



Archaeological Field Unit

**An Early Roman Salt Making Site and Settlement at  
Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire: An  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Rob Atkins

2003

**Cambridgeshire County Council**

Report No. A226

Commissioned by Snowmountain Investments Ltd

**An Early Roman Salt Making Site and Settlement at Longhill Road,  
March, Cambridgeshire; An Archaeological Evaluation**

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Report No.A226

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## SUMMARY

*Between the 16<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> July 2003 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council conducted an archaeological evaluation at Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 415/994) in advance of construction of ten industrial units on land to the south of Longhill Road and a wind turbine and reservoir on land to the north of Longhill Road.*

*Thirteen trenches (total length 771.2m) were mechanically excavated within the proposed development area. The evaluation uncovered evidence for a regionally important early Roman salt making area in the north-eastern part of the field to the north of Longhill Road (c. 60m by c.60m) as well as associated domestic occupation in both areas dating to the first and second centuries AD.*

*The evaluation may have defined the eastern boundary of the settlement as features were found over the vast majority of the site except in extreme eastern areas. These archaeological remains were extensive and well preserved with deposits surviving directly under a modern topsoil layer between 0.07m-0.40m thick. The overburden was deeper in areas where there has been recent dumping, in parts of the area to the south of Longhill Road).*

*In the salt making area there were stratified deposits more than 1.30m thick with up to seven phases of activity. There was structural evidence, comprising postholes and stakeholes, and industrial features including a kiln with flue and surrounding postholes. There was a north to south track way, a plethora of ditches including large water channels, pits including some possible quarry pits for clay as well as levelling layers. A mass of briquetage, salt making objects and fragments were backfilled into features of all phases. Soil sample evidence suggests that grass and reeds were being used as fuel. The domestic occupation areas included enclosure ditches, posthole and possible slot structures, wells, pits and other features. The pottery and bone assemblage indicates domestic occupation with kitchenware dominating. The pottery assemblage indicates the site was of average status. Unusual items from the animal bone assemblage include beaver bones. Soil sampling found evidence that crops were being processed in the vicinity.*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4 METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5 RESULTS</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>26</b>

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## APPENDIX A FINDS

Roman Pottery

Metal work

Worked Stone

Briquetage

Animal Bone

Charred Seeds

## APPENDIX B LIST OF CONTEXTS BY TRENCH

### LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 1 Location of trenches within development area outlined</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Figure 2 Plan of trenches to the north of Longhill Road</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Figure 3 Plan of trenches to the south of Longhill Road</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Figure 4 Recording the height of archaeological remains below ground level</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Figure 5 Section of Trench 4</b>	<b>15</b>

### LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table 1 Trench 4 phase 4 features by width and depth</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Table 2 Roman Pottery</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Table 3 Animal Bone</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Table 4 Trench 1 Briquetage</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Table 5 Trench 2 Briquetage</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Table 6 Trench 3 Briquetage</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Table 7 Trench 4 Briquetage</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Table 8 Trench 5 Briquetage</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Table 9 Trench 6 Briquetage</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Table 10 Trench 7 Briquetage</b>	<b>35</b>

**An Early Roman Salt Making Site and Settlement at Longhill Road, March,  
Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation  
(TL 415/994)**

**1 INTRODUCTION**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire (TL 415/994) to fulfil requirements of a planning application (F/YR01/1212/F) to construct ten Industrial units, a wind turbine and reservoir. Snowmountain Investments Ltd funded the project. A visit to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as part of the evaluation took place on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2003. The evaluation was carried out by the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council between 16<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> July 2003.

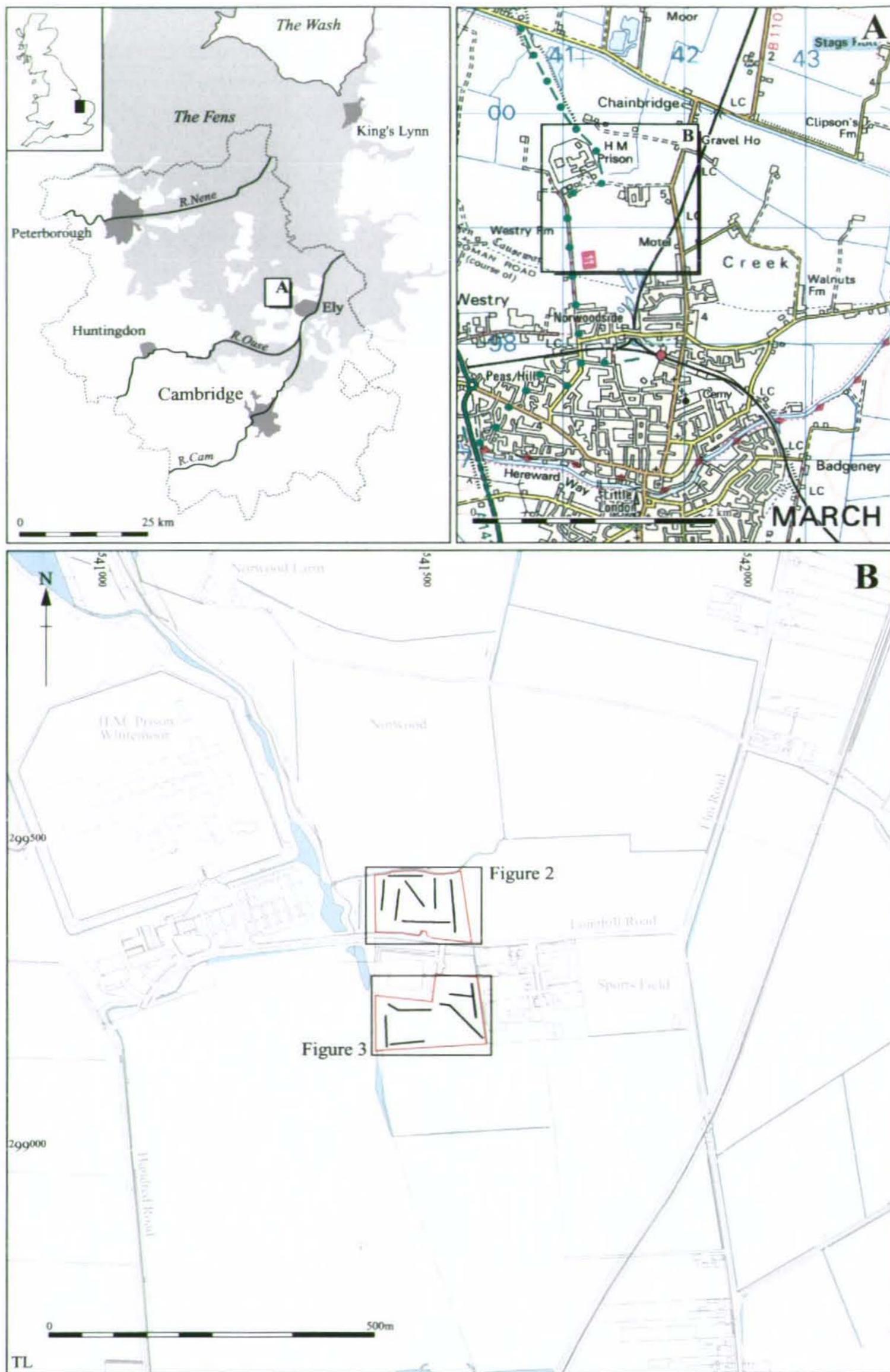
A desk-based assessment of the site had been carried out by Soke Archaeological Services Ltd before trial trenching (Britchfield undated). The archaeological brief for the site was dated May 7<sup>th</sup> 2003 (Gdaniec 2003). The archaeological objectives for the evaluation were recorded in the specification for the site (Roberts 2003). These objectives were to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

This specification and the proposed location of the archaeological trenches were approved by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office before the start of the evaluation.

**2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The site is on the northern edge of the March fenland island, lying on glacial till (boulder clay) deposited during the Anglian Glaciation of the mid Pleistocene period (BGS 1995). Within this till, in the area to the north of Longhill Road, there was abundant locally derived rock fragments, particularly Cretaceous Chalk. The till to the north of Longhill Road was also widely affected by periglacial processes occurring whilst the area was subjected to a tundra/permafrost-type climate regime. This has resulted in ice wedge polygons which have remained as sand or sand and gravel filled casts in the northern trenches. To the south of Longhill Road, the till was increasingly obscured on the higher ground by flinty sands and gravels, which were probably derived through hill wash processes from the nearby exposures of the interglacial March Gravels.

The ground in the area to the north of Longhill Road was fairly flat with a slight fall to the north. It was 2.44m AOD at the south-western part of the



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**Figure 1** Location of Trenches with Development Area outlined.

field falling to 1.91m AOD at the north-western corner and 2.80m AOD at the south-eastern corner falling to 1.84m AOD at the north-eastern corner. The ground to the south of Longhill Road was on flattish land with the height varying between 3.30m AOD and 3.71m AOD.

The water table was encountered in both areas despite the work being carried out during a relatively dry summer. The water table was particularly high in the area to the south of Longhill Road where water was encountered at the same level as, or just below, the top of archaeological features. In the winter the ground is liable to flooding (Geoff Taylor, pers. comm.).

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

A desk-based assessment of the site had been carried out (Britchfield undated). No archaeological remains were known within the site itself although there is a plethora of archaeological remains in the vicinity. The prehistoric fen edge is recorded c.500m to the north of the site and a kilometre to the west in the Roman period (Hall 1987). Extensive cropmarks are located to the east and north-east of the site although they seem to stop c.150m before reaching the site (Potter 1981; Sites and Monuments Record No. 6016). There has been some archaeological excavation within these enclosures 1959-61 (at TL 4185/9939) as well as field walking (Potter 1981). The enclosures date from the latter part of the first century, perhaps as early as c.AD 60-70, to the fourth century. The excavation uncovered a salt manufacturing site c.350m to the north-east of the subject site which was primarily in use during the Antonine period (AD 137-180) before abandonment in the latter part of the second/third century (Potter 1981; SMR No. 8445). The excavation area itself was c.30 feet (6.1m) by c.20 feet (9.14m) on land at 8.5 feet (2.6m) above Ordnance Datum. The salt production relied on peat as a primary source of fuel.

The subject site is 2.5km to the north of the medieval settlement of March. Map evidence shows little disturbance in recent periods. The 1845 1" OS map has the site as empty. A railway track is c.300m to the west of the site.

The 1927 Third Edition OS Map has the site within fields belonging to Longhill Farm North. The area to the north of Longhill Road was within a single open field, apart from a few farm buildings and field boundaries in the extreme south-west of the site. The area to the south of Longhill Road was within two empty fields. A north to south boundary ran through the site dividing the two fields and there was also a small pond near the south-west corner.

The 1927 map shows a railway yard was built adjacent to the railway track. These marshalling yards were built between 1925-1930 to the west of the site (Taylor 1998). It was thought that the development area adjacent to the railway were stripped and the gravel extracted for use on the railway yard (Taylor 1998). A layer of mixed subsoil subsequently restored the land to

agricultural use. The fields continued to be used for arable farming until recent times in the area to the north of Longhill Road. The land to the south of Longhill Road has not been farmed for several years. A large factory unit and access road was built in the late 1990s adjacent to the development area. The areas next to the access road have been used for dumping rubbish in recent years.

#### **4 METHODOLOGY (Figs. 1 and 2)**

A mechanical excavator (with a 1.6m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket) was used to excavate 13 trial trenches under archaeological supervision (Figs. 2 and 3). Five percent of the site was sampled with seven trenches on the north side of Longhill Road and six trenches to the south side. The proposed trench locations on the southern side were changed to avoid modern rubbish dumping areas and the new access roads. The trenches were planned at 1:50 and sections drawn at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. Context numbers for trenches started with the trench number and then context number (from 1). The context listings for all features are in Appendix B at the back of the report.

The density of archaeological features and deposits were such that it was agreed with the County Archaeological Office to excavate a sample rather than every feature. Environmental samples were taken from a variety of deposits, especially in the area of the salt workings.

The phasing for the salt making trenches was based on stratigraphy and features/layers have been grouped together by phase. The rest of the trenches had no real stratigraphy and features are described separately. The pottery cannot, in most cases, be tied down to specific phases and so it has limited value for precise dating.

The heights of features encountered below the ground level have been recorded (Fig 4). All trenches and their spoil heaps were metal detected during the evaluation. One first century AD copper alloy brooch was found in trench 12 but no Roman metalwork and very few modern finds were found in the topsoil and spoil heaps which would be expected over a domestic occupied site. This implies that the original topsoil had been removed (Steve Critchley, pers. comm.).

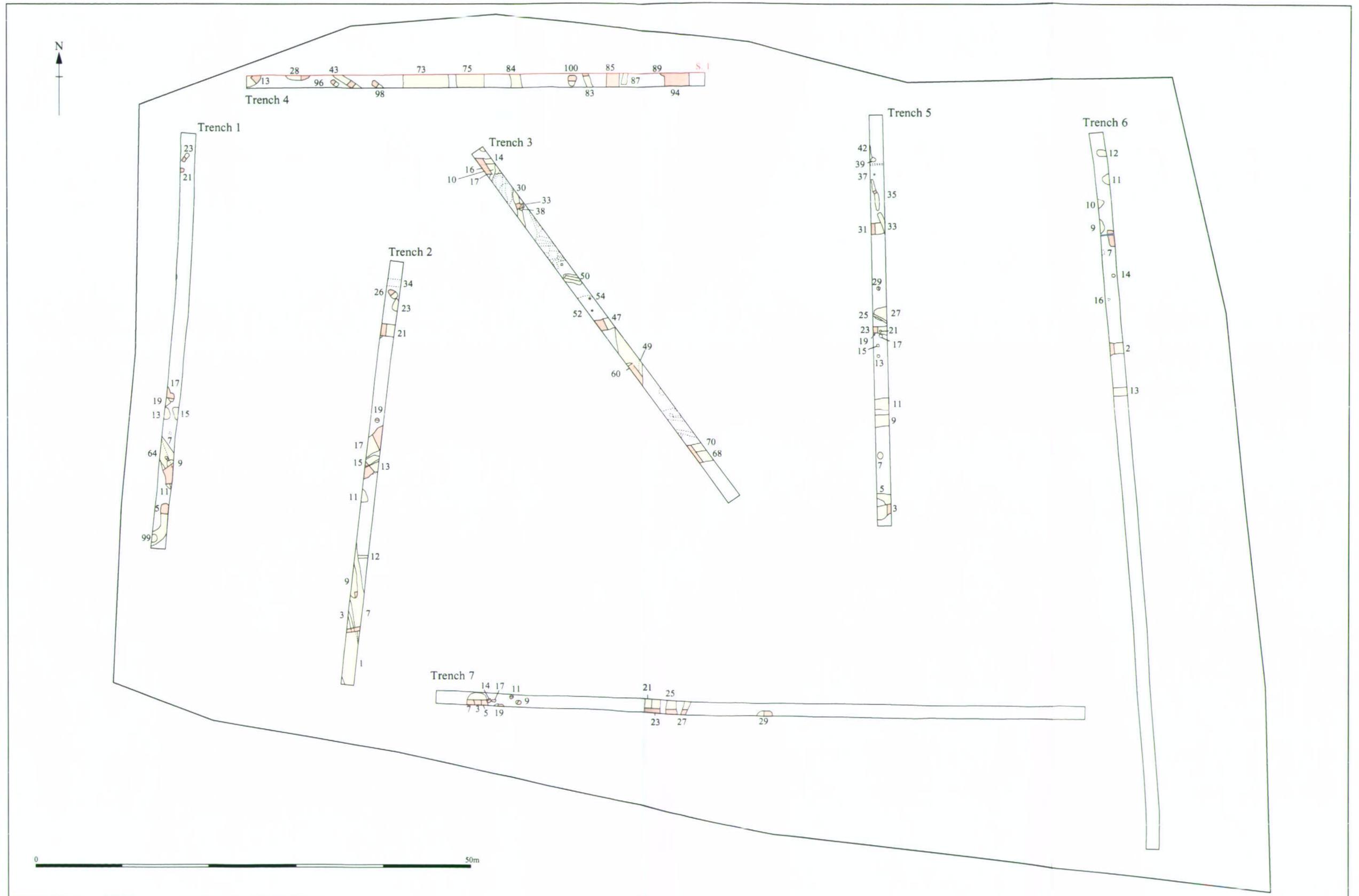
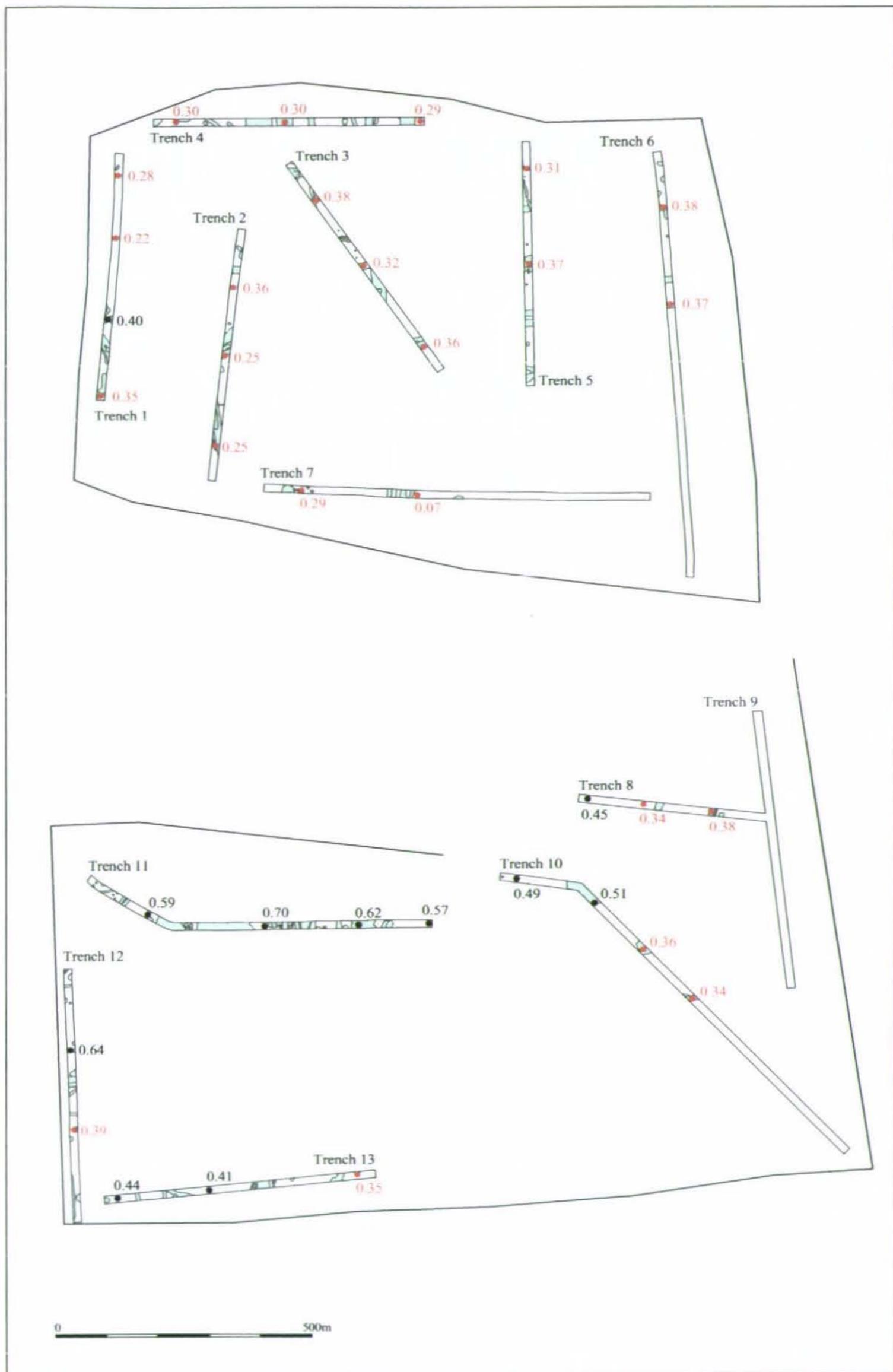


Figure 2 Trench Plans from the area North of Longhill Road.



*Figure 4 Trench plans showing the height of Archaeological Features encountered below ground level.*

## 5 RESULTS (Fig 2)

### Area to the north of Longhill Road

There was evidence for truncation in all the trenches and the lack of subsoil in the trenches suggests that topsoil (and subsoil?) had been stripped and a new topsoil spread over the site. This seems to confirm Steve Critchley's comments on the lack of finds from the spoilheaps (see above) and Taylor's (1998) comments on the stripping of the site in the 1920's.

#### **Trench 1**

Trench 1 was 50.7m long and ran north to south. The trench was machined down to natural geology. At the extreme southern end of the trench features were uncovered directly below topsoil, 0.40m below the present ground level. In the northern 40m+ there were stratified deposits across the remainder of the trench. It was decided to remove these deposits to evaluate the depth and complexity of the archaeology. Seven phases of activity were identified, with natural geology encountered c.0.90m below present ground level. These deposits were recorded in the western section of the trench.

#### Phase 1

Directly sealing the natural subsoil was a patchy layer, 62 (not on plan) up to 0.10m thick across the trench, containing small stones (up to 0.10m) and briquetage fragments. This may have been a track way but was not seen in any other trench. The track way is, therefore, likely to have run roughly north to south

#### Phase 2

Three pits **21**, **23** and **55** (not on plan) cut this track way in the northern part of the trench (Fig 2). They may have been sub-rectangular in shape, although only the complete length of pit **23** was revealed (1.20m long). The pits were 0.43m, 0.46m and 0.71m wide and 0.33m, 0.28m and 0.12m deep respectively. Pits **21** and **23** had vertical sides, in some parts undercutting. They may have been former small quarry pits for clay extraction. All three pits were filled with a mid grey brown or dark grey brown sandy clay and there were some briquetage fragments in pits **21** and **23**. The latter also contained a little animal bone.

#### Phase 3

The phase 2 pits was sealed by a probable single layer (28, 34 and 56) in the northern part of the trench. It was a stiff light grey brown clay up to 0.55m thick, 30m long and which had few inclusions apart from an occasional small briquetage fragment.

In the southern 10m of the trench was part of a possible enclosure comprising ditches 5 and 11. The ditches had rounded ends with a gap 1.75m wide between them. This may represent an entrance. The ditches were more than 1.08m wide and 0.53m deep. They contained a single backfill with no evidence of weathering or primary fills. The fill was a mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent briquetage fragments and objects, which made up between 5% and 10% of the total fill. There were also a few animal bone fragments within the fill.

#### Phase 4

Cutting the phase 3 layer were five possible stakeholes 41, 48, 50, 52 and 59 and several pits 27, 30 and 53 (not on plan). In the southern part of the trench, pits 9, 13, 15, 17 and 19 were assigned to this phase with the former (pit 9) was seen cutting the phase 3 enclosure ditch.

The five possible stakeholes 41, 48, 50, 52, 59 were recorded over a 4.50m area in the middle of the trench. They were all near vertical and flat bottomed, between 0.07m and 0.11m wide and between 0.09m and 0.15m deep. Stakeholes 41 and 59 were filled with a light orange brown sand with a little clay whereas the other stakeholes were filled with a mid grey ash and sand.

The six pits 9, 13, 17, 27, 30 and 53, where they could be measured, were between 1.05m-2.35m wide/long and 0.20m-0.49m wide. The fill of pits 9, 13, 15, 19, 27 and 30 were a very similar mid grey brown sandy clay with some briquetage fragments. Pit 17 had two fills comprising a light grey brown sandy clay and a mid grey sandy clay. Pit 53 had a light grey brown ash and sandy clay fill with redeposited natural yellow sand patches.

#### Phase 5

Apart from the southern 10m of the trench there were several layers/lenses of soil which may have been dumping or levelling up of the site. These layers were between 2.20m to 17.50m long and were up to 0.23m thick. They ranged from light orange brown sand with a little clay (39 and 42), mid brown sand with a little clay (43), red brown sandy silt (2), mid grey ash (3), dark grey to black ash, charcoal and briquetage (33), to very dark brown sand, silt and clay with briquetage fragments (57).

#### Phase 6

In the south side of the trench there was a south-east to north-west ditch 7 cutting the levelling layers and the phase 4 enclosure ditch 11. It was 2.20m wide and 0.50m deep and its backfill was mostly a mixed mid grey brown peaty deposit with sand and clay as well as a very dark ash lens. Within this fill there was a lot of briquetage fragments and objects including a pyramid shape support.

Pits **38** and **46** (not on plan) in the centre of the trench cut phase 5 dumping/levelling layers. They were 1.62m+ and 1.01m+ wide and 0.32m and 0.30m deep respectively. They were both predominantly filled with ash and briquetage fragments.

### Phase 7

Three pits **32**, **45** (not on plan) and **64** cut phase 6 features **38**, **46** and **7** respectively. Pit **66**, which may date to this phase, cut phase four enclosure ditch **5**. These four pits were between 0.70m and 2.98m in length and 0.20m and 0.45m deep. The lower fills of pits **45** and **64** consisted of a layer of briquetage fragments with their upper fills contained a dark brown sand and clay deposit. Pit **32** contained an orange brown peaty fill and pit **66** a dark brown sand and clay deposit.

### **Trench 2**

Trench 2 was 51m long and ran north to south. Natural geology was encountered between 0.25m and 0.61m below the current ground level. The northern 32m of the trench revealed features, as well as natural geology, directly beneath the topsoil, 0.25m below ground level (Fig 4). In the remaining southern area the stratified deposits (levelling layer(s)) were removed until natural geology was exposed 0.61m below ground level. At least three phases of activity were identified based on stratigraphy.

### Phase 1

In the southern part of the trench ditch **1** ran north north-west to south south-east. It was over 1.38m wide and over 0.84m deep and contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt. There was no dating evidence although some animal bone was recovered. Ditch **12** may date to phase 1. It was an east to west ditch in the southern part of the trench, 0.30m wide and was filled mid greyish brown silty clay. It was unexcavated.

The northern part of the trench was lower lying and there seems to be levelling up (layers 28 and 30) in the northernmost 28m of the trench to create a level ground surface. The layers were up to 0.52m thick (combined) and consisted of a pale brownish grey clayey silt with orange brown mottles (28) and a dark brown silty clay (30) with frequent briquetage in the latter.

### Phase 2

Ditch **7** in the southern part of the trench cut phase 1 ditch **12**. It ran north north-west to south south-east and was over 0.70m wide and 0.48m deep. It was backfilled with two layers an undated mid brown sandy clay, overlain by a mid dark grey clayey silt containing some Roman pottery and briquetage fragments.

Ditch 13 ran roughly north-east to south-west in the middle of the trench. It was 1.45m+ wide and 0.85m deep. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay. Ditch 17 ran roughly parallel to ditch 13, 1.50m to the north. It was more than 3.10m wide and 1.02m deep. It was filled with three layers, the lower being a dark brownish grey clayey sand which contained a Roman grey ware sherd. The middle fill was a dark reddish brown organic rich clay with a couple of Roman sherds. The soil sample from this fill contained evidence of crop processing. The upper layer was a dark brownish grey silty clay.

Ditch 21 ran east to west in the northern part of the trench. It cut phase 1 levelling layers and was 2.30m wide and 0.70m deep with 45° sides and a flat base. The two backfill layers, a dark brownish grey clayey silt and a dark grey brown silty clay which contained a single Roman sherd.

Pits 23 and 26 could be quarries, they were two and three metres to the north of ditch 21 with the former cutting phase 1 levelling layers. They were 1.50m and 1.20m long and 0.65m and 0.43m deep respectively. Both had near vertical sides cutting natural clay with flat bases. The former was partly backfilled with redeposited clay as well as containing a couple of Roman sherds and the later had a mid grey brown clay fill. Ditch 34 was 0.50m to the north of pit 26, ran east to west and was 1m wide, with a pale grey clayey silt fill.

### Phase 3

In the southern part of the trench there were two similar ditches 3 and 9 running roughly parallel c.1m apart. These ditches ran north north-west to south south-east and cut phase 2 ditch 7. Ditches 3 and 9 were 0.53m and 0.90m wide and 0.14m and 0.18m deep respectively. The fill of ditch 3 was a dark grey, almost black, clayey silt. Ditch 9 was filled with a dark grey to black peat which also contained several Roman sherds.

Ditch 15 ran north-east to south-west in the centre of the trench cutting phase 2 ditches 13 and 17. It was filled with four layers, the lowest was a mid grey sandy silt while the other layers were differentiated by a slight change in colour varying from a mid grey brown to a dark grey silty clay. A soil sample from the dark grey silty clay contained charred material. A single posthole 19 in the centre of the trench, was sub-rounded 0.65m by 0.55m and 0.20m deep with near vertical edges and filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay.

### **Trench 3**

Trench 3 was 51.5m long and ran roughly north north-west to south south-east. Natural geology and archaeological features were encountered between 0.32m and 0.36m below the current ground surface in the southern part of the trench (Fig 4). In the lower, northern, 25m of the trench machining uncovered stratified deposits which were kept *in situ* 0.38m below ground level (Fig 4). The trench was hand cleaned and sampled with two sondage sections put

through the stratified deposits to test the stratigraphy. There were at least 4 stratified phases in the trench.

### Phase 1

In the extreme northern part of the trench there were four east to west ditches **14**, **16**, **10** and **17** in a two metre wide area. They seem to run parallel and may represent the same ditch recut three times although stratigraphically there was not a progression of recutting outwards or inwards. It is uncertain whether ditch **16** or **17** is the earliest, the former is cut by ditch **14** on its north side and the latest ditch **10** cuts all three. The profiles of **10** and **14** are reasonably complete (1.35m and 1.20m+ wide and 0.42m and 0.63m deep respectively) though only the base of ditches **16** and **17** survive. All the ditch fills were silty clays with more sand near the natural though the colour of the layers were slightly different varying from a pale-mid greyish brown to mid dark brownish grey.

### Phase 2

There were possible levelling layers (4 and 5 [numbers not recorded in plan]) in the extreme north of the trench which partly overlay the phase 1 ditches on their south-eastern side. The layers were a dark to very dark grey silty clay and dark brown ashy silts. Other probable levelling layers to the south of (4 and 5) were not excavated (on plan as dotted lines but not numbered) except in a sondage trench through some of the northern deposits. In the sondage trench there were three possible levelling layers (34-36) which ranged from pale brown to pale grey clayey silts.

Pit or well **60** in the south part of the trench was found in the base of an excavation section. It was 0.50m+ wide and more than 0.42m deep. The lower fills were left unexcavated as they were more than 1.40m below ground level, for health and safety reasons. There were three layers with a primary fill consisting of redeposited natural, a middle fill was very dark brown/black organic material. This layer was sampled and contained chaff indicating that crop processing may have taken place nearby. The upper layer was a mid to dark blueish grey silty clay which was also sampled and contained some charred grains.

### Phase 3

Ditch **33** cut phase 2 levelling layers in the northern part of the trench. It ran north to south and was 0.75m+ wide and 0.72m deep. It was filled with two layers, a pale brownish orange silty clay which was overlaid by a mid pale grey clayey silt.

Ditch **49** ran north to south in the southern part of the trench. It was 1.50m+ wide and 0.64m+ deep. It was filled with four layers which were all very different. The lower two fills were mixed deposits comprised of weathered pale brown and orange brown silty sands. These layers were sealed by a mid

dark grey clayey silt and an upper fill which consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional briquetage fragments.

Ditch 66 (not on plan) cut phase 2 pit or well 60 and ditch 49 in the south part of the trench. It was c.2.50m wide and 0.53m deep and ran north to south. It was filled with three layers. The lower fill was a mid dark blueish grey silty clay with pottery and briquetage fragments. This was overlaid by a very dark peaty clayey silt which contained Roman pottery and a top layer which comprised a similar but less clayey fill.

#### Phase 4

Ditch 30 in the north part of the trench ran north to south and cut phase 3 ditch 33. It was 0.58m wide and 0.14m deep and its fill contained a lot of ash and briquetage fragments. Its fill was comparable to ditch 47, a larger east to west ditch further to the south and it is just possible that they are part of an enclosure. Ditch 47 seems to cut the upper fill of phase 2 ditch 49. It was 1.60m wide and 0.48m deep. There were eight lenses/layers, including a primary deposit of redeposited natural clay which overlaid a silty clay lense. The upper six layers were predominantly ash deposits which varied from a mid grey ash to a very dark brownish grey ash silt to two black ash lenses. There was a lot of briquetage fragments especially in the more ashy deposits as well as some pottery sherds. A soil sample from one of the ash layers found reeds and rushes in the residue.

In the centre of the trench there was part of a possible kiln or oven 50 which may be 'L-shaped' in plan although this was not proved as the remainder of it lay beyond the east baulk of the trench. It was at least 2.20m long and 1.00m wide though was left unexcavated. There was an internal possibly 'L-shaped' flue which was seen in the trench as a sub-rectangular feature 1.95m+ long and 0.38m wide. It was backfilled with patchy silts and dark ash. Around the edge of this flue was a layer consisting of yellow clay which was scorched red in parts where it sealed the flue's sides. Postholes 52 and 54, 1.75m and 3.25m to the south of the kiln and a possible posthole 1.05m to the north (on plan but not numbered) may represent a structure over the kiln. The former two were sub-circular in shape with diameters of 0.25m and 0.20m, vertical sides and were 0.12m and 0.07m deep respectively.

In the extreme southern part of the trench ditches 68 and 70 ran roughly parallel to each other in an east to west direction. There was no stratigraphic relationship to phase the ditches so they have been assigned to the latest phase. The ditches were 1.45m and 0.90m wide and 0.44m and 0.47m deep respectively and both were filled by a very dark clayey silt.

There were possible features directly to the north of ditch 68 (on plan as dotted lines but not numbered) which were not excavated. These features included an east to west ditch c.1.50m wide, two possible postholes c.0.35m in diameter, one with briquetage fragments and a 0.80m wide pit. The fills of these features ranged from pale grey to dark grey silts.

## **Trench 4**

Trench 4 was 51.50m long and aligned east to west. Stratified deposits were encountered and, as in the case of trench 1, it was decided to remove these deposits to evaluate the depth and complexity of the archaeology. Natural geology was encountered between 0.90m and 0.94m below present ground level. Archaeological features were uncovered between 0.29m and 0.30m below ground level (Fig 4). The northern section of the trench was cleaned and drawn (Fig 5). At least four phases of archaeological deposits were recorded.

### Phase 1

There were ten features dating to this phase. They have been, where appropriate, grouped by type (for example possible quarry pits).

In the extreme western part of the trench there were two similar large pits **13** and **28**. They were 1.55m+ and 3.10m long and 0.35m and 0.45m deep respectively. Their fills were a light to mid grey stiff clay with some sand but with virtually no other inclusions and no finds.

Two and a half metres to the east of pit **28** was a possible small quarry pit **96**. This pit was similar to two other probable quarry pits **100** and **89** in the eastern part of the trench. They (**90**, **100** and **89**) were sub-rectangular in shape and their lengths were 1.10m, 1.15m and 1.30m, widths 0.54m, 0.78m and 0.47m+ and depths measuring 0.38m, 0.51m and 0.42m+ respectively. All had near vertical sides and in the case of pit **100** was undercut in parts. Their fills were very different and comprised a dark grey brown sandy clay, a mixed deposit comprising mostly a greyey ashy deposit and a mid brown sandy clay respectively. All had briquetage fragments in their fills and pit **100** had a sherd of wheel thrown Belgic pottery.

Seven metres to the east of pit **96** was a possible ditch **98** which butt ended on its northern side within the trench. It ran north-west to south-east, was 1.60m+ long and 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with a light grey sandy silt with a little clay.

Ditch **83** was in the eastern part of the trench. It ran north north-west to south south-east. It was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep and filled with a mid grey brown sand and clay. Directly to the east of ditch **83** was a north to south ditch **85**. It was 1.65m wide and 0.60m deep and filled with a dark grey brown sand with clay with briquetage inclusions. Adjacent to ditch **85** was ditch **87**, which butt ended on its southern side within the trench and was not excavated. It was 1.30m+ long, 0.60m wide and 0.16m+ deep with a fill which comprised a mid to dark grey brown sand with clay.

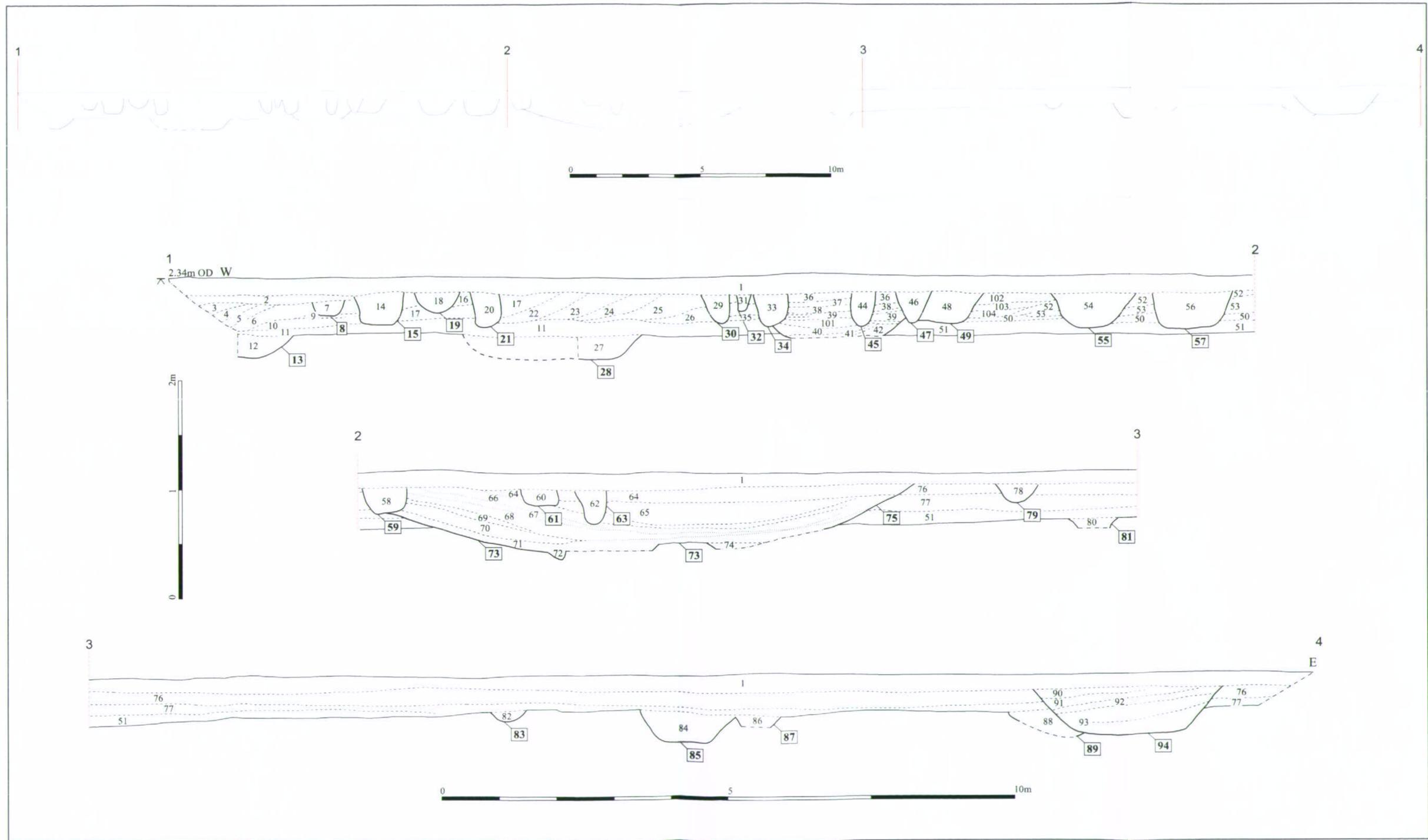


Figure 5 Section through Trench 4

## Phase 2

Phase 2 consisted of more than 20 levelling up or dumping layers/lenses, cumulatively c.0.75m thick, across the trench. There were only three levelling layers in the eastern half of the trench. There was a stiff clay layer, which was given two separate numbers by accident, (11 and 55) sealed natural geology and was 39m long and on average 0.25m thick. This was overlaid by two layers (76 and 77) which were more than 25m long and were a mid to dark brown sand with clay and a light orange grey brown sand with clay.

The levelling layers in the western half of trench, apart from the bottom layer (11 and 51 see above) consisted of 20 small lenses mostly tipping from the east down to the west. These lenses varied with vastly different types of components. The lenses seem to have been deposited from a few different sources as several of these lenses comprised similar material. The lenses have been described below by component type. The lens fill(s) numbers are in brackets: -

- 1) A mid to dark grey sand with ash and a little clay (3, 10, 24, 26 and 102).  
A soil sample from layer 10 contained charred weed seeds and cereal grains.
- 2) A mid red brown sandy peat with a little clay (4)
- 3) A stiff yellow unfired clay with patches of bright orange fired clay (5, 9 and 25)
- 4) A very mixed deposit in soil type and colour (6)
- 5) A mid brown sand with clay (16 and 104)
- 6) A yellow brown sandy silt with some mid grey brown sand with clay (17)
- 7) A dark grey brown sand and silt with a little clay (22)
- 8) A stiff light yellow green clay (23)
- 9) A stiff mid grey clay (35 and 103)
- 10) A mixed bright orange red crushed fired clay and light red/mid brown sand layer (50)
- 11) Mid to dark brown sand with some clay (51)
- 12) Mid red brown sand with some clay (52)

The majority of the lenses had briquetage fragments.

## Phase 3

Four large north to south ditches cut the phase 2 levelling layers within the trench. Ditch 43 was 2.20m+ deep and 0.96m wide. It was backfilled with eight separate lenses/layers (36, 37, 38, 39, 101, 40, 41 and 42). As with the levelling layers, these lenses varied with vastly different types of components:-

- 1) A light mid brown grey sand, ash with a little clay (36)
- 2) Dark brown sand with clay (37)
- 3) Light to mid grey clay with a little sand (38)
- 4) Mid brown sand with clay (39)
- 5) Nearly black ash with a little sand (101)
- 6) Dark pinkish sand with silt (40)

- 7) Mid grey ash with sand (41)
- 8) Mid to dark brown sand with clay (42)

In the centre of the trench there were two large adjacent ditches **73** and **75**. They may represent water channels for salt production and may have been open at the same time. Apart from the lower fill in each ditch, both were backfilled at the same time with extensive layers sealing both ditches.

Neither ditches **73** and **75** were totally excavated but they were 9.30m+ wide and 1.25m+ deep. The edges of the ditches sloped very gently, at c.35°. At the bottom of the trench there was a 0.90m gap between the two ditches. The lowest six fills (66-71) backfilling these ditches were tipped in from both the east and west. The components of the fills varied. The lowest layer (71) was a mid brown sand. This was overlaid by (70) which was a mixed mid brown and grey brown sand and ash deposit with a little clay. A significant amount of charcoal was recovered from a soil sample from this layer. This was overlaid by a mid brown sandy clay layer (69) with considerable amounts of briquetage. Fill (68) was a mid red brown sand with some clay as well as briquetage fragments which was sealed by extremely dark brown/black ash with a few small briquetage fragments (67). This layer was overlaid by (66) which was the same as (69) but with less briquetage (only c.5-10%). The top backfill layer (65) was 5.25m long and 0.35m thick and comprised a substantial briquetage dump which was largely made up large briquetage fragments and objects.

At the extreme eastern end of the trench there was a north to south ditch **94**, 3.25m wide and 0.85m deep. It was filled with four lenses/layers (90-93). A mixed brown sand with a little clay and lots of briquetage fragments (90). Fill (91) light brown sand and clay with some briquetage. Fill (92) was a white to cream sand with abundant loose briquetage fragments and layer (93) was a very mixed deposit.

#### Phase 4

Phase 4 consisted of 16 pits and postholes (not on plan; see table below) all in the western 23m of the trench except pit **79** which was a further 7m westwards. They seem to represent structure(s) and pitting. There was only one stratigraphic relationship with posthole **47** cutting pit **49**.

There were remarkable similarities between the features with the vast majority having near vertical edges and all a single similar fill. The later was mostly a dark grey brown sand, silt with some clay, though a couple of fills were a mid grey brown and a couple a very dark grey brown. Only a couple had a few briquetage fragments within their fills.

Feature	Context	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Pit/posthole	<b>8</b>	0.56	0.25
Pit	<b>15</b>	0.85	0.55
Pit	<b>19</b>	0.75	0.32
Posthole	<b>21</b>	0.42	0.60

Posthole	30	0.48	0.50
Posthole	32	0.25	0.30
Posthole	34	0.56	0.55
Posthole	45	0.43	0.61
Posthole?	47	0.65	0.61
Pit	49	1.02	0.60
Pit	55	1.40	0.60
Pit	57	1.50	0.60
Pit	59	0.80	0.45
Pit/posthole	61	0.60	0.25
Pit?	63	0.50	0.55
Pit?	79	0.70	0.30

Table 1 Trench 4 phase four features by width and depth

### Trench 5

Trench 5 was 50m long and aligned north to south. There were archaeological features throughout the trench beneath the topsoil which was 0.31m to 0.37m thick (Fig 4). There was no real stratigraphy and the trench has been therefore described by feature from south to north.

An east to west ditch 3, was 1.50m wide and 0.65m deep and filled with a grey brown sandy clay. Directly to the north, ditch 5, 0.90m wide, ran at a slightly different alignment though still roughly east to west. No relationship between 3 and 5 were discernable though they could be a recut of the same boundary ditch. Ditch 5 fill was a similar grey brown sandy clay.

Four metres to the north was an unexcavated pit 7. This was 0.85m by 0.70m and filled with a dark brown silty clay fill. Three metres to the north were two parallel ditches 9 and 11. These were not excavated. They were 1.37m and 1.50m wide and filled with a very dark brown silty clay and a dark brown sandy clay respectively.

There were six postholes 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 29 which were irregularly spaced down the middle of the trench for 13.5m except for posthole 19 which was partly in the eastern baulk of the trench. It is possible that they represent part of a structure(s) or a fence line. The only relationship was one of the postholes 21 cut ditch 23. The postholes were between 0.25m and 0.45m in diameter. Two postholes 19 and 29 were sampled and were 0.27m and 0.10m deep respectively. The fills varied from light brown to dark brown silty or sandy clay. One Roman pottery sherd was recovered from posthole 15.

Ditch 23 ran east to west, was 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep. Directly to the north was a south-east to north-west ditch 25 which was 0.24m wide and filled with a yellowish brown silty clay. Ditch 25 cut a large pit 27 1.20m+ long and 1m wide filled with a light yellowish brown silty clay.

8.50m to the north of pit 27 was an intermittent or very truncated ditch 33 and 35 which ran north north-west to south south-east. It was 0.40m wide and

0.07m deep with a fill which varied from a greyish brown to a dark grey silty clay. Ditch 33 cut an east to west ditch 31. The latter was 1.30m wide and 0.35m deep and was filled with a pale yellowish brown sandy clay.

There were three features in the extreme north of the trench, all unexcavated. A 0.20m diameter posthole 37, a pit 39 0.70m+ by 0.50m which cut a ditch or pit 42 in the east baulk of the trench.

### **Trench 6**

Trench 6 was 86.40m long and was aligned north to south. The trench was machined onto natural geology, with archaeological features between 0.37m and 0.38m below ground level (Fig 4). These archaeological features were only found in the northern part of the trench. The trench is described south to north.

There were no archaeological features in the southern 55m of the trench. The first feature was an east to west ditch 13 which was 1m wide and was not excavated. Four metres to the north was ditch 2 which also ran east to west. It was 1.62m wide and 0.62m deep. There were four backfill layers with a dark brown clay sand primary deposit. The upper three fills were similar and consisted of mid grey to dark grey sandy clay.

Within the next 11m of trench there were three possible postholes 14, 15 and 16 whose diameters were between 0.30m and 0.60m and were filled with similar grey silty fills. None were excavated. In the remaining 13m there was an area of pitting with five pits spaced fairly equally apart 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Pit 7 was sampled, it was 1.95m long and 0.70m deep and filled with a mid grey silty clay.

### **Trench 7**

Trench 7 was 75m long and was aligned east to west roughly parallel to Longhill Road. The trench was machined down onto natural geology and archaeological features which were between 0.07m and 0.29m below the ground level (Fig 4). There was no stratigraphy in the trench and no archaeological features in the eastern half of the trench. The trench is described east to west below.

In the eastern 36m of the trench there were no archaeological features. Pit 29 was 1.80m long and 0.13m deep with a mid greyish brown sandy silt fill. 7.25m to the west of pit 29 there were four parallel ditches 27, 25, 23 and 21. The only relationship between them was ditch 23 cutting 21 and they may represent a single recut boundary. The ditches 27, 25, 23, and 21 were 1.08m, 1.72m, 1.33m and 0.94m+ wide and 0.30m, 0.40m 0.68m and 0.66m deep respectively. Their fills were similar and only varied slightly in colour from mid greyish brown to dark greyish brown sandy silt with some clay. The latter two pits had some Roman pottery in the fills.

For 14m westwards there were no archaeological features. Then, several archaeological features were grouped in the far west part of the trench including four postholes 9, 11, 14, and 17. These four postholes were in an area four metres in length. They were between 0.40m and 0.50m in diameter and 0.06m and 0.17m deep and were filled with a light brown to a light grey brown silty clay. The backfill of the postholes 9 and 11 had had seven and four pottery sherds respectively.

Pit 19 was partly within the trench (1.40m long and 0.14m deep) was mid greyish brown clay silt with a couple of Roman pottery sherds. Directly to the west were three possible pits or ditches 5, 3, and 7. The only relationship was 7 cutting 3. They (5, 3, and 7) were 0.90m+, 0.85m+ and 1.00m wide and 0.42m, 0.52m and 0.58m deep respectively. Near vertical edges may mean they were former quarry pits. All three were filled with a mid brown silty clay. In 3, the majority of a shelly ware burnt flanged bowl was recovered.

### Area to the south of Longhill Road (Fig 3)

Six trenches were positioned in this area. As with the area to the north of Longhill Road, there was no subsoil found in any of the trenches. The site seems to have been stripped down to the natural or archaeological features and later a new topsoil seems to have been imported and spread over the site. In recent times there has been some dumping of domestic waste over part of the area.

### **Trench 8**

Trench 8 was 36m long and aligned in an east to west direction. The trench was machined onto natural geology and archaeological features between 0.34m and 0.45m below ground level (Fig 4). There were just four features in the trench, three north to south ditches 2, 6 and 8 and one pit 4. All features were sampled but no dating evidence was recovered from any. The trench is described east to west below.

There were no features in the eastern 7.50m of the trench. There was a sub-circular pit 4, 0.85m in diameter and 0.14m deep with a grey sandy silt fill. Directly to the east of the pit was a north to south ditch 8 which was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a dark brown silt with a little clay.

Ditch 8 cut a north to south ditch 2 which was 1.40m wide and 0.45m deep and filled with a grey sandy clay. 8.50m to the east were a north to south ditch 6 which was 1.30m wide and 0.38m deep and filled with a yellowish brown sandy clay.

## **Trench 9**

Trench 9 was roughly east to west aligned and was 57m in length. There were no archaeological features within the trench.

## **Trench 10**

Trench 10 was 90m long. It was positioned between modern dumping areas and so was irregular in shape. It ran east to west for 15m before direction changed to north-west to south-east for 75m. The trench was machined onto archaeological deposits between 0.36m and 0.40m below ground level (Fig 4). There were no archaeological features in the south-eastern 22m of the trench and then progressively denser amounts of features to the north-west. The trench is described south-east to north-west.

The first feature was a north-east to south-west ditch **11** which was 1.34m wide and 0.62m deep with steep edges. It had been backfilled with several lenses which were seen as tip lines falling from the south-east and north-west. A horse shoe from the upper lense may mean the ditch was post medieval in date. The ditch cut an undated pit **9** on its north-west side. This pit was 0.82m+ wide and 0.34m deep backfilled with a mid grey sand with a little clay.

10.50m to the north-west was a probable well **7**. It was sealed by a possible remnant of subsoil 0.06m thick consisting of very pale brown sandy silt. The well seemed to be sub-rounded in shape with a diameter of 3.30m and 1.02m+ deep. It was filled with four layers with the bottom three fills consisting of mixed lenses of pale to mid grey silts. In the primary fill, a sample found a single grain and glume- base of Emmer wheat which could tentatively suggest an Iron Age date. The top fill consisted of a mid grey clayey silts to pale yellow brown silty and clayey sand.

11m to the north-west was another possible well **15** which was defined in partial excavation of a c.7.50m long spread. It was excavated to 1.15m deep though was not bottomed for health and safety reasons. It was filled with three layers with the bottom fill consisting of a light yellow grey brown silty sand. The middle fill was a light to medium grey brown silty sand. The upper fill comprised a light grey brown silty sand and also contained a single Roman Sandy ware sherd.

In the western six metres of the trench there were two postholes **19** and **23**, both 0.20m in diameter and filled with a mid to dark grey sandy clay with some peat and a dark grey brown sand with some clay soil respectively. A pit **17** was 0.52m long and a possible slot **21** 0.60m+ by 0.26m and both filled with a dark grey brown sand and clay.

## Trench 11

Trench 11 was 67.80m long. It was positioned between modern dumping areas and so was irregular in shape. It ran east to west for 50m before direction changed to north-west to south-east for 17.80m. The trench was machined onto archaeological deposits between 0.57m and 0.70m below ground level (Fig 4). There was dense spread of archaeological features throughout the trench. The trench is described east to west.

Layer (1) was a very modern dumping fill comprised of mid and dark soils, domestic waste and building rubble c.0.40m thick. This sealed another fairly modern layer (2) comprising a 0.20m-0.28m thick very dark brown clayey silt. This layer sealed with a sharp lower horizon both archaeological features and the natural subsoil.

The first features were two pits 4 and 6 with pit 4 cutting 6. They were 1.6m+ and 1.45m+ long, 1.00m and 1.25m+ wide and 0.35m and 0.21m respectively deep. They were both filled with a light mid grey brown sand and clay. Adjacent to the west was a slightly irregular spread 4.60m wide which was partially excavated and may represent pit(s) 11. The pit was 0.58m deep with four fills identified which were fairly similar ranging from a pale to mid grey sandy clayey silt or sand and silty clay.

Adjacent to the west was a north to south ditch 15 which cut a pit 13 both were both not excavated. Ditch 15 was 1.10m wide and pit 13 was 1.30m+ long by 0.75m+ wide both had a mid grey brown sand and clay fill. Adjacent to the west were an unexcavated posthole/pit 17 and a pit 19 which were respectively 0.58m and 1.00m long and 0.45m and 0.45m+ wide. They were filled with a mid grey brown and a very dark grey brown sand and clay respectively.

Directly to the west were three of four ditches which ran north to south 21, 23 and 25 and they may represent a single recut boundary. Ditches 21 and 23 were excavated while the two metre wide spread 23, which may represent two ditches, was only sampled to get a relationship with ditch 21. The ditches were 1.55m, c.2.00m and 0.80m wide and 0.44m, 0.37m and 0.38m deep respectively. They were all filled with a similar dark grey brown sandy clay fill. Roman pottery was only recovered from ditch 23.

Adjacent to the west was a possible slot 27 which ran north to south and was 0.30m-0.40m wide. Part of the plank may have rotted *in situ* whereas part may have been removed and this can be seen by contrasting fills of a very dark grey brown sand silt and clay and in the south-west and a mid green brown sand, silt and clay fill elsewhere. This slot cut a sub-rounded pit 29, which was 1.05m+ long and 0.60m wide and filled with a mid green brown sand, silt and clay fill.

To the west was another north to south ditch 31 which was 1.10m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled with a mid brown grey sand, silt and clay deposit which also contained several unabraded Roman pottery sherds. This ditch cut

two pits on its west side **33** and **43**. These were 0.85m+ and 0.56m in length and filled with a mid grey brown and a mid green grey brown sand, silt and clay deposit respectively.

To the south of pit **33** were two postholes **39** and **41**, the former cut pit **33**. They were both sub oval in shape measuring 0.58m and 0.30m in length and 0.48m and 0.21m wide and both filled with a similar mid grey brown sandy, clay silt deposit. Posthole **39** cut a slightly irregular pit **35** on its west side which was 1.15m+ in length. This pit itself was cut by an irregular pit or modern disturbance **37** which was filled by a very dark grey brown sandy, silt and clay.

The next 3.50m westwards was affected by several modern intrusions though there was one small sub oval posthole **45** within this area which was 0.45m long and 0.27m wide and filled with a mid grey brown silty sand and clay as well as redeposited natural yellow clay patches.

Directly to the west was a wide 8.50m long mid to dark grey brown sand, silt and clay deposit (**46**) which was called a single ditch **47** though probably represents more than one feature. The spread itself was machined deeper and was shown to be more than 0.21m deep throughout its 8.50m length. The western side was sampled and the base was found at a depth of 0.37m. An assemblage of unabridged pottery was recovered including Samian.

Adjacent was an area of at least four pits **73**, **75**, **77** and **81**. These were sub-rounded or oval in shape and were 0.70m, 0.80m, 0.85m, 0.70m long, 0.70m, 0.50m, 0.85m, 0.70m wide and 0.17m, 0.10m, 0.21m and 0.20m deep respectively. They were all filled with a similar mottled dark grey brown sandy clay. Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of pits **73** and **81**.

Directly to the west was another wide feature(s) **79**, c.5m wide the upper deposit was a uniform very dark grey sandy silty clay. To the west a north to south ditch **49** cut pit **51**. The pit was 1.25m in length, 0.55m+ wide and 0.26m deep and was filled by a mid grey sandy silty clay deposit. Ditch **49** was 0.60m deep and up to 0.21m deep. The excavator thought that there were possible postholes within the ditch as the base of the ditch was noticeable deeper at both the southern baulk of the trench and the excavation section.

Four metres to the west were two parallel ditches **53** and **55** which ran north north-east to south south-west. Only ditch **53** was excavated and was 0.70m wide and 0.39m deep and filled with a mid to dark grey brown silty sandy clay. Within this deposit there were six unabridged pottery sherds as well as a quern stone fragment.

In the remaining six metres of the trench there were six postholes **57**, **59**, **61**, **63**, **69** and **71** a ditch **65** and a pit **67**, none of which was excavated. The postholes had a similar size diameter c.0.25m-c.0.035m and were all backfilled with a mid grey brown silty sand with a little clay. Ditch **65** ran north-east to south-west 0.50m wide and pit **67** was 0.80m long both filled with a mid to dark grey brown sandy, silty clay.

## Trench 12

Trench 12 was 51.30m long and ran roughly north to south. The trench was machined onto archaeological deposits between 0.64m and 0.39m below ground level (Fig 4). There was a mixed quantity of features from dense to medium in the northern 35metres and a scatter of features over the remaining southern 16 metres of the trench. Layer (1) was a very modern dumping fill comprised of mid and dark soils, domestic waste and building rubble c.0.40m thick on the north side slowly thinning out to stop c.35m to the south. This layer sealed another fairly modern layer (2) comprising a 0.29m to 0.39m thick very dark brown clayey silt. This layer sealed with a sharp lower horizon both archaeological features and the natural subsoil. The trench is described north to south.

In the northern seven metres of the trench there were four postholes **4**, **6**, **12** and **14**, an east to west ditch **10** and two pits **8** and **16**. The postholes were not excavated, were between 0.35m and 0.40m in diameter and their fills varied slightly from a mid to dark grey brown sand and clay with silt. Ditch **10** was 0.50m wide and 0.11m deep and was filled with a mid grey brown sand and clay. Neither of the pits were excavated, both were similar 1.45m and 1.25m in length and filled with a dark to very dark grey brown sand, clay and silt.

There were no features for 7.50m before reaching a pit **18** and an east to west ditch **20**. The pit was 0.90m long, 0.55m+ wide and 0.30m deep. It was filled mostly with a light to mid grey brown sand and clay but with patches of fired red clay consisting of c.20% of fill. The ditch was 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep and fill with a light green sandy silt with a little clay.

To the south of ditch **20**, an east to west enclosure ditch **42** was cut by Pit **22** on its north side and ditch **24** on its south side. Ditch **42** was 3.6m wide and 1.01m deep. It was backfilled with five fills tipped in from the north. A primary fill consisted of a stiff mid brown grey clay with a little silt and sand. This was overlaid by a lense of light orange grey brown sands with clay. The middle fill was a mixed deposit comprised a mid orange grey brown sands with clay and patches of humic material with charcoal flecks. Above this was a layer of light orange grey brown sands with some clay. The upper fill was a mid to dark grey brown sands and clay which overlay a light orange grey brown sands with some clay.

Pit **22**, 1.2m long, 1.10m+wide and 0.48m deep and was filled with a mid grey brown sand with clay and patches of redeposited yellow clays and orange sands c.10-15% of the deposit. Ditch **24** ran east to west was 0.70m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled with a very dark brown to black silty sand with clay and included a 1<sup>st</sup> century copper alloy brooch.

Adjacent to the south was an unexcavated ditch **26** which ran north-east to south-west. It was 0.45m wide and filled by a light grey brown silty sand. To

the south was a ditch 28 which ran north to south and two pits 30 and 32. The ditch was 0.50m wide and filled with a light grey brown sandy silt deposit. The pits were similar with both 1.15m wide and 0.28m and 0.23m deep respectively as well as a similar fill comprising a light grey brown silty sand deposit.

In the remaining 16m of the trench there was a single north to south ditch 36 and an unexcavated pit 34. The ditch was 0.50m+ wide and 0.28m deep and filled with a mid to dark grey sand silt with clay. Pit 34 was 1.75m long and 0.80m+ wide and filled with a mid grey brown sand silt with some clay deposit.

### **Trench 13**

Trench 13 was 53m long and ran roughly east to west. The trench was machined onto archaeological deposits between 0.35m and 0.44m below ground level (Fig 4). There was a scatter to medium quantity of features within the trench. The trench is described west to east.

Layer (1) comprised a 0.35m to 0.44m thick very dark brown clayey silt deposit. This layer sealed with a sharp lower horizon both archaeological features and the natural subsoil. Two similar sub-circular unexcavated pits 3 and 5 were in the extreme western part of the trench. They were 1m+ and 0.90m long, 0.95m and 0.70m wide and both filled with a pale grey silty and sandy clay.

Three metres to the east was a north to south ditch 7 which was 0.70m wide and filled with a very pale grey silty and sandy clay. A further 4.5m to the east was a modern former boundary ditch 9 which is shown on the 1927 OS map. The ditch was 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep and filled with a dark brownish grey sandy very silty clay and a horseshoe was recovered from its fill. The ditch cut a pit 11, 0.85m long and filled with a pale grey silty and sandy clay.

Adjacent to pit 11 was pit 13. This pit was 0.80m long, 0.60m+ wide and 0.40m deep. It was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy and silty clay. The pit cut ditch 15 which ran west north-west to east south east. It seems to be similar to ditch 27 further to the east may be part of the same enclosure ditch. Ditch 15 was 0.85m wide and 0.38m deep and filled with a pale grey silty and sandy clay.

After a distance to the east of 11m where there were no archaeological features there were four ditches 17, 21, 26 and 28 and a pit 30. Ditch 21 cut ditches 17 and 26. Ditch 26 ran north to south, 2.45m wide and 0.90m deep. It was backfilled with four layers/lenses. The primary fill was a pale to mid grey silty and very sandy clay which was overlaid by a pale to mid brownish grey silty sandy clay layer. This in turn was overlaid by a mid grey slightly silty clay layer and the top fill comprised a pale to mid grey silty sand clay.

Ditch 21 ran north to south, it was 0.50m wide and 0.35m deep and filled with a dark brownish grey sandy very silty clay. Ditch 17 ran north north-east to south south-west and was 0.30m-0.45m wide and 0.14m deep and filled with a pale grey silty sandy clay.

Adjacent to the east was a north to south ditch 28 which was 0.30m wide and filled with a mid brownish grey silty sandy clay. This ditch cut pit 30 which was 0.38m in diameter and filled with a pale faintly bluish grey slightly silty sandy clay.

Over the remainder 21m of the trench eastwards there was a scatter of four pits fairly evenly distributed 32, 35, 38 and 40 of which one 38 was sampled. They were 0.70m, 1.8m+, 1.25m and 1.00m in length and 0.60m+, 1.40m, 0.60m+ and 0.55m+ wide respectively with pit 38 being 0.26m deep. Pits 32 and 40 and the lower fills of 35 and 38 were filled with a pale grey silty and sandy clay. The upper fills of the later two pits were filled with a mid brown clayey and very sandy silt.

## 6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation recovered evidence for a regionally important salt making and associated settlement site. The salt making area was at c.1.7m above OD over an area c.60m by c.60m (although the salt making extended out of the development area to the north and west). The pottery evidence implies that this site was relatively short lived over a c.200 year period. A wheel thrown Belgic sherd from the earliest phase of salt workings was found in trench 4 and may mean that the site started in the Late Iron Age period. The abandonment of the site in c.200AD is comparable with other low lying sites in the March area and may be due to flooding through the silting up of the River Nene probably due to the intensification of agriculture (French 1985).

The Roman salt making industry in East Anglia is little understood, since few sites have been excavated. Although the salterns of Essex have been studied, those further north have received little attention. There has been recent work in Lincolnshire on salt making sites (Lane and Morris 2001). The origins and development of salterns is consequently identified as an important regional research aim (Going and Plouviez 2000, 19).

In Cambridgeshire, while several salt making sites have been found by fieldwalking (Potter 1981 fig 15), only one has been partly excavated c.350m to the north-east of the subject site at Norwood (Potter 1981). Briquetage extended on the surface up to c.150m to the north-east of the Norwood site implying it may have been a separate "factory". It should be noted, however, that there is some doubt as to the origin of the topsoil on the Longhill Road site and briquetage may have been masked by more recent activity. It is therefore possible the sites may be contemporary or interrelated though this is not certain. It is interesting to note that activity on the development site may

have started slightly earlier than Potter's relatively small excavation in the Norwood site (dated c.60-70 AD at the earliest) though ended at the same time, around the end of the second century.

Domestic features near the salt making areas, such as enclosure ditch in trench 1, were backfilled with large amounts of briquetage. This implies a direct link between the domestic settlement and salt making areas. The number of briquetage fragments recovered decreases as the site rises in height (and no briquetage fragments were recovered from trenches on land to the south of Longhill Road). Salt making relies on ready access to water and this may imply that salt making only took place on land less than c.3 metres above OD. In Potter's Norwood salt making site was on land at c.2.60m above OD.

In the salt making area there were stratified deposits more than 1.30m thick with up to seven phases of activity identified. Here there was structural evidence comprising postholes and stakeholes implying there were several short lived structures in this part of the site. Industrial features survived including a kiln with flue and surrounding postholes. Deposits of ash and other burnt materials were present in association with briquetage and often seems to have been used as levelling layers. It is not clear whether these extensive burnt layers derived from salt making, other industrial processes or even stubble burning.

There was a short lived north to south track way consisting of stones and briquetage fragments in the earliest phase of salt making in trench 1. This track way led towards the north which may imply earlier salt making was taking place here and that the subject site was a later phase in the salt workings. A few possible small quarry pits were found on the site implying that clay may have been extracted to make briquetage.

There was a plethora of ditches uncovered including a possible large water channel up to 9.30m wide comprising two parallel ditches simultaneously open. Briquetage fragments were found in the backfill of features of all phases with, for instance, a mass of briquetage objects and fragments backfilled into the former water channel. Grass and reeds in the environmental sample residues are probably the remains of peat used as fuel for salt extraction. Similar evidence was found at Potter's Norwood site.

Many features characteristic of settlement were present including possible enclosures, for example, a circular enclosure in trench 1. Postholes and slot structures implies salt workers were living adjacent to their industry. Evidence from other features including probable wells as well as from environmental samples, animal bone and pottery recovered seems to suggest they were self sufficient. There was evidence of crop processing on site with chaff and charred grain surviving. The pottery and bone assemblage indicates domestic occupation with kitchen ware dominating. The animal bones recovered from the evaluation largely consist of refuse from butchery and food waste from cattle. The pottery assemblage indicates the site was of average status which implies salt making was not especially wealth making.

Overall, archaeological features were found over much of the site except in extreme eastern areas of the evaluation. This may imply that the eastern edge of the settlement can be identified. The archaeological remains were extensive and well preserved although ploughing had slightly affected the archaeology. Postholes and other relatively shallow features survived in many parts of the site. The original topsoil and subsoil may have been removed in the 1920s for development of the railway yard to the west (Taylor 1998). A new topsoil seems to have been spread across both areas of trenching and was between 0.07m-0.40m thick which directly seals archaeological features. This explains why there were few finds (both metal and ceramic) when Steve Critchley's metal detected the spoil heaps. In addition to this modern topsoil, in parts of the land to the south of Longhill Road there has been recent dumping of domestic and industrial waste.

The very high water table, with the site liable to flooding in the winter and the shallow cover over the archaeology means that any excavation or development on site should be carried out in the summer, ideally using tracked vehicles.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Snowmountain Investments Ltd for commissioning the work, especially Geoff Taylor who gave helpful local knowledge concerning the site. Judith Roberts managed the project and the illustrations were produced by Crane Begg. Steve Critchley metal detected the site and wrote the geological description of the trenches. Staff who worked on the site were Tony Baker, Steve Hickling, Adam Lodoen and Tom Lyons. Tony Baker, Aileen Connor and Taleyna Fletcher kindly gave up a Sunday to work on a Sunday.

Kasia Gdaniec, Development Control Officer, from the County Archaeology Office (CAO) wrote the brief and together with Andy Thomas of CAO, monitored the evaluation. Sarah Poppy kindly supplied information from the SMR.

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## APPENDIX A FINDS

### Roman Pottery by Stephen Macaulay

An assemblage of 210 sherds of pottery, weighing 4468g, of probable 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date was recovered from Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire. The assemblage was not heavily abraded and appears to have been fairly well preserved.

The majority of the assemblage was derived from locally made coarse wares with Grey, Sandy and Shelly wares dominating the collection. Only a few of the vessels could be attributed to the major Cambridgeshire production areas with several Nene Valley vessels present and a few Horningsea storage jars. There were only four Samian sherds, two mortaria sherds and no amphora present. Overall the assemblage suggests a site of average status.

The assemblage consisted of mostly kitchen and table wares. There is a predominance of bowls, cooking pots and small jars, although some dishes and large (Horningsea style) storage jars were present. Several vessels were burnt during use (not production), presumably during cooking activities.

There was no definite Iron Age pottery recovered, although there was a single wheel thrown sherd of Belgic style pottery, recovered from a pit (in the earliest phase of trench four).

In conclusion the pottery appears to date to the Early Roman period and the sites occupation (based on the pottery recovered to date) would suggest a pre-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD date. The absence of any Nene Valley Colour Coats (NVCC) wares is significant and would suggest that the site had been abandoned prior to the influx of these wares across Roman sites of all status from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards. This interpretation, that the site was abandonment by the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, would be supported by the widespread disuse of low lying settlements in the March area at this time.

Context	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	Comment
Trench 2/6	2	46	Shelly ware bowls (one decorated)
Trench 2/8	11	232	Sandy ware (combed decorated jar and a large jar), Grey ware (several burnt including a jar), Oxidised ware (one finely made and one combed jar) and Shelly ware.
Trench 2/10	8	41	Sandy and Shelly wares
Trench 2/16	2	105	Grey and a Sandy ware ?Nene Valley sherd
Trench 2/18	1	15	Grey ware
Trench 2/22	1	23	Oxidised Shelly ware (cup or bowl)
Trench 2/24	2	20	Sandy ware
Trench 2/25 (u/s)	7	223	BB2 Horningsea bowl, Grey ware bowl and jar, Sandy and Shelly wares
Trench 3/3	1	52	Grey ware ?Nene Valley
Trench 3/43	12	116	One vessel-Roman?
Trench 3/56	3	20	Grey ware
Trench 3/57	3	21	Grey ware (burnt), Sandy ware and a Sandy Grey ware (rouletted decorated bowl)
Trench 3/67	2	26	Nene Valley lightly burnished dish and Sandy wares
Trench 3/69	6	133	Sandy ware (comb decorated small jars), Shelly ware (comb decorated small jars) and White ware flagon
Trench 4/99	1	12	Belgic sherd, broad combed decorated
Trench 5/14	1	6	Grey ware jar
Trench 5/40	3	81	Grey ware and oxidised wares
Trench 7/2	8	426	Grey ware and Shelly wares (burnt flanged bowls)
Trench 7/6	3	18	Sandy ware

Trench 7/8	7	55	Oxidised ware (comb decorated), Sandy and Shelly wares
Trench 7/10	4	50	Sandy and Shelly wares
Trench 7/18	2	6	Sandy ware
Trench 7/20	1	120	Large storage jar
Trench 7/22	5	122	Oxidised Grey ware, Oxidised Sandy ware, Nene Valley mortaria and Shelly ware
Trench 7/28	1	23	Sandy ware bowl
Trench 10/4	1	11	Shelly ware jar
Trench 10/5	1	4	Sandy ware
Trench 10/12	1	72	Sandy ware
Trench 11/7	6	25	Shelly ware
Trench 11/10	2	25	Shelly ware
Trench 11/22	3	177	Grey ware, Horingsea sandy ware jar and Shelly ware
Trench 11/30	9	276	Sandy ware (spiralling combing decoration), shelly wares and a burnt sherd
Trench 11/46	24	296	Grey ware, Oxidised ware, Samian (Hadrianic/Antonine and Shelly wares
Trench 11/48	2	22	Sandy and Shelly wares
Trench 11/52	6	176	Sandy Oxidised shell tempered ware with comb decoration, the remainder are Grey ware vessels some are possibly cooking jars? (one lattice decorated).
Trench 11/72	1	42	Nene Valley Grey ware
Trench 11/78	12	352	Grey ware. Nene Valley dish lightly burnished and Sandy wares
Trench 11/80	4	152	Grey ware and sandy ware
Trench 11/82	6	206	Nene Valley Grey ware and Shelly ware
Trench 11/u/s	18	324	Grey wares, Nene Valley mortaria?, Oxidised ware (cornice bowl), Oxidised Grey ware, Samian (Central or Southern Gaulish) and Sandy ware
Trench 12/9	5	88	Sandy and Shelly (cooking vessel) wares
Trench 12/21	9	196	Grey ware, Oxidised ware, Nene Valley Grey Ware jars, Sandy ware and Shelly ware (large jars)
Trench 12/41	3	32	Nene Valley Grey ware and Shelly ware
	210	4468	

Table 2: Roman Pottery

#### Metal by Steve Critchley

A copper alloy brooch of Colchester Derivative with spring mechanism dating to the 1st Century AD was found during metal detecting in ditch 24 of Trench 12.

#### Worked Stone by Steve Critchley

A quern stone was found in Trench 11/52 an Early Roman ditch. It was an igneous granite with mica, feldspar and quartz which had been burnt after use. Evidence of wear on one surface and one of exterior edge survives. It was 0.62m to 0.65m wide and 0.62m long. It is likely to be an erratic used as quern stone.

Three worked flints were found including a thumb nail scraper from Trench 10 u/s worked from good quality dark brown flint probably Norfolk. Two flint pieces from local gravels, one light brownish grey in colour (trench 10/5), the other a mottled light orange brown colour (trench 3/3).

**Animal bone** By Ian L. Baxter

### **The Animal Bone Assemblage**

**Recovery:** all the bones forming the basis of this assessment were collected by hand. A recovery bias against the bones of the smaller species can therefore be expected.

**Residuality and contamination:** there is no evidence of residuality or contamination.

**Context:** at the time of writing this report the author has no information regarding the types of features excavated. The bones are listed by Trench and context number.

**Preservation:** most of the animal bones are well preserved with preservation ranging from good to poor.

**Storage and quantity:** the animal bones are stored in 1 cardboard box of the following size: 52x26.5x16.5cm. The box is full. The bones are washed and bagged by Trench and context.

The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 5Kg. This assessment is based on the total assemblage.

### **Assessment**

**Methods:** all the animal bones from the evaluation excavation form the basis of this assessment. Numbers of "countable" bones, ageable mandibles and measurable bones are recorded in Table 1. The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994).

**Variety:** the assemblage is heavily biased in favour of the domestic mammals, with cattle, sheep/goat, pig and dog represented. Cattle fragments are more frequent than those of any other species. The dogs are medium sized animals. A beaver (*Castor fiber*) incisor was found in context (8) of Trench 11.

### **Potential and recommendations**

**Potential:** the animal bones recovered from the evaluation excavation largely consist of refuse from butchery and food waste. Non-food species are relatively frequent, however, and include domestic dog and beaver. The latter species was present in the region from prehistoric to medieval times.

**Recommendations:** this is a relatively small assemblage of animal bones. As such its potential is somewhat limited. It is, however, worthy of full recording for comparative purposes. The animal bones from the evaluation suggest that significant numbers of recordable and measurable bones would be recovered from full excavation of the site. It is recommended that the recording of the animal bones from the evaluation should preferentially be included in any subsequent analysis following such full excavation.

PERIOD	COUNTABLE BONES							
	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Others	Bird	Total	Fish	Comments
1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD	22	7	2	4	0	35	0	Includes dog, beaver

PERIOD	AGEABLE MANDIBLES				MEASUREMENTS					
	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Total	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Other	Bir	Tot
1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD	1	1	1	3	11	1	0	1	0	13

Table 3 Long Hill Road, March, Cambridgeshire. Hand-collected assemblage. Number of "countable" bones (Davis 1992; Albarella and Davis 1994)

## **Briquetage by Rob Atkins**

860 pieces of briquetage weighing over 82kg were collected from 57 different contexts in the evaluation. This extremely understates the number of contexts and quantity of briquetage from trenches 1, 2 and 4 where briquetage related features were recorded in section. The briquetage collected has been recorded by trench below (tables 4-12). This shows that the briquetage was largely concentrated in Trenches 1-4 with little recovered elsewhere. It is possible that the fragments found in trenches 11 and 12 are fired clay/daub.

The briquetage survived in very good condition and although most was in fragmentary condition, they were mainly stable and not liable to crumbling. The collection included several with stick impressions and numerous briquetage objects substantially or completely intact. Several of these objects could be compared with other excavations (Chowne and Healey 1999; Potter 1981). This report uses Chowne and Healey's type series. The briquetage from Potter's site c.350m away is very similar with 9 of the 11 illustrated examples fig 16 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and fig 7 10 and 11 are directly comparable. However this assemblage seems to have a larger range and different types of briquetage compared with Potter's excavation.

### Bricks/plates

The March site has numerous examples of bricks/plates with several comparable to Chowne and Healey 1999 i.e. Chowne and Healey 1999 fig 8 Nos 1, 4, 6 and 10. Potter's site does not seem to have any of these.

### Truncated pyramid

These are 'stilts' and 'accessory' pieces. Several examples of truncated pyramids were found from the March site i.e. Chowne and Healey 1999 fig 8 Nos 11, 12, 13, 16 and 17.

### Props

This title covers a range of roughly cylindrical shapes, embracing various 'handbricks' or 'squeezes'. The March site had many props. Comparisons include Chowne and Healey 1999 fig 8 Nos 22-26; Fig 9 Nos 40-45.

### Vessels

These are probable trough fragments. Comparisons include Chowne and Healey 1999 fig 8 Nos 31, 36, 37 and 39.

### Bars

These are not quite props but seem to have been pressed against the side of a vessel. Comparisons include Chowne and Healey 1999 fig 9 No 52.

Context	Number	Weight (g)
4	66	5705
6	112	4864
10	32	1178
12	53	2864
*13	8	392
14	19	391
16	114	5143
20	28	264
22	1	49
37	1	398
52	1	2068
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>23316</b>

Table 4 Trench 1 Briquetage

\*This is a cut number and the briquetage is likely to be from (12)

Context	Number	Weight (g)
2	2	237
4	1	44
8	3	52
10	5	29
14	14	551
18	15	343
20	4	29
22	99	6357
24	7	58
27	14	143
33	1	112
37	7	490
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>8445</b>

Table 5 Trench 2 Briquetage

Context	Number	Weight (g)
3	3	1032
5	12	10000
11	2	36
28	10	204
31	13	493
32	1	138
37	12	1039
39	5	66
40	3	51
42	2	733
43	1	35
45	1	156
53	1	4
55	2	16
56	6	220
57	2	50
61	5	297
62	1	79
65	21	2012
67	1	14
69	3	73
U/S	1	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>16887</b>

Table 6 Trench 3 Briquetage

Context	Number	Weight (g)
42	42	1635
65	46	12764
66	2	437
88	20	15000
95	7	227
99	49	3246
U/S	3	208
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>33517</b>

Table 7 Trench 4 Briquetage

Context	Number	Weight (g)
34	17	75
U/S	5	39

<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>114</b>
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Table 8 Trench 5 Briquetage

Context	Number	Weight (g)
8	5	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>

Table 9 Trench 6 Briquetage

Context	Number	Weight (g)
2	1	39
6	1	26
8	1	8
10	3	52
18	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>130</b>

Table 10 Trench 7 Briquetage

Context	Number	Weight (g)
48	1	9
52	2	80
74	1	47
78	1	64
U/S	1	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>312</b>

Table 11 Trench 11 Briquetage

Context	Number	Weight (g)
21	2	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>93</b>

Table 12 Trench 12 Briquetage

## Charred Plant Remains By Rachel Fosberry

### Introduction and method

10 samples were selected from across the evaluated area and submitted for appraisal. The majority of the samples were taken from features associated with salt production and contained various amounts of briquetage. Three samples were taken from features that were possibly wells however only one of them (sample 11) was actually waterlogged. The other samples were from ditch fills and varied in their composition.

10 litres of eight of the samples were processed manually by bucket flotation. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm mesh and the residue was passed through a 1mm sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x8 magnification.

1 litre of the two waterlogged samples were wet-sieved through 2mm, 1mm, 0.5mm and 0.25mm brass sieves. The resulting fractions were bagged up with water. 3 tablespoons of each fraction was scanned under the microscope.

### Results

The survival of charred plant remains was reasonable. The results are summarised in Table 1

## Conclusion

Several of the samples contained *Lemna* sp. Duckweed is a fast growing aquatic plant that rapidly colonises still or slow moving water. Both samples from trench 2 contained duckweed but did not contain any other waterlogged seeds. Sample 1 (2/16) did contain charred material and some animal bone suggesting disposal of domestic waste. Sample 2 (2/18) was of reduced volume (1 litre) and only produced a single charred rachis fragment which is largely inconclusive although it does indicate crop processing was being carried out on site.

Samples 4 and 5 (1/06 and 1/10) were taken from trench 1 and were both from features associated with salt production. The flots did not provide much information other than that the features were contaminated with burning waste that could have been windblown from the evaporation fire.

Samples 6 and 7 were from trench 4 and were also both from features associated with salt production. Sample 6 (4/70) contained a significant amount of charcoal that was possibly from the evaporation fire beneath the structure. Sample 7 (4/10) contained a few grassland seeds, a wetland seed (*Scirpus* sp) and some cereal grains. The weed seeds may have resulted from the burning of grass and reeds as fuel. The cereal grains would have come from domestic waste.

Samples 9, 10 and 11 were from trench 3. Sample 9 (3/41) contained domestic waste and possibly thatching material (reeds and rushes). Sample 10 (3/57) contained domestic waste including chaff indicating that crop processing was also taking place on site. The chaff is that of either Emmer or Spelt both of which were the predominant wheat cereals of this period. The presence of duckweed indicates that this feature was under water at some time.

Sample 11 (3/58) was waterlogged however, duckweed was the only waterlogged seed present. There were a few poorly preserved, charred grains present that were quite unusual in that they had been flattened dorso-ventrally. Both charred and waterlogged straw fragments were present.

Sample 13 (10/06) was the only sample processed from trench 10. It was described as a possible well fill however there was no indication that the sample had ever been waterlogged. A single grain and glume- base of Emmer wheat could tentatively suggest an early date (Iron Age) and does indicate crop processing.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2/16	2/18	2/02	1/06	1/10	4/70	4/10	4/99	3/41	3/57	3/60	1/08	10/06
ditch fill	ditch fill	ditch fill	ditch fill	ditch fill	ditch fill	layer	pit fill	ditch fill	pit or well fill	well fill ?	pit fill	well fill?
10	10	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	10	1	10	5
10	1	0	10	10	5	10	0	10	10	1	0	5
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Ditch contained water at some time	Lots of waterlogged <i>Lemna</i> sp seeds. A single charred rachis fragment but nothing else seen		Evidence of burning but little else	Structural	Fire?	Burnt material		Domestic waste. Windblown?	Waterlogged at some point. Crop processing waste	No waterlogged seeds seen except <i>Lemna</i> sp. A few charred grains that had been flattened and were poorly preserved. Charred and waterlogged straw fragments present.		Didn't appear to be waterlogged
Gravelly residue with a few pieces of briquetage and a couple of fragments of animal bone	-		Lots of pink briquetage including one large lump and possible lining fragments?	Lots of large pieces of pink briquetage	Lots of small pieces of pink briquetage	Small grey pieces of briquetage		Lots of small bone fragments plus a few small mammal bones	Few bone fragments including a piece of burnt bone	-		Gravelly residue. No briquetage
Waterlogged <i>Lemna</i> sp(duckweed) and charred cereal grains, chaff, culm node, <i>Vicia</i> sp, <i>Rumex</i> sp and <i>Chenopodium</i> sp	-	-	A single charred culm node and a few burnt snails	Small flot volume. A single charred culm node and an un-id poorly preserved seed	A single culm charred node and large volume of charcoal fragments	A single culm charred node, straw/reed fragments, cereal grains, <i>Scirpus</i> sp (rushes), <i>Rumex</i> sp and <i>Chenopodium</i> sp	-	Charred grains, chaff including glume bases and culm nodes, <i>Scirpus</i> sp, <i>Vicia</i> sp and possibly sedges	Charred grains of Spelt or Emmer, glume bases, rachis fragments and culm nodes, possible Oat grain and several <i>Lemna</i> sp seeds	-	-	Single charred grain and glume base - possibly Emmer. Modern seeds?

38

Table 13 Environmental results

## APPENDIX B

### Contexts

#### Trench 1

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	-	Layer	-
2	-	Layer	-
3	-	Layer	-
4	5	Fill	Ditch
5	5	Cut	Ditch
6	7	Fill	Ditch
7	7	Cut	Ditch
8	9	Fill	Pit
9	9	Cut	Pit
10	11	Fill	Ditch
11	11	Cut	Ditch
12	13	Fill	Pit
13	13	Cut	Pit
14	15	Fill	Pit
15	15	Cut	Pit
16	17	Fill	Pit
17	17	Cut	Pit
18	19	Fill	Pit
19	19	Cut	Pit
20	21	Fill	Pit
21	21	Cut	Pit
22	23	Fill	Pit
23	23	Cut	Pit
24	-	Layer	-
25	17	Fill	Pit
26	27	Fill	Pit
27	27	Cut	Pit
28	-	Layer	-
29	30	Fill	Ditch
30	30	Cut	Ditch
31	32	Fill	Pit?
32	32	Cut	Pit?
33	-	Layer	-
34	-	Layer	-
35	38	Fill	Pit
36	38	Fill	Pit
37	38	Fill	Pit
38	38	Cut	Pit
39	-	Layer	-
40	41	Fill	Stakehole?
41	41	Cut	Stakehole?
42	-	Layer	-
43	-	Layer	-
44	45	Fill	Pit
45	45	Cut	Pit
46	-	Fill	Pit
47	48	Fill	Stakehole?
48	48	Cut	Stakehole?
49	50	Fill	Stakehole?
50	50	Cut	Stakehole?
51	52	Fill	Stakehole?
52	52	Cut	Stakehole?

53	53	Cut	Pit
54	55	Fill	Pit
55	55	Cut	Pit
56	-	Layer	-
57	-	Layer	-
58	59	Fill	Stakehole?
59	59	Cut	Stakehole?
60	53	Fill	Pit
61	45	Fill	Pit
62	-	Layer	-

Trench 2

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	1	Cut	Ditch
2	1	Fill	Ditch
3	3	Cut	Ditch
4	3	Fill	Ditch
5	17	Fill	Ditch
6	17	Fill	Ditch
7	7	Cut	Ditch
8	7	Fill	Ditch
9	9	Cut	Ditch
10	9	Fill	Ditch
11	11	Fill/Cut	Pit
12	12	Fill/Cut	Ditch
13	13	Cut	Ditch
14	13	Fill	Ditch
15	15	Cut	Ditch
16	15	Fill	Ditch
17	17	Cut	Ditch
18	17	Fill	Ditch
19	19	Cut	Post Hole
20	19	Fill	Post Hole
21	21	Cut	Ditch
22	21	Fill	Ditch
23	23	Cut	Pit
24	23	Fill	Pit
25	-	-	-
26	26	Cut	Pit
27	26	Fill	Pit
28	-	Layer	-
29	-	Layer	-
30	-	Layer	-
31	21	Fill	Ditch
32	21	Fill	Ditch
33	7	Fill	Ditch
34	-	Fill/Cut	Ditch
35	15	Fill	Ditch
36	15	Fill	Ditch
37	15	Fill	Ditch
38	21	Fill	Ditch

Trench 3

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	-	Layer	-
2	-	Layer	-

3	-	Layer	-
4	-	Fill	?
5	-	Fill	?
6	10	Fill	Ditch
7	10	Fill	Ditch
8	17	Fill	Ditch
9	10	Fill	Ditch
10	10	Cut	Ditch
11	14	Fill	Ditch
12	14	Fill	Ditch
13	14	Fill	Ditch
14	14	Cut	Ditch
15	16	Fill	Ditch
16	16	Cut	Ditch
17	17	Cut	Ditch
28	30	Fill	Ditch
29	30	Fill	Ditch
30	30	Cut	Ditch
31	33	Fill	Ditch
32	33	Fill	Ditch
33	33	Cut	Ditch
34	-	Fill	-
35	-	Fill	-
36	-	Fill	-
37	38	Fill	Post Hole
38	38	Cut	Post Hole
39	47	Fill	Ditch
40	47	Fill	Ditch
41	47	Fill	Ditch
42	47	Fill	Ditch
43	47	Fill	Ditch
44	47	Fill	Ditch
45	47	Fill	Ditch
46	47	Fill	Ditch
47	47	Cut	Ditch
48	-	Layer	-
49	49	Cut	Ditch?
50	50	Cut	Oven?
51	52	Fill	Post Hole
52	52	Cut	Post Hole
53	54	Fill	Post Hole
54	54	Cut	Post Hole
55	66	Fill	Ditch
56	66	Fill	Ditch
57	60	Fill	Pit/Well?
58	60	Fill	Pit/Well?
59	60	Fill	Pit/Well?
60	60	Cut	Pit/Well?
61	49	Fill	Ditch?
62	49	Fill	Ditch?
63	49	Fill	Ditch?
64	49	Fill	Ditch?
65	49	Fill	Ditch?
66	66	Cut	Ditch
67	68	Fill	Ditch
68	68	Cut	Ditch
69	70	Fill	Ditch
70	70	Cut	Ditch

## Trench 4

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	-	Layer	-
2	-	Layer	-
3	-	Layer	-
4	-	Layer	-
5	-	Layer	-
6	-	Layer	-
7	8	Fill	Post Hole?
8	8	Cut	Post Hole?
9	-	Layer	-
10	-	Layer	-
11	-	Layer	-
12	13	Fill	Pit
13	13	Cut	Pit
14	15	Fill	Pit
15	15	Cut	Pit
16	-	Layer	-
17	-	Layer	-
18	19	Fill	Pit
19	19	Cut	Pit
20	21	Fill	Post Hole
21	21	Cut	Post Hole
22	-	Layer	-
23	-	Layer	-
24	-	Layer	-
25	-	Layer	-
26	-	Layer	-
27	28	Fill	Pit
28	28	Cut	Pit
29	30	Fill	Post Hole
30	30	Cut	Post Hole
31	32	Fill	Post Hole
32	32	Cut	Post Hole
33	34	Fill	Post Hole
34	34	Cut	Post Hole
35	-	Layer	-
36	-	Layer	-
37	-	Layer	-
38	-	Layer	-
39	-	Layer	-
40	43	Fill	Ditch
41	43	Fill	Ditch
42	43	Fill	Ditch
43	43	Cut	Ditch
44	45	Fill	Post Hole
45	45	Cut	Post Hole
46	47	Fill	Post Hole
47	47	Cut	Post Hole
48	49	Fill	Pit
49	49	Cut	Pit
50	-	Layer	-
51	-	Layer	-
52	-	Layer	-
53	-	Layer	-
54	55	Fill	Pit
55	55	Cut	Pit
56	57	Fill	Pit

57	57	Cut	Pit
58	59	Fill	Pit
59	59	Cut	Pit
60	61	Fill	Pit
61	61	Cut	Pit
62	63	Fill	Pit/Post Hole?
63	63	Cut	Pit/Post Hole?
64	73/75	Fill	Ditches
65	73/75	Fill	Ditches
66	73/75	Fill	Ditches
67	73/75	Fill	Ditches
68	73/75	Fill	Ditches
69	73/75	Fill	Ditches
70	73/75	Fill	Ditches
71	73/75	Fill	Ditches
72	73	Fill	Ditch
73	73	Cut	Ditch
74	75	Fill	Ditch
75	75	Cut	Ditch
76	-	Layer	-
77	-	Layer	-
78	79	Fill	Pit
79	79	Cut	Pit
80	81	Fill	Ditch
81	81	Cut	Ditch
82	83	Fill	Ditch
83	83	Cut	Ditch
84	85	Fill	Ditch
85	85	Cut	Ditch
86	87	Fill	Ditch
87	87	Cut	Ditch
88	89	Fill	Pit
89	89	Cut	Pit
90	94	Fill	Ditch
91	94	Fill	Ditch
92	94	Fill	Ditch
93	94	Fill	Ditch
94	94	Cut	Ditch
95	96	Fill	Pit
96	96	Cut	Pit
97	98	Fill	Ditch
98	98	Cut	Ditch
99	100	Fill	Pit
100	100	Cut	Pit
101	43	Fill	Ditch
102	-	Layer	-
103	-	Layer	-
104	-	Layer	-

Trench 5

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	-	Layer	-
2	3	Fill	Ditch
3	3	Cut	Ditch
4	5	Fill	Ditch
5	5	Cut	Ditch
6	7	Fill	Pit

7	7	Cut	Pit
8	9	Fill	Ditch
9	9	Cut	Ditch
10	11	Fill	Ditch
11	11	Cut	Ditch
12	13	Fill	Post Hole
13	13	Cut	Post Hole
14	15	Fill	Post Hole
15	15	Cut	Post Hole
16	17	Fill	Post Hole
17	17	Cut	Post Hole
18	19	Fill	Post Hole
19	19	Cut	Post Hole
20	21	Fill	Post Hole
21	21	Cut	Post Hole
22	23	Fill	Post Hole
23	23	Cut	Post Hole
24	25	Fill	Ditch
25	25	Cut	Ditch
26	27	Fill	Pit
27	27	Cut	Pit
28	29	Fill	Post Hole
29	29	Cut	Post Hole
30	31	Fill	Ditch
31	31	Cut	Ditch
32	33	Fill	Ditch
33	33	Cut	Ditch
34	35	Fill	Ditch
35	35	Cut	Ditch
36	37	Fill	Post Hole
37	37	Cut	Post Hole
38	39	Fill	Pit
39	39	Cut	Pit
40	-	-	-
41	42	Fill	Ditch
42	42	Cut	Ditch

Trench 6

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	-	Layer	-
2	2	Cut	Ditch
3	2	Fill	Ditch
4	2	Fill	Ditch
5	2	Fill	Ditch
6	2	Fill	Ditch
7	7	Cut	Ditch
8	7	Fill	Ditch
9	-	Fill/Cut	Pit
10	-	Fill/Cut	Pit
11	-	Fill/Cut	Pit
12	-	Fill/Cut	Pit
13	-	Fill/Cut	Ditch
14	-	Fill/Cut	Post Hole

Trench 7

Context	Cut	Category	Type
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1	-	Layer	-
2	3	Fill	Pit
3	3	Cut	Pit
4	5	Fill	Pit
5	5	Cut	Pit
6	7	Fill	Pit
7	7	Cut	Pit
8	9	Fill	Post Hole
9	9	Cut	Post Hole
10	11	Fill	Post Hole
11	11	Cut	Post Hole
12	13	Fill	Pit
13	13	Cut	Pit
14	15	Fill	Post Hole
15	15	Cut	Post Hole
16	17	Fill	Post Hole
17	17	Cut	Post Hole
18	19	Fill	Pit
19	19	Cut	Pit
20	21	Fill	Ditch
21	21	Cut	Ditch
22	23	Fill	Ditch
23	23	Cut	Ditch
24	25	Fill	Ditch
25	25	Cut	Ditch
26	27	Fill	Ditch
27	27	Cut	Ditch
28	29	Fill	Pit
29	29	Cut	Pit

Trench 8

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	2	Fill	Ditch
2	2	Cut	Ditch
3	4	Fill	Pit
4	4	Cut	Pit
5	6	Fill	Ditch
6	6	Cut	Ditch
7	8	Fill	Ditch
8	8	Cut	Ditch

Trench 10

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	-	Layer	-
2	-	Layer	-
3	7	Fill	Well?
4	7	Fill	Well?
5	7	Fill	Well?
6	7	Fill	Well?
7	7	Cut	Well?
8	9	Fill	Pit
9	9	Cut	Pit
10	11	Fill	Ditch
11	11	Cut	Ditch
12	15	Fill	Well
13	15	Fill	Well

14	15	Fill	Well
15	15	Cut	Well
16	17	Fill	Pit
17	17	Cut	Pit
18	19	Fill	Post Hole
19	19	Cut	Post Hole
20	21	Fill	Slot?
21	21	Cut	Slot?
22	23	Fill	Post Hole
23	23	Cut	Post Hole

Trench 11

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	-	Layer	-
2	-	Layer	-
3	4	Fill	Pit
4	4	Cut	Pit
5	6	Fill	Pit
6	6	Cut	Pit
7	11	Fill	Pit(s)
8	11	Fill	Pit(s)
9	11	Fill	Pit(s)
10	11	Fill	Pit(s)
11	11	Cut	Pit
12	13	Fill	Pit
13	13	Cut	Pit
14	15	Fill	Ditch
15	15	Cut	Ditch
16	17	Fill	Post Hole
17	17	Cut	Post Hole
18	19	Fill	Pit
19	19	Cut	Pit
20	21	Fill	Ditch
21	21	Cut	Ditch
22	23	Fill	Ditch
23	23	Cut	Ditch
24	25	Fill	Ditch
25	25	Cut	Ditch
26	27	Fill	Slot?
27	27	Cut	Slot?
28	29	Fill	Pit
29	29	Cut	Pit
30	31	Fill	Ditch
31	31	Cut	Ditch
32	33	Fill	Pit
33	33	Cut	Pit
34	35	Fill	Pit
35	35	Cut	Pit
36	37	Fill	Modern?Pit?
37	37	Cut	Modern?Pit?
38	39	Fill	Pit/Post Hole?
39	39	Cut	Pit/Post Hole?
40	41	Fill	Post Hole
41	41	Cut	Post Hole
42	43	Fill	Pit
43	43	Cut	Pit
44	45	Fill	Post Hole

45	45	Cut	Post Hole
46	47	Fill	Ditch
47	47	Cut	Ditch
48	49	Fill	Ditch
49	49	Cut	Ditch
50	51	Fill	Pit
51	51	Cut	Pit
52	53	Fill	Ditch
53	53	Cut	Ditch
54	55	Fill	Ditch
55	55	Cut	Ditch
56	57	Fill	Post Hole
57	57	Cut	Post Hole
58	59	Fill	Post Hole
59	59	Cut	Post Hole
60	61	Fill	Post Hole
61	61	Cut	Post Hole
62	63	Fill	Post Hole
63	63	Cut	Post Hole
64	65	Fill	Ditch
65	65	Cut	Ditch
66	67	Fill	Pit
67	67	Cut	Pit
68	69	Fill	Post Hole
69	69	Cut	Post Hole
70	71	Fill	Post Hole
71	71	Cut	Post Hole
72	73	Fill	Pit
73	73	Cut	Pit
74	75	Fill	Pit
75	75	Cut	Pit
76	77	Fill	Pit
77	77	Cut	Pit
78	79	Fill	Ditch
79	79	Cut	Ditch
80	81	Fill	Pit
81	81	Cut	Pit
82	47	Fill	Ditch

Table 12

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	-	Layer	-
2	-	Layer	-
3	4	Fill	Pit
4	4	Cut	Pit
5	6	Fill	Post Hole
6	6	Cut	Post Hole
7	8	Fill	Pit
8	8	Cut	Pit
9	10	Fill	Ditch
10	10	Cut	Ditch
11	12	Fill	Post Hole
12	12	Cut	Post Hole
13	14	Fill	Post hole
14	14	Cut	Post Hole
15	16	Fill	Pit
16	16	Cut	Pit

17	18	Fill	Pit
18	18	Cut	Pit
19	20	Fill	Ditch
20	20	Cut	Ditch
21	22	Fill	Pit
22	22	Cut	Pit
23	24	Fill	Ditch
24	24	Cut	Ditch
25	26	Fill	Ditch
26	26	Cut	Ditch
27	28	Fill	Ditch
28	28	Cut	Ditch
29	30	Fill	Pit
30	30	Cut	Pit
31	32	Fill	Pit
32	32	Cut	Pit
33	34	Fill	Pit
34	34	Cut	Pit
35	36	Fill	Ditch
36	36	Cut	Ditch
37	42	Fill	Ditch
38	42	Fill	Ditch
39	42	Fill	Ditch
40	42	Fill	Ditch
41	42	Fill	Ditch
42	42	Cut	Ditch

Trench 13

Context	Cut	Category	Type
1	-	Layer	-
2	3	Fill	Pit
3	3	Cut	Pit
4	5	Fill	Pit
5	5	Cut	Pit
6	7	Fill	Ditch
7	7	Cut	Ditch
8	9	Fill	Ditch
9	9	Cut	Ditch
10	11	Fill	Pit
11	11	Cut	Pit
12	13	Fill	Pit
13	13	Cut	Pit
14	15	Fill	Ditch
15	15	Cut	Ditch
16	17	Fill	Ditch
17	17	Cut	Ditch
18	19	Fill	Pit
19	19	Cut	Pit
20	21	Fill	Ditch
21	21	Cut	Ditch
22	26	Fill	Ditch
23	26	Fill	Ditch
24	26	Fill	Ditch
25	26	Fill	Ditch
26	26	Cut	Ditch
27	28	Fill	Ditch
28	28	Cut	Ditch

29	30	Fill	Post Hole
30	30	Cut	Post Hole
31	32	Fill	Pit
32	32	Cut	Pit
33	35	Fill	Pit
34	35	Fill	Pit
35	35	Cut	Pit
36	38	Fill	Pit
37	38	Fill	Pit
38	38	Cut	Pit
39	40	Fill	Pit
40	40	Cut	Pit
41	15	Fill	Ditch



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