

CHER ARCHIVE COPY
PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
SCB 19262

**LAND ADJACENT TO THE OLD BAPTIST
CHAPEL, FENSTANTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
INTERIM REPORT



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOLUTIONS**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND ADJACENT TO THE OLD BAPTIST CHAPEL,
FENSTANTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Authors: Kate Nicholson MSc Peter Thompson MA Phil Weston MA | |
| NGR: TL 31932 68713 | Report No. 1594 |
| District: Fenstanton | Site Code: HAT659 |
| Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA | Project No. 1797 |
| Signed: | Date: May 2004 |

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd, The Seed Warehouse, Maidenhead Yard, The Wash, Hertford, SG14 1PX.
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: info@arch-sol.co.uk Web: www.arch-sol.co.uk
Registered Number: 4702122

LAND ADJACENT TO OLD BAPTIST CHAPEL, FENSTANTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

SUMMARY

In April to May 2004 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an area excavation on land adjacent to Old Baptist Chapel, Church Lane, Fenstanton (NGR TL31932 68713).

A previous AS (then known as HAT) field evaluation on the site (Grant & Sutherland 2002, HAT Report 1207) revealed evidence of Roman activity dated by pottery to the late 1st to late 2nd centuries AD. The evidence suggests agricultural activity, possibly related to a surmised villa site nearby.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2004 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an area excavation of land adjacent to Old Baptist Chapel, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 31932 68713) (Fig.1). The excavation was commissioned by Target Construction, in advance of a proposal to construct four new dwellings, garages and an internal access road in a location approximately 50m west of the 13th century Parish Church of St Peter & Paul. It was carried out as part of a planning requirement by the Local Planning Authority (based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Office (CCC CAO)). The excavation followed a previous trial trench evaluation of the site by AS (then HAT) (Grant and Sutherland 2002), which indicated early Romano-British (1st to 2nd century AD) activity at the site.

1.2 The excavation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by CCC CAO and a specification, compiled by AS (both dated 11/03/03). The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 1999) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (revised 1999).

1.3 The principal aims of the excavation, in accordance with the CCC CAO brief and AS specification were as follows:

- To investigate the extent and nature of Roman rural settlement in the area.
- To study any economic issues (such as food production and processing, or trade and exchange), arising from the results of the excavation.
- To refine ceramic chronologies with dates from other categories of material.
- To place any settlement evidence within the context of other contemporary sites

- To study any evidence relating to issues of relict landscape and potential woodland succession/ regression arising from the results of the excavation.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 All information given in sections 2 to 4 of this report is based on the site description and background given in the site evaluation report (Grant and Sutherland 2002).

2.2 The small Cambridgeshire village of Fenstanton is situated 1km south of the river Ouse, immediately north of the A14 (formerly the A604) between Huntingdon, 9km to the north west, and Cambridge, 17km to the south east. It lies in the centre of the parish of Fenstanton, which includes the villages of Conington, Fen Drayton, Hemingford Grey and innumerable farmsteads. The parish lies at the north-eastern corner of Toseland Hundred (VCH 1932: 255) with the village situated at approximately 10m AOD.

2.3 The site is located in the northern part of the village, on the northern side of Church Lane, adjacent to the Baptist Church and some 50m to the west of the parish church of St Peter & St Paul.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Fenstanton is located on a thin strip of the Evesham 3 soil association (Soil Survey of England & Wales), derived from a Jurassic and Cretaceous clay with slowly permeable calcareous clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils. To the north is a bed of Fladbury 1 river alluvium, a stoneless clayey soil, sometimes calcareous and variably affected by groundwater. The risk of flooding is high on this flat land. To the south of the village, lie sub circular beds of Efford 1 marine and river terrace gravel (a well-drained, fine, loamy soil) which often overlies gravel and can be associated with similar permeable soils, variably affected by groundwater.

3.2 The site lies on a drift geology of 3rd terrace gravels of the Ouse (BGS), within the historic core of Fenstanton. Trial trench evaluation of the site (Grant and Sutherland 2002) showed the topsoil to be an average of 0.35m deep and the sub-soil to average 0.7-0.8m in depth. Beneath the sub-soil, was the river gravel terrace.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric

4.1.1 Very little is known of prehistoric activity in the parish of Fenstanton despite the long history of occupation along the Ouse valley and fen edge to the north and east. Notable prehistoric finds from within 1 km of the site include two retouched flint implements of Palaeolithic date (SMR 01694) and a plough damaged possible Bronze Age round barrow (SMR 03484). North of Fen Drayton a Late Bronze Age axe head was found in a gravel pit (Heal 1979; SMR ref. unknown). A large number of cropmarks of unknown date are known in the vicinity, including a possible pit alignment (SMR 08823), linear features (SMR 08824), and a series of ring ditches,

enclosures, pit groups and linear features (SMR 08826). These suggest that Fenstanton is situated within a highly utilised prehistoric landscape. This was recently confirmed by the discovery of a multi-period prehistoric site to the east at Church Farm (SMR CB199; see below).

4.1.2 During the Iron Age the area lay within Trinovante territory, but finds of this period are rare in the immediate vicinity of Fenstanton. A burial was discovered within the village, off the High Street, and pottery sherds have been found to the west. The enclosure and driveway recently found at Church Farm show that much remains to be discovered of this period locally.

4.2 Roman

4.2.1 The HAT (now AS) trial trench evaluation (Grant & Sutherland 2002) of the site revealed evidence of Roman occupation comprising ditches and pits. These yielded building materials, large quantities of bone and both coarse and fine ware ceramics dated between the late first and late second centuries AD. The evidence suggests agricultural activity possibly related to the nearby site to the north of Church Lane (SMR 03443), where earthworks and building materials provide evidence of a possible villa. On the east side of the village a scatter of pottery, building material and a coin have been recorded (SMR 03460). At Fen Drayton, to the south-east, two inhumation burials (including an apparent family group), one of which has been dated to c. AD 80-120, have been found. Although there is currently no conclusive proof of the form and layout of settlement, Roman activity was clearly extensive within the area surrounding Fenstanton (Appendix 1).

4.3 Anglo Saxon

4.3.1 Although Fenstanton lies within the double hundred of Toseland created by King Edward the Elder after his re-conquest of the Danelaw in AD 917/918, there is very little archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the area (Hart 1968: 61 & 66), and the earliest reference to the settlement of Fenstanton dates to AD 1012 (Wickes 1995: 32). The only recorded find of this period is a small Anglo-Saxon long-brooch (SMR 03486) from south of the High Street. A ploughed-out earthwork to the north of the village may be a possible Anglo-Saxon fishery (SMR 03592). Nothing is known of the village's historical morphology, but it is thought to have originated as a small nuclear settlement centred around the church site, 0.5km north of the present High Street (thus in the vicinity of the current site). Fenstanton manor was held by a Saxon thane Ulf and assessed at 13 hides in the decades before the Norman Conquest (VCH 1932: 280).

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 The village is recorded in the 11th century under the name of *Stantun/ Stantone*, an appellation which had evolved by the 13th century to various forms including *Staunton* and *Stanton Gisbrit de Gaut*. The prefix 'Fen' was added in the 14th century, when the village was known as *Fenstanton* and *Fennystanton* (VCH

1932: 280), meaning 'Farmstead on stony ground in a marshy district' (Mills 1991, 130).

4.4.2 The parish church of St Peter and St Paul, 50m east of the site, dates to medieval times (*Fig. 3*; SMR 10343) and is described in Grant & Sutherland 2002.

4.5 Post-medieval

4.5.1 Church Lane lies at the centre of the historic core of Fenstanton, and cartographic sources reveal the topography of the village to have changed little over the past two centuries. The assessment site lies opposite the (Calvinistic) Baptist Church whose congregation is known to have existed, albeit in small numbers, by the 1650s (VCH 1932, 279, 352, 366); the date of origin of the church building is unknown. A number of historic properties survive in the town, including a 16th century timber-framed building on Church Lane (SMR 01291) (VCH 1932: 280).

4.5.2 Agriculture remained the mainstay of Fenstanton in post medieval times though a number of early service enterprises would have been made possible by the village's location on the route from Huntingdon to Cambridge. Fenstanton's historic buildings of post medieval date are described in Grant and Sutherland 2002.

56 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Using the results of the previous trial trenches, a single area that would fall under the footprints of the proposed buildings was stripped of top soil. This was done under agreement with the client and the Cambridgeshire County Archaeologist. Overburden was removed using a 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surface was hand cleaned using hoes and a pre-excavation plan was produced. Thereafter all excavation was undertaken by hand. Deposits were recorded on *pro forma*, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds, and the trenches scanned by a metal detector.

5.2 Site sampling strategy

5.2.1 All discrete features merited 50% excavation, and those which failed to produce datable finds at this point were 100% excavated. Linear features were excavated in 1m segments placed to provide at least 25% coverage. The aim of excavation was to establish the stratigraphic and spatial relationships of features and deposits, and to obtain samples and finds.

5.3 Environmental sampling strategy

5.3.1 Environmental sampling was undertaken to examine the palaeoenvironmental evidence and thus contribute to the understanding of the palaeoclimate and palaeoeconomy of the area.

5.3.2 Bulk samples were taken from six principal contexts. These were floated for the extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be assessed for

their potential, and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The flots will be searched for carbonized seeds and associated plant remains, as well as for any faunal remains. The residues will be examined for artefactual remains and for any faunal remains present.

| Sample | Feature | Context | Description |
|--------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2067 | 2068 | Dog burial backfill |
| 2 | 2017 | 2085 | Sealed basal fill of waterhole |
| 3 | 2017 | 2018 | Sealed lower-middle fill of waterhole |
| 4 | 2017 | 2019 | Sealed upper-middle fill of waterhole |
| 5 | 2013 | 2014 | Sealed ditch fill |
| 6 | 2074 | 2076 | Sealed basal fill of pit |

Table 1 Environmental sample contexts

6 RESULTS

6.1.1 The sub-rectangular area of excavation measured approximately 1998m² (Figs 2 and 3). Across the site, the humic, mid to dark greyish brown topsoil (L2000) was approximately 0.60m deep and overlay L2001, a natural layer of mid orange lightly clayed sandy silt. The features identified during excavation could be grouped by the dates of the finds they yielded into five phases (Table 2).

| Phase | Date | No. of features |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Late 2 nd to mid 3 rd century AD (middle Romano-British) | 15 |
| 2 | Mid 3 rd to 4 th century AD (later Romano-British) | 12 |
| 3 | Early medieval | 1 |
| 4 | Post medieval | 3 |
| 5 | Modern | 1 |

Table 2 Site phasing

6.1.2 In addition to these, there were six features which could not be dated more precisely than to the Romano-British period and 13 features for which no date was established. It is likely that the undated Romano-British features date to either the middle or later Romano-British period, as no evidence has been found for earlier activity on the site.

6.1.3 All features are described in the text and Tables 3-10 below.

6.2 Phase 1: Middle Romano-British

This phase included four ditches, seven pits and four post holes. The ditches (F2070, F2100, F2015 and F2030) and one of the pits (F2096) may represent part of a coaxial system of field boundaries. Large Pit F2017 was probably a waterhole.

6.2.1 Ditches F2070 and F2100 (=F2083) and Pit F2096 were all located in the SE corner of the site and aligned SW to NE; Ditch F2070 extended beneath the southern baulk of the excavation, and Ditch F2100 beyond the eastern baulk (Fig 3). Their spatial configuration and the similarities of their fill and profiles (Figs 6 and 7) suggested that they were all a part of the same feature, but variations in their depths

suggest that F2096 may represent a deeper re-cut of a section of that feature. Finds recovered from these features included 2nd to 3rd century pottery, along with small amounts of animal bone and ceramic building materials.

6.2.2 Parallel to the course of F2070/ F2100, but located approximately 15m to the north west was Ditch F2015 (Fig 3). This ditch yielded 2nd to 4th century pottery and a small amount of struck flint. It was truncated to the SW by phase 3 Ditch F2013 and to the NE by phase 2 Ditch F2030. Ditch F2030 was aligned perpendicular to Ditches F2015 and F2070/ F2096/ F2100; it extended beyond the northern bank of the excavation and was truncated at its SE terminus by later Roman Pit F2041. Late 2nd to early 3rd century pottery was recovered from F2030.

6.2.3 Two post holes (F2003 and F2032) were located level with each other, either side of Ditch F2030, close to its SE terminus. F2005 yielded a small amount of late 2nd to mid 3rd century pottery. F2032 yielded no pottery, but contained a large amount of packing material including ceramic building materials and two partial quern stones, one of pre-Roman and one of Roman date. This feature has been included in this phase on the basis of its spatial relationship to F2005 and F2030.

| Feature | Fill | Type | Plan | Dimensions* | Profile | Fill | Spot date |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| F2005 | L2006 | Post hole | Circular | 0.36 x 0.36 x 0.08 | Concave sides (45-50° FHZ [†]), gently concave base. | Dark brown, friable sandy silt loam; occasional charcoal flecks | Late 2 nd - mid 3 rd century |
| F2015 | L2016 | Ditch | Linear | >5.00 x 0.60 x 0.10 [†] | Variable sloping sides (45-80° FHZ), concave base | Mid brown silty sng; frequent gravel inclusions | 2 nd - 4 th century |
| F2030 | L2031 | Ditch | Linear | >3.00 x 1.00 x 0.05 [†] | Gently concave sides (10-15° FHZ), irregular flat base | Loose brown silty sand; occasional gravel inclusions | Late 2 nd - early 3 rd century |
| F2032 | L2033 | Post hole | Circular | 0.30 x 0.30 x 0.30 | Near vertical sides, concave base | Dark brown, loose silty sand, mottled towards base with root disturbance | - |
| F2070 | L2071 | Ditch | Linear | >2.85 x 0.52 x 0.20 | Near vertical sides (80-90° FHZ), flat base | Mid to dark greyish brown, friable sandy silt | 2 nd - 3 rd century |
| F2096 | L2097 | Pit | Elongated oval | c. 1.60 x 0.53 x 0.30 | Vertical sides, flat base | Mid to dark greyish brown friable silty sand | Late 2 nd - mid 3 rd century |
| F2100 (F2083) | L2101 (L2084) | Ditch/ gully | Linear | >0.70 x 0.40 x 0.05 | Straight sides (30-40° FHZ), slightly concave base | Mid to dark greyish brown, friable silty sand; occasional small flint inclusions | Late 2 nd - 3 rd century |

* In all tables, dimensions in metres: length x width x depth; [†] Machine truncation. [†] FHZ = from horizontal.

Table 3 Phase 1 field ditches and associated features

6.2.4 Pit F2017 was the largest feature on the site, and extended beyond the southern limits of the excavation. It was 1.72m deep, extending approximately 0.22m below the water table, and contained four fills (Fig 5). It has been interpreted as a

probable water hole. No finds were recovered from its basal fill (L2085). Pottery recovered from its other three fills spanned phases 1 and 2, and mid to late 3rd century coins were recovered from L2018 and L2019. It is likely that this feature was in use as a water hole during phase 1, but was not completely filled in until sometime during phase 2. Modern finds (a machine made nail/ screw and an iron weight) were also recovered from the uppermost fill of this feature. These are considered to be intrusive, perhaps resulting from the dishing of the top of the filled in feature over time; the similarity of L2020 and the overlying topsoil may have prevented the recognition of a modern layer dished into the top of L2020 and containing the modern artefacts. Environmental samples were taken from L2085, L2018 and L2019.

| Feature | Context | Type | Plan | Dimensions | Profile | Fill | Spot date |
|---------|---------|------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|---|
| F2017 | L2020 | Pit | Sub circular | 3.6 x >2.2 x 1.72 | Vertical sides to 0.6m then 70-75° FHZ. Base reached by auger only. | Mid grey/ brown, friable clayed silt; moderate small stone/ pebble inclusions | Mid 3 rd – mid 4 th century/ Modern * |
| | L2019 | | | | | Dark grey/ black, friable, organic silt; moderate small stone inclusions | Mid 2 nd – early 3 rd century |
| | L2018 | | | | | Orange/ brown compact flint gravel in a clayed silt matrix | Late 2 nd – mid 3 rd century |
| | L2085 | | | | | Dark grey/ black, water logged silty organic deposit; moderate small, sub angular stone inclusions | - |

*See paragraph 7.2.4

Table 4 Phase 1/ 2 waterhole

6.2.5 A group of post holes and medium to large sized pits was located in the SE corner of the site, either side of Ditches F2070/ F2100. The largest of these was F2090, which extended beneath the southern baulk; post hole F2092 was located adjacent to it. Both of these features contained late 2nd to 3rd century pottery and small amounts of ceramic building materials. Pit F2098 cut the northern edge of F2100 and extended beneath the site's eastern baulk; it yielded finds similar to F2090 and F2092, along with small amounts of animal bone and oyster shell. Close to F2098, Post hole F2088 was cut by phase 2 Ditch F2086. This post hole contained no datable finds, but its stratigraphic position, combined with the lack of earlier features at the site, suggests that it should be included in this phase.

6.2.6 Three pits (F2072, F2074 and F2065) formed a line perpendicular to Ditches F2070/ F2100; this same line was to be followed by phase 2 Ditch F2028 which truncated F2072 and cut F2074 and F2065. Finds from these pits included pottery, animal bone, small quantities of animal bone and oyster shell, an iron nail in F2074 and a hooked iron fitting in F2072. An environmental sample was taken from the basal fill of F2074.

| Feature | Context | Type | Plan | Dimensions | Profile | Fill | Spot date |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| F2065 | L2066 | Pit | Circular | >0.55 x >0.55 x 0.13 | Straight sloping sides, concave base | Brown, loose silty sand; occasional gravel inclusions | Late 2 nd – mid 3 rd century |
| F2072 | L2073 | Pit | Oval | ∅0.80 x >0.80 x ∅0.35 | Sides 80° FHZ, concave base | Mid brown silty sand mottled with orangey sand and gravel | - |
| F2074 | L2075 | Pit | Circular | 1.65 x 1.65 x 0.70 | Concave sides and base | Dark greyish brown loose silty sand; occasional gravel inclusions | 2 nd – 4 th century |
| | L2076 | | | | | Mottled brown and orange sand, occasional gravel inclusions | - |
| 2088 | L2089 | Post hole | Sub circular | 0.52 x 0.30 x 0.16 | Concave sides (40- 50° FHZ), ?concave base | Mottled orangey grey friable silty sand | - |
| F2090 | L2091 | Pit | Circular | 1.30 x >0.64 x 0.53 | Sides straight at top (85-90° FHZ), concave lower down (70° FHZ), flat base | Dark brown loose loam; occasional gravel inclusions | Late 2 nd – mid 3 rd century |
| F2092 | L2093 | Post hole | Circular | 0.38 x 0.35 x 0.11 | Concave sides (35- 45° FHZ), concave base | Dark brown firm silty loam | Late 2 nd – 3 rd century |
| F2098 | L2099 | Pit | Sub circular | >0.37 x 1.14 x 0.46 | Concave sides (45° FHZ), concave base | Mid orangey brown , friable silty loam; occasional small flint inclusions | Mid 2 nd – early 3 rd century |

Table 5 Phase 1 Pits and post holes

6.3 Phase 2: later Romano-British

Features assigned to this phase include a group of gullies and post holes which may indicate the presence of a timber-built building, as well as a linear ditch, two pits and a short linear gully.

6.3.1 Parallel gullies F2063 and F2045 were aligned at approximately 45° to phase 1 Ditch F2070/ F2100. The eastern end of F2063 was disturbed by rooting, and the western end truncated by phase 2 Ditch F2028; the eastern terminus of F2045 cut Pit F2047. Small quantities of pottery were found in the two gullies, as well as a very small amount of animal bone in F2045 and a fragment of glass in F2063. The pottery recovered from the gullies was dominated by coarse wares which cannot be given specific dates; they have been assigned to phase 2 because of the stratigraphic relationship between F2045 and Pit F2047, which produced pottery of mid/ late 3rd to 4th century date. The parallel alignment of these gullies, along with their linear nature and their shapes in profile (especially that of F2045; Figs 5 and 7), suggests that they could have been the slots in which sill beams were placed as the foundation of a timber-built structure.

6.3.2 Post holes F2007 (which yielded 3rd to 4th century pottery), F2049, F2011 and F2023 could also have been part of this timber-built structure. F2049 and F2011

yielded no datable finds; F2023 contained the lower part of a cordoned jar of Roman date, and the single sherd of early medieval pottery found within it is considered to be intrusive. Undated Post holes F2053 and F2061 (which contained flint packing stones) may also have been a part of the structure, though their positioning relative to F2063 seems to defy this interpretation.

| Feature | Context | Type | Plan | Dimensions | Profile | Fill | Spot date |
|---------|---------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--|---|--|
| F2007 | L2008 | Post hole | Circular | 0.67 s 0.67 x 0.09 | Concave sides (60-65° FHZ), gently concave base. | Dark grey, loose, loamy sand; occasional charcoal inclusions | - |
| F2011 | L2012 | Pit/ Post hole | Circular | 0.54 x 0.54 x 0.05* | Concave sides (10-15° FHZ), gently concave base. | Mid brown, friable silty sand; gravel inclusions | - |
| F2023 | L2024 | Post hole | Sub circular | 0.54 x 0.44 x 0.17 | Gently concave sides (55-60° FHZ), concave base. | Mid grey/brown, friable clayed silt; occasional small stone inclusions | Early medieval [†] |
| F2045 | L2046 | Gully | Linear | 4.20 x 0.24 x 0.06* | Near vertical sides (80-85° FHZ), flat base | Mid to dark greyish brown, friable lightly clayed silt; moderate small pebble inclusions | Late 2 nd – 3 rd century AD [†] |
| F2049 | L2050 | Post hole | Sub circular | 0.40 x 0.37 x 0.08* | Gently concave sides (50° FHZ), concave base | Mid to dark greyish black, friable lightly clayed silt; moderate small stone inclusions | - |
| F2053 | L2054 | Post hole | Sub circular | 0.50 x 0.50 x 0.08* | Shallow sloping sides (30° FHZ), concave base | Dark orangey brown, loose/ friable silty sand; occasional rounded/ subangular pebble incusions | - |
| F2061 | L2062 | Post hole | Sub oval | 0.70 x 0.60 x 0.15* | Straight, sloping sides, concave base | Dark orangey brown, loose/ friable silty sand, moderate rounded/ sub angular pebble inclusions. | - |
| F2063 | L2064 | Gully | Linear | 4.00 x 0.70 x 0.14* | Slightly concave sides (30-40° FHZ), flat base | Dark orangey brown, loose/ friable silty sand; occasional charcoal flecks | Roman |

*Machine truncation. [†]See paragraph 7.3.2. [‡]See paragraph 7.3.1

Table 6 Phase 2 potential timber-built structure

6.3.3 Pit F2047 was cut by Gully F2045 of the potential timber-built structure. Apart from datable pottery, it yielded only a small amount of animal bone. To the west of this pit lay Ditch F2028, which was aligned approximately parallel to phase 1 Ditch F2030, and perpendicular to phase 1 Ditch F2070/ F2100. It cut phase 1 features F2072, F2074, F2065 and F2063, and was cut by phase 2 Gully F2086 and phase 4 Pit F2055. Although approximately linear in plan, Ditch F2028 bent slightly to the south close to its SE terminus. Finds from this ditch included 3rd to 4th century

pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, iron nails and a perforated silver coin of early to mid 3rd century date. The 2nd century pottery recovered from near the SE terminus of this ditch probably originated in truncated Pit F2072.

6.3.4 Short Gully F2086 cut Ditch F2028 close to its SE terminus, and also cut phase 1 Post hole F2088; it appeared to terminate immediately west of phase 1 Pit F2098, and no stratigraphic relationship was observed between the two. The pottery recovered from Gully F2086 spanned phases 1 and 2, but its stratigraphic relationship to Ditch F2028 placed it in phase 2; the earlier pottery is thus considered to be residual, an interpretation supported by the abundance of phase 1 features in this part of the site.

6.3.5 Pit F2041 truncated the terminus of phase 1 Ditch F2030; it was itself truncated to the south east by phase 4 Pit F2039, in which residual Roman material was found. As well as mid 3rd to 4th century pottery, F2041 yielded animal bone, fragments of two iron nails, and an iron object which could be either part of a third nail of a stylus-like implement.

| Feature | Context | Type | Plan | Dimensions | Profile | Fill | Spot date |
|---------|---------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---|--|---|
| F2028 | L2029 | Ditch | Linear | 10.0 x 1.0 x 0.18 | Gently concave sides (35-45° FHZ), fattish base. | Dark grey/brown, friable silty loam; moderate flint and occasional pebble inclusions | Mid 3 rd - mid 4 th century |
| F2041 | L2042 | Pit | Sub oval | 1.30 x 1.00 x 0.17 | Shallow concave sides (30°FHZ), flattish base | Dark greyish brown, loose silty sand; occasional rounded/ sub angular small flint inclusions | Mid 3 rd - 4 th century |
| F2047 | L2048 | Pit/ Post hole | Sub circular | 0.80 x 0.70 x 0.09* | Gently concave sides (approx 40°FHZ), flattish base | Mid to dark greyish brown, friable, lightly clayed silt; moderate small stone inclusions | Mid/ late 3 rd - 4 th century |
| F2086 | L2087 | Gully/ beam slot | Linear | >1.60 x 0.30 x 0.20 | Straight sides (70-85° FHZ), flat base | Mid to dark greyish brown, friable silty sand | 3 rd to 4 th century |

*Machine truncation

Table 7 Other phase 2 features

6.4 Phase 3: early medieval

6.4.1 A single right angled ditch was assigned to this phase. Ditch F2013 truncated phase 1 Ditch F2015, and was cut by unphased Pit F2094. The 2nd to 3rd century pottery recovered from seg. B of this ditch is considered to be residual; the rest of the pottery was of early medieval or post-Roman date. Other finds from this ditch included animal bone, slag, a lava quern fragment of late Saxon to 17th century date,

and a fragment of antler comb of late Saxon or early medieval date. An environmental sample was taken from the fill of F2013.

| Feature | Context | Type | Plan | Dimensions | Profile | Fill | Spot date |
|---------|---------|-------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| F2013 | L2014 | Ditch | Right angled | >8.00 x 0.85 x 0.40 | Gently concave sides (50-55° FHZ). | Mid to dark grey/ brown, friable sandy silted loam; moderate gravel inclusions | Early medieval |

Table 8 Phase 3 Ditch F2013

6.5 Phase 4: late medieval/ post medieval

6.5.1 Three pits (F2055, F2002 and F2039) have been assigned to this phase. Pit F2055 cut the northern edge of phase 2 Ditch F2028. This deep pit contained post medieval pottery along with building materials, animal bone, shale/ coal, slag/ cinder and a small amount of oyster shell.

6.5.2 Pits 2039 (which cut phase 2 Pit F2041) and F2002 (located in the SW corner of the site) each contained a nail of late medieval or post medieval date, but also contained pottery of Roman date. They have been assigned to phase 4 on the basis that the pottery recovered from them was residual (a plausible scenario given the abundant evidence for Roman activity at the site). In each case, though, it is possible that the pit is of Roman date, and the nail intrusive; because the locations of the nails within the pits were not recorded it is not possible to assess the likelihood of this scenario. The amount of Roman pottery recovered from F2002 was small (10g), and the other finds it yielded resembled those from phase 4 Pit F2055 (slag/ cinder and shale/ coal), supporting a late medieval/ post medieval date for this feature. Pit F2039 contained a slightly larger amount of Roman pottery (62g), but resembled F2055, being deeper and more regular in plan and profile (Figs 3 and 5) than pits of Roman date at the site.

| Feature | Context | Type | Plan | Dimensions | Profile | Fill | Spot date |
|---------|---------|------|----------------|-----------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
| F2002 | L2003 | Pit | Elongated oval | 1.87 x 0.49 x 0.16 | U-shaped section: concave sides (35-40° FHZ), and base | Light to mid grey/ brown, friable clayed silt; occasional small flint inclusions | Late medieval/ post medieval |
| | L2004 | | | | | Light grey/ brown firm, lightly clayed silt; occasional small flint inclusions. | - |
| F2039 | L2040 | Pit | Circular | 1.50 x 1.50 x 0.60 | Near vertical sides (80° FHZ), flat base | Dark greyish brown, loose/ friable silty sand; moderate rounded/ sub angular flint inclusions | Late medieval/ post medieval |
| F2055 | L2056 | Pit | Circular | 1.17 x 1.17 x 0.60 | Near vertical sides, slightly undercut on south side, flat base | Dark greyish brown, loose/ friable silty sand; occasional gravel inclusions | Post medieval |

Table 9 Late medieval/ post medieval features

6.6 Phase 5: modern

6.6.1 A single pit (F2034) has been assigned to the modern phase, because of the presence of a machine made nail/ screw in its fill; unfortunately the position of this nail/ screw within the pit was not recorded and so the possibility that it was intrusive cannot be discounted. 27g of Roman pottery were also recovered from this feature; if the nail/ screw is not intrusive then they must be considered to be residual. Pit F2034 cut undated Pit F2036, and extended beneath the northern and western baulks of the excavated area.

| Feature | Context | Type | Plan | Dimensions | Profile | Fill | Spot date |
|---------|---------|------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| F2034 | L2035 | Pit | Sub circular | >2.13 x >1.2 x 0.40* | Concave sides (45° FHZ), flat base | Mid greenish grey, firm loam; moderate medium flint inclusions | Modern [†] |

*Machine truncation. [†]See paragraph 7.6.1.

Table 10 Modern Pit F2034

6.7 Unphased features

6.7.1 Of the unphased features at the site, three (F2051, F2067 and F2079) were of Romano-British date, but neither the finds they yielded, nor their spatial relationships (stratigraphic or in plan) could specifically assign them to phase 1 or phase 2. Pit F2051 was located just west of the phase 2 potential timber structure. The pottery recovered from it dated to the 2nd to 4th century, and could have belonged in either of phases 1 and 2. Ditch F2079 was located in the north east corner of the site, extending beneath the northern and eastern baulks. It contained Roman pottery and animal bone, and truncated the earlier (but undated) Pit F2081. Along with a very small amount of Roman pottery (3g), Pit F2067 contained the articulated skeleton of a medium sized dog (assigned the number L2069), the head of which was missing due to the truncation of F2067 by undated Pit F2057. An environmental sample was taken from L2068.

| Feature | Context | Type | Plan | Dimensions | Profile | Fill | Spot date |
|---------|---------|-------|--------------|---------------------|--|--|---|
| F2051 | L2052 | Pit | Sub oval | 1.07 x 0.62 x 0.28 | Concave sides (45° FHZ), rounded base | Dark brownish black, firm silty clay; occasional small flint inclusions | 2 nd - 4 th century |
| F2067 | L2068 | Pit | Sub circular | 0.48 x 0.52 x 0.12 | Concave sides (25-35° FHZ), concave base | Mid to dark greyish brown, firm sandy loam; moderate gravel and small flint inclusions | Roman |
| F2079 | L2080 | Ditch | Linear | >2.50 x 0.89 x 0.24 | Concave sides (45° FHZ), concave base | Dark blackish brown friable loam | Roman |

Table 11 Unphased Roman features

6.7.2 The remaining ten features on the site were undated and unphased. Pits F2059, F2021 and F2043, and Gullies F2077 and F2009 had no stratigraphic relationships to any other features and contained no finds. F2081 was truncated by Roman ditch F2079; Pit F2057 truncated the Roman dog burial in Pit F2067, and possible Hearth F2025 (which contained an ashy fill and had burnt natural clay at its

base) cut phase 1 Ditch F2015. Pit F2094 cut phase 3 Ditch F2023, and Pit F2036 (which extended beneath the northern bank of the excavation) was cut by phase 5 Pit F2034.

| Feature | Context | Type | Plan | Dimensions | Profile | Fill |
|---------|---------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|--|--|
| F2009 | L2101 | Gully | Linear | >1.50 x 0.70 x 0.13 | Concave sides (35-45° FHZ), gently concave base. | Mid grey/ brown, friable silty loam; occasional charcoal flecks and inclusions of gravel and small flint. |
| F2021 | L2022 | Pit | Sub circular | >0.69 x 0.61 x 0.06. | Gently concave sides (35-40° FHZ), concave base. | Dark grey/brown, firm silty loam; occasional small flint inclusions |
| F2025 | L2026 | ?Hearth | Oval | 0.50 x 0.45 x 0.07 | Gently concave sides (15-20° FHZ), gently concave base. | Light grey, loose ashy silty sand. |
| | L2027 | | | | | Red, gravely fired sandy clay; frequent gravel inclusions |
| F2036 | L2038 | Pit | ?sub circular | >1.10 x >0.49 x 0.44 | Near vertical sides (80-90° FHZ), gently concave base | Mid to dark greenish brown, loose silty loam; occasional medium flint and pebble inclusions |
| | L2037 | | | | | Light grey, loose silt |
| F2043 | L2044 | Pit/ Post hole | Circular | 0.47 x 0.41 x 0.13 | East side concave (45°FHZ), west side straight and near vertical (85-90°FHZ), irregular base | Dark brown, friable sandy silt; charcoal flecks and small charcoal pieces, moderate small flint inclusions |
| F2057 | L2058 | Pit | Sub circular | 0.97 x 1.07 x 0.08 | Concave sides (35-50° FHZ), flat base | Mid greyish brown, loose/ friable, silty loam; occasional large and small flint inclusions |
| F2059 | L2060 | Pit/ Post hole | Circular | 0.29 x 0.36 x 0.11 | Concave sides (75-80° FHZ), concave base | Mid greyish brown, firm, silty loam, moderate small flint and occasional gravel inclusions |
| F2077 | L2078 | Gully | Linear | 2.20 x 0.49 x 0.10 | Gently concave sides, (40-45° FHZ), and base | Dark greyish brown, friable lightly clayed silt; moderate small pebble inclusions |
| F2081 | L2082 | Pit | ?sub circular | >0.47 x 0.81 x 0.18 | Straight to concave sides (75-80° FHZ), concave base | Mid to dark blackish brown loose sandy loam; frequent small flint and gravel inclusions |
| F2094 | L2095 | Pit | Oval | 1.40 x 0.54 x 0.17 | Gently concave sides (40° FHZ), concave base | Mid greyish brown friable but dry clayed silt; occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions |

Table 12 Unphased undated features

7 SPECIALISTS' REPORTS

7.1 Romano-British Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Introduction

A total of 502 sherds (5 109g) of stratified Romano-British pottery with an estimated vessel equivalence (r.eve) of 3.45 were recovered from 51 contexts at Church Lane, Fenstanton. The pottery is generally well preserved. The bulk of this pottery is assigned to two periods: mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century and mid/late 3rd-mid 4th century. A small number could only be generally assigned as Romano-British. An additional 90 sherds (2 563g) of Romano-British pottery with an r.eve of 0.74 were recovered from post-Roman contexts.

Methodology

The pottery was examined at x20 magnification and recorded by sherd count, weight (grams), and r.EVE (Orton, Tyers & Vince 1993, 21). Fabric codes are designated according to the system designed for the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), and referenced to published fabric descriptions. Additional categories (BSW & GRS) and descriptions were assigned to grey wares of local or unassigned provenance. Samian ware forms correspond with the series published by Webster (1996), and colour references with the Munsell soil colour chart (2000). Analysis has focused on the pottery from mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century or mid/late 3rd-mid 4th century contexts. Data from all contexts has been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited with the site archive.

Fabric Descriptions

BSW1: Black surfaced ('fumed') grey ware 1: A hard, wheel made fabric with inclusions of abundant sub-rounded quartz (<0.5mm) and occasional ?flint (<2mm). Fine (<0.2mm, occasionally larger) iron rich inclusions can sometimes be seen under microscope. The core is mid-dark grey with darker margins. Surfaces vary between red-brown (7.5YR6/6) to dark brown-grey (10YR4/2) and occasionally black probably as a result of being fumed. The inclusions and 'sugary' texture of the fabric are comparable to Hancocks' (2003, 207) Godmanchester fabric G.08.2. However, body sherds are frequently decorated with over lapping oblique and vertical comb marks not associated with Godmanchester products but very similar to products of the kilns at War Ditches, Cherry Hinton (Hartley 1960, 23-5). This appears to be a 'local' product at Fenstanton, manufactured in a similar tradition to BSW2 (Godmanchester kilns), but slightly coarser and less well fired.

BSW2: Black surfaced (fumed') grey ware 2: Inclusions are similar if not identical to BSW1, but the firing conditions are consistently different. The core is dark grey, with lighter grey or oxidised margins, and surfaces that are dark grey but frequently burnished to black. This fabric is equivalent to Hancocks' (2003, 207) Godmanchester fabric G.08.2: 'sandy grey ware with blackened surfaces'.

BSW3: Black surfaced ('fumed') grey ware 3: A hard wheel made fabric with inclusions of common quartz and black iron rich (?ironstone) grains (<0.5mm) and sparse calcareous inclusions (<0.5mm). The core is dark grey, the margins oxidised, and the surfaces dark grey/black.

BSW (misc): Miscellaneous black-surfaced ('fumed') grey wares. Cores may be oxidised or reduced, the margins oxidised, and the surfaces dark grey/black (probably fumed). Fabrics may be hard to soft

and include sparse/occasional calcareous, iron rich, or clay pellet inclusions. Several sources may be represented.

ROB SH: (Late) Romano-British shell-tempered ware (Brown 1994; Tomber & Dore 1998, 212)

ROB CG: Romano-British calcite-gritted ware (fine). A soft-hard, wheel made fabric with common fine (<0.5mm) calcareous and fossil shell inclusions. The core is dark grey-black and the surfaces reddish yellow (5YR6/6). The fabric is comparable to Godmanchester fabric H05.3 (Hancocks 2003, 208).

GRS1: Sandy grey ware with sparse-common calcareous inclusions. A hard wheel made fabric with common quartz (<0.5mm) and sparse-common calcareous inclusions (<3mm). The fabric is frequently found with highly burnished exterior surfaces. This fabric is probably a Godmanchester region product similar to GRF1.

GRS (misc): Sandy grey ware (miscellaneous). Medium-hard, wheel made sand-tempered fabrics with a variety of grey (and occasionally oxidised) surfaces/margins/cores. Fabrics may include sparse/occasional calcareous, iron rich, or clay pellet inclusions and probably represent several sources.

LVN GR: Lower Nene Valley (white bodied) grey ware (Hancocks 2003, 207; Rollo 2001)

LVN RE: Lower Nene Valley reduced ware (Perrin 1996, 116; Rollo 2001)

GOD GR: Godmanchester white sandy ware (Hancocks 2003, 209)

GRF1: Fine calcareous grey ware (fabric G09.3, Hancocks 2003, 207)

GRF: Fine grey ware (fabric G09.2, Hancocks 2003, 207)

HOR RE: Horningsea reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 116; Evans 1991, 35)

HOR OX: Horningsea oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 116; Evans 1991, 35)

COL BB2: Colchester black-burnished ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 131)

VER RE: Verulamium region reduced ware (Lyne 1999, 239)

HAD RE2: Hadham reduced (burnished) ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 153)

LVN WH (mortaria): Lower Nene Valley white ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)

LVN PA: Lower Nene Valley parchment ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)

GOD WH: Godmanchester fine white ware (Kiln 1 product) (Hancocks 2003, 209)

GOD WS: Godmanchester white-slipped, sandy oxidised ware (Hancocks 2003, 209)

GOD WS1: Godmanchester white slipped, sandy grey ware (Hancocks 2003, 207)

ROB MD: Romano-British mica-dusted ware (fabric D02, Hancocks 2003, 206)

LVN CC (white bodied and oxidised variants): Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)

OXF RS: Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (Tomber & Dore, 1998, 176)

HAD OX: Hadham oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)

CNG GL2: Central Gaulish glazed ware 2 (Greene 1979, 43-7; Tomber & Dore 1998, 52)

SOB GL: Southern-British glazed ware (Arthur 1978, 293-355; Tomber & Dore 1998, 213)

LEZ SA2: Lezoux samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)

RHZ SA: Rheinzabern samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 39)

CHF SA: Chemery-Falquemont samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 36)

TRI SA: Trier samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 41)

| Fabric Code | Mid 2 nd -mid/late 3 rd century | | | Mid/late 3 rd -mid 4 th century | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | Sherd Count | Weight (g) | r.eve | Sherd Count | Weight (g) | r.eve |
| BSW1 | 21 | 196 | 0.10 | 23 | 288 | 0 |
| BSW2 | 28 | 334 | 0.37 | 18 | 238 | 0.10 |
| BSW3 | 6 | 148 | 0.13 | 2 | 19 | 0.08 |
| BSW (misc) | 32 | 201 | 0.12 | 29 | 275 | 0.06 |
| ROB SH | 29 | 345 | 0.20 | 28 | 469 | 0.37 |
| ROB CG | 2 | 31 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| GRS1 | 38 | 255 | 0.14 | 12 | 97 | 0.12 |
| GRS (misc) | 17 | 116 | 0.10 | 29 | 266 | 0 |
| LNV GR | 6 | 92 | 0.13 | 5 | 33 | 0 |
| LNV RE | 9 | 245 | 0.25 | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| GOD GR | 3 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| GRF1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRF | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 0 |
| HOR RE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 57 | 0.05 |
| HOR OX | 1 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COL BB2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 0.07 |
| VER RE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 58 | 0.10 |
| HAD RE2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 56 | 0.40 |
| LNV WH (mortaria) | 3 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LNV PA | 4 | 39 | 0 | 5 | 27 | 0 |
| GOD WH | 2 | 40 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| GOD WS | 5 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| GOD WS1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 25 | 0.07 |
| ROB MD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 36 | 0.05 |
| LNV CC (white) | 8 | 64 | 0 | 16 | 110 | 0.07 |
| LNV CC (oxidised) | 5 | 19 | 0 | 10 | 64 | 0.15 |
| OXF RS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| HAD OX | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| CNG GL 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SOB GL | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LEZ SA2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RHZ SA | 3 | 40 | 0.05 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| CHF SA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 35 | 0.05 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>228</i> | <i>2322</i> | <i>1.59</i> | <i>217</i> | <i>2288</i> | <i>1.74</i> |

Table 13 Quantification of fabric types in dated Romano-British contexts

Samian ware and Fine ware

Samian ware comprises <2% in both Romano-British phases and is almost entirely imported from East Gaul (Rheinzabern and Chemery-Falquemont). In the mid 2nd-

mid/late 3rd century contexts there are two Form 31 bowls in F2074 L2075A/2076A and F2096 L2097 both attributed to Rheinzabern. A single sherd is attributed to Lezoux in Central Gaul but this is a tentative identification. In the mid/late 3rd-mid 4th century contexts there is a single Form 38 bowl in F2074 L2075 attributed to Chemery-Falquemont, although this is probably residual from the lower fill of L2076. The latter also contains one of the Form 31 bowls. A body sherd of a Form 33 cup is also present residually in the post-Roman F2055 L2056. It is notable that the samian assemblage at Church Lane comprises nearly all bowls, and that there is only one non-samian bowl in the remainder of the pottery assemblage and that is a Form 38 copy in Lower Nene Valley colour coated ware in F2028 L2029D.

The fine wares in both phases are dominated by colour coated products of the Lower Nene Valley kilns (86.62% and 92.87% by sherd count respectively). The only identifiable forms in LNV CC are from the fills of Ditch F2028 (mid/late 3rd-mid 4th century) and include a dish with triangular rim (type 234, Perrin 1999), a imitation samian Form 38 bowl (types 245-7, Perrin 1999), and an undiagnostic rim of a funnel neck beaker. This trend is to be expected in the region after the mid/late 2nd century, as is the appearance of Hadham oxidised ware and Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware in small quantities in the mid/late 3rd-mid 4th centuries. Less expected is the presence of single sherds of glazed ware from both Central Gaul and South-eastern Britain, although Fenstanton does fall within the known distribution zones of both wares (Greene 1979,99; Arthur 1978). The Central Gaulish sherd probably formed part of a beaker and the south-eastern British sherd part of a bowl but no further form diagnosis can be made. The presence of these fragments may reflect one-off 'exotic' purchases or the access of their owners to non-local products.

White wares and parchment ware

White wares (including white-slipped wares) comprise 6.14% of the mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century by sherd count, and 4.15% of the mid/late 3rd-mid 4th century pottery. No forms can be associated with the former period although a complete GOD WH base with foot ring is present in F2030 L2031. This may have formed part of a carinated bowl or samian ware imitation. Such a form was not recognised as a product of Kiln 1 at The Parks, Godmanchester (Evans 2003, 46) as most bowl rims were not associated with bases, or alternatively this may be a product of another kiln in the vicinity producing vessels in the same fabric. The latter period includes a white-slipped flanged bowl and curve-sided dish in F2028 L2029F/2075B. Both forms have been identified in the repertoire of the Kiln 4a/b potters at The Parks, Godmanchester (fig. 31. 8 & 16, Evans 2003, 56).

Pottery in the mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century contexts and (residual in) the post-Roman contexts includes sparsely distributed fragments of Lower Nene Valley white ware mortaria with worn black slag trituration grits. Similar products were produced more locally at Godmanchester but generally had higher proportions of poorly sorted quartz (0.1-0.7mm) than their Lower Nene Valley counterparts (Hancocks 2003, 208). Mid/late 3rd-mid 4th century contexts did not contain any mortaria.

Sparsely distributed through both Romano-British phases are sherds of Lower Nene Valley parchment ware decorated with hoops of red/brown paint. No forms are

apparent and due to the small fragment size it is not possible to gauge the extent of the decoration, although one sherd from F2074 L2075 displays three consecutive hoops. A sherd from F2017 L2020 also exhibits a narrow cordon covered with red paint that may have formed part of a narrow mouthed jar (type 328, Perrin 1999, 109).

Coarse wares

Locally produced black-surfaced or 'fumed' pottery dominates the coarse wares in both phases, decreasing slightly in the latter (38.16% and 33.18% by sherd count respectively) with utilitarian jars and dishes the most common products (Table 2). Vessels generally appear to be undecorated and limited to everted plain/bead rims. The only exceptions to this area cordoned jar in F2009 L2010 of a type recorded at Godmanchester (fig. 26.4, Evans 2003, 47) and a platter in F2090 L2091 comparable to types recorded at Castle Hill, Cambridge (type 343, Hull & Pullinger 1999). An addition to this may be a cordoned jar with burnished lattice decoration (Castle Hill type 184-5) in F2023 L2024. F2023 has a post-Roman date but the single early Medieval rim sherd may be intrusive.

| | Mid 2 nd -mid/late 3 rd century | | Mid/late 3 rd -mid 4 th century | |
|--------------|---|-----|---|-----|
| | r.eve | MNV | r.eve | MNV |
| Jar | 0.82 | 9 | 1.15 | 11 |
| Dish | 0.62 | 8 | 0.20 | 4 |
| Platter | 0.10 | 1 | 0.05 | 1 |
| Storage Jar | 0 | 0 | 0.07 | 2 |
| <i>total</i> | 1.54 | 18 | 1.42 | 18 |

Table 14 Frequency of coarse ware vessel types by r.eve and minimum number of vessels (MNV) in stratified Romano-British phases

The locally produced sandy grey wares have a lower frequency in the two Romano-British phases of the assemblage (24.12% and 18.90% by sherd count respectively), but exhibit a similar range of utilitarian forms, and slight decrease in the latter phase. The only exception to this is a wide mouthed jar with a burnished wavy line on its neck in F2017 L2020, comparable to Castle Hill 411 (Hull & Pullinger 1999), and dated to the mid/late 3rd-mid 4th century.

Romano-British shell-tempered ware has a consistent presence in both groups of stratified pottery (12.27% and 12.90% by sherd count respectively) but never dominates over local 'fumed' wares (BSW). Shell-tempered jars with out curved and drooping rims are relatively common, but only as small rim sherds (no decoration is apparent) in both stratified Romano-British phases. The mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century contexts contain four examples with a total r.eve of 0.20, and the mid/late 3rd century-mid 4th century contexts contain three examples with a total r.eve of 0.12. These types are identified by Perrin (1999, 118) as typical of the late 2nd/early 3rd-late 3rd century, and by Brown (1994, 57-62) as fitting into the second half of the 2nd C and continuing into the later 3rd century. The only deviation from this is a channel rimmed/lid seated jar in F2017 L2019 (Mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century) that is comparable to Chesterton 433 (Perrin 1999, 118), Harrold 84 (Brown 1994, 59)-and Godmanchester fig. 31.8 (Evans 2003) and associated with the same date range.

Regionally imported coarse wares have a low impact on the assemblage but are well preserved and distinct in form. In the mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century the regionally imported coarse wares were limited to a highly burnished wide mouthed jar in Lower Nene Valley reduced ware (type 42, Perrin 1999; fig. 1.8, Howe et al 1981) from F2030 L2031. A similar vessel (type 54, Perrin 1999) in Lower Nene Valley grey-slipped ware was also found unstratified (L2000). In the mid/late 3rd-mid 4th century vessels were identified from Verulamium, Hadham, Colchester, and Horningsea but not grey wares from the Lower Nene Valley. The production of grey ware in the Lower Nene Valley ceased in the late 3rd/early 4th centuries (Perrin 1999, 78), and grey ware jar forms were replaced in colour-coated ware. Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware retains a relatively high frequency in the latter phase at Fenstanton but its range of forms does not include any jars. This may reflect the increasing impact of regional coarse wares on local markets and explaining the slight decrease (approximately 5%) in 'fumed' and sandy grey ware in the latter phase. Identifiable forms include a COL BB2 dish with arc decoration (Chelmsford type B1.4, Going 1987), a small highly burnished jar in HAD RE2 (Colchester fig. 6.99.23, Symmonds & Wade 1999), and a wide mouthed jar with rouletted decoration in VER RE (Verulamium type 2388, Wilson 1984).

Discussion

The pottery assemblage recovered from Church Lane, Fenstanton displays little variation in composition between the two phases of Romano-British activity. The principal differences being the presence of East Gaulish samian ware, as well as glazed fine ware in the mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd centuries alongside local (including Godmanchester), and Lower Nene Valley products. While in the mid/late 3rd-mid 4th century regional imports from Oxford, Hadham, Colchester and Verulamium have a limited impact on an otherwise locally dominated assemblage. The non-local wares may demonstrate the residents had sufficient means and access to better quality wares produced further afield, or that these items were sufficiently available in local markets that they would be present in rural pottery assemblages. It is difficult to qualify this judgement, as it is not clear whether this assemblage is related to a nearby substantial or larger area of settlement.

7.2 The animal bone

Carina Phillips MA

Introduction

A small animal bone assemblage was derived from 39 contexts at Fenstanton. It consists of 250 fragments, weighing approximately 2144g. Twenty nine contexts have been dated to the Roman period, two contexts have been dated to medieval, and one to the post medieval period. Seven contexts remain unphased. The bone is moderately preserved, with some bone suffering erosion and concretion.

Method

The bone fragments were identified and recorded to species when possible. Due to the difficulty in separating goat from sheep bones the category sheep/goat

(*Ovis/Capra*) was used. Fragments unidentifiable to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large sized', consisting of cattle (*Bos sp.*), deer (*Cervus sp.*) and horse (*Equus sp.*) sized fragments and 'small sized' consisting of sheep, pig (*Sus sp.*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) sized bone fragments. The unidentifiable bone fragments were also recorded. When bones were complete enough measurements were taken following the method of von den Driesch (1976). Tooth wear ageing was not possible due to fragmentation and preservation. Bone fusion was recorded when possible, and ages assigned using Silver (1969). Shoulder heights were calculated for dog (following Harcourt 1974). Recording of taphonomic evidence in the form of chopping, knife-cutting, sawing, smashing of the bone, gnawing and natural damage was recorded. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) of a species was calculated from most frequent element of a left or right bone.

Results

| | Roman | Medieval | Post Medieval | Unphased |
|----------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Cattle | 16 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Sheep/goat | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Pig | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Horse | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dog | 84* | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bird | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Large sized | 24 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Small sized | 37 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Unidentifiable | 31 | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 205 | 13 | 7 | 25 |

*=All bones from one skeleton

Table 16 The animal bone from Fenstanton

| | Chop | Cut | Smashed | Gnaw | Burnt |
|---------------|------|-----|---------|------|-------|
| Roman | 10 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 6 |
| Medieval | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Post Medieval | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |

Table 17 The taphonomy on the animal bone from Fenstanton

The Roman contexts produced the most bone, comprising 82% of the entire assemblage. The medieval bone forms 5%, the post-medieval bone 3% and unphased 10%. Due to the small amount of bone from the medieval and post medieval periods, analysis and discussion of the data is not possible.

Bone from Roman Contexts

The small amount of bone has restricted analysis. Other than the dog skeleton, cattle was identified in the highest numbers in the Roman phase, followed by pig and then horse. An MNI of one was calculated for all species in the Roman phase. This is unlikely to be an accurate indication of the ratio of species to species and is caused by the small number of bones present.

The taphonomy included chopped, cut, smashed and burnt bone. Smashed bone is present in the largest numbers suggesting that domestic waste was disposed more

frequently, probably accounting for the fragments of large and small sized long bone. The skeletal elements identified for all domestic species suggest that butchery waste was also disposed of, with some non-meaty bones present. However the small amount of bone makes this a tentative suggestion.

The dog skeleton (2069) was partially complete, lacking most of the skull, right mandible and some cervical vertebrae, having been truncated by a later feature. All long bones, pelvis and lower vertebrae and most foot bones were present, along with the left mandible found disarticulated from the rest of the remains. The skeleton was of an adult animal, approximately 46 cm in shoulder height. A sex estimate was not possible, there were no cut or chop marks present. The Romano-British period saw a variety of difference sized dogs, ranging from very small dogs (lap/house dogs) that would have been too small to serve any useful purpose, to dogs larger than found in earlier periods, such variability was not seen in earlier periods (Harcourt 1974). The sizes of the bones from the dog skeleton at Fenstanton fall within the middle of the Roman range published by Harcourt (ibid). Bones from similar sized dogs have been found at Iron Age sites, however these fall at the low end of the Iron Age scale, indicating a dog this size would have been one of the smaller species during the Iron Age.

Discussion

The analysis and discussion of the animal bone has been restricted by the small size of the assemblages from Fenstanton. Only domestic animals were identified in the assemblage. Most of the assemblage appears to consist of domestic and butchery waste, the only exception being the dog burial dated broadly to the Roman period. The dog appears to have been complete when buried, indicated by a fragment of skull and part of the mandible, the skull having been mostly removed by a later cut feature. The lack of butchery marks on the articulated remains indicates that the animal was not skinned or utilised in any way after death. It is possible that the carcass could not be used due to disease which could have also lead to its deliberate deposition in a pit. However, throughout the Iron Age the ritual burial of dogs has been identified at a number of sites (see Waite for an account). A late Iron Age example dating to the 1st Century BC- 1st Century AD is the burial of a complete dog in a pit at Ashville, Oxford (Wilson 1979). The burial at Fenstanton may therefore be an example of continuing Iron Age practices in this area.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The date of human activity at the site

8.1.1 Human activity at the site appears to have begun during the 2nd century AD and continued until the 4th century. The trial trench evaluation of the site had already produced finds and features of 2nd to 4th century date, but its pottery assemblage from one ditch (F1007) suggested earlier Roman (1st to 2nd century) activity as well. No pre-2nd century pottery was recovered during the excavation, and the only pre-Roman find was part of a sand stone saddle quern used as packing in post hole F2032. The site does not appear to have been used during post Roman times until the early

medieval period, after which there is evidence for sporadic, low-level activity until the modern era.

8.1.2 Although it has been split into two phases on the basis of pottery spot dates, Roman activity at the site seems to have been continuous from the 2nd to the 4th centuries. Stratigraphic relationships between phase 2 features show that they cannot all have been contemporary with one another.

8.1.3 In four features (F2017, F2039, F2002 and F2034), Roman pottery was found along with metal objects of much later date. The phasing of these features thus remains somewhat uncertain (with the exception of F2017 in which the modern items were found only near the surface of the feature and so can be dismissed as intrusive). Rabbit burrowing was recorded in the north western part of the site and may account, in some cases, for the mixing of artefacts of different dates within a single context.

8.2 The Phase 1 field system and water hole

8.2.1 The phase 1 perpendicular ditches are likely to mark boundaries between fields. As these ditches extend beyond the baulks of the site in all directions, the extent of this field system cannot be determined. Analysis of the environmental samples taken from the lower fills of the waterhole and from the basal fill of F2074 may reveal the use to which these fields were put.

8.2.2 Large Pit F2107 extended beneath the water table and is likely to have been used as a waterhole. The dating of the finds recovered from its fills shows that it had been in use but began to be filled in during phase 1, but was not completely filled in until phase 2.

8.3 The phase 2 potential timber-built building

8.3.1 The phase 2 potential timber-built structure must have been short lived, as one of its beam slots (F2045) cuts a pit (F2047) also dating to the mid 3rd to 4th century, and at some point still within that time period, Ditch F2028 was dug through the building, cutting the other beam slot (F2063).

8.3.2 If it was a building, the construction of the potential timber-built structure would have been based on large posts set in the post holes and on top of sill beams placed in the slots along its long sides. The spatial relationship (both stratigraphic and in plan) between beam slot F2063 and post holes F2053 and F2061 suggests that there may have been two phases of construction of the northern wall of the building.

8.3.3 Romano-British timber buildings constructed of posts and sill beams have been identified at sites throughout England, including at Castle street, Carlisle (McCarthy 1991), Dunston's Clump, Nottinghamshire (Garton 1987), Melford Meadows, Norfolk (Mudd 2002) and Cedars Park, Suffolk (Britchfield *et al* 2004).

8.3.4 The finds from the features associated with the potential structure did not suggest any particular function for it. There was no evidence of a hearth or other

features to suggest that it was in domestic use. It is most likely to have been a barn associated with agricultural activity.

8.4 The Roman dog burial

8.4.1 It is most likely that the dog skeleton found in F2067 was in tact when buried, but that the skull was removed when F2067 was truncated by Pit F2057 (see animal bone report above). The deposition of the complete carcasses of domestic animals in pits is a well known Iron Age phenomenon, which is may have had ritual connotations and is known to have continued into the Romano-British period at some sites (Waite 1985, Hill 1995). The reasons for such deposits are not known, but propiation of the gods is the possibility most often raised (Grant 1984, Waite 1985, Wilson 1999).

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The main period of activity at the site spanned the middle to late RomanoBritish period. The presence of features most readily interpreted as agricultural in character (the field system and barn) along with the small quantity of animal bone recovered make it seem likely that activity at the site was of an arable nature. The locations of features within the site show that human activity in the Roman period extended beyond the boundaries of the excavated area; a relationship of this site to the potential villa at Church Lane is a strong possibility.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Target Construction for commissioning and funding the works (in particular Mr Steve Daniels for his assistance).

AS is also grateful to the staff at Cambridge Record Office, Cambridgeshire County Council SMR and the Cambridgeshire Collection for their assistance.

AS would also like to thank Messrs Jeremy Parsons and Andy Thomas of CCC CAO for their input and advice.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General Bibliography

Bescoby, D. 1998 *Grove House, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire: an archaeological investigation*. HAT Report 424

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. 2000: *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties 1, research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8

Garton, D 1988: 'Dunston's clump and the brickwork plan field systems at Babworth, Nottinghamshire: Excavations 1981' in *Transactions of the Thornton society of Nottinghamshire* 91, 16-73

Grant, A 1984c: 'Animal husbandry in Wessex and the Thames valley' in Cunliffe B and Miles D 1984: *Aspects of the Iron Age in central southern Britain*

Grant, J. and Sutherland M. & 2002 *Land Adjacent to the Old Baptist Chapel, Church Lane, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire*. HAT Report 1207

Hart, C. 1968: The Hidation of Huntingdonshire *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society* LXI: 55-66

McCarthy, M 1991: *The Roman waterlogged remains and later features at castle street, Carlisle, excavations 1981-2*. Cumberland Westmorland antiq. Arch. Soc. Res. Series 5

Mills, A. D. 1991 *The Popular Dictionary of English Place-names*. Oxford University Press

Mudd, A 2002: *Excavations at Melford Meadows, Brettenham, 1994: Romano British and early Saxon occupations*. East Anglian Archaeology 99, Oxford Archaeological Unit, Oxford

Murray, J. 1996: *Grove House, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire: an archaeological evaluation* HAT Report 213

Soil Survey of 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. England and Wales. Harpenden

Vaughan, T. 1998 *Land off Cambridge Road, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* HAT Report 351

VCH 1932 *A History of Huntingdonshire* Volume II

Waite, GA 1985: *Ritual and religion in Iron Age Britain*, BAR British series 149, 122-153. Oxford

Wickes, M. 1995: *The History of Huntingdonshire* Revised edition, Sussex

Wilson, B 1999: 'Displayed or concealed? Cross cultural evidence for symbolic and ritual activity depositing Iron Age animal bones' in *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 18 (3). Blackwell, Oxford

Specialist Bibliography: pottery

Alexander, J & Pullinger, J 1999 'Roman Cambridge: Excavations on Castle Hill 1956-1988,' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 88

- Arthur, P 1978 'The lead glazed wares of Roman Britain' in *Early fine wares in Roman Britain* (eds Arthur, P & Marsh, G), BAR 57, 293-355
- Brown, A 1994 'A Romano-British Shell-Gritted Pottery and Tile Manufacturing Site at Harrold, Bedfordshire,' *Beds Arch* 21, 19-107
- Evans, CJ 2003 'Romano-British Pottery' in Jones (ed) *Settlement, Burial, and Industry in Roman Godmanchester*. BUFAU Mon. Ser. 6, 42-66
- Evans, J 1991 'Some Notes on the Horningsea Roman Pottery,' *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 4, 33-43
- Greene, K 1979 *Report on the Excavations at Usk 1965-1976: The Pre-Flavian Fine Wares*. Cardiff
- Hancocks, A 2003 'Appendix Table A2: Roman pottery, fabric descriptions (The Parks and London Road' in Jones, A (ed) *Settlement, Burial, and Industry in Roman Godmanchester*, BUFAU Mon. Ser. 6, 206-209
- Hancocks A 2003 'Romano-British Pottery' in Jones (ed) *Settlement, Burial, and Industry in Roman Godmanchester*. BUFAU Mon. Ser. 6, 135-154
- Hartley, B 1960 'Notes on Pottery from some Romano-British Kilns in the Cambridge area,' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 57
- Howe, M Perrin, R & Mackreth, D 1980 *Roman Pottery from the Nene Valley: a guide*. Peterborough City Museum Occ. Pap. 2
- Hull, MR & Pullinger, J 1999 'The Roman Pottery,' in Alexander & Pullinger (eds) 'Roman Cambridge: Excavations on Castle Hill 1956-1988,' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 88
- Munsell Soil Colour Chart* 2000, New York
- Orton, C Tyers, P & Vince, A 1993 *Pottery in Archaeology*, Cambridge University Press
- Perrin, R 1996 'The Roman Pottery' in Mackreth, DF *Orton Hall Farm: A Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon Farmstead*, EAA 76, 114-204
- Perrin, R 1999 'Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58,' *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 8
- Rollo, L 2001 'The Iron Age and Roman Pottery' in *Momument 97, Orton Longueville, Cambridgeshire: A late pre-Roman Iron Age and early Roman farmstead*, EAA 97
- Tomber, R & Dore, J 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*. Museum of London, London

Webster, P 1996 *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*. CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology 13

Wilson, MG 1984 'The other pottery,' in S. Frere *Verulamium Excavations Vol. III*. Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph No. 1, 201-276

Specialist bibliography: animal bone

Driesch, A. von den. 1976: *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Peabody Museum.

Harcourt, R., A. 1974. The Dog in Prehistoric and Early Historic Britain. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 1:151-17

Silver, I.A. 1969. The Ageing of Domestic Animals. In D. Brothwell, E. Higgs and G. Clark (eds) *Science in Archaeology*. Thames & Hudson: 283-302

Waite, G.A. 1985. *Ritual and religion in Iron Age Britain*. B.A.R. 149 (British Series)

Wilson, B. 1979. The animal bones. In M. Parrington. *The excavation of an Iron Age settlement...At Ashville Trading Estate Abingdon (Oxfordshire)*. London, CBA Research Report 28: 110-137.

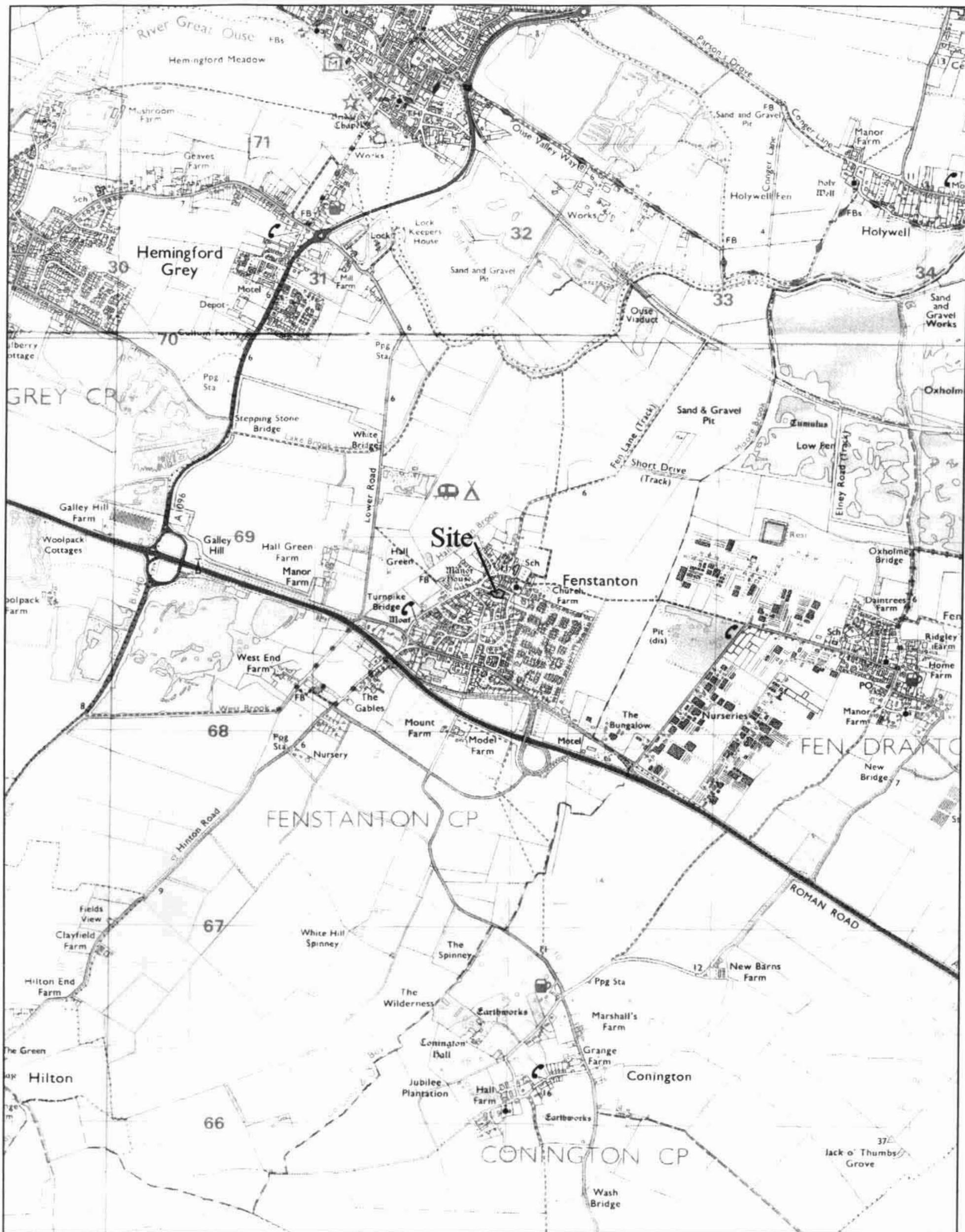
HAT 659: Church Lane, Fenstanton (Excavation)

Concordance of Finds by Feature

| Feature | Context | Segment | Description | Spot Date | Pottery (g) | CBM (g) | A.Bone (g) | S.Flint (g) | Other |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|------------|-------------|--|
| | 2000 | | Unstratified | | 150 | | | | |
| 2002 | 2004 | | Pit Fill | Roman | 10 | | 1 | | Fe Nail, 7g Slag/Cinder, 2g Shale/Coal, 5g |
| 2005 | 2006 | | Pit Fill | Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C | 8 | | 4 | | |
| 2007 | 2008 | | Pit Fill | 3rd-4th C | 31 | | 152 | | |
| 2011 | 2012 | | Pit Fill | | | | | | Shale/Coal, 1g |
| 2013 | 2014 | | Ditch Fill | Early Medieval | 133 | | | | SF1: Bone Comb Fragment, 1g |
| 2013 | 2014 | A | Ditch Fill | Early Medieval | 278 | | 240 | | |
| 2013 | 2014 | B | Ditch Fill | Mid 2nd-3rd C | 109 | | 21 | | Slag, 11g |
| 2013 | 2014 | C | Ditch Fill | Post-Roman | 99 | | 35 | | Lava Quern Fragment, 378g Slag, 11g Shale/Coal, 1g |
| 2013 | 2014 | D | Ditch Fill | Post-Roman | 89 | 186 | 99 | | |
| 2015 | 2016 | A | Ditch Fill | 2nd-4th C | 30 | | <1 | 4 | |
| 2017 | 2018 | | Pit Fill | Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C | 50 | | 94 | 2 | SF4: Cu Alloy Coin, 1g Mussel Shell, 3g |
| 2017 | 2019 | | Pit Fill | Mid 2nd-Early 3rd C | 278 | 1 | 8 | 2 | SF3: Cu Alloy Coin, 2g Fe Pin, 12g Oyster Shell, 7g Burnt Flint, 19g |
| 2017 | 2020 | | Pit Fill | Mid 3rd-Mid 4th C | 1041 | 390 | 138 | 6 | SF2: Pierced Cu Alloy Sheet Fragment, 9g Pb ?Weight, 78g Pb Fragments, 16g Fe Object, 171g Fe Nails (2), 15g ?Slag, 260g Burnt Flint, 8g |
| 2023 | 2024 | | Pit Fill | Early Medieval | 1968 | | 2 | | |
| 2028 | 2029 | | Ditch Fill | Mid 3rd-Mid 4th C | 182 | 2 | 35 | | Oyster Shell, 1g |
| 2028 | 2029 | B | Ditch Fill | Mid 3rd-Mid 4th C | 58 | | | | Fe Nail, 3g |

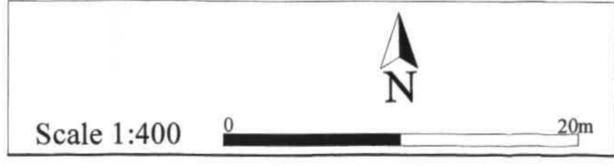
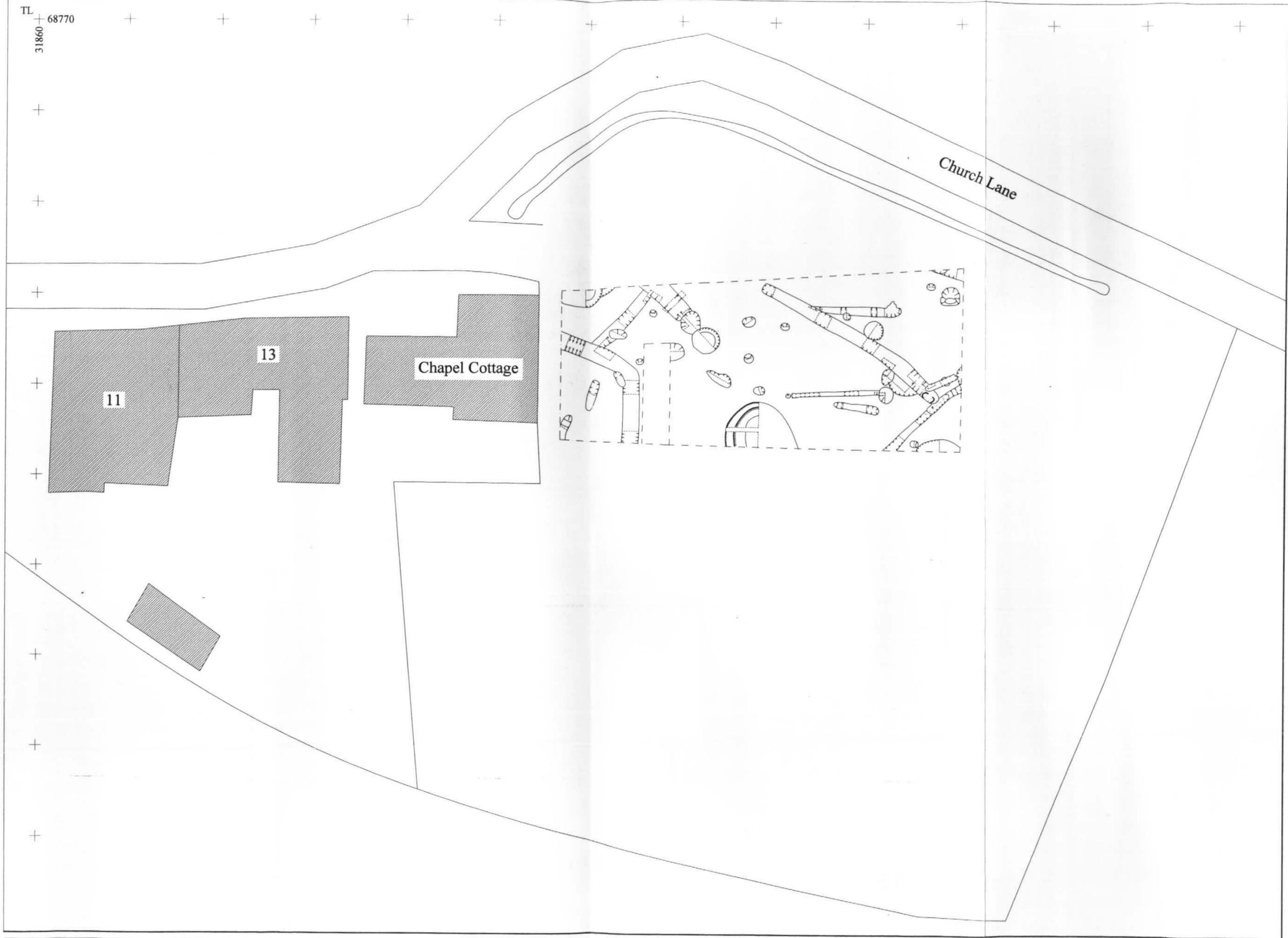
| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|---|--|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|
| 2028 | 2029 | C | Ditch Fill | Late 3rd/Early 4th -Mid 4th C | 183 | | 42 | | Fired Clay Fragment, 7g |
| 2028 | 2029 | D | Ditch Fill | 4th C | 34 | | 2 | | SF7: Cu Alloy Coin, 1g |
| 2028 | 2029 | E | Ditch Fill | | | | | | SF8: Fe Nail, 8g |
| 2028 | 2029 | E | Ditch Fill (possibly from L2073 Seg A) | Early-Mid 2nd C | 323 | | 176 | | Oyster Shell, 11g |
| 2028 | 2029 | F | Ditch Fill (possibly from L2075 Seg B) | Late 3rd-Early 4th C | 126 | | 3 | | |
| 2028 | 2029 | G | Ditch Fill | | | | | | Fe Nail, 8g |
| 2030 | 2031 | | Ditch Fill | Late 2nd-Early 3rd C | 401 | | 2 | | |
| 2032 | 2033 | | Posthole Fill | | | 619 | | | SF6: Lava Quern Fragment, 1645g |
| 2034 | 2035 | | Pit Fill | Roman | 27 | | | 3 | SF5: ?Quernstone Fragment, 3840g Fe Nail, 5g |
| 2039 | 2040 | | Pit Fill | 2nd-4th C | 62 | | 20 | | Fe Nails (3), 21g Oyster Shell, 6g |
| 2041 | 2042 | | Pit Fill | Mid 3rd-4th C | 124 | | 35 | | Fe Nails (3), 70g |
| 2045 | 2046 | | Pit Fill | Late 2nd-3rd C | 45 | | 1 | | |
| 2047 | 2048 | B | Pit Fill | Mid/Late 3rd-4th C | 43 | | 7 | | |
| 2051 | 2052 | | Pit Fill | Mid 2nd-4th C | 54 | | 1 | | |
| 2055 | 2056 | | Pit Fill | Post-Medieval | 184 | 16 | 83 | | Shale/Coal, 26g Slag/Cinder, 12g Oyster Shell, 4g |
| 2063 | 2064 | B | Ditch Fill | Roman | 5 | | | | Glass Fragment, 2g |
| 2065 | 2066 | | Pit Fill | Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C | 34 | | 3 | | |
| 2068 | 2069 | | Grave Fill | Roman | 3 | | 408 | | |
| 2070 | 2071 | A | Pit Fill | 2nd-Mid 3rd C | 83 | 62 | | | |
| 2070 | 2071 | B | Pit Fill | 2nd-3rd C | 28 | | 40 | | |
| 2072 | 2073 | A | Pit Fill | | | | | | SF9: Fe Nail, 11g |
| 2074 | 2075 | | Pit Fill | Late 3rd-Mid 4th C | 496 | 29 | 95 | | Oyster Shell, 6g |
| 2074 | 2075 | A | Pit Fill | | | | | | SF10: Fe Nail, 11g |
| 2074 | 2075 | A | Pit Fill (possibly from L2076 Seg A) | Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C | 366 | | 56 | | |
| 2074 | 2075 | B | Pit Fill | 2nd-4th C | 28 | | 3 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|---|---------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 2074 | 2075 | C | Pit Fill | 2nd-4th C | 48 | | | Oyster Shell, 19g |
| 2079 | 2080 | | Ditch Fill | Roman | 84 | | 160 | |
| 2083 | 2084 | | Ditch Fill | Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C | 46 | | 1 | |
| 2086 | 2087 | | Gully Fill | Late 2nd-3rd C | 64 | | 4 | |
| 2086 | 2087 | B | Gully Fill | 3rd-4th C | 55 | | 5 | |
| 2090 | 2091 | | Pit Fill | Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C | 127 | | 8 | |
| 2092 | 2093 | | Posthole Fill | Late 2nd-3rd C | 68 | | 48 | |
| 2094 | 2095 | | Pit Fill | | | | 34 | Slag/Cinder, 23g |
| 2096 | 2097 | | Pit Fill | Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C | 195 | 124 | 103 | |
| 2098 | 2099 | | Pit Fill | Mid 2nd-Early 3rd C | 106 | 497 | 9 | Oyster Shell, 3g |
| 2100 | 2101 | | Ditch Fill | Late 2nd-3rd C | 21 | | | |

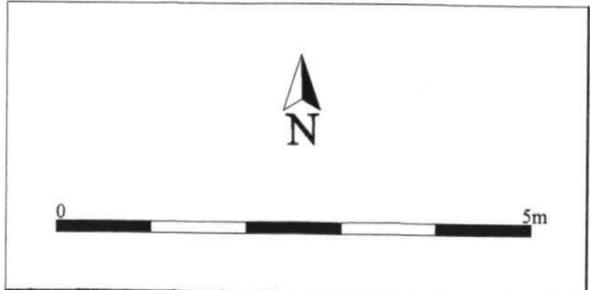
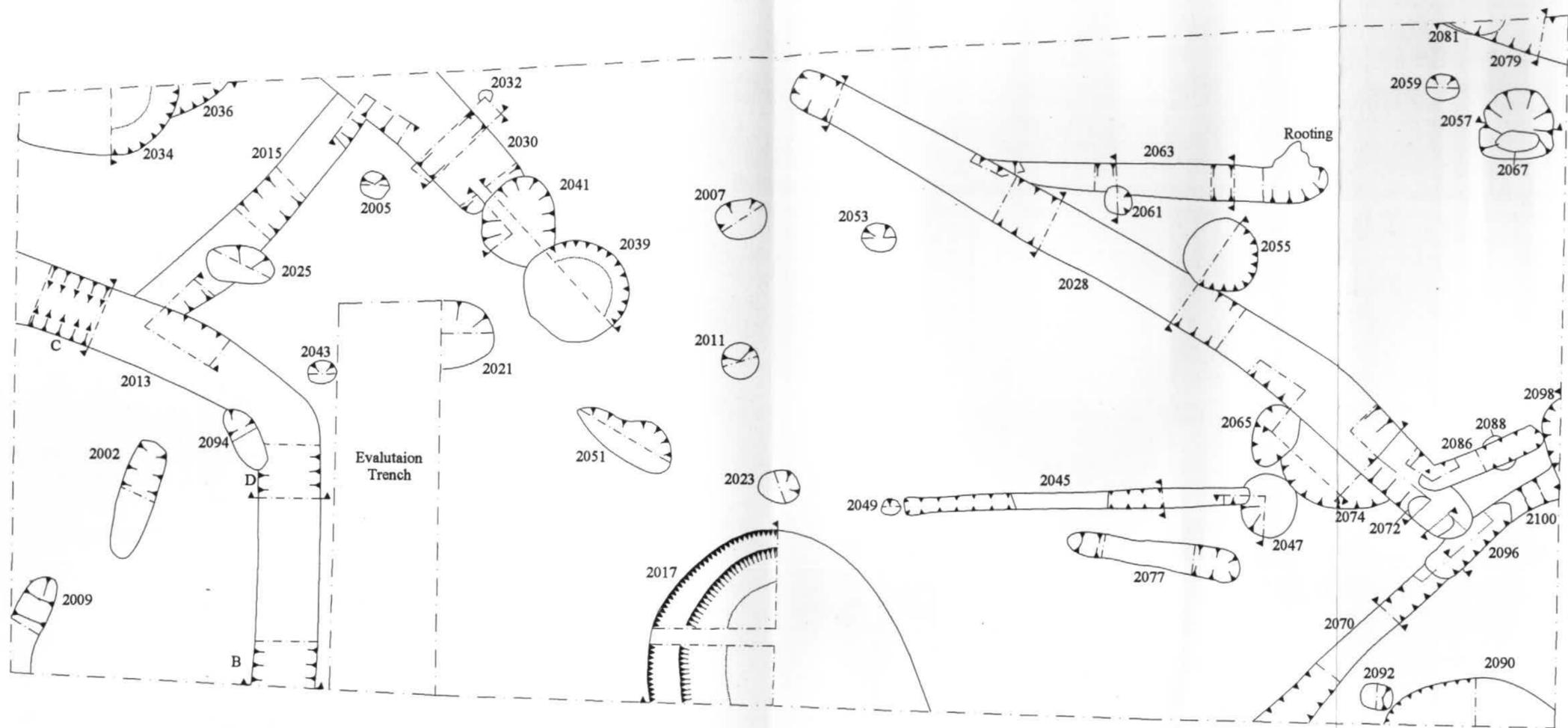


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence # AL 51566A001

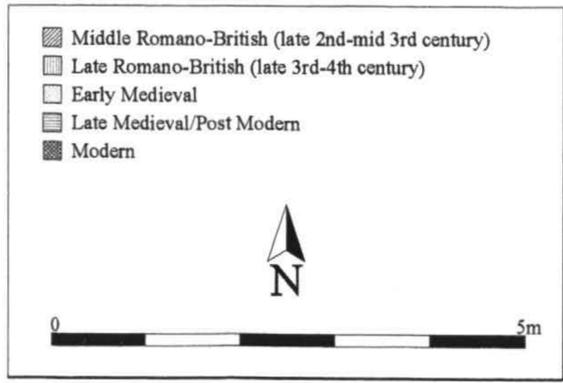
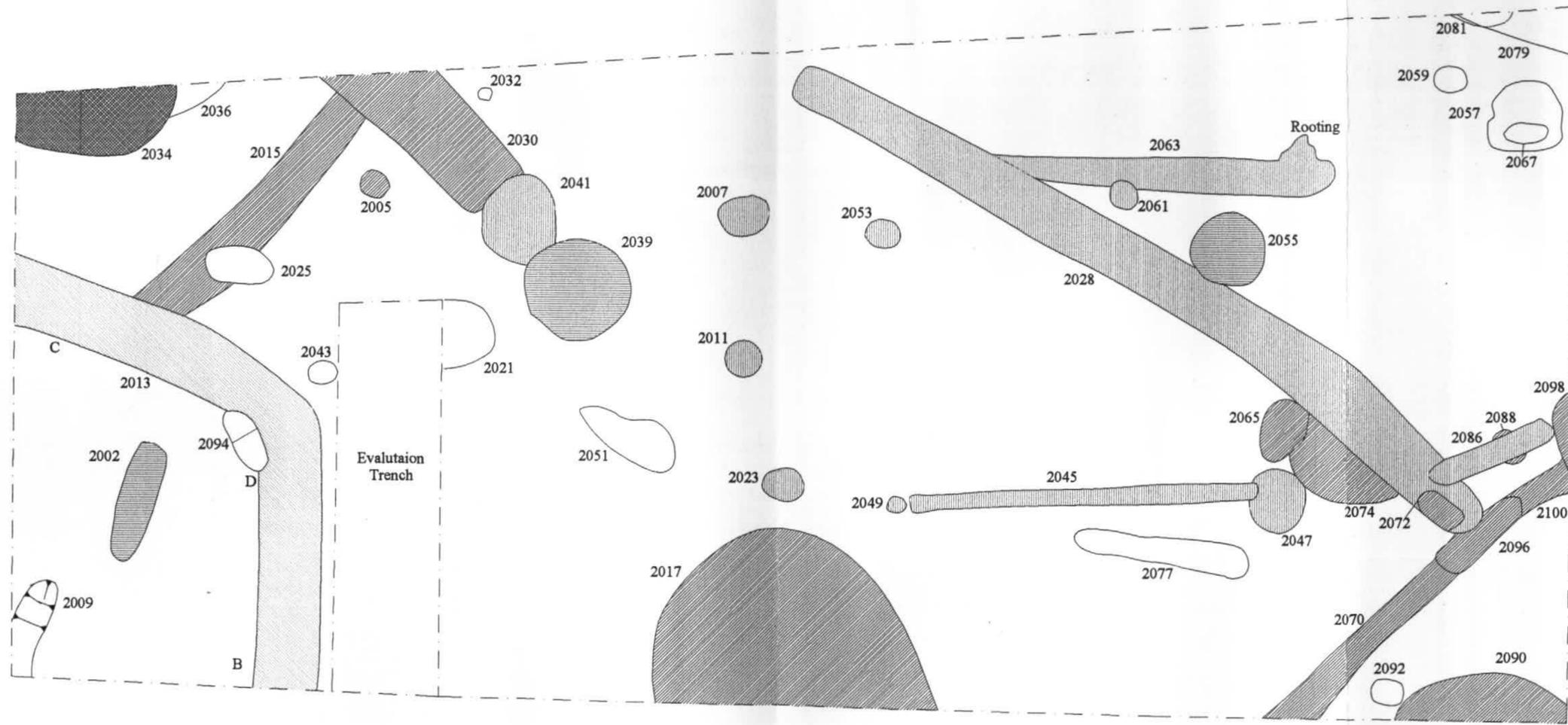
Archaeological Solutions (Contracts) Ltd.
Fig. 1 Site Location Plan
 Scale: 1:25000



Archaeological Solutions (Contracts) Ltd.
Fig. 2 Detailed site location
Scale 1:400

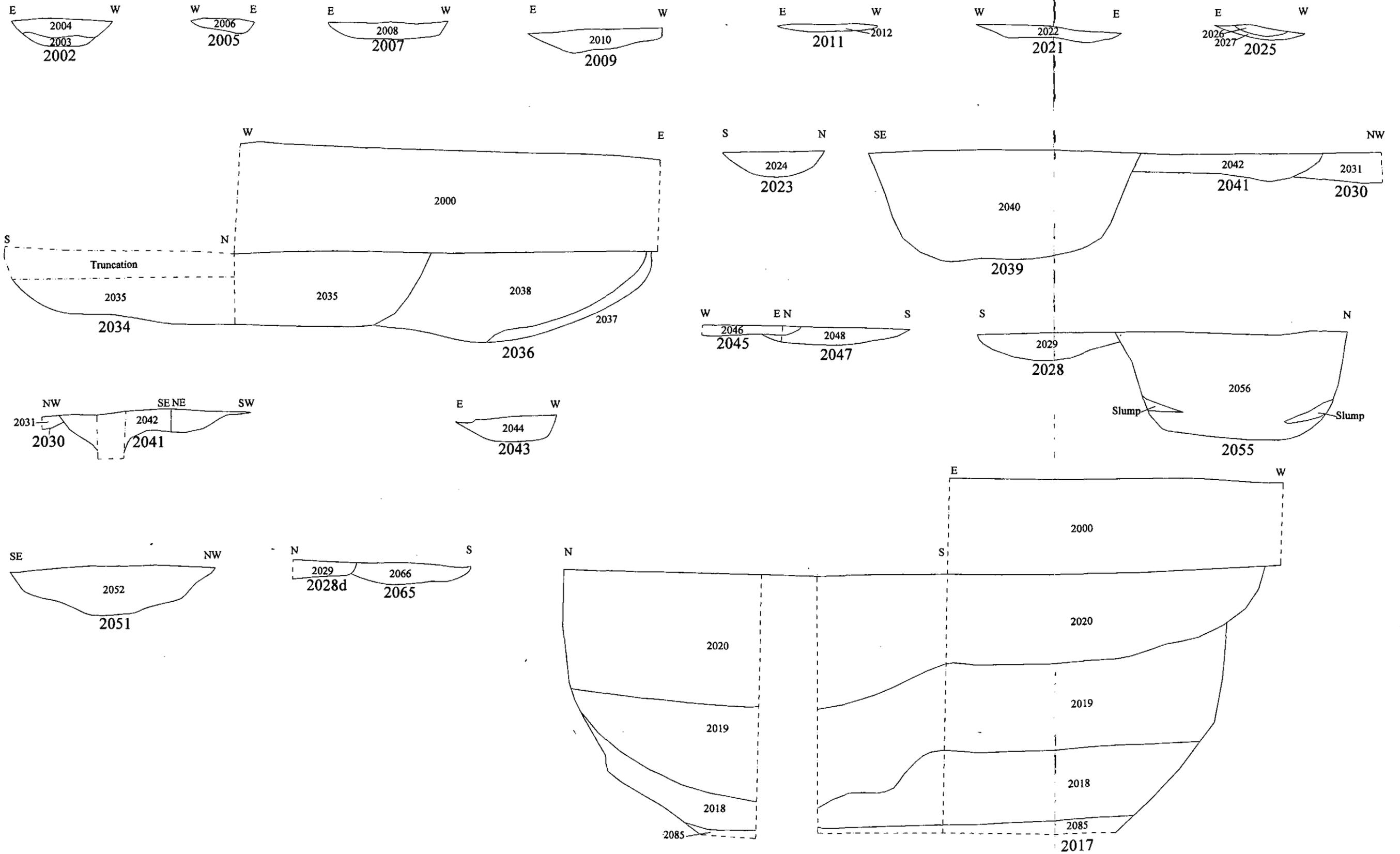


Archaeological Solutions (Contracts) Ltd.
Fig. 3 Site detail
 Scale 1:75



Archaeological Solutions (Contracts) Ltd.
Fig. 4 Site phases
 Scale 1:75

Pits



Section Scale 1:20

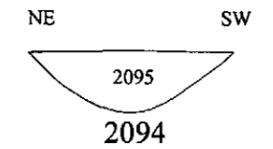
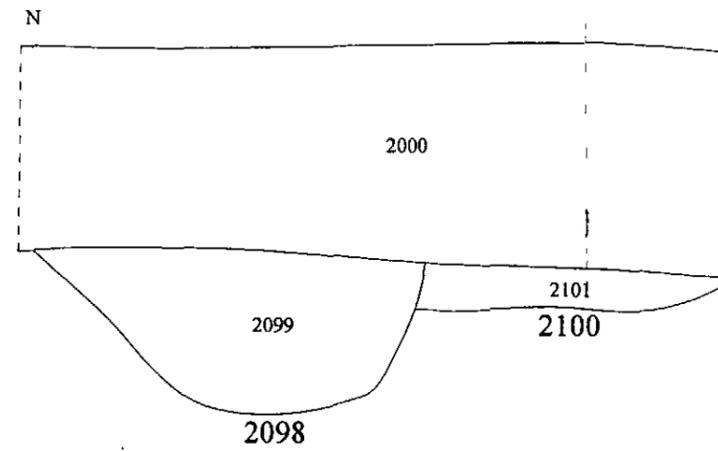
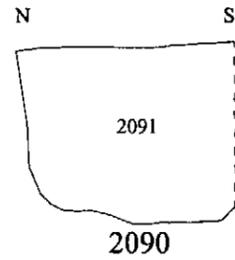
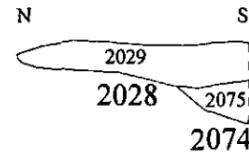
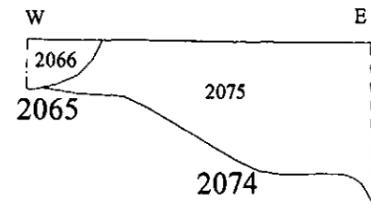
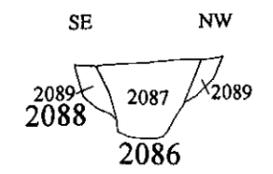
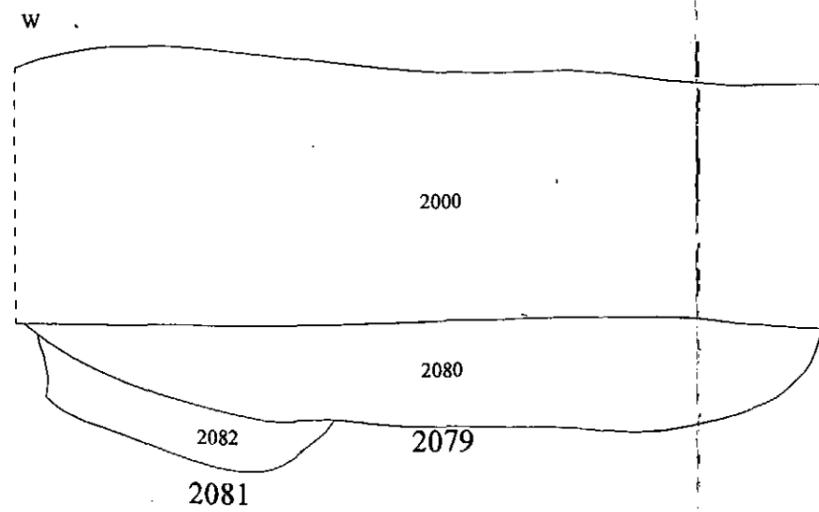
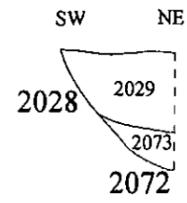
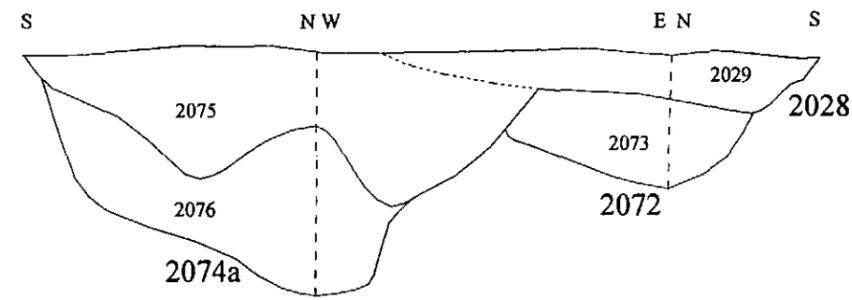


Archaeological Solutions (Contracts) Ltd.

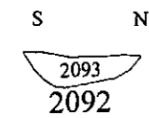
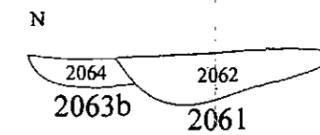
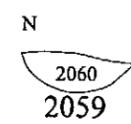
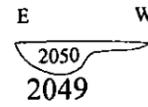
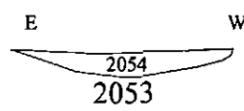
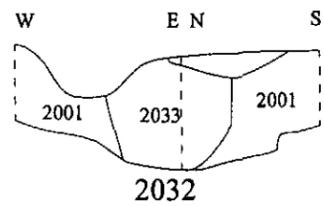
Fig. 5 Sections

Scale 1:20

Pits



Postholes



Section Scale 1:20

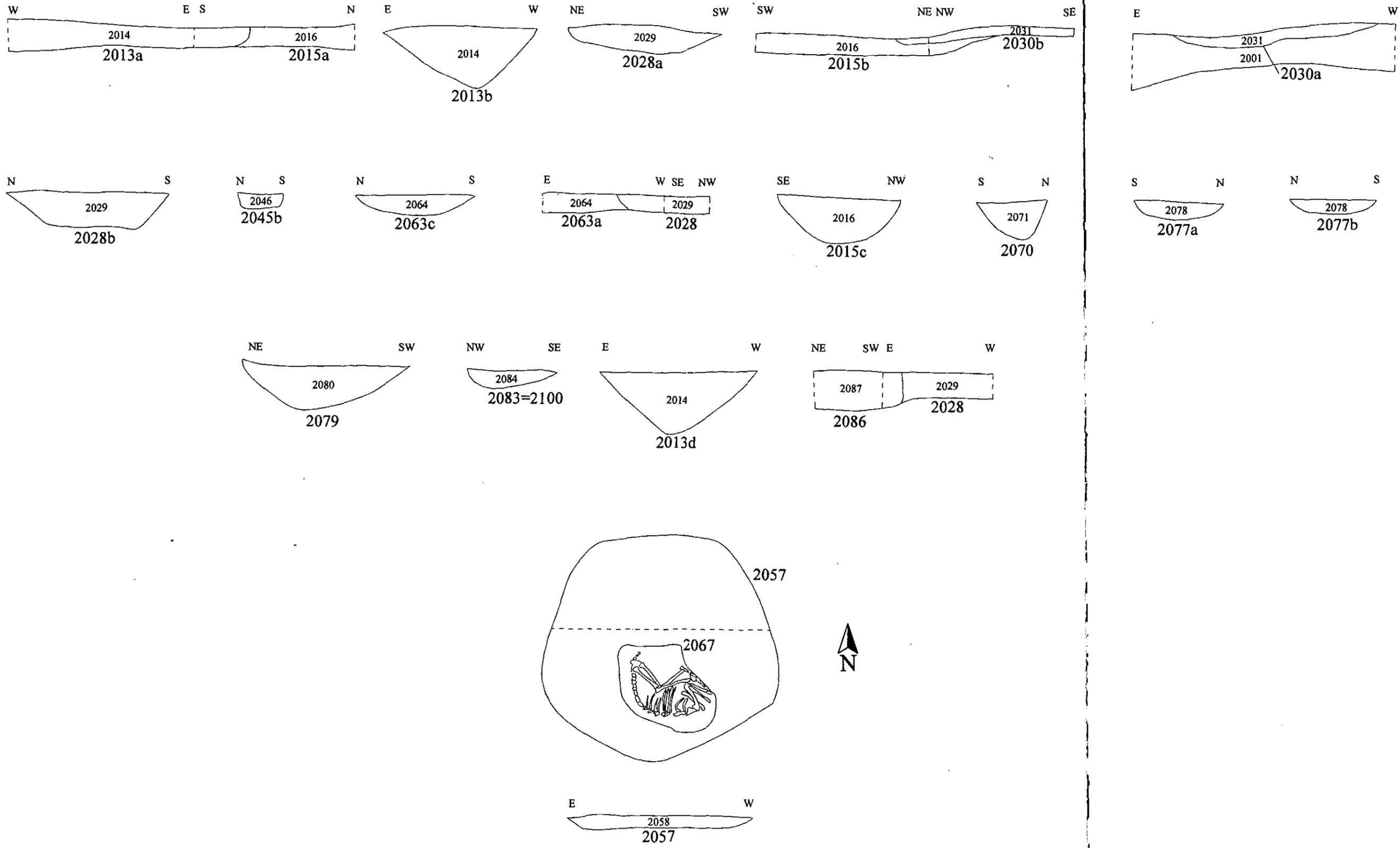


Archaeological Solutions (Contracts) Ltd.

Fig. 6 Sections

Scale 1:20

Ditches



Section Scale 1:20  1m



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOLUTIONS

98 - 100 Fore Street
Hertford SG14 1AB

Unit 44, Hardwick Industrial Estate
Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2QH

T: 01992 558170
F: 01992 553359

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Registered office: SG14 1AB
Registered No. 4702122