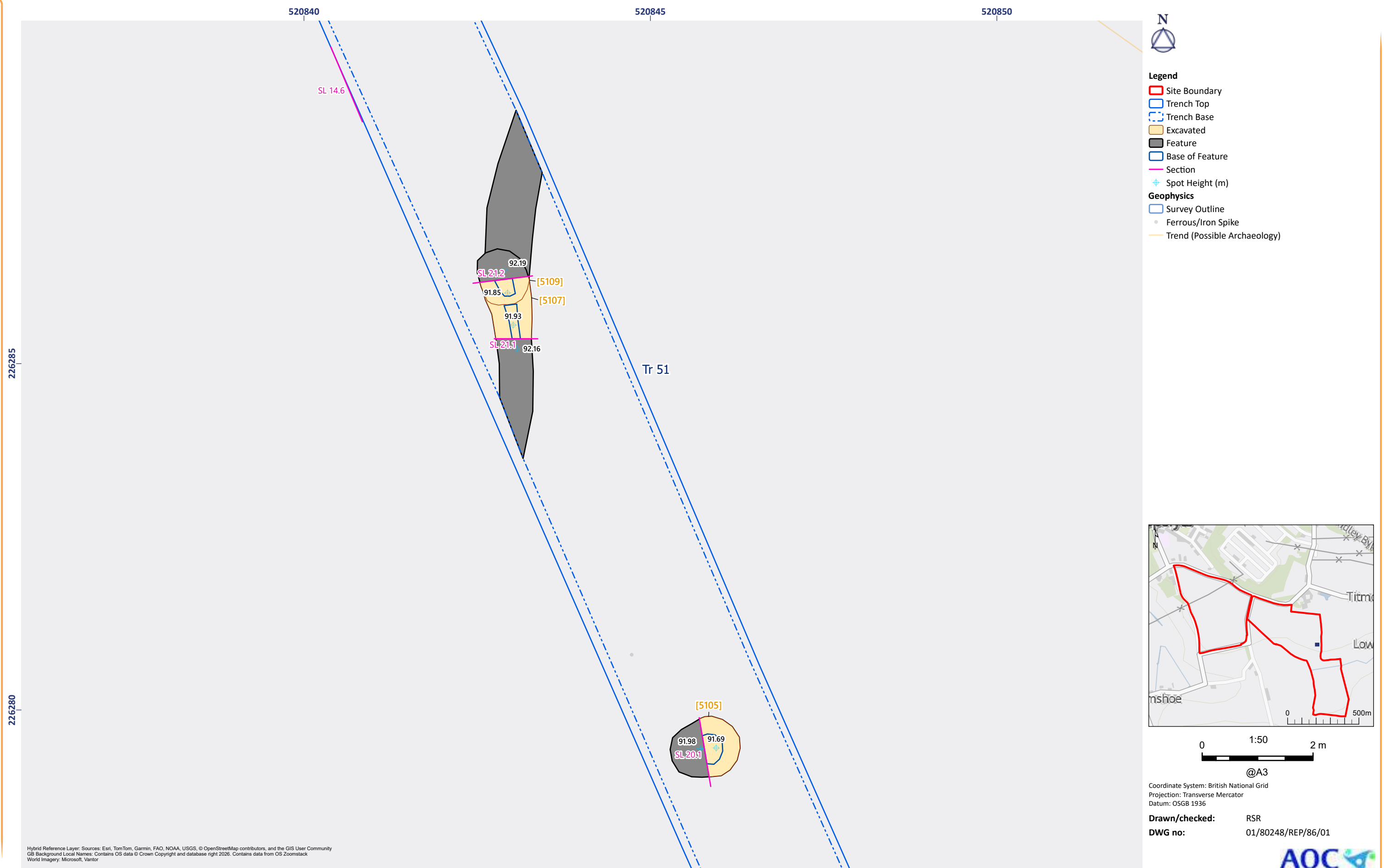


Figure 2.86: Trench 51 Excavated Features

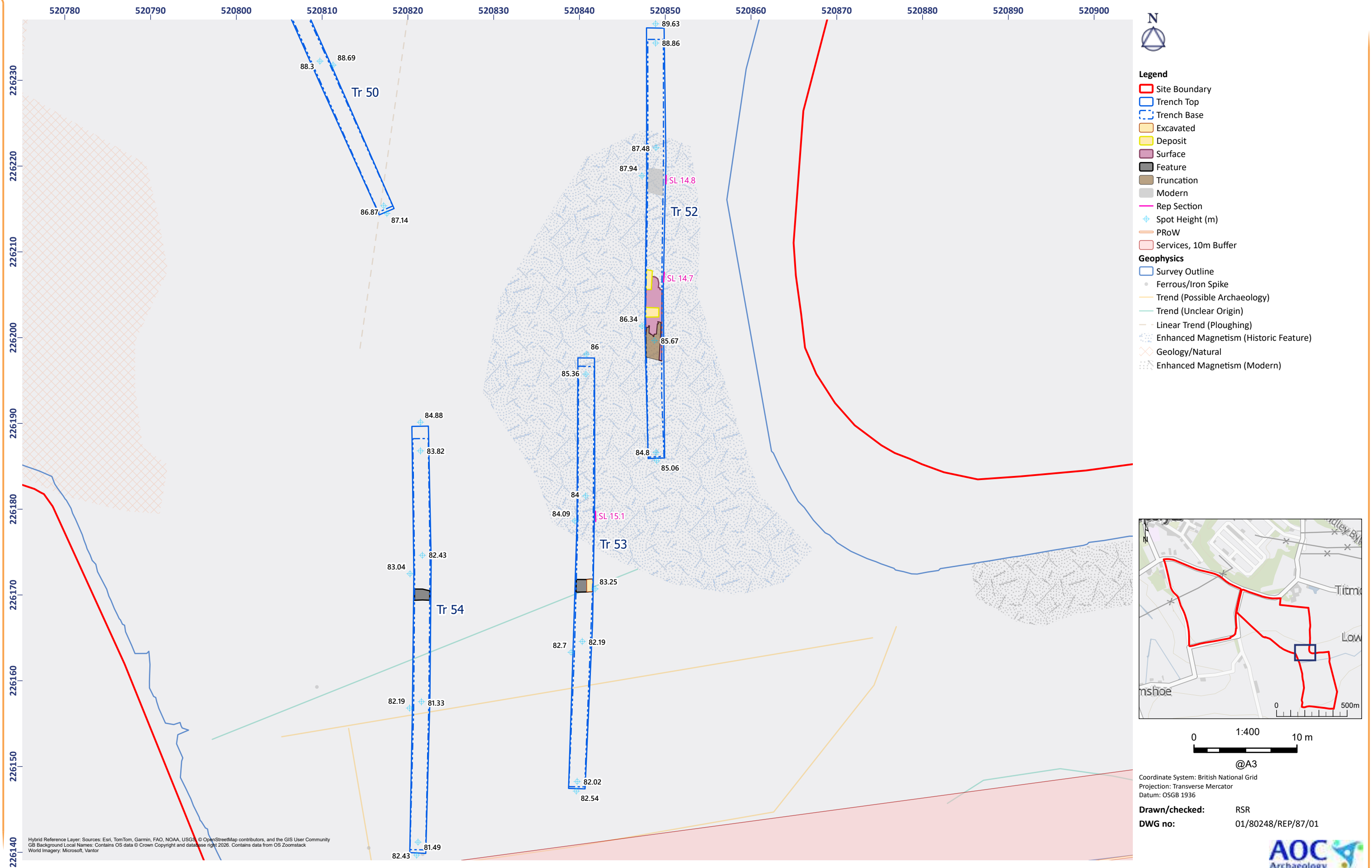


Figure 2.87: Excavated Trenches 52-54

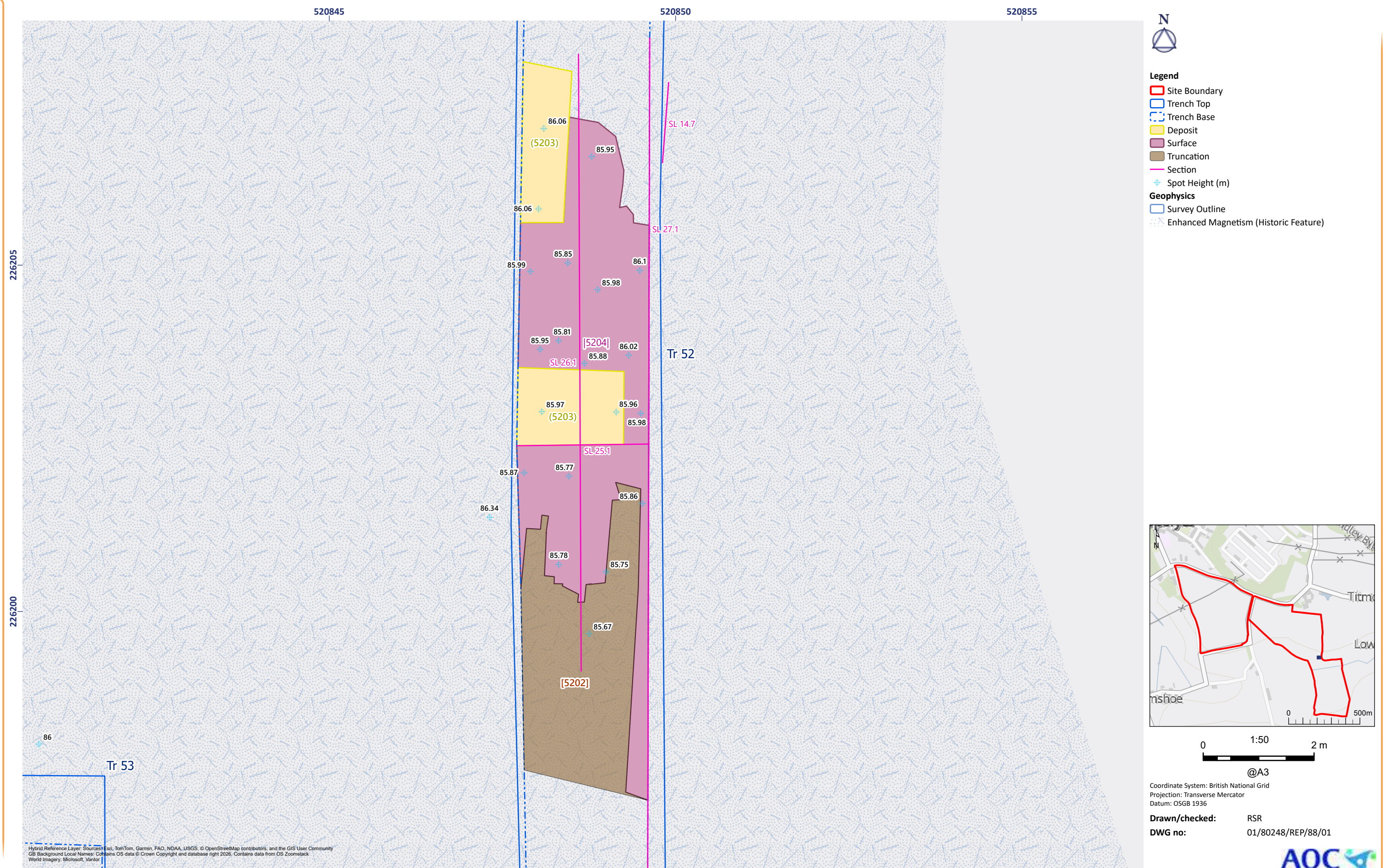
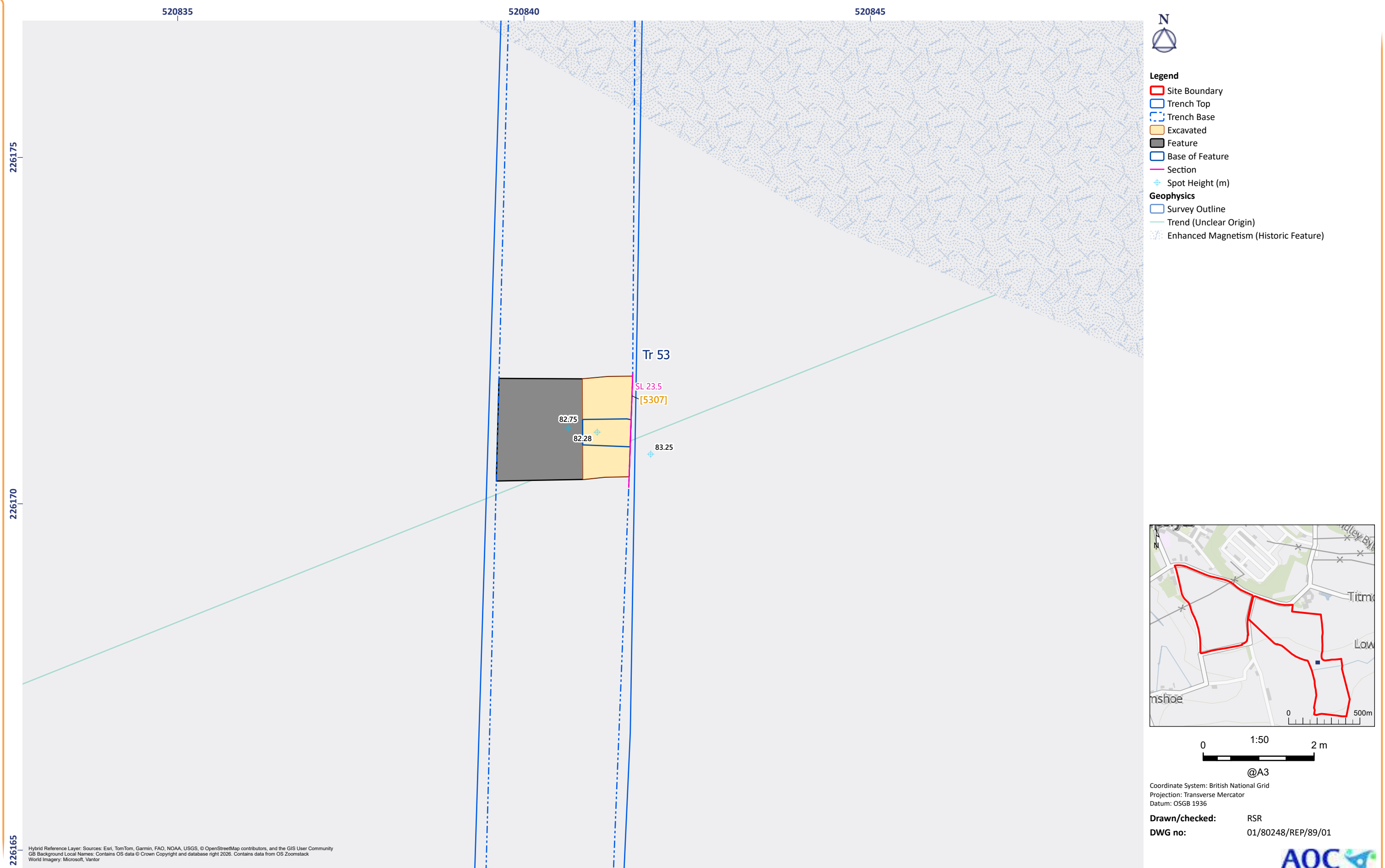
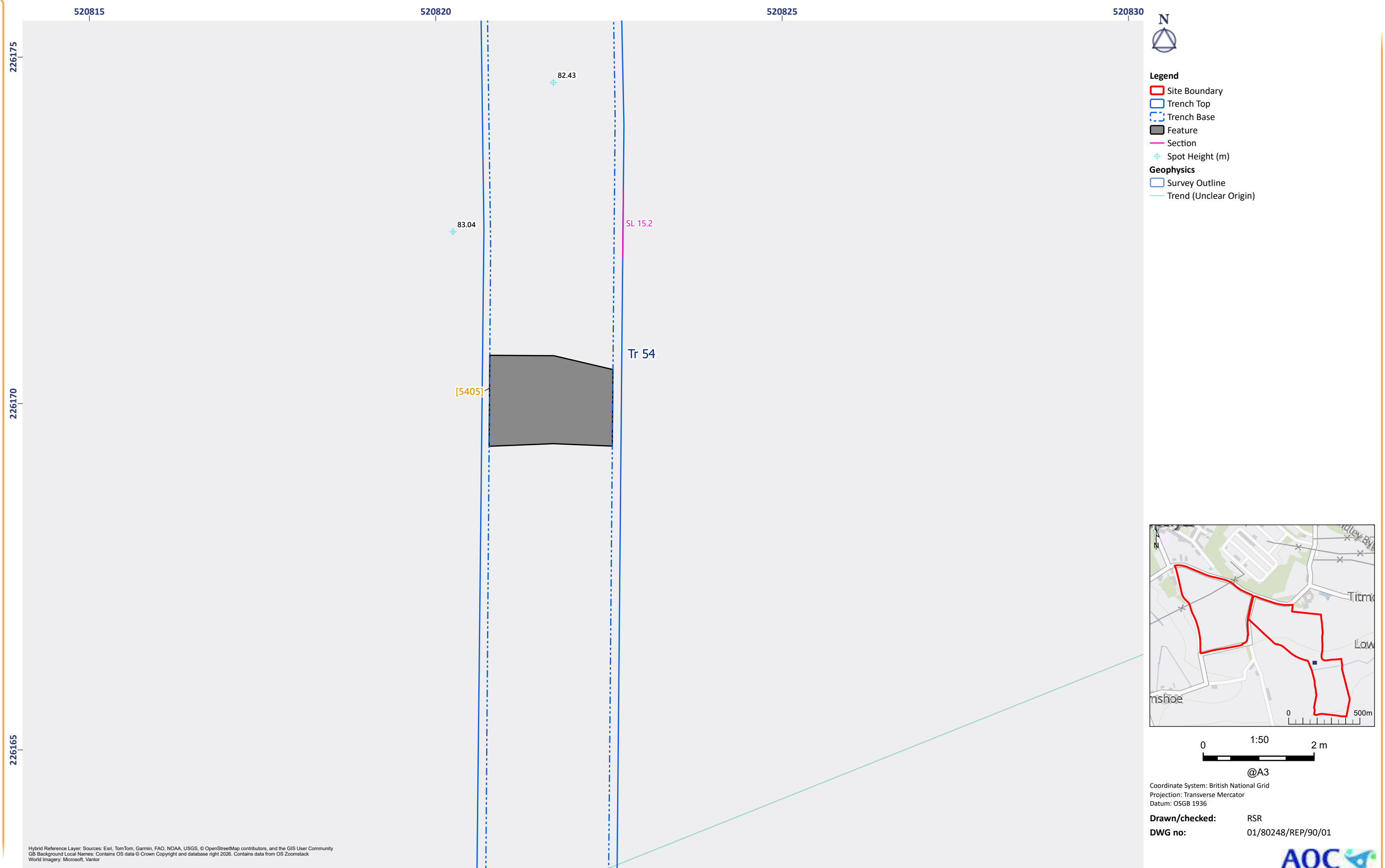


Figure 2.88: Trench 52 Excavated Features





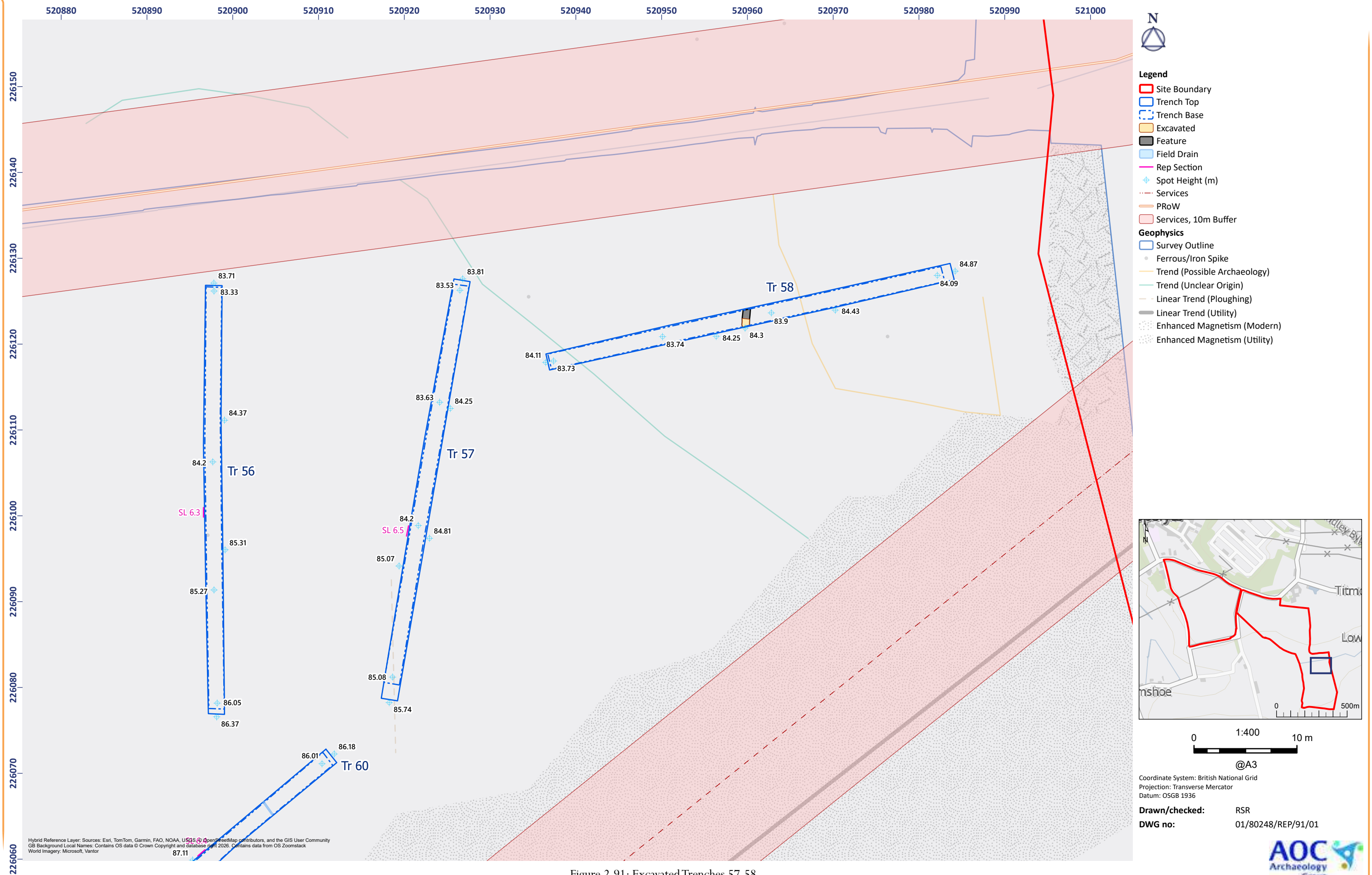


Figure 2.91: Excavated Trenches 57-58

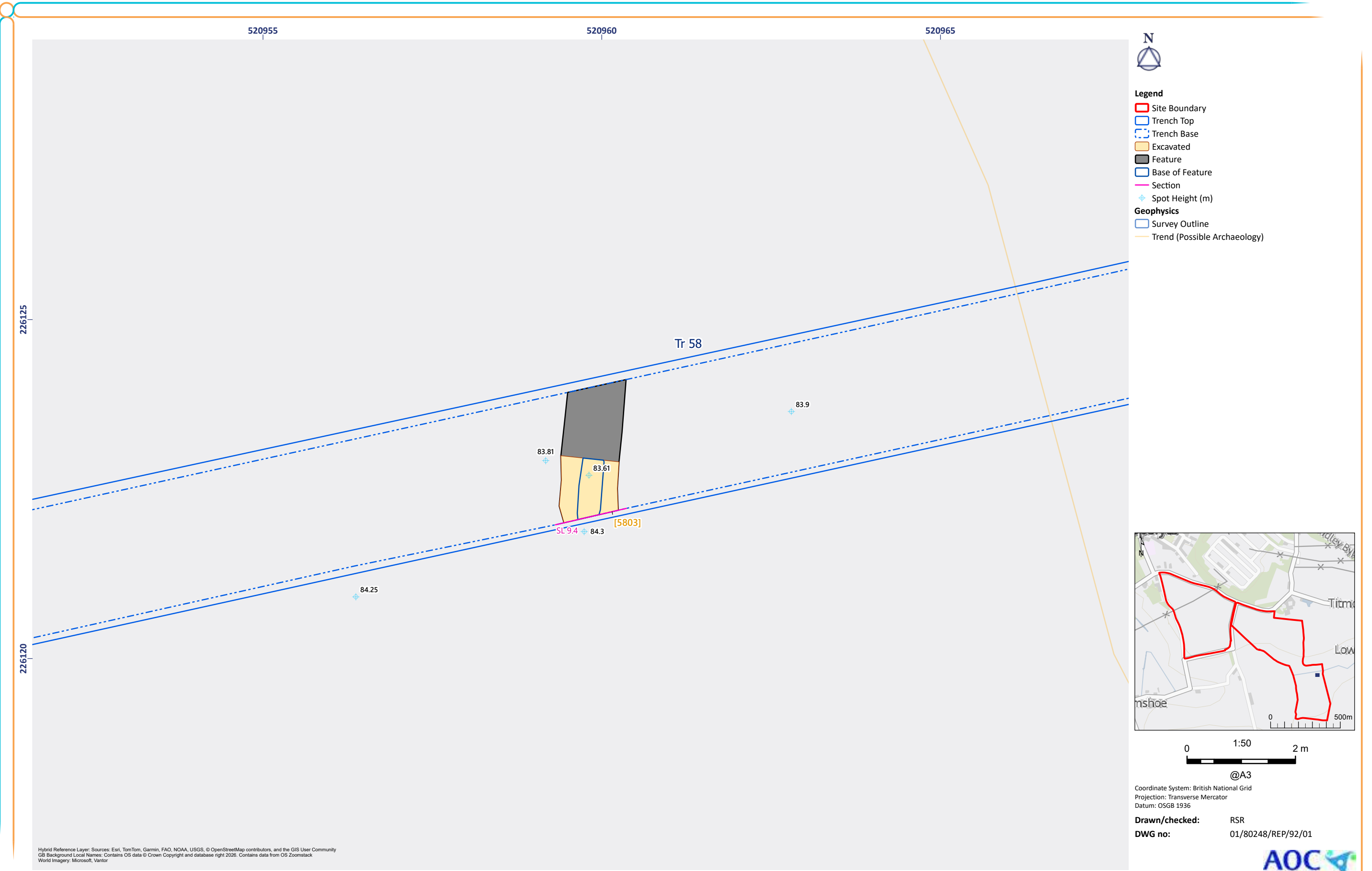


Figure 2.92: Trench 58 Excavated Features

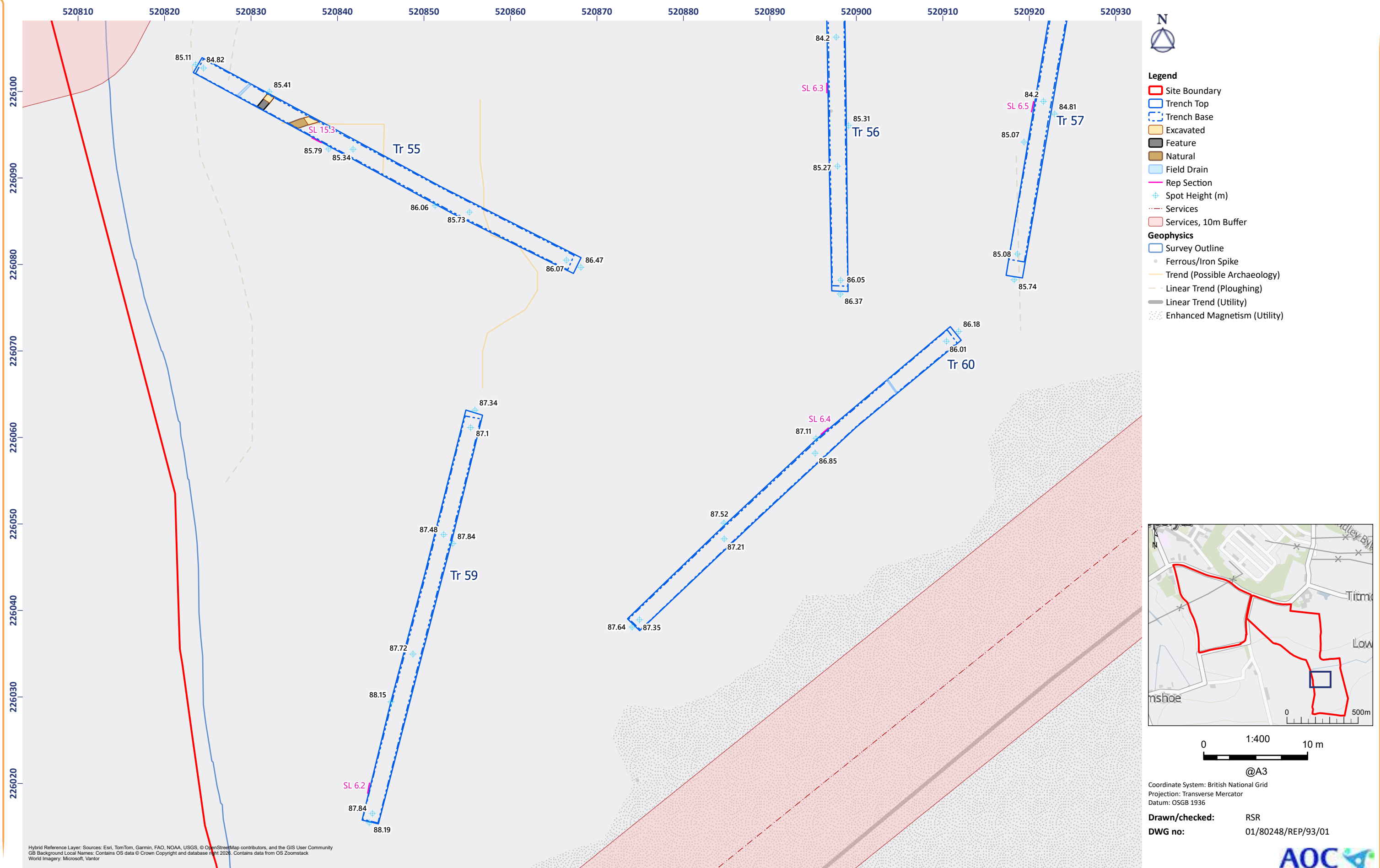


Figure 2.93: Excavated Trenches 55, 59-60

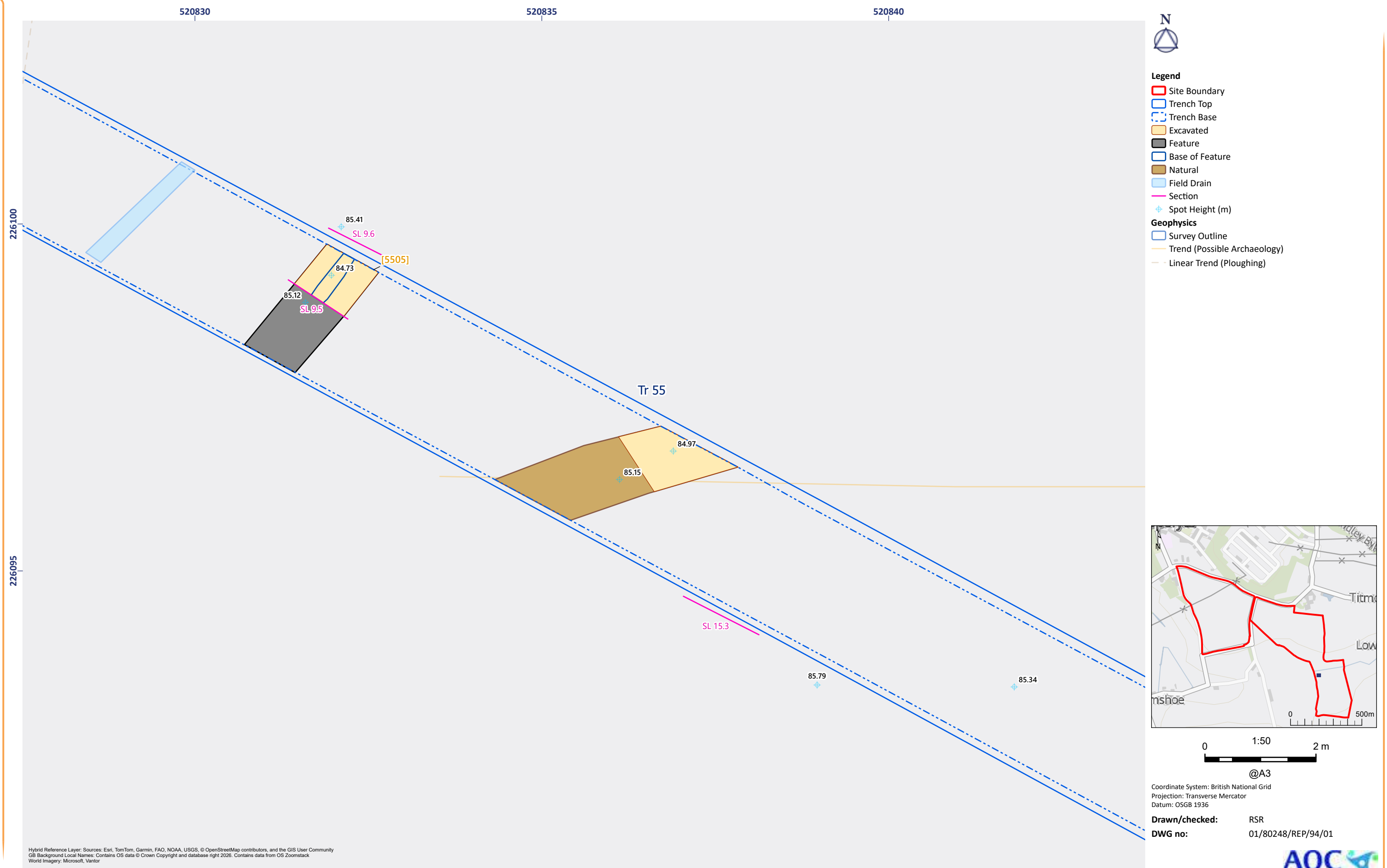


Figure 2.94: Trench 55 Excavated Features

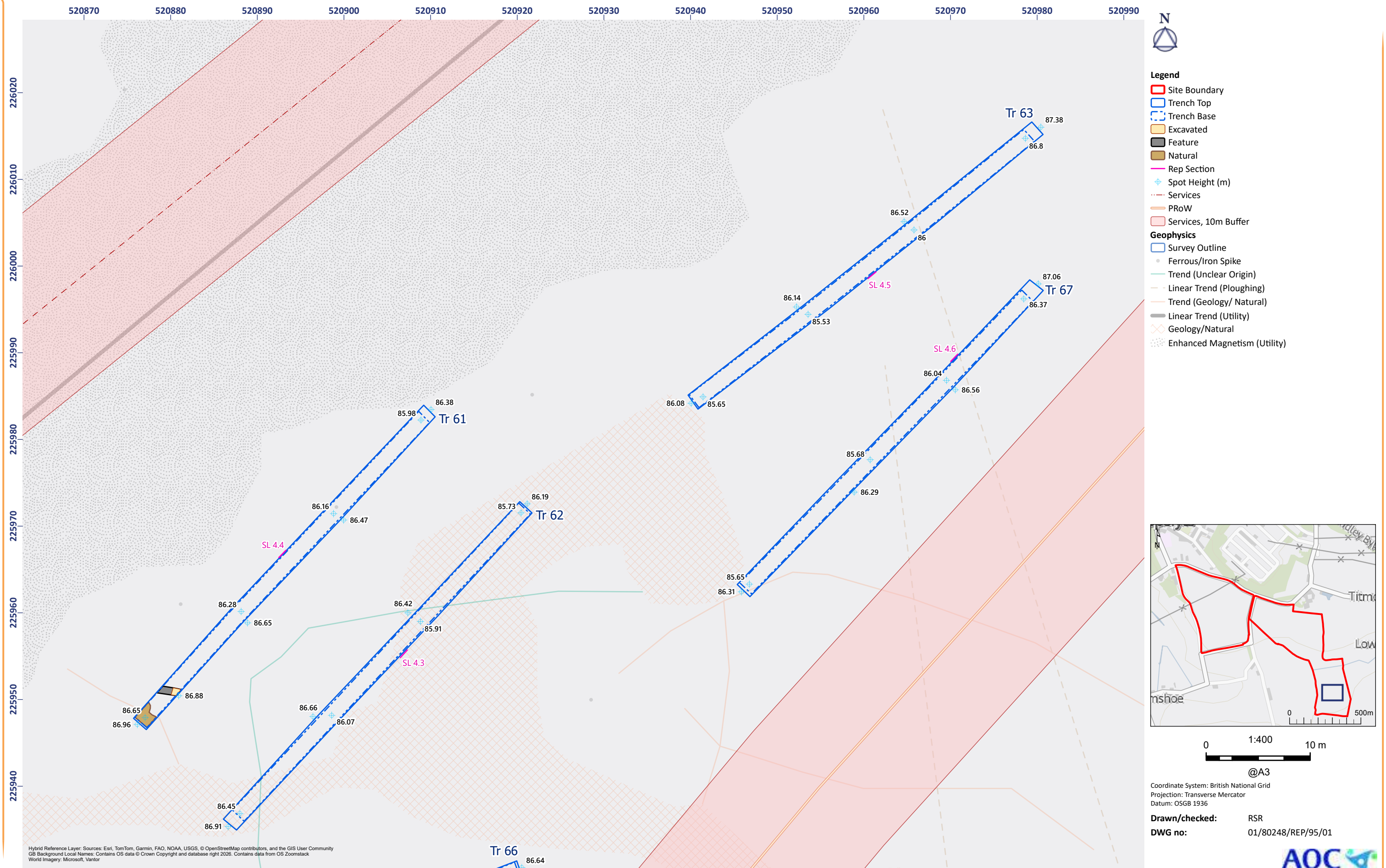


Figure 2.95: Excavated Trenches 61-63

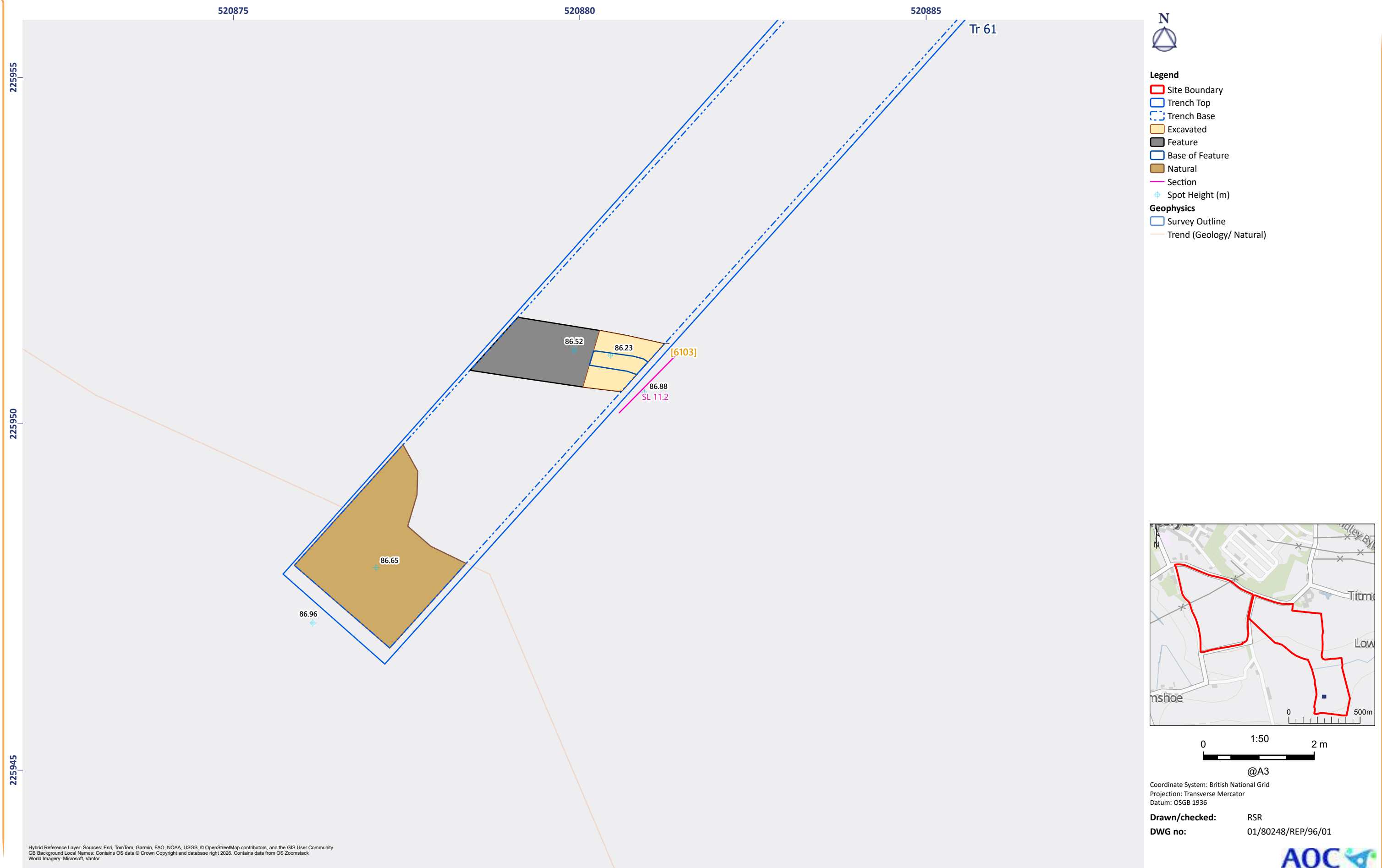


Figure 2.96: Trench 61 Excavated Features

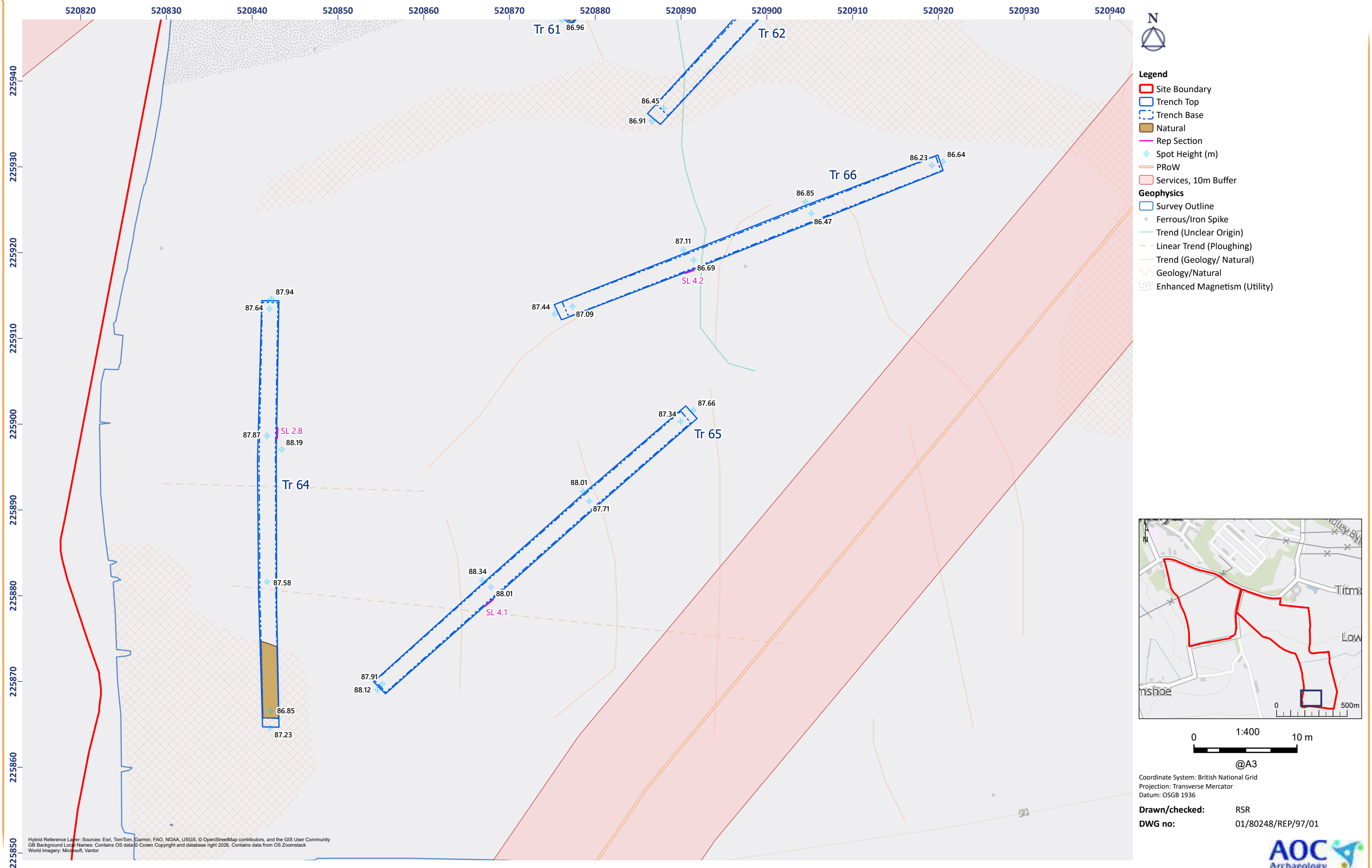


Figure 2.97: Excavated Trenches 64-66

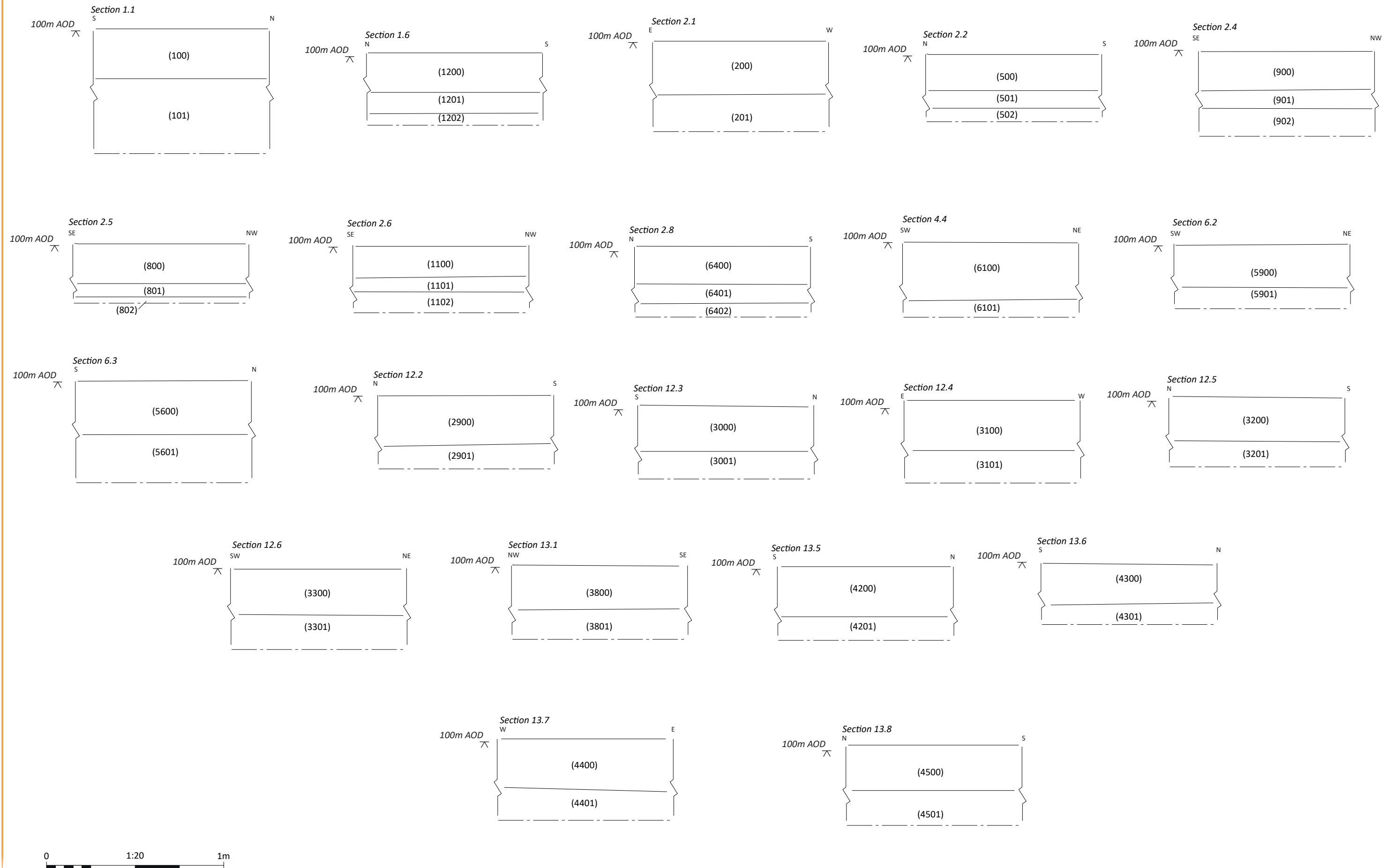


Figure 3.1: Representative section drawings

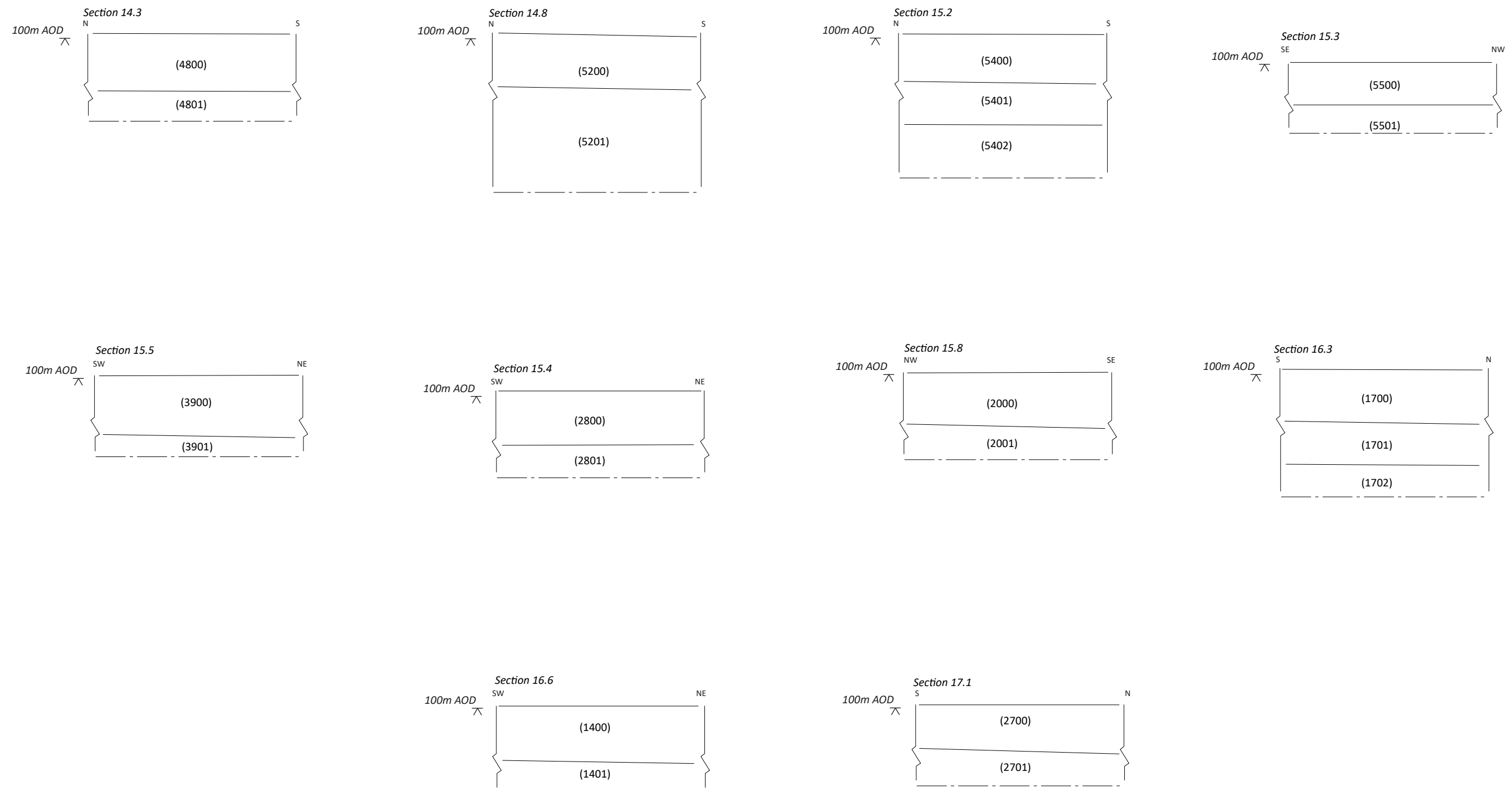


Figure 3.2: Representative section drawings

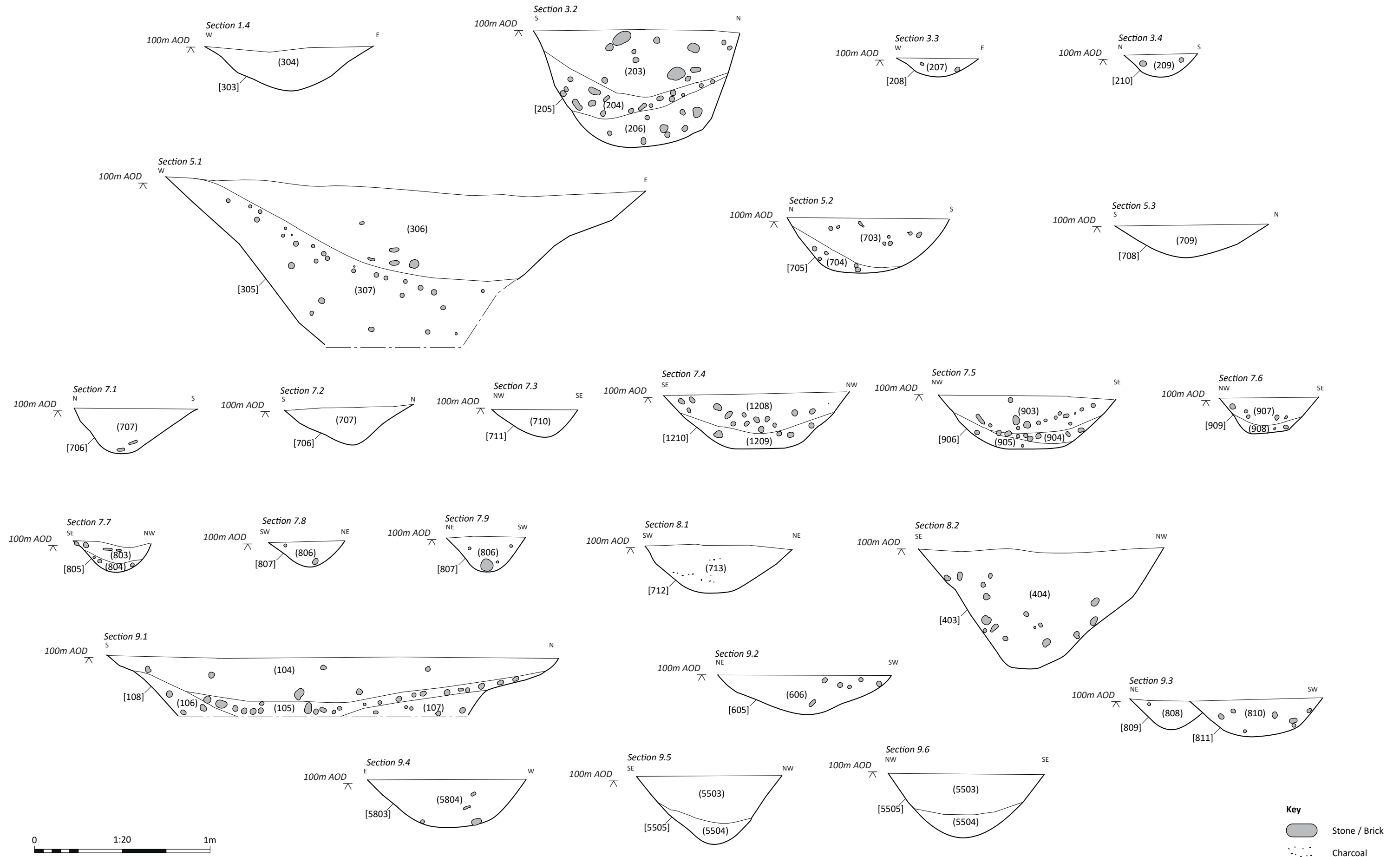


Figure 3.3: Feature Section Drawings

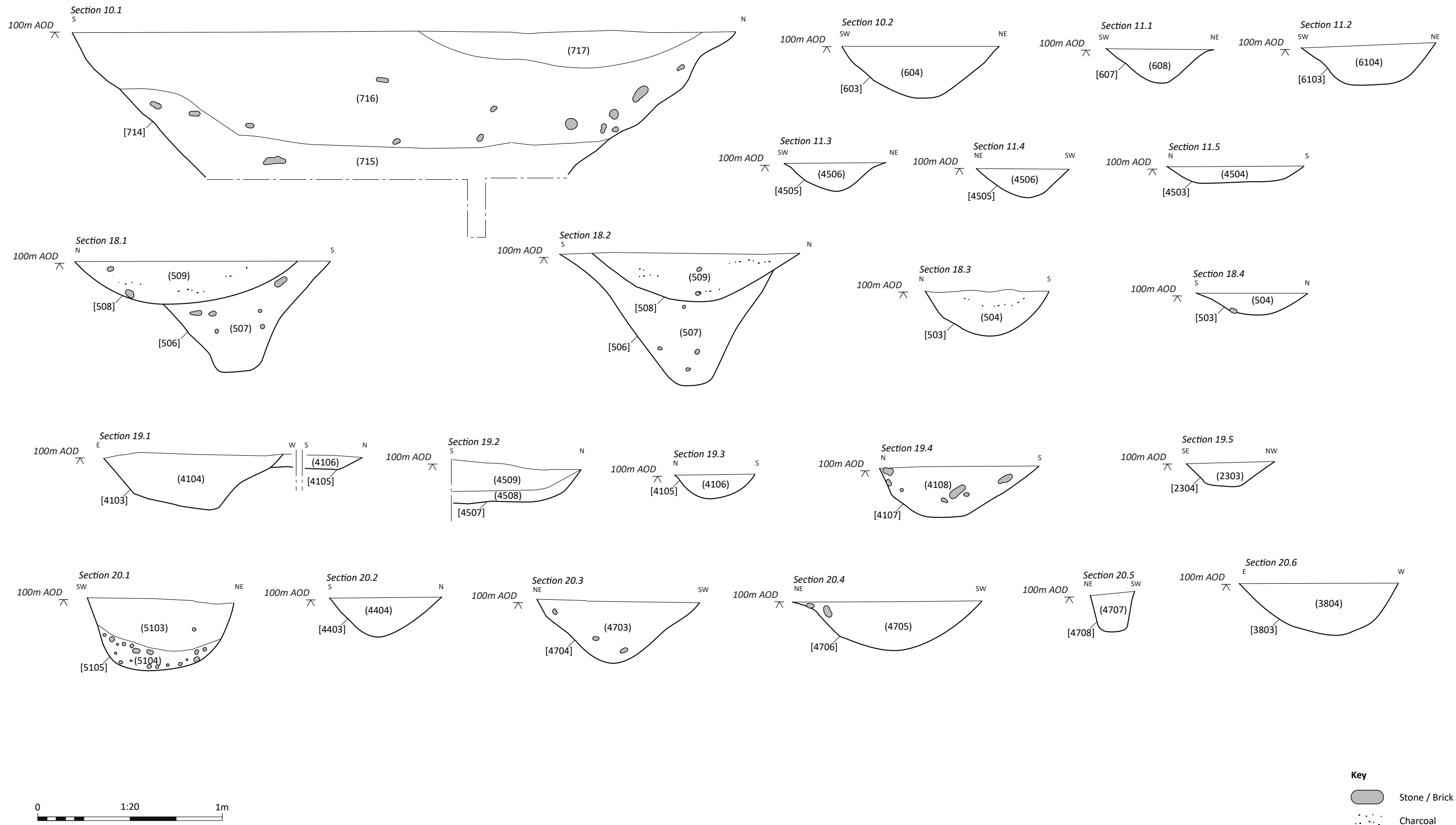


Figure 3.4: Feature Section Drawings

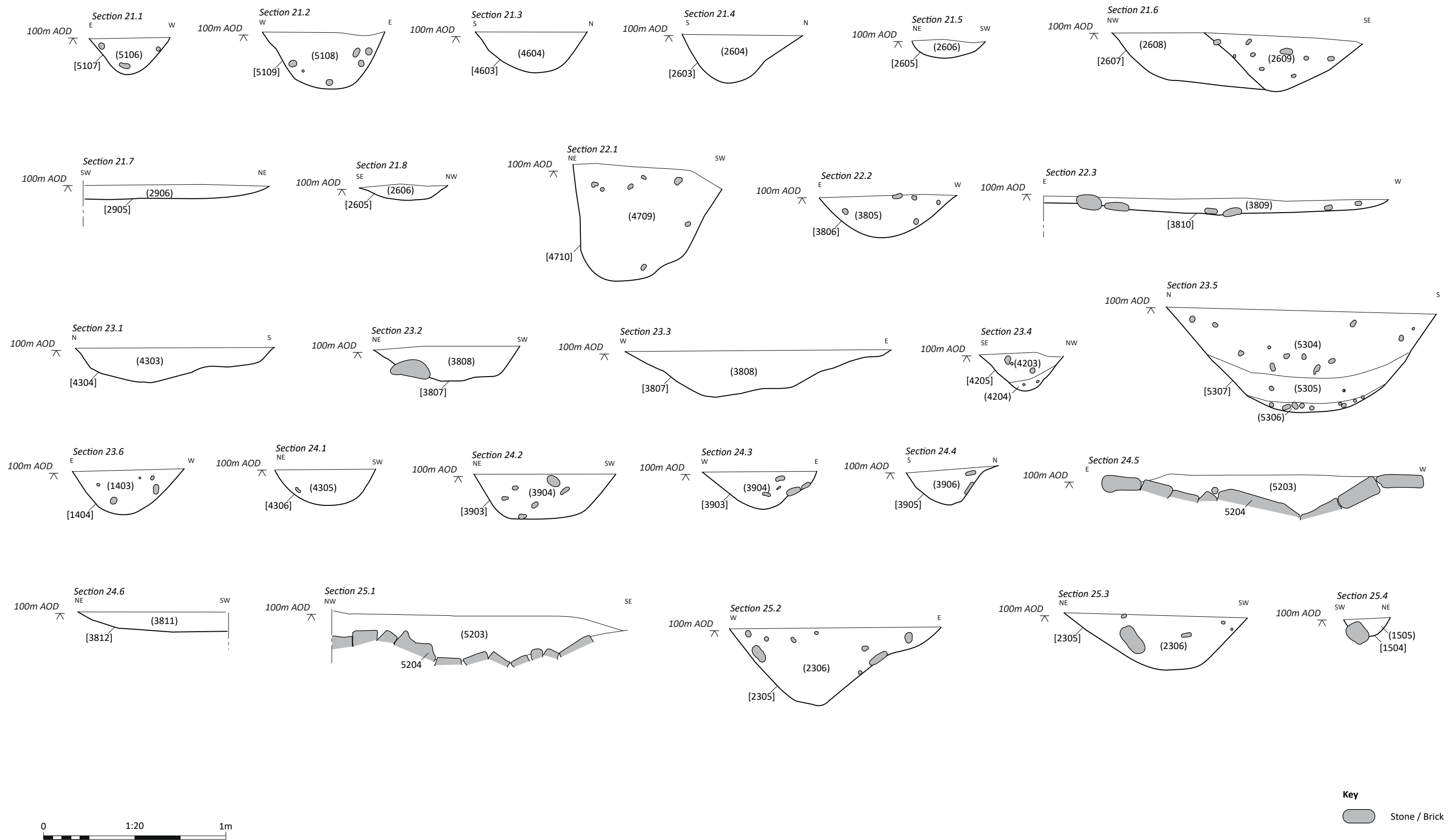


Figure 3.5: Feature Section Drawings

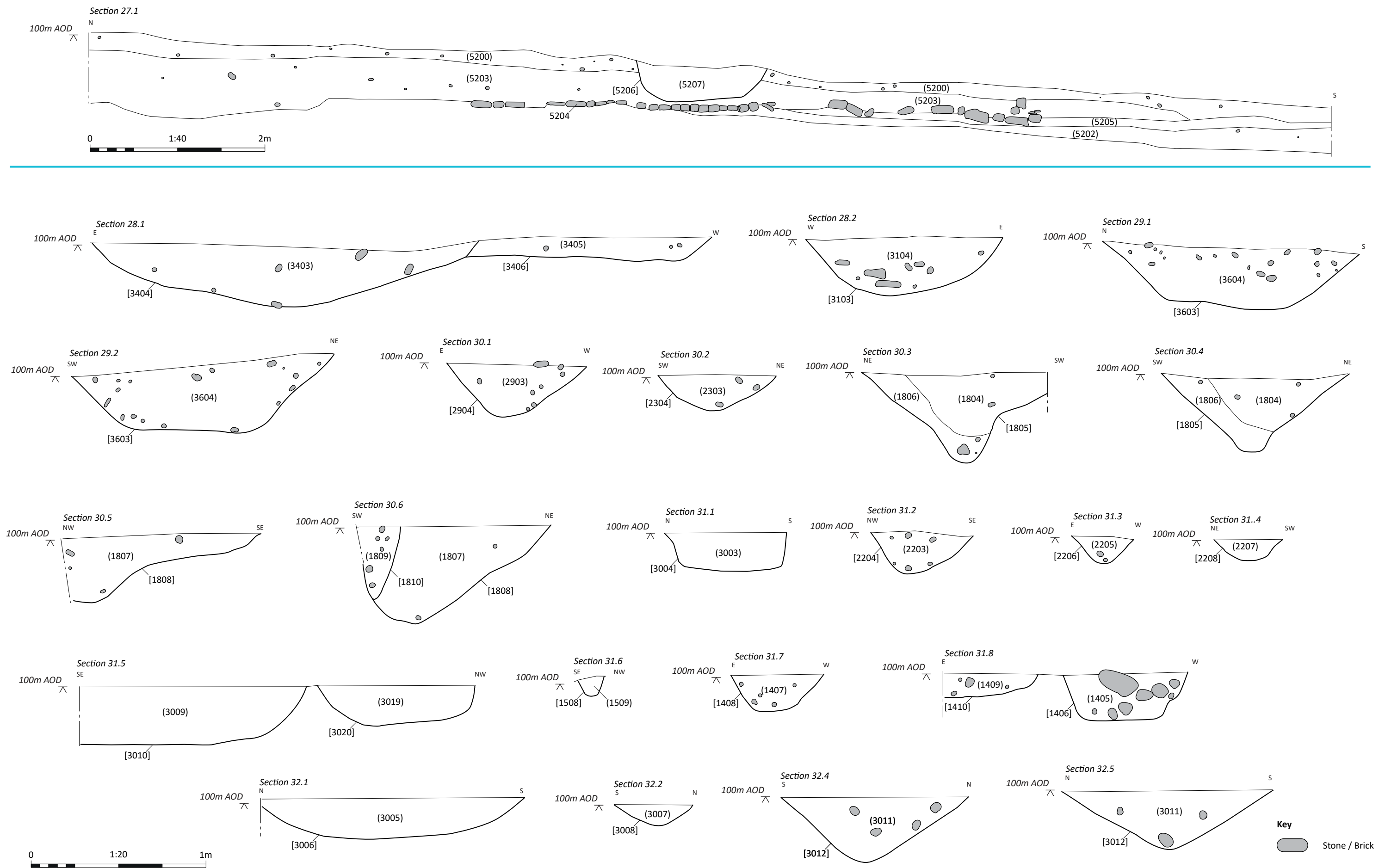


Figure 3.6: Feature Section Drawings

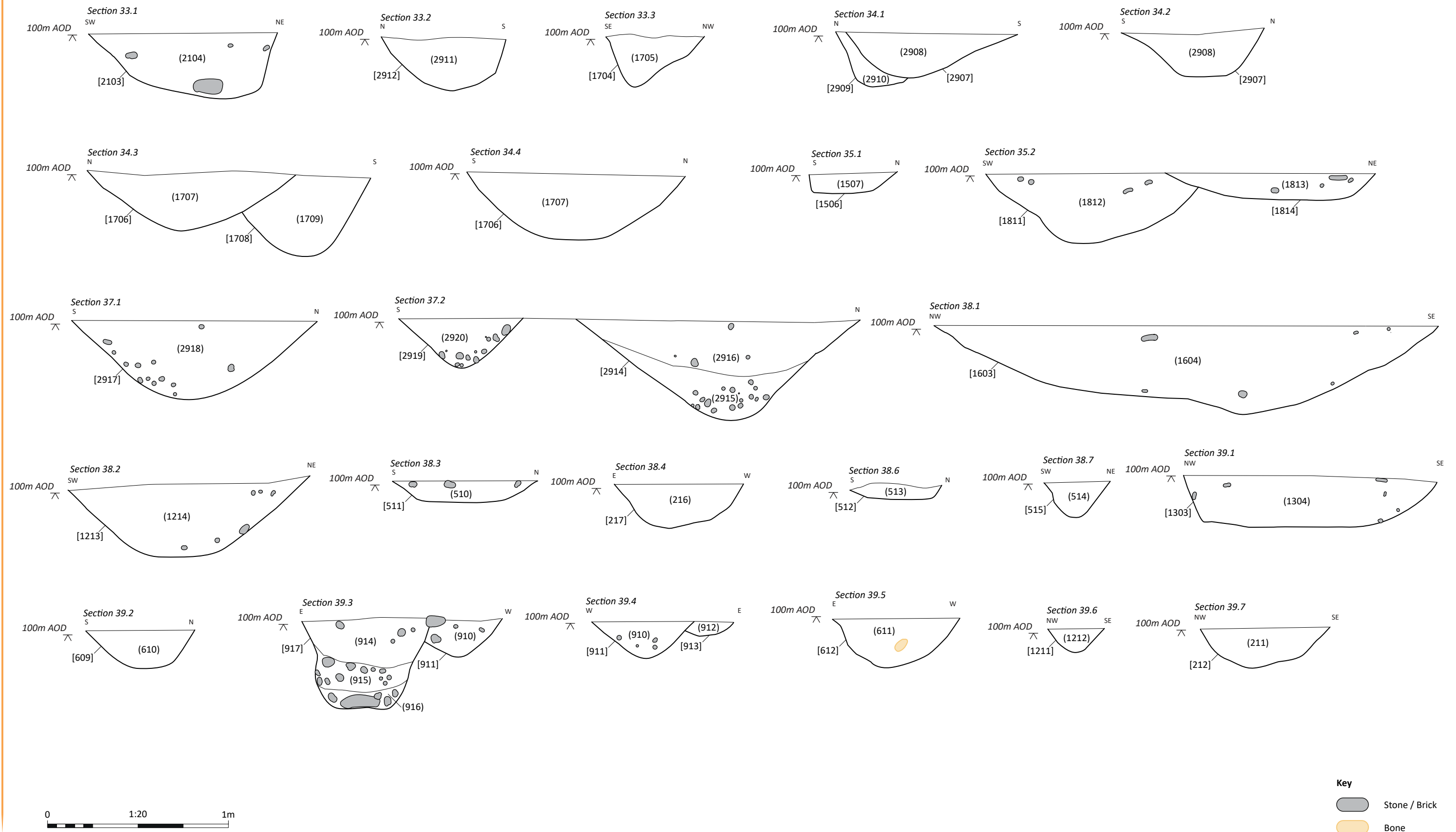


Figure 3.7: Feature Section Drawings

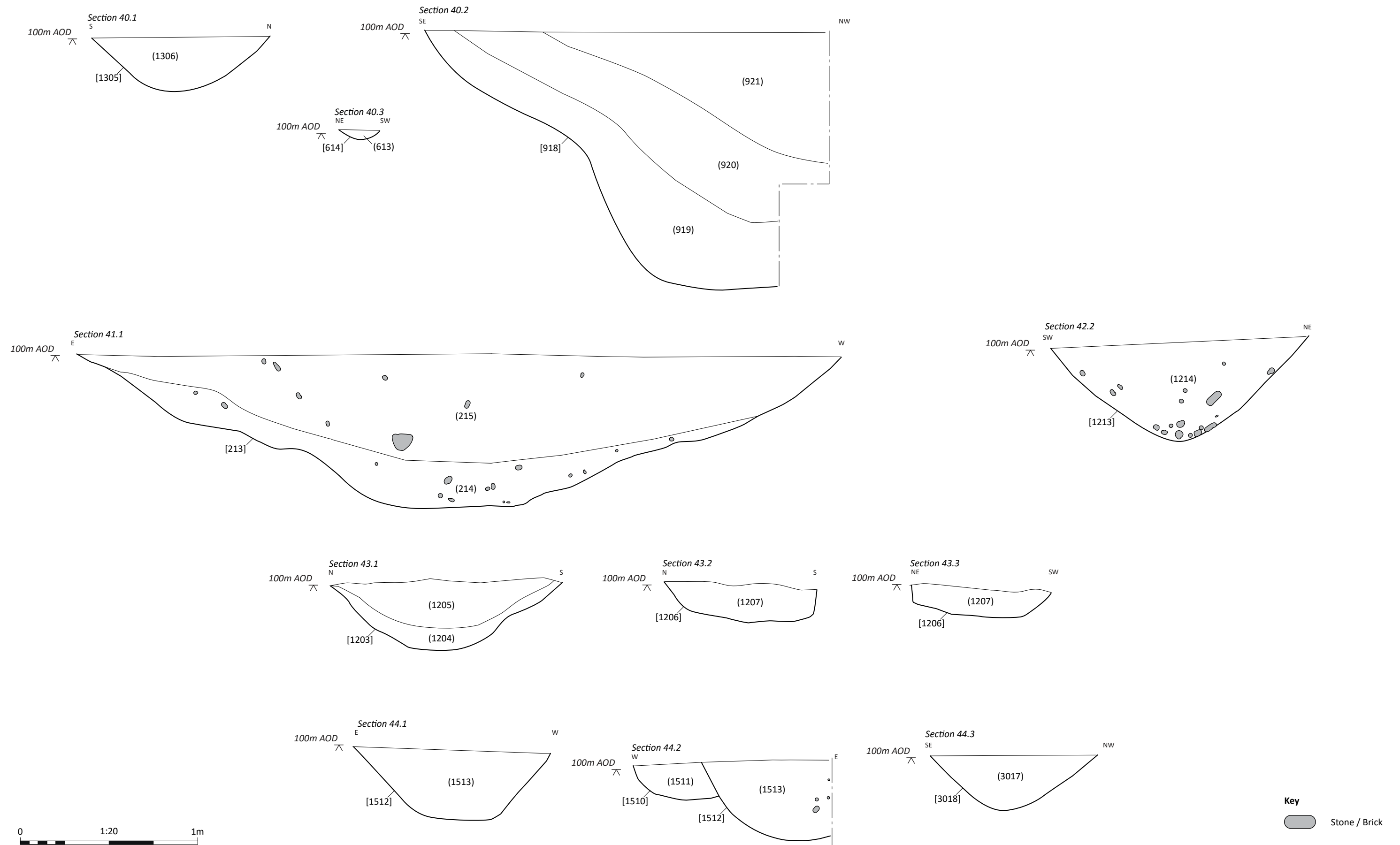
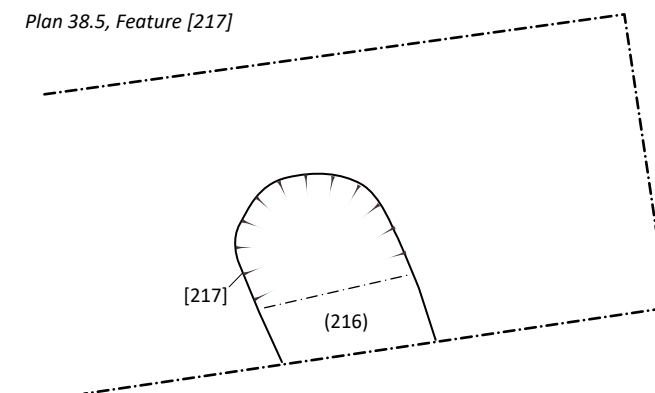


Figure 3.8: Feature Section Drawings



0 1:50 2m

Figure 3.9: [217] feature plan

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