

**LAND AT JOBS LANE, MARCH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION**

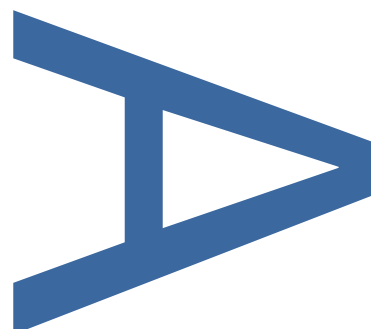
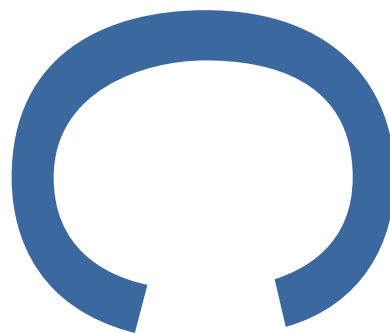
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
FENLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
F/YR15/0290/F**

PCA REPORT NO: 13271

SITE CODE: ECB5146

MAY 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Jobs Lane, March, Cambridgeshire:

An Archaeological Excavation

Local Planning Authority: Fenland District Council

Central National Grid Reference: TL 4153 9493

Site Code: ECB 5146

Planning Reference: F/YR15/0290/F

Report No. R. 13271

Written and researched by: Matt Jones
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project Manager: Peter Crawley and Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: James Development Co. Ltd

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 845522

E-mail: mhinman@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

May 2018

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	2
ABSTRACT.....	5
1 INTRODUCTION	7
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	10
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	11
4 METHODOLOGY.....	14
5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE	17
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	19
7 THE FINDS.....	78
8 DISCUSSION	148
9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN.....	164
10 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL.....	172
11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	175
12 BIBLIOGRAPHY	176
13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES	207
14 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX.....	217
15 APPENDIX 3: CBM AND DAUB CATALOGUE.....	263
16 APPENDIX 4: WORKED STONE CATALOGUE.....	275
17 APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE.....	281
18 APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL CATALOGUE.....	292
19 APPENDIX 7: SHELL CATALOGUE.....	319
20 APPENDIX 8: SAMPLES FOR RADIOCARBON-DATING.....	321
21 APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM.....	322
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION	186
FIGURE 2 SITE LOCATION WITH EVALUATION RESULTS	187
FIGURE 3 COMBINED PHASE PLAN.....	188
FIGURE 4 NATURAL FEATURES.....	189
FIGURE 5 PREHISTORIC	190
FIGURE 6 EARLY ROMAN.....	191
FIGURE 7 EARLY TO MIDDLE ROMAN	192
FIGURE 8 MID- ROMAN.....	193
FIGURE 9 LATE ROMAN	194

FIGURE 10 POST-MEDIEVAL/ MODERN.....	195
FIGURE 11 BURIAL [1283].....	196
FIGURE 12 STRUCTURE 1.....	197
FIGURE 13 STRUCTURES 4 & 5.....	198
FIGURE 14 INDUSTRIAL FEATURES.....	199
FIGURE 15 WATER TANKS 1 & 2 AND OVENS 4 & 5.....	200
FIGURE 16 MID- AND LATE ROMAN PITS.....	201
FIGURE 17 ENCLOSURES 8, 9 & 18.....	202
FIGURE 18 ENCLOSURE 12 & 15.....	203
FIGURE 19 WATERHOLE 4.....	204
FIGURE 20 WATERHOLE 3.....	205
FIGURE 21 ANIMAL BURIALS 1 & 2.....	206
PLATE 1: THE EXCAVATION AREA, VIEW NORTH.....	207
PLATE 2: BURIAL 1, VIEW SOUTH.....	207
PLATE 3: STRUCTURE 1, VIEW SOUTH-WEST.....	208
PLATE 4: ENCLOSURE 8, DITCH 35 CORNER, VIEW SOUTH-WEST.....	208
PLATE 5: ENCLOSURE 3, DITCH 17, VIEW NORTH-WEST.....	209
PLATE 6: ENCLOSURE 6 AND WATERHOLE 1, VIEW EAST.....	209
PLATE 7: OVEN 3, WITH BURNT TIMBERS, VIEW WEST.....	210
PLATE 8: OVEN 5, VIEW WEST.....	210
PLATE 9: WATERHOLE 2, DITCH 24 AND PIT [1235], VIEW EAST.....	211
PLATE 10: WATER TANK 1, VIEW SOUTH-WEST.....	211
PLATE 11: PIT [1357].....	212
PLATE 12: POTENTIAL WALL FOUNDATION [1518], MID EXCAVATION.....	212
PLATE 13: WATERHOLE 3, VIEW SOUTH-WEST.....	213
PLATE 14: WATERHOLE 4, VIEW NORTH-WEST.....	213
PLATE 15: WATERHOLE 4, DETAIL OF STONE/WOOD REVETMENT, VIEW NORTH.....	214
PLATE 16: WATERHOLE 5, MID EXCAVATION.....	214
PLATE 17: SURFACE 2, FORMING POSSIBLE TRACK, VIEW EAST.....	215
PLATE 18: PIT [1848], VIEW WEST.....	215

PLATE 19: PIT [1343], VIEW SOUTH-WEST	216
TABLE 1: PERIODS REPRESENTED ON SITE.....	19
TABLE 2: QUANTIFICATION OF STRUCK AND BURNT FLINTWORK	78
TABLE 3: POTTERY QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT.....	81
TABLE 4: POTTERY FABRICS	83
TABLE 5: ROMAN POTTERY QUANTIFICATION.....	85
TABLE 6: POTTERY TYPES	93
TABLE 7: CHARACTER, SOURCE, QUANTITY AND FUNCTION OF STONE	106
TABLE 8: PLASTER BY CONTEXT.....	110
TABLE 9: OBJECT QUANTITIES BY MATERIAL AND DATE.....	111
TABLE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF HAND COLLECTED AND SIEVED BONES	120
TABLE 11: HAND COLLECTED & SIEVED BONES BY SPECIES AND PERIOD	127
TABLE 12: TASKS FOR POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION..	171
TABLE 13: PROPOSED PUBLICATION FIGURES.....	173

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land south of Jobs Lane, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 9QE (centred on NGR TL 4153 9493) between 3rd July and 8th September 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by James Development Co. Ltd., prior to the construction of 20 new homes with associated features and landscaping. The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development.

The excavation revealed part of a much larger settlement complex associated with a late Roman villa rustica. Whilst little Iron Age activity was identified on the site the adjacent excavations revealed the likely later Iron Age core to the east of the current site. Continuity between the later Iron Age and Roman periods was marked by the large rectilinear enclosures established on the Iron Age alignments.

The Early Roman period saw the establishment of large, likely agricultural enclosures and associated trackways. A number of structures were identified across the excavation area which likely represents storage structures, while a beamslot structure may represent a domestic building. The nature of the site during this period was likely the working agricultural part of a wider settlement complex.

The Early to Middle Roman period saw an increase in the number of enclosures with the likelihood that these delineated domestic/ agricultural areas. This period saw a shift in focus towards a more industrial emphasis with four ovens and associated enclosures likely indicating domestic bread production. Two further structures were identified which again likely relate to storage structures.

This trend continued into the Mid - Roman period with the retention and adaption of some enclosures with the likelihood that some delineate domestic/ agricultural activity. An increase in larger pits, and larger finds assemblages, was noted which may indicate a more structured approach to waste management. This may also hint at the location of domestic structures in the area. There was also the continuation of industrial activities with two clay lined water tanks, which potentially relate to salt

making, the processing of crops/ horncores or tanning.

The Late Roman period saw the establishment of a series of north-south aligned boundaries which appear to split the site into regular 'strip' like fields. These may be associated with the re-establishment of an enclosure which potentially delineates a domestic structure. Four large waterholes were also created at this time, two of which appear to be associated with super-structures, and as such may indicate continuity in continued industrial activities. As with the Mid- Roman period an increase in larger finds rich pits was observed again, suggesting a more structured approach to waste management.

No major post - Roman activity was noticed until the later post-medieval and modern periods, with the construction, and subsequent demolition, of a number of chicken sheds.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Jobs Lane, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 9QE (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4153 9493) between the 3rd July and 8th September 2017 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is located on the southern outskirts of March, c.1.9km to the south of the main core of March. The site is bounded to the north and east by residential dwellings, to the south by residential gardens and to the west by areas of open agricultural land. It has an overall area of approximately 0.5ha and occupies open scrubland formerly the gardens relating to Orchard Lodge. It is located c. 22km to the east of Peterborough.
- 1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by James Development Co. Ltd., in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of 20 new homes with associated features and landscaping (Planning Reference F/YR15/0290/F).
- 1.4 A trial trench evaluation of the site, carried out by Oxford Archaeology East (Gilmour 2014) revealed evidence for the continuation of the settlement identified at Wimblington Road (Atkins 2004). This included Iron Age and Roman settlement evidence, as demonstrated by the extensive inter-cutting and stratified nature of the archaeology. Features identified included ditches, pits, post-holes and a cobbled trackway, with at least four phases of activity recorded in the Iron Age and Roman periods alone.
- 1.5 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Jones and Crawley 2017) in response to a request for further mitigation issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET). This advice states that, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, any planning permission granted for development of the site should be subject to the following archaeological conditions:

1. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site]

until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post-investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/ organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

2. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post-investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

- 1.6 The main aims of the excavation were to 'preserve by record' any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be

affected by groundworks associated with the new development, to assess the significance of those remains in a local, regional or national research context, as appropriate, to realise the site's research potential through a programme of post-excavation analysis and research, and to disseminate the results of the project through publication.

- 1.7 This Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) describes the results of the excavation and their significance, presents questions and methods for further analysis and research during the post-excavation phase of the project, and provides a proposal for dissemination of the project results through publication in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society journal. Following completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The underlying geology comprises of the Ampthill Clay Formation-Mudstone. This is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 156 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (Website 1).
- 2.2 The superficial geology comprises of the March Gravels Member- sand and gravel. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was dominated by shorelines.
- 2.3 The soils consist of free draining slightly acid loamy soils (Website 2).
- 2.4 The site is on gently-sloping ground (Figure 1), falling away to the south and south-west and continuing to rise slightly to the north, to a high point on the opposite side of Jobs Lane, near Saint Wendredas Church. The surface of the natural geology was recorded at elevations ranging from 3.69m OD in the north of the site to 2.89m OD in the south, a fall of just 0.8m. This apparent small drop in elevation would still likely have had adverse effects on the site, and may explain the more sizeable ditches dug within the southern part of the site.
- 2.5 The River Ouse is located c. 4.5km to the north of the site (Figure 1). With the site occupying the lower lying ground between the River Nene and the River Great Ouse floodplains.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Overview

3.2 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The 'fen islands' are particularly notable for their prehistoric and Roman archaeology, including numerous settlements on the raised gravel 'islands'.

3.3 The archaeological background has been drawn together from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Jones and Crawley 2017), Excavation Brief (Thomas 2017), a search of the Cambridgeshire HER as well as any available and relevant grey literature.

3.4 Prehistoric

3.5 A broad range of features dating from the Bronze Age to the modern period were recorded during an evaluation on a site at 12 Jobs Lane (MCB18116; Adams 2008). Features included an early Bronze Age pit, a V-shaped Roman ditch, and a number of medieval pits and the evidence of several modern building demolition layers. At least five different beaker vessels were recovered from the Bronze Age pit.

3.6 An excavation at Neal Wade Community College uncovered a series of Late Bronze Age wells dug into a natural hollow and a single Iron Age ditch (MCB20107; Pickstone 2010). Preserved timber and an antler pick were recovered from the wells, along with rich environmental samples.

3.7 Roman

3.8 Significant evidence for Roman rural settlement is present within the vicinity of the development area. Cropmarks to the south and west indicate the location of enclosures and possible buildings of late Iron Age and/or Roman date (HER 09009). The area was subject to an aerial photographic assessment in 2003, providing greater detail of these features (HER ECB1474).

3.9 Excavations on a site immediately to the east of the site uncovered part of the same rural settlement which was occupied from the c. 3rd century BC (CB15352; Atkins 2005). During the Early Roman phase there was a shift in emphasis to field systems with possible fence lines recorded on a north to south and east to west alignment. The Middle Roman period (c. mid 2nd to early 3rd century) saw another shift in emphasis with an enclosure and a post-hole structure, east to west boundary ditches, an east to west cobbled trackway and several rubbish pits.

3.10 An archaeological evaluation and excavation c. 350m to the north of the site identified Iron Age/ Roman activity which may be part of the same settlement as that present on the current site (CHER CB14807).

3.11 Archaeological investigations in advance of development to the east of the proposed development area identified evidence for settlement from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (HER ECB1475).

3.12 Medieval

3.13 The site is near the medieval centre of March; 250m to the north is the 13th century St Wendreda's church (HER 06013) while traces of medieval ridge and furrow are present c. 100m to the west of the site (CHER CB14807).

3.14 Three phases of medieval activity were identified, dating from the 12th to mid- 16th centuries, at Neale Wade Community College (MCB20107; Pickstone 2010). Preliminary results show a series of potential boundary ditches with smaller internal divisions, with a later phase of large potentially industrial pits dug along the largest boundary ditch.

3.15 Cartographic Sources

3.16 The available maps of the area indicate that the site has been open field since 1886. These fields are associated with the 'Rectory' in the adjacent field with the current site lying within the 'Rectory Gardens' (HER 12161; Website 3).

3.17 2014 Evaluation Results

3.18 The archaeological evaluation (HER ECB4279; Gilmour 2014) uncovered evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement extant across the majority of the development area. An extensive system of inter-cutting and stratified archaeology was present throughout the site. This was broadly comparable to the results of the excavation at the Wimblington Road excavations (Atkins 2004). This activity appears to date from the latest Iron Age through to the Roman periods. Features identified include ditches, pits, possible post-holes and a surfaced trackway. At least four phases of activity were identified within the Iron Age and Roman periods.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General (Figure 2 & 3)

4.1.1 The Excavation Area (c. 0.5ha) was roughly rectangular in plan, widening to the south, with a small roughly square excavation area cut off by a cluster of retained trees. The excavation area had to be reduced to the north in order to allow space for stockpiling and to allow the movement of plant around the site, and to the east to due to a second band of retained trees. Towards the north of the site a clump of retained trees were left on an 'island' within the main excavation area (Figure 3).

4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using an 8-ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. No features or deposits of archaeological interest survived above the level of the natural geology.

4.2.2 An area of modern disturbance was identified along the western edge of the site, relating to the demolition of the former buildings which occupied the area prior to its redevelopment.

4.2.3 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and sand-hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and

recorded on pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique 'group numbers', signified here by capitals: e.g. DITCH 1. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the excavation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20), selected pits were 100% excavated, where site conditions allowed. Some features found to be modern or of natural origin (e.g. the result of tree rooting or frost-cracking) were only half-sectioned.

4.4.2 Investigations of ditches were concentrated on areas away from junctions or intersections in order to recover uncontaminated dating evidence. Where the stratigraphic relationship between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant record sheets. Excavation also

focused on ditch terminals as these are known to have often been focal points for deliberate deposits of artefacts.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 57 bulk samples (normally 40 litres in volume unless insufficient material was available due to the size of the feature) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, and particularly to identify any evidence relating to the nature of the agricultural regime(s) in which the field system(s) operated. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection. These samples were taken from sealed deposits. In order to assess any spatial or functional patterning in the deposition/ presence of plant remains, a range of different feature types (ditches, pits and natural features), distributed across the excavation area, were sampled.

4.5.2 Four charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating were taken from potentially interesting features, where no diagnostic finds were present but large pieces of charcoal suitable for sub-sampling under laboratory conditions were found within the fill. Three bone samples were also taken from the grave and animal burials, where no diagnostic finds were present. These samples were excavated and removed from deposits by trowel and immediately wrapped in aluminium foil in order to avoid contact with any organic material which might contaminate the sample and render dates unsafe.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Type	Excavation	Total
Context register sheets	54	54
Context sheets	1065	1065
Plan registers	2	2
Plans at 1:50	-	-
Plans at 1:20	38	38
Plans at 1:10	3	3
Plans at 1:5	-	-
Section register sheets	11	11
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	264	264
Trench record sheets	-	-
Photo register sheets	29	29
Small finds register sheets	1	1
Environmental register sheets	4	4

5.2 Digital Archive

Type	Excavation	Total
Digital photos	1252	1252
GPS survey files	17	17
Digital plans	1	1
GIS project	-	-
Access database	1	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Type	Excavation	Total
Struck flint	33	33
Burnt flint	102	102
Pottery	4065	4065
Ceramic building material (CBM)	2129	2129
Glass	5	5
Worked stone	76	76
Small Finds	52	52
Slag	16	16
Animal bone	2584	2584
Shell	38	38

Environmental bulk samples	53	53
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	124	124
Monolith samples	2	2
Other samples (specify)	5	5
Black and white films	1	1
Colour slides	-	-

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Overview and Phasing (Figure 3)

6.1.1 The excavation revealed a complex of intercutting enclosure and boundary ditches as well as pits, watering holes and industrial features. These features potentially relate to the agricultural/ industrial part of a potential Roman villa rustica, tentatively identified from cropmark evidence, which is located in the adjacent fields to the west of the site.

6.1.2 The results of the excavation will be discussed in hierarchical order as thus:

Period → Group Name (i.e ENCLOSURE 1) → Feature Type (i.e DITCH 2)

→ Context Number [1001]

6.1.3 Group Name (i.e. ENCLOSURE 2) is the umbrella term used to gather related feature types and contexts into coherent descriptive groups. Group Names include major boundaries, enclosures and field systems.

6.1.4 The features revealed on the site can be assigned on grounds of stratigraphy, spatial associations and finds evidence, to three broad chronological periods (Prehistoric, Roman, Modern), with further phases identified within these broader chronological periods:

Period	Date Range
Mesolithic-Early Neolithic	7000-3200BC
Late Bronze Age- Mid Iron Age	1200-50BC
Early Roman	AD40-100
Early to Middle Roman	AD100-200
Middle Roman	AD200-250
Late Roman	AD250-400
Post-medieval-Modern	AD1540-2000+

Table 1: Periods represented on site

6.1.5 Seven natural features were identified on the site and likely represent the earliest tangible evidence on the site. This likely relates tree clearance carried out during the earlier prehistoric period (Figure 4).

- 6.1.6 The earliest evidence for activity on the site relates to residual finds of flintwork dating to the Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic period, indicating that the site has been a focus of activity for a sustained period of time.
- 6.1.7 Residual finds of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery were also recovered from the site, largely from Roman features. This is testament to later prehistoric activity being present in close proximity to the site. The presence of a Middle Iron Age inhumation is also a good indication that the site saw activity throughout the prehistoric period (Figure 5).
- 6.1.8 The earliest sustained period of activity represented on the site dated to the Early Roman period (AD40-100). At this time the site was a focus for activity with a series of enclosures and boundaries being established, as well as a possible beamslot structure. Four other structures were also present on the site which likely related to the storage of produce. This period was associated with a limited pottery assemblage (284 sherds; 4406g) congruent with the pioneering of a new settlement (Figure 6).
- 6.1.9 By the Early to Middle Roman period (AD100-200) the settlement was firmly established with further augmentations made to the boundary and enclosure systems. A large sub-rectangular enclosure, with possible internal sub-division, may indicate the local of domestic activity. This period also saw the first domestic/industrial activity with features, such as ovens, relating to either domestic use or smaller-scale industrial practices identified. A series of large pits were also created at this time, potentially used for storage of the produce or the disposal of waste. The pottery assemblage from this period was larger than that of the Early Roman period (456 sherds; 7069g) suggestive of either prosperity or a population increase. There is also evidence for trade with the continent with sherds of Terra Sigillata and amphorae present which indicates a certain level of status (Figure 7).
- 6.1.10 The Middle Roman (AD200-250) retained and re-worked the earlier sub-rectangular enclosure, with further internal sub-divisions established potentially indicating domestic activity. The enclosures dating to this period were again associated with industrial features which included clay lined pits

perhaps used as water storage. As with the preceding period, a number of large storage pits were dug indicating that space for storage/ waste disposal was at a premium. This period had the second largest pottery assemblage (1294 sherds; 31443g); this fits with the picture of continued growth of the settlement, as well as the expected increase due to the refinement and ease of access to pottery during the period. There is also continued evidence for trade links with sherds of Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware and amphorae present within the assemblage (Figure 8).

6.1.11 By the Later Roman period (AD250-400) the picture was much the same with the large sub-rectangular enclosure becoming re-established, and again there was evidence for internal sub-division. The longevity of the enclosure system in this part of the site may indicate the south-eastern corner of the site as a focus for occupation throughout the Roman period. This period also saw the construction of six large water holes containing large finds assemblages. One of these water holes was related to a rudimentary flint-lined working surface, which perhaps suggests that these water holes were being exploited in an industrial fashion. This evidence points to continued industrial activities being present on the site through the Roman period (Figure 9).

6.1.12 The final period represented on the site was post-medieval/ modern (AD 1540-1900). This period was dominated by post-medieval/ modern disturbance; in particular the construction of a number of 'chicken sheds' in the northern and eastern parts of the site (Figure 10).

6.2 A comment on Residuality

6.2.1 A number of features across the site contained quantities of pottery which pertained to different periods. For instance Pit [1633] was Late Roman in date but contained post-medieval pottery, whilst Pit [1408] contained Late Roman pottery despite being phased as Early to Middle Roman. This is largely due to the level of truncation present on the site; in particular the 'chicken sheds' demolished in the northern and eastern parts of the site. A certain degree of residuality is to be expected, as the site clearly had a prolonged lifespan encompassing the Roman period in its entirety. This level

of intercutting within the ditch systems would also have had an adverse effect: inevitably earlier pottery will end up deposited in later features and vice versa.

6.3 Natural Features ([1646], [1648], [1721], [1571], [1268], [1796]) (Figure 4)

6.3.1 Seven natural features were identified with six of these excavated and recorded during the excavation. These were natural in origin, often with irregular shapes in plan and profile, diffuse edges, no finds and frequently pale/ leached sandy or silty fills which merged imperceptibly with the natural geology. Most were hollows resulting from the roots of trees and underbrush; a few represent variations in the geology or the result of processes such as frost-cracking. Based on the natural origin and absence of finds in these features, a number of other similar patches with irregular appearances were planned and investigated but not recorded in detail.

6.3.2 Natural features were present across the excavation area, with concentrations towards the north and south-east. The majority of the natural features were discrete (*i.e.* they had no stratigraphic relationships with other features). Where stratigraphic relationships did exist between natural features and the other features on the site the natural features were earlier in date (such as Ditch [1270] and Tree Throw [1268]), possibly indicating a phase of tree clearance prior to the laying-out of the settlement on the site.

6.3.3 Finds included residually deposited Roman pottery (AD150-400).

6.4 Earlier Prehistoric (7000-3200BC)

6.4.1 This is the earliest period evidenced on the site, in the form of residual flintwork. These were recovered from a number of Roman contexts and while residual still attest to the presence of prehistoric activity on the site.

6.4.2 The fact that flintworking was occurring suggests that there is activity in the vicinity of the site. The location of the March 'Island' and the resources commonly associated with the fenland environments demonstrate how the site would be a prime location for early activity.

6.5 Later Prehistoric (1200-50BC; Figure 5)

- 6.5.1 The majority of the evidence dating to this period is also residual, with Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery recovered largely from Roman contexts. However, this activity still indicates that the area continued to be suitable for occupation throughout the later prehistoric period.
- 6.5.2 Two features which dated to the Later Prehistoric period were identified; an inhumation (BURIAL 1) and a short ditch. Whilst the burial contained dating evidence the ditch did not, and as such has been assigned to this period based on stratigraphic and spatial relationships to features of known date.

BURIAL 1 (Inhumation [1282])

- 6.5.3 The presence of an inhumation dating to the Iron Age is also a prime indication for occupation on or in close proximity to the site at this time. The inhumation was present at the northern end of the site. It consisted of an inhumation place on its back (supine) with the skull propped up on a 'shelf' in the southern end of the grave (See Tierney, Section 7.12). The arms and legs were pulled tightly into the body which perhaps indicates that it was bound or wrapped tightly in a shroud before being interred. No apparent grave goods were present associated with the inhumation.

BURIAL 1 (Inhumation [1282])

Inhumation [1282] (Figure 5; Plate 2) was located at the northern end of the site. It was sub-oval in plan measuring 0.83m in length, 0.47m in width and 0.2m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Skeleton (1283) was placed on the base of the grave cut, in a supine position with the head to the south. The arms and legs were tightly flexed lying across the pelvis, which suggests it may have been bound or shrouded. The skeleton was backfilled with one deposit (1281) of mid grey-brown silty sand which contained three fragments of flint. Seven environmental samples were taken from the skeleton in order to recover as much of the skeleton as possible, including any metacarpal/metatarsal bones which may have been displaced. Three of these were 10cm spits through the backfill (<118>, <119>, <120>), and five from various areas around the skeleton: skull <121>, thorax <122>, pelvis/hands <124> and legs/feet <123>. No grave goods were recovered from the burial, with only two sherds (10g) of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the backfill.

DITCH 68 (Figure 5)

- 6.5.4 This ditch was identified in the south-western part of the site. It was assigned to this period due to spatial and stratigraphic relationships to dated features. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 68 (Slots [1540], [1404])

DITCH 68 (Figure 5) was aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.15.8m from the southern limit of excavation. The ditch measured 0.61m wide and 0.12m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from this feature, but based on its relationship with STRUCTURE 1 it must be earlier in date.

6.6 Early Roman (AD40-100; Figure 6)

- 6.6.1 Relatively little evidence pre-dating the early Roman period was present on the current site, with the adjacent site at Wimblington Road (Atkins 2004) being the later Iron Age focus. The prehistoric evidence on the current site likely relates to seasonal or transient activity.
- 6.6.2 The early Roman period saw the signs of settlement; utilising the higher ground of the March 'Island'. The presence of the free draining gravel/ sand geology, whilst still being relatively close to the fenland deposits, was likely the primary contributing factor for the location of the settlement. Access to the seasonal produce and/or grazing areas prevalent in the fenland environment, as well as plentiful water source, would have added to the appeal of the site.
- 6.6.3 This period also saw the site becoming a focus for occupation activity as well as seeing an increase in agricultural activity. The establishment of enclosures and boundaries, as well as a beamslot structure, indicate domestic activities with the large enclosures providing evidence of agriculture. The Early Roman period was associated with a limited pottery assemblage (284 sherds; 4406g), congruent with the pioneering of a new settlement.

6.7 Enclosures and Trackways (Figure 6)

- 6.7.1 The central part of the site contained two sub-rectangular enclosures, one

(ENCLOSURE 1) significantly larger than the other (ENCLOSURE 2). These were associated with two trackways (TRACKWAY 1 & 2) and other smaller boundary ditches. It is likely that the enclosures demarcated settlement areas but, given the level of truncation on the site both antiquated and modern, evidence of dwellings have been lost.

- 6.7.2 The quantity of finds retrieved from these ditches was low in comparison to those recovered from later periods. This is consistent with the pioneering of a new settlement. Some of the ditches also contained quantities of residual pottery, mainly dating to the later Roman periods. This is to be expected given the level of intercutting present on the site.
- 6.7.3 Whilst a number of the excavated slots contained sufficient finds assemblages enabling dating of the feature, other contained intrusive material or no finds, and as such were assigned to this period on spatial and/ stratigraphic relationships or by virtue of being part of the same ditch system.
- 6.7.4 TRACKWAY 1 was identified along the southern edge of ENCLOSURE 1, and consisted of two parallel ditches (DITCHES 6, 7 and 28) which narrowed as they progressed westwards. BOUNDARIES 4 and 5 may also form a trackway (TRACKWAY 2) perpendicular to TRACKWAY 1. However, as these ditches were heavily truncated and as such any further conclusions may prove to be erroneous.

ENCLOSURE 1 (DITCH 4; Figure 6)

- 6.7.5 ENCLOSURE 1 was located in the centre of the excavation area. It was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 23.7m north to south and 22.2m west to east, encompassing an area of approximately 526m². On its southern edge it opened out into a potential trackway (TRACKWAY 1) leading westwards away from the enclosure. No apparent entrance is evident, but this has likely been lost due to the later activity on the site. Internal features are difficult to pick out, with the number of later Roman features as well as modern truncation. As such it is hard to ascertain whether this is domestic or agricultural in nature, but given the quantities of pottery recovered it likely has a degree of domesticity.

DITCH 4 (Slots [2021], [1092], [1173], [2056], [1684], [1998], [1787], [1846], [1667])

DITCH 4 (Figure 6) was initially aligned north to south extending for c.23.7m forming the western limit of ENCLOSURE 1, it then turned through 90° extending for c.22.2m forming the northern limit. The eastern limit is demarcated by slot [2056] but this side of the enclosure, and the southern limit, is almost entirely truncated away. The ditch was narrower and shallower on the western limit, measuring 0.43m wide and 0.25m deep, and compared with the northern limit, which measured 0.85m wide and 0.45m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Fifty-five sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 55 sherds, 1119g), fragments of residual flintwork, daub (179 fragments; 459g), Roman tile (1 fragment; 43g), a Millstone Grit Quern (1 fragment; 859g), a rubstone (1 fragment; 394g) and animal bone (1511g) were recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 2 (DITCHES 12, 13, 27 and 66; Figure 6)

6.7.6 ENCLOSURE 2 was located in the eastern part of the excavation area and consisted of DITCHES 12, 13, 27 and 66. It was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 7.8m north to south, and 4.2m west to east, encompassing an area of 32.7m². It is possible that an entrance into the enclosure was present in its western limit as there are notable gaps along this side. Three post-holes and a tree throw were present on the internal part of the enclosure. Its western limit was wider and deeper than the others sides and may be due to its function as part of the trackway (TRACKWAY 1) associated with ENCLOSURE 1.

6.7.7 Given its relatively small size it is likely to be agricultural in nature. Due to the quantities of pottery recovered and its proximity to ENCLOSURE 1 to the north-west, it is likely to be a smaller paddock for overnight corralling or inspection of livestock.

DITCH 12 (Slot [2023], [2022])

DITCH 12 (Figure 6) was aligned north to south extending for c.7.8m forming the western limit of ENCLOSURE 2. The ditch measured 0.95m wide and 0.52m deep with steep sides and a rounded v-shaped base.

DITCH 13 (Slot [2040])

DITCH 13 (Figure 6) was aligned east to west extending for c.4.2m forming the northern limit of ENCLOSURE 2. The ditch measured 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a rounded v-shaped base.

DITCH 27 (Slots [1981], [1990])

DITCH 27 (Figure 6) was aligned north to south extending for c.7.8m forming the eastern limit of ENCLOSURE 2. The ditch measured between 0.55m-0.6m wide and 0.2m-0.35m deep with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Three sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 3 sherds, 69g) were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 66 (Slot [1902])

DITCH 66 (Figure 6) was aligned north to south extending for c.2.9m before turning through 90° continuing for 3.9m before meeting TRACKWAY 1, this formed an extension to the southern limit of ENCLOSURE 2. The ditch measured 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.

TRACKWAY 1 (DITCHES 6, 7 and 28; Figure 6)

- 6.7.8 Two parallel ditches were identified immediately south of ENCLOSURE 1, which converged slightly towards their western end. This convergence would act as a 'pinch point' helping to control access either into, or out of the enclosure. This, perhaps, seems to suggest an agricultural element to ENCLOSURE 1 however given the pottery assemblages recovered a certain degree of domesticity can be inferred.

DITCH 6 (Slots [1584], [1179], [1362], [1586], [1393])

DITCH 6 (Figure 6) was aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.13.5m forming the northern delineation of TRACKWAY 1. The ditch measured between 0.38m-0.59m wide and 0.14m-0.34m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. Fragments of animal bone (19g) were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 7 (Slots [1210], [1212], [1197], [1199], [1449], [1421], [2031], [1976])

DITCH 7 (Figure 6) was aligned north-south extending for c.14.25m forming the southern delineation of TRACKWAY 1. The ditch measured between 0.39m-0.57m wide and 0.29m-0.36m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. This ditch contained evidence for a recut with [1197] and [1212] being reinstatements of this southern trackway ditch. One hundred and twelve sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 112 sherds, 1700g), fragments of residual flintwork and animal bone (290g)

were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 28 (Slot [1438])

DITCH 28 (Figure 6) was aligned north-south extending for c.5.6m forming part of the northern delineation of TRACKWAY 1. The ditch measured between 1.05m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. Nine sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 9 sherds, 155g), a Millstone Grit Quern (SF121; 1 fragment, 469g), fragments of lead (SF108; 10g) and a copper alloy object (SF109; 59g) were recovered from the ditch.

TRACKWAY 2 (DITCHES 14, 15; Figure 6)

- 6.7.9 Another set of two parallel ditches were recorded to the south of and extending perpendicular to TRACKWAY 1. These were leading away from ENCLOSURE 1 perhaps moving towards the open pasture located to the south of the main settlement complex.

TRACKWAY 2 (DITCHES 14 and 15)

DITCH 14 (Slots [1893], [1926], [1882])

DITCH 14 (Figure 6) was located in the southern part of the site. It was aligned north to south extending for c.15m truncated by DITCHES 38, 50 and 62. The ditch measured between 0.91m-1.11m wide and 0.12m-0.41m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Two sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 2 sherds, 28g), fragments of animal bone (13g) were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 15 (Slots [1838])

DITCH 15 (Figure 6) was located in the southern part of the site. It was aligned north to south extending for c.11.5m truncated by DITCHES 18 and 50. The ditch measured 1.31m wide and 0.57m deep with steep sides and a concave base.

6.8 Boundaries (Figures 6)

- 6.8.1 A series of boundary ditches (DITCHES 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16 and 56) were present throughout the excavation area. These delineate either fields relating to ENCLOSURES 1 and 2 or demarcate areas of varying activities, for instance separating domestic from agricultural. It is plausible that these ditches relate to enclosures or further useable trackways, but given the level of truncation any further quantifiable evidence is difficult to establish.

6.8.2 Some of these boundary ditches may well have performed a secondary function such as being trackways (DITCHES 14 & 15) leading from the main settlement complexes towards the open pasture to the south of the site.

6.8.3 The boundaries may show signs of being retained from the later Iron Age, as they are reminiscent of the 'compound' style field systems prevalent in the Iron Age. This would not necessarily be unexpected given the presence of the potential Iron Age focus to the east of the site.

BOUNDARY 1 (DITCH 1)

DITCH 1 (Slots [1623], [1615], [1617])

DITCH 1 (Figure 6) was located in the northern part of the site. It was aligned east to west extending for c.21m before turning through 90° continuing for a further 6m before being truncated by DITCH 31. The ditch measured between 0.37m-0.76m wide and 0.1m-0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Three sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 3 sherds, 7g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 2 (DITCH 3)

DITCH 3 (Slots [1134], [1142], [1864], [1754])

DITCH 3 (Figure 6) was located in the northern part of the site. It was aligned east to west extending for c.15m truncated by DITCH 43. It continues for a further 21m truncated by DITCHES 17, 44 and 48 before terminating near the eastern limit of excavation. The ditch measured between 0.37m-0.81m wide and 0.1m-0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Three sherds of residual Roman pottery (AD270-400; 3 sherds, 28g), fragments of residual flintwork and fired clay (1 fragment; 5g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 3 (DITCH 2)

DITCH 2 (Slots [1125], [1130], [1009], [1010], [1011])

DITCH 2 (Figure 6) was located along the eastern limit of the site. It was aligned north to south extending for c.16m extending beyond the limit of excavation, reappearing at the southern end of the site where it extended for a further 2m. It was truncated by DITCH 52 and 54. The ditch measured between 0.5m-1.5m wide and 0.34m-0.61m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This appears to have been a long-lived boundary with one recut present at the northern end and two at its southern limit. Sixty-two sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 62 sherds, 353g), a

fragment of stone (1 fragment; 91g) and animal bone (93g) were recovered from this feature.

BOUNDARY 30 (DITCH 16)

DITCH 16 (Slot [1662], [1691], [1878])

DITCH 16 (Figure 6) was aligned north to south extending for c.16.7m. The ditch measured c.0.27m wide and c.0.14m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. One sherd of Roman pottery (AD90-350; 1 sherd, 45g) was recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 5 (DITCH 14)

DITCH 14 (Slots [1893], [1926], [1882])

DITCH 14 (Figure 6) was located in the southern part of the site. It was aligned north to south extending for c.15m truncated by DITCHES 38, 50 and 62. The ditch measured between 0.91m-1.11m wide and 0.12m-0.41m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from this feature.

BOUNDARY 4 (DITCHES 15, 56)

DITCH 15 (Slots [1838])

DITCH 15 (Figure 6) was located in the southern part of the site. It was aligned north to south extending for c.11.5m truncated by DITCHES 18 and 50. The ditch measured 1.31m wide and 0.57m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from this feature.

DITCH 56 (Slots [1039])

DITCH 56 (Figure 6) was located in the southern part of the site. It was aligned east to west extending for c.5m from the limit of excavation, and was truncated by DITCHES 52 and 57. The ditch measured 0.63m+ wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Two sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; two sherds, 23g) and fragments of animal bone (2425g) including a large horncore (332g) were recovered from the ditch.

6.9 Structures (Figure 6)

- 6.9.1 One beamslot structure was present in the south-western part of the site (STRUCTURE 1). This constituted the main ditch, DITCH 10, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east with two perpendicular ditches coming off it

(DITCHES 8 and 9). A number of post-holes were associated with this structure which likely supported a super-structure, such as a roof, or acted as sub-divisions.

- 6.9.2 Four further, post-built, structures were also identified on the site (STRUCTURES 2-5). STRUCTURES 2 and 3 appear to be of rectilinear in construction plan. STRUCTURES 4 and 5 are more indistinct, hampered by the presence of ENCLOSURE 4, potentially forming post-built roundhouses. STRUCTURES 2 and 3, therefore, are likely to be for the storage of produce, whilst STRUCTURES 4 and 5 may represent rudimentary dwellings, potentially continuing the Iron Age traditions.

STRUCTURE 1 (DITCHES 8-10; Figure 12)

- 6.9.3 This structure was present in the south-western part of the site, located to the south of TRACKWAY 1. It measured 6.7m north to south and 5.8m east to west. Internally the structure contained four post-holes and a large pit, with four further post-holes located on the exterior of the structure all of which are likely related. These post-holes may form part of a super-structure holding the roof, or used for sub-dividing the structure. The large rectangular pit in the centre may have acted as rudimentary under floor storage.

DITCH 8 (Slot [1081])

DITCH 8 (Figure 12; Plate 3) was located in the south-western part of the site. It was aligned east to west extending for c.5.1m and formed the southern limit of STRUCTURE 1. The ditch measured between 0.48m-0.64m wide and 0.07m-0.1m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. A single sherd of residual Early to Middle Iron Age pottery (1 sherd; 16g) was recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 9 (Slot [1079])

DITCH 9 (Figure 12; Plate 3) was located in the south-western part of the site. It was aligned east to west extending for c.5.8m and formed the northern limit of STRUCTURE 1. The ditch measured between 0.22m-0.41m wide and 0.07m-0.1m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. A fragment of fired clay daub (1 fragment; 5g) was recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 10 (Slots [1132], [1077])

DITCH 10 (Figure 12; Plate 3) was located in the south-western part of the site. It

was aligned north to south extending for c.6.7m and formed the eastern limit of STRUCTURE 1. The ditch measured between 0.35-0.39m wide and 0.13m-0.21m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. Thirty-one sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 31 sherds, 501g) and fragments of animal bone (524g) were recovered from the ditch.

Post-holes (Cuts [1087], [1089], [1122], [1083], [1085] and Pit [1652])

The post-holes measured between 0.23m-0.50m in diameter and 0.09m-0.35m in depth (Figure 12; Plate 3). They contained a single fill of grey-brown silty sand. Residual flintwork was recovered from Post-holes [1085] and [1122], with Post-hole [1122] containing daub fragments (17 fragments; 170g) hinting that the structure would have been clad in daub.

Pit [1652] (Figure 12; Plate 3) was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 2.25m in length 1.1m in width and 0.45m in depth. It contained a single fill (1651) of mixed mid- grey brown silty sand and orange brown grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

STRUCTURE 2 (Figure 6)

6.9.4 This structure was located in the south-western part of the site. It constituted six post-holes spaced roughly 2.5m apart, together forming a rectangular structure. The most probable function was for grain/produce storage, on the peripheries of the main settlement focus which would have therefore negated the risks posed by fire.

6.9.5 Two of the post-holes which made up the structure were not excavated as it was contaminated with modern disturbance which included asbestos waste.

STRUCTURE 2 (Posts-holes [1542], [1546], [1544])

The post-holes measured between 0.24m-0.35m in diameter and 0.05m-0.24m in depth. They contained a single fill of grey-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from these post-holes.

STRUCTURE 3 (Figure 6)

6.9.6 This structure was located in the southern part of the site. It was made up of up to seven post-holes, spaced between 0.5m and 2.5m apart, together forming a rectangular structure. Some of the post-holes may represent a

later re-establishment of the structure. The general form suggests that the function of the structure was for the storage of grain/produce.

STRUCTURE 3 (Post-holes [1042], [1043], [1044], [1045], [1046], [1051], [1487])

The post-holes measured between 0.26m-0.49m in diameter and 0.12m-0.26m in depth. They contained a single fill of grey-brown silty sand. Residual flintwork was recovered from Post-holes [1042] and [1045] indicating that this part of the site had been a focus for activity for some time.

STRUCTURE 4 (Figure 13)

6.9.7 This structure was located in the north-eastern part of the site. It constituted three excavated post-holes with two further unexcavated posts. Further post-holes potentially were truncated by DITCH 19. The posts were spaced roughly 0.5m-0.8m apart, together forming a sub-circular structure. Fragments of daub recovered from the post-holes suggest that the structure was formerly clad in daub.

6.9.8 A further structure, STRUCTURE 5, to the north may represent an earlier, or possibly a later re-establishment, phase of the structure. This demonstrates that activity in the form of possible occupation was present on the site for a sustained period of time.

STRUCTURE 4 (Post-holes [1176], [1177], [1178], [1476])

The post-holes measured between 0.21m-0.27m in diameter and 0.13m-0.17m in depth. They contained a single fill of grey-brown silty sand. Fragments of daub (4 fragments; 84g) and a Roman iron bolt was recovered from Post-hole [1176] but given the nature of the structure this may be intrusive.

STRUCTURE 5 (Figure 13)

6.9.9 This structure was located in the north-eastern part of the site. It constituted an interrupted ring of six post-holes with further posts potentially truncated by DITCH 17. The posts were spaced roughly 1.1m-1.6m apart, together forming a sub-circular structure. Fragments of daub recovered from the post-holes suggest that the structure was formerly clad in daub.

6.9.10 Another structure, STRUCTURE 4, to the south may represent an

earlier/later re-establishment, of the structure. However, due to the fact there no dating evidence was recovered it is difficult to establish the inter-relationships between these structures. This demonstrates that activity in the form of potential occupation was present on the site for a sustained period of time.

STRUCTURE 5 (Post-holes [1094], [1096], [1964], [1962], [1175], [1174])

The post-holes measured between 0.27m-0.48m in diameter and 0.08m-0.29m in depth. They contained a single fill of grey-brown silty sand. Post-hole [1094] contained one sherd of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 1 sherd, 21g), one fragment of daub (1 fragment; 3g) potentially hinting that the structure was clad in daub. Fragments of residual flintwork also suggest that the area was a focus for settlement for a sustained period.

6.10 Early Roman Features (Features [1757], [1759], [1943], [1945], [1947], [1147], [1115], [1117], [1119], [1650])

6.10.1 Ten features were identified on the site which dated to this period and are listed from north to south and west to east. The majority of features contained little dating evidence but were assigned to this period due to spatial and/or stratigraphic relationships to dated features.

6.10.2 These features measured up to 1.16m in width and 0.5m in depth. They were generally circular or oval in plan with moderate to steep sides and concave bases. The depositional sequence in each was broadly similar; the result of events of disuse followed by dumping of material. The pits contained up to two fills mainly consisting of deposits of mid grey-brown silty sand. The pottery (AD50-400) and domestic waste recovered from the pits is a strong indicator that domestic buildings are present in the vicinity.

6.11 Early to Middle Roman (AD100-200; Figure 7)

6.11.1 By the Early to Middle Roman period (AD100-200) the settlement had become established. The enclosure systems had shifted in focus and become more defined, enclosing more ground. This suggests that the wider agricultural/ industrial landscape was becoming more of a focus.

6.11.2 At this time numerous domestic/industrial features were created, with five

ovens relating to either domestic usage or possibly small scale industrial practices identified. This is testament to the expansion of the settlement, or at least a shift in focus, as the preceding period saw little evidence of industry. These ovens were associated with large pits which were likely used for the deposition of the waste material generated by the ovens (defined as WASTE PITS below).

6.11.3 A number of large pits were also dug at this time. These may have served an agricultural purpose; used for storage/disposal of the produce/waste being manufactured on the site. The size and dimensions of pits suggest a degree of prosperity, indeed this is further accentuated by the larger pottery assemblage compared to that of the Early Roman period (456 sherds; 7069g). While this evidence could merely suggest an increase in population, the presence of imported wares suggest that trade links, potentially stretching as far as the continent, were being established. Ultimately, it seems the produce being made on the site was, to some degree, worthy of wider trade networks.

6.12 Enclosures (Figure 7)

6.12.1 Seven enclosures were identified on the site which dated to the Early to Middle Roman period. By and large these were associated with large finds assemblages however some produced no finds and, as such, have been assigned to this period through stratigraphic and spatial associations with features of known date.

6.12.2 The enclosures at this time were larger, encompassing greater areas. This perhaps signals the need to enclose larger agricultural areas, which is congruent with the expanding agricultural element of the site. Some of these enclosures almost certainly delineate areas of settlement, especially in view of the large finds assemblages recovered. Therefore plotting the locations of CBM, animal bone and pottery assemblages may help identify settlement areas (see Research Aims, Section 9.2).

ENCLOSURE 14 (DITCHES 44, 45, 24; Figure 7)

6.12.3 ENCLOSURE 14 was located in the northern part of the excavation area.

The eastern and parts of the southern limits of the enclosure were relatively survived; the western and northern limits were located beyond the site boundaries. The enclosure measured 28.4m north to south and 34.2m east to west, encompassing an area of c.970m². This enclosure contained numerous features which were dated to the Early to Middle Roman period which include three ovens and a post-built structure. This indicates that this enclosure was likely used for the delineation of agricultural/ industrial activities.

DITCH 44 (Slot [1676])

DITCH 44 (Figure 7) was aligned north to south extending for c.7.5m before terminating it defined the eastern limit of ENCLOSURE 14. This terminus, in conjunction with DITCH 45, forms the entrance into the enclosure. The ditch measured 1.10m wide and 0.46m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. A single sherd of residual Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery (1 sherd; 18g), five sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 5 sherds, 76g) and fragments of animal bone (18g) were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 45 (Slot [1653])

DITCH 45 (Figure 7) was aligned north to south extending for c.20.3m before being truncated by Pit [1596], it defined the eastern limit of ENCLOSURE 14. This terminus, in conjunction with DITCH 44, forms the entrance into the enclosure. The ditch measured 1.34m wide and 0.39m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. One sherd of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 1 sherd, 8g) was recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 24 (Slot [1244], [1638])

DITCH 24 (Figure 7) was aligned east to west extending for c.37.3m. The ditch measured c.1.11m-2.4m wide and c.0.22-0.9m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sloping sides and a v-shaped base. It was heavily truncated at its western end, hence why there is an apparent discrepancy in the dimension. Five sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 5 sherds, 52g) and a Roman Mudbrick (1 fragment; 373g) were recovered from this feature.

ENCLOSURE 3 (DITCH 17; Figure 7)

6.12.4 ENCLOSURE 3 was located in the centre of the excavation area. Only the northern limit was clearly defined with part of the return of the eastern 'arm'

of the enclosure also present. The western return and southern limits for the enclosure have been lost due to the level of intercutting, in conjunction with modern truncation. The enclosure measured 34m+ east to west and in excess of 10m north to south. It is impossible to ascertain whether internal features were present due to the level of inter-cutting archaeology in this part of the site, and as such it is not possible to distinguish between a domestic and agricultural function.

DITCH 17 (Slots [1214], [1665], [1930], [1750], [1748], [1983])

DITCH 17 (Figure 7; Plate 5) was initially aligned east-north-east to west-south-west extending for c.34m forming the northern limit of ENCLOSURE 3, before turning through 90° extending for c.10m and into the limit of excavation forming the eastern limit. The southern and eastern sides of the enclosure are entirely truncated away. The ditch measured between 0.55m-0.81m wide and 0.15m-0.18 deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Fragments of animal bone (15g) were recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 4 (DITCHES 18, 19; Figure 7)

6.12.5 ENCLOSURE 4 was located in the centre of the excavation area. Only the northern limit was clearly defined with the other limits beyond the limits of the excavation area no southern delineation was identified. The enclosure measured 38m+ east to west. It is impossible to ascertain whether internal features were present due to the level of inter-cutting archaeology in this part of the site, and as such it is not possible to distinguish between a domestic and agricultural function.

DITCH 18 (Slots [1270], [1599], [1870], [1563]=[1566])

DITCH 18 (Figure 7) was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west extending for c.38m forming the northern limit of ENCLOSURE 4. This is likely a re-establishment of the enclosure, with DITCH 19 being the original incarnation. The ditch measured between 0.79m-1.01m wide and 0.27m-0.35 deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Seven sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; seven sherds, 209g), fragments of animal bone (241g) were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 19 (Slots [1601]=[1603], [1564])

DITCH 19 (Figure 7) was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west extending for c.38m forming the northern limit of ENCLOSURE 4. This ditch is later re-established (DITCH 18). The ditch measured between 0.7m-0.93m wide and 0.10m-0.18 deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.

ENCLOSURE 19 (DITCHES 21, 25; Figure 7)

6.12.6 ENCLOSURE 19 was located in the southern part of the excavation area. The northern and eastern limits of the enclosure were present; the western and southern limits were located beyond the site boundaries. The enclosure measured 43.2m north to south and 19.4m east to west, encompassing an area of c.838m². This enclosure contained numerous features which were dated to the Early to Middle Roman period which including two ovens. This indicates that this enclosure was used for the delineation of industrial activities.

DITCH 21 (Slots [1232])

DITCH 21 (Figure 7; Plate 9) was aligned east to west extending for c.26.4m, defining the northern limit of ENCLOSURE 19. The ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.39m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Residual flintwork was recovered from the ditch, four sherds of Roman pottery (AD 90-350; 4 sherds, 97g).

DITCH 25 (Slots [1068], [1592])

DITCH 25 (Figure 7) was aligned north to south extending for c.43.2m, defining the eastern limit of ENCLOSURE 19. The ditch measured 0.82m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Thirteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 13 sherds, 323g) and fragments of animal bone (480g) were recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 8 (DITCH 35; Figure 7)

6.12.7 ENCLOSURE 8 was located in the eastern part of the excavation area. The northern and western limits were clearly defined with the other limits beyond the eastern and southern limits of the excavation area. The enclosure measured 32m north to south and 18m east to west, encompassing an area in excess of 576m².

6.12.8 Internally there were only limited features, of which the majority related to

different periods of activity. That being said it is likely that this enclosure fulfilled a domestic function, likely delineating an area of settlement from the agricultural/industrial activities beyond to the west.

6.12.9 This enclosure comprised a larger finds assemblage and is retained into the next chronological period. This adds credence to a domestic function for this enclosure, and potentially indicates a sustained focus for settlement activity.

DITCH 35 (Slots [1698], [1913], [1914], [1915], [1916], [1444]=[2050], [2033], [1548], [1802], [1783])

DITCH 35 (Figure 17; Plate 4) was initially aligned east to west extending for c.17.5m forming the northern limit of ENCLOSURE 8, before turning through 90° extending for c.30.9m forming the western limit. The eastern and southern limits of the enclosure were beyond the limits of excavation. The ditch measured between 1.8m-2.3m wide and 0.46m-0.74m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Fragments of residual flintwork, 97 sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-300; 97 sherds, 1602g), daub (2 fragments; 105g), Roman tile (1 fragment; 244g), a tegula (1 fragment; 179g), a potboiler, fragments of rubble combrash (3 fragments; 173g) and animal bone (68g) were recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 16 (DITCH 30, 38; Figure 7)

6.12.10 ENCLOSURE 16 was located in the south-eastern part of the excavation area. The northern and western limits were partially defined while the south and eastern limits beyond the limit of the excavation. The enclosure measured 10.1m north to south and 4.5m+ east to west. It is likely that this enclosure performed a domestic, rather than an agricultural, function perhaps further sub-dividing and delineating settlement areas within the larger ENCLOSURE 8. DITCH 38 is later recut and reused as part of ENCLOSURE 18.

DITCH 30 (Slot [1580])

DITCH 30 (Figure 7) was aligned north to south extending for c.10.1m forming the western limit of ENCLOSURE 16. The ditch measured 0.76m wide and 0.21m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Two sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 2 sherds, 14g) were recovered

from the ditch.

DITCH 38 (Slot [1993])

DITCH 38 (Figure 7) was aligned east to west extending for c.4.5m forming the northern limit of ENCLOSURE 16. The ditch measured 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Fragments of animal bone (16g) were recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 5 (DITCH 29; Figure 7)

6.12.11 ENCLOSURE 5 was located in the south-eastern part of the excavation area. Only the southern and eastern limits are clearly defined with the other limits unidentified due to a high level of activity in the area. The enclosure measured 8.5m north to south and 15.8m east to west, encompassing an area of c.135m². A number of features are present within the enclosure but these relate to different chronological periods. However, given the location and the general morphology of the enclosure it likely has a domestic function, perhaps, again, being a further sub-division of ENCLOSURE 8.

DITCH 29 (Slots [1808], [1578], [1104], [1817])

DITCH 29 (Figure 7) was initially aligned east-north-east to west-south-west extending for c.15.8m forming the southern limit of ENCLOSURE 5, it then turns through 90° forming the eastern limit of the enclosure. The ditch measured between 0.35m-0.82m wide and 0.29m-0.38m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. A single sherd of residual Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery (1 sherd; 6g) and four sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-350; 4 sherds, 35g) were recovered from the ditch.

6.13 Boundaries (Figure 7)

6.13.1 As with the Early Roman period a series of boundary ditches (DITCHES 64, 24, 60, 25, 22, 5, 26 and 65) were present across the excavation area, with the majority located in the northern/ central part of the site. These likely delineate either fields/ paddocks or delineate industrial/ agricultural areas.

BOUNDARY 11 (DITCH 64; Figure 7)

DITCH 64 (Slots [1693]=[1689], [1862], [1688], [1625])

DITCH 64 (Figure 7) was aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.12.7m.

The ditch measured c.0.82m wide and c.0.22m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Fragments of residual flintwork, one sherd of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 1 sherd, 27g) and fragments of a mudbrick or potentially a loomweight (3 fragments; 512g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 5 (DITCH 24)

DITCH 24 (Slot [1244], [1638])

DITCH 24 (Figure 7) was aligned east to west extending for c.37.3m. The ditch measured c.1.11m-2.4m wide and c.0.22-0.9m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sloping sides and a v-shaped base. It was heavily truncated at its western end, hence why there is an apparent discrepancy in the dimension. Five sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 5 sherds, 52g) and a Roman Mudbrick were recovered from this feature (1 fragment; 373g).

BOUNDARY 33 (DITCH 60)

DITCH 60 (Slot [1588])

DITCH 60 (Figure 7) was aligned north-west to south-east extending for c.5.1m. The ditch measured c.0.55m wide and c.0.12m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from this feature.

BOUNDARY 7 (DITCH 69)

DITCH 69 (Slots [1506], [1514], [1069])

DITCH 69 (Figure 7) was aligned north to south extending for c.13.9m. The ditch measured 0.14m-0.44m wide and 0.16-0.26m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sloping sides and a v-shaped base. It was heavily truncated at its southern end by DITCH 43. Twenty-seven sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-300; 27 sherds, 479g), fragments of daub (two fragments; 57g) and animal bone (148g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 12 (DITCH 22)

DITCH 22 (Slots [1908], [1704])

DITCH 22 (Figure 7) was aligned east to west extending for c.18.2m from the eastern limit of excavation. The ditch measured 1.11m-2.4m wide and 0.22-0.38m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sloping sides and a v-shaped

base. It was heavily truncated at its eastern end by later ditches, hence why there is an apparent discrepancy in the dimensions. Five sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-350; 5 sherds, 165g), fragments of animal bone (51g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 28 (DITCH 5)

DITCH 5 (Slot [1373], [1472], [1465])

DITCH 5 (Figure 7) was aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.12.5m. The ditch measured between 0.35m-0.5m wide and 0.1m-0.28m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Two sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 2 sherds, 27g), fragments of daub (7 fragments; 115g) and animal bone (92g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 34 (DITCH 70)

DITCH 70 (Slot [1201])

DITCH 70 (Figure 7) was aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.6.5m. The ditch measured between 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.

BOUNDARY 10 (DITCHES 26, 65)

DITCH 26 (Slot [1402])

DITCH 26 (Figure 7) was initially aligned north-west to south-east extending for c.12.7m. The ditch measured c.0.9m wide and c.0.12m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Six sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-350; 6 sherds, 49g) were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 65 (Slot [1594])

DITCH 65 (Figure 7) was initially aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.12.7m. The ditch measured c.0.57m wide and c.0.32m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Two sherds of Roman pottery (AD180-300; 2 sherds, 45g) were recovered from the ditch.

6.14 Structures and Industrial Features (Figure 7)

- 6.14.1 One post-built structure was present in the north-western part of the site (STRUCTURE 6). This was made up of six post-holes which together formed a rectangular structure.

6.14.2 Five ovens were also identified which assigned to this period (OVENS 1-5). These were likely to be small-scale domestic ovens which were likely bread ovens. Two ovens (OVEN 4 & 5) were located within ENCLOSURE 6, the delineation which separated industrial activity from contemporary settlement areas.

STRUCTURE 6 (Figure 7)

6.14.3 This structure was located in the north-western part of the site. It consisted of six post-holes set in a rectangular configuration, measuring c.3.1m north-east to south-west and c.2.4m north-west to south-east. The post-holes were spaced c1.0m apart on the north-east to south-west axis and c.1.5m apart on the north-east to south-western axis.

6.14.4 STRUCTURE 6 was located c.5.5m to the north-west of OVEN 1, and so potentially represents the temporary storage of the raw materials needed for processing or the finished product from OVEN 1. However, given the risks to structures inherently associated with ovens, it may be that the structure related to another of the ovens on the site.

STRUCTURE 6 (Post-holes [1708], [1729], [1731], [1668], [1669], [1733], [1670], [1723])

The post-holes measured between 0.46m-0.85m in diameter and 0.12m-0.46m in depth. They all contained a single fill of loosely compacted grey brown silty sand. Post-hole [1733] contained three sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-200; 3 sherds, 27g).

OVEN 1 (Figure 7)

6.14.5 OVEN 1 was located in the north-western part of the site c.5.5m to the south-east of STRUCTURE 6. Due to its size it is in keeping with either small-scale industrial activity or for domestic usage.

6.14.6 This feature shows evidence for being deliberately demolished. This is largely due to the lack of clearly in-situ burnt clay, and the quantities of clay lining/ structural clay recovered from the feature. The deposits within the feature contained significant quantities of fired clay which could suggest that this oven was demolished post-firing and subsequently backfilled with this

demolition material.

6.14.7 After the disuse of this feature, in the Later Roman period, a clay lined pit was cut into the upper deposits. This suggests that this area remained a focus for industrial activity for a prolonged period of time. This will be discussed in more detail below (see Section 6.26).

OVEN 1 (Feature [1515])

OVEN 1 (Figure 7) was sub-oval in plan, aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 2.67m in length, 1.08m in width and 0.57m deep. No evidence for a stoke-hole was present; this is likely related to the fact that the feature was heavily truncated and potentially deliberately demolished. The basal fill (1788) consisted of a dark brown sandy silt, this was overlain by (1728) a mid- grey brown sandy silt which contained clay debris and fourteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 14 sherds, 164g). Deposit (1728) was overlain by (1557), a mid- greyish brown sandy silt which contained fragments of flint, one sherd of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 1 sherd, 5g) and a fragment of daub (1 fragment; 15g). Deposit (1557) was overlain by (1529), a deposit of pale grey fired clay again likely a dump of potential oven demolition waste which contained six sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 6 sherds, 87g) and fragments of animal bone (107g). This was overlain by deposit (1517), a dark grey-brown/black charcoal rich deposit, potentially being a dump of rake out material, which contained 58 sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 58 sherds, 980g), fragments of fired clay (50 fragments; 50g) and animal bone (121g). The upper deposit (1516) was pale grey clay which contained two sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 2 sherds, 17g) and fragments of animal bone (18g).

OVEN 3 and WASTE PITS (Figures 7, 14)

6.14.8 OVEN 3, along with eleven associated WASTE PITS, was located in the western part of the site. Due to its size OVEN 3 is in keeping with domestic ovens. OVEN 3 was located in an area of charcoal rich pits (WASTE PITS); therefore the function of some of these features was for the disposal of waste material, such as oven rake out material.

6.14.9 OVEN 3 contained remnants of burnt Timber (1429), (1435) and (1436). No evidence for the scorching of the deposits above or below was recorded which suggests that they were deposited once cooled. These timbers could therefore be part of the oven structure which was deposited following its

disuse.

6.14.10 Eleven pits were associated with OVEN 3 and were likely used for the deposition of waste material, such as rake-out associated with OVEN 3, and potentially OVENS 4 and 5 located further to the south.

OVEN 3 (Feature [1462])

OVEN 3 (Figure 14; Plate 7) was sub-oval in plan, aligned north-south. It measured 1.5m in length, 0.9m in width and 0.12m deep. The feature was heavily truncated meaning that no stoke-hole or in-situ structural remains were present. The basal fill (1460) consisted of mid-dark grey brown silty sand which contained five sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 5 sherds, 24g), fragments of daub (32 fragments; 279g) and Roman tile (10 fragments; 150g). This was overlain by (1461) a deposit of mid- grey brown silty clay which contained five sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 5 sherds, 13g), fragments of daub (16 fragments; 53g) and animal bone (143g). This was overlain by deposit (1463) which consisted of a dark grey brown silty sand, resting on this deposit were fragments of burnt timber (Timbers (1429), (1435) and (1436)). The timbers were covered by (1459) a mid- grey brown silty clay which contained residual flintwork and 98 sherds of Roman pottery (AD90-350; 98 sherds, 1727g). The final deposit (1458) was a pale grey brown silty clay which contained fragments residual flintwork, seven sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 7 sherds, 50g), fragments of daub (5 fragments; 307g), fired clay (5 fragments; 24g) and animal bone (19g).

WASTE PITS (Features [2053], [1206], [1204], [1528], [1380], [1369], [1376], [1346], [1348], [1350], [1360])

6.14.11 Eleven pits were associated with OVEN 3; these also likely to relate to OVENS 4 and 5 further to the south (Figure 7). The primary function appeared to be for dumping waste material, such as rake out deposits from the ovens nearby. The pottery and domestic waste recovered from the pits is a strong indicator that buildings are present in the vicinity.

6.14.12 These pits measured up to 1.9m in diameter and 0.63m in depth. They were generally circular or oval in plan with moderate to steep sides and concave bases. Their depositional sequence in each was broadly similar by and large the being the result of events of disuse followed by the dumping of waste material. The pits contained up to two fills consisting primarily of deposits of

mid grey-brown silty sand. Roman pottery (AD180-300) and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the pits.

OVENS 4-5 and ENCLOSURE 6 (Figure 15)

6.14.13 OVENS 4 and 5 were identified in the western part of the site, and appeared to be within ENCLOSURE 6. The size of the ovens suggests that they were for small-scale domestic or industrial use. ENCLOSURE 6 delineated this area and thus separated industrial activities from contemporary settlement areas.

6.14.14 It is likely that more ovens were once located within the enclosure but these have been lost due to truncation by later features. It is also plausible that these ovens, as with OVEN 3, were associated with waste disposal pits for the deposition of rake out material; however, these are likely to also have been truncated away or reused in the later Roman periods.

OVEN 4 (Feature [1453])

OVEN 4 (Figure 15) was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.59m in diameter and 0.81m deep. No stoke-hole or in-situ structural remains were present. The basal fill (1469) consisted of a dark grey brown charcoal rich silty sand which contained residual flintwork and one sherd of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 1 sherd, 2g). This was overlain by (1468) a mottled grey/ grey-brown clay/ silty sand which contained fragments of daub (2 fragments; 2g). The upper deposit (1452) consisted of a pale grey silty sand.

OVEN 5 (Features [1026], [1030])

OVEN 5 (Figure 15; Plate 8) was 'keyhole' shaped in plan consistent with Roman ovens. It measured 0.65m in length, 0.58m in width, and 0.25m in depth. The stoke-hole [1030] was present at its northern end where it was truncated by WATER TANK 1. The lining (1027) consisted of red-brown scorched clay which was associated with one sherd of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 1 sherd, 5g). The lining became infilled by a basal fill (1027) which consisted of a mid-dark grey brown sandy silt. This was overlain by (1028) a dark grey brown silty sand. The final deposit (1358) consisted of a mid- grey brown silty sand which contained two fragments of Roman pottery (AD120-250; 2 sherds, 13g), fragments of daub (4 fragments; 16g) and animal bone (19g).

ENCLOSURE 6 (DITCH 63; Figures 7, 15)

6.14.15 ENCLOSURE 6 was located in the western part of the excavation area. Only the southern delineation survived; the other limits were truncated by later features in the area. The enclosure measured c.12.7m east to west, and in excess of c.4m north to south. This enclosure defined an area containing OVENS 4 and 5 and therefore separated areas of industrial activity from contemporary settlement.

DITCH 63 (Slots [1396])

DITCH 63 (Figure 15; Plate 6) was curvilinear in plan initially aligned north-east to south-west before curving to become aligned east to west extending for c.12.7m. The ditch measured c.0.82m wide and c.0.22m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Seventeen sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 17 sherds, 319g), fragments of daub (1123 fragments; 6879g), animal bone (137g), a Roman hobnail and three Roman Manning Type 1b iron nails were also recovered from the ditch.

6.15 Waterholes (Figures 7, 15)

6.15.1 Two waterholes were identified on the site were assigned to the Early to Middle Roman period. This was based upon finds assemblages as well as stratigraphic and spatial relationships to features of known date. Both waterholes were truncated by ditches suggesting they were used in a subsequently used for drainage once they had fell into disuse.

6.15.2 WATERHOLE 2 was associated with Post-hole [1241] which may have provided a superstructure and therefore means by which to access the water within the waterhole.

WATERHOLE 1 (Cut [1408])

Waterhole [1408] (Figure 15; Plate 6) was sub-circular in plan measuring 2.1m in length, 1.92m in width and 1.25m in depth. It had steep sides which undercut towards the base and a flat base. It contained seven fills as follows. The basal fill (1447) was a dark grey silty clay and contained fragments residual flintwork, six sherds of Roman pottery (AD180-400; 6 sherds, 38g), a fragment of daub (1 fragment; 24g) and fired clay (10 fragments; 15g). This was overlain by (1446) a mid-dark grey silty clay which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 1

sherd, 118g) and fragments of animal bone (232g). This was overlain by (1445) an orange brown sandy gravel deposit which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 1 sherd, 4g) and fragments of animal bone (9g). This was covered by (1411) a pale grey sandy silt which contained four sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 4 sherds, 40g) and fragments of animal bone (78g). This was overlain by (1410)=(1388) a greenish grey clay deposit. The final fill was (1409) an iron panned deposit of dark grey silty sand which contained five sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-350; 5 sherds, 49g).

WATERHOLE 2 (Cut [1229] and Post-hole [1241])

Waterhole [1229] (Figure 15; Plate 6) was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.72m in diameter and 0.93m in depth. It had steep sides which undercut towards the base and a flat base. It contained five fills as follows. The basal fill (1228) was a mixed deposit of greenish grey/ grey brown silty sand which contained five sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400, 5 sherds, 30g). This was overlain by (1227) a slump of orange silty clay from the northern edge of the feature, and a second slumped deposit (1226) of mottled grey brown/ orange brown silty sand. This was overlain by (1238) an organic deposit of dark grey brown silty clay perhaps a dump of domestic waste which contained two sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-400; 2 sherds, 19g). This was covered by the final deposit (1239) of dark grey brown silty sand which contained four sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 4 sherds, 278g) and fragments of animal bone (1237g).

Post-hole [1241] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.38m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. It contained a single fill (1240) of mid- pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.16 Animal Burials (Figure 21)

6.16.1 Two animal burials, as well as a further pit containing two cattle skulls, were identified on the site and were dated to the Early to Middle Roman period. This was based on the pottery assemblages as well as stratigraphic and spatial relationships.

6.16.2 The two animal burials (ANIMAL BURIAL 1 & 2) consisted of the complete deposition a cattle skeleton and a horse skeleton. The grave cuts were only just large enough to contain the burial, suggesting the burials were deliberate acts, rather than a purely pragmatic/functional placement of the

animal within a pit which had fallen into disrepair.

6.16.3 The pit which contained the two cattle skulls (ANIMAL BURIAL 4) is indicative of an act which held some special significance, as, aside from ANIMAL BURIALS 1 & 2, no other deliberate placed animal bone deposits were present across the site. Again this pit was only just large enough to contain the skulls and as such was clearly dug for the purpose of deposition. This may symbolise the 'end' of the life-cycle of the features in the area.

ANIMAL BURIAL 1 (Feature [1712])

Pit [1712] (Figure 21) was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.21m in length, 0.82m in width and 0.2m in depth. It had shallow sides and a flat or slightly concave base. It contained a complete horse skeleton (179 bones) which may have been bound as the legs appear to be held in an unnatural position, however this may merely reflect the confined nature of the deposition. The burial was then backfilled with deposit (1711) a dark grey brown silty sand which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 1 sherd, 5g).

ANIMAL BURIAL 2 (Feature [1597])

Pit [1597] (Figure 21) was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.21m in length, 0.67m in width and 0.12m in depth. It had shallow sides and a flat or slightly concave base. It contained a complete cattle skeleton (2412g) which may have been bound as the legs appear to be held in an unnatural position, however this may merely reflect the confined nature of the deposition. The burial was then backfilled with deposit (1596) a mid- grey brown silty sand, which contained fragments of burnt flint (4 fragments; 2.5g) and three sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-350; 3 sherds, 24g).

ANIMAL BURIAL 4 (Feature [1501])

Pit [1501] (Figure 7) was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.55m in length, 0.42m in width and 0.15m in depth. It had steep sides and a flat to slightly concave base. It contained two cattle skulls, one of which had associated vertebrae (total weight: 4444g), with the cut for the feature large enough only for the deposition of the skulls indicating it was dug specifically for the deposition of the skulls. This pit was then backfilled with deposit (1500) a mid- grey brown silty sand which contained fragments of residual flintwork, four sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 4 sherds, 10g) and fired clay (28 fragments; 309g).

6.17 Early to Middle Roman Features (Figure 7; Features [1309], [1307], [1710], [1722], [1156], [1311], [1709], [1298], [1300], [1154], [1752]=[1880], [1565], [1136], [1139], [2052], [2051], [1165], [1844], [1476], [1558], [2061], [2063], [2065], [1248], [1250], [1611], [1609], [1775], [1254], [1252], [1504], [1508], [1510], [1512], [1771], [1773], [1798], [1440], [1442], [1295]=[1287], [1433], [1467], [1423], [1395], [1393], [1425], [1428], [1485], [1903], [1451], [1382], [1384]=[1419], [1386], [1613], [1897], [1763], [1607], [1884])

6.17.1 Fifty-eight pits were identified which dated to the Early to Middle Roman period. This date was assigned partly through the pottery assemblages as well as stratigraphic and spatial relationships to features of known date.

6.17.2 With a few exceptions these features measured up to 2.9m in diameter and 0.78m in depth. They were generally circular or oval in plan with moderate to steep sides and concave bases. The depositional sequence in each was broadly similar resulting from events of disuse followed by dumping of material. The pits generally contained one to three fills, with up to six recorded, mainly consisting of deposits of mid grey-brown silty sand. The pottery and domestic waste recovered from the pits is a strong indicator that buildings are present in the vicinity. Finds included fragments of residual flintwork, sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400), daub, a mudstone, a potboiler, a quernstone fragment and animal bone. A residual medieval copper alloy mount/boss was also recovered from Pit [1423] (see Beveridge, Section 7.10).

6.17.3 Pits worthy of note or those which contained significant pottery assemblages will be discussed in more detail below:

Pit [1485] (Figure 7) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.89m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.36m in depth. It contained a single fill (1484) a dark grey brown silty sand, which contained a mudbrick (4 fragments; 507g), and a Millstone Grit Quern fragment (SF122; 1 fragment, 616g).

6.18 Mid- Roman (AD200-250; Figure 8)

6.18.1 The Mid- Roman (AD200-250) saw a shift in focus towards the south-eastern part of the site. The large rectangular enclosure (ENCLOSURE 8) was

retained into this period. The addition of a new ditch split the enclosure into two smaller enclosures (RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8 and ENCLOSURE 18) with further internal sub-division (ENCLOSURE 9) likely representing contemporary settlement. The likelihood is that a number of the preceding enclosures were likely retained into this period, and were still functioning as boundaries between settlement and agriculture/ industry. The enclosures were, again, associated with industrial features including clay lined pits/ water tanks.

6.18.2 As with the preceding period a number of large storage pits were created indicating that storage space was at a premium during this period. These pits likely fulfilled an agricultural/ industrial purpose storing the produce or the waste products from the agricultural/ industrial parts of the site. Purely based on the size of the pits it is possible to hypothesise that there was a degree of prosperity in this period, especially when coupled with the large pottery assemblages recovered. However, this could represent proximity to settlement, with the core being located nearby at this time.

6.18.3 The Mid- Roman period was associated with the second largest pottery assemblage (1294 sherds; 31443g) which fits with the picture of continued settlement growth. The increase in pottery assemblage may well be due to the refinement and ease of access to pottery during the later Roman periods. There is also continued evidence for trade links, with further ties to the continent, with sherds of Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware and amphorae present within the pottery assemblages. All of this suggests a degree of prosperity.

6.19 Enclosures (Figure 8)

6.19.1 Three enclosures dated to the Mid- Roman period. These were associated with large finds assemblages however some interventions did not contain finds and as a result have been assigned to this period through stratigraphic and spatial associations.

6.19.2 These enclosures encompassed large parts of the south-eastern part of the site. Some of the enclosures separated areas of industrial activity from

contemporary settlement, which is backed up by the finds assemblages recovered.

RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8 (DITCH 35, 38; Figures 8, 17)

6.19.3 RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8 was located in the south-eastern part of the excavation area. The northern, western and southern limits survived, at least in part, with the eastern limit beyond the limits of excavation. The enclosure measured 23.4m north to south and 18.5m east to west, encompassing an area of c.433m². This enclosure was retained from the Early to Middle Roman period, and as such was clearly of some importance. During this period it was altered, however, with the addition of DITCH 38 which splits it into two smaller enclosures (RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8 and ENCLOSURE 18). This indicates that land was at a premium; the available space within the settlement was re-worked and adjusted to fit its needs. The enclosure contained multiple features, including ENCLOSURE 9 which may delineate a structure or building.

DITCH 35 (DITCH 35 (Slots [1698], [1444]=[2050], [2033], [1548]))

DITCH 35 (Figure 17; Plate 4) was initially aligned east to west extending for c.18.5m forming the northern limit of RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8, before turning through 90° extending for c.23.4m forming the western limit. The eastern and southern limits of the enclosure were beyond the limits of excavation. The ditch measured between 1.8m-2.3m wide and 0.46m-0.74m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Ninety-seven sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-300; 97 sherds, 1602g), fragments of daub, rubble combrash (3 fragments; 173g) and animal bone (1052g) were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 38 (Slots [1811], [1935], [1993])

DITCH 38 (Figure 17; Plate 4) was aligned east to west extending for c.11.5m forming the southern limit of RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8 and the northern limit of ENCLOSURE 18. The ditch measured between 1.3m-1.9m wide and 0.5m-0.7m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. One sherd of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 1 sherd, 30g), fragments of daub (2 fragments; 288g), animal bone (216g) and a Roman copper alloy ring (SF116; See Beveridge, Section 7.10) were recovered from this ditch.

ENCLOSURE 18 (DITCHES 38, 35, 54; Figures 8, 17)

6.19.4 ENCLOSURE 18 was located in the south-eastern part of the excavation area. The northern and western limits survived, at least in part, with the southern and eastern limits also partially identified but largely truncated. The enclosure measured 21.5m north to south and 23.1m east to west, encompassing an area of c.496m². No features were clearly identified within the enclosure, but given the level of truncation and disturbance this is to be expected.

6.19.5 The western part of this enclosure was retained and with the addition of DITCH 38 the former ENCLOSURE 8 was essentially split into two smaller enclosures (RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8 and ENCLOSURE 18). This indicates that land was at a premium; the available areas within the settlement were adjusted to enable the space to be exploited in the most efficient way. It may also point to population increases, with family units having to divide up shared land amongst themselves.

DITCH 38 (Slots [1811], [1935], [1993])

DITCH 38 (Figure 17; Plate 4) was aligned east to west extending for c.11.5m forming the northern limit of ENCLOSURE 18. The ditch measured between 1.3m-1.9m wide and 0.5m-0.7m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. One sherd of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 1 sherd, 30g), fragments of daub (2 fragments; 288g), animal bone (216g) and a Roman copper alloy ring (SF116; See Beveridge, Section 7.10) were recovered from this ditch.

DITCH 35 (Slots [1802], [1783])

DITCH 35 (Figure 17) was aligned north to south extending for c.13.5m forming the western limit of ENCLOSURE 18. The ditch measured between 1.4m-1.9m wide and 0.15m-0.63m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Sixteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-350; 16 sherds, 295g) and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 54 (Slots [1036], [1006])

DITCH 54 (Figure 17) was aligned east to west extending for c.7.5m forming the southern limit of ENCLOSURE 18. The ditch measured between 1.2m-1.95m wide and 0.45m-0.75m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-

shaped base. Two fragments of residual flint, three sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 3 sherds, 57g), as well as a complete mudbrick with vitrified daub impressions (SF128; 1 fragment, 1300g) were recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 9 (DITCHES 37, 36; Figures 8,17)

6.19.6 ENCLOSURE 9 was located in the south-eastern part of the excavation area. The northern, western and southern limits survived, at least in part, with the eastern limit beyond the limits of excavation. The enclosure measured 8.4m north to south and 8.7m east to west, encompassing an area of c. 73m². The enclosure was located within the retained ENCLOSURE 8, and delineates a structure/building. The entrance was identified in the southern limit.

DITCH 37 (Slots [1979], [1904], [1895], [1886])

DITCH 37 (Figure 17) was initially aligned east to west extending for c.8.4m, it then turned through 90° continuing for 8.4m before turning another corner and terminating, together this ditch formed the northern, western and part of the southern limit of ENCLOSURE 9. The ditch measured between 0.37m-0.47m wide and 0.1m-0.14m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Six sherds of Roman pottery (AD180-300; 6 sherds, 32g) were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 36 (Slots [1815])

DITCH 36 (Figure 17) was aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.4.9m from the eastern limit of excavation before terminating. The ditch measured 0.57m wide and 0.1m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.20 Boundaries (Figure 8)

6.20.1 Four Mid- Roman boundaries were identified on this site (DITCHES 14, 47, 5 and 55). These are present across the whole excavation area indicating that there was widespread activity at this time. As with the preceding periods it is likely that some earlier boundaries were retained into this period, which likely affects the mixture of the pottery assemblages. Evidence for domestic, agricultural and industrial activity was all present in this period, with the boundaries likely delineating these differing activity types.

BOUNDARY 14 (DITCH 31)

DITCH 31 (Slots [1619], [1576], [1746])

DITCH 31 (Figure 8) was initially aligned east to west extending for c.9.9m before being truncated by modern disturbance, where it emerged it had shifted to become aligned north-west to south-east and continued for a further c.25.3m before being truncated by another modern disturbance. The ditch measured between 0.9m-1.25m wide and 0.13m-0.35m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Nineteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 19 sherds, 292g), a fragment of roofing stone with remnant nail hole (1 fragment; 68g), and animal bone (332g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 15 (DITCH 47)

DITCH 47 (Slots [1767])

DITCH 47 (Figure 8) was aligned north to south extending for c.7.1m from the northern limit of excavation before being truncated by DITCH 48. The ditch measured 0.69m wide and 0.18m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Fragments of animal bone (79g) were recovered from the ditch.

RE-ESTABLISHED BOUNDARY 28 (DITCH 5)

RE-ESTABLISHED DITCH 5 (Slot [1371])

DITCH 5 (Figure 8) was aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.12.5m. The ditch measured between 0.35m-0.5m wide and 0.1m-28m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Three sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 3 sherds, 100g) and fragments of animal bone (53g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 19 (DITCH 55)

DITCH 55 (Slots [1020], [1000])

DITCH 55 (Figure 8) was aligned east to west extending for c.11.9m from the southern limit of excavation before being truncated by DITCH 53. The ditch measured between 0.71m-1.4m wide and 0.2m-0.7m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Eight sherds of Roman pottery (AD90-350; 12 sherds, 154g), fragments of daub, of which some had been moulded (18 fragments; 551g) and animal bone (97g) were recovered from the ditch.

6.21 Industrial Features (Figures 7, 15)

6.21.1 Three features were identified on the site which, by their nature, likely fulfilled an industrial function. Of these features two were clay lined pits (WATER TANKS 1 & 2), which were related to a waterhole (WATERHOLE 8).

WATER TANKS 1 & 2 and WATERHOLE 8 (Figure 15)

6.21.2 Two clay lined features were identified and may well be associated with WATERHOLE 8 around which they are clustered. The clay lining would have enabled these features to be water-tight or at least had the potential to hold water for a certain amount of time. The inter-relationship between the clay lined tanks and watering hole may indicate that a multi-staged 'process' was being undertaken in the area; in contrast to distinctly separate 'events'. The juxtaposition of water source and a water container suggests that industrial activities requiring large quantities of water were being undertaken. Possible functions include flax retting, or the processing of crops, the processing of horncores, or the tanning of hides.

6.21.3 These water tanks were also associated with a number of post-holes which perhaps represent ancillary superstructures. This may attest to the presence of rudimentary roofing or potentially platform structures for drying/processing of crops/ hides.

WATER TANK 1 (Cut [1047] and Post-holes [1328], [1099], [1101], [1335]) Pit [1047] (Figure 15; Plate 10) was rectangular in plan measuring 3.64m in length, 1.61m in width, and 0.25m in depth. The south-western corner truncated OVEN 5. The lining (1062) consisted of a pale greenish grey clay 0.06m thick which created a water-tight seal. This was then infilled by a basal fill (1049)=(1048) of a mid-orange brown silty sand which contained two sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 2 sherds, 10g). This was overlain by (1050) a pale grey brown clayey silt which contained residual flintwork, three sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 3 sherds, 44g) and animal bone (39g). The upper deposit (1063) consisted of mottled orange brown/ grey brown silty sand which contained animal bone (18g). Fragments of daub and imbrex tile were recovered from this feature (5 fragments; 235g).

Post-hole [1328] (Figure 15) was circular in plan measuring 0.40m in diameter and

0.09m in depth. It was located north-west of WATER TANK 1 likely supporting an associated superstructure for the tank. It contained a single fill (1327) of mid- grey brown silty clay. Daub (1 fragment; 7g) was recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [1099] (Figure 15) was oval in plan measuring 0.30m in length, 0.15m in width and 0.1m in depth. It was located mid-way along the western edge of WATER TANK 1 likely supporting an associated superstructure for the tank. It contained a single (1100) of mid- grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [1101] (Figure 15) was circular in plan measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. It was located in the south-western corner of WATER TANK 1 likely supporting an associated superstructure for the tank. It contained a single fill (1102) of mid- grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [1335] (Figure 15) was circular in plan measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.3m in depth. It was located to the south-west of WATER TANK 1 likely supporting an associated superstructure for the tank. It contained a single fill (1334) of mid- grey brown silty clay which contained two sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 2 sherds, 19g).

WATER TANK 2 (Cut [1290] and Post-hole [1337])

Pit [1290] (Figure 15) was sub-rectangular in plan measuring 3.64m in length, 1.81m in width, and 0.15m in depth. The tank truncated Pit [1295]=[1287]. The lining (1293)=(1292) consisted of pale greenish grey clay 0.12m thick created a water-tight seal. This was then infilled by a basal fill (1289)=(1291) of a mid- grey brown silty sand which contained seven sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 7 sherds, 176g) and fragments of animal bone (152g). The upper deposit (1288) consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt which contained seven sherds of Roman pottery (AD200-400; 7 sherds, 255g), a fragment of Roman tile (1 fragment; 76g) and daub (42 fragments; 1097g).

Post-hole [1337] (Figure 15) was oval in plan measuring 0.30m in length, 0.15m in width and 0.1m in depth. It was located mid-way along the western edge of WATER TANK 2 likely supporting an associated superstructure for the tank. It contained a single (1100) of mid- grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

WATERHOLE 8 (Cut [1363])

WATERHOLE 8 (Figure 15) was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.5m+ in diameter and 0.8m+ in depth. It had steep sides and the base was not identified as it was truncated by WATERHOLE 3. It contained one identifiable fill (1364) of mid grey-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.22 Mid Roman Features (Figure 8; Features [1621], [1605], [1635], [1628], [1150], [1167], [1859]=[1890], [1353], [1357], [1273], [1451], [1959]=[1906], [1866], [1813], [1765], [1761] and ANIMAL BURIAL 3 [1920])

6.22.1 Seventeen features were identified on the site which dated to this period and are listed above from north to south and west to east. The majority of features contained little dating evidence but were assigned to this period due to shared morphologies and/or spatial associations with dated features.

6.22.2 With a few exceptions these features measured up to 2.05m in diameter and 0.88m in depth. They were generally circular or oval in plan with moderate to steep sides and concave bases. The depositional sequence in each was broadly similar resulting from events of disuse followed by dumping of material. The pits contained up to three fills mainly consisting of deposits of mid grey-brown silty sand. The pottery and domestic waste recovered from the pits is a strong indicator that buildings are present in the vicinity. Other finds include Roman pottery (AD150-400), fragments of daub, a Millstone Grit quern (1 fragments; 429g), and animal bone (211g).

6.22.3 Pits worthy of note or those which contained significant pottery assemblages will be discussed in more detail below:

Pit [1353] (Figure 16) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2.10m in length 1.7m in width and 0.8m in depth. It contained two fills. The lower fill (1352) was a mid-orange-brown silty gravel/silty clay which contained two sherds of Roman pottery (AD350-400; 2 sherds, 140g). The upper fill (1351) was a mixed mid- grey brown silty sand and blue grey silty clay which contained ten sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-200; 10 sherds, 429g) and fragments of a possible mudbrick (4 fragments; 507g).

Pit [1273] (Figure 16) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.7m in diameter and 0.9m in depth. It contained two fills. The lower fill (1272) was a mixed mid- orange-

brown/pale grey silty gravel/silty clay which contained 37 sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-230; 37 sherds, 393g), a Millstone Grit Quernstone fragment (1 fragment; 314g) and animal bone (10g). The upper fill (1271) consisted of mid- grey brown sandy clay.

ANIMAL BURIAL 3

Pit [1920] (Figure 8) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.61m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.1m in depth. It contained a single fill (1919) of mid- grey brown silty sand and contained a neonate cattle burial (240g).

6.23 Late Roman (AD250-400; Figure 9)

6.23.1 During the Later Roman period (AD250-400) the picture was much the same with large square enclosures being created, with some becoming re-established. This period also saw a slight shift in alignment with a series of parallel north-north-west to south-south-east boundaries being established. This may represent a re-organisation of the landscape as a result of the villa rustica complex to the south. The sub-division of the site may reflect the return of the site to a more agricultural bias, with any settlement focus shifting elsewhere, however given the rich finds assemblages recovered this focus is likely still in the near vicinity.

6.23.2 This period also saw the construction of six large water holes containing large finds assemblages. One of these water holes was related to a rudimentary flint-lined working surface, which perhaps suggests that these water holes were part of an industrial process, adapted from the Mid Roman period. This indicates that there was continuity from the Mid Roman period with continued evidence for industrial processes being ever present on the site.

6.24 Enclosures (Figure 9)

6.24.1 Five enclosures were identified on the site which dated to the Late Roman period. Whilst most were associated with large finds assemblages, some contained little dating evidence and as such have been assigned to this period through stratigraphic and spatial associations with dated features.

6.24.2 These enclosures encompassed large areas, similar to the preceding

periods. However, new sub-divisions were added splitting the landscape into smaller 'parcels' or 'strips' which may indicate that a more agricultural bias was being demonstrated with the increased need for separation between industrial, agricultural and settlement areas.

- 6.24.3 Whilst some of the enclosures delineate agriculture/ industry some almost certainly are domestic in nature, based upon the large finds assemblages and the fact that they are adjusted/ retained through numerous periods.

ENCLOSURE 10 (DITCHES 46, 48)

- 6.24.4 ENCLOSURE 10 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. Parts of the western and southern limits of the enclosure were present; the northern and eastern limits were beyond the boundaries of the excavation area. The enclosure measured 30.2m north to south and 10.1m east to west, encompassing an area of c.305.2m²+. This enclosure contained WATERHOLE 4 as well as a number of contemporary post-holes. The location of WATERHOLE 4 in the corner of the enclosure may imply an agricultural function, however the vast finds assemblage, including painted wall plaster (see Sudds, Section 7.9), seems to contradict this agricultural function. The presence of daub and plaster, finds which would not travel far from their primary contexts, indicate that contemporary settlement is located in close proximity.

DITCH 46 (Slots [1680], [1656], [1785])

DITCH 46 (Figure 9) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east extending for c.30.2m before being truncated by a modern disturbance; it defined the western limit of ENCLOSURE 10. The ditch measured between 1.05m-1.3m wide and 0.45m-0.46m deep, with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Five sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 5 sherds, 76g) and fragments of animal bone (220g) were recovered from the ditch.

DITCH 48 (Slot [1633])

DITCH 48 (Figure 9) was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west extending for c.10.1m from the limit of excavation; it defined the southern limit of ENCLOSURE 10. The ditch measured 3.2m wide and 0.9m deep, with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Nine sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 9 sherds, 202g), fragments of

broken Roman brick (5 fragments; 245g), animal bone (356g), along with residual fragments of flintwork were recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 17 (DITCH 20)

6.24.5 ENCLOSURE 17 was located in the central-western part of the site. Only the north-eastern corner of the enclosure was present with the rest beyond the boundaries of the excavation area. The enclosure measured 4.6m north to south and 1.6m east to west.

DITCH 20 (Slot [1162])

DITCH 20 (Figure 9) was initially aligned north to south extending for c.4.6m from the limit of excavation before turning through 90° continuing beyond the limits of excavation; it defined the north-eastern corner of ENCLOSURE 17. The ditch measured 1.19m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Thirteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 13 sherds, 157g), fragments of Roman imbrex tile/daub (7 fragments; 90g) and animal bone (9g) were recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 12 (DITCH 50)

6.24.6 ENCLOSURE 12 was located in the south-eastern part of the site. The western limit, as well as parts of the northern and southern limits, of the enclosure was present with the eastern limit beyond the boundaries of the excavation area. The enclosure measured 27.1m north to south and 12.6m east to west, encompassing an area of c.341.5m². A number of features were present within the enclosure, with a potential sub-division, ENCLOSURE 15, also present.

6.24.7 Due to the quantity of finds present in the slots associated with this enclosure, as well as a potential internal sub-division perhaps representative of a structure or delineation of a structure, it is likely that this enclosure is domestic in nature.

DITCH 50 (Slots [1697], [1898], [2029], [1872], [1931]=[1965], [1928], [1991])

DITCH 50 (Figure 18) was initially aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.12.6m from the limit of excavation before turning through 90° continuing for 27.1m before turning through 90° and continuing for 8.9m into the boundary of the excavation. The ditch measured between 1.6m-3.0m wide and 0.56m-0.63m deep,

with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Sherds of residual Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery (2 sherds; 8g), 48 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 48 sherds, 1232g), medieval glazed peg tile and animal bone (2439g) were also recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 15 (DITCH 51)

6.24.8 ENCLOSURE 15 was located in the south-eastern part of the site. The western limit as well as part of the northern limit of the enclosure was present with the potential eastern and southern limits beyond the boundaries of the excavation area. The enclosure measured 9.1m north to south and 2.4m east to west, encompassing an area of c.21.8m².

6.24.9 As this enclosure may be internal sub-division of ENCLOSURE 12, perhaps representative of a structure or delineation of a structure, this enclosure is almost certainly domestic in nature.

DITCH 51 (Slots [1988], [1922])

DITCH 51 (Figure 18) was initially aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.2.4m from the limit of excavation before turning through 120° continuing for 9.1m before terminating. The ditch measured between 0.55m-0.64m wide and 0.25m-0.31m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Eleven sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 11 sherds, 232g) and a fragment of daub (1 fragment; 9g) were recovered from the ditch.

ENCLOSURE 13 (DITCH 61)

6.24.10 ENCLOSURE 13 was located in the south-western corner of the excavation area. Only the north-eastern corner of the enclosure was present with the majority of the enclosure located beyond the boundaries of the excavation area. The enclosure measured 2.7m north-east to south-west and 1.9m north-west to south-east to west. As so little of the enclosure was present within the excavation area very little interpretative analysis can be undertaken, save providing a Late Roman date for the feature.

DITCH 61 (Slot [1582])

DITCH 61 (Figure 9) was initially aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.2.7m from the limit of excavation before turning through 90° continuing for 1.9m into the limit of excavation. The ditch measured 0.64m wide and 0.39m deep, with

steep sides and a v-shaped base. A residual fragment of flint and 31 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 31 sherds, 261g) were recovered from the ditch.

6.25 Boundaries (Figure 9)

6.25.1 Nine ditches were identified as being boundaries which were assigned to the Late Roman period (DITCHES 41, 42, 43, 58, 33, 49, 59, 52, 53). These were spread across the site with DITCHES 42, 43 and 53 (as well as DITCH 46 of ENCLOSURE 10) forming a system of parallel north-north-west to south-south-east aligned boundaries. Some perpendicular boundaries (DITCHES 31, 59 and 52) were also present which would have sub-divided these plots of land, which, perhaps, demarcate land plots provided for family groups.

6.25.2 These boundaries, as with the preceding periods, delineate areas of agriculture/ industry from contemporary settlement, enabling the distinctions to be clearly defined. Therefore potential 'zoning' of activities may be able to be discerned within the settlement (see Research Aims, Section 9.2).

BOUNDARY 22 (DITCH 41)

DITCH 41 (Slots [1573], [1524])

DITCH 41 (Figure 9) was curvilinear in plan, measuring 9.5m in length. It was aligned north-east to south-west at the northern terminus before turning to become aligned north-west to south-east at its southern terminus. The ditch measured between 1.3m-1.5m wide and 0.25m-0.7m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. One hundred sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-400; 100 sherds, 1461g), two fragments of quern including a Millstone Grit Quern (1 fragment; 58g) and a Forest of Dean rotary quern (1 fragment; 3193g), fragments of animal bone (295g) and a shard from a Roman blue glass vessel were recovered from this feature.

Layer (1525) was located adjacent to DITCH 41 and may represent a layer of remnant subsoil caught within a shallow natural depression. It was irregular in plan measuring 0.82m east to west and 0.42m north to south and measured 0.04m in depth. It contained a single fill of mid- grey brown silty sand which contained eight sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-400; 8 sherds, 57g).

BOUNDARY 21 (DITCH 42)

DITCH 42 (Slot [1258]=[1098])

DITCH 42 (Figure 9) was located in the western part of the site, appearing between modern truncations. It was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east extending for c.44m. The ditch measured 1.7m wide and 0.5m deep, with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Fragments of Roman tile (3 fragments; 197g) and fragments of animal bone (46g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 26 (DITCHES 43)

DITCH 43 (Slots [1164], [1090], [1066], [1590])

DITCH 43 (Figure 9) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east extending for c.85.5m from the northern limit of excavation; it was truncated in various places by modern truncations. The ditch measured between 1.2m-2.5m wide and 0.4m-0.8m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Twenty-seven sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 27 sherds, 337g), a fragment of imbrex tile (1 fragment; 135g), a laminated sandstone rubstone (1 fragment; 115g), animal bone (668g) and a residual fragment of copper alloy (SF102) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 23 (DITCH 58)

DITCH 58 (Slot [1138])

DITCH 58 (Figure 9) was aligned north-west to south-east extending for c.6.2m from the limit of excavation before terminating. The ditch measured 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Four sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 4 sherds, 20g) and fragments of animal bone (86g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 31 (DITCH 33)

DITCH 33 (Slot [1631])

DITCH 33 (Figure 9) was aligned north-west to south-east extending for c.16.2m from the limit of excavation before terminating. The ditch measured 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Thirty-four sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 34 sherds, 737g), fragments of daub (2 fragments; 66g), Roman imbrex tile (1 fragment; 104g) and animal bone (63g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 32 (DITCH 49)

DITCH 49 (Slots [1792], [1910], [1695])

DITCH 49 (Figure 9) was initially aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.7.8m from the limit of excavation before turning through 75° continuing for 19.4m before meeting DITCH 43. The ditch measured between 1.3m-2.5m wide and 0.36m-0.8m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Eleven sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 11 sherds, 360g), fragments of animal bone (108g) and a fragment of lead puddle (SF107; 29.4g) were recovered from the ditch

RECUT DITCH 49 (Slots [1790], [1696])

RECUT DITCH 49 (Figure 9) was initially aligned north-east to south-west extending for c.7.8m from the limit of excavation before turning through 75° continuing for 19.4m before meeting DITCH 43. The ditch measured between 0.4m-1.1m wide and 0.14m-0.65m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Fragments of animal bone (2g) were recovered from this recut.

BOUNDARY 27 (DITCH 59)

DITCH 59 (Slots [1536], [1531], [1804])

DITCH 59 (Figure 9) was aligned north-west to south-east extending for c.23.4m with termini at each end. The ditch measured 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a concave base. Forty-four sherds of Roman pottery (AD350-400; 44 sherds, 900g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 24 (DITCH 52)

DITCH 52 (Slot [1033])

DITCH 52 (Figure 9) was aligned north-west to south-east extending for c.7.6m from the limit of excavation before terminating. The ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a concave base. A copper alloy jetton was recovered from this ditch (SF101).

BOUNDARY 25 (DITCH 53)

DITCH 53 (Slot [1022])

DITCH 53 (Figure 9) was aligned north-west to south-east extending for c.10.5m between the limits of excavation. The ditch measured 0.75m wide and 0.38m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a concave base. Two sherds

of Roman pottery (AD50-300; 2 sherds, 8g) were recovered from the ditch.

6.26 Structures (Figure 9)

6.26.1 Two structures were identified which were assigned to the Late Roman period. One may be part of the slumped footings for a structure, surviving only where it had sunken into an associated ditch, and the second being a clay lined pit.

FOOTINGS [1518]

[1518] (Figure 9; Plate 12) was aligned north to south extending for c.4.7m where it was truncated by modern activity. It consisted of a ditch, measuring between 1.0m wide and 0.34m deep, with a layer of stones sunken into the top deposit. This may have acted as rudimentary footings for a wall. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a v-shaped base. Fill (1519) contained 75 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 75 sherds, 636g), fragments of daub (5 fragments; 99g), animal bone (44g) and a Roman Manning Type 1b iron nail. Fill (1520) contained three sherds of Roman pottery (AD200-400; 3 sherds, 22g). Fill (1736) contained four sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-350; 4 sherds, 185g).

CLAY LINED PIT [1639]

Pit [1639] (Figure 9) was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.18m in length, 0.88m in width and 0.27m in depth. It contained two layers: the lining (1685) of pale grey clay 0.08m thick and deposit (1671) a mid grey-brown silty sand which covered the lining and contained nine sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 9 sherds, 180g) and three fragments of a near complete Manning Type 2a cleaver (SF129).

6.27 Waterholes (Figures 9, 19, 20)

6.27.1 Six waterholes identified on site were assigned to this period. Whilst three of these waterholes contained vast finds assemblages the others contained relatively little material culture and, as such, were assigned to this period through spatial and stratigraphic relationships with features of known date.

6.27.2 WATERHOLES 3, 4 and 5 contained significant assemblages of pottery amongst other finds, with WATERHOLE 4 containing fragments of painted wall plaster and the heavily degraded remains of potential wattle lining. These finds assemblages strongly attest to the presence of contemporary settlement being located in the vicinity of these features.

6.27.3 WATERHOLE 3 was also associated with a number of other features, including a delineating enclosure (ENCLOSURE 7) as well as a number of post-holes. This suggests that this was associated with an ancillary superstructure, with the enclosure perhaps functioning as a rudimentary 'windbreak'.

WATERHOLE 3 and ENCLOSURE 7 (Cuts [1284]=[1324] and DITCH 39;
Figures 9, 20)

6.27.4 WATERHOLE 3 was located in the central western part of the site. The waterhole contained one of the largest finds assemblages recovered from the site (AD250-400; 572 sherds, 14480g).

6.27.5 WATERHOLE 3 was partially surrounded by ENCLOSURE 7, as well as a number of post-holes ([1280], [1497], [1329], [1326]). The association of the enclosure with WATERHOLE 3, as well as the presence of a possible ancillary superstructure, indicates that the enclosure separated the waterhole from other agricultural/ settlement activities. Again it potentially elucidates on the fact that a 'process' is being undertaken on the site rather than a series of disparate 'events'.

6.27.6 The post-holes associated with the waterhole may relate to an ancillary super-structure. The potential functions for this super-structure include supporting a roof or other raised platform over the waterhole, or more pragmatically providing a means to extract water from the base of the waterhole (i.e. a bucket attached to a rope in its most basic form). The presence of a super-structure is supported by the fact that one would be needed; there appears to be no clear and easy way of gaining access to the water level within the waterhole. Therefore a method of accessing the water would be required, such as a rudimentary bucket on a rope which could be winched to the surface.

WATERHOLE [1284]=[1324]

Waterhole [1284]=[1324] (Figure 20; Plate 13) was sub-circular in plan measuring 5.9m in length, 5.7m in width and 1.37m in depth. It had steep sides which undercut towards the base of the feature and a flat base, a shaft was present slightly north-west of centre which extended another 0.25m in depth. It contained twelve fills. The

lowest deposits were two slumps (2054)/(1522) the result of gradual weathering and the degradation of the sides. These were overlain by three further slumped deposits (1366) which contained a lavastone quern fragment (1 fragment; 219g), (1338) which contained twelve sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-400; 12 sherds, 102g), fragments of daub/ tile (3 fragments; 34g) and a rim of a green glass vessel and (1474) as well as a dump of possible waste material (1473). This was overlain by a slumped deposit (1323) which did not appear in section which contained fifteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 15 sherds, 230g). These were overlain by a dump (1322)=(1304) of dark grey brown silty sand which contained residual flintwork, 159 sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 159 sherds, 7201g), fragments of daub/ tile (3 fragments; 48g) and animal bone (449g). This was overlain by Deposit (1303) a mid- grey brown silty sand which contained residual flintwork, nineteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-400; 19 sherds, 975g), fragments of tabular flint rubstone (1 fragment; 170g) and animal bone (705g). This was overlain by a dump (1302) of very dark grey brown silty sand which contained 50 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 50 sherds, 863g) and fragments of animal bone (168g) which included an otter femur. This was overlain by (1301) a deposit of greenish grey silty cess-like material which contained 13 sherds of Roman pottery (AD275-350; 13 sherds, 414g) and fragments of daub/ tile including a possible mudbrick (7 fragments; 320g). This was overlain by (1365)=(1286) a dump of dark grey brown silty sand which contained 72 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 72 sherds, 1298g), fragments of daub (9 fragments; 185g), a potboiler (1 fragment; 96g) and animal bone (128g). This was overlain by (1321) a deposit of greenish grey silty cess-like material which contained 59 sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 59 sherds, 1045g). The upper fill (1320)=(1285) consisted of a dump of dark grey brown silty sand which contained 151 sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 151 sherds, 5527g), fragments of daub/ tile (5 fragments; 424g), quernstone fragments (2 fragments; 654g), two fragments of wrought iron sheeting and 13 fragments of iron slag (135g) and animal bone (1331g).

ENCLOSURE 7

DITCH 39 (Slots [1148], [1169]=[1171], [1064], [1120])

DITCH 39 (Figure 9) was curvilinear in plan. The ditch measured between 0.45m-0.90m wide and 0.1m-0.19m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Seven sherds of Roman pottery (AD90-400; 7 sherds, 143g), fragments of daub (2 fragments; 14g), nine fragments of iron, which made up a collared band

and an iron nail/tool, were recovered from this ditch (see Beveridge, Section 7.10).

POST-HOLES (Cuts [1280], [1497], [1329], [1326])

Four post-holes (Figure 20) were identified which appeared to be related to WATERHOLE 3. These were sub-circular in plan measuring between 0.25m-0.4m in diameter and 0.13m-0.32m in depth. They all contained a single fill of mid- grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from these features.

WATERHOLE 4 (Cut [1805]; Figures 9, 19)

6.27.7 WATERHOLE 4 was located in the north-eastern part of the site. It contained one of the largest finds assemblages (AD250-400; 422 sherds, 12381g), including fragments of painted wall plaster (see Sudds, Section 7.9) as well as the decayed remains of a potential wattle lining. The lower deposits within this waterhole had started to become peat, indicating that it had been below the water-table for some time.

WATERHOLE [1805]

Waterhole [1805] (Figure 19; Plates 14, 15) was sub-circular in plan measuring 5.2m in length, 4.8m in width and 1.42m in depth. It had steep sides and a flat base, there was a shaft slightly south-east of centre, 0.15m in depth. It contained eighteen fills. The lowest deposits were four slumps (2012)/(2006)/(2008)/(2005) which were the result of gradual weathering and the degradation of the sides. These were overlain by (2007) a very dark grey/ black peaty deposit which contained 22 sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-300; 22 sherds, 1330g), a Roman brick (1 fragment; 117g), a fragment of a Mill Stone grit quern (1 fragment; 6500g) and a lump of grey/ blue clay like mineral potentially lining material. This was overlain by (2004) a dark grey brown silty peat deposit which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 1 sherd, 27g). This was overlain by two slumped deposits (2003)/(2002) consisting of grey sandy gravel. These were overlain by (2001) a deposit of mottled orange-brown/grey brown silty sand which contained seventeen sherds of Roman pottery (AD250-350; 17 sherds, 313g), a fragment of daub (1 fragment; 119g) and animal bone (1068g). This was overlain by slumps (2010) and (2009) of greenish grey sandy gravel, which in turn was overlain by (1876) a dump of black silty sand which contained 54 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 54 sherds, 1243g), fragments of daub (2 fragments; 13g) and imbrex tile (1 fragment; 122g). These were overlain by (1875) a dump of mixed orange-brown/black silty clay/silty sand which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 1 sherd, 100g). This was

overlain by a charcoal lens (2000) and (1874) a dump of black silty sand which contained fifteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 15 sherds, 679g), fragments of daub (1 fragment; 41g), a Millstone Grit tool with a serrated edge (SF127; 1 fragment, 235g) and animal bone (208g). This was overlain by (1873) dark grey brown silty sand. The final deposit (1713), a dark grey brown silty sand which contained 287 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 287 sherds, 8451g), fragments of daub (15 fragments; 399g), Roman tile (1 fragment; 65g), a fragment of tegula (1 fragment; 77g), four quernstone fragments (4 fragments; 1712g), a shard of a Roman blue glass vessel handle, a Roman Manning Type 1b iron nail, painted wall plaster (SF115; 17 fragments; 477g and SF123; 7 fragments; 200g) and animal bone (2576g).

WATERHOLE 5 and SURFACES 1-2 (Cuts [2019]=[1554], Pits [1957]=[1955], [1953], [1951] and Layers (1415), (1726); Figure 9)

6.27.8 WATERHOLE 5 was located in the south-eastern part of the site. It contained one of the largest finds assemblages (AD300-400; 362 sherds, 9309g). The lower deposits within this waterhole had started to turn to peat, indicating that it had been below the water-table for some time.

6.27.9 WATERHOLE 5 was also associated with SURFACES 1 and 2. These were rudimentary flint cobbled surfaces, set into the natural geology. The surfaces likely acted as 'working surfaces' associated with the waterhole. As with many of the other industrial features on the site this co-relationship between features implies a multi-staged 'process' was being undertaken as opposed to a singular 'event'. It is possible that SURFACE 2 represents the heavily truncated remains of a cobbled trackway but, given the truncation by the nearby enclosures and boundaries, this is difficult to ascertain with any certainty.

6.27.10 Two post-holes and an elongated pit were recorded immediately east of the waterhole. It is likely that these supported part of an ancillary super-structure, such as a roof/ raised platform or means to extract water. The elongated pit, in conjunction with the working surfaces may provide further hints of a multi-staged 'process' being undertaken.

WATERHOLE [2019]=[1554]

Waterhole [2019]=[1554] (Figure 9; Plate 16) was sub-circular in plan measuring 9.1m in length, 5.9m in width and 1.18m in depth. It had steep sides and a flat base; there was a shaft slightly south of centre, 0.3m in depth. It contained eleven fills. The lowest deposits were slumps (2037)/(2087)/(1850) which were the result of gradual weathering and the degradation of the sides. These were overlain by (2017)=(1553) a dark grey brown silty gravel which contained eighteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 18 sherds, 597g). This was overlain by (2035) and (2018) lenses of orange brown silty gravel which contained eight sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 8 sherds, 307g) and animal bone (1494g). This was overlain by (2016)=(1552) a dark grey brown silty gravel which contained 24 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 24 sherds, 1151g), a fragment of Millstone Grit Quern (1 fragment; 40g), Roman tile (1 fragment; 181g) a roofing stone fragment and animal bone (5291g). This was overlain by (2036) a slump of dark grey brown silty gravel. This was overlain by (2015)=(1551) a deposit of black silty sand which contained fragments of residual flintwork, 101 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 101 sherds, 1315g), daub (5 fragments; 76g), tegula (1 fragment; 432g) a Millstone Grit Quern fragment (SF120; 1 fragment, 217g), an iron fitting (SF118; 1.1g) and animal bone (668g). This was overlain by a slump (1849) of orange brown silty gravel. This was overlain by (2014)=(1550) of very dark grey brown silty gravel which contained 151 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 151 sherds, 4289g), tegula (1 fragment; 146g), quern fragments (3 fragments; 199g), a potboiler (402g) and animal bone (593g). The final deposit was (2013)=(1549) a dark grey brown silty gravel which contained 54 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 54 sherds, 932g), Roman tile (4 fragments; 936g), tegula (1 fragment; 56g), a cast piece of sheet lead (SF 111; 2.2g), and animal bone (152g).

Pits [1957]=[1955], [1953], [1951]

Three pits/ post-holes were identified which appeared to be related to WATERHOLE 5. These were sub-circular/ oval in plan measuring between 0.42m-1.1m in length, 0.42m-0.49m in width and 0.12m-0.26m in depth. They all contained a single fill of mid- grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from these features.

SURFACE 1 (Layers (1414), (1415) Post-hole [1417])

SURFACE 1 (Figure 9) was 6.9m in length, 5.8m in width and 0.19m in depth. It consisted of sub-rounded and angular cobbles (1415) set into the natural geology. These cobbles were gradually covered by a layer of disuse or trample (1414)

consisting of dark grey silty sand which contained 37 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 37 sherds, 462g), fragments of daub (2 fragments; 75g), Roman tile (1 fragment; 22g) and fragments of animal bone (398g).

Post-hole [1417] (Figure 9) was circular in plan measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. It truncated SURFACE 1 and likely formed part of a superstructure related to the surface and the nearby WATERHOLE 5. It contained a single fill (1416) of dark grey brown sandy silt which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (AD150-250; 1 sherd, 5g).

SURFACE 2 (Cut [1726])

SURFACE 2 (Figure 9; Plate 17) was 4.8m in length, 3.6m in width and 0.28m in depth. It consisted of sub-rounded and angular cobbles (1727) set into the natural geology. These cobbles were then covered by two layers of disuse or trample (1724) and (1725) consisting of mid- grey brown silty sand which contained fragments of residual flintwork, 76 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 76 sherds, 1888g), daub (1 fragment; 161g), two quernstone fragments (2 fragments; 845g) and animal bone (414g).

WATERHOLE 7 (Cuts [1776], [1780])

6.27.11 WATERHOLE 7 was located in the southern part of the site. In comparison with other waterholes on the site this waterhole contained a small finds assemblage. This may indicate that it is away from areas of contemporary settlement. It may also suggest that this waterhole was used for a different purpose as it was present in an area of organic looking material. This suggests that it might have been used for the processing of cereal crops.

WATERHOLE 7 (Cuts [1776], [1780])

Waterhole [1776] (Figure 9) was sub-circular in plan measuring 2.6m in length, 2.3m in width and 0.44m in depth. It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained three fills: a lower fill (1777) of grey-brown silty clay which contained six sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 6 sherds, 166g), a middle fill (1778) of mottled orange-brown/grey brown silty sand which contained four sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-250; 4 sherds, 41g), fragments of animal bone (135g), and an upper fill (1779) of dark grey brown silty sand which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 1 sherd, 24g) and a fragment of daub (1 fragment; 46g).

Waterhole [1780] (Figure 9) was sub-circular in plan measuring 3.9m in length,

3.0m in width and 0.2m+ in depth. The full dimensions were not observed as it was truncated by [1776]. It contained a single fill (1781) of dark grey brown silty sand. A Roman copper alloy 'nummus' coin was recovered from the waterhole (SF110; Beveridge, Section 7.10).

6.28 Late Roman Features (Figure 9; Features [1661], [1674], [1769], [1278], [1144], [1166], [1848], [1868], [1398], [1457], [1105], [1091], [1276], [1499], [1491], [1493], [1495], [1489], [1067], [1191], [1224], [1343], [1682], [1478], [1534])

6.28.1 Twenty-five features were identified on the site which dated to this period. They are listed above from north to south and west to east. The majority of features contained little dating evidence but were assigned to this period due to shared morphologies and/or spatial associations with dated features.

6.28.2 With a few exceptions these features measured up to 2.25m in diameter and 0.75m in depth. They were generally circular or oval in plan with moderate to steep sides and concave bases. The depositional sequence in each was broadly similar resulting from events of disuse followed by dumping of material. The pits generally contained one to four fills, but up to ten fills were recorded, mainly consisting of deposits of mid grey-brown silty sand. The pottery and domestic waste recovered from the pits is a strong indicator that buildings are present in the vicinity. Finds included sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400), fragments of residual flintwork, daub, stone rubble combrash, animal bone (1511g) and fragments of iron sheet (SF114; 30.6g).

6.28.3 Pits worthy of note or those which contained significant pottery assemblages will be discussed in more detail below:

Pit [1674] (Figure 9) was sub-oval in plan, measuring 2.84m in diameter and 0.5m in depth. It contained two fills: a lower deposit (1673) of mid- greyish orange sandy gravel, and an upper fill (1672) of dark grey/ black silty sand which contained 93 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 93 sherds, 2108g).

Pit [1848] (Figure 9; Plate 18) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.2m in diameter and 1.1m in dept. It contained three fills: a lower fill (1891) of mid- grey brown silty sand residual flintwork, seven sherds of Roman pottery (AD50-400; 7 sherds, 30g), daub (10 fragments; 52g), a middle deposit (1847) of mid- orange brown sandy clay

which contained ten sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 10 sherds, 295g), and an upper fill (1793)=(1794) of mid- grey silty clay which contained 53 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-350; 53 sherds, 989g), a large collection of daub (150 fragments; 3412g), fragments of animal bone (270g) and a Roman iron nail.

Pit [1493] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.47m in diameter and 0.26m in depth. It contained a single fill (1492) of dark grey brown silty sand which contained 23 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 23 sherds, 2437g).

Pit [1191] (Figure 16) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2.1m in diameter and 0.85m in depth. It contained four fills: a lower fill (1190) of mixed orange-brown sandy gravel/ grey silty sand, this was overlain by (1189) a deposit of mid- grey brown sandy clay, this was overlain by (1187) a deposit of reddish brown sandy clay which contained a fragment of daub (1 fragment; 31g) and animal bone (111g), and an upper fill (1186) of orange brown sandy gravel.

Pit [1224] (Figure 9) was sub-oval in plan, measuring 4.0m in length, 1.50m in width and 0.7m in depth. It contained five fills. The lower fill (1237) was a mixed orange-brown/ reddish brown scorched clay which contained 79 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 79 sherds, 4444g). This was overlain by (1242)=(1236) a deposit of mid orange sandy gravel which contained 110 sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 110 sherds, 3423g), two iron nails, 14 fragments of iron stained wood, three fragments of iron slag and fragments of animal bone (108g). This was overlain by (1220) a deposit of mixed orange brown/ grey brown sandy silt. This was overlain by (1221) a deposit of very dark grey/black silty sand with common charcoal flecks. The upper fill (1219) was a mid- brown sandy clay which contained residual fragments of flintwork, 130 sherds of Roman pottery (AD350-400; 130 sherds, 5214g), fragments of Roman tegula (8 fragments; 698g), daub (12 fragments; 288g), German Lavastone Quern fragments (2 fragments; 82g), two iron nails and animal bone (161g).

Pit [1343] (Figure 9; Plate 19) was sub-oval in plan, measuring 2.14m in length, 1.66m in width and 0.81m in depth. It contained nine fills. A dump (1377) of very dark grey brown/ black silty sand which contained common charcoal flecks, 91 sherds of Roman pottery (AD2417; 91 sherds, 2417g) and animal bone (76g). This was overlain by (1378) a slump of mid- orange brown sandy gravel which contained 72 sherds of Roman pottery (AD350-400; 72 sherds, 1330g), fragments of daub (12 fragments; 346g) and animal bone (17g). This was overlain by (1400) a deposit of

mixed orange brown/ grey brown sandy silt/ silty clay. This was overlain by (1341) a slump of yellow/ orange silty gravel. This was overlain by (1342) a dump of grey brown/ orange silty sand/ clay which contained 43 sherds of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 43 sherds, 738g), fragments of daub (58 fragments; 1368g) and animal bone (138g). This was overlain by (1344) a deposit of mixed yellow/ orange brown clay/ silty clay which contained 115 sherds of Roman pottery (AD350-400; 115 sherds, 2499g), fragments of daub (13 fragments; 270g) and animal bone (24g). This was overlain by a dump of remnant lining material (1340), a pale yellow clay, which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (AD300-400; 1 sherd, 9g), fragments of daub (30 fragments; 1162g), and a slumped deposit (1399) of grey brown silty gravel. The upper fill (1339) consisted of a dump of dark grey brown silty sand which contained 36 sherds of Roman pottery (AD150-400; 36 sherds, 635g), fragments of daub (16 fragments; 513g) and animal bone (91g) and likely represents the dumping of oven waste.

6.29 Late Roman Quarrying (Figure 9; Pits [1192], [1215], [1822], [1832], [1821], [1820], [1819])

6.29.1 A series of eleven quarry pits were identified on the site; six against the western limit of excavation and five in the southern part of the site, with seven of these excavated and recorded. These were likely used for the extraction of gravel or sand, the predominant geology across the site. Unfortunately little further can be said about these features as they were only partially uncovered on site as well as being in one of the most heavily disturbed parts of the site.

6.29.2 The quarry pits were sub-circular in plan measuring between 0.9m-1.6m+ in diameter and 0.86m-0.92m in depth. They contained between one and three fills, largely the result of rapid backfill following the extraction of the desired substrate. It is plausible that due to the rapid backfilling that these features were dug one after another with the extracted material backfilling the previous quarry pit. Finds included Roman pottery (AD150-400), a Roman iron nail ([1192]) and a residual copper alloy buckle ([1215]; SF103).

6.30 Post-Medieval/Modern Features (AD1540-1900+; Figure 10)

6.30.1 Three post-medieval/modern boundaries as well as four pits were identified on the site dating to this period.

6.30.2 A number of areas of modern disturbance were also identified, containing finds of clear modern date such as concrete, frogged brick and corrugated iron. These likely related to the demolition of the structures previously occupying the site. These areas of modern disturbance were recorded in plan with two slots excavated within them.

6.30.3 Modern pits [1556], [1256], [1391] and [1235] measured up to 2.5m in width and 0.9m in depth. They were oval in plan with steep sides and concave bases. Their depositional sequence in each was similar being the result of events of disuse followed sealing off. The pits contained up to three fills consisting of deposits of mid grey-brown silty sand. Finds included residual flintwork and Roman pottery (AD50-400), post-medieval brick and animal bone.

6.30.4 The modern disturbance measured up to 20m in length, 8m in width and 1.2m in depth. Where excavated they were irregular in plan with vertical sides and flat bases containing demolition backfill and lenses of silt/ sand. Finds included corrugated iron, glass, brick and pottery.

BOUNDARY 27 (DITCH 67)

DITCH 67 (Slots [1255], [1257], [1741], [1737])

DITCH 67 (Figure 10) was aligned north-west to south-east extending for c.79.3m. The ditch measured 1.5m wide and 0.66m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a concave base. Thirteen sherds of residual Roman pottery (AD120-400; 13 sherds, 199g), post-medieval brick fragments, animal bone (367g), two iron nails and residual flintwork were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 28 (DITCH 62)

DITCH 62 (Slots [1995], [1924], [1834])

DITCH 62 (Figure 10) was curvilinear in plan extending for c.23.1m between the eastern limits of excavation. The ditch measured between 0.57m-0.94m wide and 0.19m-0.25m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a concave base. One sherd of residual Roman pottery (AD50-400; 1 sherd, 4g) and a fragment of daub (1 fragment; 5g) were recovered from the ditch.

BOUNDARY 29 (DITCH 57)

DITCH 57 (Slots [1007], [1040])

DITCH 57 (Figure 10) was aligned north-west to south-east extending for c.10.6m between the limits of excavation. The ditch measured between 0.8m-1.1m wide and 0.2m-0.35m deep. The ditch had a consistent profile with steep sides and a concave base.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Flint

By Ella Egberts

Introduction

7.1.1 The excavation recovered small quantities of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Table 2). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Quantification

7.1.2 A total of 33 struck flints, 1 conchoidally shattered flint and 102 fragments of small unworked burnt flint were recovered from the site. The majority of the struck flints were isolated finds from a series of fills from ditches, a post-hole and a structure. Contexts [2030] and [1555] contained two struck flints. Fragments of debitage were recovered from samples taken from a series of pits, two ditches and a grave (Table 2). The unworked burnt stone has been recovered from samples taken from various fills and mainly consists of small fragments (~10mm) while two larger unworked burnt flints (up to 14.1g) were recovered from a subsoil (context [1525]) and a pit (context [1093]).

	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade-like flake	Blade	Blade fragment	Debitage <10mm	Core	Core shaping	Core rejuvenation	Retouched	Conchoidally fractured	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt: g)
Total	3	4	1	2	2	18	1	1	0	1	1	102	176.1

Table 2: Quantification of struck and burnt flintwork

Raw Materials

7.1.3 The struck flints are made from a variety of raw materials, including fine-

grained black translucent and brown translucent flint, mottled light and dark grey flint and dark brown opaque flint. Cortex is mostly very thin, weathered nodular cortex or ancient recorticated fractures and thermal fractures. The heterogeneous nature of the flint and condition of the cortex indicates the material would have been obtained from derived sources, most likely fluvio-glacial or till deposits, commonly found around March (BGS 2018).

- 7.1.4 With the exception of a few pieces, all of the struck flint is in slightly chipped to chipped condition, suggesting it might have moved to some extent after discard.

Description

- 7.1.5 The small quantity of worked flint obtained from the site does not contain many distinctly diagnostic pieces. However, the majority of the struck flint shows technological features, such as platform preparation and blade-based production, that suggests a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. The presence of decortication flakes and small quantities of debitage indicates that flint was worked locally. Interestingly, context [1666] contains both a core and a conchoidally fractured cobble. The core shows two negative flake scars, the removal of the first is likely to have resulted in the breaking of the core along a thermal fracture. However, the lower part of the broken core was then knapped again, removing a long decortication blade. The recovery of these pieces might indicate the locally expedient knapping and testing of raw materials.

Significance

- 7.1.6 Although only a small assemblage, the technological and typological characteristics of the struck flint from Jobs Lane indicates that flint working was being undertaken at the site during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. This age range is comparable with other assemblages from March such as found at Gaul Road (Bishop 2009). The assemblage from Jobs Lane therefore provides further evidence to demonstrate that the higher grounds forming the March islands were intensively and extensively occupied throughout the prehistoric period, where hydrological conditions permitted.

Recommendations

- 7.1.7 The struck flint assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued and no further analytical work is recommended.

7.2 Prehistoric Pottery

By Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Introduction

- 7.2.1 An assemblage comprising seven sherds (58g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 12.06g. The poor condition (all sherds slightly or severely abraded) would usually be associated with a lower MSW, however the two larger, thicker sherds present in the assemblage have skewed the results higher. These two sherds were the only two medium sized (4-8cm in diameter) sherds present while the rest were of a small (<4cm) size.
- 7.2.2 The pottery derived from five contexts; four were ditch fills, one was a grave fill. The assemblage can be best-fitted entirely into a later prehistoric timeframe, specifically the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age (LBA - MIA). However, as the majority of the assemblage is residual in later features, it is likely that the bulk of the assemblage represents the unstratified remains of activity across this broad period.
- 7.2.3 The site was previously evaluated in 2014, with an interim statement on the work being published subsequently (Gilmour 2014). This phase of work recovered a small to moderate assemblage of Late Iron Age (LIA) and Roman pottery. The Late Iron Age portion of the assemblage was smaller in quantity, and was uniformly present in contexts which also contained Roman material. As such it may represent the continuation of manufacture of Iron Age pottery traditions into the Roman period, rather than a distinct separate chronological phase. As the full catalogue of pottery from the evaluation is yet to be published, the material is not included in this report.
- 7.2.4 Due to the small size of the assemblage, and the limited number of contexts it derived from it is not possible to undertake a more detailed analysis of the nature of different feature assemblages, with the in general abraded,

residual nature being suggestive of the gradual accumulation of material through typical processes of breakage and discard. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Fabric type	Number of sherds	Wt (g)	Overall pottery context date
1080	1081	Ditch	DITCH 8, STRUCTURE 2	Q1	1	16	E-MIA (residual ER)
1281	1282	Grave	BURIAL 1	VQ1	2	10	MIA
1675	1676	Ditch	DITCH 44, ENCLOSURE 14	F1	1	18	LBA-EIA (Residual in M-LR)
1808	1811	Ditch	DITCH 38, BOUNDARY 18	F1	1	6	LBA-EIA (Residual in MR)
1992	1991	Ditch	DITCH 50, ENCLOSURE 12	F1	2	8	LBA-EIA (Residual in MR)

Table 3: Pottery quantification by context

Methodology

7.2.5 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherds weighing less than 1g, classified as crumbs were not present in the assemblage. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (all classifiable pottery within this assemblage was handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and

shoulder, the vessel was also classified using a series devised by J.D Hill (Hill and Horne 2003), (Hill and Braddock 2006) for later Iron Age pottery. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small', sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large'.

Assemblage Characteristics

- 7.2.6 A small range of fabrics were recorded in the assemblage (Table 3), with a single exception all were of tempered using calcined flint (F) or sand (Q). These can be accommodated easily within the range of later Iron Age pottery in Cambridgeshire (Brudenell and Braddock 2004). As a general trend, sandy fabrics becomes more popular as the Iron Age progresses, with the use of calcined flint, the dominant inclusion of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (EIA) gradually being phased out in most of East Anglia. The sherds assigned to the Middle Iron Age also included sherds with a void rich, sandy fabric (VQ1); these voids are likely to represent leached-out shell, indicating that the potting clay may have derived from the nearby accessible deposits of shell rich Jurassic clays, often used in the fenland and surrounding area (Amphill, Kimmeridge and Oxford Clay deposits). The Middle Iron Age sherds were the only non-residual prehistoric sherds recovered and derived from a grave (BURIAL 1). These sherds were commonly thicker than those assigned to the preceding periods, and contained the only form assignable vessel; a sandy slack shouldered vessel with a simple rounded direct rim. Slack shouldered, medium sized jars are overwhelmingly the most common form of vessel found on Middle Iron Age sites in the region, although this type of vessel can continue in use through the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period, especially in Northern East Anglia and parts of the fenland. Due to the small size of the assemblage present within the grave, it is unlikely that the material was deliberately included when the feature was backfilled. Given this limitation, the lack of conclusively Roman finds assemblages, as well as the lack of stratigraphic relationships means that the small Middle Iron Age assemblage recovered is probably indicative of the true date of the burial. None of the sherds recovered were smoothed, burnished or otherwise decorated.

Q1	Moderate to common fine to very coarse sand
F1	Moderate to common fine to coarse calcined flint
VQ1	Rare to sparse linear voids, rare fine sand

Table 4: Pottery fabrics

Discussion

- 7.2.7 The definite dating of the pottery assemblage is problematic, due to the small nature of the assemblage and the relative lack of diagnostic sherds. Having stated this, the dominance of sandy and hard, thin, flint tempered fabrics indicates that the assemblage is unlikely to date to before the start of the Late Bronze Age (Brudenell and Braddock 2004). Although the assemblage is mostly residual, based on fabric and (in one instance) form, it appears to contained both Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age sherds (1150-400/350 BC) and Middle Iron Age (400/350-100 BC) examples. However, it is worth stating that the Middle Iron Age handmade pottery tradition is long lived, and in some cases continues through the Late Iron Age into the early centuries AD, as such it is possible, albeit unlikely that the sherds assigned to the Middle Iron Age may in fact belong to the Roman phase of use of the site. It is possible that the limited assemblage of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age sherds derive from activity identified nearby at the Neal Wade Community College (Pickstone 2010), located 250m to the north, where a series of Late Bronze Age wells indicated settlement activity.

7.3 Roman Pottery

By Eniko Hudak

Introduction

- 7.3.1 The excavation produced a substantial quantity of Roman pottery; 3957 sherds weighing 92.110kg and representing 71.75 EVEs. The assemblage was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using Museum of London fabric and form codes (Symonds 2002) supplemented by published typologies, and the data was entered into an MS Access database.

Assemblage Composition

- 7.3.2 The condition of the assemblage is mixed; sherds survived in a variety of states from heavily abraded to fresh, with a rather high mean sherd weight of 23.28g. Few sherds showed signs of sooting/burning; and even less have internal limescale. There is a range of vessels with organic remains and residues from WATERHOLE 3 (1322). There are six vessels with post-firing holes, one purpose made colander with pre-firing holes, one vessel with pre-firing and another with post-firing graffiti.
- 7.3.3 A range of fabrics are represented in the assemblage mainly dating to the mid- to late Roman period (mid-2nd to 4th century AD). The assemblage is dominated by coarse wares, which account for 84.8% of the site assemblage by sherd count, 89.6% by weight and 78.9% by EVEs. The most abundant are shell and sand-tempered wares including Cambridgeshire Fens shell-tempered ware (SHEL1), unsourced shell tempered wares (SHEL), and Nene Valley Grey Ware (NVGW).
- 7.3.4 There is a small quantity of mortaria in the assemblage; only 45 fragments weighing 3237g and representing 1.66 EVEs. The vast majority are in Nene Valley White Ware with two fragments of Oxfordshire White Ware, one Oxfordshire White Colour-coated Ware, and two rim fragments of late-1st mid-2nd century Verulamium Region White Ware hooked flange mortaria (VRW 7HOF). Amphorae are similarly rare in the assemblage with a total of 76 fragments (798g); 60 of which are very heavily abraded and crumbled fragments in a Baetican fabric.
- 7.3.5 Fine wares comprise 13.2% of the site assemblage by sherd count (9.6% by weight, 21.1% by EVEs). The most commonly occurring fabric is Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware with 7.4% of the total assemblage by sherd count, 6.7% by weight, and 13.5% of EVEs. Other Romano-British fine wares are represented by a few fragments Oxfordshire colour-coated products (OXRC, OXWC). Imported fabrics include small quantities of Terra Sigillata from Central and Eastern Gaul (1.8%; 1.1%; 3.7%) and three fragments of the later Central Gaulish Black-slipped Ware (CGBL).
- 7.3.6 In terms of functional analysis, jars dominate the assemblage with 62% of

EVEs including the hooked-rim and figure-7 rim types (2W, 2D). Bowls follow with 18% with the most common types are triangular rim bowls, flat rimmed bowls and the post-AD250 Black-Burnished type flanged bowls (4H, 4G, 4M). Unusual forms include a near complete colander and a complete profile of a cheese press.

Contextual Analysis

7.3.7 The assemblage was recovered from 255 individually numbered contexts. Individual context assemblages are mainly small (less than 30 sherds); 41 of which comprise a single sherd only. There are 34 medium-sized assemblages (31-100 sherds) and five large assemblages (100+ sherds). Only 29 sherds were residual in post-Roman contexts and only a single sherd was unstratified, although, there is evidence for considerable disturbance caused in the Roman phases by later activity. Phases 'Mid-Roman' and 'Late-Roman' produced the majority of the assemblage: 79% of sherd count, 86% of weight, and 87% of EVEs. The Roman phase assemblages are discussed below.

Phase	Sub-Phase	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs
Natural		19	462	0.13
Roman	Undated	19	564	0.31
Roman	Early	284	4406	3.36
Roman	Early to Middle	456	7059	5.27
Roman	Mid	1294	31443	17.95
Roman	Mid-Late	5	33	0
Roman	Late	1850	47608	44.43
Post-medieval		17	243	0.02
Modern		12	241	0.17
Unstratified		1	51	0.11
TOTAL		3957	92110	71.75

Table 5: Roman pottery quantification

Undated Roman

7.3.8 A small quantity of pottery was recovered from undated Roman features (19 sherds, 564g, 0.31 EVEs; Table 5). There is a variety of fabrics represented of both early and late Roman date such as Alice Holt Farnham Ware

(AHFA), Horningsea Reduced Ware (HOR RE), Much Hadham Ware (MHAD), NVWW, SHEL1 and some unsourced sand and shell tempered fabrics.

Early Roman

7.3.9 Contexts of the Early Roman phase of the site yielded a total of 284 sherds, 4406g and 3.36EVEs (Table 5) which, compared to the later phases of the site, is not a substantial quantity of pottery. Due to extensive disturbance by late activity more than a quarter of the assemblage by sherd count is made up of mid- and late-Roman fabrics, mainly products of the Nene Valley potteries, which are most certainly intrusive. Excluding the intrusive material, the most commonly occurring fabric by sherd count is BAET amphora, however it consists of highly fragmented small sherds and thus the fabric does not form a major component of the phase assemblage by weight. The most commonly occurring fabric by all measures are the unsourced Black-Surfaced Grey Wares (BSGW) with 15.5% of sherd count and 16.25% of weight, and SHEL with 11.3% and 12.7% respectively; both of which fabric groups are common in the area. Only a small quantity of pottery could be attributed to production centres with confidence; Horningsea Reduced ware accounting for 2.5% of sherd count and 4.6% of weight. Imported fabrics are scarce with only four fragments of Terra Sigillata including a decorated sherd from a Dragendorff 29 bowl dated to AD40-85.

Early to Middle Roman

7.3.10 Early to Middle Roman contexts produced a larger assemblage of Roman pottery comprising 456 sherds (7069g, 5.27 EVEs; Table 5). There is a wider range of fabrics represented and a much smaller proportion of intrusive material. Pink-grogged ware (PKG) is the most abundant by sherd count and weight but combined the products of the Nene Valley potteries dominate the assemblage. These include flagons, jars, beakers, bowls, dishes, and mortaria in grey wares, colour-coats, parchment wares, white wares and the London-style wares with incised compass decoration (Perrin 1999). BSGW decreased significantly and FSGW although decreased in proportion is more abundant in this phase assemblage. There is an increased quantity of Black-

Burnished Wares (BB1, BB2, BBS), but still a very small percentage of the assemblage. Terra Sigillata is the only imported fabric from the continent apart from a single sherd of amphora, which could be BAET. There is one rim fragment of Samian of form Dr31 dated to after AD150.

- 7.3.11 Pottery was present in a wide range of features with the largest assemblages recovered from Ovens 1 and 3, which are discussed separately below. There is also a very small number of sherds from context (1500), which contained two cattle skulls, as well as ANIMAL BURIALS 1 and 2 but they do not seem to be of any significance (i.e. not part of a structured pottery deposit).

OVENS 1 and 3

- 7.3.12 These two features produced the largest group assemblages of the phase making up nearly half of the entire phase assemblage. OVEN 1 contexts yielded an assemblage of 92 sherds weighing 1451g and 1.48 EVEs. Similarly to the phase assemblage, there is some intrusive material and NVGW is the most common fabric, however, NVCC is absent. There is a rim fragment of a typical large HOR RE storage jar and part of a LONW 4E bowl with incised compass decoration. Fine wares are scarce and there is no Samian in this assemblage.

- 7.3.13 Fewer OVEN 3 contexts contained pottery, but they produced a larger assemblage than those of OVEN 1. There is a similar range of fabrics however the composition of the assemblage is different. This is due to the presence of a highly fragmented, semi-complete hooked-rim jar in PKG; and numerous sherds of an unsourced micaceous fine ware flagon. There is very little NVGW and LONW, but NVCC sherds also occur.

Mid Roman

- 7.3.14 The second largest phase assemblage was recovered from this phase; 1294 sherds, 31443g, 17.95 EVEs (Table 5). Similar to the Early Roman phase intrusive fabrics account for a large proportion of the assemblage. The most common fabric is SHEL1, which tends to be 4th century AD, with 24.4% of sherd count, 49.5% of weight and 13.7% of EVEs in the forms of large hooked-rim and rolled-rim storage jars (2W, 2M). Apart from the intrusive

material, products of the Nene Valley are still abundant. There is also a small degree of residuality in this phase represented by BSGW and BSRW, which tend to be early Roman, and some fragments of VRW, the production of which was in decline in the second half of the 2nd century AD and ceased by the beginning of the 3rd. There is a very small quantity of Terra Sigillata including sherds from the East Gaulish production centres dated to after AD150. Other imported products include a single fragment of Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware (CGBL) and a few sherds of BAET amphorae.

- 7.3.15 In terms of forms, jars still dominate with 60% of EVEs, followed by bowls at 14%. Dishes are also well represented with 10% of EVEs and include some complete profiles of plain-rim dishes in NVCC (5J). There is a rare form in this phase assemblage, a cheese press. The identification of the fabric is uncertain, but there is a possibility that it is a product of the Oxfordshire potteries; form type O58 (Young 1977). However, the distribution of this fabric is rather restricted to the vicinity of the potteries, and the dating of this form is also tentative (*ibid.*).

OVEN 6

- 7.3.16 The assemblage from OVEN 6 comprised 319 sherds, 13081g, 1.51 EVEs. The most commonly occurring fabric is SHEL1, which explains the weight of the assemblage however no diagnostic sherds are present in this fabric. The only other fabrics present in quantity are products of the Nene Valley potteries and rather oddly Portchester D, one of the latest Roman pottery fabrics dated to after AD350.

Late Roman

- 7.3.17 Late Roman contexts produced the largest phase assemblage with 1850 sherds weighing 47608g and representing 44.43 EVEs with the widest range of fabrics (Table 5). The most common fabric in this assemblage is NVGW with 20.3% of sherd count, 13.2% of weight, and 22.8% of EVEs. Other Nene Valley products are also well represented, NVCC is at its peak of all phases with 11.5% (10.6%; 16.1%) including a variety of jars, beakers, bowls and dishes with also a wide range of vessels with decoration such as en barbotine swirls, rouletting and white painting. There is a large fragment

of a wide flat-rimmed dish with white painted decoration on the interior from context (1724). SHEL1 is still very common and accounts for nearly a quarter of the group by weight. There is a higher proportion of AHFA and HOR RE, and FSGW is prominent. All other fabrics are present in very small quantities. There is also a small degree of residuality in this phase assemblage; Terra Sigillata, BSGW, BSRW, VRW, and VCWS.

- 7.3.18 The functional analysis of this phase assemblage shows no change from the previous phases; jars still dominate with 62% of EVEs with types 2W and 2D. Bowls are at 19% with types 4H, 4G, and 4M.

WATERHOLES 3-5

- 7.3.19 These three features contained the majority of the phase assemblage with a combined total of 1387 sherds, 39444g, 37.34 EVEs.
- 7.3.20 Nearly a third of the phase assemblage was recovered from the contexts of WATERHOLE 3; 603 sherds weighing 17754g and 18.14 EVEs. The context assemblage composition is very similar to that of the phase assemblage with NVGW being the most common fabrics and products of the Nene Valley accounting for 43.6% of the assemblage by sherd count, 33.1% by weight, and 40.7% by EVEs. The next most common fabric is again SHEL1 with 10.8% (32.4%; 5.7%) followed by unsourced fabrics SHEL and SAND. AHFA is also well represented with 6.6% (6%; 8.2%). Imported fabrics are scarce and could be residual; there is a single sherd of BAET, one of CGBL, and eleven of Terra Sigillata with a single sherd from the East Gaulish potteries.
- 7.3.21 This assemblage produced a number of complete profiles of bowls and dishes in NVGW, NVCC, and SAND. There is also a near complete colander in an unsourced FSGW fabric. It is a purpose-made colander rather than a bowl that was re-purposed, as the holes were made pre-firing. The form of this colander is best paralleled in Young's 1977 Oxfordshire typology type O118.1, an undated and rare form, but it most certainly is not an Oxfordshire fabric. The excavations at Caesaromagus (Going 1987) also record colanders of this and similar forms in sandy grey wares offering a closer parallel to this example. The colander has some internal residue, which has

the potential to reveal the type of foodstuffs processed in this vessel. The same context produced another four vessels with internal organic residues, including a complete profile of an NVGW bowl, an NVCC beaker base, a Dr36 imitation dish in NVCC, and rim and base fragments of a 4G type bowl in FSGW. It is recommended to analyse the samples taken from the inside of these vessels.

7.3.22 WATERHOLE 4 produced a slightly smaller, but somewhat different assemblage of 422 sherds; 12381g, 9.86 EVEs. The most common fabric is still NVGW, but HOR RE claimed the second place with 16.4% of sherd count, 17.6% of weight, and 6.2% of EVEs including the typical large bifid rim storage jars (Evans et al. 2017). Shell-tempered wares are behind with unsourced being more abundant than SHEL1; and the importance of AHFA is unchanged.

7.3.23 WATERHOLE 5 yielded an even smaller, but yet again different assemblage totalling 362 sherds, 9309g, and 9.34 EVEs. Unsourced shell-tempered ware is the most common fabric with 37.6% (27.7%; 38.8%) but the second most common fabric is NVCC with 25.4%; 32.18%; 41.54% while NVGW and SHEL1 are not present in great quantities unlike in the other two features. It includes a variety of forms, but mainly hooked-rim jars dated to the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD (Perrin 1999: Figure 65/279-282). All other fabrics are represented as less than 5% of sherd count.

Pit [1343]

7.3.24 Fills of Pit [1343] yielded 359 sherds weighing 7632g and representing 6.22 EVEs. SHEL1 and Nene Valley products are almost equally represented and make up nearly half of the pit assemblage. They include a variety of different jars and flasks, as well as dishes and beakers.

Discussion and Recommendations

7.3.25 Overall, the excavation produced a large assemblage of Roman pottery with a range of Romano-British and imported fabrics dating to both the early and late Roman period with an emphasis on late Roman fabrics produced in the potteries in the Nene Valley and in the area of the Cambridgeshire Fens.

Imported fabrics are scarce and are restricted to very small quantities of Baetican amphorae, Terra Sigillata dishes and cups, and tiny fragments of Central Gaulish Black-slipped Ware. Fine wares become more frequent towards the late Roman phase of the site however proportions are skewed by coarse ware forms produced in Nene Valley Colour Coated fabric.

7.3.26 A considerable scale of disturbance was observed within the Roman phase assemblages, which was due to modern truncation. This caused the presence of intrusive pottery in the early- and mid-Roman phases, and possibly also the small degree of residuality in all later phases of the site. This makes any changes in pottery supply and use obscure and difficult to trace, as can be seen in the rather unchanging presence and dominance of certain fabrics and forms. These could mask any real changes in the patterns of pottery consumption of the site. Despite this, it seems to be likely that there was a peak in activity in the mid- and late-Roman phases.

7.3.27 There are some forms and vessels of intrinsic interest, especially all vessels with organic residues from context (1322). It is recommended to analyse the samples taken from these vessels to see what the contents might have been when they were deposited. The fragments of the cheese press and the colander are also of special interest as they are forms rarely encountered. It is recommended to illustrate these vessels. All of the pottery has been fully recorded and needs no further analysis at this stage of the work. It is recommended to include a pottery report in the publication of the site.

7.4 Post-Roman Pottery

By Berni Sudds

Introduction

7.4.1 A relatively modest assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered during the excavation, comprising 101 sherds, representing 64 vessels and weighing 1487g. The majority dates to the post-medieval period, although a smaller quantity of Saxon and medieval pottery was also retrieved. The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. As far as possible these

comply with those laid out in the recently published type series for Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016), although identification of some sherds remains provisional at this stage.

Methodology

7.4.2 The pottery was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted), weight and estimated number of vessels (ENV). A Microsoft Access database recording these attributes can be found with the site archive. The pottery types encountered appear below in Table 6.

Fabric code	Common name	Date range		SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Saxon and medieval pottery						
FIRED CLAY	Fired clay object	-	-	1	1	42
ESAND	Sand-tempered, very fine with sparse very fine organic inclusions	400	600	1	1	10
NEOT	St Neots ware	970	1100	2	2	42
DNEOT	Developed St Neots-type ware	1050	1250	1	1	42
MEL	Medieval Ely ware	1150	1350	1	1	47
UPG	Unprovenanced glazed ware	1200	1400	3	3	41
EAR	East-Anglian redware	1200	1400	1	1	3
GRIM	Grimston-type ware	1200	1500	9	6	50
BRIL	Brill/ Boarstall ware	1200	1500	1	1	6
LMT	Late medieval/ transitional ware	1400	1600	1	1	17
LMTC	Late medieval/ transitional ware with calcareous inclusions	1400	1600	3	3	146
BOND	Bourne D ware	1430	1650	1	1	32
LARA	Langerwehe/Raeren stoneware	1350	1610	1	1	7
Post-medieval pottery						
KOLFREC	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	1500	1700	1	1	42
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1550	1800	31	30	620
PMSL	Post-medieval slip-decorated redware	1550	1800	2	2	170
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	1570	1846	1	1	5
PMBL	Post-medieval black-glazed redware	1580	1700	2	1	8
PMR	Post-medieval redware	1580	1900	34	2	145
TPW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	1780	1900	2	2	2

REFW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze	1805	1900	1	1	8
PNTD	Painted decoration					
YELL	Yellow ware	1820	1900	1	1	2

Table 6: Pottery types

Assemblage Characteristics

7.4.3 The post-Roman pottery is distributed across a number of pit and ditch features on site, occurring as single sherds or in small assemblages. The condition of the majority is suggestive of re-deposition even with the larger groups, including pit fill (1555), vessels are typically represented by single sherds, often demonstrating some abrasion. The exception is 33 sherds from the same 19th century flowerpot from ditch fill (1259), although the latter has numerous fresh breaks. The earliest post-Roman pottery recovered is a single Early Saxon jar rim from ditch fill (1076), probably dating to the 5th or 6th century, although possibly a little later. An unusual, crudely formed fired clay object was also retrieved from the same fill taking the form of a solid, squared knob of clay with deep depressions to each face. The date and function of this object remain uncertain.

7.4.4 A small assemblage of Late Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered, most numerous amongst which are Grimston-type wares from Norfolk, but also including Medieval Ely ware and a few unsourced glazed wares which, as observed at West End Road, may derive from Lincolnshire (Spoerry 2016, 58). Relatively few coarsewares were recovered but this may not be significant given the small size of the group. The few late medieval/transitional wares are generally characterised by calcareous inclusions and include at least one vessel that may have originated from Bourne in Lincolnshire (BOND) and an early German stoneware jug sherd (LARA). The post-medieval assemblage is comprised largely of glazed red earthenwares and post-medieval redwares, although there are a couple of slip-trailed redware dishes, a black-glazed redware mug or tyg and a further imported German stoneware. Finally, there are a small number of mass-produced late 18th and 19th century industrial refined wares.

Discussion and Recommendations

7.4.5 The post-Roman pottery attests to activity of Saxon, medieval and post-

medieval date in the vicinity of site, probably domestic in nature, and deposited as waste, or as part of a field manuring exercise. Unfortunately, the small size of the assemblage limits any further conclusions from being drawn and the primary significance of the assemblage is in provide dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered. Few large contemporary assemblages have been excavated in March, but the range of types identified appears to be broadly typical of the village with contacts to the north and north-east in Lincolnshire and Norfolk (Spoerry 2016, 56-8; Fletcher 2012; Thompson 2012).

- 7.4.6 With the exception of seeking a parallel for the shaped clay object from ditch fill [1076], no further work is recommended.

7.5 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Chris Jarrett

- 7.5.1 A total of four clay tobacco pipe stems were recovered from two contexts. Fill (1555) from Pit [1556] produced three stems of thin or medium thickness with medium sized bores that can only be broadly dated to the 17th century. A single stem recovered from fill (1075) from Ditch [1066] produced a medium thickness stem with a wide bore that can only be broadly dated to the 17th century.
- 7.5.2 The clay tobacco pipes have no significance and the only potential of the material is to broadly date the contexts the stems were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

7.6 Building Materials

By Kevin Haywood

Introduction

- 7.6.1 2205 fragments (109376g) of ceramic building material, daub, mortar and stone was recovered from the site. This was assessed in order to:
- Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from.

- Examine the form and date of the ceramic building material and daub, and (with the stone) provide a list of spot dates.

- Make recommendations for further study.

Methodology

7.6.2 As no Cambridgeshire stone and ceramic building material fabric reference collection was housed at PCA, it was necessary to consult the relevant 1:50000 geological maps made for the area. Sheets 158 (Peterborough), 159 (Wisbech) and memoir (Horton 1989) provided the local geological background. Where the stone or ceramic fabric matched with the Museum of London series, it was designated the appropriate MoL 4-digit code. Where the stone fabric had no exact match, the fabric was prefixed by the generic 3120; followed by a/b/c; thus 3120a/3120b/3120c etc. New tile and brick fabric were prefixed by MAR followed by 1; thus MAR1; MAR2 etc.

7.6.3 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

Local Resources

7.6.4 Lying to the south of, but still within the Fenland gravel “island”, March the underlying sediments comprises geologically young Pleistocene, periglacial sands and gravels of the March Gravels (Horton 1989, 19). Sands and gravels of the Crag Group. Evidence of the Upper Jurassic Corallian and Cornbrash bedrock are shown beneath the gravel Island on the geological map. There are also outcrops of Anglian glacial till or chalky boulder clay. These contain a myriad of non-local stone types including quartzites, conglomerates and exotic igneous and metamorphic rocks (Sabine 1949) many of which given the poor quality of the underlying, geologically young friable bedrock are a suitable source of local building stone.

7.6.5 The surrounding Oxford Clay has been, and continues to be, an excellent source of brick clay (Horton 1989; 33-34), including the local Fletton brick for Peterborough.

7.6.6 Another factor to consider is the influence of the River Nene which flows just to the north of the site and the Roman road, canalised Roman waterways and the Roman road, again to the north of the site. At other sites in this part of East Anglia the communications network allowed for the transportation of heavy bulky items from geological outcrops much further to the north and west.

Ceramic Building Material

7.6.7 The ceramic building material assemblage is dominated by fragmentary, sometimes abraded fragments of Roman tile and brick deposited into pits, boundary ditches and waterholes. Discrete pockets of post medieval brick and mortar were also recovered from the site.

Roman

7.6.8 Quantities of Roman brick and roofing tile (imbrex and tegulae) accounted for nearly two thirds of ceramic building material (by weight). These were found dispersed throughout the site in a fragmentary condition often intermixed with the large daub assemblage.

7.6.9 A number of fabrics have been identified. The only fabric also identified at other sites was the distinctive grey shelly Harrold tile (MAR5), worked from clays in Bedfordshire and supplied throughout southern England during the late Roman period (Unger 2009). Its presence may therefore indicate late Roman activity at this site.

7.6.10 MAR2 and MAR2a accounted for well over a half of the assemblage, and as such these fine red sandy fabrics are by far the most common on the site (33 examples 2967g). These resemble the London sandy fabric 2452 but have some minor differences but probably come from clays glacial till or brickearth clay. They are spread throughout the site often in a good condition of preservation.

Roman Fabrics:

MAR1 - Mottled hard red fabric (4 fragments; 70g).

MAR2 - very fine red sandy fabric with scattered rose quartz and burnt white flint

MAR2a - as MAR2 but with a reduced core similar source. Pit fills (1320) and (1713). Associated with tegulae with small flanges (35 examples, 3089g). Accounting for a quarter of the assemblage, these fine red sandy fabrics are by far the most common fabric type at Jobs Lane. These resemble London sandy fabric 2452 but have some minor differences but probably come from clays glacial till or brickearth clay. They are spread throughout the site often in a good condition of preservation.

MAR3 - Medium sandy gritty fabric, numerous small angular grit size quartz fragments and red iron oxide (16 examples; 2181g). This fabric resembling London 3006 is another key component, and is mainly associated with imbrex and tegulae.

MAR4 - Busy burnt chalk and black vitrified flecks up to 1 mm across.

MAR5 - (London Fabric 2456) Light grey soft fine white shelly. Associated tegulae with small flanges (Harrold Ware, Bedfordshire 270-350); 24 examples 3128g most from industrial feature [1224] (contexts (1219) and (1225)) but also late Roman waterhole [2019]. This distinctive Bedfordshire fabric fired in Harrold on the banks of the Great Ouse had a wide late Roman provincial distribution including London (Unger 2009) and at other sites in Cambridgeshire (Hayward pers. Obs.)

MAR6 - very fine white cream fabric worn tile (2 fragments; 157g)

MAR7 - Busy chaff and void rich fabric with large red iron oxide inclusions at least 20mm long with white burnt flint (2 examples; 192g)

Forms

- 7.6.11 A key feature of the site is the large proportion of roofing elements (tegulae and imbrex) relative to the Roman brick. This would seem to suggest that ceramic roofing rather than levelling brick coursing and pilae stacks for heated room and stone masonry structures was the key use of Roman ceramic building material. The total absence of box flue tile and tesserae, would seem to corroborate this.

Medieval

- 7.6.12 Only one fragment of medieval CBM was recovered from the site (1 fragment; 123g).

Medieval Fabrics:

MAR20 - thick very coarse sandy peg tile with a reduced core

Forms

- 7.6.13 The only medieval material recovered from these excavations consisted of a thick very coarse sandy glazed roofing tile. Glaze only appears on medieval peg tile.

Post medieval

- 7.6.14 Only post medieval brick and mortar was recovered. There was, however, a great variety of fabrics. Some 3038 and MAR14, are clearly 20th century as they are both machined frogged. Others, such as the marbly yellow MAR11, comparable with Suffolk White, are probably 18th and 19th century. It is possible that bricks made out of the red sandy coarse gritty fabric MAR10 could be even earlier as they are so poorly made, but as only bricks with part dimensions were recovered, one cannot be sure.

Post medieval Fabrics:

3038 - Fletton Brick hard dense maroon machine frogged brick Oxford Clay (1890-1950+)

MAR10 - Red sandy coarse gritty fabric with flint inclusions probably from clays in glacial till (1600-1900). Brick poorly made with sunken margins associated with lime mortar Type 1

MAR11 - Silty very yellow laminated brick fabric with red, white and black bands. Comparable to Suffolk White (1700-1900) (Ryan 1996). Variable width (100mm-110mm), shallow (35-55mm) paving bricks and standard bricks

MAR12 - Very fine sandy fabric 19th-20th century fragments

MAR13 - Very fine maroon sandy fabric

MAR14 - Red fine-purple fabric frogged Late 19th to early 20th century

Mortar Types

- 7.6.15 The only mortar type identified from these excavations a white lime rich recipe (Type 1) was used to point a post medieval brick.

Daub

- 7.6.16 With the notable exception of the post medieval ditches, composite disaggregated earth and wattle building material, collected termed “daub” dominate all the Roman features at this site. Accumulations of this material are particularly notable in Pit [1848] (fill (1793); 3.5kg) and Ditch [1396] (fill (1387); 6kg).
- 7.6.17 No Triangular or Circular loomweights could be identified. Their correlation with Roman features would suggest that they were associated with this Roman settlement, probably as building material for timber framed wattle and daub structures with thatch, shingle or ceramic tile roof given the sizeable proportion of tegulae and imbrex from this site.
- 7.6.18 The assemblage has been divided first by fabric and then by the daub assemblage by form into 3 sub-categories: 1) daub building material; 2) fired clay; 3) mud brick or oven brick.

Fabrics

- 7.6.19 Five sub-types have been identified. The coarse poorly sorted angular matrix and preponderance of flint/chalk fragments suggest that the primary raw material would have been from the nearby Anglian chalky boulder clay.

3102a - A very coarse dark-brown to grey gravelly sandy daub with large white burnt flint fragments with angular scattered coarse sand. These have large wattle impressions and often condensed fabric. The most common fabric of the assemblage.

3102b - Rarer orange sandy gravelly mortar with burnt flint fragments.

3102c - Common fawn-brown to yellow mottled daub with white chalk and flint. Harder and finer than types 3102a and 3102b, this may suggest use as fired clay.

3102d - Fine, very low density, vacuous texture with small wattle impressions all over. Rare and associated with large mudbricks.

3102e - Void rich daub with fragments of red Roman ceramic building material up to 25mm and white bone. Examples only associated with OVEN 3.

Forms

Construction Material: Wattle and Daub (1912 fragments; 21863g)

7.6.20 Quantities especially in fabrics 3102a; 3102b and to a lesser extent 3102c are huge. Although it is not possible to be absolutely certain whether all of these relate to the binding or sticking earth for timber framed wattle and daub structures, the large quantity of very large round wattle impressions (up to 25mm in diameter) in the fabric would probably suggest that a vast majority do. There is a sill fragment in fabric 3102c present in the trample layer (1724) on a possible Roman trackway [1726] (SURFACE 2) that was probably part of a corner or edge of one of these structures.

Fired Clay or Water Tank sealant 'puddled mud' (96 fragments; 412g)

7.6.21 It is possible that the much finer, often vitrified, highly fragmentary pieces of clay dispersed throughout the site are examples of fired clay lining or as a sealant rather like a 'puddled mud' for holding in water. As they are found near both an oven structure (OVEN 3) and water holes it is not possible to establish their original function.

Mud brick or oven clay bricks (13 examples; 2671g)

7.6.22 Very thick (43-75mm) slabs of a low density vacuous daub fabric (3102d) are present in Ditch [1036] (fill (1034); SF128), Ditch [1689] (fill (1690)) and, perhaps significantly, in OVEN 6 [1244] (fill (1246)). The first example is a complete, square slab 160mm x 160mm x 75mm. These may well be oven clay bricks or lining for an oven.

Worked Stone - 76 examples (72.4kg)

7.6.23 A review of 17 rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/form are summarised in Table 7.

Petrological and Functional Review

7.6.24 What is immediately apparent from the petrological overview of the stone assemblage is the large number of lithotypes (17 including sub-types). On first inspection this would suggest, in an area where the underlying geology consists of soft Middle Jurassic Clays (Oxford Clay) and Quaternary periglacial gravels, that a considerable variety of stone was being imported to this site during the Roman period.

- 7.6.25 However, when one takes into account the considerable variety in “hard erratics” within the surrounding chalky boulder clay (Horton 1989, 17; Sabine 1949), then the variety of imported stone is in fact relatively small. Examples of igneous felsite, large boulders of Palaeozoic Quartzite, chalk and flint, Keuper Marl, sarsen and greensand from this assemblage are (with the exception of the sarsen and greensand; rubstone and saddle quern) at best only used as pot boilers. Furthermore, there is a small but interesting assemblage of Upper Jurassic corallian – shelly limestone that comes from the underlying West Walton Beds but again is used as pot boiler or is natural background. Some of the finer units lithotype 3120k appear to be used as roofing (trace of a nail hole) and a paving slab.
- 7.6.26 What is left is a very interesting diverse Roman rotary quernstone assemblage with examples consisting of German lavastone from the Rhineland, large quantities of Millstone Grit from the Upper Carboniferous of South Yorkshire, and, most interesting of all, a very large thick quartz conglomerate quern from the Devonian of the Forest of Dean.
- 7.6.27 Quernstones made from the first two rocks, especially the millstone grit are common in Roman rural farmstead sites throughout Cambridgeshire and the Fenland Edge, for example, at Vicars Farm, Earith, Langdale, Whittlesey Brick Pit (Hayward pers. Obs.). Examples of the related sub-type “Rough Rock”, also seen here have been found. The proximity to the river network and the Roman Fenland canal system would have been conducive to huge quantities of millstone grit being brought into islets such as at March. A particularly interesting serrated millstone grit tool from Waterhole [1805] (SF127; fill (1874)) is another example of how this versatile stone was used.
- 7.6.28 It is possible that the Forest of Dean quartz conglomerate found in Ditch [1524] (SF 125; fill (1643)) may be an opportunistic find. Subsequently worked from an erratic from the surrounding chalky boulder clay and given the identification of “Triassic conglomerates” (although this is a Devonian Conglomerate) from these glacial deposits (Horton 1989, 17). However, it seems more likely given the far-reaching millstone grit and lavastone quern networks, especially in the Fenlands, that this was transported from the West

Country.

Summary

7.6.29 To summarise, the worked stone assemblage from the site is characterised by utilitarian functional objects such as querns, rubstones and the serrated tool. These are all common material types associated with Roman farmsteads particularly in the Fens. All the large items of stone recovered that may have been used as masonry walling are instead merely natural erratics from the surrounding chalky boulder clay. The absence of traces of hard Roman mortar (*opus caementatum*) on the large blocks of quartzite would verify this fact.

Conclusions and Recommendations

7.6.30 The building material assemblage on the site is dominated by large quantities of Roman disaggregated wattle and daub, oven bricks, quernstone, and ceramic building material (tile and brick). There is just one medieval peg tile and a small, albeit varied, collection of post medieval bricks.

7.6.31 The presence of so much wattle and daub and a dearth of building stone and Roman brick, would indicate that there were a great deal of timber framed wattled structures in this settlement, some roofed in ceramic tile, given the preponderance of flanged tegulae and imbrex relative to other categories of ceramic building material (brick and box flue tile).

Fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at ECB5146
3116	Soft white powdery limestone	Chalk Upper Cretaceous but probably from surrounding chalky boulder clay	Natural 1 example 37g from pit fill from late Roman Waterhole 4
3117	Hard, very fine dark siliceous sediment that breaks with a conchoidal fracture	Flint Upper Cretaceous but probably from surrounding chalky boulder clay	Natural near circular flint 2 examples 153 g [1017] [1724] echinoid or gusset stone rather than pestle or slingshot
3117a	Tabular Hard, very fine dark siliceous sediment that breaks with a conchoidal fracture	Flint Upper Cretaceous but probably from surrounding chalky boulder clay	Natural black tabular flint 1 example 170g pit fill [1303] associated with late Roman Waterhole 3. These tabular flint have been used as raw material for flint tesserae but no evidence for cubed stone on site.
3118	Tufa Very hard white vesicular tufa spring water deposit	Holocene spring water deposit perhaps relating to the spring line and the River Great Ouse	Not clear possibly natural Spring Water deposit associated with River Ouse or just possibly evidence for tufa vaulting 1 example 19g later Roman pit fill [1550] associated with Waterhole 5
3120a	Very hard white quartzite crystalline structure possibly a meta-quartzite some with ironshot oxidised speckles	Probably Devonian or Early Palaeozoic rock reincorporated into the chalky boulder clay as an erratic	10 examples 47.3kg Burnt examples are Roman Pot Boilers; the others natural erratics just possibly building stone but no mortar detected. Very large group 3 examples 40kg associated with late Roman pit fill from waterhole 4 [2007] another larger example used as a potboiler within the same general feature [1713] and in waterhole 3 [1286] [1320]
3120b	Fine green hard laminated micaceous sandstone with glassy quartz suggesting a	Unclear possibly a local greensand incorporated within the chalky boulder clay as an erratic	Worked as a rubstone 2 examples 217g located in a medieval pit fill [1234] and the fill of a late Roman ditch 43 boundary 26

Fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at ECB5146
	later Mesozoic or Cainozoic origin		
3120c	Very hard brown skeletal oolitic ragstone (limestone) occasional ooids	Corallian limestone (Upper Jurassic) West Walton Beds (Horton et. Al. 1989, 15-16)local outcrops underly the March Gravels within a km of the site	Local underlying Natural possible used as pot boilers 7 examples 411g e.g. [1876] [2013] found with waterholes 4 and 5
3120d	Light grey cryptocrystalline glassy quartz sandstone often appears abraded	Sarsen (Palaeogene) incorporated within the chalky boulder clay as an erratic	Common 7 examples 4kg used as rubstones and possible saddle querns [1320] [1392] in early and late Roman pits. Also used as pot boilers [1427] [1547] one in waterhole 5 [1550] where they disintegrate into a loose sugary fabric
3120f	Hard white oolitic ragstone (rubble)	Probably from Corallian (Upper Jurassic) local outcrops underly the March Gravels within a km of the site	Local natural 1 example 32g in late Roman ditch fill 40 boundary 32 [1519]
3120g	Fine red loose siltstone or sandstone chunks	Triassic (Keuper Marl) West Midlands re-incorporated within the chalky boulder clay as an erratic	Local natural 4 examples 450g [1666] [1713]
3120h	Very hard grey- lilac quartz conglomerate with fractured quartz and occasional orthoclase Old Red sandstone inclusions	Basal Upper Devonian Quartz Conglomerate (Forest of Dean – Bristol - Somerset)	Roman Very large Rotary Quern 1 example from a late Roman ditch fill [1643]. Estimated diameter 400mm, thickness 61mm spindle hole 25mm just visible Brought in specially although quartz conglomerates also recorded in erratics of Chalky boulder clay
3120i	Fine white pitted oolitic freestone	Middle Jurassic oolitic freestone (Bajocian-Bathonian) Lincolnshire	Part worked Roman one side smooth Possible Jurassic limestone brought in and worked as freestone

Fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at ECB5146
		Limestone possibly brought in	ashlar or monumental 1 example 342g from late Roman Trackway surface [1724]
3120j	Very hard coarse white crystalline acid igneous rock	Felsite Mountsorrell Granite Complex (Leicestershire)	Natural 1 example 525g Later Roman Pit fill [1713] Waterhole 4
3120k	Fine white calcareous mudstone or siltstone no visible fossils	Could be a hard Corallian silty mudstones from West Walton Beds Horton et. Al. 1989, 15-16)local outcrops underly the March Gravels within a km of the site	Present as smooth stones or even paving slabs and a roofing tile 4 examples 416g. Roofing tile has a nail hole mid Roman ditch fill 31 Boundary 14 [1745]. One example looks very smooth [1286] could be a paver from late Roman pit fill or waterhole 3 [1286]
3123R	Dark dark grey vesicular volcanic rock with white leucite and black crystals	Neidermendig or Andernach lavastone, Tertiary – Pleistocene Eifel Mountains Rhineland	Roman Rotary quernstone 4 examples 742g including degraded examples from [1219] and 35mm and 45mm thick rotary querns from pits associated with Waterhole 3 Querns have vertical striations on edge.
3130	Quartz arenite – coarse angular quartz fragments set in an open texture – Two sizes one much more a finer grained variant (smaller rotary querns) the other coarser angular gritty (the larger rotary querns)	Millstone Grit (Upper Carboniferous) Namurian South Yorkshire and Derbyshire	Roman mainly Rotary querns 27 examples 13.8kg including mainly flat understones in a finer millstone grit 24mm to 40mm thick with an estimated diameter of 400mm from early Roman ditch fill [1666] of boundary 3 and later Roman pit fill of Waterhole 4 [1713]. A large reused netherstone in a coarse gritstone 150mm thick with a spindle hole again later Roman pit fill of Waterhole 4 [2007] Possible Saddle quern late Roman Trackway [1724] Millstone Grit tool or axe with serrated edge and

Fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at ECB5146
			smooth one side Late Roman pit fill Waterhole 4 [1874]
3130a	Quartz arenite – coarse angular quartz fragments set in an open texture but also contains some pink orthoclase, mica and the odd lithic fragment	“Rough Rock” another sandstone unit from the Namurian of South Yorkshire and Derbyshire	Roman Rubstone or smooth stone 24mm thick 1 example 622g from late Roman pit fill or waterhole 3 [1285]

Table 7: Character, source, quantity and function of stone

- 7.6.32 The presence of so much wattle and daub and a dearth of building stone and Roman brick, would indicate that there were a great deal of timber framed wattled structures in this settlement, some roofed in ceramic tile, given the preponderance of flanged tegulae and imbrex relative to other categories of ceramic building material (brick and box flue tile).
- 7.6.33 Although there is a considerable variety of stone material types (17) a vast majority of these come from the surrounding erratics of the chalky boulder clay or the underlying Corallian (West Walton Beds) and are, at best, used as pot boilers.
- 7.6.34 Nevertheless, there is a sizeable quernstone assemblage with material coming in from South Yorkshire, Forest of Dean and the Rhineland. Indeed, the dominance of portable functional stone objects is in keeping with a Roman farmstead on the edge of the Fens, typical of many sites in north Cambridgeshire.
- 7.6.35 At publication stage, I would recommend that some of the quern objects especially the Forest of Dean nether quern SF124, lavastone quern, and millstone grit rotary and saddle querns SF125 and SF126 are illustrated. In addition to this, the serrated millstone grit tool SF127.
- 7.6.36 A review of the stone types in table form and comparison with the portable stone assemblages adjoining farmsteads would set this farmstead within the wider landscape of the Fens.
- 7.6.37 In terms of the ceramic building material, I would recommend that complete oven brick SF128 is illustrated and comment should be made on the wider distribution of Harrold ware tegulae from Bedfordshire this far up to the Fen edge.
- 7.6.38 A large proportion of this assemblage should be discarded, as so much is either unworked glacial erratics, or large disaggregated samples of daub. What should be left are the mudbricks, querns and a small selection of Roman tile fabrics.

7.7 Plaster

By Berni Sudds

Introduction

- 7.7.1 A total of 24 fragments of wall plaster were collected from site, weighing 677g. In common with general terminology employed for Roman wall plaster elsewhere (Mora et al 1984, 10) the term 'arriccio' is used to describe the coarse base coat/s, applied successively to the wall, and the term 'intonaco' refers to the fine top coat, comprising the finished surface.

Material

- 7.7.2 The small assemblage derives from the same feature, Waterhole [1805], dated to the late Roman period. Given the homogeneity of the material both in composition, finish and colour palette, it is likely the plaster originates from the same painted scheme. Just one moderately coarse base coat, or arriccio, is present comprised of lime, sand and gravel with inclusions up to 15mm. The arriccio is up to 32mm thick and topped with a fine lime intonaco up to 1mm thick, the latter abraded on some fragments. The majority of fragments are painted red, one example overpainted to one edge with a green interval or panel border. A smaller number of fragments are plain white, unpainted natural plaster, although one has traces of yellow paint and the second a thin yellow right-angled line forming a panel border or framing line.

Discussion

- 7.7.3 Extrapolating a scheme from this small group would be speculative at best, although Roman plaster decoration is generally fairly formulaic. The elements recovered probably derive from a two-dimensional polychrome panel based scheme; the most common type identified in the province. Both coloured and white (natural) ground are present. Coloured ground is most frequently used in the early Roman period, with contemporary plain or white ground being reserved for rooms or structures of lesser status, but becoming the most common type exploited during the late Roman period (Davey and Ling 1982, 30-1). Given the homogeneity of the material, however, it is likely the fragments originate from the same scheme, perhaps from different

areas, such as the main zone, upper frieze or dado, or possibly even from the same section as coloured panels on white ground. A broad date range is therefore possible.

7.7.4 The red ground does appear to have been painted 'buon fresco', that is whilst the plaster was still damp, giving a richer and deeper colour and the plaster is generally well-finished which points to a level of expertise that suggest some investment of time and resources. The range of pigments used is fairly mundane, however, at least in the sample recovered and if representative of the whole would suggest there was some limit to the funds available, or made available, for internal decoration.

7.7.5 Although not attributable to a specific building, the presence of the plaster would suggest a fairly well-appointed one existed close by. Given the small size of the assemblage and lack of further potential for research or reconstruction no further analysis is recommended, although any future publication should include a brief summary of the plaster, possibly accompanied by up to two photographs.

7.7.6 The red ground does appear to have been painted 'buon fresco', that is whilst the plaster was still damp, giving a richer and deeper colour and the plaster is generally well-finished which points to a level of expertise that suggest some investment of time and resources. The range of pigments used is fairly mundane, however, at least in the sample recovered and if representative of the whole would suggest there was some limit to the funds available, or made available, for internal decoration.

Recommendations

7.7.7 Although not attributable to a specific building, the presence of the plaster would suggest a fairly well-appointed one existed close by. Given the small size of the assemblage and lack of further potential for research or reconstruction no further analysis is recommended, although any future publication should include a brief summary of the plaster, possibly accompanied by up to two photographs.

Context	SF no.	No	Wg (g)	Description
1713	115	17	477	Moderately coarse lime sand and gravel arriccio (up to 32mm thick). Fine lime intonaco, surface abrasion evident to some fragments (up to 1mm thick). Predominantly red ground. One fragment of red ground with a green border/ interval. Three fragments of white ground, one with a thin yellow right-angled line forming a panel border or framing line.
1713	123	7	200	Moderately coarse lime sand and gravel arriccio (up to 32mm thick). Fine lime intonaco, surface abrasion evident to some fragments (up to 1mm thick). Predominantly red ground. One fragment of abraded yellow ground.

Table 8: Plaster by context

7.8 Small Finds

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

7.8.1 The assemblage recovered from the excavation is made up of 73 objects of metalwork, glass, slag and organic materials. They are listed by material and date in Table 9. Of this total, eighteen are iron nails. Seventy-two objects were collected from 34 contexts; only one object is unstratified. All but three of the objects were recovered from Roman contexts, predominantly from the fills of pits and ditches. Two features produced collections of more than five objects. The largest group of finds was from the fills of Pit [1224], with 22 objects being retrieved; these include five iron nails, fragments of iron-stained wood and pieces of slag. The second feature of interest is Pit [1324], WATERHOLE 3, which produced an iron nail, a glass fragment, a piece of iron sheet and thirteen pieces of slag. Of the finds, the object of most note is an iron socketed cleaver recovered from [1639]; OVEN 1.

7.8.2 The finds have been recorded below and a full listing is provided in the catalogue (Appendix 5). They have been examined with the aid of low powered magnification, but without the assistance of radiographs.

Material:	Silver	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Glass	Organic	Slag
Roman	1	4	22	4	4	14	16
Medieval		2					
Post Medieval		3	2				
Modern					1		
Uncertain Date							
Totals:	1	9	24	4	5	14	16

Table 9: Object quantities by material and date

Statement of Potential

7.8.3 The assemblage has the potential to inform on the dating and interpretation of the site. The copper alloy objects are few and largely functional, but the pieces of glass may be more helpful in understanding activity on site involving trading activities, both regional and national. Of the ironwork found

on site the largest proportion are nails and other structural objects that are likely associated with the timber aspect of structures either on the site or within the vicinity. The presence of slag, in association with the ovens, may assist in understanding the function of the industrial features.

- 7.8.4 The lead objects found appear to be waste pieces or offcuts that could inform on industrial activity on the site or nearby.

Condition

- 7.8.5 Overall the metalwork is in poor condition with corrosion encrusted dirt masking detail on many of the iron objects; the copper alloy objects tend to be less corroded. Radiography will assist with the identification of the ironwork. The surface of the glass is iridescent, but not flaking; it is reasonably stable. The iron-stained wood appears to be stable and not deteriorating.

Roman

Glass

- 7.8.6 Four pieces of vessel glass have been identified as Roman; they have yet to be identified to form:

Pit [1805]; WATERHOLE 4; SF117. Fragment of natural blue glass handle and vessel wall. Handle tapers from the wall; it is lenticular in cross section. The glass contains few bubbles; the exterior is slightly iridescent. It is likely a handle from a jug.

Pit [1324]; WATERHOLE 3. Fragment of a rim in natural green glass; the rim is folded with a circumferential groove created by the folding. Glass contains a few elongate bubbles.

Ditch [1524]; BOUNDARY 22. Fragment from the wall of a vessel, possibly square bottle in natural blue/green glass. The thickness of the piece decreases. Possibly from a base. The exterior surfaces are matt; few bubbles.

Unstratified fragment from the base of a phial/bottle of natural green glass. The base is concave in profile. Exterior surface iridescent and pitted. It is possibly Roman.

Silver

7.8.7 One Roman silver object of Roman date was recovered from the site:

SF113; (101). Incomplete, possible AE3 sized denarius. Only 30% remains and the surfaces are worn.

Copper Alloy

7.8.8 Four copper alloy objects of Roman date were retrieved including a 4th century coin. The remaining objects include strips of copper alloy sheet that could be collected for recycling, and a hoop. There is a notable absence of objects for personal adornment. The objects were recovered from mid-late Roman contexts:

WATERHOLE 7; Pit [1776]; SF110. Complete, possible AE 3 sized nummus. Masked by corrosion and dirt.

Ditch [1438]; SF109. Rectangular shaped piece of sheet copper alloy, almost entirely embedded within a heavy encrusting of soil.

Ditch [1811]; SF116. Two co-joining segments of a hoop; ovoid in section. Corroded in places. It is similar to the rings illustrated from Colchester in Crummy, 1983, 162, fig 197. These rings could have served a variety of functions.

Ditch [1064]. Two co-joining fragments of a strip of copper alloy sheet. It is rectangular in plan, though all edges appear damaged. The outer longitudinal edge is slightly concave, One surface is smooth; the other rougher.

Iron

7.8.9 Six iron objects were recovered from the excavation. Many of the objects were obscured by corrosion products and the entire assemblage will benefit from undergoing x-radiography in order to facilitate identification. Where provisional identifications were possible without x-rays, the objects have been discussed below. All of the iron objects are from contexts of Roman date, predominantly from the mid-Roman phase. However, it is worth noting that the cleaver is from an earlier Roman feature.

7.8.10 Four of the objects could be identified as fittings, usually strips of iron. The function of these fittings could be as fixings for furniture or of a more

structural nature.

Pit [1674]; SF114. Incomplete, sub-oval shaped piece of iron sheet; encrusted in dirt and corrosion. In cross section it is curved. Possible fitting or mount.

Pit [2019]; WATERHOLE 5; SF118; Sample <154>. Elongate object with shaft that is square in section and blunted at one end. The opposing terminal is masked by some corrosion but appears to end in a squared loop. Possibly a fitting such as a rectangular headed pin comparable to an example illustrated from Verulamium, Manning, 1972, 187, fig. 69, no. 97.

Ditch [1064]. Nine pieces of an incomplete wrought strip of iron forming a collared band; heavily encrusted in dirt and corroded, three pieces join. It could have functioned as a hoop or binding for an organic vessel, similar hoops are illustrated on plate 48, Manning, 1985.

Ditch [1148]. Incomplete elongate object, possibly rectangular in section. Heavily encrusted with dirt and corrosion. Possibly a nail or tool.

Pit [1324]; WATERHOLE 3. Two pieces of an incomplete wrought iron sheet object, heavily masked by dirt and corrosion. The largest piece is L-shaped in profile and may be a bracket or fitting comparable to the iron box fittings in Crummy, 1983, 86, fig. 90, nos. 2202 and 2205.

Pit [1639]; OVEN 1. Three pieces of a near complete cleaver, Manning, 1985, Type 2a. The blade is triangular in plan and measures 150mm, it has a straight back that extends from the line of the socket. The cutting-edge curves upwards towards a tip that is now missing. The blade is lenticular in cross section. The socket is oval in plan but damaged. It is similar to examples illustrated in Manning, 1985, plate 57, nos. Q97 from Kingsholm, Gloucestershire and Q98 from the River Churn, Cricklade in Wiltshire. Cleavers were predominantly utilised for butchering and were in use from the Late Iron Age throughout the Roman period, Manning, 1985, 122.

Nails

- 7.8.11 Whilst nails are usually difficult to date, having altered little over time, sixteen of those recovered from the excavation are from contexts that allow them to be identified as Roman. Several types of nails have been identified pointing to the array of functions they were utilised for. Six are Manning Type 1 or 1b; an example recovered from Post-hole [1176] is a possible bolt comparable to

a bolt recorded from Hod Hill of mid-first century AD date, Manning, 1985, plate 58, R7; additionally, a Type 10 hobnail was recovered. The Type 10 hobnails, either with a domed or pyramidal head, were used on the soles of Roman footwear.

7.8.12 The diameter of the heads suggest that the majority of the nails were used for joined objects of furniture or boxes; only two had diameters above 20mm, more indicative of nails utilised for structural timbers.

7.8.13 The nails were recovered across the site, primarily from the fills of Early to Middle Roman ditches. Five of the nails were recovered from fills of Pit [1224], OVEN 6, an industrial feature of mid-Roman date.

Lead

7.8.14 Four objects of cast lead waste or sheet were retrieved, three were recovered from the fills of ditches or pits on the south-eastern side of the site in relative close proximity to one another. The fourth piece was recovered from the fill of Pit [1191] on the south-western edge of the site.

Ditch 1910; SF107. Lead puddle, roughly oval in plan; truncated at one end. One face is flat and pitted; the opposing face is moulded with a central ridge. Possibly casting waste similar to examples found at Heybridge, Essex, Tyrrell, 2015.

Ditch [1438]; SF108. Flat, lead object, sub- leaf shaped in plan, though lower section missing. At the wider end it has a damaged lug that tapers. The upper surface is smooth with a moulded design. The reverse surface is flat with a single projection. Possibly casting waste.

Pit [1554]; WATERHOLE 5; SF111. Incomplete, piece of sheet lead, possibly the wall from an object or waste for recycling. Sub-oval in plan with triangular protrusion from one edge that may originally have been mirrored on the opposing edge; one surface smooth, the other has raised dots.

Pit [1191]. Lead block. It is rectangular in plan and trapezoidal in cross section. The underside is slightly concave. Could be for lead working.

Slag

7.8.15 Sixteen pieces of slag were recovered from the excavation:

Pit [1224]; OVEN 6, industrial features. Three pieces of possible slag.

Pit [1324]; WATERHOLE 3. Thirteen, non-magnetic, pieces of slag or corroded iron were associated with the fittings from this context and could relate to the industrial activities on the site.

Organics

7.8.16 Fifteen organic objects were recovered from the site:

Pit [1224]; OVEN 6, industrial features. Fourteen pieces of iron stained wood.

Pit [1805]; WATERHOLE 4; Sample <158>. Grey/blue clay like mineral possibly associated with lining the pit.

Medieval

Copper Alloy

7.8.17 Two residual medieval objects were recovered from Early to Middle Roman pit fills.

Pit [1215]; SF103. Cast, single looped oval buckle with ornate outer edge with narrowed and offset strap bar. The outer edge has four lobed knobs dividing four transverse ridges, the centre two acting as a notch for the pin. The pin is present but masked by corrosion. This type of small, ornamental buckle often had an associated buckle plate that was decorated, and represented the upper end of the buckles mass market in the 13th and 14th centuries, Whitehead, 1996, 17. It compares well to example nos. 97 and 98, *ibid*, 22.

Pit [1423]. Circular mount stamped from sheet copper alloy. The front is decorated with ribbed moulding, radiating from a central, punched perforation. Two additional attachment holes are close to the edge. In profile it is concave-convex. It is a medieval sexfoil mount similar to examples recovered in London, Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 189, fig. 119 no. 989 and 990

Post-medieval and Modern

Copper alloy

7.8.18 Six objects of post-medieval date were recovered including two nails and items that are residual in Roman contexts that could have entered the archaeological record through manuring.

Ditch [1033]; SF101. Complete, worn jetton. One face has little detail visible. The opposing face has two crowns set within a heraldic shield. The shield has concave sides, with two tudor-style roses sitting either side. The inscription is only partially legible and reads: C I V -- .B- BIL-----NSINGN-. Three rivets have been deliberately placed within the inscription; two before the NS at the 1 o'clock position and one after the N- at the 5 o'clock position. This item is of interest as it may have been modified in order to be have been used as a dress accessory. The modification of numismatic items in a similar manner flourished between the late 13th to early 14th century, though a small number of later French jettons modified as brooches are also known, Bliss, 2017, 5.

Ditch [1066]; SF102. An incomplete sheet mount or fitting, sub-rectangular in shape, with two corners removed. May originally have been octagonal in plan but half of the object missing. Two rivet holes are set opposite each other along the straight edges. The longer edge has a lip curving towards the reverse of the plate. Upper face is ridged and silvery.

SF112; (101). A complete, cast worn farthing traders' token of Diss, Norfolk. Obverse: A DISS/FARTHING/1669 in three lines, rosettes in the field. Reverse: Arms of Diss on a square shield, with wavy lines and crest of an anchor. Edges damaged. This token is illustrated in Williamson, 1967, 843, no. 27.

Glass

7.8.19 Five pieces of glass of post-medieval date were recovered from site.

Fill 1108 of pit 1091. Five pieces of colourless window glass; largest piece is rectangular in plan and thin rectangle in cross section. Modern.

Discussion

7.8.20 The small finds assemblage reflects the use of the site primarily during the Roman period with little evidence for medieval or post-medieval occupation. The range of post-Roman finds are typical of those items discarded in pits or spread on land as part of the manuring process.

7.8.21 The Roman iron and copper alloy assemblages are dominated by fixtures and fittings and it is noted that objects of personal adornment are under-represented from the site as are items associated with household use. The few glass objects retrieved are the exception to this within the assemblage,

however, these are from later Roman contexts and may reflect a changing usage of the site.

7.8.22 Overall the small finds assemblage has the potential to add further to the interpretation of the nature of different industrial activities on the site during the Early to Middle Roman phases.

Recommendations

7.8.23 The small finds assemblage reflects Roman activity on the site, ranging in date from the 1st to 4th century AD. Iron objects are of the greatest number, many of which are unstable and as yet unidentifiable. With this in mind, and considering the future of the archival storage of the assemblage, the following recommendations are made.

7.8.24 All of the ironwork and selected copper alloy objects should be x-rayed. This will facilitate accurate description and identification of the objects; assistance in the illustration of some specified artefacts as well as preserving a record of each item for the archive.

7.8.25 The two Roman coins require cleaning and removal of corrosion in order to assist with identification. The following items should be stabilised by a professional conservator to assist with identification and long-term preservation: iron cleaver from Pit [1639]. The glass, organics and slag should be examined by specialists in those fields. A report on the small finds should form part of any future publications; it should consider the finds spatially and temporally on the site as well as relating the assemblage to others from similar sites regionally and nationally.

7.8.26 Four objects should be illustrated or photographed to preserve a record for the archive and as illustration for future publication. These have been noted in the catalogue and include SF 101 the modified jetton; the copper mount from [1423]; copper ring from [1811]; and the iron cleaver from [1639]. The number of iron objects requiring illustration may increase or decrease once X-ray has enabled a more detailed study of the severely corroded items.

7.9 Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

- 7.9.1 Animal bones were found throughout the features during this excavation, although principally taken from the Roman levels, this faunal assemblage including a number of potential 'placed' deposits. Recovery was essentially by hand, however, the site was extensively sampled and the resulting sieved collections provided much additional information.

Methodology

- 7.9.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, in particular amongst the hand collected fraction, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of the Faunal Assemblage

- 7.9.3 The site provided a total of 2,584 bones by hand collection and an additional 959 from the samples. Following refitting the former total reduces to 1838 and the latter to 946 fragments. A notably large proportion of both the hand and sieved bones were derived from deposits with dating and/or suitable stratigraphic evidence, thus allowing 2,562 hand collected and all the sieved bones to be phased (see Appendix 6). The phases used here are Early Roman, Early to Middle Roman, Mid-Roman, Late Roman, and then broad post-medieval and modern periods.
- 7.9.4 Most of the bones were dated to the Roman phases. Throughout these collections the level of preservation is generally good while fragmentation is

moderate to low.

Natural

7.9.5 A small quantity of cattle, cattle-size and sheep/goat bones were recovered from the fills of three natural features. It can be supposed that these were displaced from the upper levels, most probably Roman.

Early Roman

7.9.6 An animal bone collection dating to this phase was taken from a variety of features (see Table 10), the majority deriving from a series of ditches. The principal features being a boundary in the north and STRUCTURE 1 in the south-western part of the site, these with 42 and 18 fragments (plus 52 from the samples) respectively.

Period:	Natural	Early Roman	Early to Middle Roman	Mid Roman	Late Roman	Modern	Total
Hand collected							
Ditch		101	45	155	112	21	434
Natural	10						10
Pit		19	430	356	458	6	1269
Posthole		8	37	2	1		48
Subsoil		13					13
Surface					19		19
Trackway					45		45
Grand Total	10	141	512	513	635	27	1838
Sieved							
Ditch		42	31	26			99
Grave		1					1
Pit		33	380	123	285		821
Posthole		24			1		25
Total		100	411	149	286		946

Table 10: Distribution of hand collected and sieved bones

7.9.7 Throughout these group collections, there is a clear dominance of cattle and

cattle-size fragments, followed by sheep/goat and then pig, here essentially following the general abundance pattern shown in Table 11. The sample collections provided a wealth of sheep-size pieces, however, these tend to be rather small and may in fact represent a mix of cattle- and sheep-size fragments.

- 7.9.8 There is no obvious indication of specialist waste amongst the major domesticates each with a wide distribution of skeletal parts. However, two near complete cattle scapulae were found within fill (1666) within ENCLOSURE 1, both displaying a series of cleaver marks which can be interpreted as defleshing cuts. Similar butchery has been observed at several Roman urban sites (see for example the Winchester butchery described by Maltby 2010, 131), suggestive in this case of evidence for Roman influences (Maltby 1989, 91).
- 7.9.9 Also of interest was the recovery of a notably large cattle horncore from (1037), a BOUNDARY 4 fill. With a maximum basal breadth of 72mm, it clearly fits within some of the largest horncores found in Roman London (Rielly in prep a) and may represent a Roman import.
- 7.9.10 Other species present include equid, chicken and fish, and then a variety of small species taken from the samples. Poultry is in fact rather poorly represented as indeed is fish, and there is no evidence for game usage. The smaller species, most probably accidentals, are best represented in a sample taken from (1196) one of the fills of TRACKWAY 1. This provided a maxilla of a wood mouse and a major part of a vole skeleton.

Early to Middle Roman

- 7.9.11 The Early to Middle Roman phase saw the establishment of further boundaries, generally across the centre of the site, as well as a possible enclosure in the south-east. Unlike the previous phase most of the bones in this collection were taken from pits and in particular from those located at the northern extremity of the excavation area, [1597] and [1712] (260 bones), and then within a general north-western 'Industrial' zone, here including the bones from OVENS 1, 3 and 5 (145 bones).

- 7.9.12 The former total, from the northern pits, comprised the remains of articulated skeletons (here referred to as Animal Burials), which will be described in more detail below. These also include the remains of additional animal burial from Pit [1501] adjacent to OVEN 3.
- 7.9.13 Disregarding the bones recovered from the animal burials, the Early to Middle Roman collection produces a major domestic abundance pattern with a greater proportion of sheep/goat relative to cattle (Table 11). This clearly different pattern, compared to Early Roman, is related to a rather unusual assemblage taken from (1461) of OVEN 3. This consisted of 49 sheep/goat metapodials and one cattle tibia bone, all of which are calcined. Samples taken from this layer and other deposits within this feature provided further calcined bones, including more sheep/goat metapodials (from (1459), (1460) and (1461) with one, two and one bone respectively). A collection of bones was clearly added to the oven fire, their calcined state suggesting they were burning for some considerable period of time at a high temperature (Lyman 1994, 389). This included a concentration of sheep/goat bones congruent with processing waste (the foot bones). Removing the contents of this deposit from the non-animal burial collection produces an abundance pattern comprising 68% Cattle, 28% Sheep/Goat and 4% Pig (N=75).
- 7.9.14 The cattle and sheep/goat collections elsewhere were generally mixed, with the possible exception of the cattle component within fill (1591) in ENCLOSURE 19. A total of just eight fragments represent the remains of at least two skulls, one of which included rather small horncores. These obviously contrast with the aforementioned large horncore dated to the previous phase, here perhaps representing a 'local' type and, in general, indicative of the wide range of cattle varieties present at this site.
- 7.9.15 There are relatively few equid bones, discounting the [1712] skeleton, these were scattered amongst a number of features. Otherwise there is a minor representation of game, including hare and duck (although these may be domestic), and fish, as well as some accidentals (small rodent and amphibian).

- 7.9.16 The animal burials include a near complete cattle skeleton and an equid skeleton, these making up the entire bone collections taken from their respective features, and the remains of two cattle skeletons (as described in Table 11).
- 7.9.17 The juvenile cattle skeleton from [1597] (ANIMAL BURIAL 2) was highly fragmented and yet it could be seen that most parts were present. Its age could be gauged by the tooth eruption and state of epiphysis fusion as just over 6 months (cattle ages after Schmid 1972, 75 and 77).
- 7.9.18 Though also juvenile, the equid skeleton from [1712] (ANIMAL BURIAL 1) had clearly suffered less breakage, this animal aged perhaps no more than a year old (age after Goody 1983, 101).
- 7.9.19 Finally, there were the remains of two partial adult cattle skeletons from Pit [1501], comprising a near complete skull and another more fragmentary skull associated with a number of vertebrae (ANIMAL BURIAL 4). A few extra vertebrae were found which may suggest extra bones or that both skulls were in fact buried with some vertebrae. Unlike the animal burials from the two previous pits, both of these individuals were butchered. This may diminish their animal burials status, suggestive of 'normal' butchery waste except that no other cattle parts were present (with the possible exception of these other vertebrae) and of course their state of articulation and completeness. The former more complete skull has been chopped at the posterior surface removing most of the occipital condyles, a beheading cut, while the frontal is sufficiently complete to suggest that this animal was culled by some method other than poleaxing. In the absence of any other butchery it could be assumed that this then represents a placed deposit. There is no obvious butchery to the other skull, while the vertebrae display extensive cut marks. Amongst the eight cervicals, fifteen thoracics and eight lumbar (an individual cattle skeleton would generally possess seven, thirteen and six vertebrae within these respective sections, after Schmid 1972, 94), several have been chopped axially along either the left or right sides (or occasionally both sides), thus suggesting the halving of one or both animals represented. This type of butchery is relatively common on both

urban and rural Roman sites (Maltby 1989, 88) and is certainly visible amongst other cattle-size vertebrae found within the Roman levels at this site.

Mid Roman

- 7.9.20 There was a continuing 'industrial' area as well as further construction, including a large enclosure in the south-eastern part of the site (ENCLOSURE 8). Bones were mainly derived from ENCLOSURE 8 (75 bones; principally from DITCH 35 with 74 fragments), from the 'industrial' part of the site (101 Bones) and then from a variety of Roman features (80 bones). Finally, there was an additional animal burial, featuring a very young cattle skeleton from Pit [1920] (ANIMAL BURIAL 3).
- 7.9.21 Removing this animal burial, the domesticate abundance pattern is again dominated by cattle, although now in comparison with Early Roman (and possibly similar to Early to Middle Roman) there is a better representation of sheep/goat accompanied by a lesser proportion of pigs. The wide distribution of skeletal parts continues, although again there are incidences of whole cattle skulls. A single example was found in WATERHOLE 2, this potentially showing evidence for poleaxing as well as chop marks resulting in the removal of the left horn. Such butchery would suggest general food waste rather than a placed deposit. Notably a calcined cattle humerus was recovered from OVEN 6, indicative of a continuing inclusion, though undoubtedly occasional, of bones amongst the combustible materials used in these features.
- 7.9.22 Apart from the major domesticates there is further consumption of fish, although now without any poultry or game. The non-food species include another scatter of equid remains and various small species from the samples. In addition there is the earliest evidence for dog, another scatter of bones with the exception of an articulating radius and ulna from Pit [1848].
- 7.9.23 ANIMAL BURIAL 3 from Pit [1920] featured the very fragmentary and rather poorly preserved remains of a very young calf. This is most probably foetal or possibly a neonate as suggested by the size and porosity of the bones

alongside the lack of fusion of the vertebral central bodies. Unfortunately none of the limb bones were sufficiently complete to estimate a gestation age (here following Prummel 1987). Most parts were present with the notable exception of the skull and mandibles. This skeleton was recognised in the field (designated ANIMAL BURIAL 3) and as such it can perhaps be assumed that head parts, and in particular the teeth, would have been recovered if present.

Late Roman

- 7.9.24 The Late Roman assemblage is relatively substantial, this following the previous Early to Middle Roman and Mid Roman phase collections with most of the bones taken from pits and then ditch fills (Table 10).
- 7.9.25 Amongst a plethora of Late Roman features, the bones were largely taken from the waterholes (these spread across the site), in particular from WATER HOLES 3, 4 and 5 (with 130, 165 and 141 bones respectively, the same features providing 187, 21 and 78 bones from the associated samples).
- 7.9.26 Otherwise a total of 50 bones were recovered from DITCH 41, part of BOUNDARY 22 in the northern part of the site and some 45 and 19 bones were revealed from adjacent SURFACES 1 and 2 towards the south-east.
- 7.9.27 Each of the larger collections (the waterholes) provided cattle-rich abundance distributions, reflecting the general pattern and a continuation of the Mid Roman results (as shown in Table 11). A wide distribution of parts is another comparable factor. While this is undoubtedly the case amongst the cattle collection in WATERHOLE 5, there is a rather odd distribution of bones in terms of their completeness. Thus out of a total of 39 limb bones, seven are 50% complete, 17 up to 75% and two are complete. This pattern is reminiscent of unused carcasses except that no articulation was observed and several bones have been butchered (including those nearly or actually complete).
- 7.9.28 In addition, there are some oddities, where for example in fill (2018) there are four near complete tibias, all on the right hand side, three subadult and

one juvenile. There is in fact a range of ages amongst these bones from juvenile to adult, also demonstrating a wide range of sizes. A notably large cattle humerus from (2016) provided a total length of 316mm which translates to a height of 1308mm (after Driesch and Boessneck 1974). This is considerably larger than the largest cattle represented at Roman Colchester (Luff 1993, 122) and at the upper end of the range of sizes shown in Later Roman London (for example in Liddle et al 2009, 248). There is also another large cattle horncore, from ENCLOSURE 12 with similar basal measurements to the example described from Early Roman period.

7.9.29 This phase provided a somewhat larger array of other species compared. These include some poultry (chicken), game (duck, woodcock and hare) and fish amongst the comestibles. In addition there was a wide distribution of equid bones (all from adult individuals), with a notable assemblage (10 fragments) from WATER HOLE 5. These were scattered amongst the various fills of the water hole, and judging by the size of the bones, they could represent the remains of at least three animals. The same feature provided all the dog bones (5 fragments plus one from a sample), which also represent minor collections from a number of animals, again possibly at least three based on the age evidence. Finally, there was a complete otter femur from WATER HOLE 3, a rather rare find for the Roman period, in particular within England. Indeed this species was found in just one of a large number of sites dating to the Roman period, as described in a review of animal bone evidence from Central England (Albarella and Pirnie 2008). The site in question is Dragonby, near Scunthorpe in Lincolnshire, with two otter bones derived levels dating between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Harman 1986). This conceivably represents the remains of an animal captured for its pelt.

Post-Roman

7.9.30 This collection is composed of a single bone, an equid pelvis, recovered from Pit [1235]. Fill (1234) has been dated between AD1200 and 1500. A slightly larger assemblage was taken from the post-medieval phase, with bones from BOUNDARY 27 (DITCH 67) and BOUNDARY 28 (DITCH 62), amounting to 12 bones. These included a variety of species; the major

domesticates and chicken, as well as two equid bones these representing an adult and a juvenile individual (both from DITCH 67).

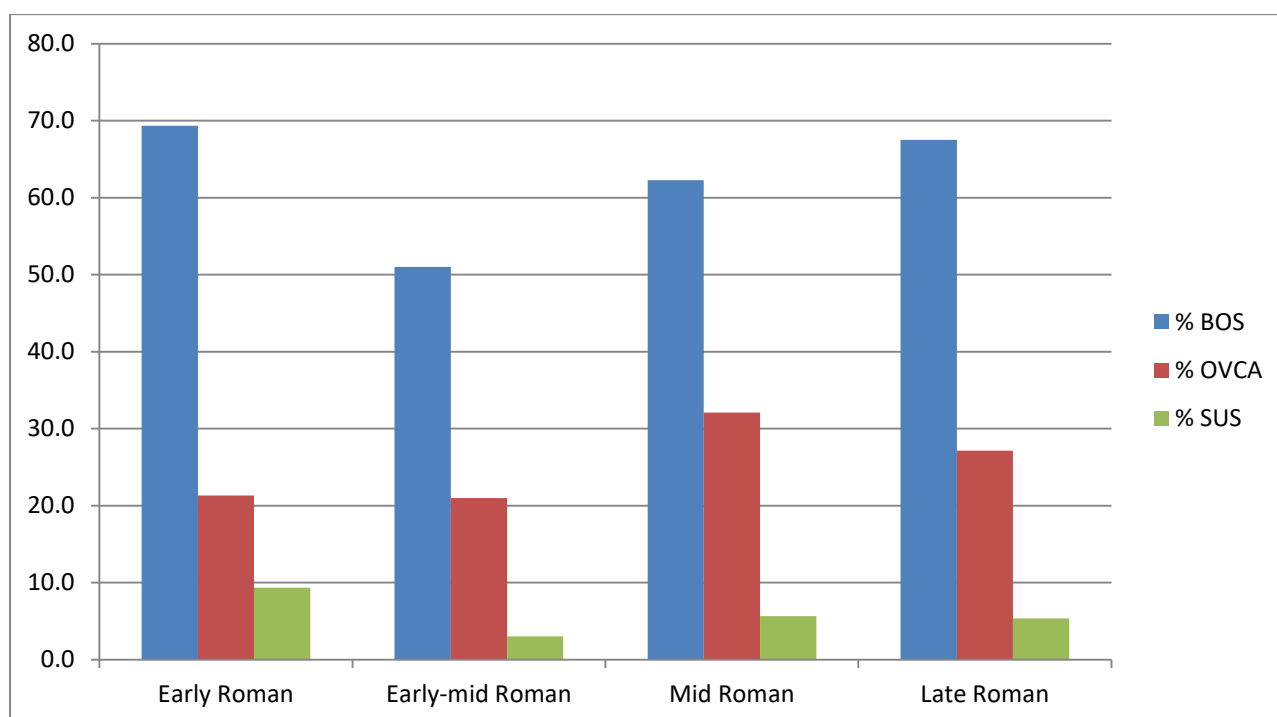
Period:	Early Roman	Mid-Late Roman	Late Roman	Post-medieval	Total
Species					
Cattle	5	49	83	9	146
Cattle-size	60	126	176	20	382
Equid		9	16		25
Sheep/Goat	3	22	37	4	66
Sheep			2		2
Sheep-size	4	75	88	7	174
Goat			1		1
Pig		6	8	2	16
Red deer	1	1			2
Roe deer		1			1
Dog		2	4		6
Cat			1		1
Chicken			1		1
Crow			1		1
Small mammal		5			5
Rat		1			1
Small rodent		1	1		2
Chicken-size		1			1
Amphibian		16	14		30
Indeterm		5			5
Thrush-sized			1		1
Uniden bird		1	2		3
Uniden fish		3			3
Grand Total	73	324	434	42	875

Table 11: Hand collected & sieved bones by species and period

Conclusions and Recommendations

7.9.31 The site collection is clearly in good condition with a minority of poorly preserved bones and with a generally moderate to low level of fragmentation. There are undoubtedly a few exceptions, in particular including some of the animal burials, but it can be assumed that fragmentation is not a major concern regarding the interpretation of these collections.

- 7.9.32 Clearly the major part of this assemblage was taken from the Roman levels, the later (post-medieval) phases providing too few bones to warrant any further investigation beyond the assessment stage. In contrast, the Roman collections are sufficiently large, in particular within the Middle and Later phases, to allow for a relatively detailed analysis of animal usage. This is also possible due to the notably high proportion of age and size data, with an additional wealth of bones with cut marks allowing for an analysis of meat use/ distribution. This information is essentially related to domesticated usage, however, there is at least one other species worthy of detailed investigation – equid, represented by a substantial assemblage, also providing a notable quantity of age and size data.
- 7.9.33 Various points were raised concerning the level of Roman influence at this Romano-British site, including the presence of an ‘urban’ style of cattle butchery as well as notably large cattle (concerning their horncores and their overall stature). Larger cattle have been found at a number of sites dating from as early as the 1st century AD suggestive of improved husbandry and/or Continental imports (see for example Johnstone and Albarella 2002, 44-5 and also Albarella et al 2008) while cattle with larger horncores, and certainly of the size demonstrated here, could also be indicative of Roman imports. It should of course be mentioned that cattle-rich collections have long been associated with Romanization (after King 1978 and then 1984 and also Albarella 2007) with the more rural sites tending to move towards this pattern of domesticated usage towards the latter part of the Roman era. The presence of cattle-rich collections from the outset at this site would perhaps suggest early influences. However, various sites in this general vicinity, as for example Longthorpe near Peterborough, provided a cattle-rich assemblage dating to the Iron Age period (King 1987). Other Romanizing or Roman status indicators include a good proportion of pig and poultry bones and more than a slight usage of game species (see King 1984, 189 and Cool 2006, 111 and 99). None of these are evident at this site.



7.9.34 The recovery of the animal burials is certainly of interest, here following a pattern of 'ritual' activity dating back to the Iron Age period (see Grant 1984, 533 and Morris 2008). Cattle and equid animal burials have been found at several other Romano-British sites and it would be useful here to compare the manner of deposition, including the age and perhaps the sex of the skeletons from this site with other contemporary examples.

7.9.35 It can be recommended that the Roman collections are clearly worthy of further investigation, aiming to deduce similarities or changes in animal usage through the Roman period. Elements of potential Romanising influence have been mentioned and these will form a major part of this further work. Interpretation will be facilitated by recourse to animal bone collections of a suitable size from contemporary sites, of which there are several in the general area. These include the nearby large assemblages from Grandford (Stallibrass 1982) and the moderate collection from Stonea (Stallibrass 1986), both described as native settlements; as well as those somewhat further away, as Longthorpe Roman fort near Peterborough (Marples 1974) and another native settlement at Ellington, just west of Huntingdon (Rielly 2018). A site was excavated not far from the present site on the March Road, Wimblington, however, this provided a rather small

animal bone assemblage (see Faine 2014). The extensive Roman collections at Elveden, Suffolk should also be included amongst the list of potential comparative sites, principally due to the recovery of a wealth of animal burials, these covering, as here, the middle and later Roman periods (see Rielly in prep b).

7.9.36 Finally, further work is required regarding the fish bones, which remain unidentified.

7.10 Human Bone

By Aileen Tierney

Introduction

7.10.1 A single undated grave on a south – north orientation was identified and excavated in the northern part of site. The grave contained a supine flexed young individual. The bone was heavily fragmented upon lifting but is preserved enough to obtain a reliable carbon date for this feature.

Methodology

7.10.2 The remains were excavated in accordance with the ClfA guidelines (McKinley and Robert, 1993). A skeleton number was allocated to the inhumation and the grave cut and backfill were allocated individual context numbers. Environmental samples were taken during the excavation of this inhumation; taken from above the skeleton, around the skull and around the remainder of the skeleton.

7.10.3 General methods used in the osteological evaluation of all human skeletal material are those of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Sexual dimorphic traits were examined in an attempt to ascertain the sex of this individual (Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994). Each element was identified macroscopically; identification of elements allowed for completeness of skeleton to be ascertained. Due to the poor preservation, pathological changes could not be identified.

Results

SK1283 [1282]

- 7.10.4 This young individual was placed in a supine position; both arms slightly flexed, hand by pelvis and both legs flexed. The right leg has been tightly flexed with the left at a slightly wider angle with both knees are facing west. The skull has suffered a level of truncation but it appears to be facing up, leaning slightly to the west.
- 7.10.5 The bone preservation for this individual was poor. Prior to lifting it was possible to identify the body attitude but breakages occurred on lifting. Due to the poor preservation no epiphyses were present however the dimensions of the bone suggest that this is young individual.
- 7.10.6 Four teeth, three of which are partial, demonstrate that this individual has a partial or potentially complete arcade of permanent dentition. From the teeth available (fully formed permanent premolar), this individual is at least twelve years old (plus/minus 36 months). Absence of molars (either in eruption or fully formed) means an assessment of age cannot be ascertained. Due to the partial nature of the teeth, tooth wear could not be consulted. The metrical data and the distinct suture lines on the fragments of cranium available support the suggestion that this is a young individual. Due to the abraded nature of the bone, no sexual determination could be ascertained.
- 7.10.7 Unburnt animal bone fragments were identified during the residue sorting of the samples from this grave (See Rielly; Section 7.11). Fragments of burnt bone were also recovered from the environmental samples. The small fragment size of the burnt bones (largest fragment: 6.76mm) means it is not possible to ascertain whether it is human or animal.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.10.8 The size of the grave (0.83m x 0.47m x 0.2m) suggests a purposefully dug grave for this individual. The deceased was placed in a deliberate fashion, with both legs flexed and facing west. Bone preservation was fair with the only remaining elements being the skull and long bones. It is normal for the less dense bones (ribs, vertebrae and pelvis) to deteriorate quicker with the absence of the hand and feet bones missing or displaced both by poor preservation and bioturbation.

7.10.9 Two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were retrieved from the backfill of this grave and do not seem to represent deliberately placed grave goods. As the dating of these sherds is uncertain given the longevity of the Middle Iron Age pottery tradition, further dating evidence should be obtained. The bone from this individual should be able to return an accurate date for this feature when it is sent for carbon dating.

7.10.10 Without solid dating evidence, the discussion on burial practices can only be discussed tentatively at this point. The attitude of the body in this supine flexed position is not a position which can be linked to a specific period. Beaker burials can have this partial flex but this body attitude can also be seen well into the Late Roman period. Iron Age burials are known for their minimum expenditure of energy or less formal approach to inhumation burials and so similarities may be drawn between this period and this individual. A full discussion can be undertaken once this burial has been dated accurately.

7.11 Shell

By Kate Turner

Introduction

7.11.1 An assemblage of whole and fragmented land and marine shell was recovered during the excavation. The aim of this assessment was to:

1. Determine the degree of fragmentation and preservation of the oyster shell assemblage;
2. Quantify the number of oyster shells;
3. Record any other shells that were present in this assemblage.

Methodology

7.11.2 The shells were collected via handpicking by on-site archaeologists, from selected contexts. The first stage of recording the oyster shell involved separating left and right valves specimens, in order to determine the minimum number of individuals in the assemblage (MNI). There were no statistically significant (containing over 100 left and right valves) oyster

assemblages within the sampled contexts, so shells were quantified and no further recording was carried out. A note was also made of any other shell that was collected (Appendix 7).

Results

- 7.11.3 Preservation of the oyster shell within these samples was poor, with no greater than two left and/or right valves recorded in the majority of contexts. The condition of the shell was largely poor, with moderate levels of fragmentation, and only around 50% of specimens retaining the complete hinge. Twelve contexts yielded no complete specimens, only a small number of fragments (<5). None of the areas assessed contained a statistically significant oyster shell assemblage (>100 complete valves). The dominant species throughout the assemblage was *Ostrea edulis* L., the Common European Flat Oyster, which is a species native to the British Isles. Twenty-four left and fourteen right valves and a small number of fragments (<40) were identified in total, resulting in an overall MNI (minimum number of individuals) of 30 (Appendix 7).
- 7.11.4 The majority of the measurable assemblage exhibited macroscopic characteristics including sand tubes and the burrows of polychaete worms, which, were there a large enough sample, could be statistically compared to a background sample in order to gain information on the provenance of the material, as well as methods of harvest.
- 7.11.5 In terms of other edible marine molluscs, contexts (1302) and (1337) both contained single specimens of common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).
- 7.11.6 Five of the sampled contexts, (1131), (1320), (1409), (1519) and (1719) contained fossilised shell thought to be from the extinct Jurassic oyster *Gryphaea* sp., or 'Devil's Toenails'. Fossilised oyster of a different species was also observed in contexts (1017), (1289), (1296) and (1477).

Conclusions

- 7.11.7 The oyster shell that was recovered may be an indication that marine molluscs were a part of local diet on this site during the Roman period, though concentrations of shell are minimal and unlikely to suggest a

significant dietary influence. The density of material is generally also too small to suggest any trends or patterns across the sub-periods of use. This is also the case for the small amount of whelk shell identified. The fossil examples are likely to have come from the local bedrock.

7.11.8 There are not enough complete specimens of oyster in any of the areas assessed to provide a statistically significant sample set, so further analysis at the publication stage is not recommended.

7.12 Plant Macrofossils

By Kate Turner

Introduction

7.12.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains in 48 bulk samples taken during the excavation. These samples were taken from a series of ditches, pits, post-holes and graves dating to the Roman period, the context information for which is given in Appendix 8.

7.12.2 The aim of this assessment is:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

7.12.3 Forty-eight bulk samples, of between two and 40 litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

7.12.4 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results and Discussion

7.12.5 All of the processed bulks produced flot residues, of between one and 1000 millilitres in volume. For the purpose of this report, the contents of the flot and heavy residue will be collated, and presented by and phase feature type.

7.12.6 Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in Appendix 8.

Early Roman

7.12.7 A total of 12 environmental samples were collected from features thought to date to the early Roman occupation of the site; three ditches, three post-holes, a pit and one inhumation burial.

Ditches

7.12.8 Preservation of environmental remains in the sampled ditches, features [1079], [1197] and [2021], was highly variable. Feature [2021] was found to contain the greatest density of archaeobotanical material, with high concentrations of wood charcoal, carbonised cereals and seeds. The charcoal assemblage in this deposit was substantial; over one-hundred fragments were reported, including several specimens (<20) of a suitable size for species identification (>4 mm in length/width). Charred grains of wheat were abundant, including specimens of spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*), einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*) and a small amount of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*). Initial identification would also suggest the presence of a low concentration of oat (*Avena sativa*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.), along with a large amount of heavily degraded grains, which are likely to have been subject to prolonged or high-temperature combustion. Chaff, in the form of wheat glumes and rachis fragments, spikelet remains

and barley rachis was recorded, indicating that processing of cereals for consumption may have been undertaken on site. In addition to the cereals and chaff, carbonised weeds including brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.), sedges (*Carex* sp.), bedstaws (*Galium* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) were identified, the majority of which are agricultural weeds, commonly found on cultivated ground. A moderate amount of non-carbonised birch was also recognised.

7.12.9 The other ditches produced relatively small environmental assemblages; wood charcoal was recorded in both contexts, however sizeable pieces were scarce (<10 per sample), and seeds were present only in moderate abundances. Sample <113> did contain a quantity of nettle (*Urtica* sp.) and rush (*Juncus* sp.), however generally species diversity and seed concentrations were low, and, based on the condition of the remains, the rush seeds are likely to be modern contaminants. Both samples also yielded shells of the subterranean snail *Cecilioides acicula* which, when found in archaeological deposits, is often interpreted as evidence of burrowing activity.

Pits

7.12.10 Sample <110>, taken from Pit [1122], contained a modest amount of environmental material. Charcoal was present in reasonable concentrations, with between eleven and 30 sizeable specimens reported. Charred grains of spelt/emmer, einkhorn and bread wheat were also found in small numbers; however the majority of recorded grains were too damaged for identification. Seeds, including modern specimens of duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) and rush were identified in reasonable densities, as well as some goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), nightshade (*Solanum* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.). A low frequency of land snail shells was found, identified species were *Oxychilus* sp., *Vallonia* sp. and *Cecilioides acicula*.

Post-holes

7.12.11 Three post-holes were sampled for environmental recovery, features [1042], [1045] and [1119]. Preservation of ecofacts was fairly poor; wood charcoal was present throughout the sample set, however only sample <111> post-

hole [1119] contained more than 30 specimens, including between 30 and 100 fragments suitable for species identification. Other archaeobotanical remains were scarce; all of the assessed samples contained weed seeds, however species diversity was limited, and none of the deposits yielded more than forty examples. Common taxa include elder (*Sambucus* sp.), birch and nettle. A single distorted cereal grain was recognised in sample <104>.

Grave

7.12.12 Five samples were collected from the fill of Inhumation [1282]. Wood charcoal was recorded in all of the assessed samples, however concentrations were low, less than 30 pieces per sample, and no fragments of significant size were reported. Weed seeds were also present across the assemblage, with common species including dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), nettle and elder though; again, none of the assessed samples contained more than a moderate density of material. Carbonised grains were found in all of the deposits, with the exception of sample <122>, with specimens of spelt/emmer wheat and rye recorded, concentrations of these were also minimal, and the majority of grains were too damaged to be identified.

7.12.13 Terrestrial mollusc shells were found in the entirety of the sample set, with the dominant species being *Cecilioides acicula*. Small numbers of the freshwater snails *Lymnaea* sp. and *Planorbis* sp. were additionally recovered from samples <118> and <121>.

Summary

7.12.14 In summary, the samples from the early Roman period suggest that cereals were being consumed as part of local diet during this phase of occupation; with wheat being the preferential species. Specimens of spelt/emmer and einkorn were recorded, along with associated charred chaff remains, indicating that complete ears are being stored on site for processing, rather being sieved and winnowed off-site and only the clean grain being returned. The abundance of indistinguishable grains, particularly in samples <156> and <110>, is likely to be the result of this material being subject to prolonged, high-temperature combustion.

7.12.15 The charred seed assemblage contains wild grasses, and other weeds associated with cultivation, including chamomile (*Anthemis* sp.), sedge, dock and bedstraw, which may have been collected during the threshing process and brought back to site with the threshed ears. These are all indicative of an agricultural or waste environment. The wood charcoal, particularly in samples <156> and <111> may be indicative of domestic burning.

7.12.16 Significant evidence of bioturbation, in the form of burrowing snails and root material, was found throughout this assemblage, indicating the likelihood of moderate to significant post-depositional disturbance in these deposits.

Early to Middle Roman

7.12.17 Seventeen environmental bulk samples were taken from deposits dating to the Early to Middle Roman phase of activity; fifteen from ditches and two from pits.

Pits

7.12.18 Five samples were taken from pit [1462], interpreted to be an early to mid Roman oven. Wood charcoal was recorded throughout the sample set, with the greatest abundance being recognised in samples <140>, <142> and <143>. All of the assessed samples contained sizeable fragments, though generally less than 30 of these were present in each. Weed seeds and cereals were scattered; birch was reported in all five deposits, in small to moderate numbers, with relatively limited taxon diversity. The most common tax were birch, present in five samples, nettles, present in four, and carbonised pea in three. A small concentration of charred cereals was found in samples <140>, <142>, <143> and <144>, including specimens of spelt/emmer wheat. Molluscs were scarce, with low to moderate amounts of *Cecilioides acicula* in three samples, along with small amounts of other terrestrial shells.

7.12.19 Another possible oven, feature [1453], was also sampled. The two bulks taken from this deposit yielded significant amounts of charcoal, including identifiable specimens, along with a small number of seeds. Elder was present in both, however overall concentrations of seeds were low, less than

20 per sample. Sample <145> additionally contained charred specimens of sedge and pea, and sample <46> a single charred grain of bread wheat. Molluscs were scarce.

7.12.20 The remains in the final multi-sampled oven feature, [1026] were more promising; though both samples contained only a small amount of highly fragmented wood charcoal, charred cereals were present in moderate to abundant concentrations throughout. Spelt/emmer, bread wheat and a small number of einkorn grains were reported, with the greatest density being observed in sample <106>. This sample was also found to contain a significant abundance of heavily degraded material. Chaff was largely absent, which may suggest that processing was carried out elsewhere. Sample <106> additionally yielded a large number of goosefoot seeds, along with carbonised peas and grasses, all of which are common to cultivated ground. A similar assemblage was recorded in sample <107>, though overall frequency was lower.

7.12.21 Environmental preservation was highly variable across the remaining pits, features [1162], [1192], [1408], [1501], [1597] and [1639]. Wood charcoal was recorded in each, though sizeable fragments were restricted to samples <114> and <150>, taken from the fills of a pit and an animal-burial respectively. Sample <114> also contained a significant amount of fragmented wood. Cereals were found in four samples, <114>, <147>, <148> and <150>; sample <147> contained the greatest abundance and diversity of remains, with specimens of spelt/emmer, einkorn and bread wheat reported, and this was also the only sample to yield chaff, in the form of a small number of glumes. Spelt/emmer was recognised in all of the viable samples, which may indicate that this is the most common species being consumed. Burnt seeds were additionally found in these samples, including those of common agricultural weeds such as pea, medick/melilots and/or sedge. All of the samples apart from <139> contained un-burnt seeds. Nettle was the most common species, followed by birch. Samples <114>, <147> and <150> contained the greatest concentration of material.

7.12.22 The mollusc assemblage was good in samples <114>, <150> and <148>, all

of which contained at least 30 shells. Notable was the abundance of freshwater specimens (*Planorbis* sp.) in sample <114>, indicating that this feature may have been waterlogged for a time. Burrowing snails were also recorded in all of these deposits.

Ditches

7.12.23 Two samples were taken from a single ditch feature, [1396]. Preservation of wood charcoal was good in this deposit; both samples contained abundant pieces, with a good number of sizeable examples, the greatest concentration being in sample <134>. Charred cereals were also recorded throughout, including specimens of spelt/emmer and bread wheat, and einkorn in sample <134>, and a moderate number of un-recognisable grains. Chaff was absent. Weed seeds and charred seeds were present in both samples, though sample <134> contained the greatest density, with specimens of sedge, pea, knapweed (*Centaurea* sp.) and thistle (*Cirsium* sp.), and un-burnt examples of nettle, elder and goosefoot. These are, as with previous samples, largely specimens common to waste or cultivated ground, though species of knapweed and elder may also be found in hedgerows.

7.12.24 With the exception of a small number of *Vallonia* sp. and *Cecilioides acicula* shells in both, molluscs were absent.

Summary

7.12.25 A preliminary study of the environmental material reported in the samples taken from Early to Middle roman deposits has suggested the continued consumption of wheat, including spelt/emmer and einkorn. As the density of chaff is far lower than in the early Roman samples, it is however possible that majority of the processing of this material is now being undertaken elsewhere. Weed of cultivation, including pea and goosefoots were still present, with the increased density of peas in samples <106>, <112> and <147> perhaps suggesting that these maybe the remains of one of the cultivated varieties. Wood charcoal is evident throughout which, again, may be the remains of domestic or small-scale industrial fires.

7.12.26 Roots and burrowing snails are once again common, indicating the

possibility of post-depositional disturbance.

Mid Roman

7.12.27 A total of seven samples were taken from features thought to date to the mid Roman period; three ditches and three pits.

Ditches

7.12.28 Three mid Roman ditches, [1000], [1006] and [1915] were sampled for environmental recovery. Wood charcoal was reported in high frequencies throughout, however sizeable fragments were scarce, with less than 30 recorded per sample. Cereal grains were found in all three samples, largely spelt/emmer wheat, with sample <100> containing the greatest abundance, over 100 grains. This sample contained a very large amount of grains that were very heavily degraded and could not be identified, likely due to the duration and temperature at which they were burnt. Sample <100> additionally yielded a moderate amount of chaff; both glume and spikelet remains. Seeds were also common in this assemblage; again, sample <100> contained the largest number of charred specimens, with moderate to high amounts of brome grass, and unspecified large grasses, along with a small amount of pea and chamomile. Sample <101> produced the greatest density of un-burnt specimens, with over 100 duckweed seeds reported.

Pits

7.12.29 Two environmental samples were taken from Pit [1224], interpreted to be a mid- Roman oven. Charcoal was identified in both; however concentrations of sizeable pieces were low, which may indicate that, if this is indeed an oven; the majority of the larger waste was disposed of elsewhere. Seeds and cereals were also found in both samples, however overall abundances were moderate. Spelt/emmer and einkorn were reported, as in previous examples, as well as a very small amount of chaff, but none of the samples yielded more than thirty grains. Weed seeds were scattered; sample <117> contained the greatest density and species diversity, but still produced less than fifty charred and un-charred specimens. Goosefoot and nettle were the most common species, along with charred sedge and dock. Snails were scarce, with only a small number of specimens, including burrowing snails

and/or snail eggs in both.

7.12.30 The other sampled pits, [1047] and [1848] were relatively poor in environmental remains, with only small to moderate amounts of heavily fragmented wood charcoal reported, along with scattered seeds and cereals. The majority of the minimal grains were too distorted to be identified; only a single grain of aestivum/durum was recognised in sample <108>. Snails were more common, with moderate amounts of terrestrial shell being recovered from both features; sample <108> contained only *Cecilioides acicula*, however sample <151> yielded a small amount of other species, including *Candidula* sp. and *Trichia* sp..

Summary

7.12.31 Overall the contents of the samples from the mid Roman features indicate the sustained inclusion of spelt/emmer wheat as a dietary component, with some evidence for on-site processing recovered from samples <100> and <117>, in the form of glume remains. The seed assemblage continues to be dominated by species inherent to waste or cultivated ground, or hedgerows, and as such likely to be associated with land that may have been used for agriculture. Wood charcoal is common; however sizeable specimens are scarce, suggesting that this is the remains of small scale burning, or else that the larger waste is being disposed of elsewhere.

Late Roman

7.12.32 Eleven samples were taken from late Roman contexts, ten from pits and one from a post-hole.

Pits

7.12.33 The greatest density of sampling was carried out on feature [1324], interpreted as a water hole, from which five environmental samples were collected. Preservation of ecofacts in these deposits was excellent, with a large density of material being reported. Sample <1322> contained the greatest diversity and quantity of remains, yielding both a significant amount of charcoal, including a substantial assemblage of sizeable pieces, and an abundant concentration of seeds and cereal grains. An initial study of the

cereal remains in this context indicates a diverse profile of species, including the anticipated spelt/emmer wheat, along with naked wheat and lesser amounts of einkorn, barley and oat. Chaff is also well preserved, with rachis from barley and wheat being recovered, as well as spikelet and glume fragments, and a large quantity of distorted grains. Accompanying this assemblage was a large amount of charred weed seeds, including brome grass, sedge and pea, along with un-charred specimens, of which elder and goosefoot were the most frequent. Cereals were also present in all of the other assessed samples, with spelt/emmer being the most common, though only sample <130> was additionally found to contain chaff. As observed in other assemblages from this site, a moderate proportion of the grains in each sample were significantly degraded, probably related to the nature of the fire in which they were burnt. Wood charcoal was identified in the remainder of the sample set as well, though again only sample <30> yielded a significant amount of viable material.

7.12.34 A small amount of mussel shell was reported in this feature, along with scattered terrestrial and freshwater molluscs, though none in great quantity.

7.12.35 Two samples were taken from another area within the same water hole, differentiated as feature [1284]. Wood charcoal was again abundant in this deposit, with small to moderate amounts of sizeable material present in both bulks. In terms of other archaeobotanical material, sample <129> contained the greatest concentration of remains, with fairly frequent spelt/emmer grains observed, along with small amounts of oat, einkorn and naked wheat and a reasonable number of glume remnants. This sample also produced a large amount of seeds, both charred and un-charred. The waterlogged nature of this feature is likely to be responsible for the excellent preservation of un-charred specimens, which included substantial amounts of nettle, elder, bramble, sedge, goosefoot, carrot and fool's parsley. In terms of the charred assemblage, peas and grasses were the most abundant. Seeds were less frequent in sample <116>, with fewer than 30 specimens recorded overall.

7.12.36 Preservation of environmental material was similar in feature [1805], interpreted as another water hole. A large concentration of environmental

material was recorded in sample <158>, including large to moderate abundances of goosefoot, carrot, sedges, docks, nettles, stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp.), fool's parsley (*Aethusa* sp.), thistle, mustard and buttercup. Charred seeds and cereals were absent, and only a small amount of wood charcoal was reported, however a high density of fragmented plant matter was observed, along with a moderate amount of preserved wood. Ostracods and *Daphnia ephippia* were also recovered, indicating that this deposit was likely heavily waterlogged at some point.

7.12.37 In terms of the other sampled pits, [1776] and [2019], cereals were well preserved in both, with spelt/emmer being the dominant species. Both deposits also contained chaff, in the form of glume remains and/or spikelets, along with a moderate to large proportion of material too damaged to be identified to species. Weeds associated with cultivation, such as charred brome grasses, peas, large grasses and/or sedges, bedstraw and medicks/meliots (*Medicago/Melilotus* sp.) were additionally recovered, as well as infrequent un-charred seeds, including nettle. Wood charcoal was common, however, feature [2019], interpreted as another water hole, contained the greatest density, with over 100 sizeable fragments, the greatest of any sample from this assemblage.

Post-holes

7.12.38 The single post hole sampled from the late Roman period was very poor in environmental remains; only a small amount of highly fragmented wood charcoal was recovered, along with less than ten nettle seeds. There is no material of diagnostic value in this context.

Summary

7.12.39 To summarise, in keeping with the previous phases of occupation, cultivation and consumption of spelt/emmer wheat during the late Roman period appears to be common, as does consumption of einkorn varieties in lesser quantities. There is also an increased presence of oat and barley during this period, which may indicate a diversification of agriculture in the local area. Chaff is abundant, suggesting a level of on-site processing, and the large percentage of badly damaged grains points to prolonged and high-

temperature combustion of this material. Weed seeds are well preserved in these samples, likely due to the waterlogged nature of the deposits; the majority of the specimens point to cultivated or waste ground, grassland and hedgerow environments. Wood charcoal is common, with several moderate to large viable assemblages identified; again these are likely to be waste from domestic or small-scale industrial fires. Evidence for bioturbation is present in the majority of deposits.

Overall Summary

7.12.40 In summary, an investigation of the environmental assemblage indicates that consumption of cereals may have been widespread on this site across the Roman period. Spelt/emmer wheat, a commonly cultivated variety during this time, appears to be the favoured species, and is present in nearly 50% of the assessed samples. Lesser concentrations of einkorn and possible naked wheat were also observed, along with barley and oat in the early and late Roman contexts. The frequent chaff remains indicate that cereal processing may have been undertaken on site during this time, though perhaps less so during the early to mid Roman occupation, as the density of material decreases. In the charred and un-charred seed assemblages species associated with cultivated and waste ground are dominant, though this is perhaps due to preservation bias; waterlogged samples from the late Roman period contain such genera, but also yielded species associated with grassland and hedgerow environments.

7.12.41 Frequent wood charcoal is likely to comprise the remains of domestic or small scale industrial burning, though whether all the remains from this are represented in the assemblage is unclear.

7.12.42 Due to the non-linear nature of the snail assemblage, little interpretation can be undertaken, though the occasional abundance of freshwater specimens indicates that it is likely that several features became waterlogged at some point whilst they were in use.

7.12.43 Based on the presence of modern roots and burrowing snails throughout the majority of the sample set, some level of in-situ disturbance is likely, and this

should be taken into consideration when undertaking any further interpretation of the material.

Recommendation for further work

7.12.44 Preservation of environmental remains in the assemblage was mixed. The recommendations for additional work are outlined below. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Wood Charcoal

7.12.45 The majority of the assessed samples contained at least a small concentration of wood charcoal pieces of a suitable size for species to be identified, which could be used to refine the site chronology using radiocarbon dating, should suitable cultural material be unavailable. In addition, samples <145> and <154> each contained a sizeable assemblage of viable fragments (>100 pieces). It is recommended that further specialist analysis be undertaken on this material as the results may aid in our interpretation of the local landscape during the Roman period, albeit only providing a partial reconstruction due to the problems of selection bias. Analysis of the charcoal assemblage may also shed light on the types of wood that are being selected for use in domestic and industrial fires.

Seeds and Cereals

7.12.46 The grain assemblage throughout much of the sample set is moderate to abundant, with frequent chaff remains. It is recommended that the material from samples <100>, <106>, <107>, <116>, <125>, <126>, <127>, <129>, <130>, <134>, <135>, <147>, <154>, <156> and <162> all be subject to additional analysis before publication, as these features produced a statistically significant sample set (>100 specimens). These remains may prove useful in enhancing our understanding of the agricultural practices that were being carried out during the Roman period, as well as the importance of cereals to Roman diet. The accompanying charred seed assemblages should also be assessed.

7.12.47 In addition, the preserved un-charred seeds and microfossil assemblages from samples <127>, <129> and <158> should be fully quantified prior to

publication. The contents may not only help to enhance our understanding of the local environment, but may also provide information of the dietary practices and exploitation of wild during the different phases of use.

Mollusc Assemblage

7.12.48 Due to the prevalence of burrowing snails in the mollusc assemblage, and the otherwise lack of species diversity in the majority of samples, further assessment is not recommended on the molluscan remains.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 The principal interest of the excavation is the recording of a section of an extensive settlement complex which forms part of a subdivided agricultural landscape associated with a villa estate, spanning the entire Roman period.

8.1.2 When viewed alongside the results of the adjacent excavation at Wimblington Road (Atkins 2004), which forms part of the same settlement, a later Iron Age (c.100BC) origin can be assigned. When coupled with the cropmark evidence, to the south and west of the site, and further investigations in the vicinity of the site, for instance an evaluation at 9 Church Road (O'Brien 2002), it may be possible to piece together the overall form and, potentially, identify the limits of the settlement. However, any posited hypotheses would be just that, hypotheses, as without the aid of further investigations categorical evidence cannot be ascertained with any certainty.

8.1.3 The current site lies within the wider agricultural/ industrial part of a 'villa complex' which has been identified via cropmarks to the south and west. This villa oversaw the processing of large quantities of cereal crops and livestock, as evidenced by quantities of chaff and butchered animal bone. The apparent shift in alignment may merely be indicative of topographical features present in the landscape, for instance ditches being aligned downslope.

8.1.4 Evidence for Saxon activity is also tentatively suggested by residual pottery sherds in later features.

8.2 Earlier Prehistory (7000-3200BC)

8.2.1 There is evidence for earlier (Mesolithic/Early Neolithic) activity on the site consisting of residually deposited flintwork. However, this still attests to the presence of activity in the vicinity of the site during the earlier prehistoric periods. This is likely due to the fact that the March Island would be ideally situated to exploit the seasonal resources prevalent in fenland environments.

8.3 Later Prehistory (1200-50BC)

- 8.3.1 Again the bulk of the evidence for the later prehistoric period on the site consisted of residually deposited pottery. Whilst the date range was from the later Bronze Age there is little evidence for activity on the site from this period, but the evidence suggests there may be some in the proximity to the site.
- 8.3.2 However, there is evidence for clear Iron Age origins for the settlement, as attested to by the presence of BURIAL 1, and further compounded by evidence recorded in the adjacent Wimblington Road excavations (Atkins 2004). This recorded two roundhouses within an enclosure which dated to c.100BC, thus providing a later Iron Age origin to the site.
- 8.3.3 It is possible also that some of the boundaries dating to the Early Roman period were established in the later Iron Age, as they are reminiscent of the 'compound enclosures' prevalent in the fens and recorded at sites such as Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans 2007, 41-78).

8.4 Roman

- 8.4.1 The site at Jobs Lane consisted of a multi-period Roman settlement which had origins in the later Iron Age. Therefore due to the more complex nature of the site and the fact that differing influences impacted the development of the site the discussion for this period will be presented 'thematically'. These 'themes' dealt with period by period under collective headings.

8.5 Settlement Continuity

- 8.5.1 Whilst little direct evidence correlating to pre-Roman settlement at Jobs Lane, the adjacent excavations at Wimblington Road uncovered evidence for later Iron Age origins c.100BC (Atkins 2004). This consisted of two Late Iron Age enclosures both with internal structures. The internal structures were circular in plan, 12m-13m in diameter, and likely represent round-houses. This may be broadly comparable with the current site where limited pre-Roman activity is present, such as BURIAL 1 and two further circular post-built structures. Given the general dearth of evidence for pre-Roman activity on the present site it can therefore be concluded that the focus of settlement

was elsewhere, presumably the adjacent Wimblington Road site forming the Iron Age core.

8.5.2 However, broadly speaking, the alignments established in the later Iron Age period were retained into the Roman periods. This may reflect a purely pragmatic approach; when field systems and settlement enclosures are established there would be no reason to adjust them. This is broadly comparable to the Hurst Lane Reservoir Site (Evans et al 2007, 41-79) and Prickwillow Road (Atkins et al 2003) where pre-Roman activity was enclosed whilst also being respected. This therefore may reflect a compliant native settlement displaying gradual 'Romanisation' with no need for any major/widespread alterations.

8.5.3 In fact some of the boundaries were potentially established in the later Iron Age. For instance, parts of the boundary system in the northern parts of the site are reminiscent of Iron Age compounds/ enclosures such as those identified at Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans 2007, 41-79). This is relatively common where the 'organic' nature of later Iron Age settlement becomes more 'structured' in the Roman period, such as at The Hutchinson Site, Addenbrookes (Evans et al 2008).

8.5.4 Continuity within Roman periods is also displayed on the current site. Despite many features being assigned to differing periods it is clear that many were adapted and re-used in multiple periods. One appropriate example is ENCLOSURE 8, established in the Early to Middle Roman, and maintained, and subsequently adapted, in the Middle Roman. The fact that a similar, smaller enclosure (ENCLOSURE 12) is established within ENCLOSURE 8 in the Late Roman period indicates further continuity into the Late Roman period. The sub-division and re-establishment of enclosures is seen at Prickwillow Road (Atkins et al 2003) with multiple square enclosures set up within the same part of site in different phases.

8.6 Settlement Evidence

8.6.1 Whilst no direct evidence for dwellings was present at Jobs Lane, such as cut foundations or walls, the quantity of daub recovered is indicative that

buildings were present in close proximity. Whilst the presence of daub does not necessarily provide evidence for domestic dwellings, the presence of enclosures which may delineate 'dwellings' coupled with large daub assemblages indicate some are present nearby (see Research Aims, Section 9.2).

8.6.2 In the Early Roman period, STRUCTURE 1 may represent a dwelling, perhaps being of beam-slot construction, with the central pit indicating under-floor storage. However, the remaining structures of this period were likely used for the storage of produce created on the site, such as raised granaries like those identified at Langwood Farm (Evans 2003). Comparison to other structures is an identified research aim (see Research Aims, Section 9.2). No further physical evidence for dwellings were identified for the Early to Middle, Mid- or Late Roman periods.

8.6.3 Despite this apparent 'lack' of dwellings, their presence can be inferred from features associated with occupation, such as being delineated by enclosure or association with finds rich assemblages (particularly bone, CBM and pottery). In the Early Roman period, a potential settlement delineation was identified, ENCLOSURE 2, but this may more likely represent a subsidiary inspection pen on-route to the main stock enclosure. The Early to Middle Roman period has two appropriate candidates, ENCLOSURES 8 and 16, with the latter likely delineating the dwelling itself. This enclosure is retained into the Mid- Roman period and subsequently split into two smaller enclosures, by the addition of DITCH 38, with ENCLOSURE 9 likely delineating a second dwelling. The Late Roman period had one enclosure, ENCLOSURE 12, with the potential to delineate a dwelling. Interestingly these were all within the same part of the site, suggesting the south-eastern part of the site was a settlement focus during the Roman period. This pattern of enclosures delineating settlement was identified at Prickwillow Road; enclosures were identified associated with tentatively identified dwellings (Atkins 2003).

8.6.4 The considerable quantity of imbrex tile and roof tile recovered indicates that the buildings were of relatively good quality with well-made tiled roofs (see

Haywood, Section 7.6). The fact that the roofs were tiled is suggestive of permanence, as noted with structures recorded at The Waste Management Park, Waterbeach (Ransom 2008). The large daub assemblage recovered from Jobs Lane, many with wattle impressions, indicates that the outer walls were clad in daub, similar to those identified at Grandford (Potter and Potter, 1981, 109). Whilst wattle and daub structures may imply low status, it is more likely to indicate the general dearth of naturally occurring stone in the East Anglian region. Stone clad/ constructed buildings would be reserved for those of particularly high status buildings, such as those at Stonea Grange (Potter et al 1996). The description of the Grandford buildings, as Potter succinctly describes, holds true for the settlement at Jobs Lane where the picture is of a "well-to-do series of houses which, if they lacked the mosaics and painted plaster of...villas and town houses, were far away from the squalid daub and thatch hovels sometimes regarded as typical of Fenland settlements" (Potter and Potter 1981, 110).

8.6.5 Throughout the Roman period it is clear that certain parts of the site were intensively used/ occupied at different times, and indeed certain areas saw distinctly different 'activities'. This may be used to analyse the different activities on the site and even provide evidence for 'zoning' (see Research Aims, Section 9.2).

8.7 Rural Economy

8.7.1 The initial later Iron Age animal bone assemblage, identified at Wimblington Road (Atkins 2004), was dominated by cattle. The assemblage, however, may have been skewed by a large cattle bone assemblage recovered from a watering hole. No evidence for pre-Roman cultivation or processing of crops was present at Wimblington Road (Atkins *ibid.*), which implies either that crops were not being grown, with an agriculturally pastoral bias, or that they were being grown and processed elsewhere on the site.

8.7.2 The dominance of cattle over the other major domesticates continued throughout all Roman periods on the Jobs Lane site with all periods being the dominant domesticate. The one notable exception is the Early to Middle Roman period where sheep/ goat were slightly dominant, but this again may

be skewed by the recovery of a cache of sheep metapodials in Pit [1498]. In general, cattle rich assemblages are seen as being an indicator of Roman influences, and as such cattle rich assemblages become more prevalent in the Later Roman periods. However, on the current site, cattle rich assemblages are encountered from the later Iron Age/ Early Roman period onwards. This suggests that the settlement may have had witnessed Roman influences from the pre-Conquest period onwards. This is by no means an isolated occurrence: early cattle rich assemblages are recorded at Prickwillow Road (Atkins 2003), Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans et al 2003), Longthorpe (King 1987) and Haddon (Hinman et al 2003) amongst others.

8.7.3 The Early Roman animal bone assemblages were, by and large, recovered from ditches indicating a more 'ad hoc' method of waste disposal. This deposition of waste into ditches may help identify the locations of domestic activity; it would likely be deposited in close proximity to the associated dwelling (see Research Aims, Section 9.2). This 'ad hoc' deposition is at odds with the Early to Middle Roman, Mid- Roman and Late Roman assemblages which saw the deposition of waste material into pits indicating a more structured approach to waste disposal. This is particularly prevalent in the north-western part of the site, which became a focus for waste disposal from the Early to Middle Roman periods onwards (see Research Aims, Section 9.2).

8.7.4 The processing of livestock for meat was a potential industry on the site. In the Early Roman period, two cattle scapulae which displayed evidence for butchery, Type B.2 cleaver marks commonly associated with the defleshing of carcasses, which are more widely found in urban contexts such as Winchester (Maltby 2010). This continued into the Early to Middle Roman period with butchery waste deposited into a pit, in the form of two cattle skulls (ANIMAL BURIAL 4). Further evidence for butchery was present in the Mid- Roman period where a cattle skull, which had the horns removed, was recovered indicative of butchery waste (see Rielly, Section 7.12). Butchery was present within the Late Roman assemblage; with a number of unused carcasses identified as well as further butchered remains. The presence of

such early butchery, particularly the 'urban style', indicates Roman influences.

- 8.7.5 A number of unusually large cattle bones were recovered from the site. A large horncore, 72mm in basal breadth, was recovered from BOUNDARY 2 and was Early Roman in date. There was no evidence for larger cattle during the Early to Middle or Mid- Roman periods, which suggests local breeds were being exploited at this time. However, in the Late Roman period two further large bones were recovered: a cattle humerus, 316mm in length (equating to 1308mm in height) from WATERHOLE 5, and a second large horncore from ENCLOSURE 12. These are much larger than would be expected for local breeds and, as Rielly notes above (see Rielly, Section 7.9), they are larger than many bones recovered from the major urban settlement centres of Roman Colchester and London (Luff 1993, 122; Liddle et al 2009, 248; Rielly in prep a). The presence of larger cattle is either the result of improved animal husbandry (gained through continued Roman influences) or the presence of Continental imports, brought in as 'studs' for the improvement of local breeds.
- 8.7.6 Game and fish are only represented in noteworthy concentrations in the Late Roman period. This may be indicative of the refinement in diets, potentially brought about through protracted Roman influence. This is similar to assemblages from Prickwillow Road (Atkins et al 2003) and Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans et al 2003) where wild species were under-represented and cattle dominated the domesticated assemblage.
- 8.7.7 Throughout all of the Roman periods represented on the site wheat was the most commonly grown cereal crop. The by-products of the processing of the grain were present on-site for all periods except the Early to Middle Roman, where this activity was presumably being undertaken elsewhere in the settlement. During the Late Roman period, oat and barley joined wheat as the most heavily exploited crops indicating an increased diversity in the agricultural economy during the later periods. This suggests that the site was heavily involved in the production and processing of grain, presumably for trade purposes.

- 8.7.8 Evidence for the processing and the storage of crops is prevalent across the site. Three structures (STRUCTURE 1-3) identified in the Early Roman periods may represent raised granaries similar to those identified at numerous sites such as Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans 2007). Another structure, located near a number of ovens (STRUCTURE 6), in the Early to Middle Roman period also likely acted as a granary. In the Mid- Roman period a number of clay lined 'tanks' were identified (see Section 8.9) which could have been used as part of the agricultural 'process', such as for flax retting. Two of the waterholes, WATERHOLE 3 and 5, had associated ancillary superstructures which again suggests they were involved in a wider series of events or 'processes'.
- 8.7.9 The evidence provided by the faunal assemblage and environmental results together indicates a mixed agricultural economy, with cattle and wheat being the primary exploited resources. Whether the level of resources produced was enough for the settlement to be self-sufficient or substantial enough for stockpiles worthy of trade is currently untested. Therefore a potential research aim may be to look at whether the settlement is part of a wider market economy or part an internally self-sufficient system (such as being part of a villa estate complex) such as at Prickwillow Road (Atkins 2003), Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham (House et al 2017) or Vicars Farm (Lucas 2001).
- 8.7.10 This increase in the production observed from the start of the Roman period may be linked with the 'annona militaris' (Wacher 1978, 106-7), the tax which required local farmers to contribute to the rations of the Roman army. The amount was calculated as a percentage of the crop produced, meaning that subsistence farmers would have had to produce a surplus in order to have a sufficient amount on which to survive. This may explain the expansion of the farmstead from the latter half of the first century onwards; compulsory subscription would require an increase in output.
- 8.7.11 The site may also help with the resolution of the issues associated with the putative 'Imperial Estate' supposedly created by Emperor Hadrian in the mid-2nd century. However the presence of this 'Imperial Estate' is yet to be proved (Potter 1981) and its presence relies on the assumption that the

Cambridgeshire fens were part of a wider underused and 'marginal' landscape (Evans 2003). However, given the growing corpus of work, it is clear that the fenland environments were heavily settled. This is supported by evidence provided by the Fenland Survey (Hall 1987), with settlements identified with regularity where the suitable conditions prevail.

8.7.12 This picture of a thriving agricultural landscape is consistent with the site being part of a wider rural agricultural landscape associated with a villa rustica. The produce, both crops and livestock, is being farmed or collected in the local area prior to being processed and stored on the site before being used, presumably in part, for trade purposes.

8.8 Industrial Activities

8.8.1 Industrial activities were present, and indeed relatively widespread, across the site and throughout the earlier-later Roman period. No activity pre-dating the Early to Middle Roman period was identified with the Early to Middle Roman period being associated with four domestic bread ovens and associated waste disposal pits. The evidence for industrial activities continued into the Mid- Roman period with a series of clay lined tanks, potentially relating to the processing of crops/ horncores or tanning. The Late Roman period identified a single clay lined feature and four waterholes which may also relate to industry.

8.8.2 The industrial features (i.e. ovens, water tanks, waterholes) were identified mostly within the western part of the current site; there was also evidence for a kiln present just beyond the western limits of the adjacent Wimblington Road excavations (Atkins 2004). Large quantities of clay linings and daub were recovered from both sites and, interestingly, the Wimblington Road site recorded a number of greyware 'wasters'. This combined evidence suggests that industrial/ crafting 'processes' (as opposed to isolated 'events'), as well as potential pottery production, were being undertaken on the site.

8.8.3 The Early to Middle Roman ovens, given the amount of charcoal produced, are likely domestic in nature, with the potential for small-scale industrial usage. The majority likely represented bread ovens, given the widespread

prevalence of wheat across the site and the presence of burnt bread wheat grains (see Turner, Section 7.12). Some have the potential to have been used for metal-working as indicated by the presence of lead puddling (SF107; see Beveridge, Section 7.8), vitrified linings and clay brick slabs (see Haywood, Section 7.6). This seems more plausible when coupled with evidence from the Wimblington Road excavations (Atkins 2004), where metalworking evidence was recorded for the earlier Roman periods. Interestingly there is the potential for pottery production although this is only tentatively suggested through the identification of a number of greyware 'wasters'. The level of charring on the grains suggests that high temperatures were achieved in the ovens on the site which, in turn, suggests that they were efficient and therefore skilfully constructed. Ovens relating to industry were identified at Cedar Close (Lane et al 2008) but these may relate to salt production rather than being domestic in nature, further afield domestic ovens, similar to those encountered at Jobs Lane, were recorded at Orton Hall Farm (Mackreth 1996, 80-84).

- 8.8.4 STRUCTURE 6 may be associated with one of the ovens in the northern part of the site, likely representing a raised granary structure in the vein of those identified at Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans 2007). This is a rectangular structure consisting of two parallel lines of three post-holes with a further isolated post-hole to the north (making seven in total). This structure could relate to the storage of the raw products, or, the finished produce. It is unlikely to relate to OVEN 1, given the nature of ovens, and the substantial risk that open fires represent to buildings.
- 8.8.5 The presence of a possible 'placed deposit' of two cattle skulls, within Pit [1501], is reminiscent of ritual 'end' or 'closure' deposits. The deposition of cattle skulls is closely paralleled at Prickwillow Road (Atkins 2003). The skulls are deposited in a purpose built pit, immediately adjacent to an area of industrial activity and as such may be indicative of the symbolic 'end' or the 'closure' of the lifecycle of the ovens in this area. Placed deposits of this type have been recorded on numerous sites and, as Hinman notes, the assumption is that the action of deposition clearly held some significance to

the inhabitants of the site (Hinman et al 2003).

- 8.8.6 The Mid- Roman clay lined 'water tanks' identified on the site which, when coupled with the presence of briquetage in the Wimblington Road assemblages, may suggest the potential for salt production. However, the immediate issue encountered is that, in general, across the March Island salt production occurs only at heights of c.2.6mOD or less. For instance the excavated salt production sites at Cedar Close (Lane et al 2008), Norwood (Potter 1981), and Longhill Road (Atkins 2003) were located at heights of between c.1.1m-2.6mOD. The current site, located around c.3.1mOD, therefore would be too high for the tidal salt water channels to fill salt settling tanks. When also coupled with the lack of any potential water source in-situ salt production seems unlikely. The Wimblington Road briquetage assemblage, as Atkins suggests, therefore likely relates to off-site salt production. The off-site production of salt was identified at Longhill Road (Atkins 2003) with the associated settlement located at c.3.3mOD; therefore it is not implausible that somewhere in the environs of the Jobs Lane site salt production was being undertaken.
- 8.8.7 The puddled mud recovered from features near to the 'water tanks' suggests that these features were created to hold water. As noted earlier, if these were not settling tanks relating to salt production, one plausible use could be as holding tanks for oyster collections, enabling them to be kept fresh prior to consumption (Hinman pers. comm.). Further potential uses for these tanks could include the processing of crops (such as flax retting) while the processing of horncores (given the quantity of horncores identified) or the tanning of hides are also realistic options given the number of cattle present on the site. The presence of some 'heads and hooves' deposits could indicate that these features were associated with the processing of animal products, which is similar to features identified at Hacheston (Blagg et al 2004).
- 8.8.8 One Late Roman clay lined pit was identified in the excavations, which differed in size and shape to the Mid- Roman 'water tanks'. This was sub-circular in plan, and is more reminiscent of features associated with salt

production. However, later Roman salt production sites are relatively rare, with the site at Cedar Close (Lane et al 2008) being one.

8.8.9 The large waterholes, synonymous with the Late Roman period on the site, could represent continued industry, with the clay 'water tanks' being retained as part of a continued industrial 'process'. The presence of a 'windbreak' around WATERHOLE 3 perhaps indicates evidence for industry- providing shelter from the elements. Further evidence for super-structures associated with these waterholes is present, with both WATERHOLE 3 and WATERHOLE 5 associated with a number of post-holes around their top edges. These may be part of a roof, or structure to lay hides upon, or a structure associated with water retrieval. The waterholes could, however, represent a return to open fields; located to provide free access to water in each part of the field system.

8.8.10 Different areas of the site appear to be used for distinct purposes, this hints at 'zoning' on the site (see Research Aims, Section 9.2). For instance, the north-western corner contains a number of pits with large animal bone assemblages, suggesting this area was used for waste disposal. In fact the whole western part of the site seems to be used for industrial purposes, with a series of parallel boundaries separating these areas of industry. For instance OVENS 1 and 2 are associated with ENCLOSURE 3, whilst OVENS 4 and 5 are within ENCLOSURE 6. This suggests that these are either plots set aside for individual 'businesses' or for separate family 'units'.

8.8.11 This picture of a wider industrial landscape, twinned with agriculture, is congruent with the site being part of a wider villa rustica complex. The produce created is being processed and stored, with the probability that it is then used for trading purposes (see Trade Links, Section 8.9).

8.9 Trade Links

8.9.1 Imported continental pottery assemblage is limited in the Early Roman period, with only four fragments of Terra Sigillata (AD40-85) recovered. This is common for earlier assemblages where local wares dominate the assemblage. The quantity of imported continental wares increased gradually

over time with the Mid- Roman and Late Roman assemblages containing continental imports of East Gaulish Terra Sigillata, Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware and Baetican Amphorae as well as a rare form of cheese press (reminiscent of examples from Oxfordshire) and a colander (similar to one found at Caesaromagnus; Going 1987).

- 8.9.2 The number of imported wares, not only continental, tends to increase in the later Roman periods with more reliance on imported regional industries over locally produced wares. However, the distance to the source still has an effect as is noted by Monteil at the sites of Vicars Farm, Foxton and Haddenham (in Lucas 2001, 143-147). The increase in imported wares, including amphorae and the cheese press/ colander is indicative of higher status, thus lending credence to the picture of a higher status settlement in keeping with the farm estate of a villa rustica complex.
- 8.9.3 As well as imported pottery the site also had a large and diverse imported rotary quernstone assemblage, a number coming from the continent (see Haywood, Section 7.6). The assemblage includes fragments of German lavastone from the Rhineland, Millstone grit from South Yorkshire and a Devonian quartz conglomerate quernstone from the Forest of Dean (see Haywood, Section 7.6). Given the difficulties in transporting these querns, a degree of status could reasonably be afforded to the settlement given the effort expended to import them. The assemblage, however, is in keeping with a fen-edge Roman settlement and is comparable to Prickwillow Road (Atkins 2003) and the, albeit more lucrative, settlements at Vicars Farm (Lucas 2001) and The Camp Ground (Evans et al 2004).
- 8.9.4 Evidence for trade is also noted by the presence of large horncores identified in the Iron Age at Wimblington Road (Atkins 2004) and Early Roman and Late Roman periods at Jobs Lane, with a large cattle humerus also recovered from the Late Roman period. These large cattle bones are suggestive of imports as the local breeds tended to be smaller with smaller horns in general. This may indicate trade with continent where Continental 'studs' are imported to improve the husbandry of local breeds (see Rielly, Section 7.9). However, large cattle are recorded, but these tend to be

located within the larger urban centres such as Colchester and London (Luff 1993, 122; Liddle et al 2009, 248; Rielly in prep a).

8.9.5 The presence of imported items testifies to the likelihood that the site produced a surplus of agricultural items, be it grain or meat, as these are the 'other' side to the exchange networks which facilitate importing querns, livestock and pottery.

8.9.6 The development of the site is likely due to its location within the trade networks present within the region. The site, located on the March 'Island' would have been a good lay-over for traders transporting goods from the East Midlands into East Anglia. In fact, the site is located near to a number of communication networks including the Fen Causeway, the postulated Ridge-top routeway (Evans 2003, 175-264), the Car Dyke as well as a number of other canal systems (Hall 1987, 38-46). March is also located near to the River Nene which provided access to the sea as well as regional fenland resources such as peat, for fuel, and grazing (Hall 1987, 42-45). As such March would have been a good location for the import of goods from the continent prior to dispersal along the numerous communication networks.

8.10 Military Influence

8.10.1 As the site grows in prominence from the Early Roman period onwards, and given it is already established in the later Iron Age. It may be positioned, and indeed, benefit from proximity to military influences. The site at Grandford (Potter and Potter 1981, 75-108) may have started out as an early fort established on the Fen Causeway (Margary 1955, 202-4). The new fort would have brought with it an increased population, both military personnel as well as the population of any emergent associated vicus, meaning that there would have been an increased demand for agricultural output. As such this may explain the 'boom' seen on the current site from the Early Roman period onwards. This trend is witnessed at a number of rural sites associated with the fort at Longthorpe (Monument No. 364099; Frere et al 1974), such as Haddon (Hinman 2003), Manor Drive (Fletcher 2008) and Paston Reserve (Jones in prep.). These rural farmsteads directly benefit from the

arrival of the military in the latter part of the first century.

8.10.2 The fact that the site continued to expand in the Early to Middle Roman, Mid-Roman and Late Roman periods may suggest that military influences merely set the site on its way, once the villa rustica complex had become established it managed to thrive independently of outside influences.

8.11 Personalia

8.11.1 Relatively few personal items were recovered from the site, with no brooches and relatively few coins retrieved. This may indicate that the settlement either was a lower status, in opposition to other evidence uncovered on the site, or that merely the settlement was not concerned with metalwork/personalia. It may also point to a smaller degree of wealth constricted to a limited number of individuals or for a limited window of time (see Research Aims, Section 9.2). This lack of personal items is reminiscent of Haddon where, by and large, 'artefacts indicative of wealth and status were absent from the record during the later periods of the sites development as were personalia in general' (Hinman 2003) and Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans et al 2007).

8.11.2 One further possible reason for this apparent lack of personal items could be down to the site being towards the end of the potential trade routes from the Eastern parts of Norfolk, with these more lucrative items at more of a premium.

8.12 Environmental

8.12.1 There is evidence from a number of sites for floods in the 3rd century which impacted on sites further into The Fens. For instance episodes of flooding are recorded at Stonea (Potter 1977) and Grandford (Potter and Potter 1981). The fact that the Jobs Lane site was located on the higher freer draining geologies could have been a reason for expansion in later periods.

8.13 Post-Roman Activity

8.13.1 Very little activity was identified which post-dated the Roman period, with only residual sherds of Saxon (three sherds) and Medieval (22 sherds) recovered from earlier features. This presence of post-Roman activity does

attest to low-level activity in the vicinity of the site during these periods, and may reflect the nature of activity dating to the Saxon periods, with a general dearth in material culture as a whole.

8.14 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 8.14.1 The latest activity on the site related to the later post-medieval and modern periods and consisted mainly of chicken sheds and garden features. A large, but shallow, pond was present in the northern part of the site which may have removed any evidence of earlier features in this part of the site.
- 8.14.2 Following the demolition of the chicken sheds, a series of modern 'disposal' areas were created, with the demolished material dumped into these. Unfortunately these had a large impact on the survival of the earlier remains across the majority of the western part of the site, truncating away any evidence for earlier activity.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 Additional Specialist Research

Radiocarbon Dating

- 9.1.1 Complete a programme of radiocarbon-dating (Appendix 9; 3 samples) in order to understand the date of the date of both the human and animal burials, in particular whether, and see if the human burial indicates a pre-Roman date for the site.

Roman Pottery

- 9.1.2 Illustrate cheese press and colander pottery vessels
- 9.1.3 Analyse food residues within pottery vessels.
- 9.1.4 Plot locations of Roman pottery to attempt to identify 'dwellings'.

CBM and Stone

- 9.1.5 Illustrate oven brick from [1034].
- 9.1.6 Illustrate Forest of Dean, lavastone and millstone grit quernstones and millstone grit tool (see Haywood, Section 7.6).
- 9.1.7 Comment should be made on the distribution of Harrold ware tegulae from Bedfordshire this far up the Fen edge.
- 9.1.8 Review stone types in tabular form and compare with portable stone assemblages of comparable farmsteads to set the site within the wider landscape of the Fens.
- 9.1.9 Find parallels for CBM object.
- 9.1.10 Plot distributions CBM to attempt to identify 'dwellings'.

Small Finds

- 9.1.11 Further analysis on the small finds to add further to the interpretation of the nature of different industrial activities on the site.

Animal Bone

9.1.12 Further analyse animal bone assemblage in order to provide useful data on animal usage (particularly the major domesticates) in reference to collections from Orton Longueville, Stilton (Davis 2001 and Albarella 1998) and Wimpole Hall (Wilson 1994). Compare assemblage to those from Grandford (Stallibrass 1982) and Stonea (Stallibrass 1996) and any further contemporary collections in Cambridgeshire and possibly elsewhere if deemed relevant.

Environmental

9.1.13 Analyse wood charcoal assemblage to help interpret the local landscape and shed light on the types of wood that are being used in domestic/ industrial fires.

9.1.14 Analyse relevant samples in more detail in order to enhance our understanding of agricultural practices, as well as the importance of cereals to the Roman diet.

9.1.15 Assess charred seed assemblage.

9.1.16 Quantify the un-charred seeds and macrofossil assemblages to provide information on the dietary practices and exploitation of wild resources.

9.2 Additional Research Aims and Reporting

9.2.1 Investigate the Updated Research Questions listed below, by means of library and Cambridgeshire HER research, in order to realise the site's research potential.

9.2.2 Update this report with the results of radiocarbon-dating and an expanded Discussion (with additional illustrations as necessary) based on the additional research into context/ parallels. The report will then be reissued as the Final Report on the project.

9.2.3 Disseminate the significant results of the project by publication (see Publication Proposal in Section 10, below).

9.2.4 Prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store in order to facilitate

future research.

9.3 Updated Research Questions

Settlement Continuity

9.3.1 To what extent can the site add to current knowledge of later Iron Age to Roman continuity?

- Search for and assess any cropmark evidence from the landscape around the site (Cambridge HER) to see whether the excavated settlements can be linked.

- Investigate any other excavated evidence for settlements in and around March and compare/ contrast with the evidence from this site (Langwood Farm, Evans et al 2003; Search of Grey Literature for unpublished sites).

- Compare and contrast the Iron Age/ Roman settlements excavated in Cambridgeshire (e.g. Tunbridge Court, Bottisham, House et al 2017; Parnwell Webley 2007; Langwood Farm, Chatteris, Evans et al 2003).

- Examine whether the settlement is a retained native or immigrant settlement (e.g. Prickwillow Road, Ely, Atkins 2003; Haddon, Hinman et al 2003; Hurst Lane Reservoir Evans et al 2003).

- Look at comparative settlements and whether the enclosures identified on the site can be linked to occupation, with reference to the apparent lack of 'working populations' represented on site (e.g. Haddon, Hinman et al 2003).

- Compare and contrast building evidence on site with regional examples. Plot the location of daub, pottery and bone to see if any 'hotspots' which may indicate settlement areas appear.

Settlement Dynamics

9.3.2 To what extent can the site add to current knowledge of how rural villas, within the fens, were used for agriculture/ industry?

- Can any insights into the rural economy of rural villa sites be investigated with reference to the way that land was organised and farmed during the Roman period, and on what scale (cf. Medlycott 2011)? This will aim to build upon rather than restate existing findings.
- Can any insights into the nature and extent of occupation of the site be made? It is possible that it reflects only the working part of the wider villa estate (e.g. Haddon, Hinman 2003; Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, House 2017; Langwood Farm Evans 2003).
- Investigate the nature of the site specific activities through the animal bone assemblage and environmental evidence and can this aid in analysing the farming practices of rural villa sites.
- Can any insight into the 'zoning' of Roman sites be investigated with reference to industrial, agricultural and waste disposal (cf. Medlycott 2011)?
- Can any insights into the links between the rural villa and the trade routes of Fen Causeway, Car Dyke and River Nene be established by analysing the pottery, stonework and animal bone assemblages? Are there similarities to other settlements on these routes (Vicars Farm, Lucas 2001; Grandford Potter 1981; Hurst Lane Reservoir Evans 2004)?

9.4 Regional Research Topics

- 9.4.1 The following relevant topics are highlighted within "Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England" (Medlycott 2011).
- 9.4.2 The relevant sections are noted below in quotation marks and are followed by a brief discussion of how the results of the excavation may help with the specific themes and objectives identified.

9.5 Iron Age/ Roman Transition:

"Does the evidence suggest a seamless transition to a change in the use of

the land or farmstead, or a continued occupation of the site but a change in building-types or agricultural practices" (Medlycott 2011, 31)

- 9.5.1 The evidence from the site coupled with evidence from the Wimblington Road Excavations (Atkins 2004) may inform on the nature of the Iron Age/ Roman transition. Examine whether the settlement is a retained native or immigrant settlement compare to other regional settlements e.g. Prickwillow Road, Ely, Atkins 2003; Haddon, Hinman et al 2003; Hurst Lane Reservoir Evans et al 2003. Compare/ contrast building evidence with reference to regional examples such as Grandford (Potter and Potter 1981) and Orton Hall Farm (Mackreth 1996). Look at the faunal/ floral remains recovered from the site and compare to other assemblages in the region (see Rielly, Section 7.11) in particular Grandford (Stallibrass 1982) and Stonea (Stallibrass 1996) as well as other applicable assemblages deemed of note by specialists.

"Zonation of use/internal spaces, interaction with hinterland, location with ref to topography and geology, resources, communication routes, etc." (Medlycott 2011, 31)

- 9.5.2 The evidence from the site points to the fact that different areas were used for different functions, i.e. industrial/ processing/ domestic. Whether this is a definitively Roman trend or can be traced to the Iron Age/ Roman transition can be assessed. Comparisons can be sought within the region to highlight similarities and/or differences.

9.6 Roman:

"What forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of building are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there any chronological/ regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type?" (Medlycott 2011, 47)

- 9.6.1 Look at the nature and extent of occupation of the site and assess the possibility that the site reflects the working part of the wider villa estate (e.g.

Haddon, Hinman 2003; Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, House 2017 and Newton 2016; Langwood Farm, Evans 2003). Assess the layout of the settlement and how this fits into the wider picture of Roman farms/ villa rustica complexes in particular Tunbridge Lane (House et al 2017) and Haddon (Hinman 2004).

- 9.6.2 Compare/ contrast building evidence on site with regional examples in particular Grandford (Potter and Potter 1981). The locations of the daub, pottery and bone assemblages could be plotted to identify any 'hotspots' which may indicate settlement areas or help elucidate on enclosure/ building usages.

"How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites?" (Medlycott 2011, 47)

- 9.6.3 Can the animal bone assemblage/ environmental results help interpret the function of the fields associated with the site. Look at the prevalence of 'urban style' butchery evidence on the site to assess the relationship between 'urban style' and rural setting (see Rielly, Section 7.9).

"Understanding both the continuity of Iron Age into Roman settlement and the 2nd-century 'Romanisation', identifying continuity as well as new settlement structure and land use" (Medlycott 2011, 47)

- 9.6.4 Investigate any other excavated evidence for 2nd century settlements in and around March and compare/ contrast with the evidence from this site (Langwood Farm, Evans et al 2003; any Grey Literature such as March Road, Wimblington, Jones in prep).

- 9.6.5 Compare and contrast Iron Age/ Roman and 2nd-century Roman settlements excavated in Cambridgeshire such as Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham (House et al 2017, and Newton 2016), Langwood Farm, Chatteris (Evans et al 2003) and Prickwillow Road (Atkins 2003). Look at comparative settlements and whether the enclosures identified on the site can be linked

to occupation, with reference to the apparent lack of 'working populations' represented on rural site (e.g. Haddon, Hinman et al 2003). Compare and contrast building evidence on site with regional examples. Plot the locations of the daub, pottery and bone assemblages to identify 'hotspots' which may indicate settlement areas or help identify functions with reference to 'Romanisation'.

"How does the industry relate to topography and natural resource and how does this affect the infrastructure?" (Medlycott 2011, 48)

9.6.6 Links to local industries, such as Cedar Close (Lane et al 2008), and Longhill Road (Atkins 2003). Can the evidence of industry present on the site be linked to the natural environment it occupies?

9.7 Tasks for Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication

Task	Description	Complete?
1	Complete programme of radiocarbon-dating (SUERC)	
2	Generate bibliography for library/ HER research	
3	Investigate Updated Research Questions:	
3.1	Library research (Cambridge University Library)	-Parallels for pre-Roman settlement continuity. -Parallels for settlement enclosures and assemblages. -Published reports on fieldwork in the area.
3.2	HER research (Cambridge)	-Any cropmarks from landscape around site. -Grey reports on unpublished fieldwork in the area.
4	Incorporate results of radiocarbon-dating and additional research into PXA and reissue as Final Report	
5	Write publication report (see Section 10)	
5.1	Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussion of the significant elements.	
5.2	Re-working of Assessment Report figures for publication New figures x c. 1-2	
6	Liaise with PCAS regarding publication	

7	Prepare and deposit site archive with Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store.	
---	--	--

Table 12: Tasks for post-excavation analysis and publication

9.8 Timetable

- 9.8.1 All additional specialist work will be commissioned within 3 months of acceptance of this report.
- 9.8.2 Publication-ready text and figures will be submitted to Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society within two years of completion of fieldwork.

10 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

10.1 General

10.1.1 It is proposed to publish the results of the project as a short article in the county archaeological journal, Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society ('PCAS'), entitled 'A Roman Settlement and associated agricultural/ industrial landscape at Jobs Lane, March'.

10.2 Estimated Report Statistics

Estimated Word Count

10.2.1 Approximately 3000-4000 words.

Figures (see Table 13)

10.2.2 Figures will use colour.

Figure No.	Title	Content
1	Site Location	Showing location in region, county, and detailed plan showing position of current site and excavation area
2	Phase Plan	Plan of the site phases of enclosures and boundaries, based on Assessment Report Fig. 4. Each period to be represented by a colour, with a key. Labelling will be kept to a minimum so that the figure does not become cluttered at this scale.
3	Local Landscape and Cropmarks	The excavated relevant local Roman sites and finds recorded in the Cambridgeshire HER, and any relevant cropmarks, plotted against the main local landscape features and the natural topography. If cropmark evidence is limited, the information on this figure may instead be incorporated into the detailed location plan on Fig. 1.

4	Comparative Plans of Roman settlements	<p>If parallels with similar morphology can be found.</p> <p>Comparative sites shown in the same style and at the same scale, alongside a copy of the plan of the March site, in order to allow direct comparison.</p>
---	--	--

Table 13: Proposed publication figures

10.3 Report Structure and Headings (approximate word count)

Abstract (250 words)

- 10.3.1 Non-technical summary of the background to the project, the principal results, the content of the article and the significance of the findings.

Introduction and Background (500 words)

- 10.3.2 Site location, geology & topography, the previous phases of survey and trial trenching, the known archaeology of the March area and details of previous archaeological work and any cropmarks, some general discussion about the growing body of evidence for Roman settlement in fenland environment in East Anglia, reason for current fieldwork, fieldwork methodology, where to access 'grey' report and site archive.

Settlement Continuity (1250 words)

- 10.3.3 Brief physical description of the settlement. The description will focus on their overall layout and alignments, supported by a plan, rather than the specifics of each ditch and enclosure. Discussion of the dating evidence (pottery, bone and CBM/ Stonework) and its limitations. Discussion of probable function. Relationship of the site with topography and the main natural landscape features, discussion of any links to recorded cropmarks or other known sites in the area. Discussion of development of settlement over time. Contextualisation against the growing body of excavated evidence for sites in the Cambridgeshire fens. Discussion of any identified parallels, with comparative plans.

Settlement Dynamics (1250 words)

- 10.3.4 Brief physical description of the settlement structure. The description will

focus on the overall layout and alignments, supported by a plan, rather than the specifics. Discussion of the dating evidence (pottery, bone and CBM/stonework) and its limitations. Discussion of probable agricultural/ industrial functions. Relationship of the site with topography and the main natural and man-made landscape features, discussion of any links to recorded cropmarks or other known sites in the area. Discussion of development of agriculture/ industry over time with reference to other sites. Contextualisation for evidence other applicable sites in the Cambridgeshire fens. Discussion of any identified parallels, with comparative plans.

Conclusions (250 words)

- 10.3.5 Summary of the principal results of the project, their context and significance.

Acknowledgements

- 10.3.6 Client, planning archaeologist, manager, CAD Department and officer, site team, site manager, others.

Bibliography

- 10.3.7 List of sources consulted.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank James Development Co. Ltd. for commissioning the project. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work. The project was managed for PCA by Peter Crawley. The author would like to thank the site team: Laura Malric-Smith, Richard Hilton, Tom Learmonth, Lindsay Lloyd-Smith, Zoë Richardson, Cleve Roberts, Simon Callow, Gary Collier, Ben Hobbs, James Hopper, Derek Moscroft, Rob Scott, Gary Reid and Stu Stokes for their hard work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Ray Murphy and Josephine Brown of PCA's CAD Department.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

12.1 Printed Sources

Albarella, U., 2007 The end of the Sheep Age: people and animals in the Late Iron Age, in C, Haselgrove and T, Moore (eds.), *The Later Iron Age in Britain and beyond*, Oxbow Books, 389-402

Albarella, U., Johnstone, C., and Vickers, K., 2008 The development of animal husbandry from the Late Iron Age to the end of the Roman period: a case study from South-East Britain, *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35, 1828-1848

Albarella, U., and Pirnie, T., 2008 A Review of Animal Bone Evidence from Central England by Umberto Albarella, Tessa Pirnie, 2008, http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/animalbone_eh_2007/

Atkinson, M. and Preston, S. J., 2016 Heybridge: A late Iron Age and Roman settlement. Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5. Volume 2. *Internet Archeology Issue* 40

Atkins, R. and Mudd, A. 2003 An Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement at Prickwillow Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire: Excavations 1999-2000. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*

Atkins, R. 2004 Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement at Land off Wimblington Road, March: Post-Excavation Assessment. *Archaeological Field Unit Report No. PXA 43.*

Bishop, B. J. 2009 Archaeological Investigations at Gaul Road, March, Cambridgeshire, Full Lithic Report. APS Unpublished Report

Blagg, T., Plouviez, J. and Tester, A. 2004 Excavations at a large Romano-British settlement at Hacheston, Suffolk, 1973-74. *East Anglian Archaeology No. 106*

Bliss, A., 2017 Late 13th and early 14th century copper alloy jetton hooks, Finds Research Group Datasheet 49

Brudenell, M. & Braddock, P. 'The Later Prehistoric Pottery' In Hinman, M. 2004. Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age Activity on Land Adjacent to Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridge: Post Excavation Assessment of Evaluation and Excavation at Trumpington Park and Ride. CCCAFU report 706

Buikstra, J. E. & Ubelaker, D. H. 1994. Standards for data collection from human skeletal remains. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series no. 44

Cappers, R. T., Bekker, R. M. and Jans, J. E., (2012). Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland/Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands (Vol. 4). Barkhuis

Cool, H. E. M. 2006 Eating and Drinking in Roman Britain. Cambridge

Crummy, N. 1983 Colchester Archaeological Report 2: The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd

Darling, M. J. and Gurney, D., 1993 Caister-On-Sea excavations by Charles Green, 1951-55. East Anglian Archaeology No. 60

Davey, N., and Ling, R., 1982. Wall Painting in Roman Britain. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, Britannia Monograph Series 3

Driesch, A., von den and Boessneck, J. A., 1974 Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhöhenberechnung aus Längenmaßen vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Tierknochen, Säugetierkundliche Mitteilungen 22, 325-348

Egan, G. and Pritchard, F., 2002 Dress Accessories c1150 - 1450, medieval finds from excavations in London. London: Boydell Press

Evans, C. 2003 Britons and Romans at Chatteris: Investigations at Langwood Farm, Cambridgeshire. *Britannica* Volume 34

Evans, C., Knight, M. and Webley, L. 2007 Iron Age Settlement and Romanisation on the Isle of Ely: the Hurst Lane Reservoir Site. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 96

Evans, C., Mackay, D. and Webley, L. 2008 *Borderlands: The Archaeology of the Addenbrookes Environs, South Cambridgeshire*. CAU Landscape Archives: New Archaeologies of the Cambridge Region 1 (Oxford: Oxbow Books)

Evans, J., Macaulay, S. and Mills, P. (2017) *The Horningsea Roman Pottery Industry in Context, Volume 1: Production, Distribution and the Old Tillage*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 162, Oxford Archaeology East

Frere, S. S. and St. Joseph, J. K. 1974 *The Roman Fortress at Longthorpe*. *Britannia* No. 5, 1-129

Fletcher, T. 2008 *Iron Age and Roman Occupation to the South of Car Dyke: Archaeological Investigations at Manor Drive, Paston, Peterborough*. CAM ARC Report Number 998 (unpublished)

Fletcher, C., 2012. 'Pottery' in T. Phillips '36 High Street, March, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation', 14-15. Oxford Archaeology East, unpublished report

Going, C. J. (1987) *The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery*, Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 3.2, CBA Research Report 62

Goody, P. C., 1983 *Horse anatomy. A pictorial approach to equine structure*, London

Grant, A. 1984. *The animal remains*. In Cunliffe, B. 1984. *Danebury: an Iron*

Age hillfort in Hampshire. Vol.2. The excavations 1969-1978: the finds. CBA Res.Rep.52. (London). 496-526

Hall, D. 1987 The Fenland Project, Number 2: Cambridgeshire Survey, Peterborough to March. East Anglian Archaeology 35

Harman, M., 1996 Mammalian bones, in J, May, Dragonby: Report on excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in Lincolnshire, Oxbow Monograph 61,141-161

Hill, J. D. & Braddock, P., 'The Iron Age Pottery' In Evans, C. & Hodder, I. 2006. Marshland Communities and Cultural Landscapes: The Haddenham Project Volume II. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

Hill, J. D. & Horne, L. 'Iron Age and Early Roman Pottery' In Evans, C. 2003. Power and Island Communities, Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely. Gressenham: East Anglian Archaeology 103

Hinman, M. et. al. 2003 A Late Iron Age Farmstead and Romano-British Site at Haddon, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. County Council Archaeological Field Unit Monograph No. 2. BAR British Series 358

Horton, A. (1989). Geology of Peterborough district. Mem. Br. Geol. Surv., Sheet 158, England and Wales

House, J. Hinman, M. and Meckseper, C. 2017 Land at Crystal Park, Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridge. Pre-Construct Archaeology Report No. 12895 (unpublished)

Johnstone, C., and Albarella, U. 2002 The Late Iron Age and Romano-British Mammal and Bird Bone Assemblage from Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex (Site Code: Hyef93-95), Centre for Archaeology Report 45/2002

Jones, M. 2018. Land at Paston Reserve, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire:

An Archaeological Excavation Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology (unpublished)

Jones, M. in prep. Land at 38 March Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Excavation Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology (unpublished)

Kerney, M. P. 1999. Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland. Colchester. Harley

King, A. C., 1978 A comparative survey of bone assemblages from Roman sites in Britain, Univ.London, Inst.Archaeol.Bull, 15, 207-32

King, A., C., 1984 Animal bones and the dietary identity of military and civilian groups in Roman Britain, Germany and Gaul, in T, C, Blagg and A, C, King (eds), Military and civilian in Roman Britain: cultural relationships in a frontier province, British Archaeological Reports, British Series 136. Oxford, 187-218

King, J., M., 1987 The animal bones, in G, B, Dannell and J, P, Wild, Longthorpe II. The military works-depot: an episode in landscape history, Britannia Monographs Series No. 8, 184-94

Lane, T., Morris, E., L. and Peachey, M. Excavations on a Roman Saltmaking Site at Cedar Close, March, Cambridgeshire. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 97

Liddle, J., Ainsley, C. and Rielly, K. 2009 Animal bone, in Cowan, C. Roman Southwark settlement and economy: Excavations in Southwark 1973-91, MOLA Monograph 42, 244-248

Lucas, G. 2001 Excavations at Vicar's Farm, West Cambridge. Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Luff, R. M. 1993 Animal bones from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85.

Colchester Archaeological Report 12. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.,
Colchester

Lyman, R. L. 1994 Vertebrate taphonomy, Cambridge University Press

Mackreth, D. F. 1996 Orton Hall Farm: A Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon
Farmstead. East Anglian Archaeology No. 76

Mackreth, D. F. 2001 Monument 97, Orton Longueville, Cambridgeshire: A
late Pre-Roman Iron Age and Early Roman Farmstead. East Anglian
Archaeology No. 97

Maltby, M., 1989 Urban rural variations in the butchering of cattle in
Romano-British Hampshire, in D, Serjeantson and T, Waldron (eds.), Diet
and Craft in Towns, BAR Brit Series 199, 75-106, Oxford

Maltby, M. 2010 Feeding a Roman town – Environmental evidence from
excavations in Winchester 1972-1985, Winchester: Winchester Museums &
English Heritage

Manning, W. H., 1972 The Iron Objects in Frere, S. Verulamium excavations,
Volume 1. London: The Society of Antiquaries, 161-195

Manning, W. H. 1985 Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and
weapons in the British Museum. London: British Museum Publications

Margary, I. D. 1955 Roman Roads in Britain. Phoenix House Publishing.
London

Marples, B., J., 1974 Animal bones from the Roman fort at Longthorpe, near
Peterborough, in S, S, Frere and J, K, St Joseph, The Roman fortress at
Longthorpe, *Britannia* 5,122-8

McKinley, J. I & Roberts, C. 1993. Excavation and post-excavation treatment
of cremated and inhumed human remains. IFA technical paper No.13

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Mora, P., Mora, L. and Philippot, P., 1984. *Conservation of wall paintings*. London

Morris, J. 2008 *Re-examining Associated Bone Groups from Southern England and Yorkshire, c.4000BC to AD1550*, PhD thesis Bournemouth University

Newton, A., A., S. 2016 *Enclosures adjacent to a possible villa at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridge*. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* Volume 105, 35-60

PCRG 2009. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. Oxford: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group occasional Papers 1 and 2 (third edition)

Perrin, J. 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* Volume 8

Pickstone, A. 2010. *Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Wells and Medieval Occupation at Neale Wade Community College, March, Cambridgeshire: An Interim Excavation Report and Post-excavation Assessment*. Oxford Archaeology East R1186 (unpublished)

Potter, T. W. 1977 *Excavations at Stonea, Cambridgeshire: Sites of the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman Periods*. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 66

Potter, T. W. and Potter, C. F. 1981 *A Romano-British Village at Grandford, March*. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 70

Prummel, W. 1987. Atlas for the identification of foetal skeletal elements of cattle, horse, sheep and pig. Part 2. *Archaeozoologia* 1:11-42

Ransom, C. 2008 *The Waste Management Park, Waterbeach, Cambridge. An Archaeological Excavation.* Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 835

Regan, R., Evans, C. and Webley, L. 2004 *The Camp Ground Excavations, Colne Fen, Earith: Assessment Report.* Cambridgeshire Archaeological Unit Report No. 654 (unpublished)

Regan, R., Mortimer, R. and Lucy, S. 2005 *The Saxon and Medieval settlement at West Fen Road, Ely: The Ashwell site.* *East Anglian Archaeology* 110

Rielly, K., 2018 *Assessment of the animal bones from Thrapston Road, Ellington, Cambridgeshire (ECB5151)*

Rielly, K., in prep a *The animal bones, in N, Hawkins, Excavations at Drapers' Gardens, City of London, PCA Monograph Series*

Rielly, K., in prep b *The animal bones, in T, Woolhouse, Excavations along the Fiveways to Thetford road improvements, PCA publication*

Ryan, P. (1996). *Brick in Essex. From the Roman Conquest to the Reformation*

Sabine, P. A. (1949). *The source of some erratics from north-eastern Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire.* *Geological Magazine*, Vol. 86; 255-260

Schmid, E., 1972 *Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and Quaternary geologists* Elsevier. London

Spoerry, P., 2016. *'The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in*

Cambridgeshire'. Oxford Archaeology East. East Anglian Archaeology Report No.159

Stace, C., 1991. *New flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Stallibrass S. 1982. Faunal Remains, in T, W, Potter and C, F, Potter, A Romano-British village at Grandford, March, Cambridgeshire, British Museum Occasional Paper No 35, Dept of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities, 98-122

Stallibrass, S., 1996 Animal bones, in R, P, J, Jackson and T, W, Potter (eds.), *Excavations at Stonea, Cambridgeshire 1980-5*, London: British Museum, 587-612

Symonds, R. (2002) *Recording Roman Pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS)*, unpublished document available from MoLAS

Thompson, P., 2012. 'The Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern pottery' in L. Lichtenstein and Thompson P. 'Elliott Road, March, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation'. Archaeological Solutions Ltd, unpublished report

Tyrrell, R., 2015 Lead casting and working waste, in M. Atkinson and S.J. Preston *Heybridge: A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement, Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5*, *Internet Archaeology* 40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.1.tyrrell7>

Unger, S. 2009 'Red or yellow? The changing colour of Roman London's roofline' *London Archaeologist* 12 (4) 107–11

Wacher, J. 1978 *Roman Britain*. Book Club Associates. London

Webley, L. *Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity on the Fen hinterland at*

Parnwell, Peterborough. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society
96

Whitehead, R., 1996 Buckles 1250 - 1800. Greenlight Publishing

Williamson, G. C., 1967 Trade tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in
England, Wales and Ireland, by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, etc.
Volume 1. London: Seaby Ltd

Winder, J. 2011 Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites: A Brief Guide to
Basic Processing Online at: <http://oystersetcetera.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/oystershellmethodsmanualversion11.pdf>

Young, C. (1977) Oxfordshire Roman Pottery, BAR 43

12.2 Online Sources

1) British Geological Survey (Date accessed 31-10-2017)

www.bgs.ac.uk

2) Soilsclapes (Date accessed 31-10-2017)

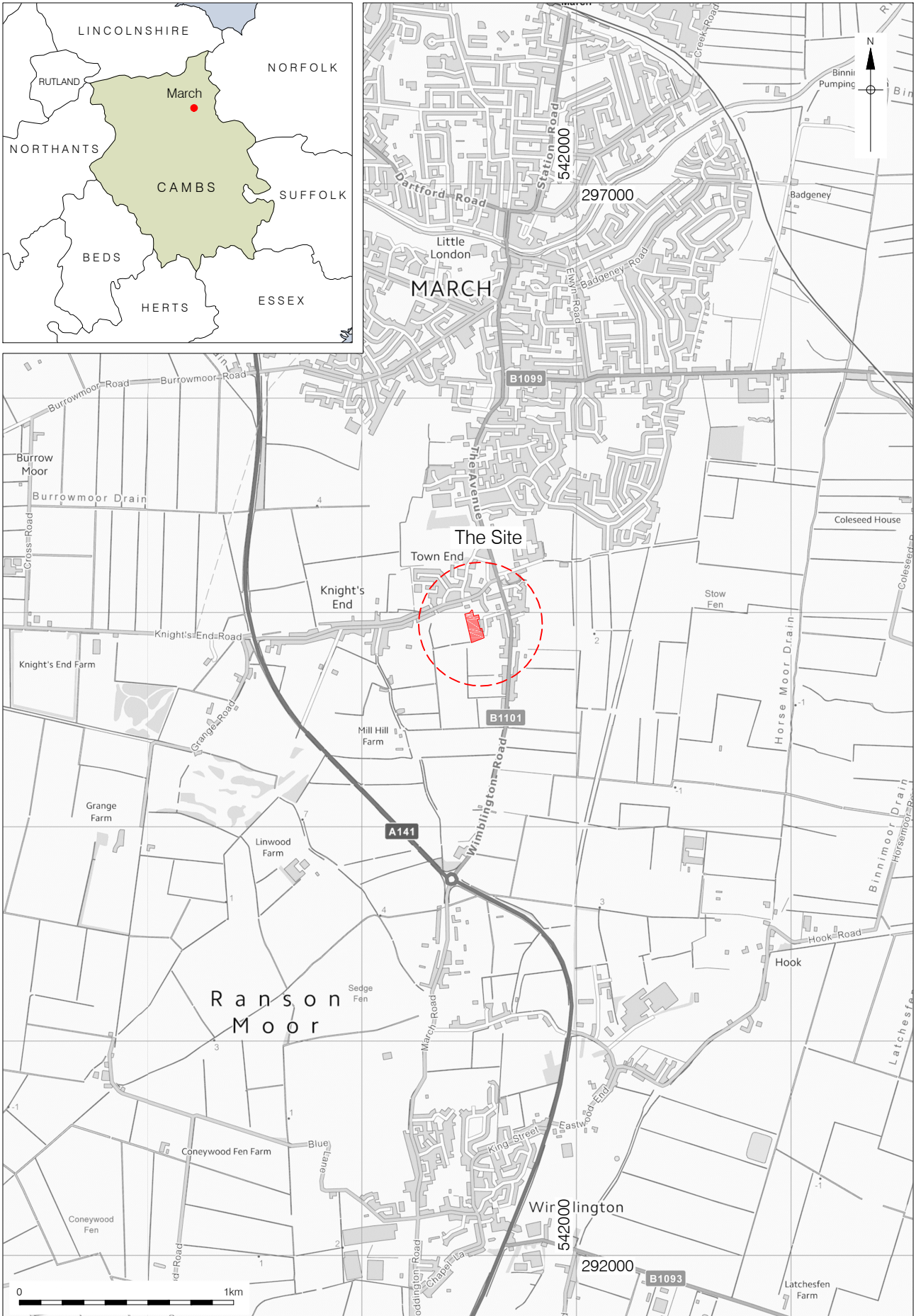
www.landis.org.uk

3) Old Maps Online (Date accessed 25-04-2018)

www.oldmapsonline.org

4) The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (Date accessed 25-04-2018)

www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018

11/05/18 RM

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 and 1:25,000 at A4

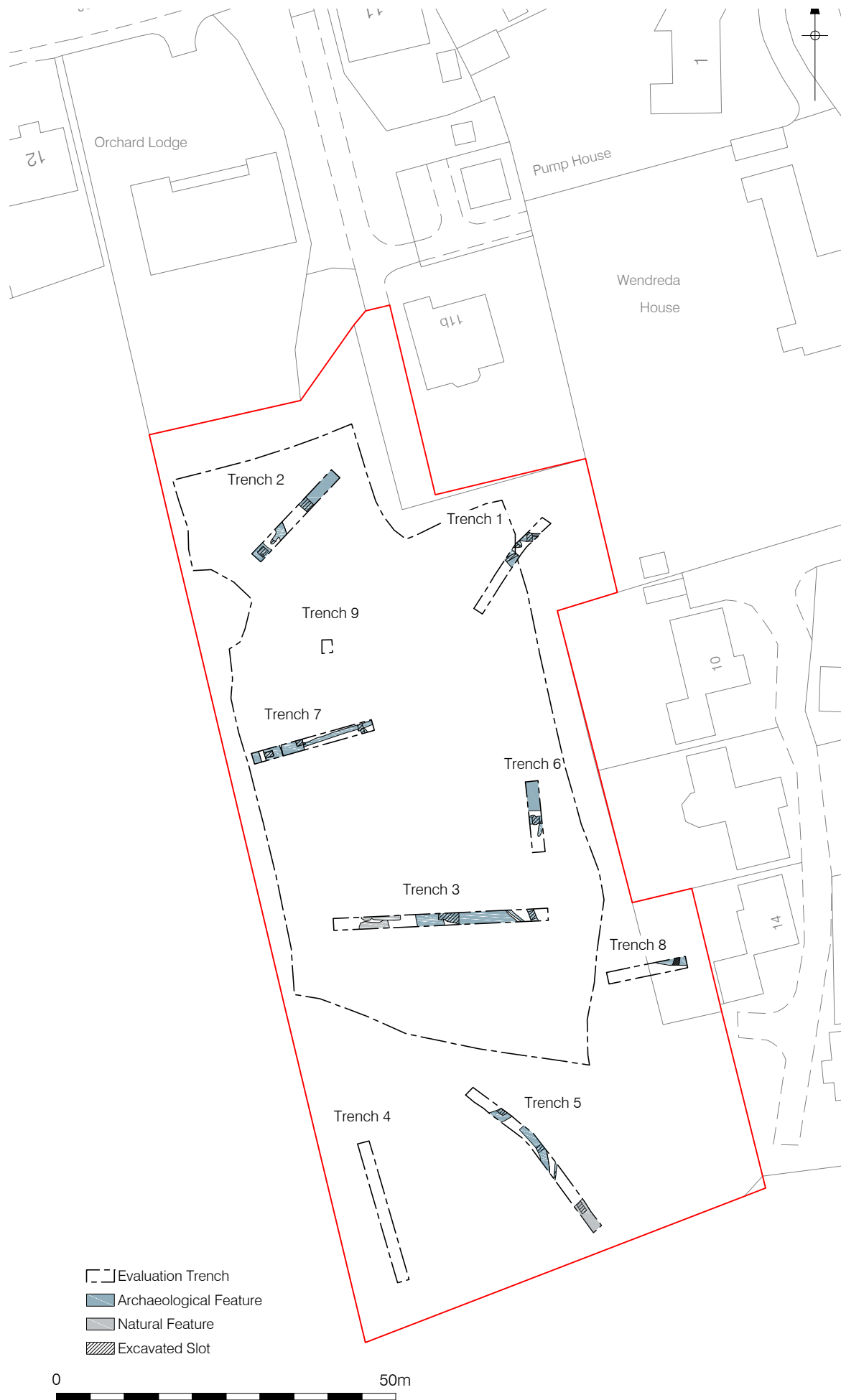


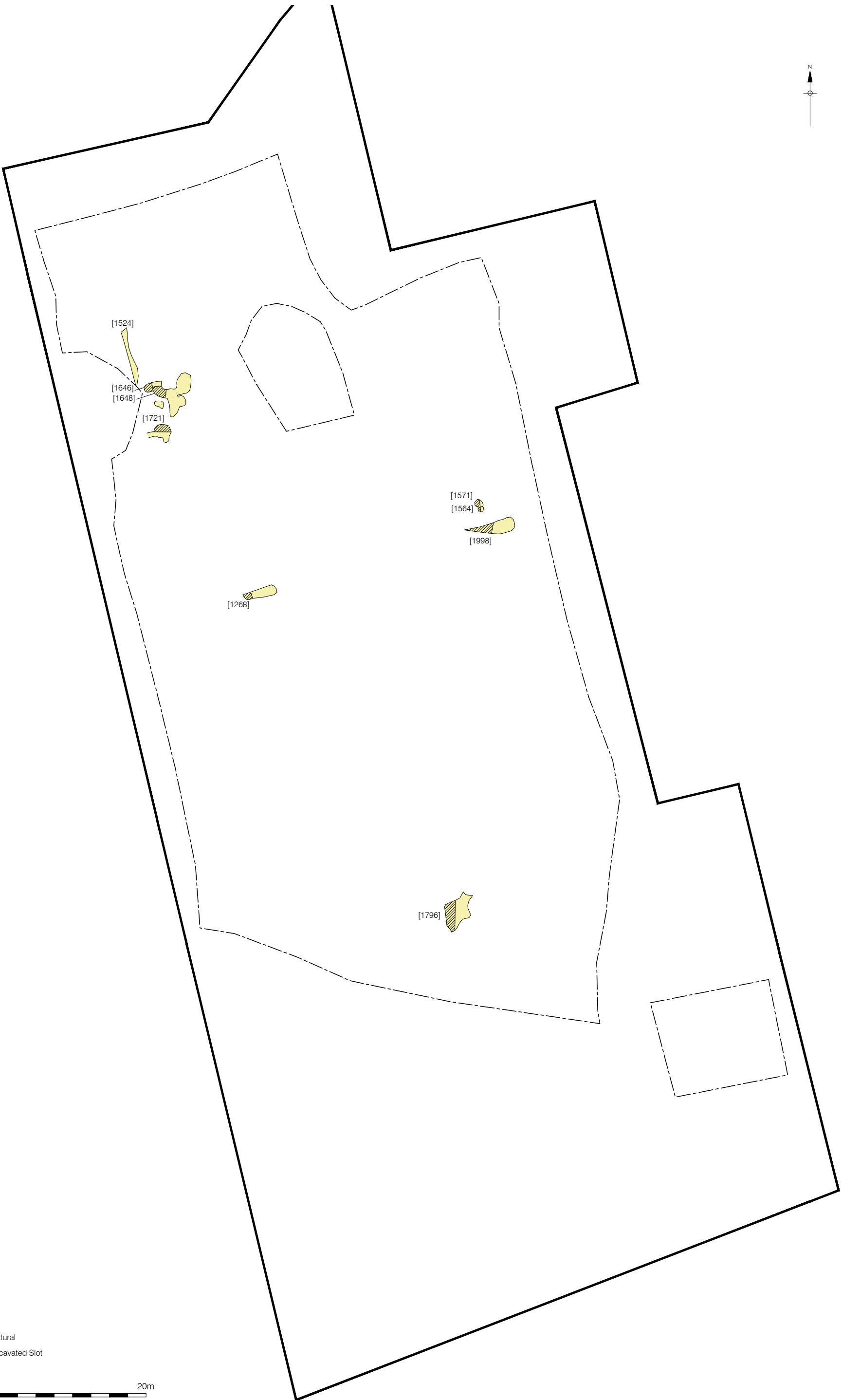
Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location showing Evaluation Results
 1:1,000 at A4



- Conjecture
- █ Post Medieval/Modern
- █ Medieval
- █ Late Roman
- █ Mid Roman
- █ Early/Mid Roman
- █ Early Roman
- █ Late Iron Age
- █ Natural

0 20m

Figure 3
Combined Phase Plan
1:400 at A4

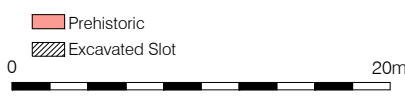
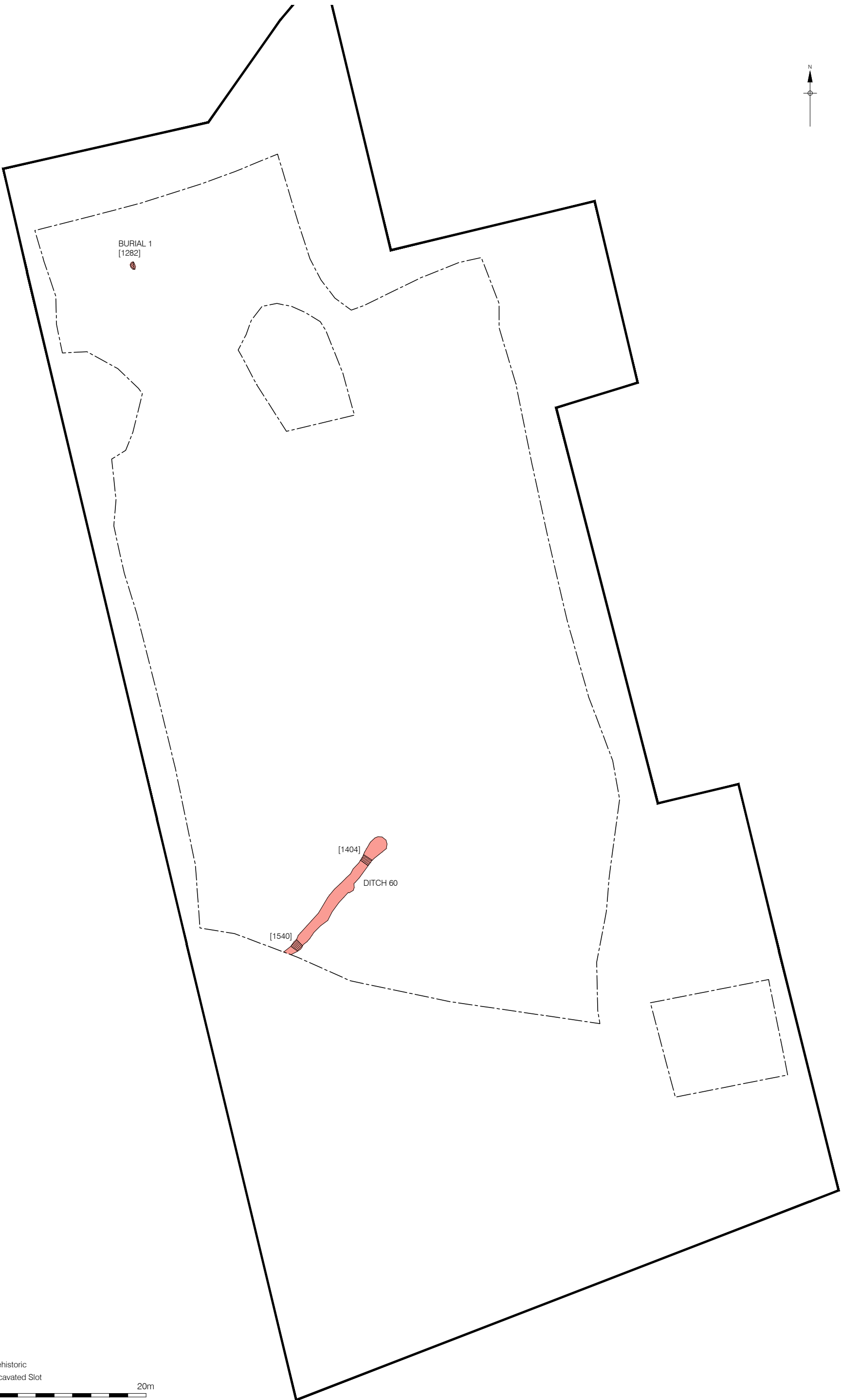


■ Natural
▨ Excavated Slot



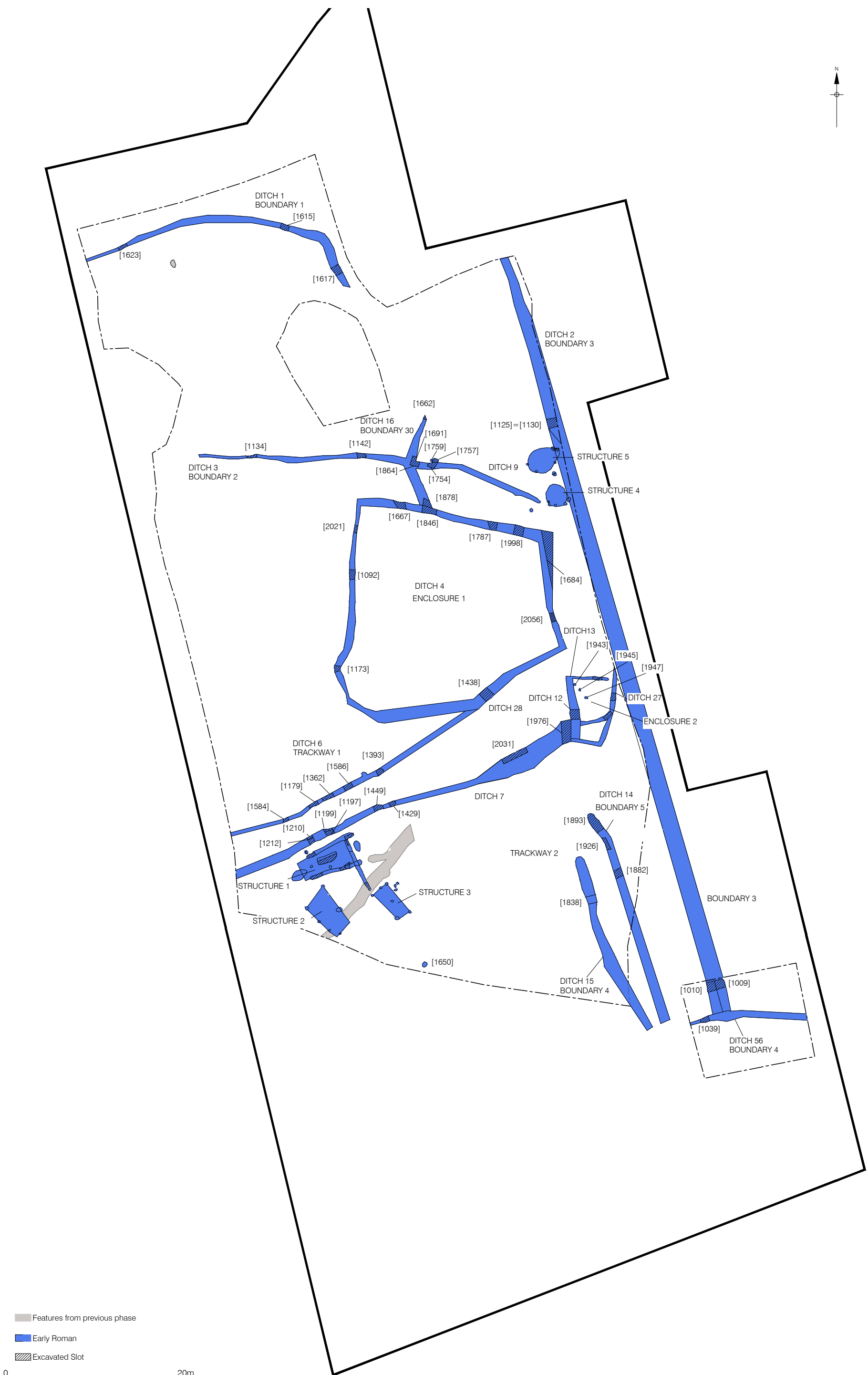
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
02/05/18 RM

Figure 4
Plan of Natural Phase
1:400 at A3



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
11/05/18 RM

Figure 5
Plan of Prehistoric Phase
1:400 at A3



Legend:
■ Features from previous phase
■ Early Roman
▨ Excavated Slot

Scale: 0 to 20m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
11/05/18 RM

Figure 6
Plan of Early Roman Phase
1:400 at A3

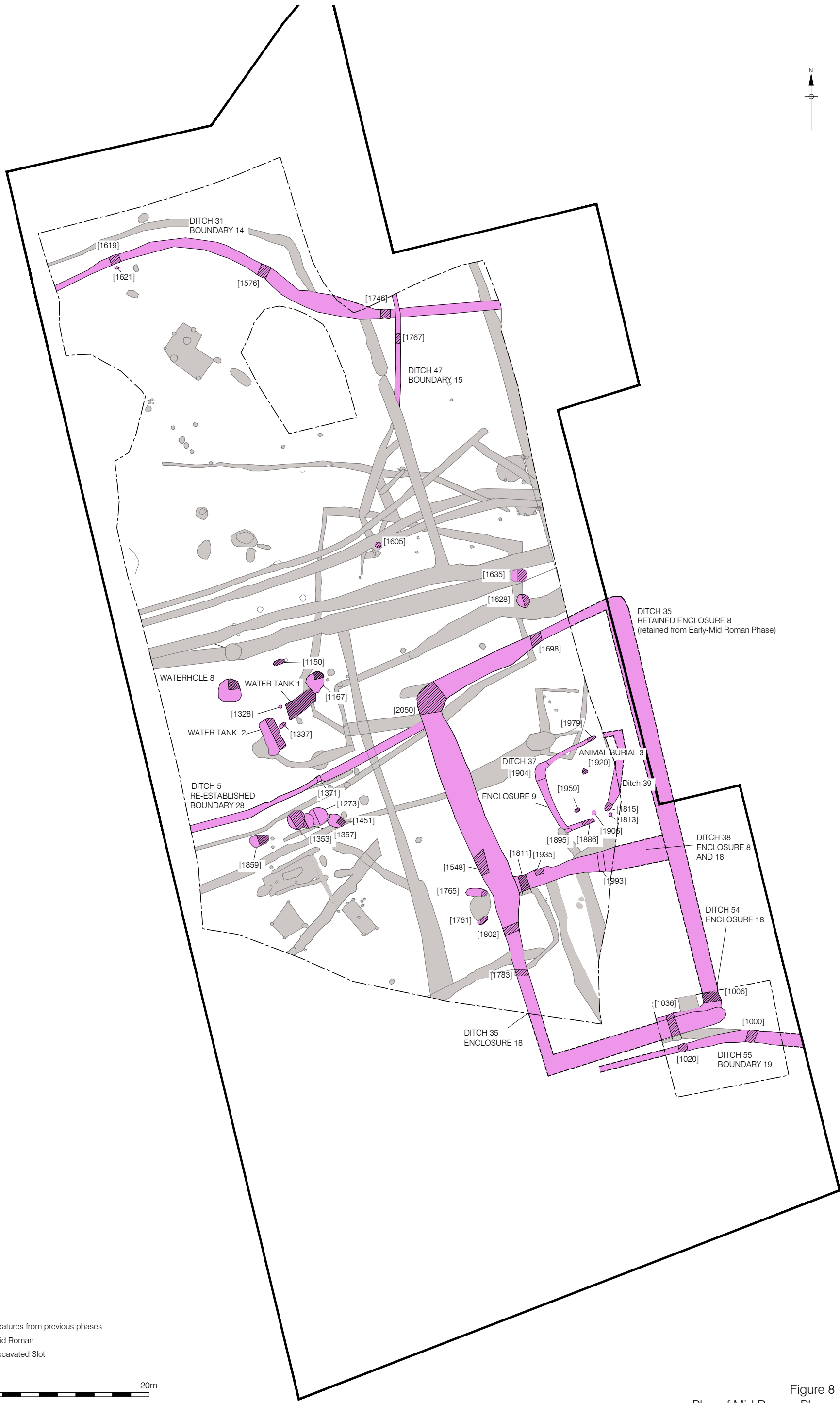
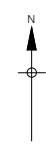


Legend:
■ Features from previous phases
■ Early/Mid Roman
▨ Excavated Slot

0 20m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
11/05/18 RM

Figure 7
Plan of Early/Mid Roman Phase
1:400 at A4



■ Features from previous phases
■ Mid Roman
▨ Excavated Slot

0 20m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
11/05/18 RM

Figure 8
Plan of Mid Roman Phase
1:400 at A3



Features from previous phases
Late Roman; found and conjectured
Excavated Slot

0 20m

Figure 9
Plan of Late Roman Phase
1:400 at A3

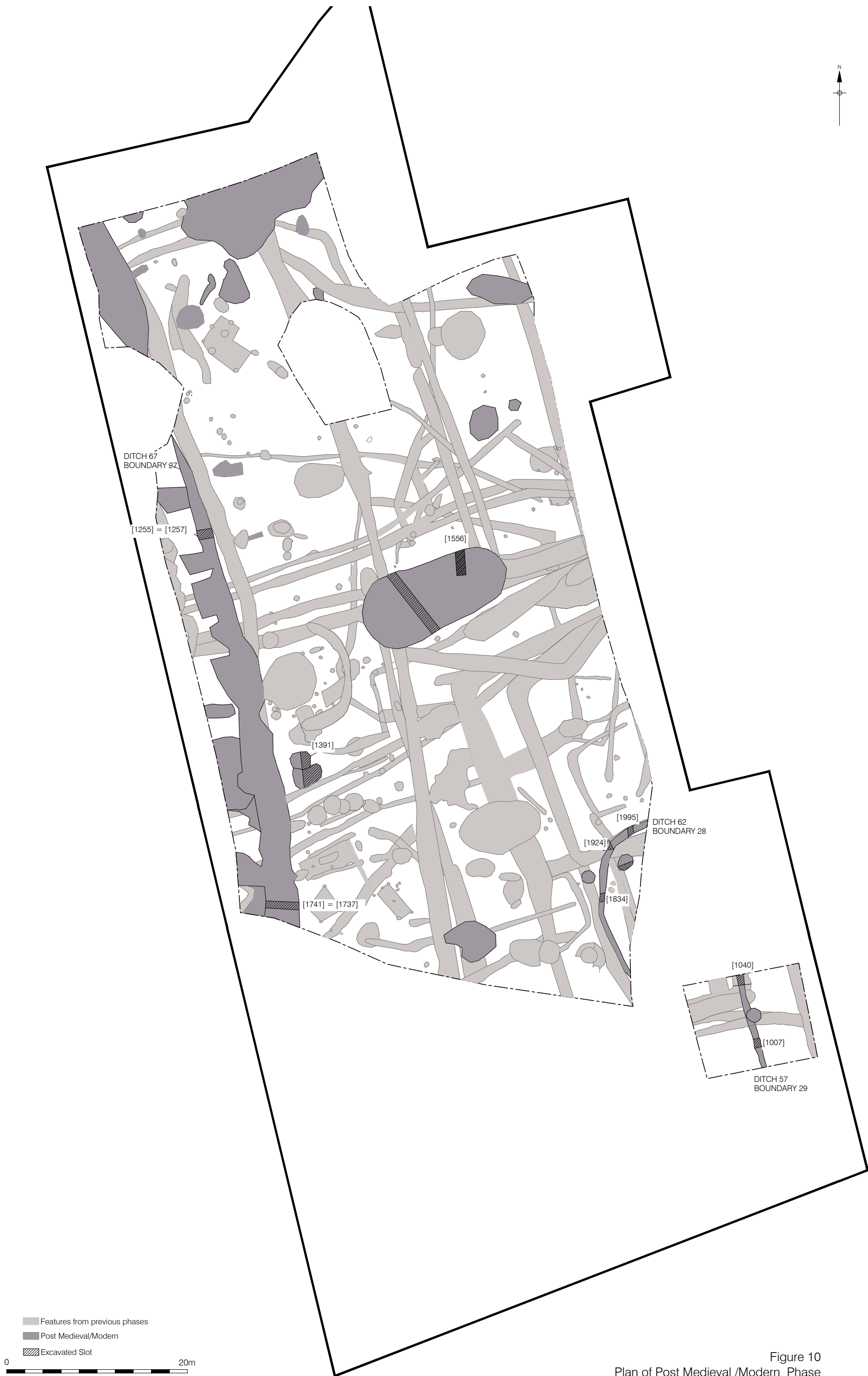


Figure 10
Plan of Post Medieval /Modern Phase
1:400 at A3

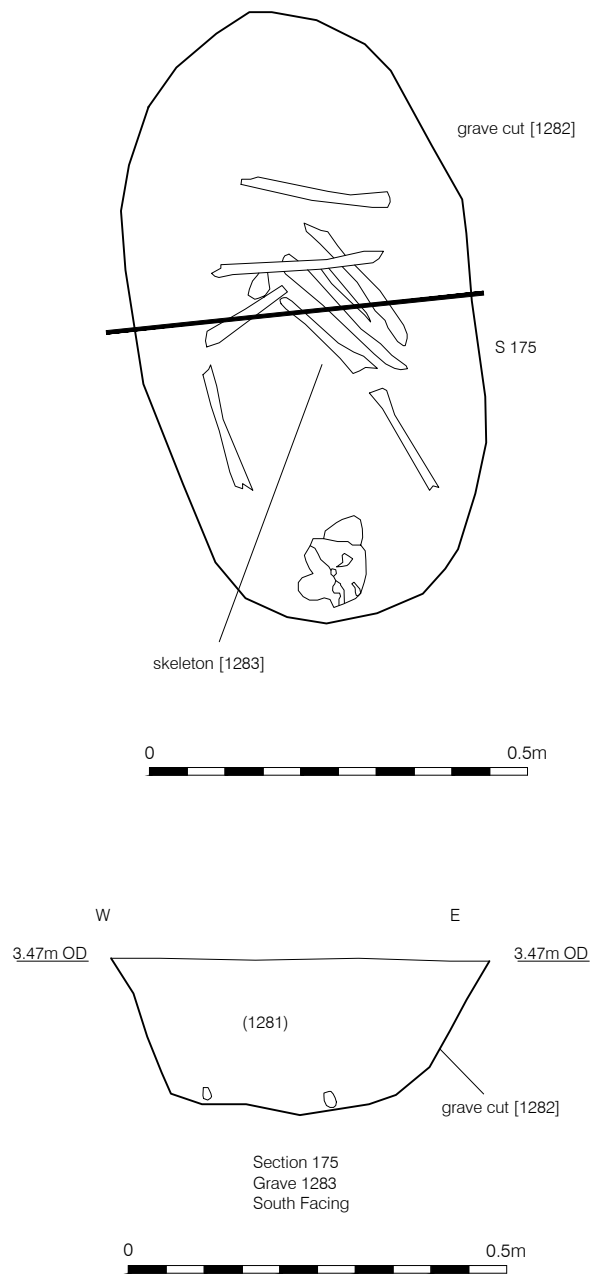


Figure 11
Plan, Photo and Section of Burial 1283
1:20 at A4

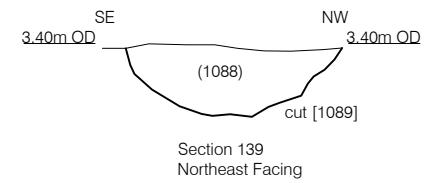
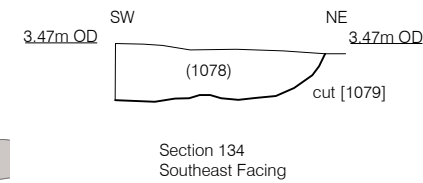
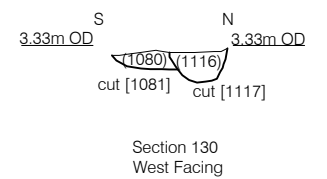
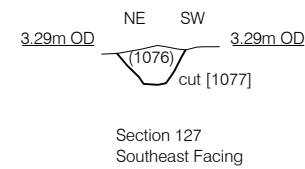
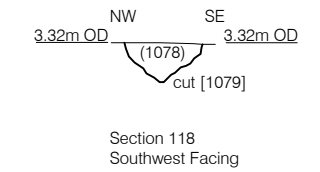
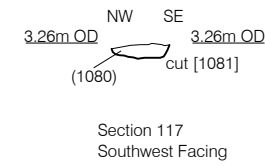
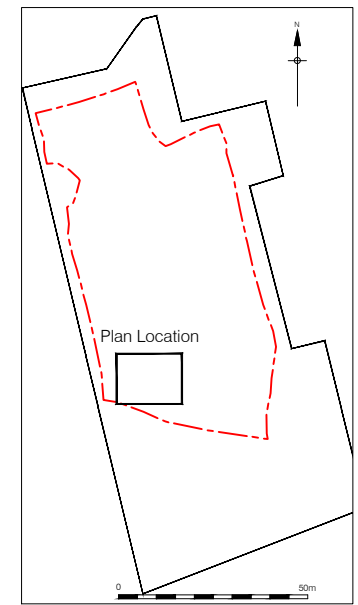


Figure 12
Plan of Structure 1 with Sections
Inset 1:2,000, Plan 1:100 and Sections 1:40 at A4

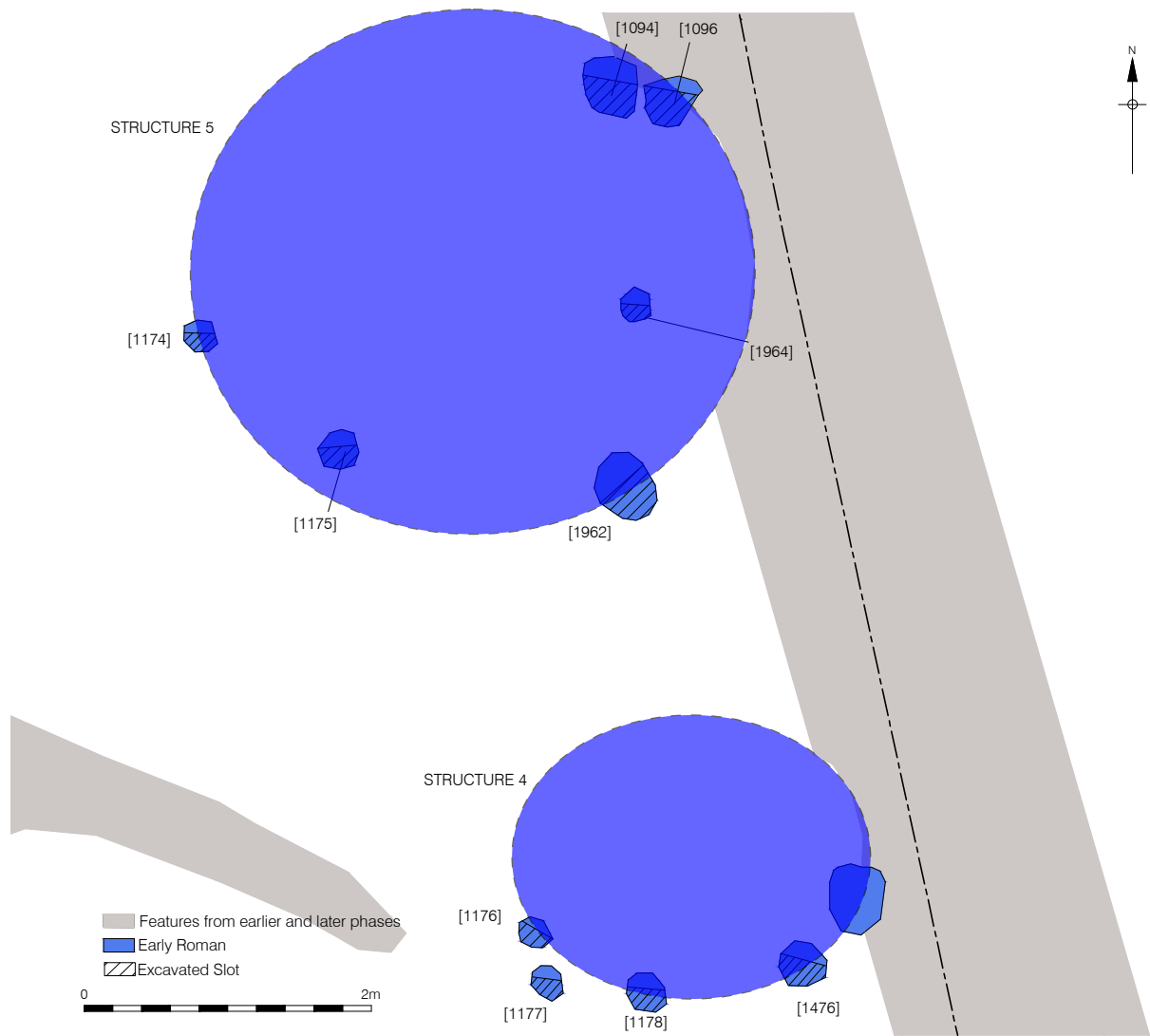
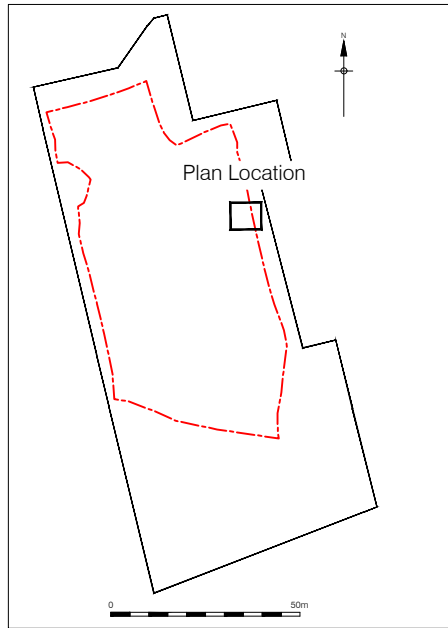


Figure 13
Plan of Structures 4 and 5
Inset 1:2,000 and Plan 1:50 at A4

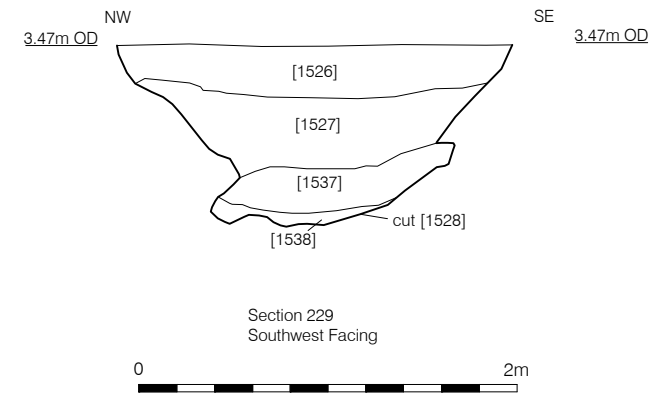
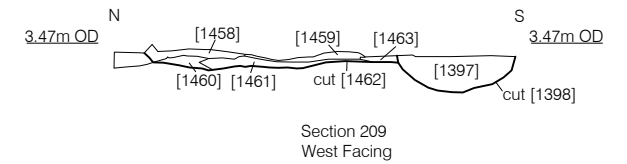
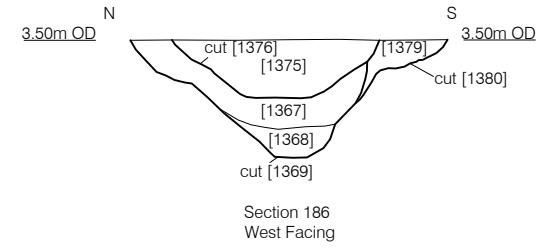
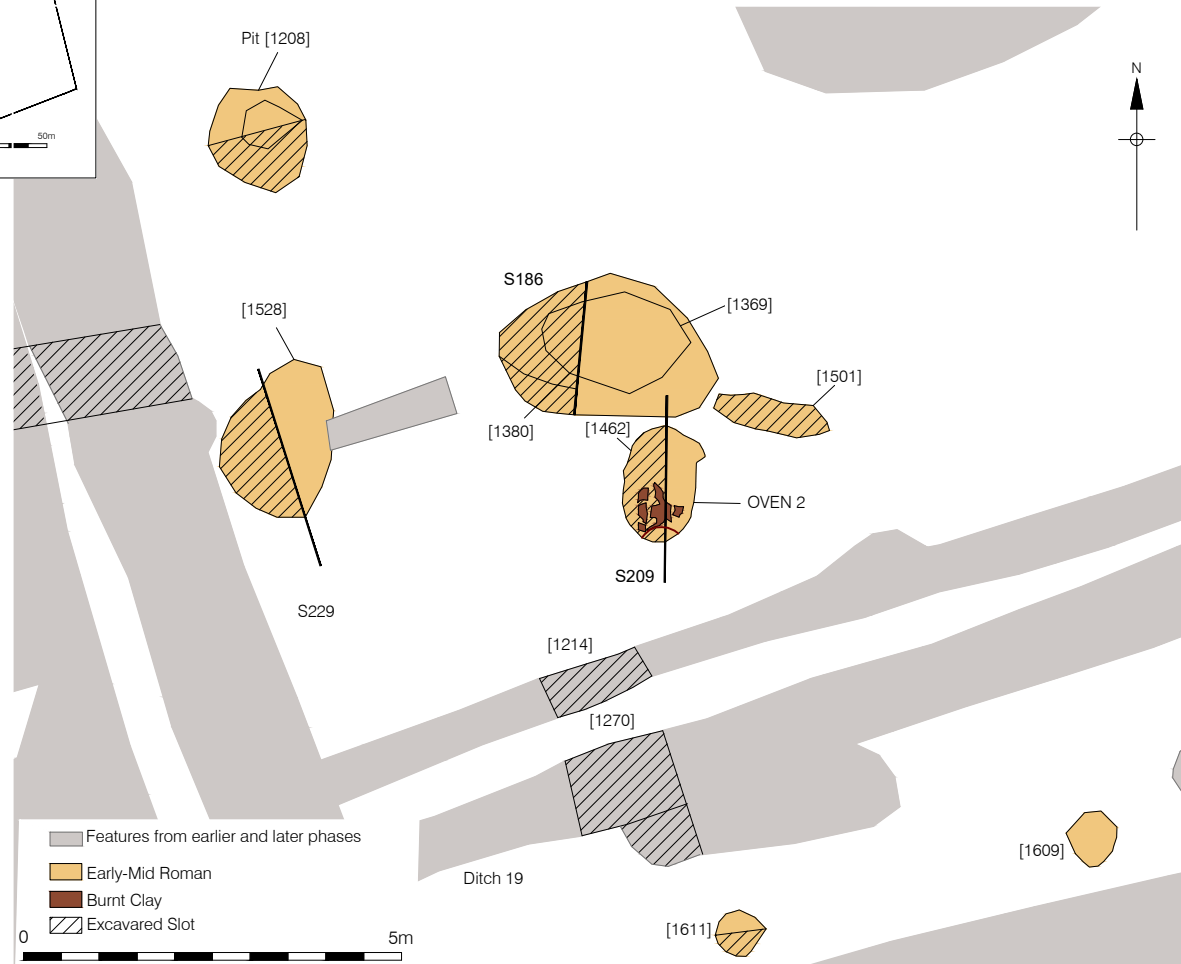
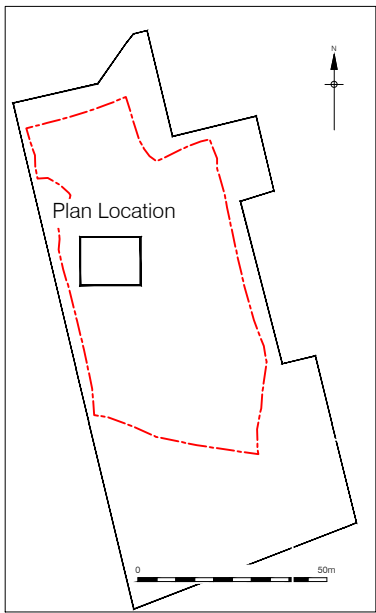


Figure 14
Plan of Industrial Features
Inset 1:2,000, Plan 1:100 and Sections 1:40 at A4

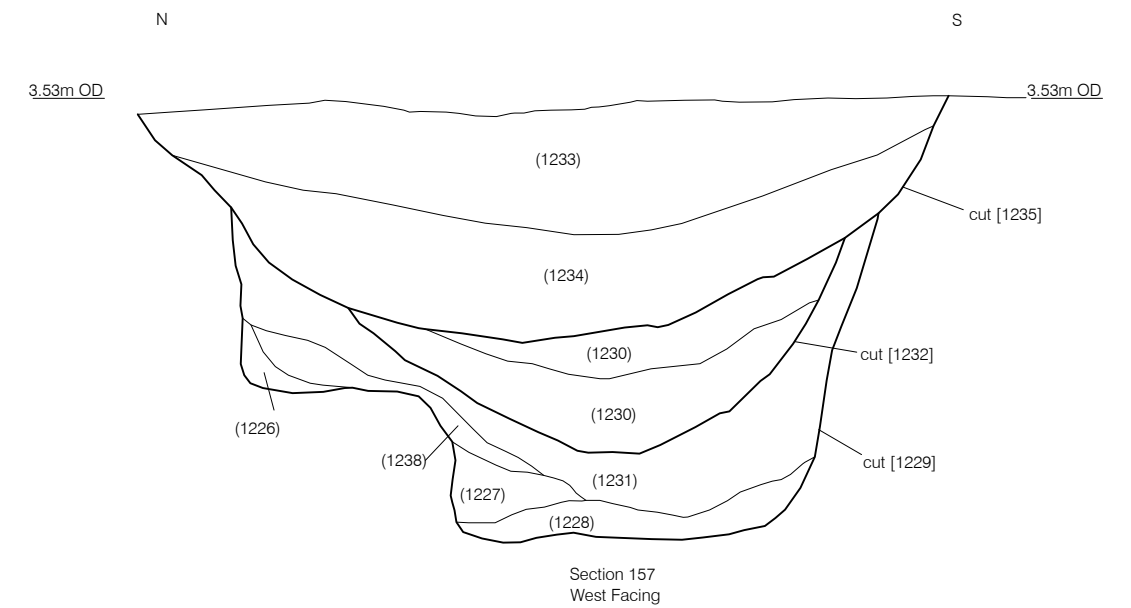
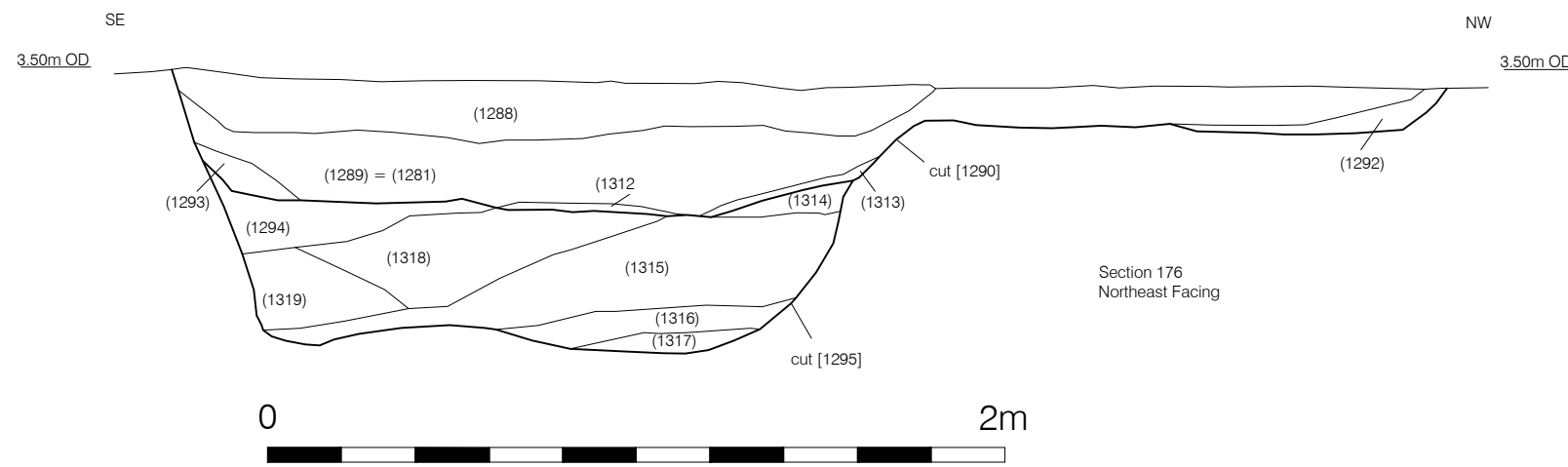
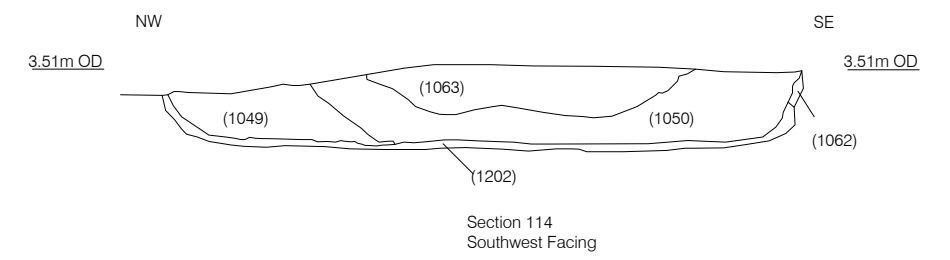
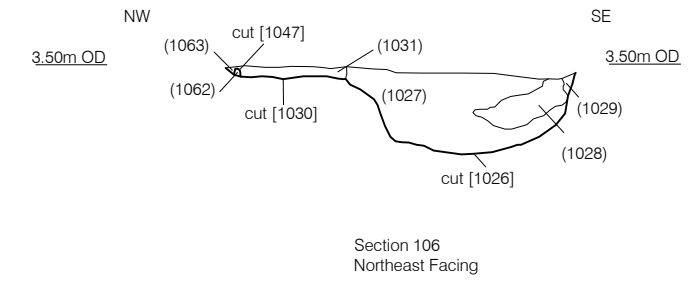
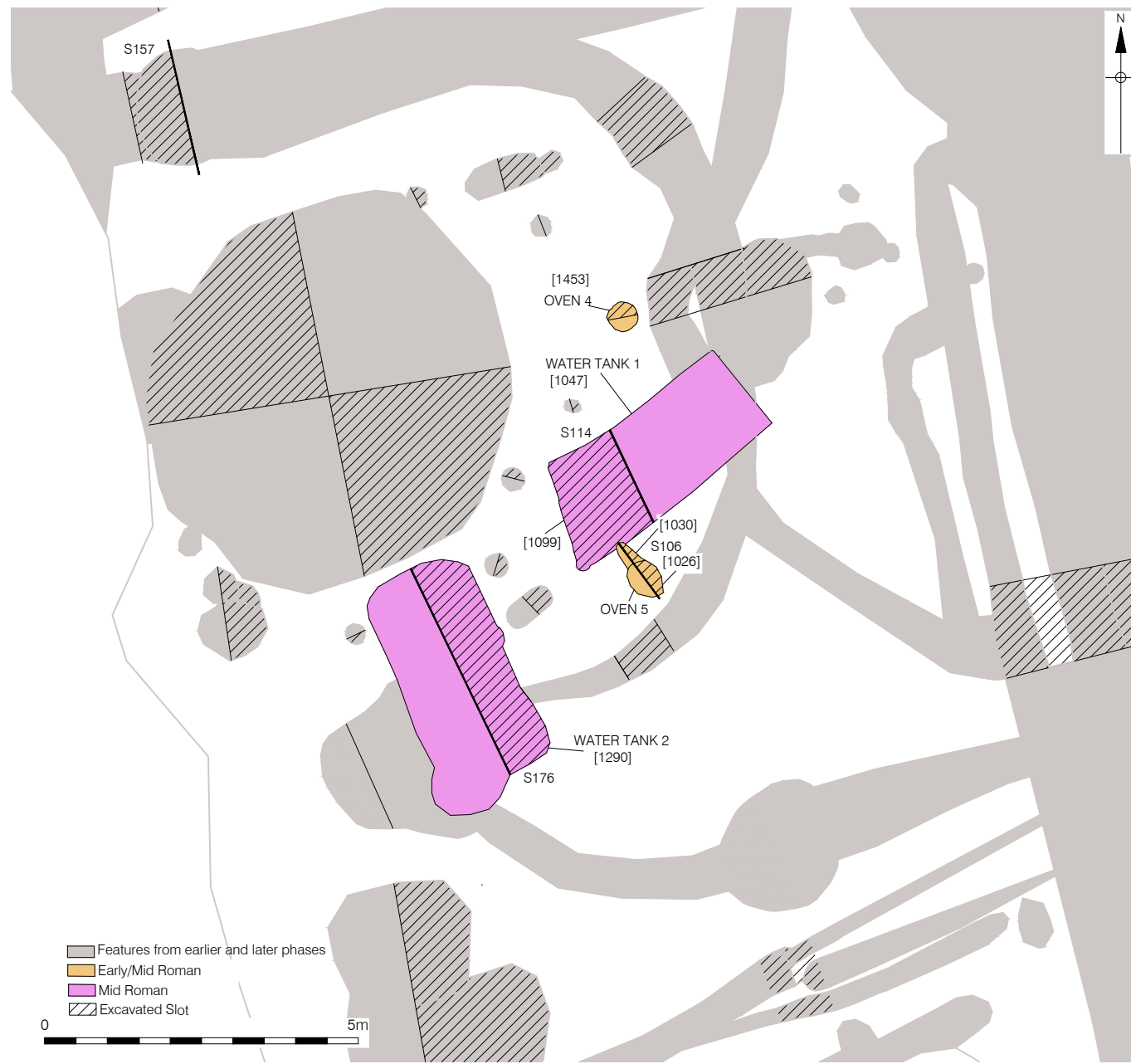
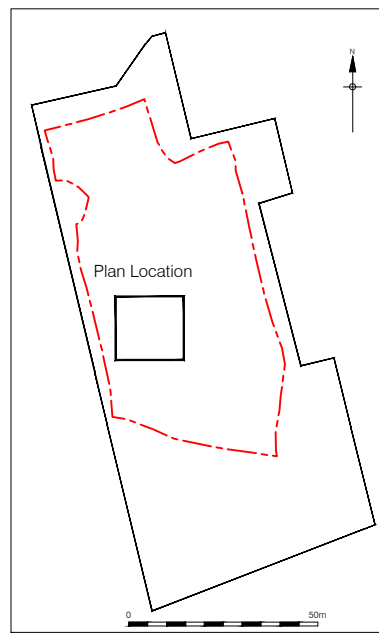
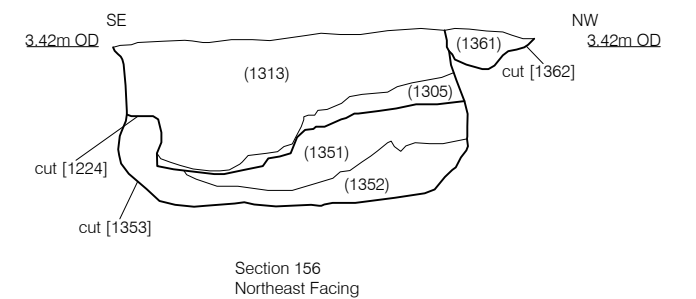
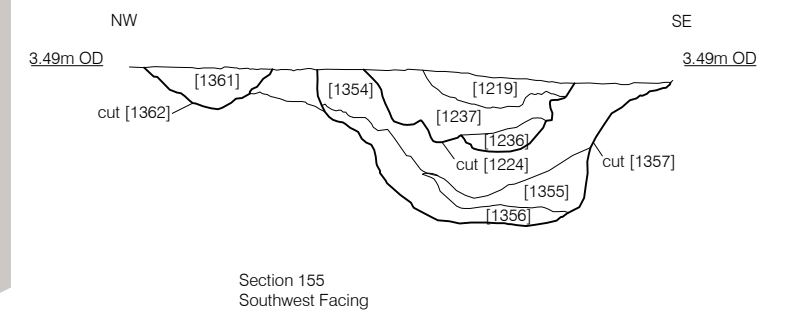
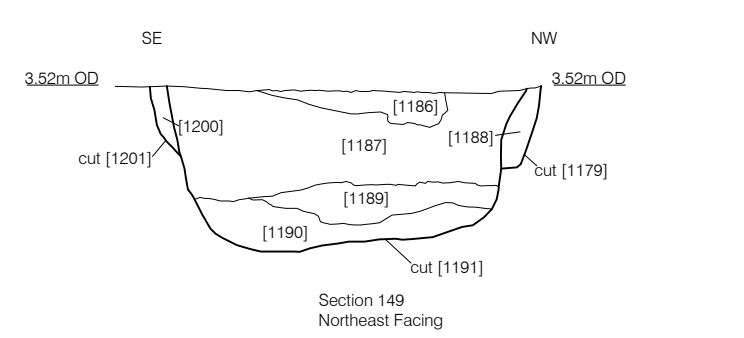
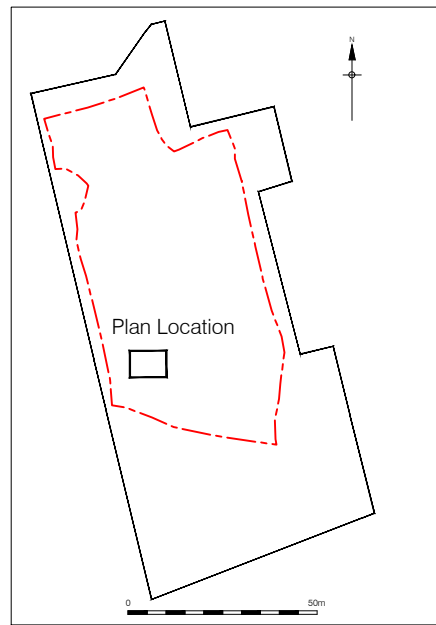
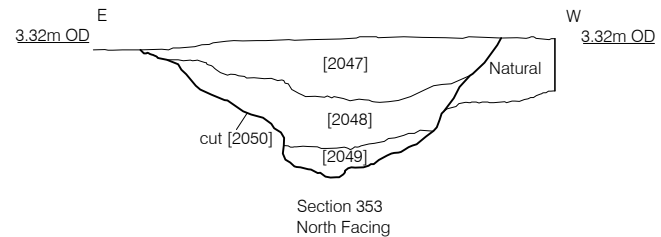
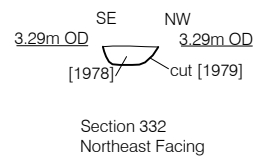
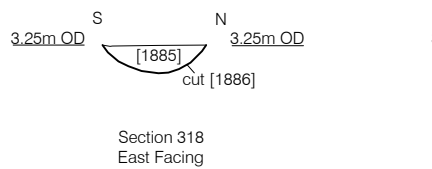
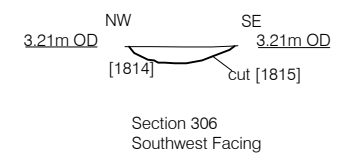
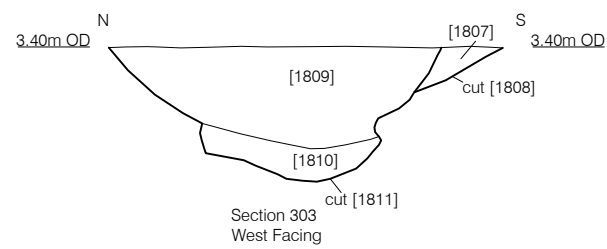
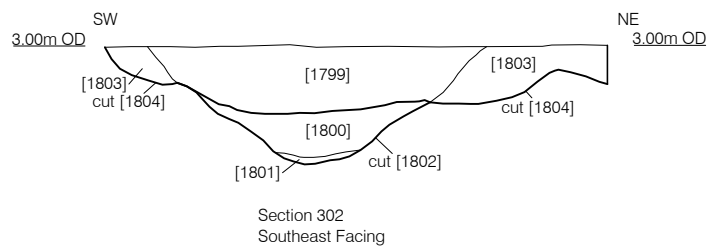
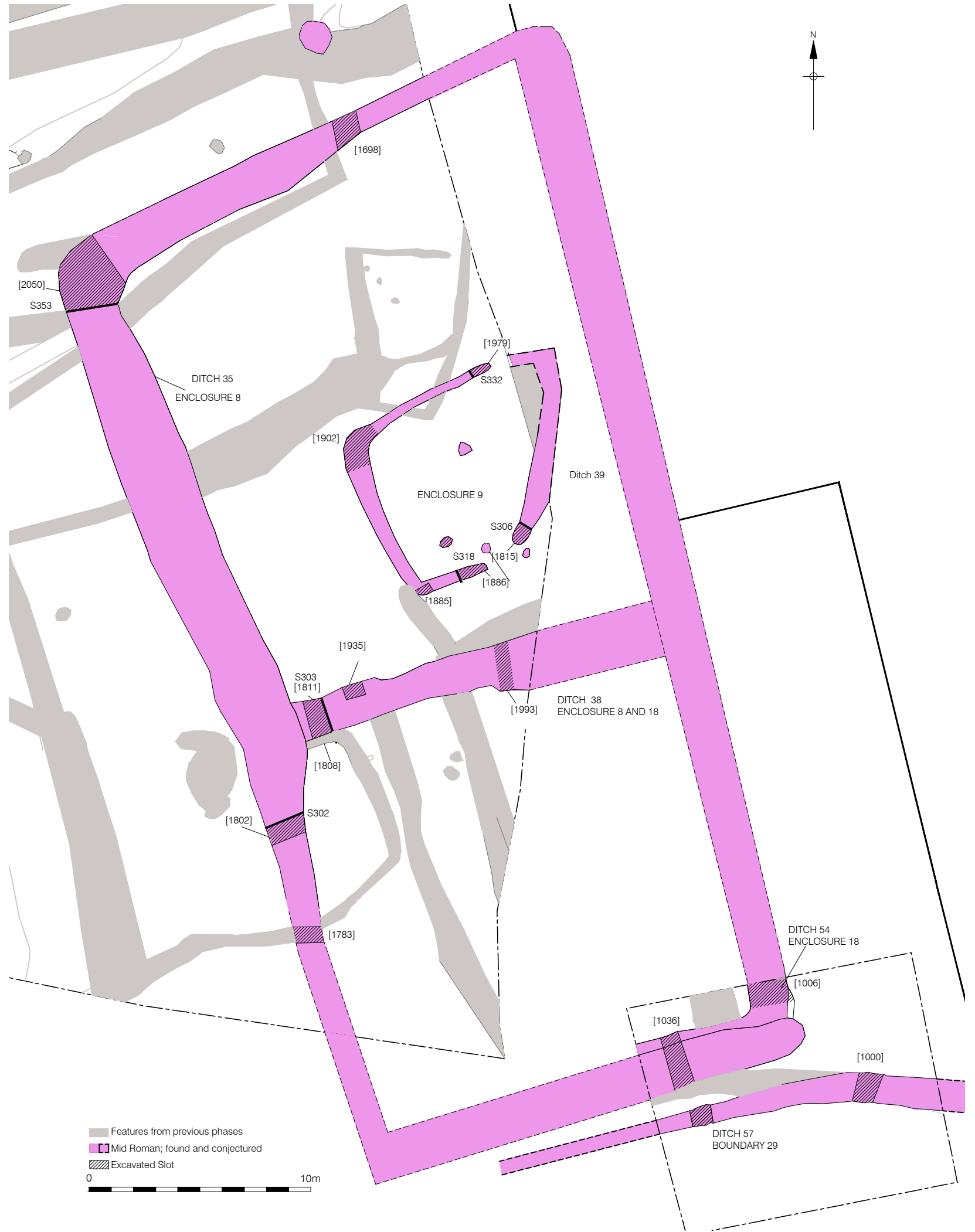
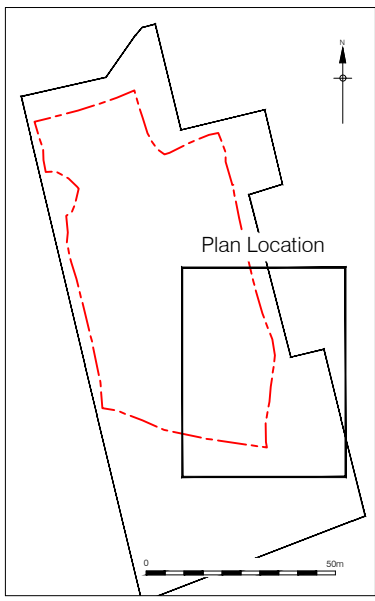


Figure 15
Plan of Water Tanks and Ovens
Inset 1:2,000, Plan 1:100 and Sections 1:40 at A3





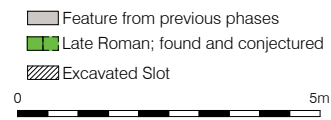
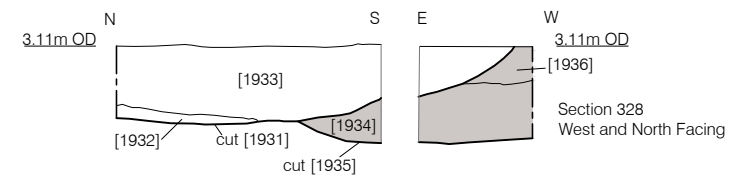
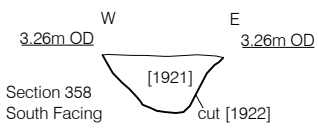
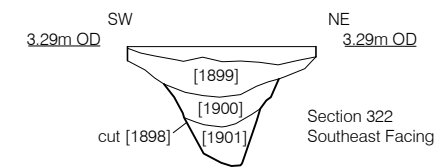
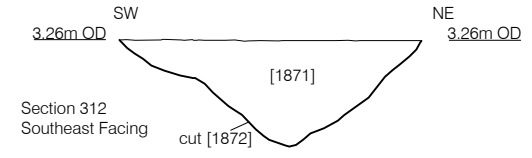
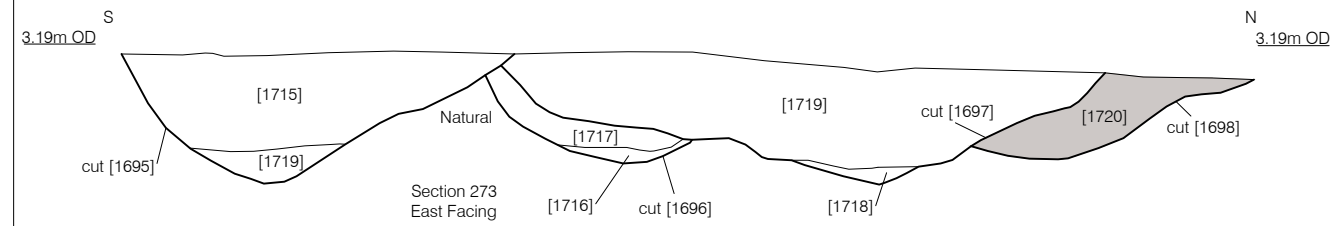
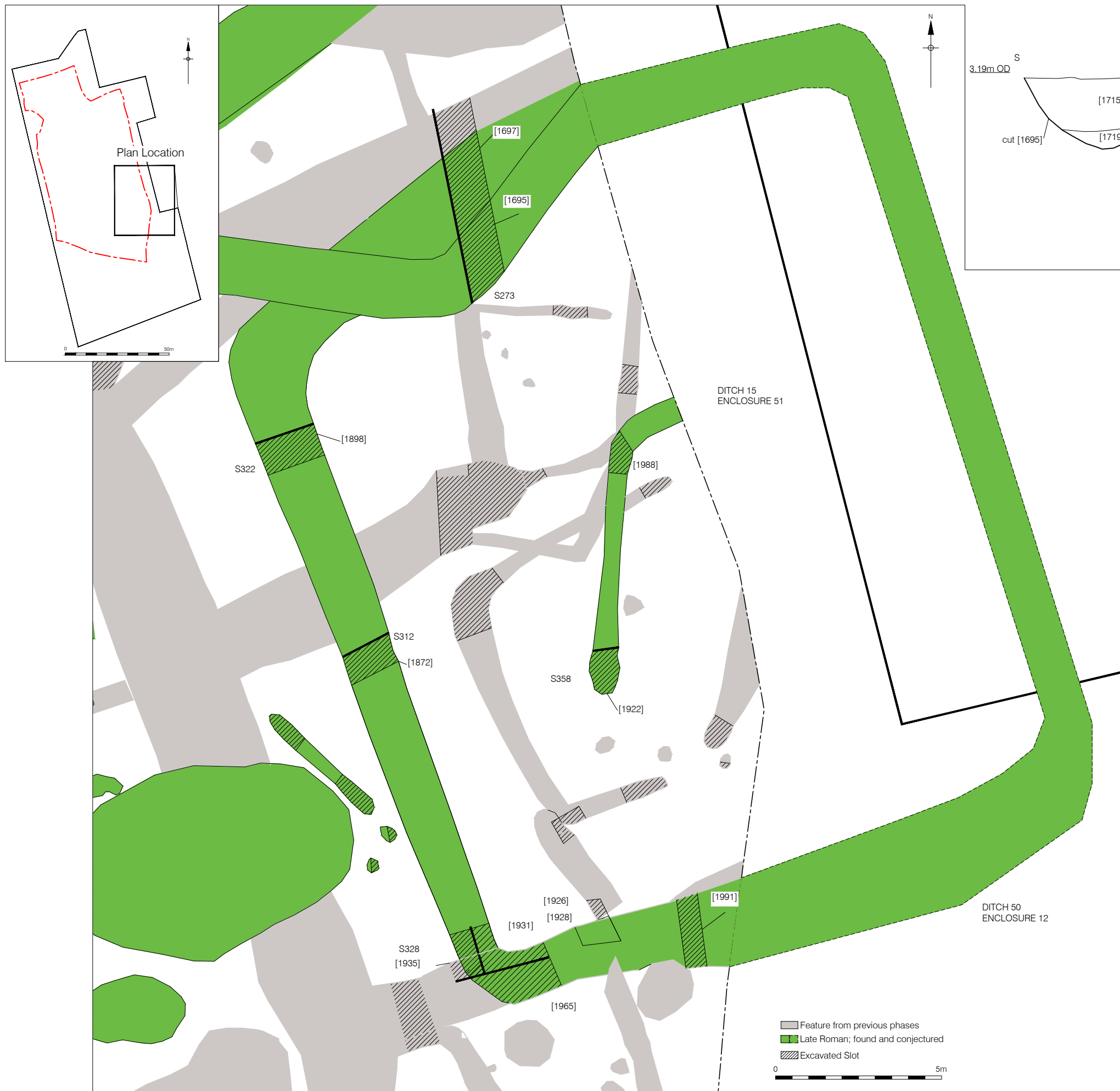
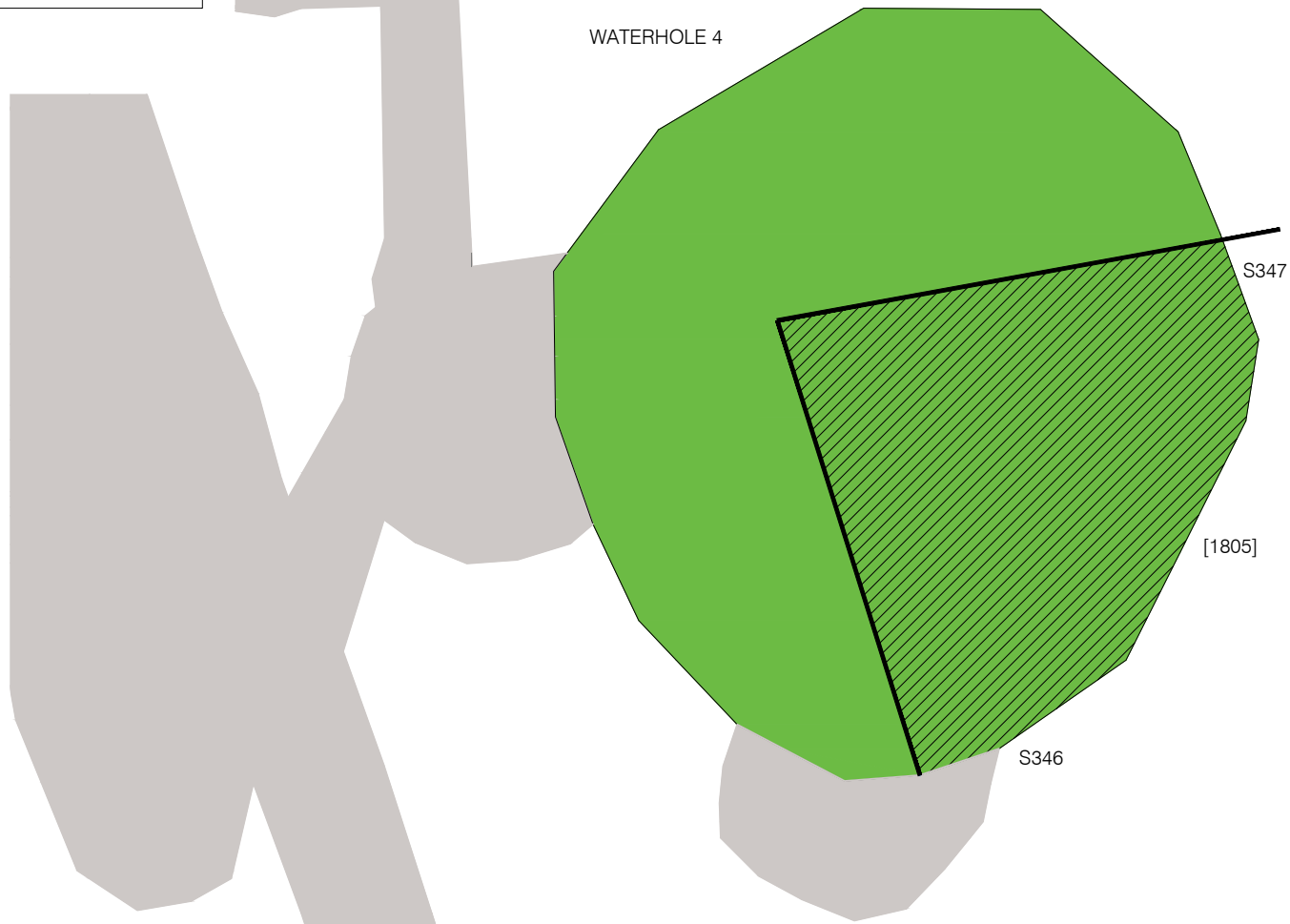
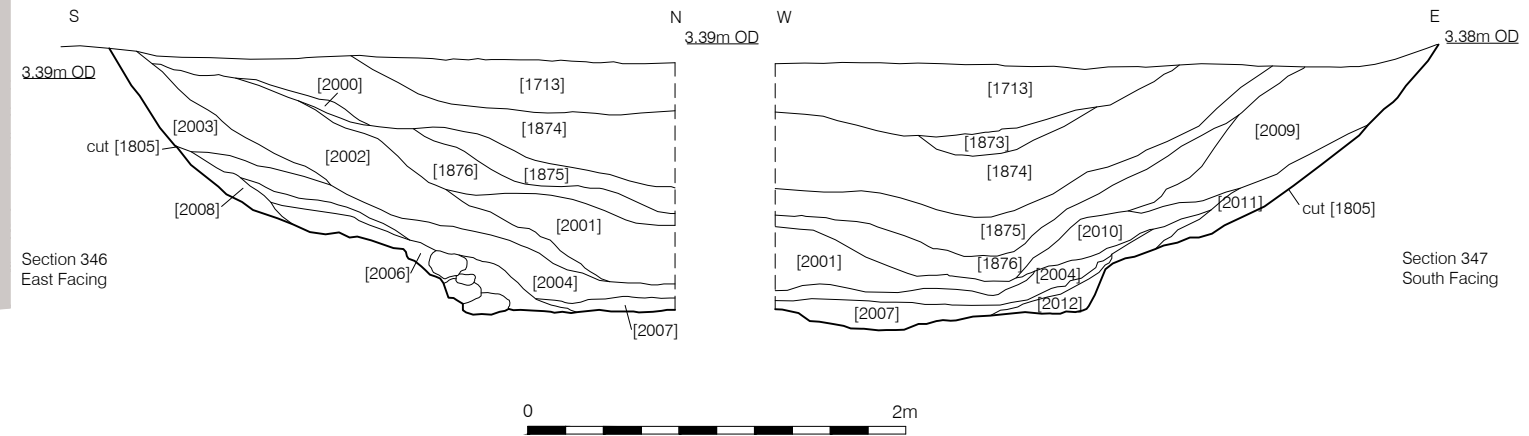
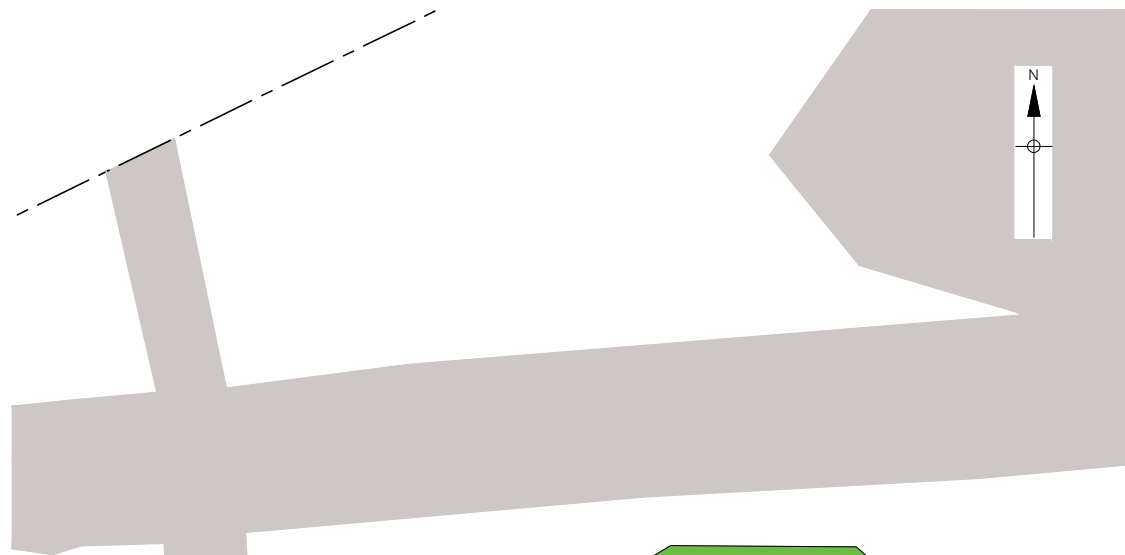
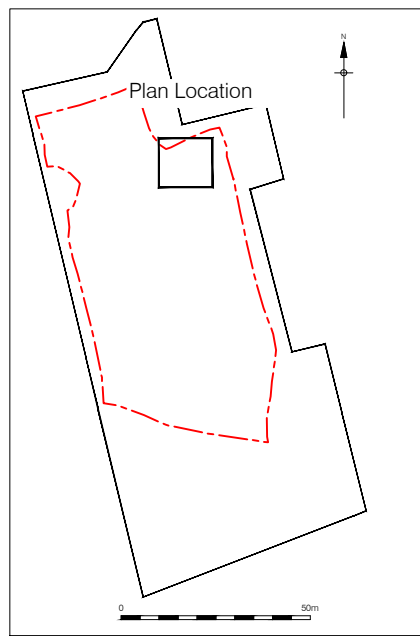


Figure 18
Plan and Sections of Late Roman Enclosures
Inset 1:2,000, Plan 1:125 and Sections 1:40 at A3



- Features from previous phases
- Late Roman
- Excavated Slot



Figure 19
Plan, Section and Photo of WATERHOLE 4
Inset 1:2,000, Plan 1:50 and Sections 1:40 at A3

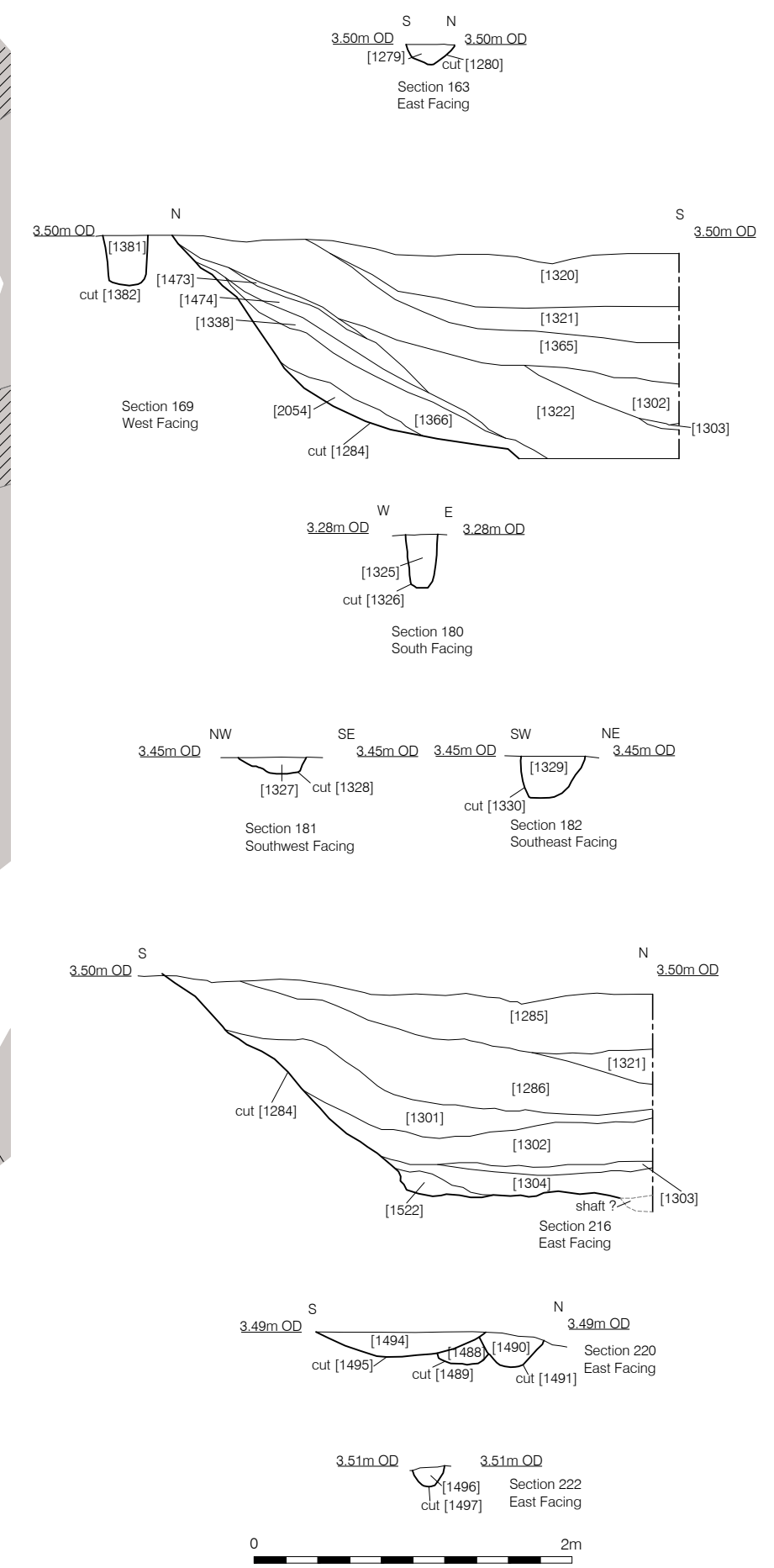
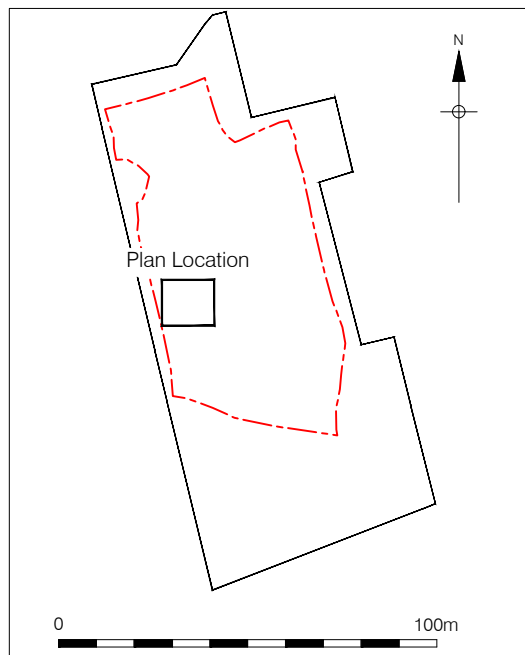
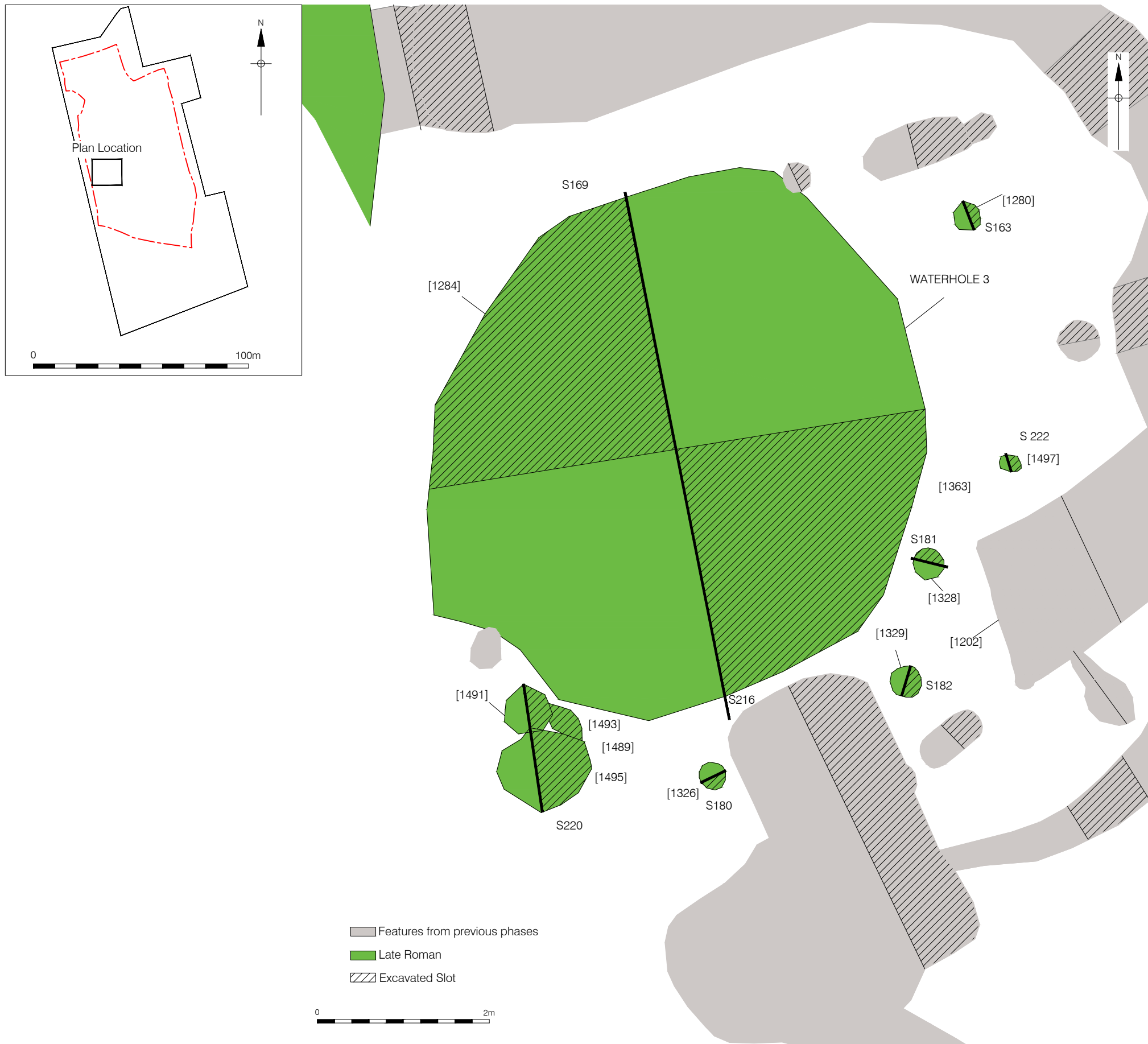


Figure 20
Plan and Sections of WATERHOLE 3
Inset 1:2,000, Plan 1:50 and Sections 1:40 at A3

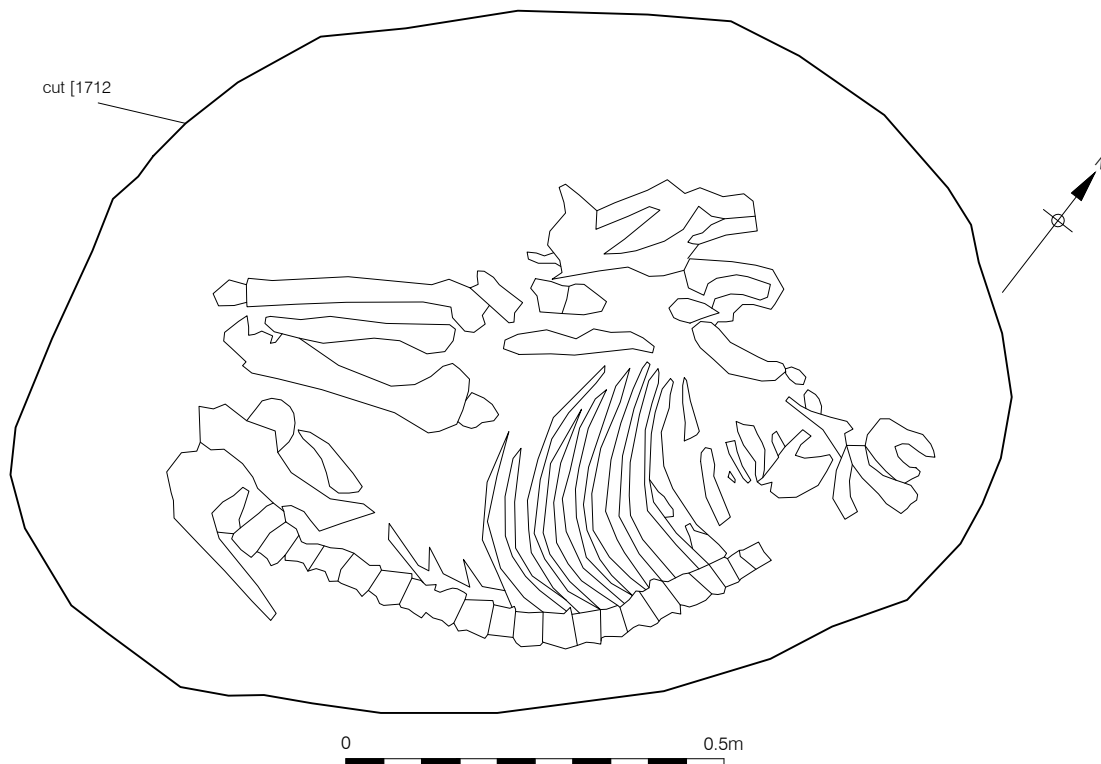
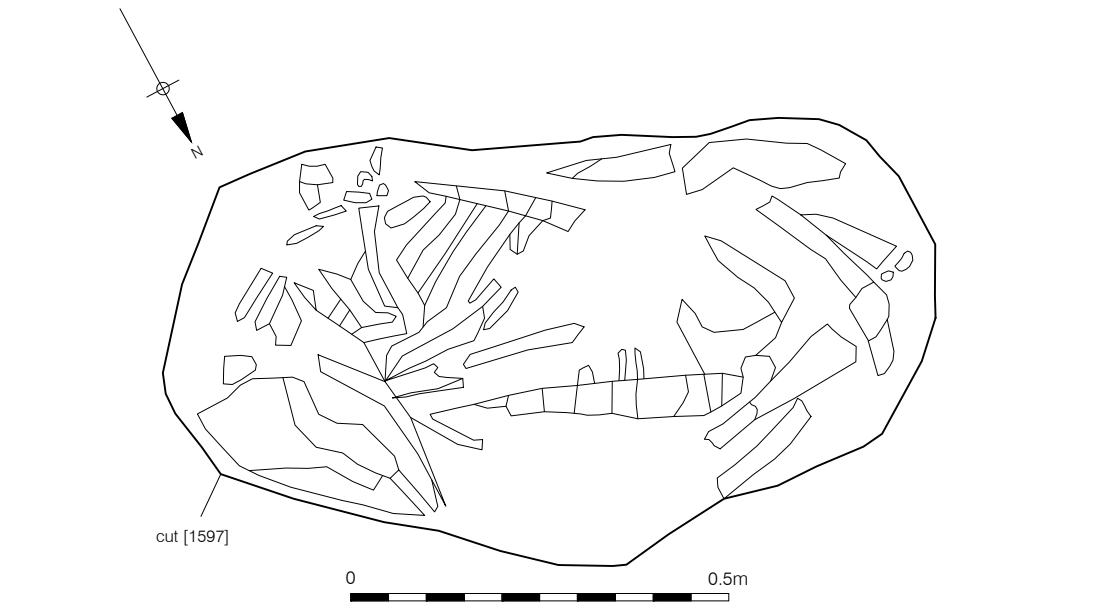


Figure 21
Plan and Photos of Animal Burials 1597 and 1712
1:10 at A4

13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: The excavation area, view north



Plate 2: BURIAL 1, view south



Plate 3: STRUCTURE 1, view south-west



Plate 4: ENCLOSURE 8, DITCH 35 corner, view south-west



Plate 5: ENCLOSURE 3, DITCH 17, view north-west



Plate 6: ENCLOSURE 6 and WATERHOLE 1, view east



Plate 7: OVEN 3, with burnt timbers, view west



Plate 8: OVEN 5, view west



Plate 9: WATERHOLE 2, DITCH 24 and Pit [1235], view east



Plate 10: WATER TANK 1, view south-west



Plate 11: Pit [1357]



Plate 12: Potential Wall Foundation [1518], mid excavation



Plate 13: WATERHOLE 3, view south-west



Plate 14: WATERHOLE 4, view north-west



Plate 15: WATERHOLE 4, detail of stone/wood revetment, view north



Plate 16: WATERHOLE 5, mid excavation



Plate 17: SURFACE 2, forming possible track, view east



Plate 18: Pit [1848], view west



Plate 19: Pit [1343], view south-west

14 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1000	1000	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 55	BOUNDARY 19
1001	1000	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 55	BOUNDARY 19
1002	1000	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 55	BOUNDARY 19
1003	1040	Fill	Ditch	Modern	Modern	DITCH 57	BOUNDARY 29
1004	1006	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 54	ENCLOSURE 18
1005	1006	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 54	ENCLOSURE 18
1006	1006	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 54	ENCLOSURE 18
1007	1007	Cut	Ditch	Modern	Modern	DITCH 57	BOUNDARY 29
1008	1007	Fill	Ditch	Modern	Modern	DITCH 57	BOUNDARY 29
1009	1009	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1010	1010	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1011	1011	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1012	1009	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1013	1009	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1014	1009	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1015	1009	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1016	1009	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1017	1009	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1018	1010	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1019	1011	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1020	1020	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 55	BOUNDARY 19
1021	1020	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 55	BOUNDARY 19
1022	1022	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 53	BOUNDARY 25

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1023	1022	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 53	BOUNDARY 25
1024	1022	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 53	BOUNDARY 25
1025	1022	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 53	BOUNDARY 25
1026	1026	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 5	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1027	1026	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 5	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1028	1026	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 5	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1029	1026	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 5	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1030	1030	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 5	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1031	1030	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 5	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1032	1033	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 52	BOUNDARY 24
1033	1033	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 52	BOUNDARY 24
1034	1036	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 54	ENCLOSURE 18
1035	1036	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 54	ENCLOSURE 18
1036	1036	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 54	ENCLOSURE 18
1037	1039	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 56	BOUNDARY 4
1038	1039	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 56	BOUNDARY 4
1039	1039	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 56	BOUNDARY 4
1040	1040	Cut	Ditch	Modern	Modern	DITCH 57	BOUNDARY 29
1041	1036	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 55	ENCLOSURE 18
1042	1042	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1043	1043	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1044	1044	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1045	1045	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1046	1046	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1047	1047	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1048	1047	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1049	1047	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1050	1047	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1051	1051	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1052	1042	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1053	1042	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1054	1043	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1055	1043	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1056	1044	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1057	1045	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1058	1045	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1059	1046	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1060	1046	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1061	1051	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1062	1047	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1063	1047	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1064	1064	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1065	1064	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1066	1066	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1067	1067	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1068	1068	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 25	ENCLOSURE 19
1069	1069	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 69	BOUNDARY 7
1070	1066	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1071	1067	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1072	1068	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 25	ENCLOSURE 19
1073	1069	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 69	BOUNDARY 7
1074	1069	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 69	BOUNDARY 7
1075	1066	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1076	1077	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 10	STRUCTURE 1
1077	1077	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 10	STRUCTURE 1
1078	1079	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 9	STRUCTURE 1
1079	1079	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 9	STRUCTURE 1
1080	1081	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 8	STRUCTURE 1
1081	1081	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 8	STRUCTURE 1
1082	1083	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1083	1083	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1084	1085	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1085	1085	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1086	1087	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1087	1087	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1088	1089	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1089	1089	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1090	1090	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1091	1091	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1092	1092	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1093	1094	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1094	1094	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1095	1096	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1096	1096	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1097	1098	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 42	BOUNDARY 21
1098	1098	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 42	BOUNDARY 21
1099	1099	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1100	1099	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1101	1101	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1102	1101	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1103	1104	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 29	ENCLOSURE 5
1104	1104	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 29	ENCLOSURE 5
1105	1105	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1106	1090	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1107	1090	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1108	1091	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1109	1091	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1110	1091	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1111	1105	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1112	1092	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1113	1122	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1114	1115	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1115	1115	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1116	1117	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1117	1117	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1118	1119	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1119	1119	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1120	1120	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1121	1120	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1122	1122	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1123	1125	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1124	1125	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1125	1125	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1126	1127	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1127	1127	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1128	1125	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1129	1130	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1130	1130	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 2	BOUNDARY 3
1131	1132	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 10	STRUCTURE 1
1132	1132	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 10	STRUCTURE 1
1133	1134	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 3	BOUNDARY 2
1134	1134	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 3	BOUNDARY 2
1135	1136	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1136	1136	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1137	1138	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 58	BOUNDARY 23
1138	1138	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 58	BOUNDARY 23
1139	1139	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1140	1139	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1141	1139	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1142	1142	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 3	BOUNDARY 2

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1143	1142	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 3	BOUNDARY 2
1144	1144	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1145	1144	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1146	1147	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1147	1147	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1148	1148	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1149	1148	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1150	1150	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1151	1150	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1152	1150	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1153	1199	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1154	1154	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1155	1154	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1156	1156	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1157	1156	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1158	1162	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 20	ENCLOSURE 17
1159	1162	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 20	ENCLOSURE 17
1160	1162	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 20	ENCLOSURE 17
1161	1162	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 20	ENCLOSURE 17
1162	1162	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 20	ENCLOSURE 17
1163	1162	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 20	ENCLOSURE 17
1164	1164	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1165	1165	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1166	1166	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1167	1167	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1168	1167	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1169	1169	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1170	1169	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1171	1171	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1172	1171	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 7
1173	1173	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1174	1174	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1175	1175	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1176	1176	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 4
1177	1177	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 4
1178	1178	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 4
1179	1179	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1
1180	1164	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1181	1164	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1182	1165	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1183	1166	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1184	1166	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1185	1166	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1186	1191	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1187	1191	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1188	1179	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1
1189	1191	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1190	1191	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1191	1191	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1192	1192	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1193	1192	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1194	1192	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1195	1192	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1196	1197	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1197	1197	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1198	1199	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1199	1199	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1200	1201	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 70	BOUNDARY 34
1201	1201	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 70	BOUNDARY 34
1202	1047	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1203	1204	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1204	1204	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1205	1206	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1206	1206	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1207	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1208	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1209	1210	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1210	1210	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1211	1212	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1212	1212	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1213	1214	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1214	1214	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1215	1215	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN QUARRY	LATE ROMAN QUARRY
1216	0	Fill	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1217	0	Cut	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1218	1215	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN QUARRY	LATE ROMAN QUARRY
1219	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1220	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1221	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1222	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1223	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1224	1224	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1225	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1226	1229	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 2	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1227	1229	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 2	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1228	1229	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 2	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1229	1229	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 2	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1230	1232	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 21	ENCLOSURE 19
1231	1232	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 21	ENCLOSURE 19
1232	1232	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 21	ENCLOSURE 19
1233	1235	Fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1234	1235	Fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1235	1235	Cut	Pit	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1236	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1237	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1238	1229	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 2	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1239	1229	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 2	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1240	1241	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 2	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1241	1241	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 2	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1242	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1243	1244	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 24	BOUNDARY 5/ ENCLOSURE 14
1244	1244	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 24	BOUNDARY 5/ ENCLOSURE 14
1245	1232	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 21	ENCLOSURE 19
1246	1244	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 24	BOUNDARY 5/ ENCLOSURE 14
1247	1248	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1248	1248	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1249	1250	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1250	1250	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1251	1252	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1252	1252	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1253	1254	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1254	1254	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1255	1255	Cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1256	1256	Cut	Pit	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1257	1257	Cut	Ditch	Post	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
				Medieval			
1258	1258	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 42	BOUNDARY 21
1259	1255	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1260	1256	Fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1261	1256	Fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1262	1256	Fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1263	1255	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1264	1257	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1265	1258	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 42	BOUNDARY 21
1266	1258	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 42	BOUNDARY 21
1267	1268	Fill	Pit	Roman	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1268	1268	Cut	Pit	Roman	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1269	1270	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1270	1270	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1271	1273	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1272	1273	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1273	1273	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1274	1276	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1275	1276	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1276	1276	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1277	1278	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1278	1278	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1279	1280	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1280	1280	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1281	1282	Fill	Grave	Iron Age	Iron Age	BURIAL 1	BURIALS
1282	1282	Cut	Grave	Iron Age	Iron Age	BURIAL 1	BURIALS
1283	1283	Fill	Grave	Iron Age	Iron Age	BURIAL 1	BURIALS
1284	1284	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1285	1284	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1286	1284	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1287	1287	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1288	1290	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1289	1290	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1290	1290	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1291	1290	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1292	1290	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1293	1290	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1294	1287	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1295	1295	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1296	1295	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1297	1298	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1298	1298	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1299	1300	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1300	1300	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1301	1284	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1302	1284	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1303	1284	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1304	1284	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1305	1224	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1306	1307	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1307	1307	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1308	1309	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1309	1309	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1310	1311	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1311	1311	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1312	1290	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1313	1290	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1314	1287	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1315	1287	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1316	1287	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1317	1287	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1318	1287	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1319	1287	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1320	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1321	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1322	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1323	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1324	1324	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1325	1326	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1326	1326	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1327	1328	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1328	1328	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1329	1329	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1330	1329	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1331	1333	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1332	1333	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1333	1333	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1334	1335	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1335	1335	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1336	1337	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1337	1337	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER TANK 2	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1338	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1339	1343	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1340	1343	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1341	1343	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1342	1343	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1343	1343	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1344	1343	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1345	1346	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1346	1346	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1347	1348	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1348	1348	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1349	1350	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1350	1350	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1351	1353	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1352	1353	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1353	1353	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1354	1357	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1355	1357	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1356	1357	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1357	1357	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1358	1026	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 5	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1359	1360	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1360	1360	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1361	1362	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1
1362	1362	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1
1363	1363	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER HOLE 8	MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1364	1363	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	WATER HOLE 8	MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1365	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1366	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1367	1369	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1368	1369	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1369	1369	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1370	1371	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 5	RE-ESTABLISHED BOUNDARY 28

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1371	1371	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 5	RE-ESTABLISHED BOUNDARY 28
1372	1373	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 5	BOUNDARY 28
1373	1373	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 5	BOUNDARY 28
1374	0	Layer	Subsoil	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1375	1376	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1376	1376	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1377	1343	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1378	1343	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1379	1380	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1380	1380	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1381	1382	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1382	1382	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1383	1384	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1384	1384	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1385	1386	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1386	1386	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1387	1396	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 63	ENCLOSURE 6
1388	1408	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 1	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1389	1396	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 63	ENCLOSURE 6
1390	1391	Fill	Pit	Modern	Modern	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1391	1391	Cut	Pit	Modern	Modern	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1392	1393	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1
1393	1393	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1
1394	1395	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1395	1395	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1396	1396	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 63	ENCLOSURE 6
1397	1398	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1398	1398	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1399	1343	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1400	1343	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1401	1402	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 26	BOUNDARY 10
1402	1402	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 26	BOUNDARY 10
1403	1404	Fill	Ditch	Iron Age	Iron Age	DITCH 60	IRON AGE BOUNDARY
1404	1404	Cut	Ditch	Iron Age	Iron Age	DITCH 60	IRON AGE BOUNDARY
1405	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1406	1395	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1407	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1408	1408	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 1	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1409	1408	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 1	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1410	1408	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 1	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1411	1408	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 1	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1412	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1413	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1414	0	Layer	Surface	Roman	Late Roman	SURFACE 1	WORKING SURFACE
1415	0	Layer	Surface	Roman	Late Roman	SURFACE 1	WORKING SURFACE
1416	1417	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	SURFACE 1	WORKING SURFACE
1417	1417	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	SURFACE 1	WORKING SURFACE
1418	1419	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1419	1419	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1420	1421	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1421	1421	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1422	1423	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1423	1423	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1424	1425	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1425	1425	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1426	1391	Fill	Pit	Modern	Modern	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1427	1428	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1428	1428	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1429	1462	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 3	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1430	1433	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1431	1433	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1432	1433	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1433	1433	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1434	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1435	1462	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 3	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1436	1462	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 3	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1437	1438	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 28	TRACKWAY 1
1438	1438	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 28	TRACKWAY 1
1439	1440	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1440	1440	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1441	1442	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1442	1442	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1443	1444	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1444	1444	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1445	1408	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 1	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1446	1408	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 1	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1447	1408	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WATER HOLE 1	EARLY-MID ROMAN WATERHOLE
1448	1449	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1449	1449	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1450	1451	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1451	1451	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1452	1453	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 4	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1453	1453	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 4	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1454	1444	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1455	1444	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1456	1457	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1457	1457	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1458	1462	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 3	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1459	1462	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 3	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1460	1462	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 3	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1461	1462	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 3	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1462	1462	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 3	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1463	1462	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 3	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1464	1465	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 5	BOUNDARY 28
1465	1465	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 5	BOUNDARY 28
1466	1467	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1467	1467	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1468	1453	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 4	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1469	1453	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 4	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1470	1453	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 4	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1471	1472	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 5	BOUNDARY 28
1472	1472	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 5	BOUNDARY 28
1473	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1474	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1475	1476	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 4
1476	1476	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 4
1477	1478	Fill	Pit	Natural	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1478	1478	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1479	1174	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1480	1175	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1481	1176	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 4
1482	1177	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 4
1483	1178	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 4
1484	1485	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1485	1485	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1486	1487	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1487	1487	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 3
1488	1489	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1489	1489	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1490	1491	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1491	1491	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1492	1493	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1493	1493	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1494	1495	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1495	1495	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1496	1497	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1497	1497	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1498	1499	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1499	1499	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1500	1501	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	ANIMAL BURIAL 4	ANIMAL BURIAL 4
1501	1501	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	ANIMAL BURIAL 4	ANIMAL BURIAL 4
1502	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1503	1504	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1504	1504	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1505	1506	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 25	BOUNDARY 7
1506	1506	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 25	BOUNDARY 7
1507	1508	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1508	1508	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1509	1510	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1510	1510	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1511	1512	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1512	1512	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1513	1514	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 69	BOUNDARY 7
1514	1514	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 69	BOUNDARY 7

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1515	1515	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1516	1515	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1517	1515	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1518	1518	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	FOOTINGS	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1519	1518	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	FOOTINGS	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1520	1518	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	FOOTINGS	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1521	1518	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	FOOTINGS	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1522	1284	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1523	1524	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 41	BOUNDARY 22
1524	1524	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 41	BOUNDARY 22
1525	0	Layer	Subsoil	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	BOUNDARY 22
1526	1528	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1527	1528	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1528	1528	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1529	1515	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1530	1531	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 59	BOUNDARY 27
1531	1531	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 59	BOUNDARY 27
1532	1531	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 59	BOUNDARY 27
1533	1534	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1534	1534	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1535	1536	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 59	BOUNDARY 27
1536	1536	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 59	BOUNDARY 27
1537	1528	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1538	1528	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1539	1540	Fill	Ditch	Iron Age	Iron Age	DITCH 60	IRON AGE BOUNDARY
1540	1540	Cut	Ditch	Iron Age	Iron Age	DITCH 60	IRON AGE BOUNDARY
1541	1542	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 2
1542	1542	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 2
1543	1544	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 2
1544	1544	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 2
1545	1546	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 2
1546	1546	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 2
1547	1548	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1548	1548	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1549	1554	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1550	1554	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1551	1554	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1552	1554	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1553	1554	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1554	1554	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1555	1556	Fill	Pit	Modern	Modern	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1556	1556	Cut	Pit	Modern	Modern	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES	POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES
1557	1515	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1558	1558	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1559	1558	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1560	1531	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 59	BOUNDARY 27
1561	1531	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 59	BOUNDARY 27
1562	1531	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 59	BOUNDARY 27

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1563	1563	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1564	1564	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 4
1565	1565	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1566	1566	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1567	1563	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1568	1564	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 4
1569	1565	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1570	1566	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1571	1571	Cut	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1572	1571	Fill	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1573	1573	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 41	BOUNDARY 22
1574	1576	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 31	BOUNDARY 14
1575	1576	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 31	BOUNDARY 14
1576	1576	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 31	BOUNDARY 14
1577	1578	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 29	ENCLOSURE 5
1578	1578	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 29	ENCLOSURE 5
1579	1580	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 30	ENCLOSURE 16
1580	1580	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 30	ENCLOSURE 16
1581	1582	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 61	ENCLOSURE 13
1582	1582	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 61	ENCLOSURE 13
1583	1584	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1
1584	1584	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1
1585	1586	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1
1586	1586	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 6	TRACKWAY 1

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1587	1588	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 60	BOUNDARY 33
1588	1588	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 60	BOUNDARY 33
1589	1590	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1590	1590	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 43	BOUNDARY 26
1591	1592	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 25	ENCLOSURE 19
1592	1592	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 25	ENCLOSURE 19
1593	1594	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 65	BOUNDARY 10
1594	1594	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 65	BOUNDARY 10
1595	1573	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 41	BOUNDARY 22
1596	1597	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	ANIMAL BURIAL 2	ANIMAL BURIAL 2
1597	1597	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	ANIMAL BURIAL 2	ANIMAL BURIAL 2
1598	1599	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1599	1599	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1600	1601	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 4
1601	1601	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 4
1602	1603	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 4
1603	1603	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 4
1604	1605	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1605	1605	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1606	1607	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1607	1607	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1608	1609	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1609	1609	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1610	1611	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1611	1611	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1612	1613	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1613	1613	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1614	1615	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 1	BOUNDARY 1
1615	1615	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 1	BOUNDARY 1
1616	1617	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 1	BOUNDARY 1
1617	1617	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 1	BOUNDARY 1
1618	1619	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 31	BOUNDARY 14
1619	1619	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 31	BOUNDARY 14
1620	1621	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1621	1621	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1622	1623	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 1	BOUNDARY 1
1623	1623	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 1	BOUNDARY 1
1624	1625	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1625	1625	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1626	1639	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	CLAY LINED PIT	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1627	1628	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1628	1628	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1629	1631	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 33	BOUNDARY 31
1630	1631	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 33	BOUNDARY 31
1631	1631	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 33	BOUNDARY 31
1632	1633	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 48	ENCLOSURE 10
1633	1633	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 48	ENCLOSURE 10
1634	1635	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1635	1635	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1636	1638	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 24	BOUNDARY 5/ ENCLOSURE 14
1637	1638	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 24	BOUNDARY 5/ ENCLOSURE 14
1638	1638	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 24	BOUNDARY 5/ ENCLOSURE 14
1639	1639	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	CLAY LINED PIT	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1640	1518	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	FOOTINGS	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1641	1524	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 41	BOUNDARY 22
1642	1524	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 41	BOUNDARY 22
1643	1524	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 41	BOUNDARY 22
1644	1646	Fill	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1645	1646	Fill	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1646	1646	Cut	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1647	1648	Fill	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1648	1648	Cut	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1649	1650	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1650	1650	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1651	1652	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1652	1652	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	BEAMSLOT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 1
1653	1653	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 45	ENCLOSURE 14
1654	1653	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 45	ENCLOSURE 14
1655	1653	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 45	ENCLOSURE 14
1656	1656	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 46	ENCLOSURE 10
1657	1656	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 46	ENCLOSURE 10
1658	1661	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1659	1661	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1660	1661	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1661	1661	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1662	1662	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 16	BOUNDARY 30
1663	1662	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 16	BOUNDARY 30
1664	1665	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1665	1665	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1666	1667	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1667	1667	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1668	1668	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1669	1669	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1670	1670	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1671	1639	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	CLAY LINED PIT	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1672	1674	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1673	1674	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1674	1674	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1675	1676	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 44	ENCLOSURE 14
1676	1676	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 44	ENCLOSURE 14
1677	1680	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 46	ENCLOSURE 10
1678	1680	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 46	ENCLOSURE 10
1679	1680	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 46	ENCLOSURE 10
1680	1680	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 46	ENCLOSURE 10
1681	1682	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1682	1682	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1683	1684	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1684	1684	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1685	1639	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	CLAY LINED PIT	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1686	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1687	1688	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1688	1688	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1689	1689	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1690	1689	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1691	1691	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 16	BOUNDARY 30
1692	1691	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 16	BOUNDARY 30
1693	1693	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1694	1693	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1695	1695	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	BOUNDARY 32
1696	1696	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	RECUT BOUNDARY 32
1697	1697	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1698	1698	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1699	1631	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 33	BOUNDARY 31
1700	1631	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 33	BOUNDARY 31
1701	1631	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 33	BOUNDARY 31
1702	1631	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 33	BOUNDARY 31
1703	1631	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 33	BOUNDARY 31
1704	1704	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 22	BOUNDARY 12
1705	1633	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 48	ENCLOSURE 10
1706	1638	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 24	BOUNDARY 5/ ENCLOSURE 14

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1707	1638	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 24	BOUNDARY 5/ ENCLOSURE 14
1708	1708	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1709	1709	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1710	1710	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1711	1712	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	ANIMAL BURIAL 1	ANIMAL BURIAL 1
1712	1712	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	ANIMAL BURIAL 1	ANIMAL BURIAL 1
1713	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1714	1695	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	BOUNDARY 32
1715	1695	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	BOUNDARY 32
1716	1696	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	RECUT BOUNDARY 32
1717	1696	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	RECUT BOUNDARY 32
1718	1697	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1719	1697	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1720	1698	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1721	1721	Cut	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1722	1722	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1723	1723	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1724	1726	Fill	Surface	Roman	Late Roman	SURFACE 2	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1725	1726	Fill	Surface	Roman	Late Roman	SURFACE 2	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1726	1726	Cut	Surface	Roman	Late Roman	SURFACE 2	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1727	1726	Fill	Surface	Roman	Late Roman	SURFACE 2	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1728	1515	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1729	1729	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1730	1729	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1731	1731	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1732	1731	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1733	1733	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1734	1733	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1735	1518	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	FOOTINGS	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1736	1518	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	FOOTINGS	LATE ROMAN STRUCTURE
1737	1737	Cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1738	1737	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1739	1737	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1740	1737	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1741	1741	Cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1742	1741	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 67	BOUNDARY 27
1743	1746	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 31	BOUNDARY 14
1744	1746	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 31	BOUNDARY 14
1745	1746	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 31	BOUNDARY 14
1746	1746	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 31	BOUNDARY 14
1747	1748	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1748	1748	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1749	1750	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1750	1750	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1751	1752	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1752	1752	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1753	1754	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 3	BOUNDARY 2
1754	1754	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 3	BOUNDARY 2
1755	1757	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1756	1757	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1757	1757	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1758	1759	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1759	1759	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1760	1761	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1761	1761	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1762	1763	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1763	1763	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1764	1765	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1765	1765	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1766	1767	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 47	BOUNDARY 15
1767	1767	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 47	BOUNDARY 15
1768	1769	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1769	1769	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1770	1771	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1771	1771	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1772	1773	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1773	1773	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1774	1775	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1775	1775	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1776	1776	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 7	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1777	1776	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 7	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1778	1776	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 7	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1779	1776	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 7	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1780	1780	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 7	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1781	1780	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 7	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1782	1783	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1783	1783	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1784	1785	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 46	ENCLOSURE 10
1785	1785	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 46	ENCLOSURE 10
1786	1787	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLSOURE 1
1787	1787	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLSOURE 1
1788	1515	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	OVEN 1	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
1789	1790	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	RECUT DITCH 49	BOUNDARY 32
1790	1790	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	RECUT DITCH 49	BOUNDARY 32
1791	1792	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	BOUNDARY 32
1792	1792	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	BOUNDARY 32
1793	1848	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1794	1848	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1795	1796	Fill	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1796	1796	Cut	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1797	1798	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1798	1798	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1799	1802	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1800	1802	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1801	1802	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1802	1802	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1803	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1804	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1805	1805	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1806	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1807	1808	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 29	ENCLOSURE 5
1808	1808	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 29	ENCLOSURE 5
1809	1811	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
1810	1811	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
1811	1811	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
1812	1813	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1813	1813	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1814	1815	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 9
1815	1815	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 9
1816	1817	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 29	ENCLOSURE 5
1817	1817	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 29	ENCLOSURE 5
1818	0	Layer	Layer	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1819	1819	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1820	1820	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1821	1821	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1822	1822	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1823	1822	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1824	1819	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1825	1820	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1826	1820	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1827	1820	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1828	1821	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1829	1821	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1830	1821	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1831	1832	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1832	1832	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	QUARRYING	LATE ROMAN QUARRY PITTING
1833	1834	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 62	BOUNDARY 28
1834	1834	Cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 62	BOUNDARY 28
1835	1838	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 15	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 4
1836	1838	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 15	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 4
1837	1838	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 15	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 4
1838	1838	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 15	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 4
1839	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1840	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1841	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1842	1723	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1843	1844	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1844	1844	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1845	1846	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1846	1846	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1847	1848	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1848	1848	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1849	1554	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1850	1554	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1851	1721	Fill	Natural	Natural	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES	NATURAL FEATURES
1852	1722	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1853	1709	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1854	1708	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1855	1710	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1856	1859	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1857	1859	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1858	1859	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1859	1859	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1860	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1861	1862	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1862	1862	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 64	BOUNDARY 11
1863	1864	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 3	BOUNDARY 2
1864	1864	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 3	BOUNDARY 2
1865	1866	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1866	1866	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1867	1868	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1868	1868	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1869	1870	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1870	1870	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 18	ENCLOSURE 4
1871	1872	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1872	1872	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1873	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1874	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1875	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1876	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
1877	1878	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 16	BOUNDARY 30
1878	1878	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 16	BOUNDARY 30
1879	1880	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1880	1880	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1881	1882	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 14	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 5
1882	1882	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 14	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 5
1883	1884	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1884	1884	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1885	1886	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 37	ENCLOSURE 9
1886	1886	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 37	ENCLOSURE 9
1887	1890	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1888	1890	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1889	1890	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1890	1890	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1891	1848	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	LATE ROMAN FEATURES	LATE ROMAN FEATURES
1892	1893	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 14	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 5
1893	1893	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 14	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 5
1894	1895	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 37	ENCLOSURE 9
1895	1895	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 37	ENCLOSURE 9
1896	1897	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1897	1897	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1898	1898	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1899	1898	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1900	1898	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1901	1898	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1902	1902	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 66	ENCLOSURE 2
1903	1903	Cut	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1904	1904	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 37	ENCLOSURE 9
1905	1906	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1906	1906	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1907	1908	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 22	BOUNDARY 12
1908	1908	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 22	BOUNDARY 12
1909	1910	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	BOUNDARY 32
1910	1910	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 49	BOUNDARY 32
1911	1913	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1912	1913	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1913	1913	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1914	1914	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1915	1915	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1916	1916	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1917	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1918	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1919	1920	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	ANIMAL BURIAL 3	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1920	1920	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	ANIMAL BURIAL 3	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1921	1922	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 51	ENCLOSURE 15
1922	1922	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 51	ENCLOSURE 15
1923	1924	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 62	BOUNDARY 28
1924	1924	Cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 62	BOUNDARY 28
1925	1926	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 14	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 5
1926	1926	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 14	TRACKWAY 2/ BOUNDARY 5
1927	1928	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1928	1928	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1929	1930	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1930	1930	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1931	1931	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1932	1931	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1933	1935	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
1934	1935	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1935	1935	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
1936	1935	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
1937	1916	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1938	1916	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1939	1916	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1940	1914	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1941	1915	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
1942	1943	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1943	1943	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1944	1945	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1945	1945	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1946	1947	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1947	1947	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES
1948	1668	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1949	1669	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1950	1670	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 6
1951	1951	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATERHOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1952	1951	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATERHOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1953	1953	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATERHOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1954	1953	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATERHOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1955	1955	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATERHOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1956	1955	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATERHOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1957	1957	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATERHOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1958	1957	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATERHOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATERHOLES
1959	1959	Fill	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1960	1959	Cut	Pit	Roman	Mid Roman	MID ROMAN FEATURES	MID ROMAN FEATURES
1961	1962	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1962	1962	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1963	1964	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1964	1964	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early Roman	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE 5
1965	1965	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1966	1965	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1967	1935	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
1968	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1969	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1970	1903	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1971	1903	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1972	1903	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1973	1903	Fill	Pit	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
1974	1902	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 66	ENCLOSURE 2
1975	1976	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1976	1976	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1977	1976	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
1978	1979	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 37	ENCLOSURE 9
1979	1979	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 37	ENCLOSURE 9

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
1980	1981	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 27	ENCLOSURE 2
1981	1981	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 27	ENCLOSURE 2
1982	1983	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1983	1983	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 17	ENCLOSURE 3
1984	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1985	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1986	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1987	1988	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 51	ENCLOSURE 15
1988	1988	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 51	ENCLOSURE 15
1989	1990	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 27	ENCLOSURE 2
1990	1990	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 27	ENCLOSURE 2
1991	1991	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1992	1991	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
1993	1993	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
1994	1993	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
1995	1995	Cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 62	BOUNDARY 28
1996	1995	Fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Post Medieval	DITCH 62	BOUNDARY 28
1997	1998	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1998	1998	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
1999	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
2000	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2001	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2002	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2003	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2004	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2005	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2006	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2007	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2008	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2009	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2010	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2011	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2012	1805	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 4	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2013	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2014	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2015	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2016	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2017	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2018	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2019	2019	Cut	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2020	2021	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
2021	2021	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
2022	2022	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 2
2023	2023	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 2

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
2024	1935	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
2025	1935	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
2026	1935	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Mid Roman	DITCH 38	ENCLOSURE 18/ RETAINED ENCLOSURE 8
2027	0	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
2028	2029	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
2029	2029	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Late Roman	DITCH 50	ENCLOSURE 12
2030	2031	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
2031	2031	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 7	TRACKWAY 1
2032	2033	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
2033	2033	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
2034	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2035	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2036	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2037	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2038	2019	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 5	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2039	2040	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 13	ENCLOSURE 2
2040	2040	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 13	ENCLOSURE 2
2041	2022	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 2
2042	2022	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 2
2043	2022	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 2
2044	2022	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 2

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Sub period	Group	Combined Group
2045	2023	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 2
2046	2023	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 2
2047	2050	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
2048	2050	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
2049	2050	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
2050	2050	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early-mid Roman	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 8
2051	2051	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
2052	2052	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
2053	2053	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
2054	1324	Fill	Pit	Roman	Late Roman	WATER HOLE 3	LATE ROMAN WATER HOLES
2055	2056	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
2056	2056	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Early Roman	DITCH 4	ENCLOSURE 1
2057	2052	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
2058	2051	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
2059	2053	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	WASTE PITS	INDUSTRIAL FEATURES
2060	2061	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
2061	2061	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
2062	2063	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
2063	2063	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
2064	2065	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES
2065	2065	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Early-mid Roman	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES	EARLY-MID ROMAN FEATURES

15 APPENDIX 3: CBM AND DAUB CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0	3102a	Daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1002	3102a and 3102c	Cream and Orange Daub fragments some moulded	18	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1008	3120a	Large quartzite erratic boulder	1					Natural	No mortar
1017	3117	Fossil sea urchin or gusset stone	1					Natural	No mortar
1027	3102c	Daub Cream	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1034	3102d	Mudbrick	1	100bc	400	100bc	400	100bc-400	No mortar
1047	MAR2; 3102b	Fine sandy Imbrex and Daub	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1050	Mar-02	Fine sandy imbrex	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1065	3102b	Daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1071	3102a	Daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1073	3102a; 3102d	Daub 2 fabrics	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1075	3120a	Possible rubstone fine greensand	1	1000bc	1200	1000bc	1200	100bc-400	No mortar
1078	3102c	Fired clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1093	3102c	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1106	Mar-03	Imbrex	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
									mortar
1108	3120c	Cornbrash rubble no sure if erratic	1					Natural	No mortar
1110	3038	Fletton Brick frogged	1	1890	1950+	1890	1950+	1890-1950+	No mortar
1113	3120a; MAR1	Daub chunks and Roman tile fleck	17	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1143	3120C	Fired clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No Mortar
1161	MAR 4; MAR2	Imbrex and tile flecks	4	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1163	3102A; MAR1	Daub and Roman tile flecks	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1168	3102c	Daub calcareous fragment	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1170	Mar-03	Roman Tegula	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1180	Mar-03	Imbrex	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1187	3102a	Daub fragment	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1196	3120a	Quartzite fragment erratic	1					Natural	No mortar
1219	3120a; 3120c; 3123R; MAR5	Daub fragments 2 fabrics; German Lavastone fragments from quern; Harrold tegulae fragmetns	16	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	270-350+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1225	MAR5; 3120c	Late Roman Harrold ware Tegulae; Daub calcareous fragments	13	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	270-350+	No mortar
1232	Mar-05	Harrold Ware Tegula	1	270	350	270	350	270-350+	No mortar
1234	3120b	Tile fine greensand	1	50	400	50	400	200-400	No mortar
1236	3120d	Mudbrick	1	100bc	400	100bc	400	100bc-400	No mortar
1237	Mar-05	Harrold Ware Tegula	1	270	350	270	35-	270-350+	No mortar
1242	3120c	Daub fragments calcareous	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1246	3120d	Mudbrick thick	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	100bc-400	No mortar
1259	3101; MAR10	Hard white lime mortar T1 floating quartz local poor brick quit thick post medieval	2	1450	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	1600-1900
1263	MAR10; MAR11	Post medieval bricks one looks to be a Suffolk type white wide possible paver and a thick red no mortar	3	1450	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1265	MAR2; MAR6	Roman tile 2 fabrics	2	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1266	Mar-04	Roman tile fleck	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1272	3130	Fine Millstone Grit quern edge	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1277	Mar-06	Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1285	3130a	Rough Rock a variant of Millstone Grit rubstone	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1286	3120a; 3102a; 3102b; 3120k	Quartzite pot boiler; Daub 2 fabrics; paving stone possibly White Lias or related material	11	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1288	3120a; 3102b 3102c	Daub three fabrics	42	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1301	3102c	Worked daub	7	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1302	Mar-07	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400+	No mortar
1303	3117a	Tabular Flint	1	1500bc	400	1500bc	400	50-400	No mortar
1320	MAR2a; MAR1; 3102a; 3102c; 3130; 3120d; 3120a	Tegulae, Tile, Daub and Fired Clay; Millstone Grit Quern; Sarsen smooth or rubstone; quartzite rubble	11	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1322	3102c; MAR2	Calcareous Daub; Roman Tile fragment	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1327	3102a	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1331	3102a	Daub	54	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1338	3102c	Daub	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1339	3102a; 3102b	Daub	16	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1340	3102a	Daub	30	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1342	3102a	Daub some worked flat surfaces	58	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1344	3102a	Daub	13	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1351	3102d	Daub flat surfaces possible mudbrick	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	100bc- 400	No mortar
1366	3123R; 3130	German Lavastone quern and Millstone Grit all rotary quern and large elements	3	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1372	3102c	Curved Daub	7	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1378	3102c	Daub	12	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1387	3102a; 3102b	Huge group of daub two fabrics some with very large wattle impressions	1111	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1389	3102a	Daub	12	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1390	MAR2; MAR3; MAR7	Roman tile and brick big group	7	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1392	MAR2A; MAR3; 3120a; 3120d	Roman brick and imbrex; Quartzite pot boiler, Sarsen rubstone or saddle quern	5	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1414	3102C; MAR3	Roman Tile; Daub calcareous fabric	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1427	3120d	Sarsen Potboiler	1	1500bc	400	1500bc	400	500bc-400AD	No Mortar
1437	3130	Millstone Grit Quern	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1445	3102a	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1447	3102b; 3102c	Daub and Burnt Clay	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1454	3120c; MAR5	Burnt Cornbrash rubble Potboiler; Harrold Ware imbrex	4	500bc	400	500bc	400	275-300	No mortar
1456	3102b	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1458	3102a; 3102b; 3102c	Daub and burnt clays flecks	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1460	3102a; 3102b; 3120e; MAR2	Daub various types, Roman Tile including CBM flecks in one type of Daub	24	1500BC	1600	1500BC	1600	50-400	No mortar
1461	3102a; 3120c	Flecks of Daub; White Lias tile	19	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1468	3102a	Flecks of daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1481	3102c	Calcareous daub	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1484	3130	Millstone Grit Quern	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1492	Mar-05	Harrold Ware Tegula	1	270	350	270	350	270-350	No mortar
1500	3102b; 3102c	Fired Clay brick and Daub	28	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1517	3102c	Fired Clay	56	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1519	3102c; 3120c; 3120f	Daub; Erratic Cornbrash and oolitic limestone rubble probably natural or potboiler	7	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1523	3130; 3120c	Millstone Grit Quern; Moulded yellow daub possible loomweight	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1547	3120d	Sarsen pot boiler	1	500bc	400	500bc	400	500bc-400	No mortar
1550	3118; 3120d; 3130; MAR2; MAR3;31 20C	Large quantity of Millstone Grit Quern; Tufa Sarsen pot boiler; Roman Brick and sheared tegulae	13	1500bc	1600	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1551	3102c	Daub chunks calcareous	5	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1552	3130; 3120k	Millstone Grit Quern; possible Lias paver or roofing fragment	2	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1555	MAR10; MAR12; MAR13	Post medieval brick one narrow, other maroon and red no mortar	5	1450	1900	1780	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
1557	3120c	Calcareous Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1643	3120h	Quartz Conglomerate Rotary Quern Forest of Dean	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1647	3102c	Calcareous daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1660	3102c	Daub Calcareous	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1666	3130; 3120g; MAR5	Millstone Grit quern Keuper sandstone fragments erratic; Harrold Ware imbrex	3	50	400	50	400	275-350	No mortar
1672	3102a	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1675	Mar-03	Imbrex	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1690	3102d	Mudbrick	3	100bc	400	100bc	400	100bc-400	No mortar
1702	MAR2; 3102C	Calcareous Daub; Imbrex	3	1500bc	1600	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1705	Mar-13	Fragments of maroon brick post medieval	5	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1725+	No mortar
1713	3102c; MAR2; MAR3; 3130; 3130a; 3120a; 3120g; 3120i	Calcareous Daub; Small Tegulae and Roman Tile; Large group of Millstone Grit Quern and a Rough Rock quern, Pot boiler quartzite, Keuper sandstone fragments and a Felsite rubble block	30	1500bc	1600	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1719	Mar-20	Thick medieval glazed peg tile fragment	1	1135	1450	1135	1450	1135-1450	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1724	MAR14; 3102a; 3117; 3120j; 3130	Machine frogged red brick; Daub sill; Millstone Grit Quern; flint sea urchin fossils; Part worked fragment of white Middle Jurassic oolitic limestone	6	1500bc	1950	1890	1950	1890-1950	No mortar
1742	MAR10; MAR11	Paving brick Suffolk brick and red brick post medieval	2	1450	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1745	3120k	Roofing Lias type stone Trace of nail hole	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1765	3130	Millstone Grit Quern	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1779	3102c	Calcareous Daub Fragment	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1783	Mar-03	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1786	Mar-02	Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1793	3102c; 3120d	Very large daub group possible backing for mortar or plaster? Natural Sarsen fragments	152	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1797	3102a	Daub	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1803	3102a	Daub fragments	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1808	3102c	Calcareous Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1809	3102a; 3102c	Daub fragments	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1843	3102c	Calcaerous Daub	6	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1874	3102c; 3130	Calcareous Daub; Millstone Grit serrated tool	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1876	MAR3; 3102a; 3120c	Imbrex, Daub; Chunk of Blisworth Limestone	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1891	3102a	Burnt Clay	10	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1923	3102a	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1939	3102a	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
1971	Mar-05	Harrold Tegulae	1	275	350	275	350	275-350	No mortar
1987	3102b	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
2001	3102a; 3116	Burnt Daub; Chalk rubble probably natural	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2007	MAR2A; 3120a; 3130	Roman brick Three very large quartzite Erratic blocks Reused very large Millstone Grit Nether Stone (quern)	5	50	400	50	400	50- 400+	Mortar not visible
2013	3120c; 2456; MAR2; MAR3	Cornbrash natural; Harrold fabric tile; Roman sandy tile and Tegulae	6	50	400	50	400	270- 350+	No mortar
2014	Mar-03	Roman Tegulae small profile	1	50	400	50	400	200- 400	No mortar
2015	3130; MAR2A	Millstone Grit Quern; Roman Tegulae small profile	2	50	400	50	400	200- 400	No mortar
2016	MAR2A	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
2020	3102a; 3102c	Very large Daub group some reused and burnt	179	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
2047	MAR2A; 3102; MAR2	Tegulae fresh profile; Daub; Tile	6	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
2048	MAR2A	Tegulae fresh profile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
2096	3101	Mortar Type 1 hard white floating quartz	3						1600- 1900

16 APPENDIX 4: WORKED STONE CATALOGUE

ID	Context	Fabric	Suffix	No	Weight	Length	Width	Depth	Thickens	Diameter	Comments
841	1008	3120A	NAT	1	13500	260	160	140			Block of quartzite erratic not working DISC
842	1017	3117	BALL	1	91					40	FLINT BALL PERFECT SPHERE TO SF
843	1075	3120b	HONE?	1	115						fine green laminated sandstone
844	1108	3120c	RUBB	1	58						Stone rubble Cornbrash
845	1196	3120a	RUBB	1	32						Rubble quartz sandstone iron shot bits Bunter sandstone
846	1219	3123R	QUER	2	82						German lava stone fragments
847	1234	3120b	TILE	1	102			19			fine micaceous laminated sandstone recent as glassy quartz
849	1272	3130	QUERN	1	314			35			Fine millstone grit quern edge
852	1285	3130a	SMOOTH	1	622			24			Smooth stone rubstone immature quartz sandstone with MICA ROUGH ROCK TO SF
848	1286	3120a	POTBOILER	1	96			50			Pebble case burnt red brown QUARTZITE POT BOILER DISCARD

ID	Context	Fabric	Suffix	No	Weight	Length	Width	Depth	Thickens	Diameter	Comments
898	1286	3120K	PAV	1	126			20			Smooth surface fine white calcareous siltstone or mudstone speckles of mica TO SF
855	1303	3117a	RUBB	1	170			19			Block of Tabular flint KEEP Reused
851	1320	3130	QUERN	1	261			40			undulating tool marks much thinner quern
853	1320	3120a	MAT	1	818	95	90	60			Very hard light grey condensed quartz sandstone fine DISCARD QUARTIZTE
854	1320	3120d	HONE	1	756						Smooth polished curved surface almost certainly a rubstone not architectural TO SF
850	1320	3130	QUERN	1	393			52			Coarse millstone grit
856	1366	3123R	QUERN	1	441			36			Large lava stone quern with white eucite crystal TO SF vertical striations
857	1366	3130	QUERN	1	236			32			Medium grained millstone grit two ridge
858	1366	3123R	QUERN	1	219			45			Thicker lava stone quern edge TO SF
859	1392	3120a	POTBOILER	2	991						Half split cobble burnt could be Pot Boiler

ID	Context	Fabric	Suffix	No	Weight	Length	Width	Depth	Thickens	Diameter	Comments
860	1392	3120d	SMOOTH	1	608						Smooth undulating lip smooth stone or saddle
861	1427	3120d	POTBILER	1	1253	150	110	90			Burnt cracked pot boiler DISCARD Sarsen
862	1437	3130	QUERN	1	469			45			Curved edge of Quern Millstone Grit SF121
864	1454	3120c	RJBB	3	173						Stone rubble Cornbrash BURNT disc
899	1481	3120K	ROOF?	1	76			9			Irregular surface fine white calcareous siltstone or mudstone speckles of mica
863	1484	3130	QUERN	1	616			28			Fine to medium millstone grit edge possibly reused quern sf122
865	1519	3120c	RUBB	1	41						Stone rubble Cornbrash BURNT disc
866	1519	3120f	RUBB	1	32						Hard oolitic ragstone Cornbrash related DISC
867	1523	3130	QUERN	1	58						Millstone grit quern fragment curved no full dimensions
868	1547	3120d	POTBOIL	1	624						Sarsen DISC
872	1550	3130	RUBB	1	123						Brown residue suggest mortar

ID	Context	Fabric	Suffix	No	Weight	Length	Width	Depth	Thickens	Diameter	Comments
869	1550	3120d	POTBOILER	1	402						Burnt grey and cracked
870	1550	3130	QUERN	1	87						Millstone Grit fragment
871	1550	3118	RUBB	1	19						Fragment of bleached tufa
874	1550	3130	RUBB	1	542						Burnt chunk of millstone grit fine
873	1550	3130	QUERN	2	112			19			very shallow quern fragment
900	1552	3120k	roof?	1	146			12			Irregular surface fine white calcareous siltstone or mudstone speckles of mica
875	1552	3130	QUERN	1	40						Fragment of millstone grit quern
878	1643	3120h	QUERN	1	3193			61	400		Devonian Quartz conglomerate 400mm di 60mm thick Spindled hole 24mm very thick
877	1666	3120g	RUBB	1	394						Fine red keuper sandstone DISC
876	1666	3130	QUERN	1	859			40	400		Millstone grit quern 400mm diameter x 40mm
879	1713	3120g	RUBB	3	54						Fine red keuper sandstone DISC
880	1713	3120a	POTBILIER	1	181						Quartzite pot boiler DISC

ID	Context	Fabric	Suffix	No	Weight	Length	Width	Depth	Thickens	Diameter	Comments
881	1713	3130	QUERN	5	783			24	400		Fine millstone grit fragments DISC KEPT 1 TO SF
882	1713	3130A	QUERN	1	236			34			ROUGH ROCK ORTH FLEDSPAR
883	1713	3130	QUERN	1	264			39			Coarser millstone grit
884	1713	3130	QUERN	1	429						Reused in a finer lime gravel mortar undulation TO SF
885	1713	3120i	NAT	1	525						Cobble white very coarse crystalline igneous rock FELSITE Mountslorrell TO SF
888	1724	3117	FOSSIL	1	64						or slingshot TO SF
889	1724	3102j	PW	1	342						Fine white pitted oolitic limestone one side smooth TO SF
887	1724	3130	QUERN	1	477			30			Fine millstone grit Saddle quern tapering down from 30 to 18
886	1724	3130	QUERN	1	368			33			Burnt coarse gritstone
901	1745	3120k	roof	1	68			10			Burnt sl irr surface white calcareous siltstone or mudstone speckles of mica TRACE OF NAIL HOLE

ID	Context	Fabric	Suffix	No	Weight	Length	Width	Depth	Thickens	Diameter	Comments
890	1765	3130	QUERN	1	429						Quartz millstone grit no shape DISC
891	1793	3120D	NAT	2	315						Sarsen natural DISC
896	1874	3130	TOOL	1	235	100	70	18			SERRATED EDGE MILLSTEONE GRIT TOOL Smooth one side TO SF
893	1876	3120c	NAT	1	112						Blisworth limestone DISC NOT PUDDING STONE
892	2001	3116	NAT	1	37						Chunk of chalk rock DISC
693	2007	3120a	NAT	1	11500	260	200	150			Block of quartzite erratic not working DISC
897	2007	3130	QUERN	1	6500			150			Very large very coarse Millstone grit NETHER STONE CURVES UP WITH SPINDLE HOLE 60mm diameter reused TO SF
839	2007	3120a	NAT	1	12500	230	210	130			Block of quartzite erratic not working DISC
840	2007	3120A	NAT	1	7500	170	160	110			Block of QUARTZITE c not working DISC
894	2013	3120C	NAT	1	25						Cornbrash e DISC
895	2015	3130	QUERN	1	217			30			Millstone Grit 30mm SF120
				76	72451						

17 APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
101	1032 [1033]	Copper alloy	Jetton	Worn jetton. One face has little detail visible. The opposing face has two crowns sat within a heraldic shield. The shield has concave sides, with two tudor-style roses sitting either side. The inscription is only partially legible and reads: C I V -- .B- BIL-----NSINGN-. Three rivets have been deliberately placed within the inscription; two before the NS at the 1 o'clock position and one after the N- at the 5 o'clock position. Possible modification to be used as a dress accessory.	Pmed – possibly 15th century			1	27.9	3.3	Complete	Requires x-ray to show fittings and photographing
102	1075 [1066]	Copper alloy	Fitting	A sheet mount or fitting, sub-rectangular in shape, with two corners removed. May originally have been octagonal in plan but half of	?Pmed	20.6	55.6	1.8		7.5	Incomplete	

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				the object missing. Two rivet holes are set opposite each other along the straight edges. The longer edge has a lip curving towards the reverse of the plate. Upper face is ridged and silvery.								
103	1218 [1215]	Copper alloy	Buckle	Cast, single looped oval buckle with ornate outer edge with narrowed and offset strap bar. The outer edge has four lobed knobs dividing four transverse ridges, the centre two acting as a notch for the pin. The pin is present but masked by corrosion.	c. 1250 – 1400.	20.6	24.8	8.7		5.5	Complete	Requires x-ray
107	1909 [1910]	Lead	Waste	Lead puddle, roughly oval in plan; truncated at one end. One face is flat and pitted; the opposing face is moulded with a central ridge.		24	32.5			29.4	Incomplete	
108	1437 [1438]	Lead	Waste	Cast, flat lead object, possibly originally leaf shaped, though		26	30	8.7		10	Incomplete	

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				lower section missing. At the wider end it has a damaged lug that tapers. The upper surface is smooth with a moulded design. The reverse surface is flat with a single projection.								
109	1437 [1438]	Copper alloy	Sheet	Rectangular shaped piece of sheet copper alloy, almost entirely embedded within a heavy encrusting of soil.		41	54.5	0.5		59		Requires x-ray to reveal object
110	1777 [1776]	Copper alloy	Coin	Possible AE 3 sized nummus. Masked by corrosion and dirt.	Roman			2	17	1.78	Complete	Cleaning to aid identification
111	1549 [1554]	Lead	Waste	Cast piece of sheet lead, possible the wall from an object. Sub-oval in plan with triangular protrusion from one edge that may originally have been mirrored on the opposing edge; one surface smooth, the other has raised dots.		26.5	34	1.3		2.2	Incomplete	
112	101	Copper	Traders	A worn farthing traders' token	17th			1.2	20.7	2.6	Complete	

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
		alloy	token	of Diss, Norfolk. Obverse: A DISS/FARTHING/1669 in three lines, rosettes in the field. Reverse: Arms of Diss on a square shield, with wavy lines and crest of an anchor. Edges damaged.	century							
113	101	Silver	Coin	Possible AE3 sized denarius. Only 30% remains and the surfaces are worn.	Roman	8		1.7	17	1.2	Incomplete	Cleaning may aid identification.
114	1672 [1674]	Iron	Object	Sub-oval shaped piece of iron sheet; encrusted in dirt and corrosion. In cross section it is curved. Possible fitting or mount.	Roman	47	55	5		30.6	Incomplete	Requires x-ray for identification.
116	1809 [1811]	Copper alloy	Ring	Two co-joining segments of a hoop; ovoid in section. Corroded in places.	Roman			8	51	14.5	Incomplete	Requires photographing
117	1713 [1805]	Glass	Handle	Fragment of natural blue glass handle and vessel wall. Handle tapers from the wall; it is lenticular in cross section. The glass contains few	Roman	30	18.5	4		6	Incomplete	

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				bubbles; the exterior is slightly iridescent.								
118	2015 [2019] <154>	Iron	?Fitting	Elongate object with shaft that is square in section and blunted at one end. The opposing terminal is masked by some corrosion but appears to end in a squared loop.	Roman	7	27	3		1.1	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	US	Glass	Vessel	Fragment from the base of a phial/bottle of natural green glass. The base is concave in profile. Exterior surface iridescent and pitted.	?Roman	20	20	3		1.4	Incomplete	
	1065 [1064]	Copper alloy	Strip	Two co-joining fragments of a strip of copper alloy sheet. It is rectangular in plan, though all edges appear damaged. The outer longitudinal edge is slightly concave, One surface is smooth; the other rougher.		9	29	0.9		1.2	Incomplete	
	1065 [1064]	Iron	Collar	Nine pieces of a wrought strip of iron forming a collared	Roman	34		24	c.127	251	Incomplete	Requires x-ray

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				band; heavily encrusted in dirt and corroded. Three pieces join.								
	1108 [1091]	Glass	Window	Five pieces of colourless window glass; largest piece is rectangular in plan and thin rectangle in cross section.	Modern	27	35	3		0.85	Incomplete	
	1149 [1148]	Iron	?Nail/tool	Elongate object, possibly rectangular in section. Heavily encrusted with dirt and corrosion.	Roman	19	81.5	16		67	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	1187 [1191]	Lead	Waste	Cast lead bar or piece of lead casting waste? It is rectangular in plan and trapezoidal in cross section. The underside is slightly concave.		19	58	12		47	Complete	
	1194 [1192]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with shank that is rectangular in section. Heavily encrusted and corroded.	Roman	12	58	12		11	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	1219 [1224]	Iron	Nails	Two elongate objects: shanks of nails, tapering and	Roman	10 11	31 46	10 10.5		5 8	Incomplete Incomplete	Requires x-ray

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				rectangular in section. Encrusted and corroded.								
	1236 [1224]	Iron	Nails	Two elongate objects with tapering shanks, rectangular in section. Encrusted and corrode.		13 10	62 50.5	11 10		11 6	Incomplete Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	1236 [1224]	Wood	Unknown	Fourteen pieces of iron stained wood, largest measured.		42	117	17		425	Incomplete	
	1236 [1224]	Slag	Waste	Three pieces of possible slag, largest measured.		23	51	13		25	Incomplete	
	1305 [1224]	Iron	?Nail	Elongate object with flat, rectangular head and tapering shank. Masked by encrusted dirt and corrosion. Manning Type 1b.	Roman	14	50	12		8	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	1320 [1324]	Iron & slag	Object	Two pieces of a wrought iron sheet object, heavily masked by dirt and corrosion. The largest piece is L-shaped in profile and may be a bracket or fitting. Measured. A further thirteen, non-magnetic, pieces		61	76	9		135 612	Incomplete	Requires x-ray

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				of slag or corroded iron associated with them. Uncertain what they are.								
	1323 [1324]	Iron	Nail	Two co-joining pieces of an elongate object with flat, sub-circular head and tapering shank, square in section. Encrusted with dirt and corroded. Manning Type 1b.	Roman	18.5	66.5	13		18	Incomplete	
	1338 [1324] <130>	Glass	Vessel	Fragment of a rim in natural green glass; the rim is folded with a circumferential groove created by the folding. Glass contains a few elongate bubbles.	Roman	8	29	5		1.4	Incomplete	
	1387 [1396]	Iron	Nail	Two co-joining fragments of an elongate object with flat sub-oval head and tapering shank, square in section. Corroded. Manning Type 1b.	Roman	21	84	11		21	Incomplete	
	1387 [1396] <134>	Iron	Hobnail	Small elongate object with flat, sub-oval head and tapering shank, square in	Roman	7	13	4		0.4	Incomplete	Requires x-ray

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
			Nail	section. Manning Type 10. Elongate object with tapering shank, square in section.		7	24.5	6		1.2	Incomplete	
	1389 [1396] <135>	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, sub-rectangular head and tapering shank, square in section. Heavily encrusted and corroded. Manning Type 1b,	Roman	25	49	15		17	Incomplete	
	1422 [1423]	Copper alloy	Mount or boss	Circular mount made from sheet copper alloy. Front is decorated with ribbed moulding, radiating from a central, punched perforation. Two additional attachment holes are close to the edge. In profile it is concave-convex.	Med			3	19	0.4	Incomplete	Requires photographing
	1519/B [1518]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, sub-rectangular head and tapering shank, square in section. Encrusted with dirt and corroded. Manning Type 1b.	Roman	14	47	8		7	Incomplete	
	1523 [1524]	Glass	Vessel	Fragment from the wall of a vessel, possibly square bottle	Roman	27	43	2 – 6		6	Incomplete	

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				in natural blue/green glass. The thickness of the piece decreases. Possibly from a base. The exterior surfaces are matt; few bubbles.								
	1525	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with tapering shank that is square in section. Corroded.		8	47	9		6	Incomplete	
129	1557 [1639]	Iron	Cleaver	Three pieces of a near complete cleaver, Manning Type 2a. The blade is triangular in plan and measures 150mm, it has a straight back that extends from the line of the socket. The cutting-edge curves upwards towards a tip that is now missing. The socket is oval in plan but damaged.	Roman	78	202	25.5		467	Incomplete	Requires x-ray and illustration
	1481 [1176]	Iron	Bolt	Elongate object with slightly domed head, ovoid in plan, and shank that is rectangular in section but does not appear	Roman	14	35.5	8		6	Incomplete	

SF No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				to taper. Possibly a bolt rather than a nail. Corroded.								
	1713 [1805]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat head, sub-circular in plan, tapering shank square in section. Manning Type 1b.	Roman	18	34	11		8	Incomplete	
	1741 [1742]	Iron	Nails	Two elongate objects with square, pyramidal shaped heads and tapering shanks, square in section. The shank of one nail is bent at a right angle towards the narrowest end.	Post Med	18 16	125 89	10 12		44 42	Incomplete Incomplete	
	1891 [1848] <151>	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with shank tapering to a tip, square in section.		4	27	4		0.5	Incomplete	
	2007 [1805] <158>	Mineral		Grey/blue clay like mineral.								

18 APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL CATALOGUE

Sample No.		100	101	104	105	106	107	108	109
Context No.		1002	1004	1052	1057	1027	1028	1050	1078
Feature No.		1000	1006	1042	1045	1026	1026	1047	1079
Volume of bulk (litres)		32	32	9	5	38	18	36	9
Volume of flot (millilitres)		1000	130	35	24	500	150	90	25
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal >4 mm		2	1						1
Charcoal 2-4 mm				1					
Charcoal <2 mm									
Cereals									
Fabaceae sp.	Peas								
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer								
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn								
Broken/distorted (No ID)				1					
Molluscs									
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial								
Cepaea sp.	Terrestrial								
Helix sp.	Terrestrial								
Pisidium/Sphaerium sp.	Freshwater								
Broken shell									
Marine Molluscs									
Ostrea edulis (right valve)	Native Oyster								
Mytilus edulis (frags.)	Common Mussel								
Marine shell (fragments)									
FLOT RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal >4 mm									
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		3	2		1	2	3	1	1
Charcoal <2 mm		4	4		2	4	3	3	3
Frag. of ID size		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Fragmented wood									
Wood >4 mm									
Wood 2 - 4 mm									
Wood <2 mm									
Seeds									
Aethusa sp.	Fool's Parsley								

Sample No.		100	101	104	105	106	107	108	109
Context No.		1002	1004	1052	1057	1027	1028	1050	1078
Feature No.		1000	1006	1042	1045	1026	1026	1047	1079
Alnus glutinosa	Alder		1						
Apiaceae spp. (undiff)	Carrots								
Atriplex sp.	Oraches							1	
Betula sp.	Birch				1			1	
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards								
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony	1			1				
cf. Capsella sp.	Shepherds's-purses								
Carex sp.	Sedges								
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots	1	1		1	4	1	1	1
Cirsium sp.	Thistles								1
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								
Echium vulgare	Viper's-bugloss								
Euphorbia maculata	Spotted Spurge								
Fallopia sp.	Knotweeds	1							
Fumaria sp.	Fumitory								
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane								
Juncus sp.	Rushes								
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettles			1		1			
Lathyrus sp.	Peas								
Lemna sp.	Duckweeds	2	4						
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell								
Malva moschata	Musk-mallow								
Malva sp.	Mallows								
Persicaria sp.	Knotweeds	1							
Picris sp.	Oxtongues								
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup								
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish								
Rubus sp.	Brambles	1							
Rumex sp.	Docks	1			1				
Sambucus sp.	Elder	1	1	1	2	1		1	1
Schoenoplectus sp.	Club-rushes								
Solanum sp.	Nightshades				1			1	
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles								

Sample No.		100	101	104	105	106	107	108	109
Context No.		1002	1004	1052	1057	1027	1028	1050	1078
Feature No.		1000	1006	1042	1045	1026	1026	1047	1079
Stachys sp.	Woundworts								
Stellaria sp.	Stitchwort							1	
Thlaspi arvense	Field Penny-cress								
Urtica sp.	Nettles			2			2		1
Veronica sp.	Speedwells								
Viola sp.	Violets								
Seed cases (No ID)									
Burnt seeds									
Allium sp.	Onions								
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile						2		
Anthemis sp.	Chamomiles	2							
cf. Avena fatua	Wild-oat								
Bolboschoenus maritimus	Sea Club-rush								
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards								
Bromus sp.	Bromes	4					1		
Carex sp.	Sedges								1
Centaurea sp.	Knapweeds								
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots								
Cirsium sp.	Thistles								
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								
Fabaceae sp. (indet)	Peas	1				4	3	1	
Galium sp.	Bedstraws			1					
Juncus sp.	Rushes								
cf. Lapsana sp.	Nipplewort								
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell								
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick								
Medicago/Melilotus sp.	Medicks/Melilots								
Plantago sp.	Plantains								
Poaceae sp. (large)	Grasses	3	1			3			
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses								
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoils								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup								
Rapistrum rugosum	Bastard Cabbage								
Rumex sp.	Docks								

Sample No.		100	101	104	105	106	107	108	109
Context No.		1002	1004	1052	1057	1027	1028	1050	1078
Feature No.		1000	1006	1042	1045	1026	1026	1047	1079
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles								
Veronica sp.	Speedwells								
Broken									
Unknown									
Cereals and Chaff									
Avena Sativa	Oat								
Hordeum sp.	Barley								
Hordeum sp. (Rachis)	Barley								
Poaceae sp. (stems)	Grasses								
Secale Cereale	Rye					2			
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer	4	2			4	3		
Triticum durum/aestivum	Naked wheat	2				2	1	1	
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn		2			2			
Triticum sp. (glume base)	Wheat	3					1		
Triticum sp. (rachis frags.)	Wheat								
Triticum sp. (spikelet frags)	Wheat	3							
Broken/distorted (No ID)		4 vd	2			4	2	1	1
Other plant macrofossils									
Fragmented plant matter									
Roots/tubers		4	3	4	3	4	3	3	3
Molluscs									
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial								1
Carychium sp.	Terrestrial		1						
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	2	3	1			2	3	4
Clausilia sp.	Terrestrial								
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial								
Lymnaea sp.	Freshwater								
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial								
Pisidium sp.	Freshwater								
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater								
Planorbis sp. (burnt)	Freshwater								
Succinea sp.	Terrestrial								
Trichia sp.	Terrestrial								
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial								1
Vertigo sp.	Terrestrial								
Vertigo sp. (burnt)	Terrestrial								

Sample No.	100	101	104	105	106	107	108	109
Context No.	1002	1004	1052	1057	1027	1028	1050	1078
Feature No.	1000	1006	1042	1045	1026	1026	1047	1079
Snail eggs								2
Juveniles (no ID)							2	
Bone								
Small animal bone								
Bone fragments								
Other remains								
Insect remains		1		1		2	2	1
Insect eggs/worm cases								1
Ostracods								
Daphne ephippia								
Hammer-scale								
Fuel ash slag								
clinker/burnt coal								
Vitreous material								1
Coal								

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Sample No.	110	111	112	113	114	116	117	118
Context No.	1113	1118	1163	1196	1195	1285	1219	1281
Feature No.	1122	1119	1162	1197	1192	1284	1224	1282
Volume of bulk (litres)	27	2	8	27	9	36	24	7
Volume of flot (millilitres)	90	15	70	40	250	350	25	7
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm	2	3		1	2		1	
Charcoal 2-4 mm		3				3	1	
Charcoal <2 mm								
Cereals								
Fabaceae sp.	Peas							
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer				1			
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn							
Broken/distorted (No ID)					1			
Molluscs								
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial							
Cepaea sp.	Terrestrial				1			

Sample No.		110	111	112	113	114	116	117	118
Context No.		1113	1118	1163	1196	1195	1285	1219	1281
Feature No.		1122	1119	1162	1197	1192	1284	1224	1282
Helix sp.	Terrestrial					1			
Pisidium/Sphaerium sp.	Freshwater								
Broken shell				3		2			
Marine Molluscs									
Ostrea edulis (right valve)	Native Oyster								
Mytilus edulis (frags.)	Common Mussel								
Marine shell (fragments)						2		1	
FLOT RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal >4 mm			1	1			2	1	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		1	2	1	1		2	2	1
Charcoal <2 mm		3		3			3	4	1
Frag. of ID size		X	<5	X	X		<10	<5	X
Fragmented wood									
Wood >4 mm						2			
Wood 2 - 4 mm						4			
Wood <2 mm						4			
Seeds									
Aethusa sp.	Fool's Parsley	1				1	1		
Alnus glutinosa	Alder								
Apiaceae spp. (undiff)	Carrots								1
Atriplex sp.	Oraches								
Betula sp.	Birch	1	1		1	1	1	1	
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards								
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony								
cf. Capsella sp.	Shepherds's-purses								
Carex sp.	Sedges					1	1		
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots	3		1	1			1	
Cirsium sp.	Thistles							1	
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								
Echium vulgare	Viper's-bugloss								
Euphorbia maculata	Spotted Spurge								
Fallopia sp.	Knotweeds			1					1
Fumaria sp.	Fumitory						1		
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane								

Sample No.		110	111	112	113	114	116	117	118
Context No.		1113	1118	1163	1196	1195	1285	1219	1281
Feature No.		1122	1119	1162	1197	1192	1284	1224	1282
Juncus sp.	Rushes	3	1		2			1	
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettles	1			1	1			1
Lathyrus sp.	Peas						1		
Lemna sp.	Duckweeds	2							
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell						1		
Malva moschata	Musk-mallow								1
Malva sp.	Mallows								
Persicaria sp.	Knotweeds								
Picris sp.	Oxtongues							1	
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup			2					
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish								
Rubus sp.	Brambles	1				1		1	
Rumex sp.	Docks						1		
Sambucus sp.	Elder			1	1	1	1	1	
Schoenoplectus sp.	Club-rushes								
Solanum sp.	Nightshades	1							1
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles								
Stachys sp.	Woundworts					1			
Stellaria sp.	Stitchwort								2
Thlaspi arvense	Field Penny-cress								
Urtica sp.	Nettles		1	2	3	3		2	1
Veronica sp.	Speedwells								
Viola sp.	Violets								
Seed cases (No ID)									
Burnt seeds									
Allium sp.	Onions								
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile								
Anthemis sp.	Chamomiles				1				
cf. Avena fatua	Wild-oat								
Bolboschoenus maritimus	Sea Club-rush								
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards							1	
Bromus sp.	Bromes								
Carex sp.	Sedges						1	1	

Sample No.		110	111	112	113	114	116	117	118
Context No.		1113	1118	1163	1196	1195	1285	1219	1281
Feature No.		1122	1119	1162	1197	1192	1284	1224	1282
Centaurea sp.	Knapweeds								
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots								
Cirsium sp.	Thistles								
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								
Fabaceae sp. (indet)	Peas								1
Galium sp.	Bedstraws				1				
Juncus sp.	Rushes								
cf. Lapsana sp.	Nipplewort								
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell								
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick								
Medicago/Melilotus sp.	Medicks/Melilots							2	
Plantago sp.	Plantains								
Poaceae sp. (large)	Grasses	1					1	1	
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses								
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoils								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup								
Rapistrum rugosum	Bastard Cabbage								
Rumex sp.	Docks						1	1	
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles							1	
Veronica sp.	Speedwells	1							
Broken									
Unknown								1	
Cereals and Chaff									
Avena Sativa	Oat						1		
Hordeum sp.	Barley								
Hordeum sp. (Rachis)	Barley								
Poaceae sp. (stems)	Grasses								
Secale Cereale	Rye								1
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer	2					1	2	
Triticum durum/aestivum	Naked wheat	1							
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn	1					2	1	
Triticum sp. (glume base)	Wheat							1	
Triticum sp. (rachis frags.)	Wheat								
Triticum sp. (spikelet frags)	Wheat								
Broken/distorted (No ID)		3			1		2	2	

Sample No.		110	111	112	113	114	116	117	118
Context No.		1113	1118	1163	1196	1195	1285	1219	1281
Feature No.		1122	1119	1162	1197	1192	1284	1224	1282
Other plant macrofossils									
Fragmented plant matter									
Roots/tubers		4	2	4	3	3	4	3	2
Molluscs									
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial					1		1	
Carychium sp.	Terrestrial								
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	2			4	2		2	3
Clausilia sp.	Terrestrial								
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial					1			
Lymnaea sp.	Freshwater								1
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial	1			1				
Pisidium sp.	Freshwater					2			
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater					4			
Planorbis sp. (burnt)	Freshwater								
Succinea sp.	Terrestrial								
Trichia sp.	Terrestrial								
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial	1			1			1	
Vertigo sp.	Terrestrial								
Vertigo sp. (burnt)	Terrestrial								
Snail eggs									
Juveniles (no ID)						3			1
Bone									
Small animal bone		1			1				
Bone fragments									
Other remains									
Insect remains			1	2				2	
Insect eggs/worm cases									3
Ostracods									
Daphne ephippia									
Hammer-scale								1	
Fuel ash slag									
clinker/burnt coal									
Vitreous material									1
Coal									

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Sample No.	119	120	121	122	125	126	127	128
Context No.	1281	1281	1281	1281	1320	1321	1322	1236
Feature No.	1282	1282	1282	1282	1324	1324	1324	1224
Volume of bulk (litres)	7	2	2	5	35	36	38	24
Volume of flot (millilitres)	8	1	3	8	100	250	850	10
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm							3	2
Charcoal 2-4 mm					2			
Charcoal <2 mm								
Cereals								
Fabaceae sp.	Peas							
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer				2		2	
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn						2	
Broken/distorted (No ID)					1		1	
Molluscs								
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial							
Cepaea sp.	Terrestrial							
Helix sp.	Terrestrial							
Pisidium/Sphaerium sp.	Freshwater							
Broken shell					1			
Marine Molluscs								
Ostrea edulis (right valve)	Native Oyster							
Mytilus edulis (frags.)	Common Mussel						1	
Marine shell (fragments)							1	
FLOT RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm						2	3	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	
Charcoal <2 mm	2	1	1	1	4	4	4	2
Frag. of ID size	X	X	X	X	X	<20	□	x
Fragmented wood								
Wood >4 mm							1	
Wood 2 - 4 mm								
Wood <2 mm								
Seeds								
Aethusa sp.	Fool's Parsley						1	
Alnus glutinosa	Alder							

Sample No.		119	120	121	122	125	126	127	128
Context No.		1281	1281	1281	1281	1320	1321	1322	1236
Feature No.		1282	1282	1282	1282	1324	1324	1324	1224
Apiaceae spp. (undiff)	Carrots							2	
Atriplex sp.	Oraches							1	
Betula sp.	Birch	1				1			
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards								
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony								
cf. Capsella sp.	Shepherds's-purses							1	
Carex sp.	Sedges						2	2	
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots					1	1	3	1
Cirsium sp.	Thistles								
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								
Echium vulgare	Viper's-bugloss							1	
Euphorbia maculata	Spotted Spurge								
Fallopia sp.	Knotweeds								
Fumaria sp.	Fumitory								
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane							1	
Juncus sp.	Rushes								
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettles	2		1	1	1		1	1
Lathyrus sp.	Peas								
Lemna sp.	Duckweeds								
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell								1
Malva moschata	Musk-mallow								
Malva sp.	Mallows								
Persicaria sp.	Knotweeds								
Picris sp.	Oxtongues								
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup							1	
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish								
Rubus sp.	Brambles	1						2	
Rumex sp.	Docks	1							
Sambucus sp.	Elder	1			1	1		3	
Schoenoplectus sp.	Club-rushes								
Solanum sp.	Nightshades			1		1		1	
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles								
Stachys sp.	Woundworts								

Sample No.		119	120	121	122	125	126	127	128
Context No.		1281	1281	1281	1281	1320	1321	1322	1236
Feature No.		1282	1282	1282	1282	1324	1324	1324	1224
Stellaria sp.	Stitchwort	1							
Thlaspi arvense	Field Penny-cress								
Urtica sp.	Nettles	2			1	3			1
Veronica sp.	Speedwells		1						
Viola sp.	Violets								
Seed cases (No ID)									
Burnt seeds									
Allium sp.	Onions								
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile								
Anthemis sp.	Chamomiles	1							2
cf. Avena fatua	Wild-oat								
Bolboschoenus maritimus	Sea Club-rush							1	
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards						1	1	
Bromus sp.	Bromes					1	1	3	
Carex sp.	Sedges							3	1
Centaurea sp.	Knapweeds								
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots							2	1
Cirsium sp.	Thistles							1	
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								1
Fabaceae sp. (indet)	Peas							3	
Galium sp.	Bedstraws			1				2	
Juncus sp.	Rushes								1
cf. Lapsana sp.	Nipplewort								
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell							1	
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick								
Medicago/Melilotus sp.	Medicks/Melilots							2	
Plantago sp.	Plantains							1	
Poaceae sp. (large)	Grasses					1	2	4	
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses							1	
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoils								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup							1	
Rapistrum rugosum	Bastard Cabbage							1	
Rumex sp.	Docks							2	1
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles								

Sample No.		119	120	121	122	125	126	127	128
Context No.		1281	1281	1281	1281	1320	1321	1322	1236
Feature No.		1282	1282	1282	1282	1324	1324	1324	1224
Veronica sp.	Speedwells								
Broken									
Unknown								2	2
Cereals and Chaff									
Avena Sativa	Oat							2	
Hordeum sp.	Barley						1	3	
Hordeum sp. (Rachis)	Barley							2	
Poaceae sp. (stems)	Grasses							3	
Secale Cereale	Rye								
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer			1		3	3	4	1
Triticum durum/aestivum	Naked wheat						1	4	1
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn						1	3	
Triticum sp. (glume base)	Wheat							4	
Triticum sp. (rachis frags.)	Wheat							3	
Triticum sp. (spikelet frags)	Wheat							4	
Broken/distorted (No ID)		1	1	1		2	3	4	
Other plant macrofossils									
Fragmented plant matter									
Roots/tubers		2	1	2	2	4	4	4	1
Molluscs									
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial								
Carychium sp.	Terrestrial								
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	3	1	1	2	1			3
Clausilia sp.	Terrestrial							1	
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial						1	1	
Lymnaea sp.	Freshwater								
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial			1				1	
Pisidium sp.	Freshwater								
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater			1			1	1	
Planorbis sp. (burnt)	Freshwater							1	
Succinea sp.	Terrestrial							1	
Trichia sp.	Terrestrial							1	
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial	1	1		1	1	1	1	
Vertigo sp.	Terrestrial							1	
Vertigo sp. (burnt)	Terrestrial							1	
Snail eggs									2

Sample No.	119	120	121	122	125	126	127	128
Context No.	1281	1281	1281	1281	1320	1321	1322	1236
Feature No.	1282	1282	1282	1282	1324	1324	1324	1224
Juveniles (no ID)			1		1			
Bone								
Small animal bone							1	1
Bone fragments							1	
Other remains								
Insect remains	1				1		2	1
Insect eggs/worm cases	2							2
Ostracods								
Daphne ephippia								
Hammer-scale								
Fuel ash slag								4
clinker/burnt coal								
Vitreous material								
Coal								

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Sample No.	129	130	134	135	139	140	141	142
Context No.	1303	1338	1387	1389	1447	1458	1459	1463
Feature No.	1284	1324	1396	1396	1408	1462	1462	1462
Volume of bulk (litres)	36	36	36	40	38	27	16	7
Volume of flot (millilitres)	420	900	300	250	1000	22	16	115
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm	3	3	3				1	1
Charcoal 2-4 mm			3	2			1	1
Charcoal <2 mm								
Cereals								
Fabaceae sp.	Peas							
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer		3					
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn							
Broken/distorted (No ID)			1					
Molluscs								
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial						1	
Cepaea sp.	Terrestrial							
Helix sp.	Terrestrial							

Sample No.		129	130	134	135	139	140	141	142
Context No.		1303	1338	1387	1389	1447	1458	1459	1463
Feature No.		1284	1324	1396	1396	1408	1462	1462	1462
Pisidium/Sphaerium sp.	Freshwater					2			
Broken shell								1	
Marine Molluscs									
Ostrea edulis (right valve)	Native Oyster								
Mytilus edulis (frags.)	Common Mussel		2						
Marine shell (fragments)						3			
FLOT RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal >4 mm			2	1	2		1	1	3
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		3	2	2	3		3	1	4
Charcoal <2 mm		4	4	4	4	1	4	3	4
Frag. of ID size		X	□	<10	<20	X	<5	<5	□
Fragmented wood									
Wood >4 mm			2						
Wood 2 - 4 mm									
Wood <2 mm									
Seeds									
Aethusa sp.	Fool's Parsley	3							
Alnus glutinosa	Alder								
Apiaceae spp. (undiff)	Carrots	3							
Atriplex sp.	Oraches								
Betula sp.	Birch				1		3	1	1
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards								
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony								
cf. Capsella sp.	Shepherds's-purses								
Carex sp.	Sedges	4							
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots	4		3	1		1	1	
Cirsium sp.	Thistles						1		
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								
Echium vulgare	Viper's-bugloss								
Euphorbia maculata	Spotted Spurge								
Fallopia sp.	Knotweeds								
Fumaria sp.	Fumitory								
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane								
Juncus sp.	Rushes								

Sample No.		129	130	134	135	139	140	141	142
Context No.		1303	1338	1387	1389	1447	1458	1459	1463
Feature No.		1284	1324	1396	1396	1408	1462	1462	1462
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettles								
Lathyrus sp.	Peas								
Lemna sp.	Duckweeds	2						1	
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell						1		
Malva moschata	Musk-mallow								
Malva sp.	Mallows							1	
Persicaria sp.	Knotweeds								
Picris sp.	Oxtongues								
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup								
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish	2							
Rubus sp.	Brambles	3							
Rumex sp.	Docks								
Sambucus sp.	Elder	4		2	1		1		
Schoenoplectus sp.	Club-rushes								
Solanum sp.	Nightshades	2					1		
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles								
Stachys sp.	Woundworts								
Stellaria sp.	Stitchwort								
Thlaspi arvense	Field Penny-cress								
Urtica sp.	Nettles	3		3			2	2	
Veronica sp.	Speedwells								
Viola sp.	Violets								
Seed cases (No ID)									
Burnt seeds									
Allium sp.	Onions								
	Stinking Chamomile								
Anthemis cotula	Chamomile								
Anthemis sp.	Chamomiles								
cf. Avena fatua	Wild-oat								
Bolboschoenus maritimus	Sea Club-rush								
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards								
Bromus sp.	Bromes	2	3						
Carex sp.	Sedges			2					
Centaurea sp.	Knapweeds			2					

Sample No.		129	130	134	135	139	140	141	142
Context No.		1303	1338	1387	1389	1447	1458	1459	1463
Feature No.		1284	1324	1396	1396	1408	1462	1462	1462
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots								
Cirsium sp.	Thistles			2					
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								
Fabaceae sp. (indet)	Peas	3		2			1	1	
Galium sp.	Bedstraws								
Juncus sp.	Rushes								
cf. Lapsana sp.	Nipplewort								
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell								
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick								
Medicago/Melilotus sp.	Medicks/Melilots						1		
Plantago sp.	Plantains								
Poaceae sp. (large)	Grasses	3	3		2			1	
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses						1		
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoils								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup								
Rapistrum rugosum	Bastard Cabbage								
Rumex sp.	Docks								
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles								
Veronica sp.	Speedwells								
Broken									
Unknown		2							
Cereals and Chaff									
Avena Sativa	Oat	2							
Hordeum sp.	Barley								
Hordeum sp. (Rachis)	Barley								
Poaceae sp. (stems)	Grasses	2							
Secale Cereale	Rye			1	1				
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer	3	3	4	3		1		
Triticum durum/aestivum	Naked wheat	1		2	1				
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn	2	3	3					
Triticum sp. (glume base)	Wheat	3	4						
Triticum sp. (rachis frags.)	Wheat	1							
Triticum sp. (spikelet frags)	Wheat		2						
Broken/distorted (No ID)		3	4	3	3		1		1
Other plant macrofossils									

Sample No.		129	130	134	135	139	140	141	142
Context No.		1303	1338	1387	1389	1447	1458	1459	1463
Feature No.		1284	1324	1396	1396	1408	1462	1462	1462
Fragmented plant matter									
Roots/tubers		4	4		4	4	3	2	1
Molluscs									
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial								
Carychium sp.	Terrestrial								
Ceciloides acicula	Terrestrial			2	1		1	3	
Clausilia sp.	Terrestrial								
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial	1						1	
Lymnaea sp.	Freshwater								
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial								
Pisidium sp.	Freshwater								
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater	1							
Planorbis sp. (burnt)	Freshwater								
Succinea sp.	Terrestrial								
Trichia sp.	Terrestrial								
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial			2	1		1		
Vertigo sp.	Terrestrial	2							
Vertigo sp. (burnt)	Terrestrial								
Snail eggs									
Juveniles (no ID)									
Bone									
Small animal bone									1
Bone fragments									
Other remains									
Insect remains							1	1	1
Insect eggs/worm cases									
Ostracods									
Daphne ephippia									
Hammer-scale									
Fuel ash slag							3		
clinker/burnt coal									1
Vitreous material									
Coal									

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Sample No.	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
Context No.	1460	1461	1469	1468	1500	1517	1492	1596
Feature No.	1462	1462	1453	1453	1501	1639	1493	1597
Volume of bulk (litres)	14	14	18	9	16	18		36
Volume of flot (millilitres)	92	5	400	52	30	120	1	80
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm	1		1					1
Charcoal 2-4 mm	2		3	3				2
Charcoal <2 mm								
Cereals								
Fabaceae sp.	Peas	1						
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer							
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn							
Broken/distorted (No ID)		1						
Molluscs								
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial							
Cepaea sp.	Terrestrial							
Helix sp.	Terrestrial							
Pisidium/Sphaerium sp.	Freshwater							
Broken shell								
Marine Molluscs								
Ostrea edulis (right valve)	Native Oyster							
Mytilus edulis (frags.)	Common Mussel							
Marine shell (fragments)								
FLOT RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm	2	1	4	3				1
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm	3	2	4	3		1		1
Charcoal <2 mm	4	3	4	4	3	4	1	4
Frag. of ID size	□	<5	□	<20	X	X	X	<5
Fragmented wood								
Wood >4 mm								
Wood 2 - 4 mm								
Wood <2 mm								
Seeds								

Sample No.		143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
Context No.		1460	1461	1469	1468	1500	1517	1492	1596
Feature No.		1462	1462	1453	1453	1501	1639	1493	1597
Aethusa sp.	Fool's Parsley								
Alnus glutinosa	Alder								
Apiaceae spp. (undiff)	Carrots								
Atriplex sp.	Oraches								
Betula sp.	Birch	1	1	1		3	1		1
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards								
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony								
cf. Capsella sp.	Shepherds's-purses								
Carex sp.	Sedges								
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots						1		1
Cirsium sp.	Thistles			1		1			1
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								
Echium vulgare	Viper's-bugloss								
Euphorbia maculata	Spotted Spurge			1					
Fallopia sp.	Knotweeds								1
Fumaria sp.	Fumitory					1			
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane								
Juncus sp.	Rushes								
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettles						1		
Lathyrus sp.	Peas								
Lemna sp.	Duckweeds				2		2		
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell						1		
Malva moschata	Musk-mallow			1					
Malva sp.	Mallows								
Persicaria sp.	Knotweeds						1		
Picris sp.	Oxtongues								
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup								
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish								
Rubus sp.	Brambles						1		
Rumex sp.	Docks								
Sambucus sp.	Elder			1	1				3
Schoenoplectus sp.	Club-rushes								
Solanum sp.	Nightshades		1			1			

Sample No.		143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
Context No.		1460	1461	1469	1468	1500	1517	1492	1596
Feature No.		1462	1462	1453	1453	1501	1639	1493	1597
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles								
Stachys sp.	Woundworts								
Stellaria sp.	Stitchwort								
Thlaspi arvense	Field Penny-cress								
Urtica sp.	Nettles	1	1		1	2	2	1	4
Veronica sp.	Speedwells								
Viola sp.	Violets								1
Seed cases (No ID)									
Burnt seeds									
Allium sp.	Onions								
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile					2			
Anthemis sp.	Chamomiles					2			
cf. Avena fatua	Wild-oat								
Bolboschoenus maritimus	Sea Club-rush								
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards								
Bromus sp.	Bromes								
Carex sp.	Sedges		1	1		1	1		
Centaurea sp.	Knapweeds								
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots					3			
Cirsium sp.	Thistles								
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints								
Fabaceae sp. (indet)	Peas		1	1		3	2		1
Galium sp.	Bedstraws								1
Juncus sp.	Rushes								1
cf. Lapsana sp.	Nipplewort								
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell								
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick					1			
Medicago/Melilotus sp.	Medicks/Melilots					3	1		
Plantago sp.	Plantains								
Poaceae sp. (large)	Grasses						1		1
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses						1		
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoils								
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup								
Rapistrum rugosum	Bastard Cabbage								

Sample No.		143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
Context No.		1460	1461	1469	1468	1500	1517	1492	1596
Feature No.		1462	1462	1453	1453	1501	1639	1493	1597
Rumex sp.	Docks					2			
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles								
Veronica sp.	Speedwells								
Broken									
Unknown						1			2
Cereals and Chaff									
Avena Sativa	Oat								
Hordeum sp.	Barley								
Hordeum sp. (Rachis)	Barley								
Poaceae sp. (stems)	Grasses								
Secale Cereale	Rye						1		
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer					3	3		2
Triticum durum/aestivum	Naked wheat				1	2	1		
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn					1			
Triticum sp. (glume base)	Wheat					2			
Triticum sp. (rachis frags.)	Wheat								
Triticum sp. (spikelet frags)	Wheat								
Broken/distorted (No ID)			1			3	3		
Other plant macrofossils									
Fragmented plant matter									
Roots/tubers			1	3	2	2	4	1	4
Molluscs									
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial								1
Carychium sp.	Terrestrial	1				1			
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	3		1	1	1	3		3
Clausilia sp.	Terrestrial								
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial								1
Lymnaea sp.	Freshwater								
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial								1
Pisidium sp.	Freshwater								
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater					1			1
Planorbis sp. (burnt)	Freshwater								
Succinea sp.	Terrestrial								
Trichia sp.	Terrestrial								
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial			1	1	1	1		1
Vertigo sp.	Terrestrial								

Sample No.	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
Context No.	1460	1461	1469	1468	1500	1517	1492	1596
Feature No.	1462	1462	1453	1453	1501	1639	1493	1597
Vertigo sp. (burnt)	Terrestrial							
Snail eggs								2
Juveniles (no ID)				1		2		3
Bone								
Small animal bone			1					
Bone fragments	1							
Other remains								
Insect remains	2		1					2
Insect eggs/worm cases								2
Ostracods								
Daphne ephippia								
Hammer-scale								
Fuel ash slag	3	3						
clinker/burnt coal						2		
Vitreous material						2		
Coal						2		

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Sample No.	151	153	154	156	158	162	163
Context No.	1891	1941	2015	2020	2007	1779	1321
Feature No.	1848	1915	2019	2021	1805	1776	1324
Volume of bulk (litres)	32	21	36	16	18	9	2
Volume of flot (millilitres)	65	100	750	700	300	100	1
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE							
Charcoal							
Charcoal >4 mm		1	3				
Charcoal 2-4 mm			2				
Charcoal <2 mm							1
Cereals							
Fabaceae sp.	Peas						
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer						
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn						
Broken/distorted (No ID)							
Molluscs							
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial						

Sample No.		151	153	154	156	158	162	163
Context No.		1891	1941	2015	2020	2007	1779	1321
Feature No.		1848	1915	2019	2021	1805	1776	1324
Cepaea sp.	Terrestrial							
Helix sp.	Terrestrial					1		
Pisidium/Sphaerium sp.	Freshwater		1			1		
Broken shell		1	2			1		
Marine Molluscs								
Ostrea edulis (right valve)	Native Oyster			1				
Mytilus edulis (frags.)	Common Mussel							
Marine shell (fragments)						2		
FLOT RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm				4	3		1	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		2	1	4	4	2	3	
Charcoal <2 mm		4	4	4	4	4	4	
Frag. of ID size		X	X	□	<20	X	<5	
Fragmented wood								
Wood >4 mm								
Wood 2 - 4 mm						3		
Wood <2 mm								
Seeds								
Aethusa sp.	Fool's Parsley			1		3		
Alnus glutinosa	Alder							
Apiaceae spp. (undiff)	Carrots					4		
Atriplex sp.	Oraches					3		
Betula sp.	Birch			2	3	1	2	
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards					3		
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony			2		1		
cf. Capsella sp.	Shepherds's-purses							
Carex sp.	Sedges					4		
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots					4	2	1
Cirsium sp.	Thistles				1	3	1	
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints				1			
Echium vulgare	Viper's-bugloss							
Euphorbia maculata	Spotted Spurge							
Fallopia sp.	Knotweeds							
Fumaria sp.	Fumitory							

Sample No.		151	153	154	156	158	162	163
Context No.		1891	1941	2015	2020	2007	1779	1321
Feature No.		1848	1915	2019	2021	1805	1776	1324
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane					1		
Juncus sp.	Rushes							
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettles			3	1	3		
Lathyrus sp.	Peas							
Lemna sp.	Duckweeds							
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell							
Malva moschata	Musk-mallow							
Malva sp.	Mallows							
Persicaria sp.	Knotweeds					2		
Picris sp.	Oxtongues							
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses					3		
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup				1	3		
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish					1		
Rubus sp.	Brambles			2	1	3	1	
Rumex sp.	Docks					4		
Sambucus sp.	Elder	1		2	1	3	1	
Schoenoplectus sp.	Club-rushes					1		
Solanum sp.	Nightshades					1		
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles					3		
Stachys sp.	Woundworts			1				
Stellaria sp.	Stitchwort					4		
Thlaspi arvense	Field Penny-cress					2		
Urtica sp.	Nettles					4		
Veronica sp.	Speedwells							
Viola sp.	Violets							
Seed cases (No ID)						3		
Burnt seeds								
Allium sp.	Onions				2			
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Chamomile							
Anthemis sp.	Chamomiles				1			
cf. Avena fatua	Wild-oat				1			
Bolboschoenus maritimus	Sea Club-rush							
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	Mustards							
Bromus sp.	Bromes	1	1	3	3		3	

Sample No.		151	153	154	156	158	162	163
Context No.		1891	1941	2015	2020	2007	1779	1321
Feature No.		1848	1915	2019	2021	1805	1776	1324
Carex sp.	Sedges	1	1	3	3			
Centaurea sp.	Knapweeds							
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots				2			
Cirsium sp.	Thistles							
cf. Clinopodium sp.	Calamints							
Fabaceae sp. (indet)	Peas		1	3	2		3	
Galium sp.	Bedstraws			3	3			
Juncus sp.	Rushes				1			
cf. Lapsana sp.	Nipplewort				1			
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell							
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick							
Medicago/Melilotus sp.	Medicks/Melilots						3	
Plantago sp.	Plantains				1			
Poaceae sp. (large)	Grasses	1		4	3		4	
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses							
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoils			2				
Ranunculus repens/bulbosus	Buttercup							
Rapistrum rugosum	Bastard Cabbage							
Rumex sp.	Docks			2	3			
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles							
Veronica sp.	Speedwells							
Broken					4			
Unknown			1		3			
Cereals and Chaff								
Avena Sativa	Oat				2			
Hordeum sp.	Barley				1		2	
Hordeum sp. (Rachis)	Barley				1			
Poaceae sp. (stems)	Grasses				1			
Secale Cereale	Rye							
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Spelt/Emmer		1	4	4		4	1
Triticum durum/aestivum	Naked wheat				2			
Triticum monococcum	Einkorn			3	3			
Triticum sp. (glume base)	Wheat			3	4		4	
Triticum sp. (rachis frags.)	Wheat							
Triticum sp. (spikelet frags)	Wheat				4		2	

Sample No.		151	153	154	156	158	162	163
Context No.		1891	1941	2015	2020	2007	1779	1321
Feature No.		1848	1915	2019	2021	1805	1776	1324
Broken/distorted (No ID)		1	1	4	4		3	
Other plant macrofossils								
Fragmented plant matter						4		
Roots/tubers		4	3	3	4		4	1
Molluscs								
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial	2				1		
Carychium sp.	Terrestrial							
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial							1
Clausilia sp.	Terrestrial							
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial	2						
Lymnaea sp.	Freshwater					1		
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial	1						
Pisidium sp.	Freshwater							
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater							
Planorbis sp. (burnt)	Freshwater							
Succinea sp.	Terrestrial							
Trichia sp.	Terrestrial	2						
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial	1				1		
Vertigo sp.	Terrestrial							
Vertigo sp. (burnt)	Terrestrial							
Snail eggs								
Juveniles (no ID)		3						
Bone								
Small animal bone		1						
Bone fragments								
Other remains								
Insect remains		1			3	3		
Insect eggs/worm cases								
Ostracods						3		
Daphne ephippia						4		
Hammer-scale								
Fuel ash slag								
clinker/burnt coal								
Vitreous material								
Coal								

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

19 APPENDIX 7: SHELL CATALOGUE

Context number	Period	(LV) Ostrea edulis	(RV) Ostrea edulis	Fragments	Oyster MNI	cf. Gryphaea sp. (fragments)	Fossil Oyster	Edule	Cerastoderma	Buccinum Undatum	Marine Fragments
1017	Early Roman						1				
1050	Mid Roman			2							
1071	Mid Roman	1			1						
1073	Early to Middle Roman	1			1						
1131	Early Roman					1					
1161	Early to Middle Roman			1							
1231	Early to Middle Roman	2			2						
1237	Mid Roman	1			1						
1286	Late Roman	1			1						
1289	Mid Roman			1			1				
1291	Mid Roman	1	1	1	1						
1296	Early to Middle Roman						1				
1302	Late Roman								1		
1304	Late Roman	1			1						
1320	Late Roman	2	2	2	2	1					
1322	Late Roman		2	1	2						
1337	Mid Roman		1		1				1		
1344	Mid Roman	1		2	1						
1368	Early to Middle Roman	1			1						
1387	Early to Middle Roman			1							
1409	Early to Middle Roman					1					
1446	Early to Middle Roman			4							
1477	Natural						1				
1481	Early to Middle Roman		1	1	1						1
1519	Mid Roman					6					

1523	Late Roman			1						
1550	Late Roman			1						
1591	Early to Middle Roman		1		1					
1641	Late Roman			1						
1642	Late Roman			1						
1666	Early Roman			1						
1672	Mid Roman	6	1	1	6					
1702	Mid Roman	1			1					
1713	Late Roman	4	1	7	4					
1715	Late Roman	1	1		1			1		
1719	Late Roman					1				
1720	Mid Roman		1		1					
1743	Mid Roman			1						
1799	Mid Roman			1						
1900	Late Roman			1				1		
1912	Mid Roman		1		1					
2001	Late Roman		1		1					
Total		24	14	32	30	10			2	1

20 APPENDIX 8: SAMPLES FOR RADIOCARBON-DATING

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Category	Interpretation	Group	Date	Material
164	1596	1597	Animal Burial	Animal Burial	Animal Burials	Roman	Bone
165	1500	1501	Pit	Animal Burial	Animal Burials	Roman	Bone
166	1281	1282	Grave	Burial	Burial	Iron Age	Bone

21 APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-316184	
Project details	
Project name	Land at Jobs Lane, March, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	<p>The excavation revealed part of a much larger settlement complex associated with a late Roman villa rustica. Whilst little Iron Age activity was identified on the site the adjacent excavations revealed the likely later Iron Age core. Continuity between the later Iron Age and Roman periods was marked by the large rectilinear enclosures established on the Iron Age alignments. The Early Roman period saw the establishment of large enclosures and associated trackways. A number of structures were identified across the excavation area. The nature of the site was likely the agricultural part of a wider settlement complex. The Early to Middle Roman period saw the increase in the number of enclosures with the likelihood that these delineated domestic/ agricultural areas. This period saw a shift in focus towards more agricultural/ industrial emphasis. This trend continued into the Mid- Roman period with the retention and adaption of enclosures. There was also the continuation of industrial activities with two clay lined water tanks, which potentially relate to salting, the processing of crops/ horncores or tanning. The Late Roman period saw the establishment of a series of north-south aligned boundaries which appear to split the site into regular 'strip' like fields. These may be associated with the re-establishment of an enclosure which potentially delineates a domestic structure. Four large waterholes were also created at this time, two of which appear to be associated with super-structures, and as such may indicate continuity.</p>
Project dates	Start: 03-07-2017 End: 08-09-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference	ECB 5146 - Sitecode

codes	
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	BURIAL Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	STRUCTURE Roman
Monument type	WATERHOLE Roman
Significant Finds	POT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Roman
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SMALL FINDS Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND MARCH Land at Jobs Lane, March, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Excavation
Postcode	PE15 9QE
Study area	0.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4153 9493 52.533434352569 0.086813980614 52 32 00 N 000 05

	12 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.87m Max: 3.69m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Cambridge HET
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Peter Crawley
Project supervisor	Matthew Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	James Development Co. Ltd.
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Physical Archive ID	ECB5146
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Digital Archive ID	ECB5146
Digital Contents	"none"

Digital Media available	"Database","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Paper Archive ID	ECB5146
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Jobs Lane, March, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, M.
Other bibliographic details	R.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	A4 bound report including appendices, figures and plates
Entered by	Matt Jones (mjones@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	3 May 2018

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

