

**LAND OFF OAKINGTON ROAD,  
COTTENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE,  
CB24 8TW**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION**

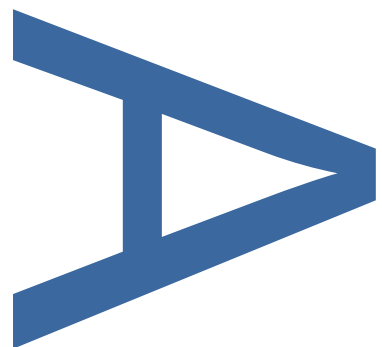
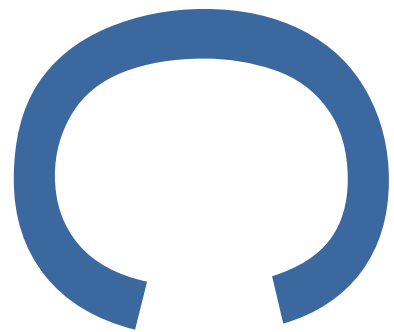
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**OCTOBER 2018**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## **Land off Oakington Road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire: an Archaeological Excavation**

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## ABSTRACT

*This report describes the results of an excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on the land off Oakington Road Cottenham, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR TL 4405 6710) between 20th February and 13th April 2018. The work was commissioned by Persimmon Homes in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 126 dwellings, formation of a new vehicular and pedestrian access onto Oakington Road and associated infrastructure and works. The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged/ destroyed by the new development.*

*The principal result of the excavation was the identification of activity associated with a rural settlement and associated agricultural landscape, which was occupied from the prehistoric through to the Roman period. The Middle-Late Iron Age saw the first activity on the site consisting of a roundhouse, five ditches and two pits. Iron Age pottery identified within later Roman features indicates that several the boundaries and enclosures may have had their origins in the Middle-Late Iron Age.*

*The Roman period saw the continuation of use of the Middle-Late Iron Age boundaries and enclosures, but further sub-divisions were made. The presence of a kiln and three ovens in the Early Roman period signifies a change from a settlement area, to a working area. A series of recti-linear enclosures were maintained, with modifications through to the Late Roman period. The maintenance of these enclosures and boundaries demonstrates the longevity of the site, as well reflecting the marginal nature of the site which is located on the edge of local high ground.*

*Post-medieval activity was present across the site in the form of furrows and a ditch.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on land off Oakington Road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, CB24 8TW (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL4405 6710) between 20th February and 13th April 2018 (Figure 1; Plate 1).
- 1.2 The development area lies to the north of Oakington Road, south-west of the village of Cottenham. The site was used for pasture immediately prior to excavation, and is bordered by further pasture to the south-west and north-east and agricultural fields to the north-west.
- 1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Persimmon Homes in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 126 new residential units with associated access, landscaping and services (Planning Reference S/1606/16/OL).
- 1.4 Geophysical survey and an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by PCA in October 2015 (Jones 2016) and revealed a series of Roman ditches, pits, postholes and a kiln, in addition to a large assemblage of pottery and bone. Middle Iron Age pottery was also identified in a number of contexts, indicating possible settlement activity. Additionally a number of post-medieval furrows were revealed. The archaeological features were indicative of settlement, and were significant enough to warrant further work.
- 1.5 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Christiane Meckseper of PCA (Meckseper 2018) in response to a Brief for archaeological investigation issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) (Gdaniec 2017). The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the WSI prepared by Shannon Hogan of PCA (Hogan 2015) in response to a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of CCCHET (Gdaniec 2015). The advice from CCC HET 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 aim of the excavation was 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, places the site and identified remains in their local landscape and archaeological context, and assesses their significance against relevant regional research agendas.
- 1.8 Further analysis will be conducted on the Middle-Late Iron Age pottery in order to attain a tighter date range. Furthermore the small finds are currently being assessed by a specialist and the results will be included in the final report.
- 1.9 There is a proposal for dissemination of the project results through publication in the 'Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society' (PCAS). The archive will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

The geological deposits that underlay Cambridgeshire predominantly date from the Cretaceous Period (100 to 125 million years ago). The geology is divided into a series of strata that outcrop in bands extending roughly north-east to south-west across the district with the site lying on an area of Woburn Sands Formation – Sandstone. These formations were laid down in shallow seas with mainly siliclastic sediments deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel. (BGS 2018).

### **2.2 Topography**

The study site lies on level ground on the southwest edge of the village of Cottenham. It is located to the west of residential properties on The Rowells and Moreton Close, and lies to the north of Oakington Road. The study site is surrounded by pastoral fields on the north-east, south-east and south-west and an agricultural field to the north-west.

Ground levels within the site are at approximately 10m AOD (above ordnance datum).

A dyke extends from east to west c.900m north of the study site.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

A desk-based assessment detailing the archaeological and historical context of the site was prepared prior to the trial trench evaluation (PCA 2015). This included a search of information held in Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Heritage List for England (NHLE).

#### **3.1 Prehistoric**

The HER contains no records of prehistoric remains within the site itself.

Prehistoric finds are recorded from archaeological excavations in the Lordship Lane area (CB15521) and archaeological trial pits in Telegraph Street (MCB19210) – both around 900-1000m northeast of the proposed development area.

#### **3.2 Late Iron Age to Roman**

Between the 2nd and 4th centuries the fen edge north of Cottenham contained numerous farms and perhaps a minor commercial and religious centre. The Roman Car Dyke, probably constructed in the early 2nd century to link the Cam with the Ouse at Earith, cut across the natural drainage of Cottenham (Wright and Lewis 1989).

An extensive area of settlement remains (HER 09547) has been identified from aerial photographs to the north of the proposed development area; this may represent a settlement site of Roman date, of which the evaluation of the proposed development area has revealed the southern edge.

The settlement site is located on a slightly elevated area in the landscape. It is likely that the settlement was located here as its relative elevation would have presented a more favourable location than the lower areas such as the study site.

A recent archaeological evaluation undertaken on land north of the potential development area (ECB4588) found Late Iron Age to Early/Middle Saxon remains. Further evidence relating to the known Roman settlement HER09547 was in the form of a series of Early Roman ditches. Several post-medieval ditches representing land divisions were also encountered during the evaluation. An evaluation to the

west of the proposed development area (ECB4470) revealed a large watercourse and a system of Roman field boundaries.

Whilst the ditches revealed in the adjacent evaluations likely relate to field systems associated with the settlement, the present development area is located closer to the potential settlement core of HER09547 and therefore the excavation will likely expose a greater number and perhaps more complex series of archaeological features relating to this Roman settlement.

### **3.3 Saxon**

The HER data indicates that significant Saxon archaeological remains are located c.400-1000m to the northeast of the proposed development area (CB15522, CB15523, CB15526), and are likely to represent the early core of Cottenham village. Early/Middle Saxon remains were revealed in an evaluation to the north of the proposed development area (ECB4588).

### **3.4 Medieval**

Cottenham has been one of the largest villages in Cambridgeshire since the 11th century. Archaeological evidence for Medieval settlement in Cottenham is recorded from a number of locations within the village core (e.g. CB15222, CB15525, CB15526, MCB19210, and MCB19497) c.900m to the northeast. A large late Medieval ditch was also identified during archaeological work at Moreton Close. The proposed development area is, however, anticipated to have lain outside the medieval settlement area within part of the surrounding agricultural fields.

Evidence for Medieval agriculture (such as below ground remains of open field strip cultivation) was revealed across the proposed development area. However, medieval furrows were not present within the Romano-British settlement, and were not identified in the geophysics, which indicate the area was not ploughed in the medieval period. This indicates that earthworks or other such features may have been extant in the landscape throughout this period, and have only recently (20th century) been lost through agricultural activities.

### **3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern**

The earliest map that shows the proposed development area in any detail is the Draft of the first Edition Ordnance Survey map (see DBA Figure 4). Although this map is undated, it would have been drawn prior to 1847 when the enclosure map was completed (see DBA Figure 5). The pre-enclosure map depicts the site as located within Two Mill Field to the west of Cottenham. Annotation on the map indicates the proposed enclosure division of Two Mill Field, including parts of four regular straight-sided fields within the study site area.

By 1847 the proposed four fields are not depicted on the Tithe map. Much of the surrounding landscape has also been re-worked into rectangular and straight divisions.

The first edition OS map (1887; see DBA Figure 6) depicts the study site as a plot of land similar to that shown on the Tithe map. To the east of the study site orchards are depicted, whilst to the north field boundaries have been removed to create larger fields.

### **3.6 Evaluation Results**

A geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation was undertaken of the site and adjacent fields in 2015 (Jones 2016, ECB4564, MCB23977). Twenty-eight trenches were excavated across the proposed development area.

The earliest activity on the site was present to the north-west of the site focused around Trenches 14-18. Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from a number of contexts indicating Middle Iron Age settlement in the immediate vicinity. The excavated features consisted of Roman ditches, pits, post-holes, and a kiln. The morphology of the ditches and the presence of pits, post-holes and a large assemblage of pottery and bone are indicative of settlement. A system of north-west to south-east aligned Post-Medieval furrows was also identified in the eastern part of the site (Trenches 5-7).

The ditches located in Trenches 14-18 were interpreted as associated with a Roman

settlement present in the adjoining fields to the north and east of the site located on an area of higher ground (HER 09547, MCB11363). This had previously been identified through aerial photographs.

The ditches on the evaluation site consisted of a variety of boundary, enclosure and drainage ditches associated with a large assemblage of finds including Middle Iron Age and Roman pottery, animal bone, worked stone and a vitrified slag like material commonly associated with settlements referred to as 'Iron Age Grey'. A Romano-British kiln was identified in Trench 16 which was photographed and recorded then left in-situ. The presence of further 'Iron Age Grey' fragments in an adjacent ditch could indicate the presence of further, failed, kilns or ovens indicating an area of potential industry on the periphery of the settlement.

Early Roman pottery kilns have also been excavated at Duxford (PCA 2014), where they were located in agricultural infields, and near Cambridge at Foxton, Cherry Hinton (Evans 1991), Addenbrooke's (Webley and Anderson in Evans et al. 2008) and Greenhouse Farm (Gibson and Lucas 2002).

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 General**

The open area excavation was defined by the extent of significant archaeology, as identified from the evaluation results. All aspects of the investigation were conducted in accordance with the archaeological brief produced by CCC HET and the agreed investigation WSI prepared by pre-Construct Archaeology. The works also adhere with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14, 2003).

### **4.2 Excavation methodology**

Ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket (Plate 2). Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits or the first archaeological horizon where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

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

### **4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery**

The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GD014 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

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 individual 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'). 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 evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Objects of Roman and Medieval date were found and retained for accession, being assigned small find numbers; objects of modern date were also found and were not retained for accession.

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**

Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced 1m slots amounting to 25% of their lengths. Where stratigraphic relationships 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 context sheets.

Where linear features were located adjacent to the kiln or ovens, slots within the linears were positioned adjacent to the industrial feature to ascertain whether



contemporary and/or waste material from the industrial feature is present in the adjacent linear.

Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies) and industrial features (e.g. kilns, ovens) will be recorded in plan and 100% excavated and sampled in an appropriate manner.

#### **4.5 Environmental Sampling**

A total of 27 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) 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, the diet of the ancient inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

## 5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

### 5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	30
Context sheets	566
Plan registers	2
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	18
Plans at 1:10	19
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	7
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	152
Trench record sheets	0
Photo register sheets	17
Small finds register sheets	2
Environmental register sheets	2

### 5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	963
GPS survey files	18
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	1

### 5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	23
Burnt flint	1
Pottery	2145
Ceramic building material (CBM)	679
Glass	1
Briquetage	16
Small Finds	52
Slag	18
Animal bone	554
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	27

Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	80
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	1
Colour slides	0

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **6.1 Overview**

The archaeological results will be presented chronologically by period, location, group and entity. The group is a reference to multiple slots in one feature, e.g. DITCH 1, while the entity is an umbrella term used to gather related groups and contexts, such as major boundaries or enclosures that may have developed over extended periods of time.

Based on their stratigraphy, spatial associations and the available finds evidence, the features revealed on site can be assigned to four chronological periods (Figure 4):

- 1) Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
- 2) Middle-Late Iron Age (Figure 4, 5)
- 3) Roman (Figure 4, 6, 7, 8)
- 4) Post-medieval (Figure 9)

Within these four periods the Roman can be further sub-divided into three phases: Early Roman (Figure 6), Mid Roman (Figure 7) and Late Roman (Figure 8).

The earliest archaeological evidence on the site was represented by dispersed flint finds within later features. This included a number of retouched tools and cores, which were identified as being most likely of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age.

The earliest features identified during the excavation were from the Middle-Late Iron Age (Figure 5). This is represented by a roundhouse, five ditches and two pits. A number of ditches identified as Roman also contained quantities of pottery identified as Middle-Late Iron Age. This is perhaps indicative of maintenance over extended periods of time, and indicates that earlier Iron Age ditches may have been maintained into the Roman period.

The majority of the Iron Age pottery assemblage belongs to the Middle Iron Age Plainware tradition given the variable uptake of characteristically LIA pottery traditions within Cambridgeshire, the continuation of MIA pot traditions into the ER period and the way in which the Roman archaeology appears to reference features of the preceding periods, it is considered more likely that the lack of 'LIA' pottery represents a cultural choice, not a chronological gap in activity (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2).

The Early Roman (Figure 6) period saw the continuation of use of Iron Age enclosures, as well as the establishment of further enclosures, which have been subdivided into smaller working areas. Within these sub-divisions, a kiln and three ovens were in use during the Early Roman period; this may indicate a shift in usage from an area of settlement during the Early Iron Age to a working area during the Early Roman period. This is supported by Early Roman DITCH 38 truncating through the middle of ROUNDHOUSE 1, indicating a symbolic change in usage. The excavation is very much on the edge of the settlement, which was identified in the field directly to the north by Historic England using aerial mapping of cropmarks (Figure 3).

The Middle Roman (Figure 7) period sees a slight change in the layout of these enclosures, but the basic blueprint for the enclosures stays the same. Three large boundaries appear to mark the southern edge of the settlement, and very limited activity was identified beyond these. These boundaries appear to have pre-Roman origins, particularly BOUNDARY 1 and 3, indicating that they were present both before and throughout the Roman period, before falling out of use during the Middle Roman period in the case of BOUNDARY 1 and the Late Roman period in the case of BOUNDARY 2 and 3.

There is continuity in many of the ditches throughout the Roman period, and the peak of activity appears to be the end of the Middle Roman phase into the beginning of the Late Roman (Figure 8). The blueprint for the enclosures remain largely the same throughout the Roman period, with a few minor spatial shifts, with a number of changes noted from the Middle Roman into the Late Roman period. An extensive layer filling a hollow in the north-western part of the site contained large quantities of

later Roman pottery (AD250-400), which may be indicative of a midden. Further examples of rubbish disposal were exhibited within DITCH 67, which contained the largest feature assemblage of Roman pottery identified during the excavation, indicating it was a focus for rubbish disposal. This likely indicates the end of usage for this part of the settlement, although activity may continue to the north-west beyond this excavation area on the higher ground.

Limited post-medieval (Figure 9) activity was recorded on the site in the form of furrows and a single ditch.

## **6.2 Excavation Results**

The results of the excavation will now be presented period by period, with natural features described first. Features are described from west to east and south to north.

### **6.3 Natural Features [222] [264] [287] [289] [291] [293] [295] [297] [299] [305] [340] [494] [522] [583] [610] (684) [695] [726] (Figure 4)**

18 features were identified as being natural features, the bulk of which were tree throws, although there were also a number of naturally silted up hollows. These had irregular shapes in plan and profile, with diffuse edges and no associated finds. They contained pale/leached fills which merged imperceptibly with the natural geology. Most were hollows resulting from the roots of trees and underbrush, while a few represented variations in the natural geology.

Natural features were present across the excavation area, but were most highly concentrated in the south-western part of the site. The majority of natural features were discrete, but where there was a stratigraphic relationship the natural features were earlier.

### **6.4 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age**

A total of 18 worked flints and five pieces of micro-debitage were identified during the excavation. These were spread through later features, primarily as single pieces. A likely Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date has been assigned (see Egberts; Section 7.1).

## **6.5 Iron Age (Figure 5)**

### **6.6 ROUNDHOUSE 1 [577] [707] [709] [711] [713] (Figure 10)**

ROUNDHOUSE 1 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.7m in diameter, and heavily truncated by later Roman ditches. All that remained of the roundhouse was an eaves drip gully, which varied in width, between 0.4m-0.45m, and in depth, between, 0.05m-0.2m, along its length. A total of three sherds (71g) of Iron Age pottery with a Middle Iron Age fabric were identified within the drip gully (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2).

### **6.7 DITCH 1 [237] [243] [267] [280] [286]**

DITCH 1 was located in the western part of the excavation area. It was c.11m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch varied in width, between 0.28m-0.55m, and in depth, between 0.21m-0.54m, along its length. In several places it is truncated by later Roman ditches. A total of six sherds (78g) of Iron Age pottery with a Middle Iron Age fabric were identified along the length of the ditch (Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2).

### **6.8 DITCH 2 [216]**

DITCH 2 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area. It was c.3m in length, oriented NW-SE, and extends into the northern limit of excavation. The ditch had a width of 0.29m and a depth of 0.15m. No finds were identified within the ditch itself, but a relationship slot with Roman DITCH 3 which truncates DITCH 2 contained Middle-Late Iron Age pottery, indicating that DITCH 2 is likely of this date.

### **6.9 DITCH 4 [473]**

DITCH 4 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. It was c.11m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 1.26m and a depth of 0.58m. A total of three sherds (74g) of Iron Age pottery WITHA Middle Iron Age fabric type were identified within the ditch (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2). The ditch has been largely truncated away by later Roman ditches.

### **6.10 DITCH 18 [589] (Plate 6)**

DITCH 18 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.8m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 2.6m and a depth of 0.75m. A total of 50 sherds (1072g) of Iron Age pottery with a Middle Iron Age fabric type were identified within the ditch (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2); this is the largest deposit of Middle-Late Iron Age pottery identified on the site. Four sherds of Roman pottery were identified at the top of the ditch (see Anderson; Section 7.3), but were most likely residual considering the rest of the assemblage. This ditch is located directly to the south-west of ROUNDHOUSE 1, which when considered with the large pottery assemblage within this ditch is indicative of being close to the settlement core during this period.

### **6.11 DITCH 44 [718]**

DITCH 44 is located in the northern part of the excavation area. Only a short section, c.3m, of the ditch remained. The ditch had a width of 1.26m and a depth of 0.3m. The feature is heavily truncated so it is possible that it was in fact a pit. A total of nine sherds (348g) of Iron Age pottery with a Middle Iron Age fabric type (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2) were identified within the fill; three sherds of Roman pottery (126g) (see Anderson; Section 7.3) were identified in the top of the ditch, but were likely as a result of truncation by a Roman ditch and post-medieval ploughing.

### **6.12 DITCH 45 [728]**

DITCH 45 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, and extends into the northern limit of excavation. It was c.4m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.39m. It contained 12 sherds (249g) of Iron Age pottery in the Middle Iron Age plainware tradition (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2); 3 sherds (148g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3) identified in the top of the feature are likely the result of truncation by a Late Roman ditch and post-medieval ploughing.

### **6.13 Iron Age Pits [605] [715]**

Iron Age Pit [605] was located in the central part of the excavation area. It had a length of 1.05m, a width of 0.7m and a depth of 0.14m. Fill (607) contained four



sherds (68g) of Middle-Late Iron Age pottery. The function of the pit remains unclear.

Iron Age Pit [715] was located in the northern part of the excavation area close to ROUNDHOUSE 1. The pit truncates Iron Age DITCH 44. It had a length of c.1m, a width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.25m. Fill (716) contained three sherds (58g) of Iron Age pottery in the Middle Iron Age plainware tradition (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2); three sherds (608g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3) from the top of the pit are likely from the Late Roman ditch 39 which truncates the pit.

#### **6.14 Early Roman (Figure 6)**

#### **6.15 Industrial Features**

#### **6.16 KILN 1 [524] (Figure 11; Plates 7, 8)**

KILN 1 was an updraught kiln located in the northern part of the excavation area. The kiln had three distinct backfilling events, all of which likely occurred within a short period of time after the kiln fell out of use. At least ten partial clay plates were identified in these backfilling events, and likely represent part of the kiln floor or furniture within the kiln to separate pots (see Hawkins; Section 7.6). The kiln lining was largely still intact, and there was an effort to re-fit the kiln, as the kiln had been cleaned out, and a layer of unfired clay fitted at the base of the kiln, into which a fired clay pedestal had been set; however the kiln was not used after re-fitting as the clay into which the pedestal was set was never fired. It is therefore likely that the pedestal was recycled as it showed evidence of firing on its base, in the form of sooting/burning (see Hawkins; Section 7.6).

A total of 172 sherds (9130g) of Early Roman pottery, representing a minimum of 34 vessels and at least seven different forms (see Anderson; Section 7.3) were identified within the backfill of the kiln. A number of different fabric types were present, as well as varying surface finishes, which is indicative of multiple firing events; this is consistent with the demonstrable re-fitting of the kiln. Furthermore an addition 251 sherds (7738g) of Early Roman pottery spread across the site has been interpreted as possible kiln products (see Anderson; Section 7.3). The pottery

produced within the kiln appears to have been primarily coarsewares with a domestic function, which is consistent with a low status rural settlement.

The environmental evidence indicates that the high quantity of chaff present within the kiln in comparison to other features on site indicates that it may have been used as a fuel, or simply to burn away a waste product (see Turner; Section 7.10).

#### **6.17 OVEN 1 [639] (Figure 12; Plate 10)**

OVEN was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It had a length of 0.8m, a width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.23m. A partial clay lining (757) was identified, but the majority of the lining had been removed, likely when the oven had fallen out of use and its secondary use as a rubbish pit began; 24 sherds (1244g) of Early Roman pottery were identified, likely made within KILN 1 (see Anderson; Section 7.3). The oven was truncated by Middle-Late Roman ditch [630], although Early Roman pottery within the fill indicates that the ditch may have had its origins at a time contemporary with OVEN 1, and simply been maintained over an extended period of time.

#### **6.18 OVEN 2 [565] (Figure 12; Plate 11)**

OVEN 2 was located in the eastern part of the excavation area. The oven was 1.68m in length, 0.86m in width and 0.14m in depth. From the position of the oven in relation to contemporary OVEN 3 it is likely that they shared a stoke hole, although this has been truncated away by Early Roman pit [551]. A total of 38 sherds (758g) of Early Roman pottery were identified in the backfill of the oven, and were likely kiln products (see Anderson; Section 7.3). Fired Clay within the backfill of the oven showed signs of heat exposure, and likely represented the remnants of a clay lining (see Hawkins; Section 7.6).

#### **6.19 OVEN 3 [568] (Figure 12; Plate 11)**

OVEN 3 was located in the eastern part of the excavation area, close to OVEN 2, and they likely shared a stoke hole. The oven was 1.64m in length, 0.76m in width and 0.17m in depth. OVEN 3 was likely contemporary with both OVEN 1 and 2; the backfill of the oven contained eight sherds (89g) of Early Roman pottery, likely from

KILN 1 (see Anderson; Section 7.3). Fired Clay within the backfill of the oven showed signs of heat exposure, and likely represented the remnants of a clay lining (see Hawkins; Section 7.6).

## **6.20 Wells**

### **6.21 WELL 1 [518] (Plate 12, 14)**

WELL 1 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, close to WELL 2 and KILN 1. The well was 0.8m in length, 0.75m in width and 0.7m in depth. The pottery indicates that the well was in use in the Early Roman period (see Anderson; Section 7.3). A partial lava stone quern was also identified within fill (557) (see Valcarcel; Section 7.5). The well was backfilled in several events after falling out of use, and was likely maintained over a period of time.

### **6.22 WELL 2 [560] (Plate 13, 14)**

WELL 2 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, close to WELL 1 and KILN 1. The well was 2m in length, 1.7m in width and 0.7m in depth. Similar to WELL 1, the pottery indicates that the well was in use during the Early Roman period (see Anderson; Section 7.3), and was likely maintained over a period of time. Unlike WELL 1, WELL 2 was backfilled in a single event, likely as rubbish disposal demonstrated by the wide range of faunal remains, including a partial dog skeleton mixed in with domestic fauna (see Deighton; Section 7.9) and a partial lava stone quern (see Valcarcel; Section 7.5).

### **6.23 ENCLOSURE 1 (Figure 13)**

ENCLOSURE 1 consisted of Early Roman DITCH 10, 11 and 12 and was located in the northern part of the excavation area. The enclosure varied in width, between 0.66-1.45m, and depth, between 0.08-0.67m, along its length.

### **6.24 DITCH 10 [366]**

DITCH 10 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.6m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.08m. It was truncated in several places by Late Roman ENCLOSURE 2, and by Late Roman

Roman ditches. It may have formed part of an enclosure itself, but spatial re-organisation and re-use of earlier ditches in the later Roman period make this difficult to certify.

#### **6.25 DITCH 11 [133] [595] (Plate 14)**

DITCH 11 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.5m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch had a width of 1.45m and a depth of 0.67m. It formed part of ENCLOSURE 1 and was truncated in several places by Late Roman ditches.

#### **6.26 DITCH 12 [331] [413]**

DITCH 12 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.6m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch varied in width, between 0.66-0.74m, and depth, between 0.28m-0.36m, along its length. It formed part of ENCLOSURE 1 and was truncated in several places by Late Roman ditches.

#### **6.27 DITCH 17 [538]**

DITCH 17 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.12m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch had a width of 0.78m and a depth of 0.3m. It was not part of an enclosure. A total of 20 sherds (409g) of Early Roman pottery were identified within the ditch (see Anderson; Section 7.3). It was truncated by Late Roman ENCLOSURE 3.

#### **6.28 DITCH 22 [465] [488]**

DITCH 22 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. The ditch was c.12m in length, oriented NE-SW. It was not part of a discernible enclosure. It is possible that DITCH 21 is a re-establishment of DITCH 22. The dimensions of the ditch varied along its length, between 1.28-17m wide and 0.48-0.5m deep. A total of three sherds (40g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3) were identified along the length of the ditch.

#### **6.29 DITCH 24 [660]**

DITCH 24 was located in the western part of the excavation area. It was a short

section of ditch, c.4m in length. It was oriented NE-SW. It had a width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.8m. One sherd (38g) of Early Roman pottery was identified within the fill (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

### **6.30 DITCH 38 [371] [417] [549] [575] [667]**

DITCH 38 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It is possible that it was part of an earlier incarnation of ENCLOSURE 4. It was c.35m in length, oriented NW-SE and extending into the northern limit of excavation. At its southern end the ditch turns on a NE-SW orientation, before terminating. The ditch varied in width, between 0.86-2.24m, and depth, between 0.26-0.88m, along its length. It contained 26 sherds (595g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

### **6.31 DITCH 42 [113] [756]**

DITCH 42 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, oriented NW-SE. Only c.5m of the ditch remained as it was truncated by Early Roman DITCH 43 at its south-eastern end, and the north-western end forms a terminus.

### **6.32 DITCH 43 [755]**

DITCH 43 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, oriented E-W. It was c.6m in length, being truncated by Late Roman DITCH 67 and ENCLOSURE 4, while DITCH 43 itself truncates Early Roman DITCH 42. The ditch contained 20 sherds (1031g) of Early Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

### **6.33 DITCH 47 [396] [597] [676]**

DITCH 47 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. It was c.15m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch varied in width, between 1.55-1.9m, and depth, between 0.36-0.5m, along its length. Two ovens were cut into the top of the ditch along its north-eastern edge; these may be contemporary and the ditch may have functioned as a way of controlling airflow to the ovens. No dating evidence was recovered, but the ditch is truncated by Early Roman OVEN 2 and 3, giving a terminus ante quem.

### **6.34 DITCH 48 [428]**

DITCH 48 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. It is partly obscured by the eastern limit of excavation. It was c.5m in length, and oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.42m. The ditch was truncated away at both ends by Late Roman ditches. It contained 19 sherds (384g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

### **6.35 DITCH 70 [131] [593]**

DITCH 70 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.5m in length, and oriented NE-SW. The ditch had a width of 1.45m and a depth of 0.67m. The ditch contained 35 sherds (778g) of Early Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3) and 14 sherds (368g) of Middle Iron Age tradition pottery (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2). DITCH 70 seems to have its origins in the Middle-Late Iron Age, where it likely formed part of an enclosure along with DITCH 9; however while DITCH 70 fell out of use in the Early Roman period, DITCH 9 was maintained through to the Late Roman period.

### **6.36 Early Roman Pits [426] [492] [551] [573] [582] [604]**

Pit [426] was located at the eastern edge of the excavation area. The pit was underneath Early Roman ditch [428]. Two sherds (26g) of Early Roman pottery was identified within the fill (see Anderson; Section 7.3). The original function of the pit is unknown.

Pit [492] was located in the eastern part of the excavation area, outside of the three main boundaries demarcating the primary area of activity. One sherd (6g) of Early Roman pottery was identified within the fill (see Anderson; Section 7.3). The function remains unclear.

Pit [551] was cut into the top of OVEN 1 and 2 in the eastern part of the excavation area. The pit was 0.8m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.21m in depth. Fill (550) contained 58 sherds (1091g) of Early Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3). This appears to have been a rubbish pit, possibly associated with KILN 1.

Pit [573] was located in the central part of the excavation area. The pit was 1.8m in length, 0.96m in width and 0.34m in depth. Fill (574) contained seven sherds (320g) of Early Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3). The pit was likely used as a rubbish pit.

Pit [582] was located in the eastern part of the excavation area in close proximity to OVEN 2 and 3. One sherd (19g) of Early Roman pottery was identified within the fill (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

Pit [604] was located in the northern part of the excavation area. The pit was 0.6m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.4m in depth. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit, but it was truncated by Early Roman KILN 1, indicating that it was Early Roman or earlier; though it is more likely that it was roughly contemporary with the kiln.

### **6.37 Middle Roman Period (Figure 7)**

The Middle Roman period saw an intensification of activity in the study area, with an increase in the size and number of the enclosures. Despite the increase in overall size, the enclosures become more segmented into smaller sub-square divisions; this is indicative of spatial changes and perhaps a sign that space was becoming more of a premium.

All three of the large southern boundaries fall out of use by the end of the Middle Roman period, indicating that the settlement, or at least the part of the settlement identified in the study area, reaches its zenith during this period, before declining before the beginning of the Late Roman period.

### **6.38 DITCH 6 [197] [702]**

DITCH 6 was located in the western part of the excavation area. It was c.18m in length, oriented NE-SW and extends into the western limit of excavation. The ditch varies in width, between 0.7-1.42m, and depth, between 0.2-0.28m, along its length. It is possible that it is an earlier incarnation of BOUNDARY 1, as it is on the same alignment. DITCH 6 truncates DITCH 5, which was identified as Early Roman, and is truncated by BOUNDARY 1. Slot [197] contained 4 sherds (39g) of early to mid

Romano-British pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

### **6.39 DITCH 7 [205] [234] [246]**

Ditch 7 was located at the very western edge of the excavation area; in fact the total width of the ditch was not ascertained as it was partially obscured by the limit of excavation. It was c.21m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a maximum excavated width of 1.42m and a depth of 0.6m. A total of 2 sherds (15g) of Roman pottery (AD100-400) were recovered from the ditch (see Anderson; Section 7.3). DITCH 7 was truncated in several places along its length by BOUNDARY 2, DITCH 8 and BOUNDARY 3.

### **6.40 ENCLOSURE 2**

ENCLOSURE 2 consisted of Middle Roman DITCH 13, 14, 15, and 16, and was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. The enclosure varied in width, between 0.4-1.6m, and depth, between 0.13-0.7m, along its length. The enclosure likely had origins in the Early Roman period, with use continuing into the Middle Roman period.

### **6.41 DITCH 13 [368]**

DITCH 13 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.12m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.13m. It formed part of ENCLOSURE 2 and was truncated in several places by Late Roman ditches.

### **6.42 DITCH 14 [378]**

DITCH 14 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.15m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch had a width of 0.62m and a depth of 0.33m. It formed part of ENCLOSURE 2 and was truncated in several places by Late Roman ditches. One sherd (29g) of Roman pottery was identified within the ditch (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

### **6.43 DITCH 15 [141] [387] [630]**

DITCH 15 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.14m in



length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch varied in width, between 1.34-1.6m, and depth, between 0.42-0.7m, along its length. It formed part of ENCLOSURE 2 and was truncated in several places by Late Roman ditches. A total of 25 sherds (684g) of Roman pottery were identified along the length of the ditch (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.44 DITCH 16 [475]**

DITCH 16 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.14m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 1.56m and a depth of 0.39m. It formed part of ENCLOSURE 2 and was truncated in several places by Late Roman ditches. One sherd (3g) of Early Roman pottery was identified within the ditch (see Anderson; Section 7.3); this indicates that this part of the enclosure may have fallen out of use prior to the rest of the enclosure which was modified during the Middle Roman period.

#### **6.45 Ditch 25 [314] [733]**

DITCH 25 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area. It was c.15m in length, oriented NW-SE. It had a variable width, between 3.2-4.62m, and a depth, between 0.3-0.54m, along its length. It had four sherds (49g) of Middle Roman pottery within the fill (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.46 DITCH 37 [671] [734]**

DITCH 37 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It does not form a component part of a discernible enclosure within the excavation area. It was c.9m in length and extends into the northern limit of excavation. The ditch varied in width, between 0.75-0.8m, and in depth, between 0.2-0.35m, along its length. It contained one sherd (4g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.47 BOUNDARY 1 (Figure 14; Plate 15)**

BOUNDARY 1 was located in the central part of the excavation area, extending from the western to the eastern limit of excavation on a NE-SW orientation. The boundary was c.79m in length, and consisted of Middle Roman DITCH 50, 51 and 61. The boundary varied in width, between 1.6-3.23m, and depth, between 0.22-0.8m, along

its length.

Early Roman pottery spread throughout the enclosure indicates that it may have had an origin in the Early Roman period, with constant use into the Middle Roman period, before falling out of use by the end of the Middle Roman period. Middle-Late Iron Age pottery spread along the ditch is indicative of a possible earlier origin in the Iron Age.

#### **6.48 DITCH 50 [115] [201] [269] [400] [495] [641] [685] [691] [706]**

DITCH 50 was located in the central part of the excavation area, extending from the western to the eastern limit of excavation. It was c.79m in length, oriented NE-SW. This was the main ditch within the boundary; it is likely that it was maintained over an extended period of time, as indicated by the broad range of pottery within in it. The ditch varied in width, between 1.46-3.23m, and depth, between 0.22-0.8m, along its length. The ditch contained 30 sherds (741g) of Roman pottery spread along its length(see Anderson; Section 7.3), in addition to 6 sherds (58g) of Iron Age pottery in the Middle Iron Age Plainware tradition concentrated at its western end (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2). DITCH 50 was also a focal point for the disposal of faunal remains and consisted solely of common domesticates (see Deighton; Section 7.9).

#### **6.49 DITCH 51 [406]**

DITCH 51 was located in the eastern part of the excavation area, and is truncated by DITCH 50. It was c.3.5m in length, oriented NE-SW, extending into the eastern limit of excavation at its north-eastern end, and terminating at its south-western end. The ditch had a width of 0.72m and a depth of 0.4m. It contained no dating evidence, but the truncation by DITCH 50 gives a terminus ante quem.

#### **6.50 DITCH 61 [404]**

DITCH 61 was located in the eastern part of the excavation area, and is completely truncated away in plan by DITCH 50. The ditch is on the same NE-SW orientation as DITCH 50 and supports the idea that the boundary was in use for an extended period of time as it is demonstrative of re-cutting and maintenance. The ditch had a

width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.26m.

### **6.51 Middle Roman Pits**

Pit [342] was located in the northern part of the excavation area. The pit was 0.72m in length, 0.61m in width and 0.16m in depth. The pit likely functioned as a rubbish pit; identified within fill (341) were two sherds (9g) of Middle Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3)

### **6.52 Late Roman Period (Figure 8)**

#### **6.53 DITCH 8 [203] [245] [274] [724]**

DITCH 8 was located in the western part of the excavation area. It was c.20m in length, oriented E-W. The ditch varied in width, between 0.54-0.66m, and depth, between 0.14-0.33m, along its length. A total of one sherd (17g) of Roman pottery was recovered along the length of the ditch. DITCH 8 truncates Middle Roman DITCH 7, but is itself truncated by BOUNDARY 2.

#### **6.54 DITCH 9 [330] [355]**

DITCH 9 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.22m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch varied in width, between 1-1.36m, and depth, between 0.54-0.66m, along its length. A total of 34 sherds (667g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3) and 14 sherds (281g) of Middle-Late Iron Age pottery (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2) were recovered along the length of the ditch. The ditch seems to have its origins in the Middle-Late Iron Age as part of an enclosure, but was maintained through to the Late Roman period. DITCH 9 was likely originally part of the same ditch as DITCH 70; however DITCH 70 fell out of use in the Early Roman period, while DITCH 9 continued to be maintained.

### **6.55 ENCLOSURE 3**

ENCLOSURE 3 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. It consisted of Late Roman DITCH 18, 19, 20 and 65. The enclosure varied in width, between 0.58-2.6m, and in depth, between 0.22-0.84m.

#### **6.56 DITCH 19 [454] [535] [688]**

DITCH 19 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area, and in places extends underneath the northern limit of excavation. It was c.30m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch varied in width, between 1-1.76m, and in depth, between 0.4-0.84m, along its length. It formed part of ENCLOSURE 3 and was truncated in several places by Late Roman ditches. A total of 97 (3153g) sherds of Roman pottery were identified along the length of the ditch (see Anderson; Section 7.3). A dump of stones, including some broken up quern stones were dumped in the top of slot [688] (see Valcarcel; Section 7.5), perhaps as consolidation to make the crossing of the in filled ditch easier after spatial changes in the enclosure system (see plate 16). This is one of the ditches which appear to have continued in use through to the Roman period from the Late Iron Age.

#### **6.57 DITCH 20 [479] [503]**

DITCH 20 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area, and extends underneath the northern limit of excavation. It was c.20m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch varied in width, between 1.8-2m, and depth, between 0.7-0.8m, along its length. It formed part of ENCLOSURE 3 and was truncated in several places by Late Roman ditches.

#### **6.58 DITCH 65 [456]**

DITCH 65 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. It is an earlier incarnation of DITCH 19 which completely truncates it away on the surface; this is indicative of maintenance of the enclosure. The ditch had a width of 0.58m and a depth of 0.22m.

#### **6.59 DITCH 26 [745]**

DITCH 26 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area. It does not appear to be part of a discernible enclosure. It was c.8m in length, oriented NE-SW. It had a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.6m.

#### **6.60 DITCH 27 [320] [328]**

DITCH 27 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area. It was c.18m

in length, oriented NW-SE. It had a variable width, between 1.2-1.56m, and depth, between 0.54-0.62m, along its length. The ditch extends into BOUNDARY 3 at its southern end, and into the limit of excavation at its northern end. It likely had a dual function as a boundary and as drainage. It contained 132 sherds (3857g) of pottery along its length (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.61 DITCH 28 [120] [379] [741]**

DITCH 28 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area. It was c.20m in length, oriented NW-SE. It had a variable width, between 1.45-1.6m, and depth, between 0.38-0.6m, along its length. The ditch extends into BOUNDARY 3 at its southern end, and into the limit of excavation at its northern end. It likely had a dual function as a boundary and as drainage. It contained 47 sherds (2070g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3). During the evaluation stage two near complete later Roman pots were identified placed within the ditch; these may have been indicative of a 'closing deposit' (Jones 2016; Plate 20).

#### **6.62 DITCH 29 [103] [339] [349] [370]**

DITCH 29 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area. It was c.12m in length, oriented NW-SE. It had a variable width, between 0.23-1.04m, and depth, between 0.28-0.41m, along its length. The ditch extends into ENCLOSURE 4 at its southern end, and into the limit of excavation at its northern end. It likely had a dual function as a boundary and as drainage. It contained 56 sherds (972g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.63 ENCLOSURE 4**

ENCLOSURE 4 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It consisted of Middle Roman DITCH 30, 31, 32 and 33. It varied in width, between 0.65-2.62m, and depth, between 0.22-0.5m.

Early Roman pottery spread throughout the enclosure indicates that it may have had an origin in the Early Roman period, with some aspects of the enclosure, DITCH 31 and 32, falling out of use during this period, while other elements of it, DITCH 30, were maintained into the Late Roman period. DITCH 33 was then added in the

Middle-Later Roman period.

#### **6.64 DITCH 30 [382] [743] [754]**

DITCH 30 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area, and forms a component part of ENCLOSURE 4. It was c.26m in length, oriented NW-SE at its northern end where it extends into the northern limit of excavation, before turning on an E-W orientation at its southern end. The ditch had a variable width, between 1.5-2.62m, and depth, between 0.22-0.3m, along its length. It contained five sherds (63g) of Roman pottery spread along its length (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.65 DITCH 31 [393]**

DITCH 31 was located in the central part of the excavation area, and forms a component part of ENCLOSURE 4. It was c.7m in length, oriented E-W. The ditch had a width of 1m and a depth of 0.5m. It contained 84 sherds (1787g) of Roman pottery. The ditch cuts through an earlier tree throw [583].

#### **6.66 DITCH 32 [326]**

DITCH 32 was located in the central part of the excavation area, and forms a component part of ENCLOSURE 4. It was c.5m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch had a width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.35m. This ditch forms a terminus and an opening in the south-eastern corner of the enclosure.

#### **6.67 DITCH 33 [373] [415] [547] [669]**

DITCH 33 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area, and forms a component part of ENCLOSURE 4. It was c.27m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a variable width, between 0.65-1.43m, and depth, between 0.24-0.4m. The ditch extends into the northern limit of excavation at its northern end, and terminates at its southern end to form an opening in the south-eastern corner of ENCLOSURE 4. It contained two sherds (16g) of Roman pottery spread along its length.

#### **6.68 ENCLOSURE 5**

ENCLOSURE 5 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It consisted of Late Roman DITCH 34, 35 and 36. It varied in width, between 1.1-1.96m, and

depth, between 0.18-0.86m, along its length.

Early Roman pottery spread throughout the enclosure indicates that it may have had an origin in the Early Roman period, with constant use into the Middle Roman period, before falling out of use during the Late Roman period.

#### **6.69 DITCH 34 [364]**

DITCH 33 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, and forms a component part of ENCLOSURE 5. It was c.15m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 1.1m and a depth of 0.86m. The ditch extends into the northern limit of the excavation area. It contained five sherds (73g) of pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.70 DITCH 35 [155] [376]**

DITCH 35 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, and forms a component part of ENCLOSURE 5. It was c.14m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch had a width of 1.51m and a depth of 0.75m. It contained 37 sherds (790g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3). A smithing hearth bottom identified in the ditch is indicative of hot metal working, but can be dispersed some distance from the actual site of the metal work (see Starley; Section 7.8).

#### **6.71 DITCH 36 [148] [390] [625]**

DITCH 36 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, and forms a component part of ENCLOSURE 5. It was c.16m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch varied in width, between 1.4-1.96m, along its length, and had a depth of 0.7m. It contained 62 sherds (1704g) of Roman pottery spread along its length (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.72 ENCLOSURE 6**

ENCLOSURE 6 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, and consisted of Late Roman DITCH 39, 40 and 41. It varied in width, between 0.8-2.3m, and depth, between 0.16-0.4m.

Early Roman pottery spread throughout the enclosure indicates that it may have had

an origin in the Early Roman period, particularly DITCH 41, being maintained and modified throughout the Roman period, before falling out of use during the Late Roman period. Elements of the enclosure, notably ditch 39 and 40, were added during the Late Roman period as minor spatial changes occurred.

#### **6.73 DITCH 39 [179] [665]**

DITCH 39 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, and formed a component part of ENCLOSURE 6. It was c.9m in length, oriented NW-SE, extending into the northern limit of excavation. The ditch had a width of 1.6m and a depth of 0.35m. It contained 12 sherds (114g) of Roman pottery spread along its length (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.74 DITCH 40 [334] [361]**

DITCH 40 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, and formed a component part of ENCLOSURE 6. It was c.20m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch varied in width, between 0.8-1.2m, and depth, between 0.35-0.4m, along its length. It contained two sherds (14g) of Roman pottery spread along its length (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.75 DITCH 41 [126] [385] [410] [483] [505] [599]**

DITCH 41 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area, and formed a component part of ENCLOSURE 6. It was c.44m in length. The southern part of the ditch is oriented NE-SW, before turning at approximately ninety degrees to a NW-SE orientation and extending into the northern limit of excavation. The ditch varied in width, between 1.15-2.3m, and depth, between 0.16-0.38m, along its length. It contained 93 sherds (1654g) of Roman pottery spread along its length (see Anderson; Section 7.3). A smithing hearth bottom, fired clay and vitrified hearth lining identified in slot [385] are indicative of metal working, but can be dispersed over a large area (see Starley; Section 7.8).

#### **6.76 DITCH 49 [457]**

DITCH 49 was located in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, extending into both the northern and eastern limits of excavation. The ditch was partially



obscured by both limits of excavation. It was c.10m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.68m. It contained ten sherds (92g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3); the pottery indicates that this ditch had origins in the Early Roman period, and was maintained through until the Late Roman period.

#### **6.77 BOUNDARY 2 (Figure 14; Plate 17)**

BOUNDARY 2 was located in the central part of the excavation area, extending from the western to the eastern limit of excavation on a NE-SW orientation. The boundary consisted of DITCH 53 and 54. It ran parallel to BOUNDARY 1 and BOUNDARY 3, indicating that this demarcation of the edge of settlement was maintained over an extended period of time. The boundary was c.70m in length, oriented NE-SW. The boundary varied in width, between 1.28-2.1m, and depth, between 0.36-0.95m, along its length.

Early Roman pottery spread throughout the enclosure indicates that it may have had an origin in the Early Roman period, with constant use into the Middle Roman period, before falling out of use by the end of the Middle Roman period. A spread of prehistoric pottery is indicative of a possible earlier origin.

#### **6.78 DITCH 53 [230] [241] [254] [408] [497]**

DITCH 53 was located in the central part of the excavation area, and extends from the western to the eastern limit of excavation. It formed the primary component of BOUNDARY 2, and was c.70m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch varied in width, between 1.28-2.1m, and depth, between 0.36-0.95m. It contained 12 sherds (147g) of Roman pottery spread along its length (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.79 DITCH 54 [496]**

DITCH 54 was located in the central part of the excavation area, and was c.5m in length, oriented NE-SW. Only a short section of DITCH 54 remained as it was largely truncated away by DITCH 53. The ditch had a width of 0.35m and a depth of 0.2m. It contained no dating evidence.

### **6.80 BOUNDARY 3 (Figure 14; Plate 19)**

BOUNDARY 3 was located in the central part of the excavation area, extending from the western to the eastern limit of excavation on a NE-SW orientation. There is an entrance in the boundary in the north-western part of the excavation area. It ran parallel to BOUNDARY 1 and BOUNDARY 2, indicating that this demarcation of the edge of settlement was maintained over an extended period of time. The boundary was c.80m in length, oriented NE-SW at its eastern end before curving around to a NW-SE orientation at its western end. The boundary varied in width, between 0.5-3.6m, and depth, between 0.27-1.3m, along its length.

Prehistoric pottery spread throughout the fills of the ditches that form BOUNDARY 3, and the curvi-linear nature of the boundary, indicates that it may well have had origins in the Iron Age, before being re-established and/or maintained in the Early Roman period through the Middle Roman period, before falling out of use in the Mid-Later Roman period. It is this boundary that most of the enclosures and ditches either run into or are extended off.

### **6.81 DITCH 55 [750]**

DITCH 55 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area, and formed a component part of BOUNDARY 3. The ditch was c.10m in length, oriented NW-SE. DITCH 55 was largely truncated away by DITCH 56. The ditch had a width of 1.1m and a depth of 0.55m. There was no dating evidence recovered from DITCH 55.

### **6.82 DITCH 56 [122] [220] [432] [498] [569] [650] [748]**

DITCH 56 was located in the central part of the excavation area, and formed the primary component of BOUNDARY 3. The ditch was c.70m in length, curving from a NE-SE orientation at its eastern end, to a NW-SE orientation at its western end. The ditch varied in width, between 1.8-3.66m, and depth, between 0.83-1.3m, along its length. DITCH 56 contained 54 sherds (502g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3), in addition to Iron Age pottery in the Middle Iron Age plainware tradition, primarily concentrated at the western end of the ditch. The ditch was also a focal point for the disposal of faunal remains, with the assemblage consisting entirely of common domesticates (see Deighton; Section 7.9).

### **6.83 DITCH 57 [499]**

DITCH 57 was located in the eastern part of the excavation area, and formed a component of BOUNDARY 3. The ditch was c.7m in length, oriented NE-SW. DITCH 57 is largely truncated away by DITCH 56. The ditch had a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.27m. The ditch had two sherds (187g) of Roman pottery in it.

### **6.84 DITCH 58 [433]**

DITCH 58 was located in the eastern part of the excavation area. It was c.8m in length, oriented NE-SW. It extends into the eastern limit of excavation at its north-eastern end and is then truncated away by DITCH 56 at its south-western end. The ditch had a width of 1.7m and a depth of 1.27m. It contained 29 sherds (305g) of primarily Early Roman pottery, with a small quantity of Middle Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3), indicating origins at least in the Early Roman period and use into the Middle Roman period, possibly also into the Late Roman.

### **6.85 DITCH 59 [434] [477] [501] [513]**

DITCH 59 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area, extending into the northern and eastern limits of excavation. The ditch was c.21m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch varied in width, between 1.9-2.9m, and depth, between 0.8-1.2m, along its length. The ditch contained 80 sherds (2347g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3), primarily consisting of Late Roman pottery, but with some earlier Roman pottery, indicating potentially earlier origins, before the ditch became a focus for rubbish disposal during the Late Roman period. This is supported by the density of faunal remains within the ditch, which is much higher than across the majority of the site, and consists entirely of common domesticates (see Deighton; Section 7.9).

### **6.86 DITCH 67 [182] [193] [591]**

DITCH 67 was located in the northern part of the excavation area, was c.25m in length and was oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 1.6m and a depth of 0.7m. The ditch contained the largest feature assemblage of pottery on the site, totalling 262 sherds weighing 3251g and representing a minimum of 40 vessels (see Anderson; Section 7.3); the pottery was primarily late Roman in date, but earlier

Roman pottery indicates that the ditch may have had origins in the Early Roman period, before becoming a focus for rubbish disposal in the Late Roman period (see Anderson; Section 7.3). A smithing hearth bottom identified in [591] is indicative of metal working, but can be dispersed over a wide area (see Starley; Section 7.8).

#### **6.87 DITCH 69 [220]**

DITCH 69 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area, was c.9m in length and oriented NW-SE. The ditch had a width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.66m. Three sherds (127g) of Iron Age pottery in the Middle Iron Age plainware tradition were identified within the ditch. The ditch likely continued into the Roman period, but it may have fallen out of use at the end of the Iron Age.

#### **6.88 Late Roman Pits [309] [342] [431] [628] [739]**

Five pits were identified as being Late Roman. These were spread across the excavation area, and were primarily for rubbish disposal.

Pit [628] was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. The pit was truncated by DITCH 36, slot [625], and may have been an earlier incarnation of this ditch and truncated as it was maintained. Thirty-eight sherds (893g) of Roman pottery were identified within the pit (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

Pit [739] was of particular note due to its relatively large pottery assemblage. It was located in the western part of the excavation area, cut into the terminus of BOUNDARY 3. It contained 54 sherds (1706g) of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

#### **6.89 MIDDEN LAYER 1 (1000) (2000) (3000)**

MIDDEN LAYER 1 was located in a natural hollow in the northern part of the excavation area. This hollow was a natural collection point for water and the number of earlier Roman ditches underlying MIDDEN LAYER 1, indicates attempts were previously made to drain this area. Once these ditches had been filled in, a hollow still remained and this became an ideal place for rubbish disposal in the Late Roman period. A total of 118 sherds (2629g) of primarily Late Roman pottery was

discovered within this layer (see Anderson; Section 7.3); the quantity of pottery is indicative of a Late Roman midden (see Anderson; Section 7.3). This is supported by the large quantities of animal bone representing common domesticates identified spread across the midden layer (see Deighton; Section 7.9). 4th century Roman coins were also identified within the midden layer (see Beveridge; Section 7.7).

#### **6.90 Roman (Figure 4)**

A number of features contained undiagnostic Roman pottery that made assigning a more precise date difficult. Considering the seeming unbroken occupation of the site throughout the Roman period, it is likely that many of these features may have been present for extended periods of time through the Roman period.

#### **6.91 DITCH 5 [662] [697] [762]**

DITCH 5 was located in the western part of the excavation area. It was c.22m in length on a NE-SW orientation and extends into the western limit of excavation. The ditch varies in width, between 0.76m-1.3m, and depth, between 0.22m-0.4m, along its length. It is possible that it is an early incarnation of BOUNDARY 1. No finds were identified within DITCH 5, but it is truncated by DITCH 6, which has been identified as Middle Roman, providing a terminus ante quem for this ditch.

#### **6.92 DITCH 21 [486]**

DITCH 21 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. It was not part of a discernible enclosure. It was c.3m in length, oriented NE-SW. It is possible that it was a re-cut of DITCH 22. The ditch has a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.28m.

#### **6.93 DITCH 23 [633] [635] [680]**

DITCH 23 was located in the western part of the excavation area. It was a short section of ditch, c.9m in length, which may have had a relative use to BOUNDARY 1, the nearby settlement boundary on the same alignment, which fell out of use by the end of the Middle Roman period. DITCH 23 is oriented NE-SW. The ditch had a variable width, between 0.6-1.3m, and depth, between 0.12-0.30m, along its length.

#### **6.94 DITCH 64 [317]**

DITCH 64 was located in the northern part of the excavation area. It was c.2m in length, oriented NW-SE. The ditch was 0.42m in width and 0.14m in depth. DITCH 64 is almost entirely truncated away by Middle Roman DITCH 25, thus giving a terminus ante quem, and despite there being no dating evidence within DITCH 67 indicates that it is likely Roman.

#### **6.95 Roman Pits [107] [109] [249] [313] [336] [344] [359] [490] [533] [608] [619] [622] [700] [759]**

A number of pits were identified as Roman, but it wasn't possible to assign a more precise date due to the nature of the pottery. It is likely that these pit were also primarily for rubbish disposal.

#### **6.96 Post-Medieval (Figure 9)**

A small number of post-medieval features were present across the site. One ditch and a number of furrows were identified. A small quantity of residual post-medieval pottery was also identified in the top of a number of Roman features.

#### **6.97 DITCH 62 [308]**

DITCH 62 was located in the north-western corner of the excavation area. The ditch was oriented NW-SE and was c.8m in length; the ditch run under the limit of excavation at its north-western end and was truncated by a modern sewer pipe at its south-eastern end. The ditch had a width of 1m and a depth of 0.46m. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery was identified within the ditch (see Jarrett; Section 7.4).

#### **6.98 Post- Medieval Furrows [163] [165] [167] [169] [171] [173] [175] [187] [256] [258] [260] [262] [623] [643] [658]**

A total of ten post medieval furrows were identified spread across the excavation area.

## **6.99 Undated Features**

### **6.100 DITCH 46 [528] [530]**

DITCH 46 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. It was a short section of ditch, c.6m in length, oriented NE-SW. The ditch varied in width, between 0.54-0.56m, and depth, between 0.17-0.18m. It contained no dating material.

### **6.101 DITCH 52 [398]**

DITCH 52 was located in the eastern part of the excavation area. The ditch is oriented NW-SE, and was c.4.5m in length. The ditch is truncated by Middle Roman BOUNDARY 1. The ditch had a width of 0.28m and a depth of 0.07m. The ditch contained no dating material.

### **6.102 DITCH 60 [218]**

DITCH 60 was located in the north-western corner of the excavation area, and was oriented NW-SE. The ditch terminates at its south-eastern end, extending c.3m to the north-west before extending out of the excavation area. The ditch had a width of 1.34m and a depth of 0.28m. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch, but it was truncated by Roman DITCH 3, which indicates that it is of Roman date or earlier.

### **6.103 DITCH 63 [412]**

DITCH 63 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area, and was oriented NW-SE. The ditch was c.7m in length, terminating at both ends. It was 0.86m in width and 0.18m in depth. No dating material was recovered from the ditch, but it truncates Late Roman ENCLOSURE 6, which indicates that it is Late Roman or later.

### **6.104 DITCH 66 [471]**

DITCH 66 was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area, oriented NW-SE. It was a short ditch measuring c.5m and terminating at both ends. The ditch had a width of 0.62m and a depth of 0.3m. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch, however it does truncate Middle-Late Iron Age DITCH 4, giving it a terminus

post quem.

**6.105 Undated pits [111] [252] [271] [282] [347] [351] [352] [421] [424] [468]  
[637] [651] [682] [693] [704] [736]**

A total of 16 pits were identified as undated. These were spread across the excavation area.

**6.106 Undated postholes [145] [147] [301] [303] [532] [613] [615] [617] [653]  
[655] [720] [722]**

A total of twelve postholes spread across the excavation area were identified as undated.



## 7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Lithic Assessment

By Ella Egberts

#### Introduction

Archaeological investigations at the above mentioned site resulted in the recovery of a quantity of struck flint. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Appendix / Catalogue 01). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance.

#### Quantification and Distribution

	Flake	Flake fragment	Blade fragment	Debitage <15mm	Core	Retouched
Total	5	4	2	5	4	3

Table L01: Quantification of struck flint from Oakington Road.

A total of 18 struck flints and 5 pieces of micro-debitage (flakes and flake fragments less than 15mm in maximum dimension) were recovered from a variety of contexts at the Oakington Road site (Table L01). The majority of the worked flint was found as single pieces from a series of Roman boundary ditches. Only a few pieces of micro-debitage were recovered, which were also found in isolation. One flake is burnt and is decoloured and fire-crazed. No unworked burnt flint has been recovered from the site.

#### Struck Flint

#### Raw Material

The majority of the struck pieces were made on fine-grained, translucent black to dark grey flint. Often the flint is deep orange, brown or yellow. Cortex was present on some pieces and appeared often as a thin, weathered nodular surface and

recorticated ancient fractures. This type of flint is likely to have been obtained from derived sources such as the Pleistocene river terraces present in the vicinity of the site (BGS 2018).

#### Condition

The majority of the struck flint is in a slightly chipped condition, a few are in a chipped condition. This indicates that the majority of the pieces might have moved to some extent after discard. Most of the contexts have been identified as Roman boundary ditches which indeed suggest the worked flint from these features is residual. One flake, found in a ditch terminus (context [395]), is heavily burnt.

#### Description

The small assemblage of worked flint from Oakington Road consists of some flakes, flake and blade fragments, four small cores and three retouched pieces. Although some material is undiagnostic, for about half of the pieces a broad age range could be indicated, including some possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material but with the majority resembling Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flintworking. The possibly earlier material is not highly diagnostic and could present finer examples of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintworking. Most informative is the recovery of two of the retouched pieces. Context [438], identified as a Roman boundary ditch, contained the proximal end of an invasively retouched knife, manufactured on an elongated flake. This type of tool is typically found in Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age contexts. The second retouched piece is a button or thumbnail scraper, also found in a Roman boundary ditch, in context [590]. This tool is fine and semi-abruptly retouched around the edge forming a small round scraper. Almost the entire dorsal side is cortical which is more common during the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The third retouched piece is less typical. It concerns a flake with steep and acute, inversely retouched edges. The retouch forms small notch like concavities which together add up to a coarse denticulated edge. Coarse denticulated tools often appear towards the end of the Bronze Age. However, the flake is quite well struck with some platform preparation and the retouch is quite fine. This could indicate a slightly earlier Bronze Age date. The four cores from the site are very similar and are

small, well worked with two or more platforms, employing an edge around the core which is knapped in alternating directions (keeled cores). The semi systematic knapping of flakes from around the edges and their small and well worked appearance is also most reminiscent of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintworking techniques. One flake fragment appears to be chipped off from a hammerstone or other type of pounding tool. These kinds of tools occur throughout prehistory; this flake therefore cannot be further dated.

### Discussion

The small assemblage from Oakington Road is technologically and typologically relatively homogeneous and demonstrates a human presence at the site during the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, and potentially earlier. The fact that none of the worked flint is in a primary context but was recovered from Roman features indicates it had become incorporated in these features due to digging activities during later periods. The condition of the material also points to such a scenario as most of the material is chipped to some extent. Additionally, the fact that most struck flints are found in isolation underlines the idea that these pieces ended up in these contexts by chance. The small amount of debitage is of a derived nature indicating that at the sample locations no significant flintworking would have taken place. Features associated with Enclosure 3 contain together 5 worked flints, possibly indicating a slightly higher concentration of worked flint in the area where Enclosure 3 was dug during the Roman period.

### Recommendations

Due to its size, this report is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. It does, however, contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and it is therefore recommended that a short description of the assemblage which can be largely gleaned from this report should be included in any published account of the fieldwork.

## **7.2 Pre-Historic Pottery**

### **By Lawrence Morgan**

An assemblage comprising 182 sherds (4286g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation and excavation. The pottery derived from 39 contexts, relating to the topsoil, ditches, a roundhouse, pits, a well and buried soils. These features belonged to boundary and enclosure ditches, a roundhouse and pit groups. The assemblage can be assigned to three periods; The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA; 1 residual sherd, 8g 1150-400/350), The Middle Iron Age (MIA; 178 sherds, 4234g, 400/350-50 BC) and the Late Iron Age (LIA; 3 sherds, 44g, 50 BC- AD 50). A proportion of this assemblage (16 sherds; 407g) was present in contexts that were assigned to the Early Roman (ER) period (50-120 AD, see Anderson, Section 7.3). Due to the continuation of use of MIA type pottery into this period in Cambridgeshire alongside Roman and Romanising wares, this material is not considered to be residual but is described in this report along with pottery of a definite prehistoric date. Where the Roman pottery assemblages could not be assigned a tighter date than Romano-British (AD 50-400) or were of a middle or later Roman date, the MIA type material is considered to be residual. This comprised a total of 70 sherds, 1707g (Table 1). A total of 10g of crumbs (<1g) were also recovered during the course of the evaluation & excavation; these were recorded by fabric and weight in the catalogue but do not form a further part of this analysis. Of the prehistoric pottery assemblage, 21 sherds (506g) were recovered during the course of the evaluation (Brudenell 2016), all of which were of a MIA date. These sherds were fully recorded in the evaluation and are included in the quantification and analysis in the text below. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

### **Methodology**

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 (Tables 2 & 3). Fabrics identified in the evaluation stage were reassigned to fit the excavation fabric series. Sherds from all contexts were

counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation or finds processing were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherds weighing less than 1g recovered during the excavation were classified as crumbs (10g) and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue, but do not form part of this analysis. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or other residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue (Appendix 1), 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, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156). All pottery recovered in the evaluation and excavation was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (88 sherds; 48.4% by sherd count (SC)); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (64 sherds; 35.2% by SC), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (29 sherds; 16% by SC), giving a relatively high Mean Sherd Weight (MSW) of 23.5g. The evaluation and excavation assemblage contained a minimum of 30 vessels, based on the number of rim and base sherds recovered (24 rims, 6 bases). Of these, nine could be assigned to form. Of the 24 rimsherds, 21 were well preserved enough for the diameter of their constituent vessels to be estimated. The diameters ranged in size from 8-22cm (14cm range), with a mean and mode of 14cm. All percentages in this report are rounded to one decimal place.

Due to the gradual, piecemeal process of ceramic change in Cambridgeshire in the Iron Age and Early Roman periods, the periods represented by the MIA tradition pottery have substantial degrees of chronological 'overlap', in terms of fabric recipes and forms used. Specifically, MIA tradition pottery continues to be used into the Early Roman period in the region. Due to this continuation of use material of this type cannot automatically be assumed to be residual if found in Early Roman contexts. Therefore, although this is recognised to be an imprecise method, MIA type pottery is considered to represent Early Roman activity where it is present in features

assigned to an Early Roman date. This phenomenon has been highlighted within the features on the site by the excavator based on the composition of the finds assemblages recovered and the stratigraphic relationships the features exhibit. Within the prehistoric ceramic assemblage generally, although overall trends of fabric recipes and decorative techniques can be used to suggest date ranges, more precise and definitive dating hinges on the presence or absence of certain diagnostic forms. Unfortunately, MIA type pottery traditions in the region are notable for their conservatism, only using a restricted range of forms and decorative techniques. As such the majority of the assemblage could not be assigned to a tighter date range than the broad MIA period. This focus correlates with the results of the evaluation, where all the pottery recovered could be dated to this period.

#### Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

A single small LBA-EIA sherd was recovered from the site, which due to its relatively fine calcined flint tempered fabric was assigned to the Post-Deverel Rimbury (PDR) pottery tradition (Barrett 1980). The sherd was residual in fill (472) of ditch slot [473], DITCH 4.

#### Middle & Late Iron Age (Later Iron Age)

The assemblage of this period formed the dominant part of the total site assemblage (181 sherds, 4278g, 99% of the total assemblage by SC, of which MIA-178 sherds, 4234g, 97.8% of the total assemblage by SC, and LIA- three sherds, 44g, 1.6% of the total assemblage by SC). A proportion of this assemblage (16 sherds; 407g, 9% by SC) was present in contexts that were assigned to the Early Roman (ER) period (50-120 AD), based on stratigraphic relationships and the presence of pottery assemblages of this date (See Anderson, Section 7.3). A further proportion of the period assemblage can be considered to be truly residual (70 sherds; 1707g, 39.3% of the period assemblage by SC), based on its presence within features that could be assigned to the broad Roman period, or could be more conclusively assigned to the Middle to Late Roman periods, by which time MIA type pottery traditions had ceased.

Within the MIA assemblage, the relative lack of diagnostic forms and features meant

that most of the assemblage (178 sherds, 4234g, 99% of the period assemblage by SC) could not be differentiated into smaller chronological categories. However, a very small proportion (3 sherds, 44g) can be definitively related to the Late Iron Age. This is based on the high firing quality of the sherds, indicating that they had been fired in a kiln, a technology that was not used in Britain until the late pre-Conquest period and did not become widespread until well after the conquest (Swan 1984).

The remainder of the assemblage contains characteristics that indicate a date in the MIA is more appropriate. These aspects include the lack of ceramics belonging to the 'Aylsford-Swarling' or 'Belgic' pottery tradition of the Late Iron Age (Thompson 1982). Cambridgeshire is at the northern edge of this predominantly wheel made pottery tradition, which is characterised by a wider range of forms, influenced by continental prototypes and the predominant use of fine grog temper (although other fabrics, commonly sand are used, especially within Cambridgeshire). The uptake of this pottery tradition in Cambridgeshire and other parts of central and northern East Anglia is variable. Essentially, in Cambridgeshire pots of MIA 'type' can be replaced by Aylsford-Swarling type ceramics, continue in conjunction with this later tradition or maintain their dominant position in isolation (Kenney & Lyons 2011). As such it is not possible to definitely state whether the absence of Aysford-Swarling pottery at Cottenham is due to chronological or cultural factors. However, the complete absence of this pottery tradition and the very small quantities of ceramics of a LIA date in general within the assemblage indicates there may have been a slowdown in activity on the site in the LIA, with activity continuing at a low level in the ER period. As the process played out, the ER inhabitants of the site appeared to have kept using ceramics of a MIA type, alongside more definitively ER wares.

The site assemblage also contained a significant quantity of East Midlands Scored Ware (14 sherds; 1183g, 7.6% of the site assemblage by SC), a pottery type that is characteristic of the Later Iron Age, although it is less common south of the Nene Valley in the LIA period (Elsdon 1992). The core area of this pottery tradition is the upper Nene Valley, however it is frequently found as a minor part of site assemblages as far south as Cambridgeshire. In common with the wider pottery

tradition, the Scored Ware found at Cottenham is characterised by multiple incised lines, which can be regular or random. Although no form assigned Scored Ware sherds were recovered, the body were commonly thick-walled and did not display any distinct curvature, which suggests they would have formed large, essentially cylindrical or barrel shaped storage jars, a form that is commonly found within the tradition. Scored Ware pottery is commonly assigned a date range of c.400 BC-50 AD, although the deep scoring present on ten of the sherds has been suggested to belong to the latter half of this range.

#### Fabrics, Forms, Decoration and Use

Taken as a whole, the Later Iron Age type assemblage was dominated by sand fabrics (Q, 169 sherds, 95% by SC), with the other significant fabric recipe containing shell (Sh, 11 sherds, 6.1% by weight). The other minor fabric identified comprised sand and chopped vegetable matter (QVE) (1 sherd, 0.6% by SC. The dominance of Q fabrics within the period assemblage is typical for MIA assemblages in the region (for example 71.8% of the period assemblage at Wardy Hill (Hill & Horne 2003).

The period assemblage contained a minimum of 30 vessels, based on recovered rim and base sherds (24 rims, 6 bases). Of these, 9 sherds were able to be assigned to form (Table 4). These forms were also typical for the MIA, and comprised variations on the slack to rounded-shouldered jar continuum that forms the bulk of site assemblages in the region. The period assemblage contained four jars with rounded/bulbous bodies and short, upright rims (Type A), four ovoid or rounded jars with no neck (Type K) and a single example of a constricted, rounded or shouldered jar with an upright rim and no neck (Type C). The conservative and limited range of forms recovered is indicative of a relatively undifferentiated consumption process, with a lack of ceramics used for specialist purposes. Essentially, the same types of medium sized jars being are the main type used for both cooking, serving and storage functions. This can be illustrated by the nine sherds within the period assemblage which contained residues of use; these comprised four sherds with preserved carbonised food crusts (C), four sherds with limescaling (L) and two sherds with soot (S) on their exterior face. Interestingly, one of the sherds with



residue was a rimsherd, where the contents of the pot had been spilled or boiled over, leaving a food crust that had adhered to the outside of the rim/neck of the vessel.

The sizes of these vessels are also typical for MIA assemblages in the region, as the estimated vessel diameters of ranged in size from 8-22cm (14cm range), with a mean and mode of 14cm. This is typical for MIA period assemblages in the region, with the majority of rim diameters being typically 8-16cm, although large storage vessels with diameters up to 40cm have been identified. The jar forms themselves are not particularly chronologically diagnostic, as due to their mainly functional, non-display orientated nature they are as a class inherently resistant to changes in fashion. However, the lack of more sinuous vessel forms (Types F and G) suggests a date in the final century of the MIA is unlikely, as elsewhere these forms gradually replace more slack-shouldered jars as the MIA progresses, for example at West Stow (West 1989). The Type K forms may also provide a link to the Scored Ware present in the assemblage, as tub-like vessels of this type are commonly found in this tradition.

The rim-types present in the period assemblage (24 rims) are overwhelmingly simple forms (types 1-3), comprising seven Type 1 (flattened direct rim), eight Type 2 (rounded direct rim) and six Type 3 (tapered direct rim) rims. A small number of Type 4 rims (three sherds), a more complicated, externally thickened form were also present. The dominance of simple forms, as well as the prevalence of rounded rim types is again characteristic of the MIA, as in this period the decrease in the prevalence of rim-top decoration led to a decrease in expanded and flat rimpops, which provided better surfaces for decorative fingertipping.

The base-types present in the period assemblage (6 bases) are mainly stepped (Type 2; four sherds), with the remainder being a basic flat type (Type 1; two sherds). These base types are relatively chronologically undiagnostic, with uncomplicated base types such as these being found throughout the MIA period.

As is common amongst MIA assemblages, the quantity of decorated sherds present

in the assemblage is very low (18 sherds, 1434g, 10% of the period assemblage by SC), a proportion that falls to 2% (4 sherds, 251g, 2.2% of the period assemblage by SC) when Scored Wares are excluded. The decoration is limited to incised lines, on two body sherds and a rimsherd, as well as fingernail impressions on another rimsherd. Although incised decoration can be found on La Tene style pottery in the region (Elsdon 1975; 1997), the relatively crude and limited appearance of the decoration present here, as well as the slack curvature of the body sherds makes this attribution unlikely. Given the small size of the incised body sherds, it is possible that they in fact represent further Scored Ware sherds that could not be conclusively attributed. Sherds which were burnished or smoothed were slightly more prevalent, at ten sherds (266g, 5.6% of the period assemblage by SC). The level of burnishing is low even for a typical MIA assemblage (for contrast 8.2% at Haddenham V (Hill & Braddock 2006), 17% at Little Thetford (Hill & Braddock 1998) or 10.48% at Wardy Hill (Hill & Horne 2003). This suggests a date in the final century of the MIA is unlikely, as elsewhere these forms gradually replace more slack-shouldered jars as the MIA progresses, for example at West Stow (West 1989). Significantly, the higher level of burnishing at Wardy Hill correlated to the increased proportion of Later Iron Age wheel-turned sherds found in the assemblage. Therefore, it is plausible that the low levels of burnishing in the Cottenham assemblage further support the dating of the assemblage to the MIA, when the potter's wheel was not utilized.

#### Assemblage Condition, Biography and Provenance

The assemblage had a relatively high Mean Sherd Weight (MSW) of 23.5g (compared to Wardy Hill's 11.4g, Haddenham V's 11.6g and Watson's Lane 11.3g) (Hill & Horne 2003, Hill & Braddock 2006, Hill & Braddock 1998). At first glance this is surprising, due to the high proportion of the assemblage recovered from ditches (166 sherds, 3943g, 93.3% of the assemblage by SC), which commonly contain material with longer post-use biographies, resulting in smaller sherd sizes. As such, the high MSW may represent the level of direct settlement on or directly next to the site, with occupation debris and material not having to travel far to its place of final deposition. Within the excavation assemblage as a whole 42 sherds (23.1% by SC) were either lightly or heavily abraded; a relatively high amount which contrasts

slightly with the high MSW. However, this is likely to be due to the high quantity of ceramics derived from ditches; indicating that although the sherds within the assemblage had not travelled far and were therefore relatively large when first deposited; the open nature of these features has led to the significant abrasion of sherd surfaces. The ceramic assemblage as a whole is mainly composed of relatively well fired sherds in hard, sandy fabrics (36 sherds in Q fabrics abraded, 20% of total site assemblage by SC), with a minor element of shelly fabrics (Five sherds in Sh fabrics abraded, 2.7% of total site assemblage by SC). As such, the relatively high proportion of abraded sherds is unlikely to be a result of the qualities of the sherds themselves.

The pottery assemblage does not contain any sherds that could not be produced or obtained locally; with the bulk of the site assemblage being made of sandy fabrics that were used to produce a limited range of plainware vessels. The shell tempered fabrics are probably derived from fossiliferous clays (Amphill, Kimmeridge and Oxford Clays), which are generally located at the fringes of the fen basin and form the bedrock geology c.400m to the north of the site (British Geographical Survey 2018) and therefore could be obtained locally. However, it is possible that the Scored Ware sherds, especially those made using shelly fabrics (Four sherds, 750g) were sourced from further to the north, across the fenland, where vessels of this type and fabric are extremely common. The presence of Scored Ware sherds as a minor part of assemblages is common in sites on the fen islands or at the margins of the fen, although the exact proportions can vary (see 1.7% at Wardy Hill (Hill & Horne 2003) to 25.9% at Haddenham V (Hill & Braddock 2006)). The small quantity of Scored Ware pottery at Cottenham, if accepted as an import to the site still forms a small part of the total assemblage. As such, the Scored Ware is likely to represent casual acquisition or gift-giving, not necessarily more formal market based exchange. The MIA pottery assemblage from Cottenham is extremely 'typical', in terms of its composition and characteristics. The dominance of locally acquired resources, lack of significant or high status imports and restricted range of vessel forms indicates that the assemblage derived from a fairly low status, rural, domestic settlement.

### Significant Feature Assemblages

DITCH 18 contained a medium sized assemblage of MIA pottery, (50 sherds; 1072g), almost wholly comprised of sand tempered sherds (49/50 sherds). The assemblage derived from at least seven vessels (6 rims, 1 base), although only one sherd could be assigned to form, a constricted shouldered or round bodied jar (type C). The single large shell tempered sherd exhibited Scored Ware type decoration.

DITCH 70 contained a small sized assemblage of MIA pottery, (14 sherds; 343g), comprised of sand (7/14) or shell tempered (7/14) sherds. The assemblage derived from at least three vessels (2 rims, 1 base), of which two sherds could be assigned to form, an ovoid or rounded slack shouldered vessel with no neck (type K). One of these rims was decorated with a row of incised horizontal lines, an unusual form of decoration for the period.

ROUNDHOUSE 1 contained a small sized assemblage of MIA pottery, (3 sherds; 71g), all of which were composed of sand tempered fabrics. Two of the sherds were of a possible Scored Ware type derivation, whilst the other sherd was very thin and well fired, indicating it may have been manufactured in a kiln and be of a LIA date.

DITCH 45 contained a small sized assemblage of MIA pottery, (12 sherds; 249g), all of which were composed of sand tempered fabrics. The assemblage derived from at least three vessels (2 rims, 1 base), of which two sherds could be assigned to form, a simple upright-rimmed jar with an ovoid to slack-shouldered body (Type A). The feature assemblage also contained a single Scored Ware type bodysherd.

### Summary and Discussion

The prehistoric pottery recovered from the excavation can be split into three main periods, The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, The Middle Iron Age and the Late Iron Age. The overwhelming majority of the site assemblage belonged to the MIA plainware pottery tradition. Due to the continuation of use of MIA type pottery from the MIA to the ER in Cambridgeshire, alongside Roman and Romanising wares, material of this type recovered from Early Roman features has also been considered to be of an ER date. The MIA assemblage was broadly comparable to other

plainware assemblages in the region, and in terms of date range was difficult to differentiate further. The conclusively LIA assemblage was minimal, indicating that it is likely that activity on the site lessened compared to the MIA. The total absence of Aylsford-Swarling type pottery, as well as the near absence of other material attributable to the LIA could be taken to suggest that activity on site had ceased by the end of the MIA, before restarting in the ER period. However, given the variable uptake of characteristically LIA pottery traditions within Cambridgeshire, the continuation of MIA pot traditions into the ER period and the way in which the Roman archaeology appears to reference features of the preceding periods it is considered more likely that the lack of 'LIA' pottery represents a cultural choice, not a chronological gap in activity. Given the location of the site, at the southern edge of a significant cropmark complex, it is likely that portions of this complex relate to Later Iron Age activity, as well as Roman.

#### Recommendations

It is recommended that c. 26 form assigned and/or decorated later prehistoric vessel sherds be illustrated for further publication.

## 7.3 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

### Introduction

The excavations at Oakington Road, Cottenham produced a large assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 1984 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 52416g and representing 46.19 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 329 vessels (MNV). All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

### Assemblage Chronology

The pottery is indicative of activity from the early to the late Roman period, albeit in varying quantities, however it is unclear as to whether this represents continuous activity or not. The pattern indicated by the ceramics indicated a sharp rise in activity from the early Roman period (11.4% of the assemblage by sherd count) to the mid-later Roman period (41.5%), with the ceramics indicating that the site peaked between the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. There was then a decline in activity in the late Roman period (16.4%). It is noteworthy that much of the material comprised locally made sandy, body sherds which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British', which accounted for 30.7% of the assemblage and this may therefore mask some more subtle patterns in ceramic chronology.

Phase	No.	Wt(g)
Early Roman	198	619
Mid-later Roman	720	8311
Late Roman	284	7059
Romano-British	532	5022
TOTAL	1734	21011

Table 1: Roman pottery quantification by phase

### Assemblage Composition

The Roman pottery generally comprised small to medium-sized sherds with some

larger 'fresher' sherds recovered. The mean weight of the assemblage is relatively high at 26.4g, which is partly due to the presence of a pottery kiln and the associated kiln products. The level of fragmentation was fairly high; however there were very few examples of refitting sherds with a limited number of sherds which could be refitted, most of which were inter-context refits.

A variety of fabrics were identified in varying quantities (see Table 2). The composition of the assemblage in terms of fabrics was typical of a rural site, dominated by coarseware fabrics which represented 89.8% of all pottery by sherd count. Within this category sandy greywares were the most commonly occurring, representing 38% of the total assemblage and 42.5% of the coarsewares by count, with unsourced coarse sandy greywares representing the largest fabric group (433 sherds, 7275g). Unsourced coarse sandy black-slipped wares were also well represented within the assemblage, totalling 263 sherds weighing 4077g, as well as unsourced reduced sandy wares (225 sherds, 7814g). Within these three groups the fabrics comprised both micaceous and non-micaceous varieties and although the fabrics are unsourced, it is likely that most derived from the local area. Shell-tempered wares were moderately well represented, totalling 125 sherds weighing 3200g. These are also likely to have been made locally with a source(es) in the Cambridgeshire fenlands most likely.

A single Roman pottery kiln was identified (discussed in detail in section 0) which produced a range of predominately coarseware fabrics including greywares, reduced wares, oxidised wares and black-slipped wares. Broadly speaking, the composition of the fabrics themselves were very similar, indicating local procurement, however, thin-section analysis will be necessary to both investigate this and further define the kiln fabrics.

Sourced coarsewares of note included Horningsea products which represented 13.3% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 21.2% by weight. This comprised 232 greyware sherds (10231g), as well as 28 (688g) black-burnished sherds, four oxidised (163g) and one white-slipped variant (33g). The relatively large number of Horningsea products is due to the sites close proximity to the production centre,

located approximately 7km southeast of the site. Other sourced coarsewares were limited to 12 Nene Valley whitewares (444g), five Nene Valley greywares (93g), eight Verulamium whitewares (186g) and three Verulamium oxidised wares (1252g), six Swanspool white-slipped wares (58g) and single examples of a Wattisfield fine reduced ware (6g) and a Portchester D ware (3g).

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
BAET	Baetican amphora	1	69	0	0
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	263	4077	32	4.14
BUFF	Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	9	62	0	0
CC	Colour-coat (unsourced)	13	200	3	0.67
CGBLK	Central Gaulish black-slipped ware	2	6	1	0
CGCC	Central Gaulish Colour coated ware	3	13	0	0
CGOF	Central Gaulish Colour coated ware	3	11	1	0
COLCCL	Colchester colour-coated ware (Late)	1	6	1	0.07
CSBLK	Coarse sandy black-slipped ware (unsourced)	14	598	6	0.66
CSBUFF	Coarse sandy buff ware (unsourced)	1	17	0	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	433	7275	50	7.22
CSMBLK	Coarse sandy micaceous black slipped ware (unsourced)	7	155	0	0.38
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	42	2860	12	2.09
CSMOX	Coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	49	2271	6	2.03
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	57	2805	2	3.37
CSEX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	204	5539	22	3.47
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	141	4355	13	1.89
FSBLK	Fine sandy black-slipped (unsourced)	2	98	1	0.45
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	38	470	13	1.47
FSMBLK	Fine sandy micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	10	135	0	0
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	8	188	2	1.43



FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	8	287	3	0.46
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	27	654	8	0.69
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	12	292	3	0.52
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	5	170	0	0
HADBB	Hadham black-burnished ware	5	88	2	0.2
HADOX	Hadham oxidised ware	2	19	0	0
HADRDU	Hadham reduced ware	31	294	5	0
HADRS	Hadham red-slipped ware	7	62	1	0
HORNBB	Horningsea black-burnished ware	28	688	5	1.32
HORNGW	Horningsea greyware	232	10231	52	3.28
HORNOX	Horningsea oxidised ware	4	163	1	0.06
HORNWS	Horningsea white-slipped	1	33	0	
IMITBB	Imitation black-burnished ware (unsourced)	6	167	6	0.42
KOLN	Cologne Colour-coated ware	1	2	0	
MOSL	Moselkeramik ware	6	17	0	
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware	64	1062	15	2.26
NVGW	Nene Valley Greyware	5	93	2	0.15
NVWW	Nene Valley whiteware	12	444	5	1.09
OXFRS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	12	261	4	0.07
PORD	Portchester D ware	1	3	0	0
Q1	Moderately coarse sandy ware with common very small to small quartz sand	12	161	1	0.1
Q2	Coarse sandy ware with common to frequent small quartz sand	1	16	0	0
QC1	Medium fine sandy ware with common chalk inclusions	1	7	0	0
QG1	Medium sandy fabric with moderate to common very small grog inclusions	16	422	25	0.22
RHOD?	Rhodian amphora	1	199	0	0
RS	Red-slipped (unsourced)	1	4	0	0
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaulish	4	17	0	0
SAMEG	Samian East Gaulish	6	212	3	0.49
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish	8	66	2	0.32
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	125	3200	16	3.95

VROX	Verulamium oxidised ware	3	1252	2	0.58
VRW	Verulamium whiteware	8	186	1	0.31
WATT	Wattisfield greyware	1	6	0	0
WS	White-slipped (unsourced)	23	303	2	0.36
WW	Whiteware (unsourced)	4	125	0	0

Table 2: Roman fabric quantification

Romano-British finewares accounted for a further 8.4% of the assemblage, totalling 167 sherds, weighing 2804g. Nene Valley colour-coated sherds representing the largest single group, totalling 64 sherds weighing 1062g. A total of 43 sherds (444g) from the Hadham kilns were identified, comprising fine, reduced wares (31 sherds, 294g), red-slipped wares (seven sherds, 62g) and the black-burnished variety (five sherds, 88g). Twelve Oxfordshire red-slipped wares were also recovered, dating to the later Roman period (AD240-400). Finally, one Colchester colour-coated sherd was recovered (6g). The remaining finewares were unsourced and included 13 unsourced colour-coated sherds, as well as fine oxidised sandy wares and fine black-slipped wares.

The remaining 1.8% of the assemblage (by sherd count) comprised imported wares, totalling 36 sherds weighing 633g. Eighteen samian sherds (295g) were recovered, with all three production centres represented, in broadly similar quantities. Given the longevity of the site, this figure is low and is perhaps a reflection on the relative wealth/status of the site. Eight further Gaulish sherds were identified (51g) comprising six colour-coated sherds (24g) and two black-slipped wares (6g). Six Moselkermik ware sherds (17g) and one Cologne colour-coated sherd (2g) were also recorded. Finally, two amphora sherds were identified; one Baetican Dressel 20 body sherd (69g) and one possible Rhodian amphora sherd (199g).

A minimum of 329 different vessels were identified (MNV), of which 84 vessels were identified as probable kiln products, discussed in more detail below. The most frequently occurring vessel forms were jars (Table 3), with a minimum of 181 different vessels identified. These occurred in a range of sizes, from small vessels (rim diameters of 10cm) to very large storage jars, the largest of which had a rim

measuring 40cm in diameter. The average jar was medium-sized, measuring 20cm in diameter. The range of vessel sizes reflects a variety of different functions including cooking and storage. Approximately 29% of jars (by MNV) were decorated with combed lines, tooled lines, cordons and grooves the most frequently used technique tooled lines on the shoulder being the most commonly used techniques.

All other vessel forms occurred in much smaller quantities than jars. A minimum of 29 dishes were identified (44 sherds, 1080g, 2.96 EVEs), including coarseware, fineware and imported vessels. This included a minimum of four Samian vessels; one East Gaulish Dragendorff 36, one East Gaulish Dr32 and one South Gaulish Dr18, as well as a small rim sherd from a non-diagnostic dish. Seven (MNV) fineware dishes were recovered, including five Nene Valley colour-coated vessels (three straight-sided, one convex dish and an imitation Dr31) and two Hadham straight-sided dishes. Coarseware dishes comprised primarily straight-sided and beaded rim greyware varieties.

A minimum of 29 bowls were identified (36 sherds, 1102g, 1.68 EVEs). 41% (by MNV) comprised fineware vessels comprising Nene Valley colour-coated wares, Oxfordshire red-slipped wares and Hadham vessels. Bowl forms included four beaded, flanged bowls, three castor boxes and two beaded rim vessels, while the same forms were also present in coarseware fabrics including Horningsea greywares and imitation black-burnished wares.

Beakers were moderately well represented, with a minimum of 19 vessels represented (38 sherds, 709g). Of note were 13 sherds (470g, MNV 8) which are probable kiln products, including two channel-rimmed vessels and two butt-beakers. Seven sherds (27g, MNV 2) were from imported vessels, comprising three Moselkeramik body sherds (10g), two Central Gaulish black-slipped wares (6g) and two Central Gaulish colour-coated sherds (11g).

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Amphora	2	268	0	0
Beaker	38	709	19	2.85

Bowl	36	1102	29	1.68
Closed form	144	4796	6	2.6
Cup	12	168	3	0.5
Dish	44	1080	29	2.96
Flagon	6	173	1	1
Jar	550	26074	181	20.84
Lid	4	80	3	0.12
Lug	1	38	0	0
Mortaria	11	1601	7	1.02
Open form	12	555	2	1.74
Platter	9	360	9	0.63
Unknown	1115	15412	40	10.25
TOTAL	1984	52416	329	46.19

Table 3: Quantification of Roman pottery by vessel form

The remaining vessel forms (by MNV) comprised nine platters, seven mortaria, three lids and three cups. Six of the platters and one lid were identified as probable kiln products.

Approximately 5% of the assemblage had usewear evidence, which abrasion aside, comprised primarily exterior and/or interior sooting indicative of being used over a fire, as well as six sherds which had evidence of interior limescale. Several vessels displayed post-breakage usewear, implying that these particular vessels were not discarded in cut features immediately after breakage.

Overall the assemblage is indicative of a domestic assemblage, with a range of vessels for the storage, preparation and serving of foodstuffs, with the forms and fabrics indicative of a fairly low status site. The range of fabrics identified within this assemblage is typical of a Roman rural settlement; dominated by coarsewares, with much smaller quantities of Romano-British finewares and imported wares. The vast majority of wares deriving from the local area, with Horningsea products particularly well represented, which is not unexpected given the location of the site.

### Contextual Analysis

Roman pottery was collected from 131 different contexts, equating to 111 cuts, in

addition to unstratified finds. Of these, the majority of contexts (114) contained small pottery assemblages (1-30 sherds), 14 contexts contained medium sized assemblages (31-99 sherds) while three contexts contained large assemblages, in excess of 100 sherds.

Pottery was collected from a variety of feature types (**Error! Reference source not found.**) with ditches producing c.65% of the assemblage by sherd count. Approximately 8.5% of the assemblage derived from various Pits and Kiln 1.

Category	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Unstratified	79	2299	13	1.83
Buried Soil	118	2629	26	3.92
Ditch	1302	28925	196	24.34
Kiln	172	9130	34	7.54
Oven	70	2091	26	0.43
Pit	171	5190	22	5.04
Pit/Well	69	2127	12	3.09
Treethrow	3	25	0	0

Table 4: Roman pottery quantification by feature type

The largest feature assemblage derived from Ditch 67, which produced an assemblage totaling 262 sherds weighing 3251g and representing a minimum of 40 vessels and 3.04 EVEs, recovered from a single context (590)/[591]. The pottery from this feature dated predominately to the later Roman period (AD250-400) although there were a small number of earlier Roman sherds which are residual within this context. Pottery recovered included three Moselkeramik beaker sherds (10g) with white painted decoration. Two sherds (55g) from a Nene Valley colour-coated jar, as well as 15 Hadham ware sherds (143g), including sherds from one jar, one beaker and one bowl. The quantity of pottery recovered from one slot within this Ditch indicates it was a focus for rubbish disposal during the late Roman period.

Perhaps the most interesting assemblage of pottery derived from four contexts within Kiln 1. A total of 172 sherds of pottery, weighing 9130g and representing a minimum of 34 vessels and 7.54 EVEs. Approximately 95% of the pottery recovered from this

feature has been interpreted as comprising kiln products (159 sherds, 8846g, MNV 33 and 7.39 EVEs). The vessel forms imply that this kiln was in use during the earlier Roman period, with a indicated date range of AD40-70.

In addition to the kiln products recovered from the kiln, a further 251 sherds weighing 7738g (MNV 51, 4.90 EVEs) from other features were identified as possible kiln products, based on a combination of fabrics and forms. Five sherds (815g) were noted as being poorly made/wonky and whilst still useable, can be considered as 'wasters'.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Beaker	13	470	8	1.08
Closed form	64	2753	3	1.1
Cup?	7	111	0	0
Jar	178	10023	64	8.17
Lid	2	43	1	0
Open form	2	126	0	0
Platter	6	301	6	0.47
Unknown	138	2757	2	1.47
TOTAL	410	16584	84	12.29

Table 5: Quantification of kiln products by vessel form

A range of vessel forms appear to have been produced within the kiln (**Error! Reference source not found.**), with jars seemingly the most prolific form, including wide mouth, everted rim storage jars varieties and 'S' shaped, medium-sized vessels. Smaller number of beakers (including butt-beakers), imitation Cam platters and lids were also noted, as well as seven possible cup sherds. The composition of kiln products in terms of vessel forms is comparable to material produced at other local kilns including Green House Farm (Lucas and Gibson 2002) and Addenbrooke's (Webley and Anderson in Evans et al, 2008).

A variety of fabric types were also noted with the kiln products (**Error! Reference source not found.**), although these reflect a smaller number of fabrics with different surface finishes, primarily due to differing firing conditions, which are indicative of

multiple firing events. Broadly speaking, the probable kiln products can be divided into fine sandy ware and coarse sandy wares, both varieties of which also occurred both with and without mica. Thin-section analysis will be necessary to further group and describe the kiln product fabrics in detail.

Fabric Code	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
BLKSL	18	365	2	0.32
CSBLK	2	208	1	0.12
CSGW	73	1937	13	2.45
CSMBLK	6	102	0	0
CSMDRU	2	325	1	0
CSMG	3	40	0	0
CSMGW	33	2642	10	1.88
CSMOX	46	2163	5	1.93
CSMRDU	48	2296	1	2.37
CSOX	63	2446	8	0.63
CSRDU	70	2509	7	0.69
FSMBLK	4	88	0	0
FSMDRU	1	74	1	0.2
FSMGW	1	67	1	0.21
FSMOX	7	283	2	0.46
FSMRDU	22	420	6	0.49
FSMRU	2	126	0	0
FSOX	4	171	2	0.32
QG1	5	322	24	0.22

Table 6: Quantification of kiln products by fabric type

A moderately large assemblage of predominantly later Roman pottery was recovered from three contexts within the buried soil; (1000), (2000) and (3000), totalling 118 sherds weighing 2629g (MNV 26, 3.92 EVEs). The pottery was mixed in nature comprising coarsewares, finewares and a small number of imported wares, and in terms of the composition of the pottery was very similar to the character of the overall assemblage, indicating that this material did not reflect anything other than domestic refuse. The pottery was predominately late Roman in date AD250-400, however, there were earlier Roman sherds which may be the result of the re-cutting

and/or truncation of earlier features. That said, the mean weight of the material from this feature was relatively high at 22.3g, which given the nature of the context is higher than might be expected and indicates that the material did not necessarily derive from primarily truncated features. The higher than average mean weight is likely to reflect that this spread was one of the latest accumulated features on site, with little disturbance to this area after deposition and given the quantity of material recovered, may be more indicative of a late Roman midden.

Group	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
BURIED SOIL	118	2629	26	3.92
DITCH 12	2	7	0	0
DITCH 14	1	29	0	0
DITCH 15	15	416	2	0.06
DITCH 16	1	3	0	0
DITCH 17	9	261	1	0.22
DITCH 18	4	39	0	0
DITCH 19	97	3158	12	1.97
DITCH 20	46	839	10	1.47
DITCH 21	3	34	2	0
DITCH 22	3	40	0	0
DITCH 23	4	49	0	0
DITCH 24	1	38	0	0
DITCH 25	4	49	2	0.12
DITCH 26	1	59	0	0
DITCH 27	132	3857	9	1.43
DITCH 28	13	158	4	0.37
DITCH 29	11	354	1	0.27
DITCH 3	2	33	0	0
DITCH 30	5	63	2	0.24
DITCH 31	84	1787	9	1.51
DITCH 33	2	16	1	0.07
DITCH 34	5	73	0	0.18
DITCH 35	20	458	3	0.14
DITCH 36	44	1102	5	0.84
DITCH 37	2	8	0	0



DITCH 38	26	595	4	1.69
DITCH 39	6	44	0	0
DITCH 40	2	14	0	0
DITCH 41	46	1064	4	0.34
DITCH 42	1	83	0	0
DITCH 43	20	1031	2	0.77
DITCH 44	3	126	0	0
DITCH 45	3	148	1	0.1
DITCH 48	19	384	3	0.22
DITCH 49	18	196	1	0.33
DITCH 5	1	5	0	0
DITCH 50	25	670	5	1.87
DITCH 53	12	127	3	0.43
DITCH 56	43	457	8	0.1
DITCH 57	2	187	0	0
DITCH 58	30	313	2	0.36
DITCH 59	150	4624	40	2.99
DITCH 6	4	39	0	0
DITCH 63	1	6	0	0
DITCH 67	262	3251	40	3.04
DITCH 68	38	893	6	0.74
DITCH 7	2	15	1	0
DITCH 8	3	83		0
DITCH 9	70	1445	13	2.36
EARLY ROMAN PITS	10	377	2	0.3
FURROW 5	1	3	0	0
KILN 1	172	9130	34	7.54
LATE ROMAN PITS	53	1706	10	3.26
MID ROMAN PITS	99	2450	10	1.39
NATURAL FEATURES	3	25	0	0
OTHER	91	3148	13	2.03
OVEN 1	24	1244	22	0
OVEN 2	38	758	4	0.43
OVEN 3	8	89	0	0
WELL 1	26	1299	4	1.15
WELL 2	43	828	8	1.94

Table 7: Pottery quantification by feature group

One of the earliest assemblages on the site derived from Pit [344], which contained 37 sherds, weighing 309g. This included 29 sherds (285g) from a closed coarse sandy black ware dating AD50-100. The other exclusively early Roman assemblages contained only small quantities of pottery, for example Pit [227] contained a single early Roman whiteware sherd, while [263] contained seven grog-tempered sherds and Pit [376] which contained a single grog-tempered sherd. This therefore implies that activity in the early Roman period was not as intensive as in the mid-later Roman period.

### Discussion

The pottery assemblage recovered indicates that the site was in use from the early to the later Roman period, with a peak in activity seemingly in the mid-later Roman period (2nd-3rd century AD). The pottery indicates that occupation was continuous with no apparent breaks in occupation apparent.

The range of vessel forms indicates domestic based activity, with wares used for the storage, production and consumption of foodstuffs. The fabrics present in the assemblage demonstrate that the majority of the wares derived from the local area, with Horningsea wares particularly well represented. There were a small number of sherds from production sites outside of the immediate local area, including imported wares, which imply that the site did have the means to acquire pots from non-local suppliers. However, these appear to represent a very small number of vessels and which is in keeping with the regional pattern, where imported wares typically comprise fewer than 5% of assemblages.

Of particular interest is the early Roman kiln, which seemingly produced a range of primarily coarseware vessels for a limited period in the mid-later 1st century AD.

Overall, the impression of the site as indicated by the pottery assemblage is of a fairly low status, small scale site with a domestic function.

### Recommendations for Further Work

All of the pottery has been fully recorded. However, it will be necessary to reanalyse

any of the material identified as probable kiln products in order to create a final, detailed fabric and form series.

It is recommended that examples of the kiln material should be thin-sectioned in order to compare and contrast it with other local sites, including Green House Farm and Horningsea. The total number of thin-sections required will be based on the final number of kiln fabrics identified (see above).

The pottery from the kiln should also be considered alongside the kiln itself and the associated kiln material in order to compare and contrast to other regional, contemporary kilns.

A selection of the pottery should be illustrated, in particular, the form series for the kiln material.

The pottery from the evaluation stage of work should be fully incorporated with the material from the excavation.

The pottery needs to be assessed contextually across the site so that the distribution of the pottery can be assessed and interpreted.

Finally the pottery should be considered in its wider regional context, with more detailed comparisons made between this assemblage and other contemporary sites within the local area, with particular focus other early Roman kiln sites in the area including Green House Farm, Cherry Hinton, Addenbrooke's and Black Horse Lane, Swavesey. Work should also be undertaken to determine if any of the probably kiln products were present on any other local sites.

Context	Cut	Category	Context	Wt(g)	EVE	MNV	Context Spotdate
0	0	Unstratified	24	799	0.74	6	n/a
196	197	Ditch	4	39	0	0	AD50-200
198	201	Ditch	2	201	0.2	1	AD50-100
199	201	Ditch	4	33	0.1	1	AD40-100
213	212	Ditch	2	33	0	0	AD50-400

231	234	Ditch	1	7	0	1	AD100-400
247	246	Ditch	1	8	0	0	AD100-400
255	254	Ditch	12	127	0.43	3	AD150-300
272	274	Ditch	2	66	0	0	AD50-400
275	276	Ditch	1	12	0	0	AD50-400
310	309	Pit	1	4	0	0	AD240-400
312	313	Pit	1	4	0	0	AD50-400
315	314	Ditch	2	15	0.12	2	AD70-200
321	320	Ditch	18	466	0.21	2	AD40-100
327	328	Ditch	114	3391	1.22	7	AD150-300
329	330	Ditch	27	575	0.86	8	AD200-400
332	331	Ditch	2	7	0	0	AD100-400
337	336	Ditch	2	180	0.11	0	AD50-300
338	339	Ditch	6	295	0.06	1	AD100-300
341	342	Pit	2	9	0	0	AD150-300
348	349	Ditch	4	18	0	0	AD100-400
356	355	Ditch	8	92	0	0	AD150-400
362	361	Ditch	2	14	0	0	AD100-400
363	364	Ditch	5	73	0.18	0	AD100-400
369	370	Ditch	1	41	0.21	0	AD100-400
375	376	Ditch	20	458	0.14	3	AD200-300
377	378	Ditch	1	29	0	0	AD40-100
380	379	Ditch	1	32	0.15	1	AD100-400
384	385	Ditch	15	542	0.34	2	AD50-100
386	387	Ditch	11	265	0.06	1	AD40-100
388	390	Ditch	28	600	0.5	3	AD300-400
399	390	Ditch	5	34	0	0	AD150-400
411	412	Ditch	1	6	0	0	AD50-400 with post med
415	416	Ditch	1	15	0.07	1	AD70-400
418	417	Ditch	8	172	0.38	1	AD150-400
427	426	Pit	2	26	0	0	AD40-70
429	428	Ditch	19	384	0.22	3	AD50-100
435	434	Ditch	80	2347	2.25	9	AD300-400
436	432	Pit	15	139	0.22	2	AD40-100
437	431	Pit	9	130	0	0	AD90-400

438	432	Ditch	12	101	0	3	AD40-100
439	432	Ditch	5	50	0	2	AD150-400 or ER with NV intrusive?
441	432	Ditch	5	38	0	2	AD40-70
445	433	Ditch	29	305	0.36	2	AD40-100
449	432	Ditch	1	8	0	0	AD40-100
452	454	Ditch	35	883	0.22	4	AD100-300 with some earlier mixed
453	454	Ditch	21	370	0	0	AD40-70
458	459	Ditch	8	104	0	0	AD50-100
459	457	Ditch	10	92	0.33	1	AD150-400
466	465	Ditch	2	37	0	0	AD90-200
474	475	Ditch	1	3	0	0	AD50-100
480	479	Ditch	30	658	1.37	5	AD40-70
484	483	Ditch	26	472	0	1	AD150-400
485	486	Ditch	3	34	0	2	AD100-400
487	488	Ditch	1	3	0	0	AD50-400 with 1 med/postmed
489	490	Pit	3	57	0	0	AD50-400
491	492	Pit	1	6	0	0	AD40-70
500	501	Ditch	35	1180	0.36	7	AD250-400
502	505	Ditch	16	181	0.1	5	AD200-300
504	505	Ditch	5	50	0	1	AD40-100
506	495	Ditch	3	27	0	1	AD50-400
510	498	Ditch	13	148	0	0	AD100-400
514	513	Ditch	4	380	0.13	21	AD240-400
515	513	Ditch	31	717	0.25	3	AD60-160
519	518	Pit/Well	24	1218	1.15	4	AD50-150
523	499	Ditch	2	187	0	0	AD40-70
525	524	Kiln	47	2298	0.74	8	AD40-70
534	533	Pit	8	836	0.16	1	AD50-100
536	538	Ditch	11	148	0.1	2	AD30-70
539	538	Ditch	6	103	0.1	0	AD30-70

540	538	Ditch	3	158	0.12	1	AD50-100
548	549	Ditch	5	80	0.28	1	AD50-100
550	551	Pit	58	1103	0.9	7	AD50-100
552	565	Oven	30	439	0.43	4	AD40-70
554	568	Oven	8	89	0	0	AD50-100
555	524	Kiln	116	6022	6.31	23	AD40-70
559	518	Pit/Well	2	81	0	0	AD100-400
561	524	Kiln	6	793	0.49	3	AD40-70
564	565	Oven	8	319	0	0	AD40-70
574	573	Pit	7	320	0.3	2	AD40-70
576	575	Ditch	6	181	0.93	2	AD40-70
579	524	Kiln	3	17	0	0	AD40-70
581	582	Pit	1	19	0	0	AD40-100
584	583	Treethrow	3	25	0	0	AD50-100
585	393	Ditch	18	410	0.22	2	AD50-100
586	393	Ditch	66	1377	1.29	7	AD50-150
588	589	Ditch	4	39	0	0	AD100-400 with lots of pre
590	591	Ditch	262	3251	3.04	40	AD250-400
592	593	Ditch	35	778	1.5	5	AD250-400 with some earlier residual
600	560	Pit/Well	43	828	1.94	8	AD50-100 with some MIA/LIA
609	608	Pit	2	46	0.2	0	AD60-100
618	619	Pit	2	124	0	0	AD50-400
624	625	Ditch	1	3	0	0	AD90-400
627	625	Ditch	16	502	0.34	2	AD200-400 with some er residual
629	628	Ditch	38	893	0.74	6	AD240-400
632	630	Ditch	4	151	0	1	AD300-400
634	633	Ditch	2	33	0	0	AD50-200

636	635	Ditch	1	8	0	0	AD50-400
640	639	Oven	24	1244	0	22	AD40-70
645	650	Ditch	3	22	0	0	AD50-400
646	643	Ditch	1	5	0	0	AD50-400
661	660	Ditch	1	38	0	0	AD40-70
663	662	Ditch	1	5	0	0	AD50-400
664	665	Ditch	6	44	0	0	AD40-100
666	667	Ditch	7	162	0.1	0	AD240-400
668	669	Ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-400
670	671	Ditch	2	8	0	0	AD40-150
681	680	Ditch	1	8	0	0	AD40-100
686	685	Ditch	1	47	1	0	AD50-200
689	688	Ditch	30	1757	1.65	6	AD40-100
690	691	Ditch	4	83	0	1	AD300-400
698	700	Pit	3	56	0	0	AD50-130
716	715	Pit	3	605	0	0	AD100-400
717	715		1	3	0	0	AD100-400
719	718	Ditch	3	126	0	0	AD100-400
725	724	Ditch	1	17	0	0	AD100-400
729	728	Ditch	3	148	0.1	1	AD150-400
731	706	Ditch	6	245	0.57	1	AD150-250
732	733	Ditch	2	34	0	0	AD150-400 with med/pmed
738	739	Pit	53	1706	3.26	10	AD250-400
740	741	Ditch	12	126	0.22	3	AD200-400
742	743	Ditch	4	53	0.24	2	AD200-300
744	745	Ditch	1	59	0	0	AD100-400
746	748	Ditch	1	51	0	0	AD40-400
747	748	Ditch	3	42	0.1	1	AD70-200
751	756	Ditch	1	83	0	0	AD40-70
752	755	Ditch	20	1031	0.77	2	AD40-70
753	754	Ditch	1	10	0	0	AD100-400
760	760		54	1497	1.09	7	AD100-160
1000	1000	Buried Soil	49	1464	2.97	13	AD200-400

2000	2000	Buried Soil	55	905	0.88	11	AD350-400
3000	3000	Buried Soil	14	260	0.07	2	AD200-400

Table 1: All Roman pottery by context



## **7.4 Post Roman Pottery Assessment**

**By Chris Jarrett**

### Introduction

A total of seven sherds/7 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/67g of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the archaeological work, none of which is unstratified. Except for one sherd of Roman pottery, the rest of the sherds are medieval and post-medieval in date. The pottery is in a very fragmentary state and only two of the sherds could be assigned to a vessel type. The pottery shows evidence of either abrasion or lamination and was deposited under tertiary conditions. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. Pottery was recovered from five contexts as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds).

The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20) and recorded in a database format file by fabric, form and decoration. The pottery types have been classified according to Spoerry (2016), while the later industrial fineware types have been catalogued according to the coding system used by the Museum of London (2014): no official coding system exists for later pottery types in the Cambridgeshire area. The pottery is discussed as an index ordered by trench and context.

### Index

Context [307], fill of ditch [308], spot date: 1550–1700

Roman greyware (RPOT), 50–400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: unidentified. Fine sandy greyware. Corrugated neck 1550–1600+

Ely bichrome redware (BEL BICR), 1550–1700 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified. Small body sherd, external green-glaze, internal clear glaze. 1550–1600+

Context [363], fill of ditch [364], spot date: c. 1550–1900

Glazed red earthenware (GRE), 1550–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g, form: unidentified.

Body sherd, internal and external glaze, slightly abraded internal edges

Context [375], fill of ditch [376], spot date: c. 1400–1600

Late medieval transitional ware (LMT), 1400–1600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 29g, form: bowl.

Rim sherd, external triangular section/bevelled. Oxidised

Context [732], fill of ditch [733], spot date: c. 1550–1900

Brill medieval ware (BRILL), 1170–1650, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: unidentified.

Body sherd, external glaze. ? Jug

Glazed red earthenware (GRE), 1550–1900 GLIE 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, internal glaze

Context [705], fill of ditch [706], spot date: c. 1800–1900

Sunderland coarseware (SUND), 1800–1900 WSCL 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 13g, form: bowl. Body sherd, internal white slip and clear glaze, internal Partially laminated glaze

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of no significance as the material is small in quantity, fragmentary and is therefore difficult to assign any meaning to. The assemblage has more of a regional and less of a national ceramic profile, i.e. the pottery consists of mainly types that were made locally or in counties bordering Cambridgeshire, while one 19th-century sherd (the Sunderland coarseware) comes from the North East of England or the Midlands and was marketed across the breadth of the British Isles. The pottery has only the potential to date the deposit it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

## **7.5 Stone and Ceramic Building Material Assessment**

### **By Amparo Valcarcel**

#### Introduction and Methodology

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). The main study consisted in:

- 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.
- Databases stonemarch.mdb; cbmanddaubmarch.mdb accompanies this document.
- Make recommendations for further study.

As there was no stone and ceramic building material fabric reference collection housed at PCA, consultation of the relevant 1:50000 geological maps for this area (BGS 2018) provided the local geological background. Where the stone or ceramic fabric matched with the Museum of London series, it was designated the appropriate MoL 4digit 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. New tile and brick fabric were prefixed by COT followed by 1; thus COT1; COT2.

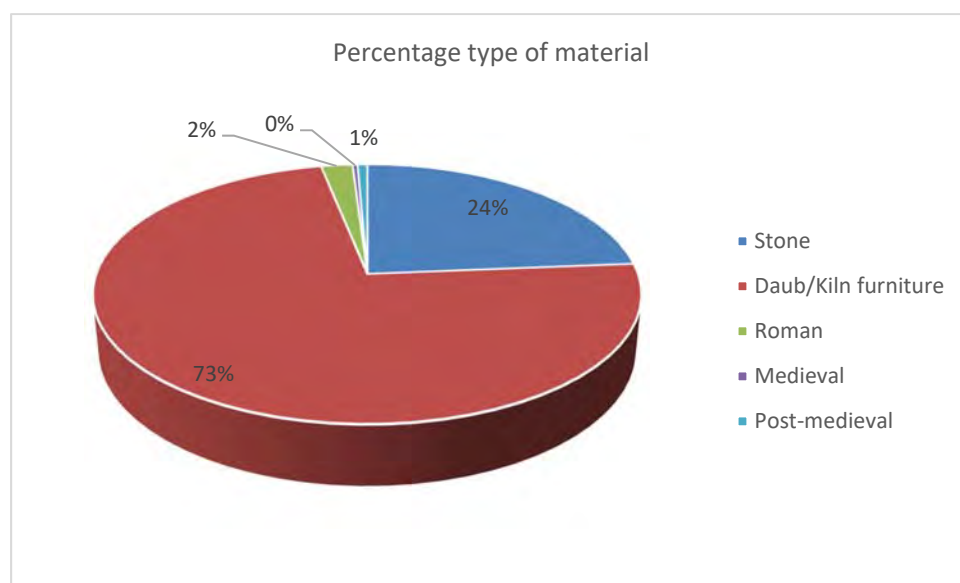
This large assemblage (888 fragments, 81.81 kg) is characterised by large groups of kiln material (95%), stone, and Roman material which dominate the assemblage, with a much smaller component of medieval, post-medieval and modern material. The fragmentary condition would suggest that it has been redeposited. The excavation at Cottenham has provided a substantial number of quern stones from a wide range of contexts.

### Local Resources of Clay and Stone

The geological deposits that underlay Cambridgeshire date predominantly from the Cretaceous Period (100 to 125 million years ago). The geology is divided into a series of strata that outcrop in bands running roughly north-east to south-west across the district with the site lying on an area of Woburn Sands Formation – Sandstone. These formations were laid down in shallow seas with mainly siliclastic sediments deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel. (BGS 2018).

### Ceramic Building Material (679 examples 34.05 g)

The ceramic building material assemblage at Cottenham, is dominated by fragmentary, sometimes abraded chunks of Roman tile and brick deposited predominantly in pits, boundary ditches and kilns throughout the site, with discrete pockets of much later post-medieval brick and mortar. The proportions of each by weight (kg) are summarised below.



### Roman material (19 examples, 0.93 g.)

The small quantities of ceramic Roman building material are found dispersed throughout the site in a fragmentary condition, and often intermixed with large quantities of daub, and are made from both imported and local fabric group (COT2). The assemblage is unremarkable with assemblages of only tegula and tiles collected

from different contexts. One unmatched fabric was collected, assigned the code COT2, a yellow poorly-fired fabric with abundant quartz. Other fabrics observed were the local London common sandy (2815), Radlett, late Roman calcareous and the very rare fabric 3020, being the principal fabric. These resemble the London sandy group 2815 (2452 and 3006) but have some minor differences but probably come from clays; glacial till or brickearth clay. Fourteen fragments are too small to identify the form, and the rest of the material consists of three undiagnostic tiles and two tegulae. None of the forms is associated with a specific fabric.

Medieval material (2 examples, 155 g.)

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles form numerically the only medieval roofing form. The medieval peg tiles are made of a sandy red fabric very similar to 2271. The roof tiles recovered was fragmentary, and most probably represents residual demolition material. The tiles can be assigned to a medieval (12th to 13th century) date on the basis of fabric and form, indicating derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date.

Post-medieval (7 examples, 89 g.)

Two brick examples from [500] and [646] were collected. The bricks are made of different fabrics: COT1, a maroon red fine tile with chaff including occasional mica, and a small example of Fletton brick, dated 1850-1950. This Fletton brick is possibly intrusive in the Late Roman fill [500] of pit [501]. A drain fragment and an encaustic floor tile found as unstratified [+] indicates modern periods of redeposited discard. All the modern late post-medieval material is small and abraded.

Daub and Burnt Clay (647 examples, 32.89 kg)

Fabric 3102

The composite disaggregated earth and wattle building material collectively termed “daub, dominate all the Roman features at this site. Accumulations of this material are particularly notable in an early Roman fill of Kiln 1 [524] (83 examples) and fills of Oven 2 [552] [553] (124 gr.), with smaller concentrations in other features. This assemblage had been divided first by fabric and then further as a sub-division of the

daub assemblage by form into 2 sub-categories; daub building material or kiln material. Their correlation with Roman features would suggest that they were associated with the kiln and probably as building material for timber framed wattle and daub structures – with either a thatch, shingle or indeed ceramic tile roof given the sizeable proportion of tegulae and imbrex from this site. No Triangular or Circular loom weights could be identified.

Two sub-types have been identified:

3102a A very coarse dark-brown to grey gravelly earthy fabric with occasional quartz and organic inclusions. These were highly burnt and most commonly associated with the kiln furniture.

3102b Rarer pinkish sandy gravelly with clay inclusions, which may suggest use as fired clay.

These materials are processed now by a kiln specialist.

Form

a) Oven clay fragments

It is possible that the much courser, often vitrified highly pieces of clay, dispersed throughout the site are examples of fired clay lining. As they are found near both oven structures and kiln it is not possible to establish their original function. It is not possible to be absolutely certain whether the large amount of small fragments all relate to the binding or sticking earth for timber-framed wattle and daub structures or a kiln.

b) Brick or lining

Very thick 26-120mm slabs of a low-density earthy daub fabric 3102a are present in early Roman fills [525] [5790] of Kiln 1 [524] and fill [550] of waste pit [551]. These slab fragments are square and incomplete so have no complete dimensions preserved. These may well be oven clay bricks or lining for an oven.

STONE (209 examples, 47.76 kg.)

A review of 7 rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/ form are summarised below. A more detailed consideration as to their origin and use of this moderate assemblage are reviewed below in the summary.

fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at ECB4564
3108	Fine banded light brown calcareous sandstone	Lower Cretaceous (Wealden) Kent	2 examples, 219 g used as roofing slabs from fills of ditch 38 [417] and 59 [515]
3111	Red/Brown Ferruginous sandstone	Probably Lower Cretaceous – Lower Greensand Folkestone beds Weald Kent	Natural, 15 examples 637 g [513] [565] [524][591][650][671]
3120a	Conglomerate sedimentary rock composed of rounded flint pebbles cemented together by a younger matrix of silica quartz.	Puddingstone. Eocene rock. Hertfordshire	A Cluster of querns from Roman fills [500] [502] [689] from ditches 59, 20 and 19; from subsoil [0]; from fill [502] of Kiln 1 and fill [689] from Oven 2
3120b	Light grey cryptocrystalline glassy quartz sandstone often appears abraded	Sarsen (Palaeogene) incorporated within the chalky boulder clay as an erratic	Common 32 examples 11.22 kg used as rubstones and possible natural from several contexts
3123R	Dark dark grey vesicular volcanic rock with white leucite and black crystals	Neidermendig lavastone, Tertiary – Pleistocene Eifel Mountains Rhineland	Roman Rotary quern stone, many of them present in small fragments, 142 examples 3.25 kg from fills [500] [586] of ditches 29 and 31[501] [393]; and from fills [518] [600] of wells 1 and 2; and fill [738] of pit [739]
3130	Quartz arenite – coarse angular quartz fragments set in an open texture – Two	Millstone Grit (Upper Carboniferous) Namurian South Yorkshire and Derbyshire	Roman mainly Rotary querns, 11 examples 17.01 kg including mainly flat understones from Roman fills

	<p>sizes one much more a finer grained variant (smaller rotary querns) the other coarser angular gritty (the larger rotary querns)</p>		<p>[255] [321] [500] [689] [738] of ditches [53], [27], [59], and [19], and from subsoil [0] and fill [738] of pit [739].</p>
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### Petrological and Functional Review

What is immediately apparent from the petrological overview of the stone assemblage (Fig 2.) is the medium number of lithotypes (7). On first inspection this would suggest that in an area where the underlying geology consists of Cretaceous sandstones and Quaternary periglacial gravels that a considerable variety of stone was arriving at this site during the Roman period. Dating contexts by stone is difficult as individual stones could be used for a long time and be re-used in a variety of ways.

However, when one takes into account the considerable variety in “hard erratics” within the surrounding boulder clay (Sabine 1949), then in fact the variety of imported stone is quite small. Examples of igneous, Sarsen and ferruginous sandstone, with the exception of the querns, are natural background. Though Sarsen stone was a common stone type used for querns, in this case all the fragments are natural and unworked, became part as erratics within the boulder clay. Two examples of York stone slabs indicate a late Roman date.

What is left is a very interesting diverse Roman rotary quernstone assemblage with examples of German lavastone from the Rhineland, of Millstone Grit from Upper Carboniferous of South Yorkshire and most interesting of all a very large flint conglomerate Puddingstone querns from Hertfordshire. Quernstones made from these rocks, especially the millstone grit, are very common in Roman rural farmstead sites throughout Cambridgeshire and the Fenland Edge at for example Vicars Farm, Earith, Langdale, Whittlesey Brick Pit (Hayward pers. comm.). The proximity to the river network would have been conducive to huge quantities of millstone grit being brought to this vicinity. Querns of this type have a long working life and so are



difficult to date accurately.

Pieces from 25 definite or possible saddle and rotary quern stones were identified and the core source areas for the different types of stone, such as lava and Millstone grit that were traded over wide areas have been identified.

Lava from rotary querns were the largest group at Cottenham, although possibly over represented by disaggregated fragments. Most of fragments came from dated contexts. Quern stones and millstones were produced in a large number at the Mayen quarries in the Rhineland from the Iron Age to late 19th century. During the Roman period stones from this source were widely exported across the British Islands, especially in the southeast of England and Sussex. The exportation of lava declined in the 3rd and 4th century, and the trade to Britain has ceased by the end of the Roman period and did not become reestablished until the middle Saxon period, continuing the medieval and post-medieval periods. This stone was generally in very poor condition, fragmented and without surviving surfaces.

A total of 142 (135 examples are very small) lava rotary querns fragments were recovered from contexts of different periods. Most are very small and in poor condition. The majority were found from 1st -2nd century contexts, indicating that the lava querns were imported immediately after the Roman conquest.

Puddingstone, which was used mainly for rotary querns is a conglomerate of flint pebbles in a siliceous mix that is found near to the Tertiary Woolwich and Reading Beds, commonly called Hertfordshire puddingstone. Despite being a hard and dense stone which was difficult to work with, it provided a major source for querns. Normally these stones were transported some distance as substantially or fully prepared. A total of 6 puddingstone querns were found in a range of contexts. Most of them are of bun-shape, which is typical of these stones. Though is possible that Puddingstone querns were produced in Iron Age, most of these types were produced since 50 to 160 AD.

The main outcrops for Millstone Grit are in the Pennines and in South Wales. In the

north of England, it was used widely during the Iron Age, and the flat form appears to have begun after the conquest of the Romans and spread to the south of England.

There were 7 definite and 4 possible pieces of millstone grit quern. These came from a range of contexts although notably were from late Roman contexts. Querns are flat with pecked grinding surfaces. The majority are too fragmentary to be able to comment on their form. One of the more important pieces, from context [689] was a large quern with notably greater diameter of 211 mm.

A substantial number of the rotary quern fragments derived from features of 1st and 2nd century date, and are considered to be of early Roman origin, as also are most of those from later contexts. None of the querns seems to be found in situ, reflecting episodes of clearance. In case where they are found in situ, they could provide an indication of locations where grain processing may have taken place over a prolonged period. Presumably, most would only have been discarded when they broke or became too worn to work efficiently. It should also be noted that most of the fragments are too small to provide detail about the operation of the stones.

To summarise, the worked stone assemblage from Cottenham is characterised by utilitarian functional objects such as querns and roofing slabs, all common material types associated with Roman occupation. 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 walls and traces of hard Roman mortar (*opus signinum* or *caementicium*) on the stones would verify this fact.

### Summary

The building material assemblage at Cottenham is dominated by large quantities of Roman kiln and oven furniture, oven bricks, quern stones, and ceramic building material (tile and brick). There are just two medieval peg tiles and a small albeit varied collection of post-medieval bricks, including modern Fletton machine brick.

□ Roman- the highly burnt daub provide evidence for the presence of a Roman kiln nearby.

- Medieval and Post-medieval – the medieval, post-medieval and modern material is poorly represented. Little of intrinsic interest other than as a dating tool.
- Stone – A review of the querns and their illustration may be all that is required at publication.

The absence of ashlar and rubble and the small quantities of Roman ceramic building material would indicate that there is a great deal of timber-framed wattled structures in this settlement, some roofed in ceramic tile.

The stone assemblage commands the greatest interest. The Cottenham stone assemblage is of value for the information that it provides the range of sources and scale of trade contacts.

Although there is a considerable variety of stone material types (7) a vast majority of these come from the surrounding erratics of the boulder clay or the underlying bedrock and are natural. A cluster of Sarsen, ferruginous sandstone and igneous glacial erratic stones were collected from site, as no mortar was found attached to them, and the absence of walls from the site, indicates that all these examples are natural.

Nevertheless, there is a sizeable quernstone assemblage with material coming in from South Yorkshire, Hertfordshire and the Rhineland. Indeed, the dominance of portable functional stone objects is in keeping with Roman farmsteads, typical of many sites in north Cambridgeshire.

Querns are the type of artefact that indicates food preparation. The large number is a reflection of the importance of bread in the Roman diet.

Puddingstone and lava querns were found in early and late Roman contexts, and Millstone is present in medieval and late Roman contexts. It can therefore be said that on this site, lava querns predominated in the early Roman period, and Millstone Grit in the later Roman. It is not possible to date the lava querns intrinsically, so it is impossible to say what proportion of the later Roman lava is residual. However,

given that there are almost as many late Roman contexts with lava as there are with Millstone Grit, the use of lava querns probably continued to the end of the Roman period, though at a reduced level. The occurrence of lava in early Roman contexts has been noted above and suggests that the introduction of lava querns occurred very early in the process of Romanisation of the site.

It can be seen that deposition of Millstone Grit increases through time. Deposition begins in the mid Roman contexts; suggesting that the use of flat querns made from Millstone Grit begins later than those made from lava. This is supported by closer examination of the dating of the contexts with Millstone Grit. While some could be as early as mid Roman (though possibly 2nd century), most are late Roman.

The number of mid Roman contexts with Millstone Grit is only slightly lower than late Roman, which is somewhat unexpected since it has been postulated that the trade in Millstone Grit querns to southern Britain was predominantly a 3rd- and 4th-century phenomenon. Other evidence suggests that there may be a genuine drop in activity at the site as a whole in the mid Roman period, and the decrease in the deposition of querns may reflect this. However, a higher proportion of late Roman contexts contain Millstone Grit quern fragments, compared to mid Roman, so although the total number of fragments is lower, the rate of deposition is greater. Further, it can be seen that the period with the greatest quern deposition rate is late Roman, which also has the largest proportion of number of fragments.

It might be worth remembering at this point that, in general, deposition is a function of disuse. A greater rate of deposition of certain types of artefact might, paradoxically, be an indicator of a general decrease in activity at a site.

For publication, I would recommend that some of the quern objects, especially those that have a greater proportion of their dimensions preserved, are illustrated and studied by a specialist. Many of these were very small; only the larger pieces should be selected for illustration. A review of the stone types in table form and comparison with quern assemblages from adjoining farmsteads would set this study into a regional context.

In terms of the ceramic building material, I would recommend keeping some of the local fabric (COT2) for the reference collection. A large proportion of this assemblage should be discarded, as so much is either unworked glacial erratics, or large disaggregated samples of daub. The kiln material should be studied by a specialist familiar with this type of material.

### Distribution

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
0	0	3064F;2281;3120a;3130	Encaustic floor tile; drain; Millstone gritt and Puddingstone querns	4	50	1950	1700	1950	1850-1950
255	25 4	3023;3060; 3130	Early Roman Radlett tile and tegula; Millstone gritt querns	6	50	120	50	120	50-120+
312	31 3	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	1	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
321	32 0	3130	Millstone gritt quern	1	50	400	50	400	50-200
327	32 8	3102;3120b	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?); Sarsen stone (natural)	4	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
338	33 9	3102	Highly burnt brownish	13	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
			earthy fabric (kiln?)						
356	35 5	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	4	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
418	41 7	3108	York stone roof slab	1	50	1900	50	1900	200-400
429	42 8	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	2	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
431	43 7	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	2	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
432	43 4	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	22	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
435	43 4	3120b	Sarsen stone (natural)	1					Undateable
436	43 6	3020	Roman chipped fabric	2	50	350	50	350	50-350
437	43 1	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	3	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
438	43 2	3020	Roman chipped fabric	3	50	350	50	350	50-350
445	43 3	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	7	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
452	45 4	3102;3120b	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?); Sarsen stone (natural)	14	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
472	47 3	3120b;3120c	Sarsen and erratic igneous stones (natural)	2					Undateable
479	47 3	3020	Chipped and abraded Roman fragments	2	50	350	50	350	50-350
484	48 3	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	3	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
500	50 1	3102;3038;3123;3120;3120a	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?); Fletton brick (intrusive); Millstone Gritt, Puddingstone and Niedermendig lava querns	6	1500BC	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950 (Intrusive?) 50-400+
502	50 3	3120a	Puddingstone quern	1					50-160
515	51	3108;3111	York stone	3	50	1900	50	1900	200-400

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
	3		roofing slab; Iron stone (natural)						
518	55 7	3123	Niedermendig lava quern stone	135	50	1100	50	1110	50-400+
525	52 4	3102;3120a; 3120b	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?); Puddingstone quern; Sarsen stone (natural)	85	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-160+
536	53 5	3102;3120b	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?); Sarsen stone (natural)	85	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
539	53 8	2453	Late Roman calcareous chipped fragment	3	140	300	140	300	140-300
548	54 9	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	1	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
550	55 1	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	47	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
552	56 5	3102	Highly burnt brownish	67	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+



Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
			earthy fabric (kiln?)						
553	56 5	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	57	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
554	56 8	3102;2271type	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?); medieval peg tile	132	1500BC	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450 (intrusive?) 50-400+
555	52 4	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	19	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
563		3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	1	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
566	56 8	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	1	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
576	57 5	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	23	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
579	52 4	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	54	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
586	39 3	3102	Highly burnt brownish	2	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
			earthy fabric (kiln?)						
588	589	3102;3020;COT2; UNK	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?); Roman tile and small and abraded fragments	13	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-350+
590	591	3102;2452;3006	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?); Roman sandy tiles and tegula	5	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	55-160+
600	560	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	7	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
640	639	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	31	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
646	643	COT1;2271	Roman chipped and abraded fragments; medieval peg tile	6	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450 (Intrusive?)
670	671	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric	1	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
			(kiln?)						
732	73 7	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	4	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+
737	73 6	3023	Early Roman Radlett tile	1	50	120	50	120	50-120
760	76 0	3102	Highly burnt brownish earthy fabric (kiln?)	10	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	50-400+

## 7.6 The Fired Clay

### By Kayt Hawkins

#### Introduction

A total of 399 fragments (23770g) of fired clay was recovered, primarily associated with the kiln and three oven structures (Table 1). Included within this assemblage was a range of diagnostic material, including clay plates, kiln bars and a complete (if fragmentary) pedestal (Table 2). Most of the remaining pieces displayed either evidence of heat exposure or smoothed surfaces, indicative of oven or kiln lining and in some instances possible superstructure/dome material. The assemblage was contained within 22 contexts, primarily associated with the backfilling of the kiln and ovens, but also a well, pit and several ditches.

#### Methodology

All the fragments were all individually examined by context, quantified by count and weight by fabric and object type (where identifiable). The assemblage was recorded by broad fabric, as it was clear early on that the range of fabrics present was relatively limited. Five fabrics were identified, a silty clay with sparse sand (1), a variant of this, hard fired with extra sand (1B), a hard fired, oxidised sandy fabric with rare ferruginous inclusions (2), a single fragment, hard fired, with sparse chalk

inclusions (3), and a single fragment tempered with organics (4). Extant dimensions were also recorded, as were any other features such as evidence of manufacture, surface impressions and evidence of sooting/burning. The data has been entered into an excel spreadsheet and is contained within the project archive.

#### Composition of the Assemblage

The assemblage is dominated by fabric 1, due to its use in both the construction and lining of the ovens and kiln and the construction of the kiln pedestal. Some of the structural material does however appear to be in hard fired fabric with more sand, possibly a variation on the basic clay source with added sand filler. Portable kiln furniture also occurred in fabric 1 namely the kiln bars, a disc shaped object and a single clay plate, although nine of the clay plates, occurred in a markedly different, sandy fabric. The assemblage is discussed below, by kiln and non-kiln material.

#### The Kiln Material

A rectangular kiln pedestal was recovered, in-situ, in the centre of the kiln. This substantial item measured 450mm in length by 100mm wide and 400mm in height while in-situ and shows evidence of firing with a layer of sooting/burning on the underside. It is possible that this pedestal had been recycled and used as part of a re-furnishing of the kiln as although it had been exposed to heat previously, the excavators reported that the kiln had been re-lined with unfired clay.

A minimum number of 11 clay plates (30 fragments) were identified, 10 of which were associated with backfilling of the kiln. One plate example comprised a small fragment retrieved from ditch [197]; it was the only fragment recorded in fabric 4 and doubt can reasonably be cast on whether it is related to kiln activity despite its similarity in form and size to the other plates. A second plate was represented by two joining fragments from cleaning layer (760), the remaining examples from the kiln itself (525; 555; 579). The single re-constructible plate with complete dimensions measured 165mm in length, 100mm wide with a varying thickness of 8-11mm. Two other plates had a width of 100mm and the variability in thickness was most notable on the edges of all the plates where they had been formed quite crudely by hand, with finger and heel of hand impressions visible. There was no evidence for

perforations or for the bifurcated ends as present on similar material from elsewhere in the area (Anderson et al 2016) and similar un-perforated plates have been recorded nearby at both Swavesey (Lyons 2008) and Waterbeach (Newton & Peachey 2012). Although the clay plates may have been used as part of the kiln floor, or else within the kiln during firing to separate layers of pottery (Swan 1984, 64), the presence of three features on site interpreted as ovens does raise an interesting alternative interpretation. The clay plates are remarkably similar to those recently identified as oven baking plates in Worcestershire (Evans et al 2018); were the clay plates at Cottenham therefore manufactured as kiln plates or could they represent recycling of oven/baking plates within a refurbished kiln.

Other portable kiln furniture comprised two kiln bars, one of which was square in section with a surviving length of 120mm, the second bar also incomplete but tapering in section from 48 – 25mm thick, with a surviving length of 160mm; both were in fabric 1. It is possible that both are examples of the ‘cigar-shaped’ kiln bars identified at Swavesey (Lyons 2008, 57), the square sectioned fragment comprising the mid-section of a longer bar. An unstratified object is also worthy of note; a solid, curving object approximately 170mm in diameter may be related to activity involving the kiln, a similar example being recovered at Duxford (Anderson et al 2016).

A small amount of structural material was present in the assemblage; this material would have been hand formed of wet clay to line the kiln chamber and create the flue and dome and a number of pieces exhibited finger smearing and hand impressions resulting from this process. Fragments of lining with smoothed, curved upper surfaces could potentially be part of the collapsed superstructure. In addition several large fragments were described by the excavators as ‘kiln bricks’ and they may be from the collapsed flue arch.

#### The Non-Kiln Material

Of the three ovens excavated, two contained quantities of burnt clay in their backfill, most likely the remnants of clay lining and construction. None of this material was otherwise particularly diagnostic; some pieces displayed a smooth upper surface with evidence of heat exposure on the lower, several also had crude finger

smoothing marks resulting from the application of wet clay to the structure prior to use. Fragments of daub were identified within Well 1, comprising oxidised pieces with either rod impressions or smoothed surfaces, one fragment having a corner return.

#### Potential

The kiln at Cottenham provides interesting additional information to the ever expanding picture of pottery production in this area during the early Roman period (Gibson & Lucas 2002). The presence of a single kiln, evidently being prepared for re-use, is indicative of small scale, local production which can potentially aid our understanding of the social context of pottery production at this time when viewed in the larger context of regional pottery production and consumption (Pena 2007). In terms of kiln technology, Greenhouse Lane also revealed the use of linear fire bars (Gibson & Lucas 2002, 103) although far fewer plates. Other nearby assemblages, such as Duxford have shown a reliance on clay plates, yet of a different style to those at Cottenham (Anderson et al 2016) and further comparative examples can be sought.

#### Recommendations

Given the size of this small but important assemblage, much of the detailed recording has already been undertaken at assessment stage; remaining tasks include the selection and catalogue of pieces for illustration, detailed fabric descriptions, and further comparisons made with other sites in the region, particularly with regards to the clay plate objects. Preparation of a short report for inclusion in the final publication can utilise this assessment report with further elaboration, comparisons and the additional recommended tasks.

Feature	Context	Count	Weight (g)
197	196	1	72
428	429	4	75
431	437	4	31
433	445	1	33

454	452	1	35
483	484	28	262
524	525	20	3042
535	536	1	32
549	548	1	60
565	552	37	94
565	553	31	439
568	554	168	6085
524	555	32	1657
524	563	1	93
568	566	4	60
575	576	2	109
524	579	48	10926
589	588	8	106
733	732	2	29
-	760	3	65
-	u/s	2	465
Grand Total		399	23770

Quantification by count and weight by context

Type	Count	Weight (g)
Amorphous	97	818
Bar	2	597
Daub	5	72
Lining	194	6828
Object	3	500
Pedestal	47	10908
Plate	30	1163
Structural	6	2058
Superstructure	15	826
Grand Total	399	23770

Quantification by type

## 7.7 Small Finds

### By Ruth Beveridge

#### Introduction

The assemblage recovered from the excavation at Oakington, ECB4564, is made up of one hundred and seventy-nine objects of metalwork, glass and stone. They are listed by material and date in Table 1. The identifiable material is predominantly of Roman and Post-medieval date; one hundred and thirty-nine items were unstratified, with eighty-one being retrieved from the subsoil. The remaining objects were collected from twenty-eight contexts that are primarily the fills of boundary ditches and a midden layer.

There was a significant proportion of copper alloy objects found during the excavation, of these thirty-seven are coins, primarily of Roman date. Of interest are SF17, the lid of a mid-Roman seal box and SF38, an early second century spoon.

Thirty-five of the objects have been identified as possible nails, including two Roman hobnails.

The finds have been recorded below and a full listing is provided in the catalogue. They have been examined with the aid of low powered magnification; they have yet to be x-rayed. Any radiographs taken will be included with the archive.

For the purpose of dating the objects and identification to types, comparisons are made with assemblages in East Anglia. Similarly, other large groups of material from well published sites such as London and Northampton are also utilised for comparative purposes.

Material:	Silver	Iron	Copper alloy	Lead	Glass	Stone
Period:						
Iron Age						
Roman	1	2	32		1	
Medieval	1		2			
Post-medieval	1		31	2	1	
Modern			6			



Uncertain Date	1	44	22	30	1	1
Totals:	4	46	93	32	3	1

Table 1: Object quantities by material and date

### Statement of potential

Many of the artefacts have the potential to inform on the dating and interpretation of the site. Of the copper alloy objects several are of particular interest such as the seal box, the spoon bowl and handle. A large number are coins and tokens; items from clothing or personal adornment, and may assist in understanding activity on site involving commerce and trading, both regional and national. Of the ironwork found on site the largest proportion are nails and other structural objects; these are likely associated with the timber aspect of structures either on the site or within the vicinity. The moderately large number of objects found on the site means that they form a useful comparative assemblage to other settlements in the region.

Of the lead objects found many are pieces of waste or off-cuts that could inform on an aspect of crafting activity on the site or nearby.

### Condition

Overall the ironwork is in poor condition, being encrusted with corrosion products and soil, which can obscure the original form of some objects. The corrosion on the copper alloy objects is moderate. Where copper alloy objects have significant corrosion cleaning and stabilisation is recommended. This will assist with identification and aid long term preservation in the archive. The few glass objects found show no iridescence or flaking and are stable at present.

### Iron Age

#### Glass

Only one object was recovered that is potentially of late Iron Age in date, It is a fragment of an opaque, colourless glass bead from fill 600 of pit/well [560]. It is biconical in section. The section increases in width around the circumference of the bead.

## Roman

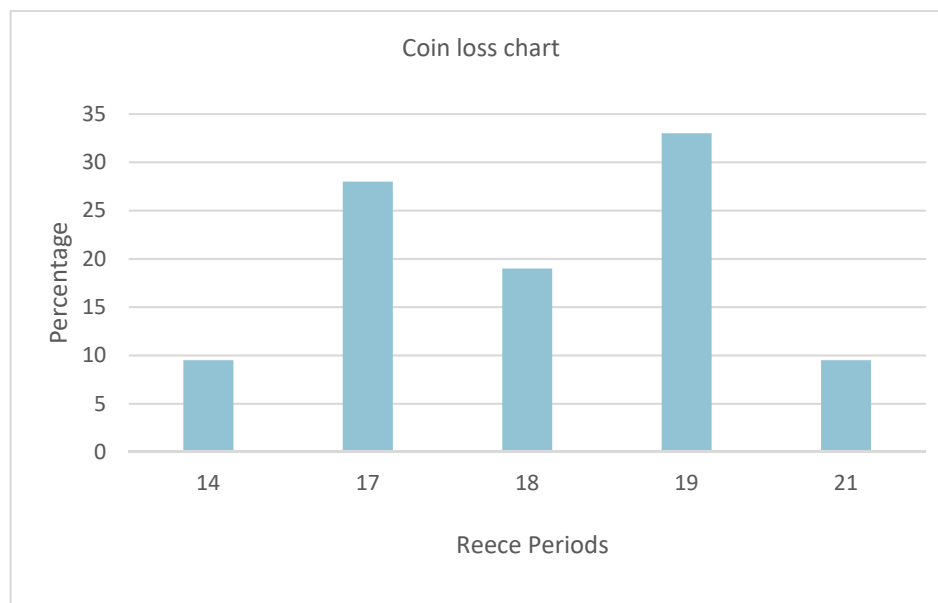
### Copper Alloy

Thirty-two copper alloy objects were retrieved of Roman date, the overwhelming proportion of these are late 3rd and 4th century coins. The remaining objects include items of personal adornment; objects associated with communication and domestic utensils.

### Coins

A total of twenty-six coins were recovered from the excavation, all but eight are unstratified. Of the eight that are stratified, SFs2, 21, 31 and 37 are from midden layer 1 in both Test Pits 2 and 3. SF29 was recovered from fill 3008 in Ditch 37 and SF 25 from 3005 of Ditch 67. SFs15 and 35 were also recovered from the fills of Roman boundary ditches, [501] and [549] respectively. It is hoped that those without context numbers can be plotted to show their distribution across the site and will be considered in the analysis. Many of the coins are in fair condition, with only five not presently being identifiable.

In order to assess the chronological significance of the assemblage twenty-one of the coins have been grouped into Reece's 21 coin periods (Reece, 1991, 2). Only twenty-one coins were identifiable to a Reece period. Whilst a larger number, such as one hundred, is likely a better minimum sample, it is possible to note the trends of coin loss on the site from this smaller sample.



Percentage of coin loss for each period.

The coins from Oakington follow a typical coin loss pattern in rural southern Britain where few coins are recovered pre- AD260.

There is then the expected peak, albeit it small in this case, in coin loss in the later 3rd century as represented by coins in Reece period 14, a period when barbarous radiates copying those of the 260s and 270s were minted (Reece 1987, table 7; 1995, table 1; 2002). It is possible that some of the coins yet to be identified will also fall within this category.

Following the normal coin loss pattern in Britain there is then a strong peak during both the AD330s (Reece period 17), and in the AD360s (Reece period 19). There is then a significant drop off in coin loss in the later fourth, early fifth century (Reece period 21) that may be a reflection on the activity at the site and its duration, as well as a indication of a downturn in the economy of the site. It is possibly a reflection of the wider situation in the country at that time.

Analysis of the complete coin assemblage from the excavation and comparison to the patterns of coin loss with other settlements in Cambridgeshire and in the wider region will be required to further understand the significance of the decline.

## Other Objects

The six remaining copper alloy objects of Roman date include three items of personal adornment; items of domestic household use and one object associated with commerce and communication. They appear to be of an early to mid-Roman date.

SF 17 from fill 746 of ditch 748. Lozenge shaped, enamelled lid for a seal box. The upper surface has a cast design surrounded by the remains of dark blue enamel. The cast design is composed of a central circle surrounded by eleven pellets. The central circle was originally infilled with red enamel of which little remains. Lobes are present at the longest points of the lozenge, beneath one lobe is the catch for the seal box; the opposite lobe evolves into the double-lugged hinge. It is corroded with the enamel in poor condition. It dates between the 2nd and 3rd century AD. Seal boxes are not uncommon finds, with the larger number of finds concentrated in major towns, though an unusually high number from Norfolk has also been noted, Andrews, 2012.

SF38, from 2000, midden layer 1. Section of a pear-shaped spoon bowl with the remains of a short stub integral handle; the rest is lost to an old break. The bowl is an elongated pear shape, tapering towards the handle. The handle has a rectangular cross-section. The bowl is concave, missing the widest section opposite the handle. Compares to Crummy 1983, 70, nos 2012 and 2014 and Blagg et al, 2004, 122, fig. 82, no 142. It would fall into Crummy's Type 2 category, dating to the first half of the 2nd century AD.

SF44 from fill 590 of ditch [591]. Section of a decorative sugar-twist handle; circular in section. The stem is twisted demonstrating eight full turns, after which it is broken. The terminal of the stem is hooked. Possibly a handle for a toilet implement. Corrosion products evident. Sugar-twist handles were used on a range of implements such as spoon probes, examples from Colchester are illustrated in Crummy, 1983, 61, fig. 65, nos. 1926 and 1927.

Two brooches were recovered from the subsoil layer. One is a fragment of a

Colchester derivative hinged brooch. The wings and upper section of the bow remain. The bow is D sectioned and has a central moulded rib. The wings form a cylindrical case around the axis bar. In the centre of the wings there is a rectangular cut-out to allow for the hinged pin. Two coils of the pin remain around the axis bar. Similar examples were found at Hacheston, Blagg et al, 2004, 97, and date between the 1st and 2nd century AD. The second fragment of brooch is as yet unidentifiable to type.

The final object in this section that is potentially of Roman date was also recovered from the subsoil, and is an elongate object with shank, circular in section, that does not taper but has two moulded collars in the centre. Both ends are broken. It is possibly a pin or shaft for an implement.

#### Medieval

Few objects of medieval date were retrieved during the excavation, with only one silver coin and two copper alloy objects being presently identified. SF13 is a clipped half of a silver long cross penny with worn faces, leaving little of the legend legible. It was found in fill 504 of Roman boundary ditch [505] and is most likely intrusive.

The two copper alloy objects are both unstratified. SF45 is a cast, copper alloy, near complete decorative buckle plate. It is dated to c. 1270 - 1350 and compares to an example from London in Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 77, no. 314. The second object is a buckle with integral plate and possibly retains gilding on its exterior surface. It dates to between the 13th - 14th centuries.

#### Post-medieval or later

Thirty-five objects of post-medieval date were recovered; they are from unstratified levels. It is possible that if their GPS co-ordinates are plotted they could be associated with features on site. However, it is more likely that they are discarded and damaged items recovered from the waste pits of settlements within the vicinity, and are present on the site through the practice of agricultural manuring.

The range of items from this period include two copper alloy farthings, one of James I and one of Charles I; four suspension rings of the type used to hang drapes between the 15th and 17th centuries, Margeson, 1993, 82; four copper alloy buckles ranging in date from the 14th to the 18th century and a decorative thimble, possibly of the Nuremberg type, dating between c. 1550 - 1620. There is also a copper alloy catch plate from a hinged book clasp of 15th to 16 century date and an interesting pierced French jetton of Louis XIII (1610 – 1643). The obverse bears an image of a crowned rider, whereas on the reverse there is a royal crest. It is in a worn condition. In order to pierce the jetton, the hole was punched through from rider's side to the right of the rider's head. There is additionally SF26 that is a hinged clasp with a hooked terminal, if of post-medieval date it may have been used for fastening books or caskets. However, it was found in the fill of Ditch 28 and whilst it could be intrusive, an earlier date for the object cannot be eliminated at present.

#### Uncertain Date

#### Copper Alloy

Twenty-two objects of copper alloy were recovered that are currently undated. These are primarily pieces of sheet and strips; as well as fasteners and fittings that are un-diagnostic. As they are all from unstratified contexts they have not been recommended for x-radiography at this stage.

#### Iron

Forty-five iron objects, or fragments of, 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. Two provisional datings were possible without x-rays, both were Roman hobnails, one was retrieved from the subsoil, and SF 28 from Ditch 59.

Six iron objects were recovered from stratified fills of ditches and have been defined as fittings, a staple or objects. None of these are datable as yet but are likely to relate to the Roman activity on the site.

#### Nails

Nails are usually difficult to date, having altered little over time, and only nine of the possible thirty-nine nails recovered from the excavation, are from contexts that allow them to be identified as Roman. As yet, only the two hobnails have been identified to type, they are Type 10. Type 10 hobnails, either with a domed or pyramidal head, were used on the soles of Roman footwear.

#### Lead

Thirty-two lead objects were retrieved in total, all but one, SF5, are unstratified. Two were tentatively identified and dated to the Post-medieval period, a traders token and a cast pin head. However, further research would be required to eliminate the possibility of earlier dates for them. The remaining lead items are pieces of cast lead waste or sheet. Lead waste finds cannot be dated precisely as they are often a by product of material such as flashing for roofing, a building product that changes little through time.

#### Recommendations

The small finds assemblage reflects Roman activity on the site that is focused in date between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. There are significant numbers of copper alloy objects in the assemblage, but the largest group of unidentifiable objects are of iron, many of which are unstable. With this in mind, and considering the future of the archival storage of the assemblage, the following recommendations are made:

Selected ironwork and 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.

The Roman coins that could not be identified to a Reece period require cleaning and removal of corrosion in order to assist with identification. The coins should also be given numismatic references and these added to the catalogue, along with the Reece period. Where possible, the coins should also be examined in terms of spatial and context distribution within the excavation area.

The following items should be cleaned and stabilised by a professional conservator

to assist with identification and long-term preservation: six Roman coins and SF17 the enamelled seal box.

A report on the Roman 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.

Five 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 SF17 the seal box, SF 26 copper alloy fastener, SF 38 spoon bowl, SF44 sugar-twist handle and SF45 the medieval buckle plate. 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.

The locations of unstratified objects should be plotted onto the phased site plan to show their distribution and location to archaeological features.

#### Discussion

The small finds assemblage reflects the use of the site primarily between the 2nd and 4th centuries of the Roman period with little evidence for medieval occupation. The range of Post-medieval finds are typical of those items casually lost or spread on land as part of the manuring process.

The Roman copper alloy assemblage is dominated by coins, particularly of fourth century date. The few remaining copper alloy objects include items of personal adornment and domestic household objects. With only two brooch fragments recovered, it is noted that objects of personal adornment are under-represented from the site. The seal box is of note as it represents an element of literacy on the site, though it is possible that damaged seal box lids such as SF17 could have been recycled as pendants.

The ironwork is mainly in the form of nails, fixtures and fittings. Tools for craft and industry are apparently absent, but this could change following examination of radiographs of the objects.



Overall the small finds assemblage has the potential to add further to the interpretation of the nature of activity on the site during the mid-late Roman phases. The metalwork has the potential for understanding domestic activities, including construction, as well as aspects of commerce and literacy.

## 7.8 Metal Working Debris Assessment

By David Starley

### Summary

Archaeological investigation, on this site to the south-west of Cottenham, north of Cambridge (ECB 4564) was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology after evaluation identified middle Iron Age ring ditches. Excavation revealed the edge of a second to fourth century Roman settlement, from which most of the evidence derived, but some continuity from the middle Iron Age was suggested. The main features of the site were reported to be a series of intercutting enclosures. Within these a kiln, three ovens and two wells, but no metalworking structures were identified. The geology of the site included ironstone, but no pits were identified which exploited this resource.

### On Site Methodology and Sampling Strategy

No details of the excavation and sampling strategies were known to the metalworking specialist, but much of the material derived from processed samples.

### Methodology for Assessment

Just less than 3kg of debris, deriving from bulk collection and extraction from soil samples was visually examined with the aid of a streak plate, magnet, hand lens and, where necessary, by observation of fresh fracture surfaces. This material was classified, as far as possible, into the standard categories used by the specialist, based on those developed at the former English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Table 1 presents a summary of the findings for the Cottenham assemblage, divided by the types of debris and the activities which produced them. A listing, by individual context, can be found in Appendix I.

Table 1 Summary of Cottenham Industrial Debris by Activity
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Activity	Classification	Mass (g) and (number of contexts)
Iron smithing	Smithing hearth	462 (3)
	Flake hammerscale	<<1 (1)
Undiagnostic ironworking	Undiag. ironworking	205 (1)
Metalworking or other high temp. process	Vitrified hearth lining	23 (1)
	Cinder	55 (6)
	Fired clay	29 (1)
	Iron Age grey	41 (2)
Fuel	Coke/part-burned coal	12 (1)
	Clinker	29 (1)
Non-slag	Ferruginous concretion	416 (7)
	Stone, possible ore	930 (1)
	Sieve residues	725 (2)
	Total	2927

### Diagnostic - Iron Smithing

Smithing hearth bottoms comprised 16% of the metalworking debris assemblage at Cottenham. These distinctive, plano-convex sectioned, lumps form next to the tuyère in the blacksmith's hearth in the high temperature zone where iron, or iron scale, reacts with silica to form a predominantly iron silicate (fayalite:  $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ ) mass. They are reliably diagnostic of the hot working of iron, but may be dispersed some distance from the actual location of the smithy.

The micro-slag, flake hammerscale is considered to provide an important confirmation of iron smithing on the site. Flake hammerscale is the oxide skin that forms on iron during hot working but breaks away when the iron is hammered or quenched. Not only is it considered diagnostic of that activity, but an important indicator of the location of the hearth, as it tends to remain close to the area of actual working. Despite checking all debris with a magnet only a single flake was identified

from buried soil (188).

#### Non-Diagnostic - Ironworking

Undiagnostic ironworking slag, has similar, fayalitic, composition to both smithing hearth bottoms and bloomery smelting slags, but not the physical appearance that might confirm their origin. For this site, the dominance of smithing debris and absence of any evidence of smelting, suggests that these non-diagnostic fragments also derive from smithing.

#### Metalworking or other high temperature process

This heading predominantly includes the various categories of heat-transformed clay that might derive from either iron smithing hearths, smelting furnaces, or a wide range on other domestic and industrial processes. At Cottenham, the quantities of these retrieved was relatively low. Vitrified hearth lining is produced when clay is subjected to more intense temperatures and chemical attack from slag or alkali fuel ash on its outer surface. It is more suggestive of an industrial furnace or hearth, rather than a domestic one. In the case of the fragment from the late Roman ditch fill (384) the curvature suggested that it once formed part of a plate tuyère; the holed patch of clay that forms the air inlet to a hearth or furnace. Cinder shows an all-over vitrification of clay that has spalled away from the hearth/furnace wall, although one or two fragments have the light grey porous appearance of 'iron Age Grey' a material that may be associated with the burning of daub-built structures. Fired clay is a less severely heated material and might derive from a range of heated structures including domestic hearths, kilns or those parts of metallurgical structures that have not been as intensively heated. A small quantity of amorously-shaped, highly vesicular, material was classified as Iron Age grey. Whilst the origins of such material are speculative, a process other than metalwork, possibly conflagration of daub-built structures, may be its origin. As its name implies, this material is generally found in Iron Age contexts, although at Cottenham the material seems to derive from clearly Roman deposits.

#### Fuel

A single fragment of partly burned coal was identified from the fill (590) of Roman

boundary ditch (591) this context also produced a smithing hearth bottom and the coal may well be the fuel used in the iron smithing process. The lighter waste product of coal/coke burning, clinker was represented by a single, unstratified, fragment.

#### Non-slag

Concretions of hydrated iron minerals were found in a wide range of contexts. None appeared to contain hammerscale or other iron working debris and it is likely that all are naturally formed ferruginous concretions deriving from the naturally high level of iron minerals in the sub-soil. An exceptional, massive, block of ironstone is again a natural deposit of iron mineral. The density of this suggests that it might well be rich enough in iron to be successfully smelted, however, there is no evidence that any attempt was made to do so.

#### Conclusions

The only metalworking process, to be identified with certainty at Cottenham was iron smithing, which left behind three diagnostic smithing hearth bottoms together with a single flake of hammerscale. Despite the presence on site of potentially viable iron ore, there is no evidence that this was being exploited. It is likely that the undiagnostic ironworking slag and the vitrified clay lining derived also from iron smithing. However, the fired clay and 'Iron Age grey' may derive from more domestic activities.

The quantity of debris derived mainly from late Roman ditch fills, but was very limited in quantity. Whilst Iron smithing clearly took place in the vicinity, no evidence of actual working surfaces survived and the evidence can suggest only very small-scale, perhaps itinerant working.

#### Suggestions for Future Work

It is recommended that all metallurgically related debris be saved, but that no further work on the material is justified at present.

## 7.9 Animal Bone Assessment

By Karen Deighton

### Introduction

A total of 554 identifiable bones were collected from a range of features during the course of excavation. Phasing was as follows Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman (with sub phases as follows: Early Roman, Mid Roman and Late Roman).

### Method

Material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods (see references) and recorded onto an access database.

### Preservation

Fragmentation was heavy with only 22.7% of long bones complete, 21% at the fragment stage, 41.5% at the shaft stage, 0.2% epiphysis only and 14.1% almost complete. The presence of evidence for chopping on 10% of the bones suggests that the fragmentation was in part due to heavy handed butchery techniques. Bone surface condition was moderate, yet did allow for the noting of evidence for butchery and canid gnawing. Canid gnaw marks were noted only on 6.8% bones. Only a single burned bone was noted.

### The Taxa Present

Period	Pre	Iron age	Roman	%	Total
Cattle	1		217	39	218
Cattle size		2	50	10.5	52
Sheep			2	0.3	2
Sheep/ goat	1	2	117	21	120
Sheep size	2		19	3.4	21
Pig	1		32	5.8	33
Horse		1	52	9.7	53
Dog			26	4.7	26
Deer sp			2	0.3	2
Rabbit			1	0.18	1
Small rodent			6	1.1	6
Water Vole			1	0.18	1

Chicken			1	0.18	1
Goose			5	0.9	5
Frog/toad			14	2.5	14
Indet fish			1	0.18	1
Indet bird			1	0.18	1
Total	5	5	544		554

Table 1: Taxa by phase

Taxa	Early Roman	Mid Roman	Late Roman	Total
Cattle	28	32	5	65
Cattlesize	6	11	1	18
Sheep/goat	24	11	3	38
Sheep/goat size	4	3		7
Horse	4	5	4	13
Dog	20			20
Pig	13	1	1	15
Deer sp	1			1
Goose		2		2
Small rodent	2			2
Frog/toad	5			5
Indet fish	1			1
Total	108	65	14	187

Table 2: Roman Taxa by sub-phase

Feature	Number of Fragments
Ditch 7	3
Ditch 9	30
Ditch 12	1
Ditch 14	4
Ditch 15	12
Ditch 17	9
Ditch 19	8
Ditch 20	14
Ditch 21	2
Ditch 23	1
Ditch 24	1

Ditch 25	1
Ditch 27	32
Ditch 28	2
Ditch 29	3
Ditch 30	2
Ditch 31	5
Ditch 34	7
Ditch 35	25
Ditch 36	14
Ditch 37	4
Ditch 38	4
Ditch 39	3
Ditch 41	4
Ditch 48	2
Ditch 50	56
Ditch 53	8
Ditch 56	47
Ditch 58	3
Ditch 59	50
Ditch 67	30
Well 2	35
Kiln 1	8
Early Roman pits	2
Mid Roman pits	38
Late Roman pits	10
Total	480

Table 3: Roman phases distribution of bone fragments

### Prehistoric and Iron Age

The assemblages are very small for both periods and consist entirely of common domesticates.

### Roman

The majority of bone was recovered from Roman contexts. Small concentrations of bone were seen in ditches 50, 56 and 59 which traverse the south portion of activity on the site. The assemblage was dominated by cattle, followed by ovicaprid, horse, and then pig. This seems fairly typical for Roman sites in this region e.g. Prickwillow



(Deighton 2003). The presence of deer (ulna and mandible) in fill of ditch 20 and fill of ditch 37 could be an indicator of status. Rabbit is probably intrusive in Roman contexts as the taxa was not introduced until the medieval period.

An articulated partial dog skeleton was noted in a fill [600] of well 2 [560]. The dog is approx 0.44m shoulder height (whippet size). Calculations on the skull possibly suggest a collie type head. Fusion of the femur suggests an animal of over 18months. The skeleton appears to represent carcass disposal rather than deliberate burial as the fill contains the remains of several other taxa.

An estimation of age at death/kill-off patterns was possible for the major domesticates. Tooth data for cattle showed a mixture of ages although only one very young mandible was observed (0-8months); data from epiphyseal fusion corroborates this situation. Although the mixed nature of the data leaves the slaughter pattern unclear, the presence of a few very old animals suggests these animals at least had been used for traction. For Ovicaprids both tooth wear and fusion data suggests predominately adults were slaughtered. This could indicate that although animals were kept largely for meat, slaughter occurred after one or two clips of wool had been taken. For pigs tooth data and fusion agree that young adults are represented however evidence is particularly limited for this taxa. Slaughter of pigs as young adults is predictable for a taxon with no secondary products. Data for horses were limited to fusion and suggest predominantly adult individuals.

An articulated partial dog skeleton was noted in a fill [600] of well 2 [560]. The dog is approx 0.44m shoulder height (whippet size). Calculations on the skull possibly suggest a collie type head. Fusion of the femur suggests an animal of over 18months. The skeleton appears to represent carcass disposal rather than deliberate burial as the fill contains the remains of several other taxa.

#### Potential

The paucity of material from the prehistoric and Iron Age features severely limits its potential and no further work is recommended.

The Roman assemblage has the potential to contribute to the understanding of the function and economy of the site. Further work could be undertaken on taxonomic distribution, body part analysis, ageing data and some metrics. At a regional level it may be possible to make comparisons with other contemporary Fen edge sites, such as Prickwillow (Deighton 2003), West Fen (Higbee 2001), and to add the understanding of the livestock economy for the area during the Roman period. Finally study would add to corpus of existing work for example (Hurst Lane Reservoir (Clarke and Higbee 2007) and provide comparenda for future work.

### Conclusion

Analysis has shown a largely Roman assemblage with some potential for further work.

## **7.10 Environmental Assessment Report**

**By Kate Turner**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains in twenty-four bulk samples taken during the archaeological excavation of land located to the north of Oakington Road, in the village of Cottenham. These samples were taken from a series of features dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods, including ditches, pits, kilns and ovens, the context information for which is given in appendix 1. An initial archaeological evaluation and subsequent environmental assessment had previously been carried out at the same site by PCA in 2014/15, the results of which are covered in a separate report.

The aim of this assessment is to:

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**

Twenty-four environmental bulk samples, of between four and thirty-one 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).

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

Twenty-two environmental bulk samples were collected from features dating to the Roman occupation of the site, one sample from an Iron-Age feature, and one from an as-yet undated ditch. For the purposes of this report, samples will be discussed by phase and feature grouping, in order to assess environmental potential. 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 appendices 2 and 3. Animal bone will be discussed elsewhere.

### Phase 3 – Iron Age

One sample was taken from an Iron Age drip gully, feature [711], part of the context group 'Roundhouse 1'. Preservation of environmental material was poor in this deposit; only a small number of carbonised peas (*Fabaceae* spp.) and indeterminate cereal grains were recovered, along with modern roots, insect remains and insect eggs. Roots and modern seeds were also reported, which may be an indication of post-depositional disturbance. A small amount of coal and vitrified material was additionally found in the flot.

### Phase 4 – Roman

A total of twenty-two samples were taken from contexts in phase 4, covering the Roman period; eleven from ditches, five from pits, three from ovens and three from fills associated with a kiln, feature [524].

Ditches ([254], [328], [385], [393], [432], [434], [498], [501], [513], [688], [718])

Wood charcoal was reported in all of the sampled ditch features. Samples <106> and <129> yielded the greatest abundance, with both producing over one-hundred specimens, though sizeable material (>4 mm in length/width) was relatively scarce; out of all the phase 4 ditches, only <129> contained any viable pieces, and less than five were extracted in total from this sample.

Carbonised cereals were common, observed in nine of the eleven assessed

contexts; concentrations were universally low, with no one deposit yielding more than thirty grains in total. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and undifferentiated wheats were the most frequently recognised species, being identified in seven samples apiece, with sample <108> additionally containing a single grain of sprouted barley. Specimens of emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) were reported in samples <106> and <107>, and possible bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*) in sample <101>, though the latter is a preliminary identification, as no diagnostic chaff remains were recovered. Chaff was generally scarce in these features; only a low frequency of broken and unidentifiable fragments were recovered from sample <106>. Heavily distorted and damaged grains that could not be speciated were found throughout the assemblage, the significant surface damage likely to have been caused by the temperature and duration at which this material was burnt.

Eight samples were additionally found to contain small amounts of charred seed, largely of weeds associated with agriculture, including bromes (*Bromus* sp.), peas (*Fabaceae* spp.) and wild grasses (*Poaceae* sp.). Other species present included wild asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.) and bastard cabbage (*Rapistrum Rugosum*).

Animal bone was extracted from both the flots and heavy residues for the majority of the sample set, along with pottery. Other cultural material, including slag, burnt clay, industrial residue and coal was also recognised. Possible intrusive material in the form of modern seeds, such as nettle (*Urtica* sp.) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp./*Chenopodium album*), rootlets, insect remains and/or eggs cases was recorded throughout.

Pits ([426], [431], [490], [534], [560])

Of the sampled pits, features [431], a waste pit, and [560], a possible well, produced the greatest quantity of archaeobotanical material. Whilst wood charcoal was recorded in moderate to abundant concentrations throughout the sample set, the majority of remains showed a high degree of fragmentation, and [431] yielded the only sizeable examples, albeit a relatively low density (<30 pieces). In contrast, feature [560], though poor in viable charcoal, contained a reasonably sized and

relatively diverse assemblage of carbonised cereals and weeds. Grains and chaff of both barley and wheat were identified, including several glumes of spelt/emmer wheat and caryopses of sprouting barley, along with seeds of wild grasses, goosefoots, peas and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), amongst others, and several charred hazelnut fragments (*Corylus avellana*). In terms of the remainder of the assessed samples, grains and seeds were scattered throughout in low frequencies, with none yielding a substantial assemblage, and chaff was absent.

Other environmental remains, in the form of large and small animal bone and fragmented bone, were encountered in both fractions. Cultural material was limited to low densities of pottery, glass and/or burnt clay, and combustion by-products such as slag and coal. As with the ditch features, evidence of potential bioturbation was present, with modern seeds, roots and insect remains observed in all of the studied deposits.

#### Ovens ([565], [568], [639])

Three samples were taken from features identified to be ovens, samples <114>, <120> and <123>. Environmental remains were relatively meagre throughout; none of the assessed samples produced more than a minimal amount of wood charcoal, all of which was too small to be identified, and seeds and cereals were scarce, with no context containing more than ten seeds/grains/chaff fragments combined. Animal bone, pottery and burnt clay were reported in low densities, along with non-contemporary seeds, roots and insects.

#### Kiln [524]

Perhaps the most significant environmental remains from the Oakington Road sample set were found in the bulks taken from deposits associated with kiln [524], samples <110>, <112> and <117>.

Carbonised grains and chaff were abundant in all three samples, with the predominant species being barley. Between thirty and one-hundred barley caryopses were observed in each sample, along with a small amount of chaff of the six-rowed variety, although none of the twisted grains synonymous with this type were

recovered. Grains of indeterminate glume wheats were reported throughout, along with chaff, including glume bases and detached glumes of spelt/emmer wheat and indeterminate glume wheats. Several detached sprouts were also observed. A significant proportion of the grain in these deposits, over 50%, was too damaged for species to be determined, which may be a result of prolonged, repeated or high-temperature burning.

As well as cereals, the kiln fills contained a substantial number of weed seeds; over one-hundred per assessed sample. Wild grasses were the most commonly recognised type, including bromes and oat, though whether the oats are of the wild or domesticated variety is hard to say, as no diagnostic chaff was recovered. Common agricultural weeds such as bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dock (*Rumex* spp.) and goosefoots were also recorded. As with the carbonised cereals, a relatively high percentage of this material was too heavily carbonised to be identified to species.

Wood charcoal was common in this feature; however, no sizeable material was recorded. In terms of other remains, animal bone, fragmented pot, and burnt clay were identified in the residue, and coal and industrial residue in the flots. Non-contemporary seeds, roots and insect eggs/worm cases were frequent, which are likely to be an indication of bioturbation.

#### Undated

A single environmental sample was collected from an unphased ditch feature, [589].

Environmental recovery was poor in this context; charcoal was present, though fragment size was small (<2mm in length/width), and only a low frequency of charred seeds and cereals were found. Less than ten grains of barley and undifferentiated wheat, and a small amount of wild asparagus, brome, pea and medick/melilot (*Medicago/Melilotus* sp.) were identified. Animal bone, CBM, stone, pottery and flint were additionally recovered, along with modern seeds, roots and insects and industrial residue.

## DISCUSSION

A preliminary assessment of the environmental remains found in the twenty-four bulk samples collected during the excavations at Oakington Road suggests that cereal crops, predominantly glume wheats and hulled barley, are likely to have been cultivated on the site or in its environs during the Roman occupation. Both barley and wheat are known to have been widely farmed in Britain during this period (Hillman, 1981), and may have provided an important dietary staple for the local population.

With the exception of samples <100> and <105>, all the assessed deposits produced at least a small amount of carbonised grain or chaff material, including occasional sprouted grains and detached sprouts. Barley was the dominant identifiable species, with grains being recovered from fourteen samples. The three kiln samples, <110>, <112> and <117>, yielded the greatest density of material, with each containing an abundance of recognisable barley grains. Four samples were additionally found to contain small amounts of sprouting grain or detached sprouts which may be an indication that malting activities were being undertaken. Identifiable wheat grains, including several specimens of spelt/emmer, and bread wheat, were observed in six samples. The bulk of the wheat recovered from this assemblage was however classified as indeterminate as, whilst the overall morphology could be used to pinpoint genus, these grains were too damaged or broken for exact species to be determined. Oats were reported in two samples, however it was not possible to identify if these specimens were of the wild or cultivated varieties, as diagnostic chaff was absent. Overall, cereals that could not be identified due to the level of surface damage and breakage made up the majority of the Oakington assemblage, with over 50% of specimens too degraded for even genus to be recognised. This is likely as a result of the temperature and duration at which they were burnt, or perhaps as a result of repeated combustion.

Whilst it is not possible to state definitively why some complete caryopses are being burnt, rather than consumed, at the Oakington site, it is likely that carbonisation of these grains is as a result of accidental burning during preparation, for example parching and cooking, or disposal spoilt grains that are unsuitable for consumption.



In this sample set grains were found to be more frequent than chaff, with the former recorded in twenty samples, and the latter only reported in eight. Chaff concentrations were universally low, with none of the assessed samples containing more than thirty specimens in total. Generally, the presence of chaff as well as grain could be an indication that, along with cultivation, processing of cereals was being undertaken in the area. Waste products from threshing, pounding and winnowing, including glumes and glume bases of spelt/emmer wheat and undifferentiated wheats were recovered, as were fragments of 6-row barley rachis, largely of the lax-eared variety. Due to the combustibility of dry chaff, this material may have been used for a fuel source (Van der Veen, 1999), or could have perhaps been discarded directly into domestic fires during the final stages of processing prior to consumption (Hillman, 1981, 155). The concentration of chaff in certain features rather than others could also indicate that specific areas of the site are being used for processing, though further analysis is required to substantiate this. The under representation of barley rachis when compared to wheat, despite the higher frequency of grains, can possibly be attributed to the reduced survival of this material during the burning process or, as barley is a free threshing cereal, the fact that early stage crop processing may have been carried out elsewhere (Van der Veen, 1999, 218).

As well as cereals, carbonised seeds, largely of weeds and grasses associated with agriculture and horticulture, were present in around 80% of the sample set in small to abundant concentrations. Some of the more frequently occurring of these, including brome, peas, docks and goosefoot, are likely to be crop contaminants that have been introduced into the assemblage during the harvesting process. A wide range of size classes and types are represented, which is suggestive that multiple stages of crop processing are being carried out on this site. Legumes (Fabaceae sp.) are also sometimes cultivated for consumption, though concentrations in this assemblage are not significant, so these are likely to represent wild populations growing in the local area. As with the cereals, the highest overall concentrations of material were observed in those samples taken from the kiln, feature [524].

Wood charcoal was present in small to moderate concentrations in all of the

assessed samples, apart from sample <125>, the Iron Age ditch. This assemblage is likely to represent the waste from small scale fires, possibly related to agricultural or domestic activity being undertaken on site. Generally, the degree of fragmentation within this material was high, with the bulk being reported in the lowest size gradient (<2 mm in length/width), and only two samples yielding any fragments that may be identified to species.

Evidence of bioturbation, in the form of non-contemporary seeds, roots and insect remains, was recorded to some degree throughout the assemblage, which raises the possibility of post-depositional disturbance among smaller remains.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

With the exception of samples <110>, <112> and <117>, preservation of environmental remains in the Oakington Road assemblage was generally poor. The recommendations for additional work on both the excavation samples, discussed in this report, and the previously assessed evaluation samples, are outlined below. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

### Wood Charcoal

Wood charcoal was common in both the evaluation and the excavation samples, recovered from all but one of the assessed contexts. Fragmentation levels were however high in this assemblage, and few samples produced any specimens sizable enough for species identification. Samples <104> and <129> from the excavation, and samples <2>, <8> and <9> from the evaluation did however yield a small amount (<5) of viable pieces, which could be radiocarbon dated if suitable, in order to improve the chronology of the site.

### Plant Macrofossils

Charred cereals and/or weed seeds were observed throughout the majority of both the evaluation and excavation bulk samples, though concentrations were generally low (<50 specimens per sample). Additional analysis of statistically viable samples (those containing over one-hundred specimens of grain/chaff/seeds) and a complete quantification of these remains is suggested prior to publication. Analysis is

recommended for the Roman kiln samples <110>, <112>, <117> and sample <122>, taken from a Roman pit fill, along with any associated deposits within the same features. Such remains may yield information on the types of agriculture that may have been undertaken in the local area during the Roman period, as well as the distribution of areas of processing and consumption across the site as a whole. Cereals may also be useful in answering questions on diet, land-use and economy, as well as looking at the methods of crop processing and disposal of processing waste that were being undertaken during the occupation of the site. None of the material recovered during the evaluation requires additional work. Suitable grains from any of the assessed deposits could be used for radiocarbon dating, in contexts where dateable cultural material is scarce.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Overview**

The principal interest of this excavation is the recording of part of a rural Roman settlement, with possible origins in the Middle-Late Iron Age, which showed continuity throughout the Roman period. This potential continuity from the Iron Age into the Roman period, hints at the presence of a retained native settlement.

Evidence for continuity of Iron Age settlements into the Roman period has been found at a number of local sites, including Jobs Lane, March (Jones 2018a), Wimblington Road (Atkins 2004), Langwood Farm (Evans 2003), Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans et al 2017), Prickwillow Road (Atkins et al 2003), and March Road, Wimblington (Jones 2018b). The Oakington Road, Cottenham excavation thus adds to this perpetually evolving picture of continuity.

The earliest evidence identified related to residual flintwork identified in later features, dated to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age, indicating the potential for human activity at the site in earlier prehistoric periods.

The first period represented by features dated to the Iron Age and consisted of a Roundhouse, five ditches and two pits. These were concentrated in the north-western and north-eastern parts of the excavation area. Concentrations of Iron Age pottery in the Middle Iron Age plainware tradition in some of the large Roman boundary ditches indicate that they may have had origins in the Iron Age, in particular BOUNDARY 1 and 3. There is very limited activity beyond these boundaries, as the ground slopes down in the southern part of the site; this is unsurprising given the setting of the site in a rural fenland landscape. Further evidence of Middle Iron Age activity was identified in the evaluation (Jones 2016) to the east of the excavation area.

The bulk of features identified on the site proved to be Roman in date, with three periods of activity in evidence:

The Early Roman period saw the expansion of the farmstead, and a shift in use for

this part of the site; where evidence of settlement activity in the form of a roundhouse is present during the Iron Age, the evidence from the Early Roman period indicates a shift to agricultural 'infields' and a working area, evidenced by the environmental evidence and the kiln and three ovens present. In addition an Early Roman ditch truncates through the middle of the roundhouse, which is perhaps indicative of a deliberate act signifying the change in usage, and possibly even a change in ownership. The settlement area likely shifted up the slope further to the north, where aerial mapping of cropmarks by Historic England (Figure 3) have indicated the presence of a large settlement. Similar to the Middle-Late Iron Age phase, there is very little activity in the southern part of the site beyond BOUNDARY 1, though activity does extend the north, west and east of the excavated area. The Early Roman period also saw the establishment of a series of recti-linear enclosures, many of which continued to be used throughout the Middle and into the Late Roman period.

The Middle Roman period saw the retention of the basic blueprint of the Early Roman enclosure system, but with a number of modifications. Pottery production on this part of the settlement ceases during the Early Roman period, but the site retains the edge of settlement agricultural uses as in the Early Roman period. A number of earlier Roman boundaries and enclosures show evidence of maintenance and re-establishment during this period, indicating that many of them were in constant use, and likely reflects the wet nature of a rural fen edge farmstead. The kiln and the ovens are no longer in use at this time, indicating a shift to solely agricultural 'infields'.

Activity seems to reach its zenith in the Mid-Later Roman period (2nd-3rd Centuries AD). This sees a continuation of use of the major boundaries and the enclosure systems, with minor modifications and spatial changes. The usage of this area continues through from the Middle Roman period; an area for the processing of agricultural products. MIDDEN LAYER 1 is deposited during the Late Roman period in a natural hollow through which a number of enclosures, as well as BOUNDARY 3 pass, indicating that the north-western part of the site was no longer being

maintained at this stage. Activity in this area ceases during the Late Roman period.

The latest evidence on the site related to the post-medieval and modern periods consisting of agricultural furrows, ditches and tree throws.

The excavation results broadly fit with what was anticipated based on the evaluation of this part of the site.

## **8.2 Residual Flintwork (2,800BC-1,600BC)**

The earliest activity on site dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, and consisted entirely of residual flintwork. This is indicative of activity within the vicinity of the site during earlier prehistoric periods (see Egberts; Section 7.1).

## **8.3 Middle-Late Iron Age (350BC-43AD)**

The Middle-Late Iron Age is represented by a small settlement, which has been largely truncated away by the later Roman activity. The remains of a heavily truncated roundhouse (ROUNDHOUSE 1), five ditches and two pits are an indicator of settlement activity.

The majority of the pottery assemblage from this period is in the Middle Iron Age plainware tradition and a total absence of Aylsford-Swarling type pottery could suggest a Middle Iron Age date. However the uptake of characteristically Late Iron Age pottery traditions is variable within Cambridgeshire, and Middle Iron Age tradition pottery continues to be used into the Early Roman period (Kenney and Lyons 2011). Furthermore the presence of East Midland Scored Ware in a number of contexts, and the way in which the Roman archaeology appears to reference features of the preceding periods, it is considered more likely that the relative lack of characteristically 'LIA' pottery represents a cultural choice, not a chronological gap in activity (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2).

The roundhouse is represented by a ditch defined eaves-gully, with no definitively associated postholes. A small quantity of Middle-Late Iron Age pottery was identified within the eaves gully (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2). The relatively small diameter of c.7m does indicate the possibility that it may be an ancillary structure, or

a low status dwelling.

Five heavily truncated ditches, two in the north-western part of the site and three in the northern part of the site, in addition to a pit in the central part of the part of the site and a pit in the northern part of the site, are indicative of widespread utilisation of the site during the Middle-Late Iron Age. A Middle Iron Age ditch identified during the evaluation to the east of the excavation area (Jones 2016) adds to this picture.

The majority of the pre-historic pottery assemblage belonged to the Middle Iron Age Plain Ware pottery tradition, but due to the Middle Iron Age pottery types continuation in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Early Roman, and the fact that Early Roman features appear to reference features of the preceding periods, it is likely that the relative lack of diagnostically Late Iron Age pottery (such as Aylsford-Swarling type pottery) is more a reflection of cultural choice rather than a chronological gap (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2).

A small number of carbonised peas (*Fabaceae* spp.) and indeterminate cereal grains were recovered from the roundhouse, though environmental remains were poorly preserved for this period (see Turner; Section 7.10). The small sample size and poor preservation make it difficult to determine what species were being cultivated at this time.

The majority of the Middle-Late Iron Age evidence is represented in what have been identified as later Roman ditches. However rather than being residual, it is more likely that these represent long term maintenance of ditches, from the Iron Age into the Roman period, particularly when considering the edge of settlement boundaries such as BOUNDARY 1 and 3. At the very least they hint at a widespread presence across the site during the Middle-Late Iron Age.

Undiagnostic ironworking slag recovered from ditch [473] indicates that iron working, may have been occurring during this period (see Starley; Section 7.8). Iron Age grey recovered from later Roman contexts is again indicative of earlier Iron Age origins among many of the Roman features (see Starley; Section 7.8).

#### **8.4 Early Roman (AD50-120)**

The site shows a likely continuation of use from the Iron Age into the Early Roman period. This is evident in the re-cutting of Middle-Late Iron Age ditches on the same alignment and the likely maintenance of Iron Age boundaries, notably BOUNDARY 1 and BOUNDARY 3. It is during this period that a number of recti-linear enclosures are established, largely extending off BOUNDARY 3, many of them continuing to be used and maintained throughout the Roman period, until falling out of use in the Late Roman period. A kiln, three ovens, two wells and several pits were also associated with this phase of the site.

Continuity is an identified regional research aim (Medylcott 2011, 31), and this site adds to the growing body of work demonstrating continuity of settlement from the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period; sites such as Job's Lane, March (Jones 2018a) and March Road, Wimblington (Jones 2018b) also demonstrate this continuity.

KILN 1 is located in the south-western corner of Early Roman ENCLOSURE 1. A variety of forms and fabric types appear to have been produced within the kiln, and indicate a usage date between AD40-70 (see Anderson; Section 7.3). The kiln produced primarily coarse wares, with jars being the main form produced. Pottery produced in the kiln has been identified spread across the site, including in later Roman ditches, indicating potential re-use of certain ditches and enclosures throughout the Roman period. A number of vessels demonstrate different surface finishes as a result of different firing conditions, indicating multiple firing events (see Anderson; Section 7.3). This indicates that the kiln was re-used multiple times, and this is supported by the re-fitting of the kiln with a pedestal set in unfired clay; this would seem to indicate that after the final re-fitting the kiln was not used again. The vessel forms produced within the kiln are comparable to material produced in other local kilns such as Green House Farm (Gibson and Lucas 2002) and Addenbrooke's (Webley and Anderson in Evans et al, 2008).

OVENS 1, 2 and 3 were all in use during the Early Roman, but their re-use for rubbish disposal after their primary function had expired, indicates that they had



fallen out of use between AD40-70, as they have been filled with pottery from KILN 1 (see Anderson; Section 7.3). The environmental remains were relatively poor for all three ovens (see Turner; Section 7.10), so their precise function is difficult to determine. There is a possibility that all three ovens may represent the remains of very heavily truncated kilns; further analysis will be conducted to establish their usage. Clay plates identified in the backfill of KILN1 share similarities with clay plates identified as oven baking plates in Worcestershire; this raises the question as to whether they were manufactured as kiln plates to separate layers of pottery during firing (Swan 1984, 64) or as part of the kiln floor, or represent recycling of oven baking plates within the kiln (see Hawkins; Section 7.6).

WELLS 1 and 2 are both located within the south-eastern corner of ENCLOSURE 1, very close to KILN 1. This indicates that they may have been associated with the kiln. Both WELLS 1 and 2 had a secondary function as rubbish disposal pits, both containing large quantities of pottery pertaining to domestic waste (see Anderson; Section 7.3), with WELL 2 also containing an articulated partial dog skeleton, which was indicative of carcass disposal rather than burial, as the well also contained multiple other taxa remains representing common domesticates (see Deighton; Section 7.9).

ENCLOSURE 1 seems to have been a focus for activity during the Early Roman period, but many of the Middle-Later Roman enclosures exhibit evidence of having origins in the Early Roman period. This is indicative of long term maintenance of ditches and enclosures. This maintenance and re-use is common in Roman sites for the region, and can be observed at sites such as Longhill Road (Peachey 2012) and Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans 2007). This is reflective of the site's location in the rural edge of fen landscape, where battling the water table would have been a constant struggle.

The environmental remains indicate an expansion in agricultural activities during the Roman period, with a focus on the cultivation of glume wheat and hulled barley, along with weeds and grasses commonly associated with cultivation, such as bromes and bedstraw. The presence of a wide range of size classes and types is

indicative of multiple phase of crop processing on site. There is a low presence of chaff on site, except within KILN 1 which has the highest representation of chaff on site. Dry chaff is highly combustible so may have been used as a fuel source (Van der Veen 1999), or simply discarded into a fire; this is a possible reason for the high levels of chaff within KILN 1, but relatively low levels across the rest of the site (see Turner; Section 7.10).

The presence of quern stones is further evidence to suggest that the processing of agricultural products was occurring in this area (see Valcarcel; Section 7.5); both lava stone and puddingstone querns seem to be in use in the Early Roman period on this site.

### **8.5 Middle Roman (AD120-200)**

The Middle Roman period sees the retention of many of the Early Roman enclosures, but not ENCLOSURE 1 and the kiln and wells within it. There does not seem to be any large-scale changes during this period; the area seems to continue in its use from the Early Roman period; primarily as an edge of settlement area, associated with the processing of agricultural crops. This is supported by the environmental evidence (see Turner; Section 7.10) and the presence of quern stones; lava and puddingstone querns seems to be in use during this period and mill stone grit querns also begin to appear on the site during the Middle Roman period (see Valcarcel; Section 7.5).

There does seem to be an expansion of site during the Middle Roman period, with many of the ditches and enclosures established then still extant in the Late Roman period. There also appears to be further sub-divisions of enclosures, which further hints at an expanding settlement. Settlement expansion from the beginning of the second century is widely noted across the region at sites including Jobs Lane, March (Jones 2018a), March Road, Wimblington (Jones 2018b), Wimblington Road (Atkins 2004) and Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans 2007).

It is during this period that the southernmost boundary ditch demarcating the edge of activity, BOUNDARY 1, falls out of use. This boundary shows evidence of possible

Iron Age origins (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2) and was likely in use throughout the Early Roman period. This may be an example of the settlement shifting slightly over time. This could be as a result of the environment in which the settlement is located; the site slopes down to the south-east and BOUNDARY 1 is located the furthest south of any of the boundaries; the edge of fen landscape would have provided a constant battle with the water table, so it may be these environmental aspects that lead to the settlement shifting slightly further to the north up the slope.

### **8.6 Mid-Later Roman (AD200-400)**

The pottery assemblage recovered from the site indicates that it is during this period that the settlement reached its zenith (see Anderson; Section 7.3). A similar pattern to the Middle Roman period can be observed with the retention and maintenance of many of the pre-existing ditches and enclosures, but also some modifications and minor spatial changes.

The discard of roman coins at Oakington Road follows a typical pattern found across southern Britain, which sees peak discard in the late 3rd century and early-mid 4th century AD (see Beveridge; Section 7.7); this also fits into the narrative of the site reaching its zenith in the Mid-Later Roman period, before being abandoned in the Late Roman period.

The environmental remains indicate that agricultural practices continued through the Mid-Later Roman period. Waste products from threshing, pounding and winnowing were identified, in addition to carbonised seeds and weeds and grasses commonly associated with harvesting, indicating that the area was likely used to process agricultural products (see Turner; Section 7.10). Furthermore the presence of a number of very old animals within the faunal assemblage indicates that at least some of the animals were being used for traction (see Deighton; Section 7.9).

There is also evidence to indicate that iron smithing was taking place at the settlement; three smithing hearth bottoms, micro-slag and flake hammerscale were identified; this indicates that iron smithing was taking place in the vicinity of the site,

but due to the quantity of evidence likely on a small scale (see Starley; Section 7.8). Considering the location of the iron smithing evidence, it is likely that the works were conducted just to the north of the current excavation area.

MIDDEN LAYER 1 is a large layer which likely represents domestic rubbish disposal in the Late Roman period, as indicated by the concentration of Roman pottery (see Anderson; Section 7.3) and faunal remains (see Deighton; Section 7.9). It is one of the latest features on site, as it covers many of the Late Roman features, including BOUNDARY 2 and 3, which indicates that this part of the settlement had fallen out of use at the time of its deposition, perhaps indicating a spatial shift up the slope to the north of the excavation area, perhaps due to environmental conditions associated with the settlements location on the fen edge. The layer sits in a natural hollow in the landscape, which would provide an ideal location for domestic rubbish disposal. The pottery indicates that the midden layer had been laid down by 400AD (see Anderson; Section 7.3).

Overall the impression is of a low status rural agricultural settlement. This is further supported by the small finds evidence which suggests that there are very limited items of personal adornment, with the majority being domestic household objects and coins (see Beveridge; Section 7.7).

Activity on the site ceases during the Late Roman period, with no further cut features identified until the post-medieval period.

## **8.7 Post-Medieval**

The last activity identified on the site dated to the post-medieval period. This largely related to furrows present across the entire site, with concentrations in the western part of the excavated area.

A number of post-medieval metal small finds were found withinb the subsoil, and were typical of those lost or spread on land as part of the agricultural manuring process (see Beveridge; Section 7.7).

A ditch located in the north-western part of the site was identified as post-medieval,

and likely represented the removal of a hedge line during this period.

## **9 CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1 The excavations at Oakington Road identified and recorded archaeological finds dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to the post-medieval period. The earliest period of archaeology in terms of features comprised of five Middle-Late Iron Age ditches, a heavily truncated roundhouse and two pits clustered in the northern area of site and the north-western area of site. The associated finds assemblages included a relatively small pottery assemblage and evidence of potential iron smithing.
- 9.2 The primary evidence from the excavation related to edge of settlement activity throughout the Roman period. The environmental evidence would suggest that the area was used to process agricultural produce. There appears to be some continuation of use through from the end of the Iron Age into the beginning of the Roman period, and then constant activity until the demise of the site in the Late Roman period. The settlement seems to reach its zenith during the mid-later Roman period (2nd-3rd century AD). The overall impression of the assemblage is one that represents a fairly low status site, with a domestic and agricultural function.
- 9.3 An Early Roman kiln indicates that pottery production on a small scale was occurring on this site during the Early Roman period, before ceasing during the Middle and Later Roman periods.
- 9.4 Smithing hearth bottoms identified in ditches suggests that iron smithing was occurring somewhere in the vicinity of the excavated area, but an absence of any working areas and very limited other metal working debris, suggests that the smithing hearth bottoms were likely dispersed away from any metal working centre.
- 9.5 Aerial mapping of cropmarks by Historic England (Figure 3), suggests that this site is just a small part, and the very edge of a much larger settlement area. The core of this settlement is likely situated in the field directly to the north-

west of this excavation area.

- 9.6 On the whole, the remains identified on the site are of local and regional significance, as the site provides further evidence of the potential continuation of sites through from the Iron Age into the Roman period without hiatus in this region.

## **10 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

### **10.1 Additional Specialist Research**

Iron Age/Roman pottery

Re-analysis of the Middle-Late Iron Age pottery to see if a tighter date range is possible.

Reanalyse any of the material identified as probable kiln products in order to create a final, detailed fabric and form series.

Examples of the kiln material should be thin-sectioned in order to compare and contrast it with other local sites, including Green House Farm and Horningsea. The total number of thin-sections required will be based on the final number of kiln fabrics identified (see above).

The pottery from the kiln should also be considered alongside the kiln itself and the associated kiln material in order to compare and contrast to other regional, contemporary kilns.

A selection of the pottery should be illustrated, in particular, the form series for the kiln material.

The pottery from the evaluation stage of work should be fully incorporated with the material from the excavation.

The pottery needs to be assessed contextually across the site, ideally though the use of GIS, so that the distribution of the pottery can be assessed and interpreted.

The pottery should be considered in its wider regional context, with more detailed comparisons made between this assemblage and other contemporary sites within the local area, with particular focus other early Roman kiln sites in the area including Green House Farm, Cherry Hinton, Addenbrooke's and Black Horse Lane, Swavesey. Work should also be undertaken to determine if any of the probably kiln products were present on any other local sites.



### Kiln Material

A selection and catalogue of pieces for illustration, detailed fabric descriptions, and further comparisons made with other sites in the region, particularly with regards to the clay plate objects.

### Small Finds

Selected ironwork and 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.

The Roman coins that could not be identified to a Reece period require cleaning and removal of corrosion in order to assist with identification. The coins should also be given numismatic references and these added to the catalogue, along with the Reece period. Where possible, the coins should also be examined in terms of spatial and context distribution within the excavation area.

The following items should be cleaned and stabilised by a professional conservator to assist with identification and long-term preservation: six Roman coins and SF17 the enamelled seal box.

A report on the Roman 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.

Five 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 SF17 the seal box, SF 26 copper alloy fastener, SF 38 spoon bowl, SF44 sugar-twist handle and SF45 the medieval buckle plate. 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.

### Finds analysis from environmental processing

Analysis is recommended for the Roman kiln samples <110>, <112>, <117> and sample <122>, taken from a Roman pit fill, along with any associated deposits within

the same features. Such remains may yield information on the types of agriculture that may have been undertaken in the local area during the Roman period, as well as the distribution of areas of processing and consumption across the site as a whole. Cereals may also be useful in answering questions on diet, land-use and economy, as well as looking at the methods of crop processing and disposal of processing waste that were being undertaken during the occupation of the site.

#### Animal bone

Further work could be undertaken on taxonomic distribution, body part analysis, ageing data and some metrics.

At a local level it may be possible to make comparisons with other contemporary Fen edge sites, such as Prickwillow (Deighton 2003), West Fen (Higbee 2001), and to add the understanding of the livestock economy for the area during the Roman period.

#### CBM and Stone

A review of the stone types in table form and comparison with quern assemblages from adjoining farmsteads would set this study into a regional context.

For publication, it is recommended that some of the quern objects, especially those that have a greater proportion of their dimensions preserved, are illustrated and studied by a specialist.

In terms of the ceramic building material, it is recommended to keep some of the local fabric (COT2) for the reference collection.

### **10.2 Additional Research and Reporting**

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

The report will be updated with all the additions mentioned above, the discussion will be expanded.

Disseminate the significant results of the project by way of publication (see

Publication Proposal in Section 10.4 below).

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

### **10.3 Updated Research Questions**

The Middle-Late Iron Age Farmstead

What do the later Iron Age boundaries reveal about Late Iron Age/ Roman land-use in Cottenham?

-Look at the location of the boundary ditches in relation to other known later Iron Age/ early Roman sites and finds in the local area (c. 2km radius).

Iron Age/Roman Continuity

Can links between the Iron Age and Roman settlements be established? What can that tell us about Native vs Romanised communities?

-Look at the locations of boundaries/ enclosures do they compare with other regional examples?

-Look at local examples of Iron Age into Roman sites, such as Jobs Lane March (Jones 2018).

-Does the evidence hint at the way the land was used in this period.

Roman Kiln

How does the kiln compare to other regional contemporary kilns in terms of the associated kiln material and the pottery produced?

-Were any of the kiln products present on other local sites? Was the kiln producing pottery solely for this settlement or was it used across the local area?

### **10.4 Publication Proposal**

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 'Edge of Settlement Roman Activity at Oakington Road, Cottenham'.

### **10.5 Timetable**

All additional specialist work will be commissioned within 3 months of acceptance of this report.

Publication-ready text and figures will be submitted to Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society within two years of completion of fieldwork.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Persimmon Homes for commissioning and funding the fieldwork. PCA are also grateful to Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Mark Hinman. The project was supervised by Thomas Revell. The author would like to thank the site team: Matt Jones, Dave Curry, Tom Learmonth, Matt Brooks, Adrian Wellard, Gary Reid, Cleve Roberts, Gary Collyer and Antonio Pavez for their hard work. The author would also like to express gratitude to the Fen Edge Archaeological Group for their contribution and local expertise as volunteers on the site. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by PCA's CAD Department.

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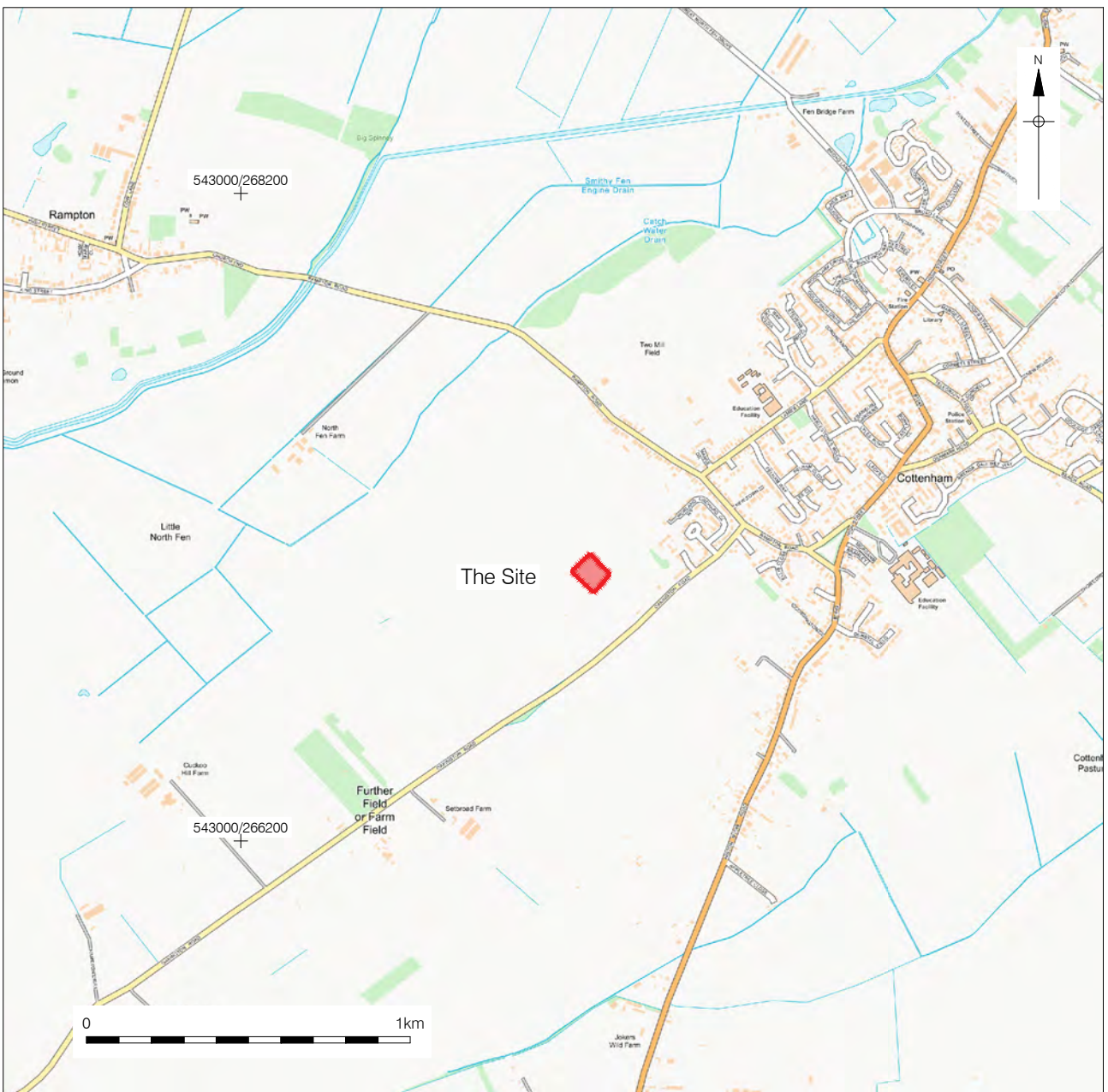
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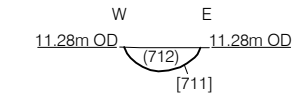
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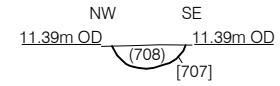
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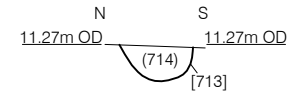




Section 164  
South Facing



Section 162  
Southwest Facing

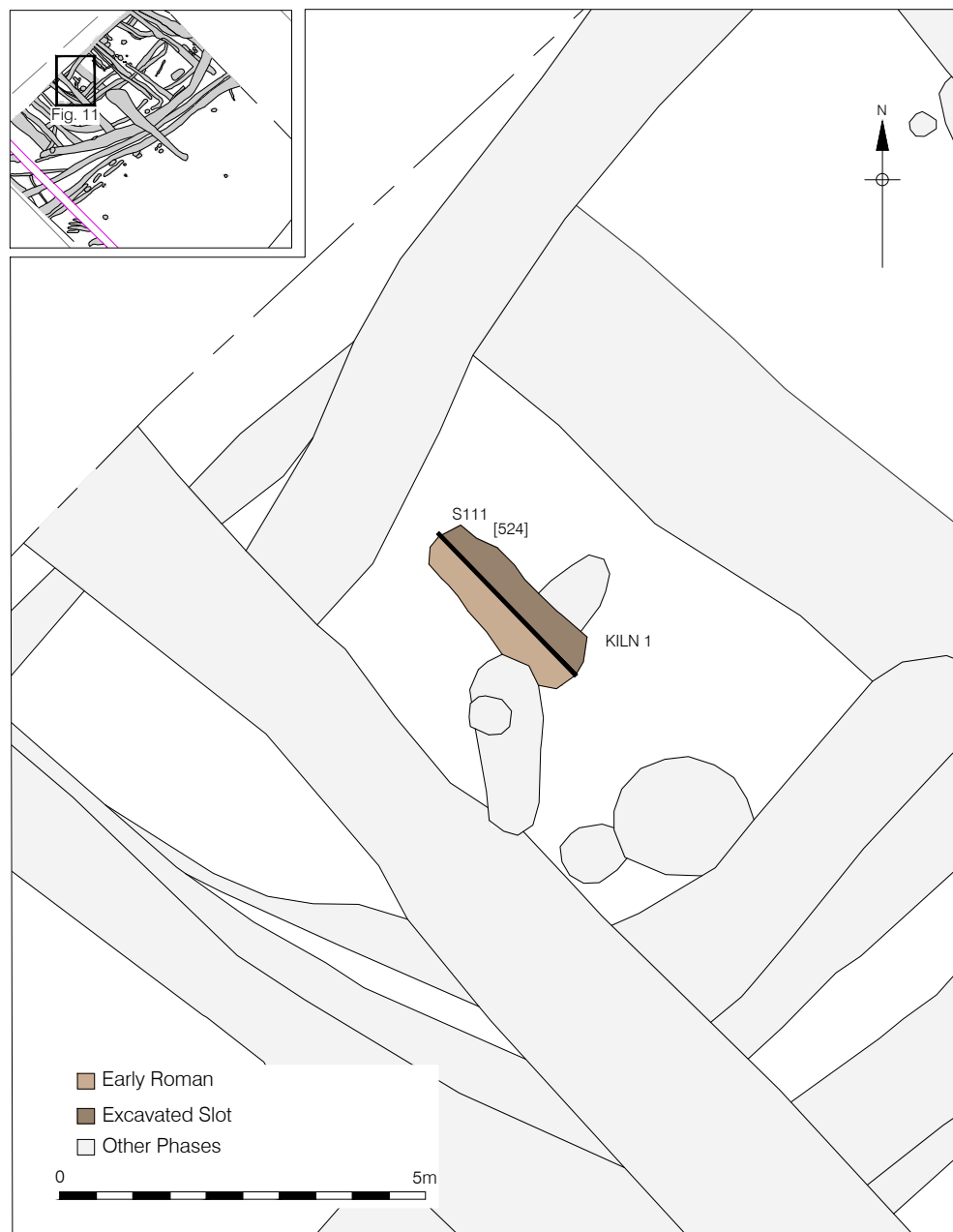


Section 166  
West Facing



Figure 10  
Plan and Sections of Roundhouse 1  
Inset 1:2500; Plan 1:100; Sections 1:40 at A4





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09/10/18 RS

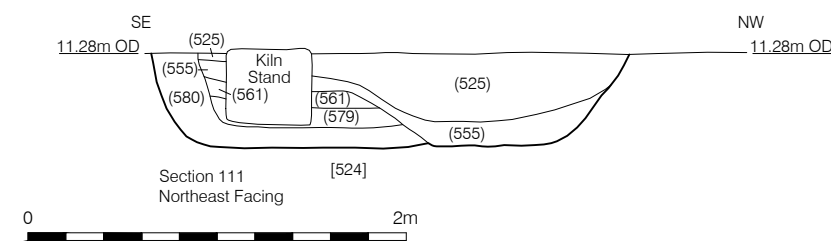
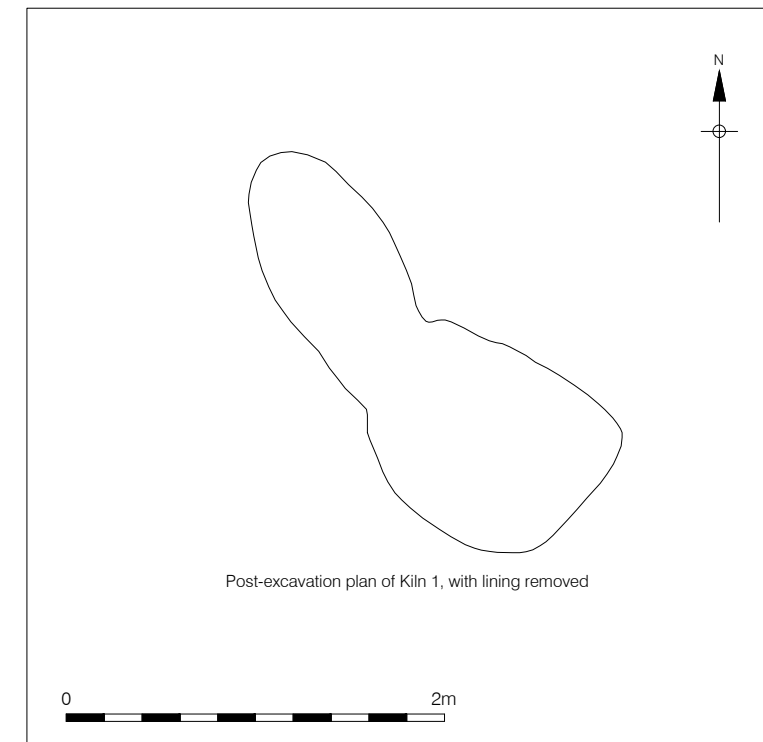
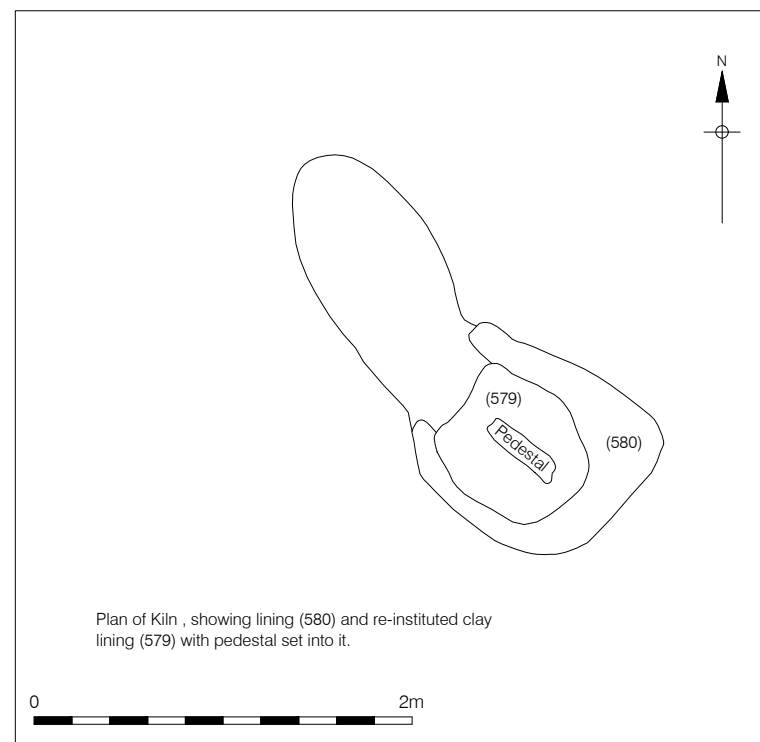


Figure 11  
Plan and Section of Kiln 1  
Inset 1:2500; Site Plan 1:100; Kiln plan and section 1:40 at A3

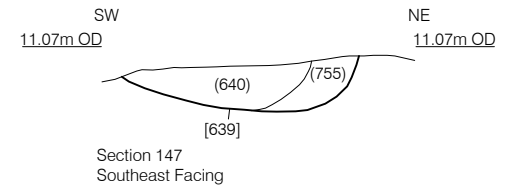
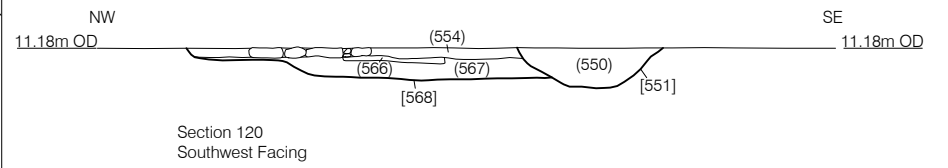
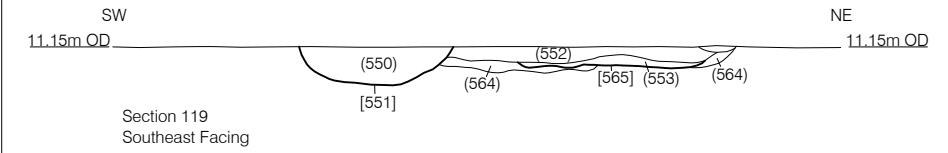
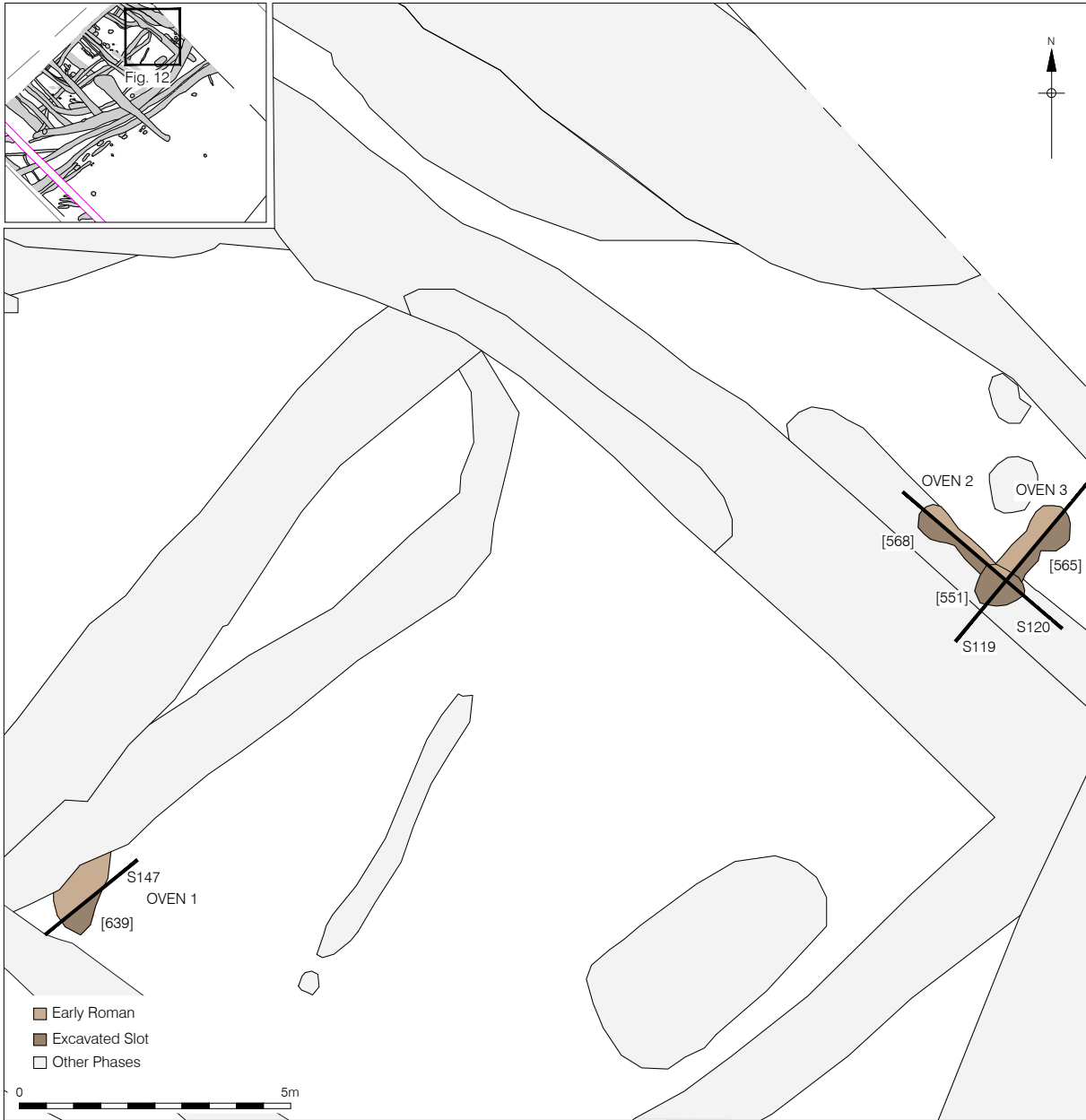
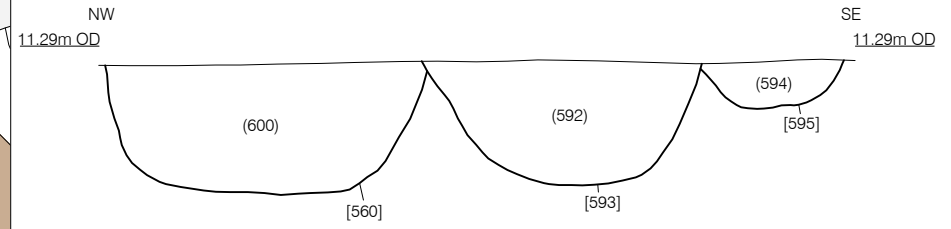
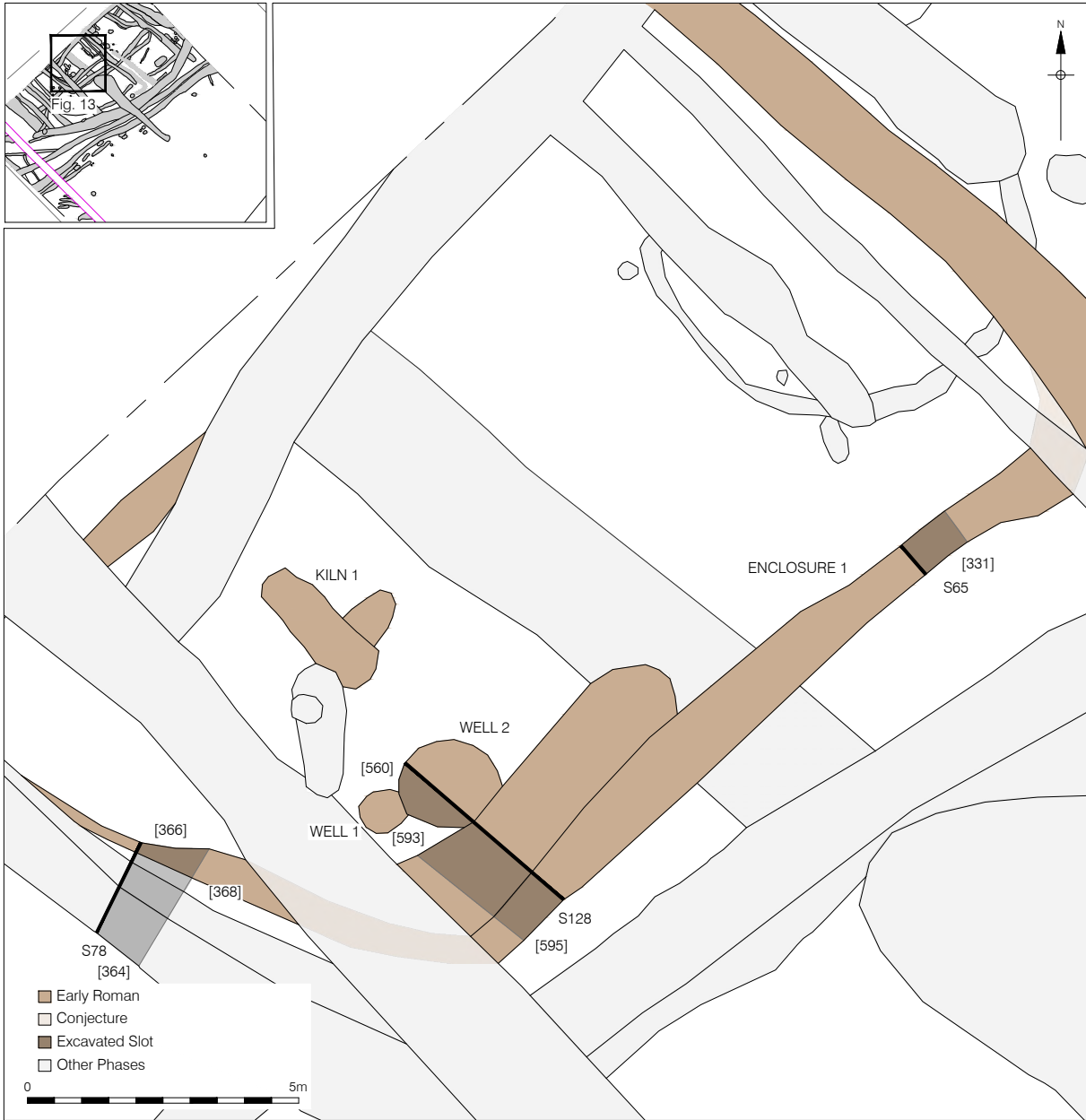
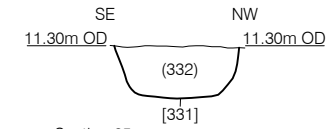


Figure 12  
Plan and Sections of Ovens 1, 2 and 3  
Inset 1:2500; Plan 1:125; Sections 1:40 at A4





Section 128  
Southwest Facing



Section 65  
Northeast Facing



Section 78  
Southeast Facing



Figure 13  
Plan and Sections of Enclosure 1  
Inset 1:2500; Plan 1:125; Sections 1:40 at A4

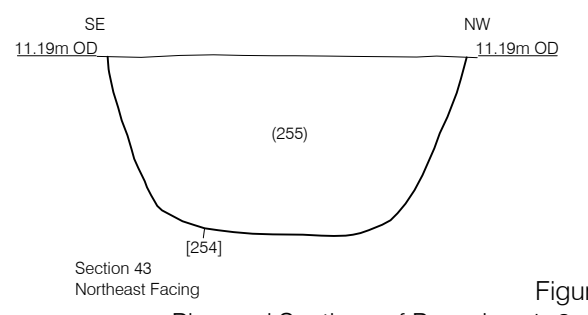
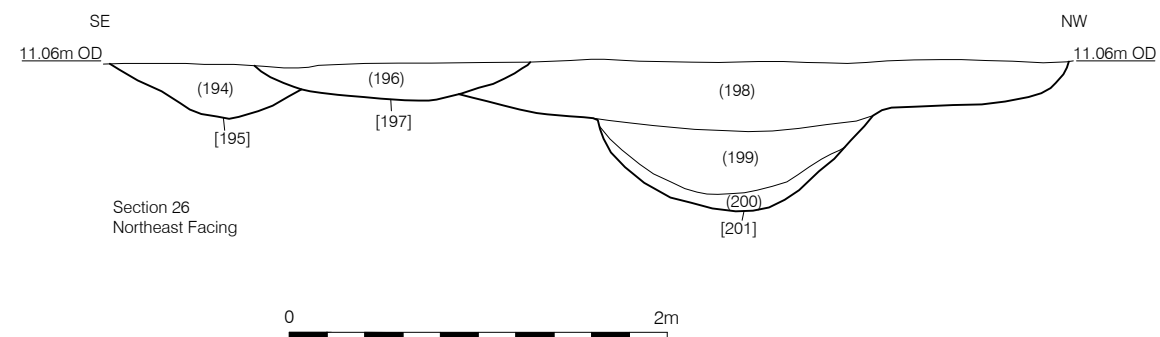
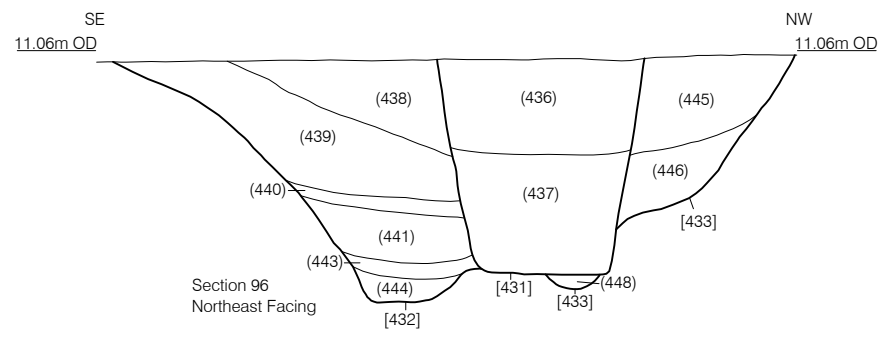
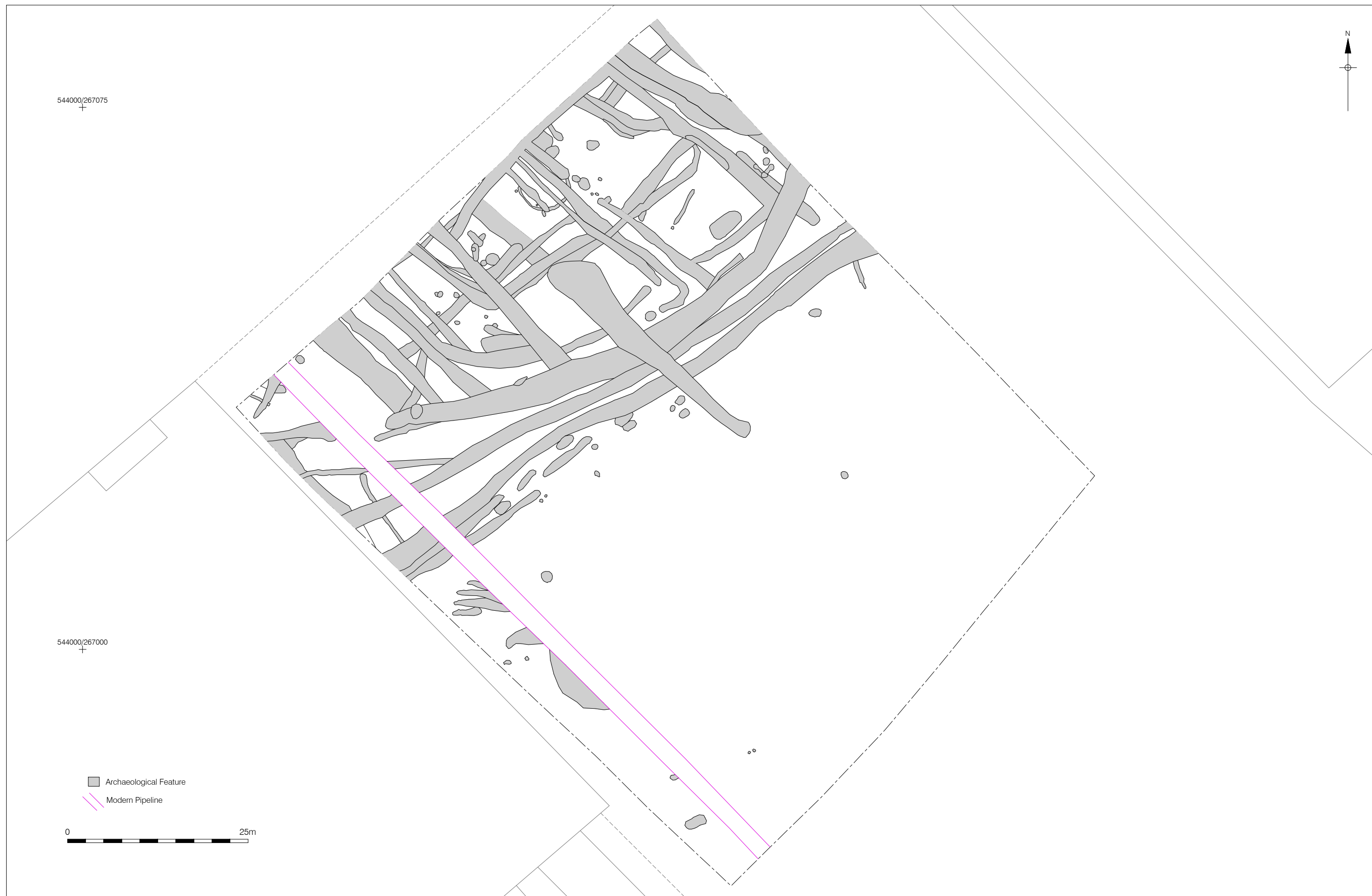
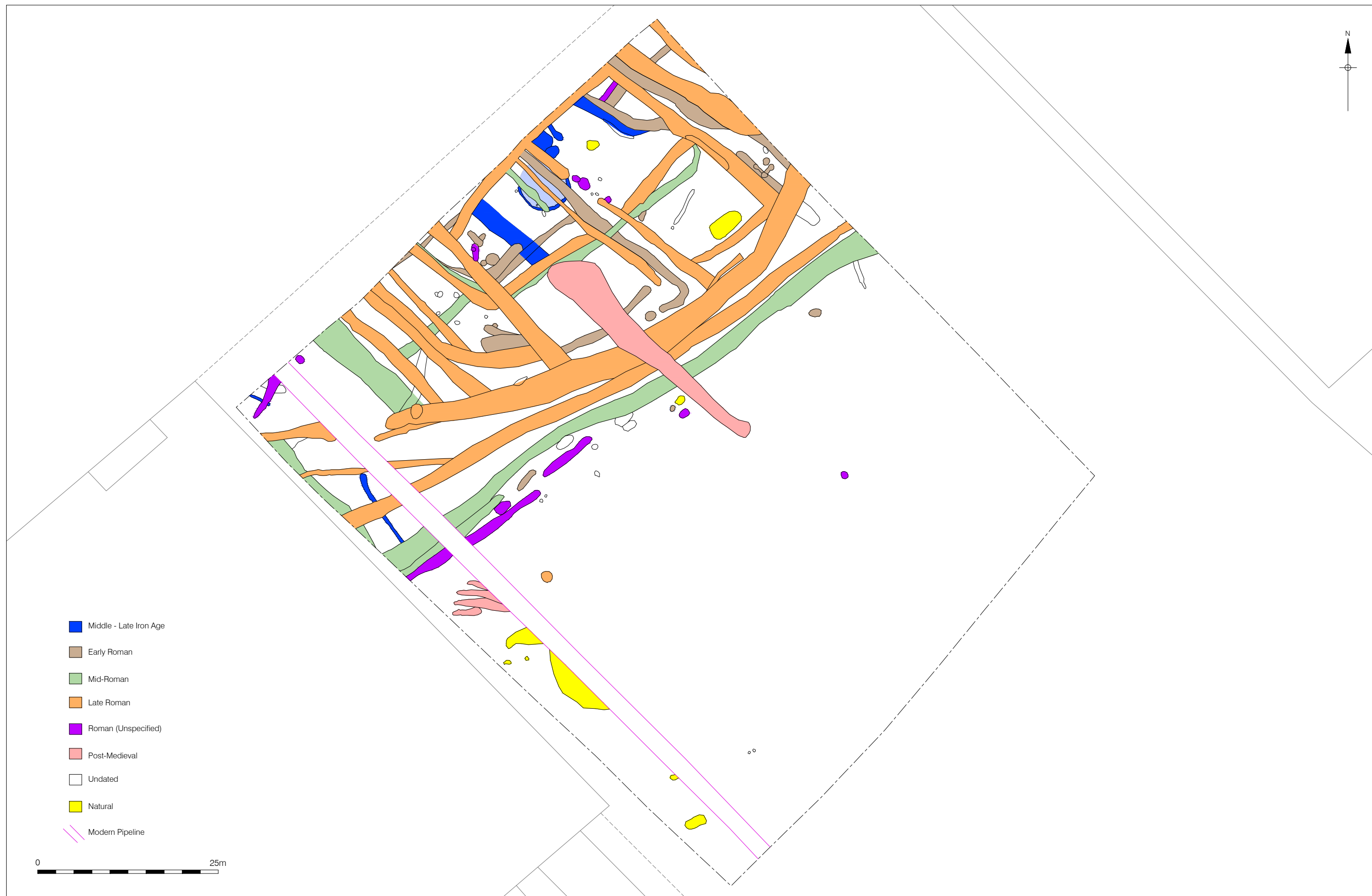


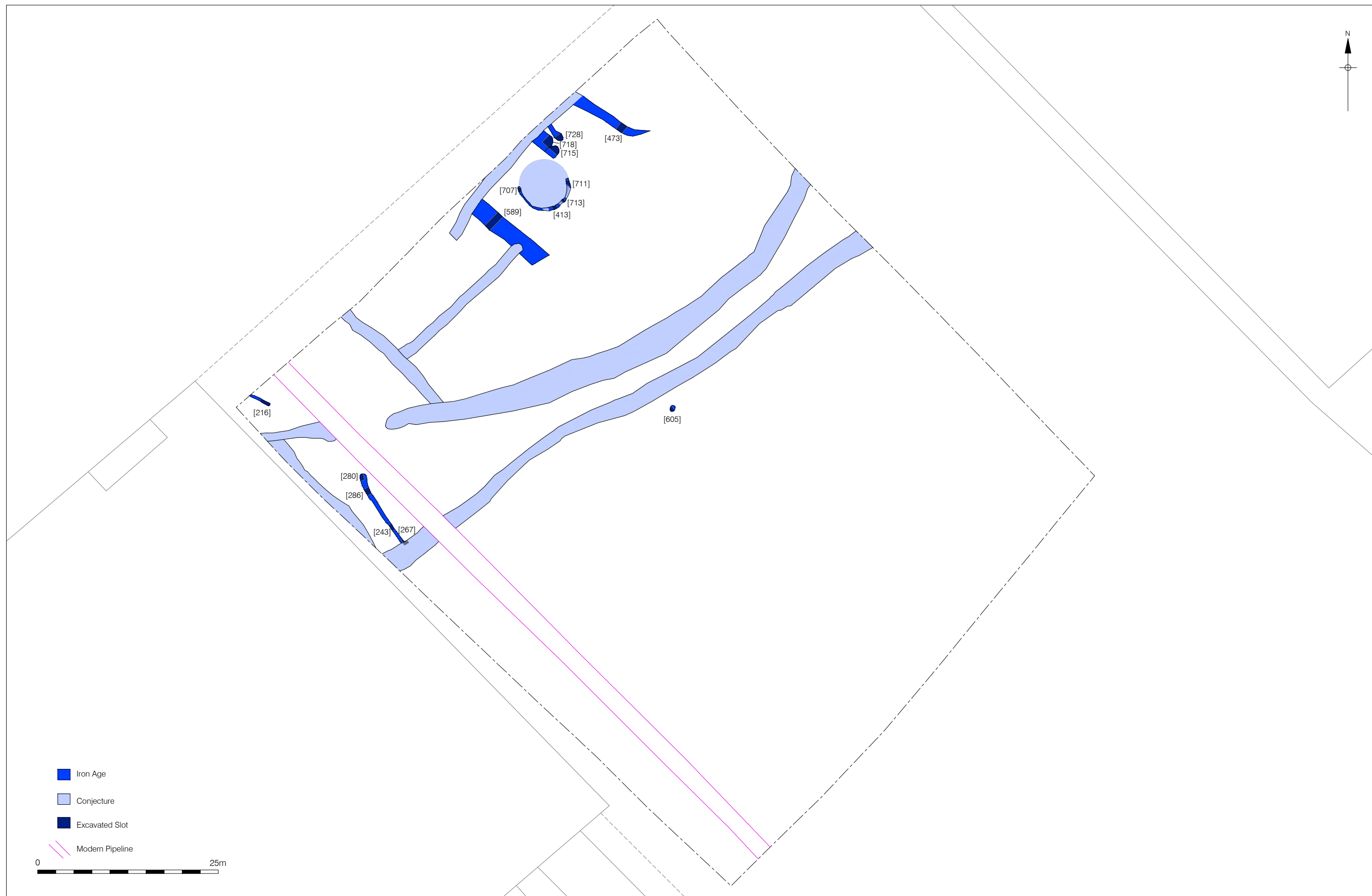
Figure 14  
Plan and Sections of Boundary 1, 2 and 3  
Plan 1:250; Sections 1:40 at A4





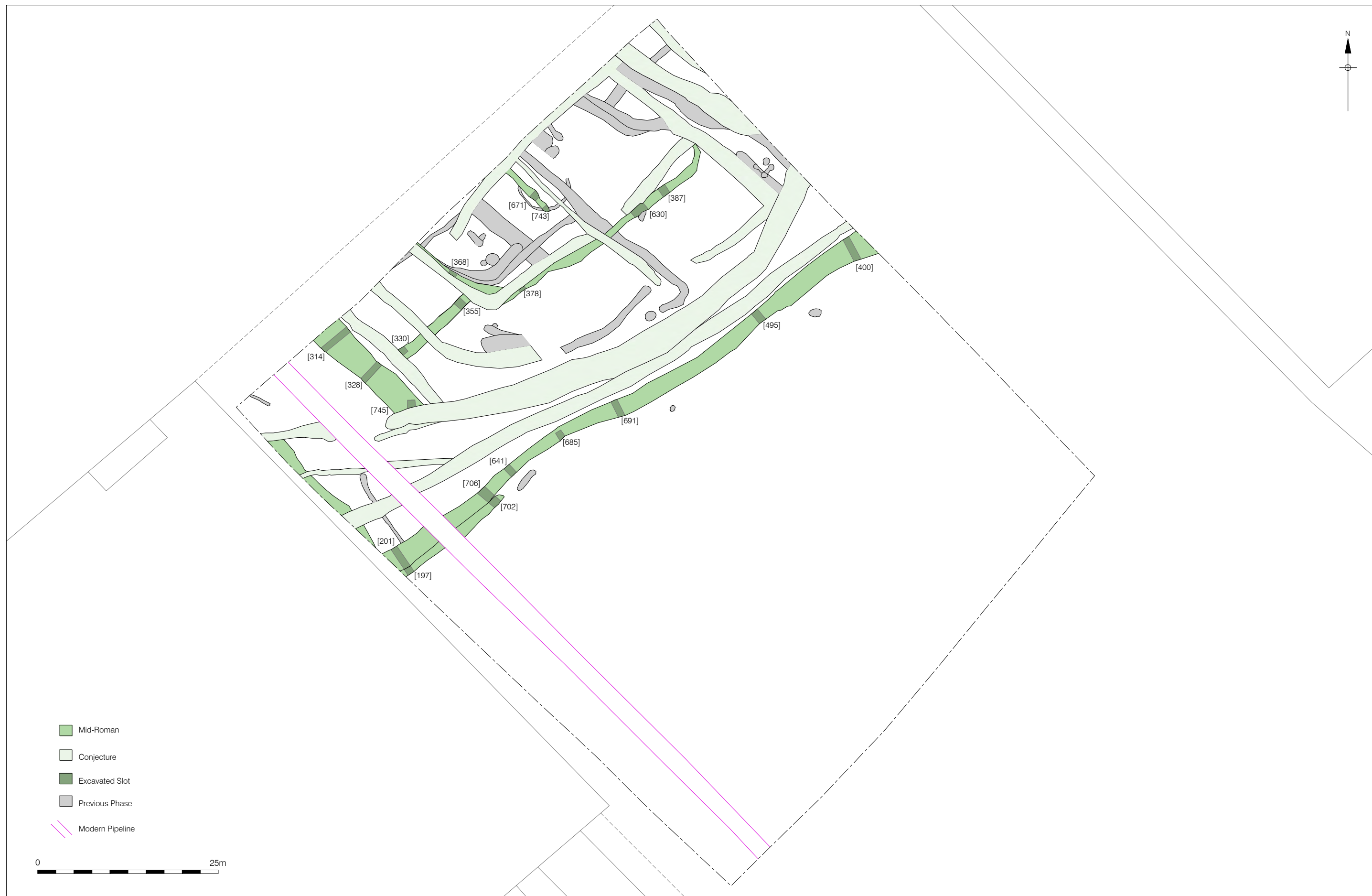




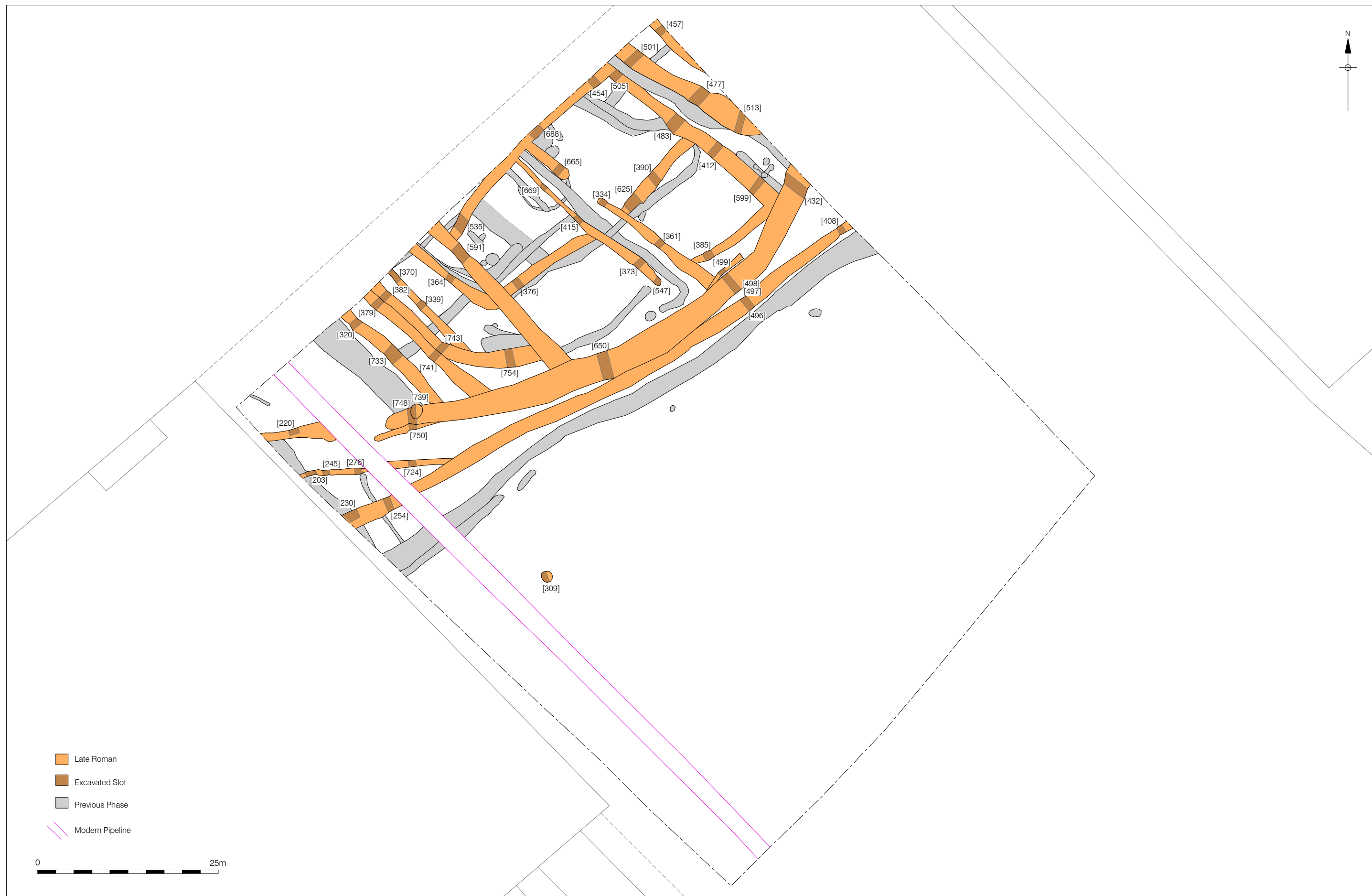


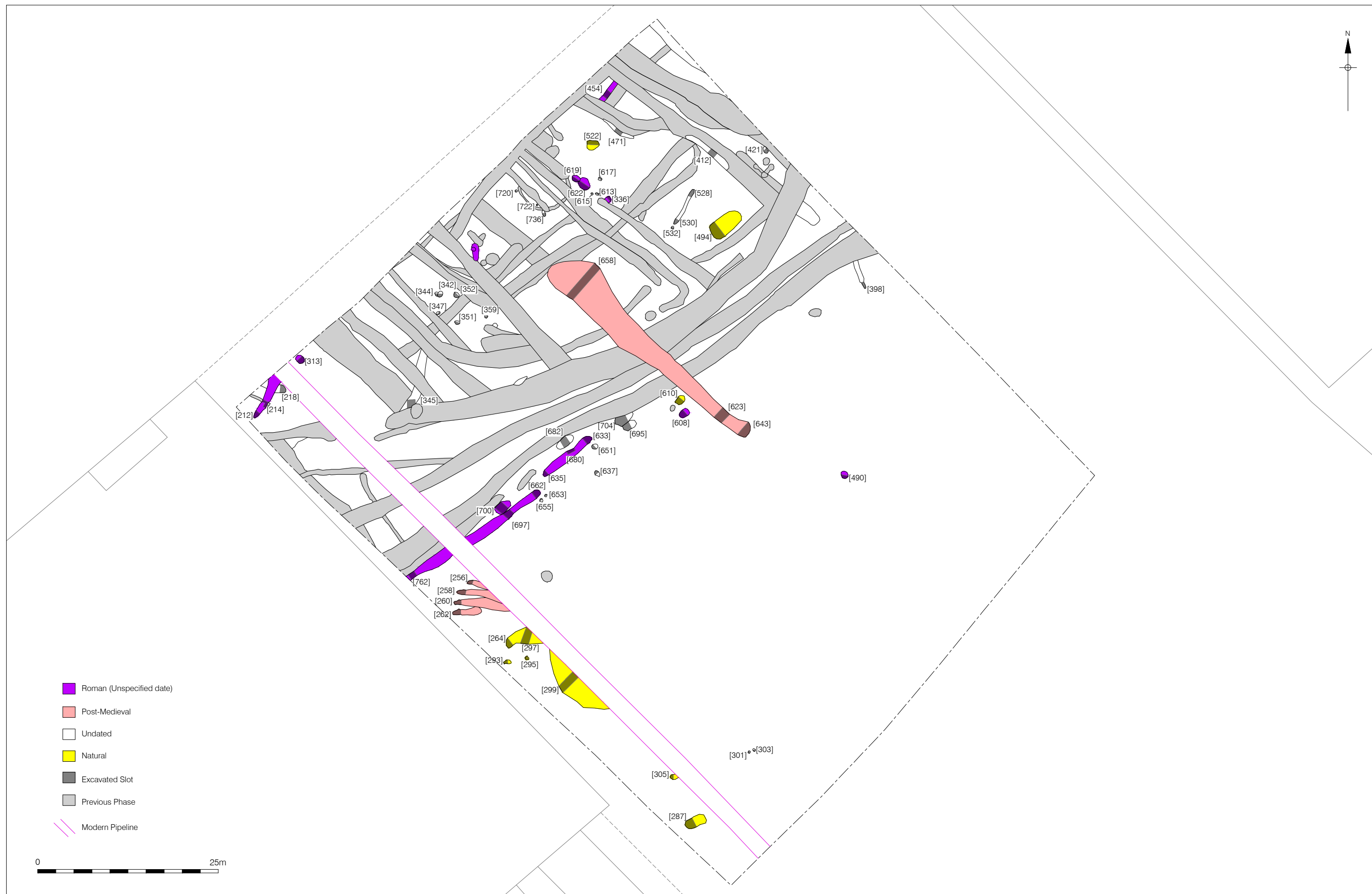












### 13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Site prior to excavation; view north-west



Plate 2: Machine excavation with a 360° tracked excavator





Plate 3: Aerial photograph of the excavation area as work is in progress



Plate 4: Volunteers from the Fen Edge Archaeological Group





Plate 5: Battling inclement weather conditions



Plate 6: Iron Age Ditch 18; view south-east





Plate 7: KILN 1, prior to excavation



Plate 8: Pottery dump within the stokehole of KILN 1





Plate 9: KILN 1; view north-east



Plate 10: OVEN 1; view north-west





Plate 11: OVEN 2 and 3; view south-west



Plate 12: Pottery dump within Well [518]





Plate 13: Animal bone within Well [560]



Plate 14: DITCH 11, DITCH 70, WELL 1, WELL 2; view north-east





Plate 15: BOUNDARY 1, showing ditch slot [197], [201], and [762]; view south-west



Plate 16: Dump of stones in the top of DITCH 19, slot [688]; view north-west





Plate 17: BOUNDARY 2, ditch slot [254]; view west



Plate 18: Partially complete pot within Late Roman DITCH 59, slot 434



Plate 19: BOUNDARY 3, ditch slots [432] and [433] with pit [431]; view south-west





Plate 20: Pots placed within DITCH 28, slot [120] excavated during the evaluation stage

## 14 APPENDIX 2: CONTENTS INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Group	Entity	Period	Sub-Period
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil	0	0		0				
101	0	0	Layer	Subsoil	0	0		0				
102	0	0	Layer	Natural	0	0		0				
191	0	0	Layer	Subsoil	0	0		0				
112	0	15	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0		4	MIDDEN LAYER 1		Roman	late Roman
188	0	14	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0		0	MIDDEN LAYER 1		Roman	late Roman
103	103	15	Cut	Ditch	0	0		1	DITCH 29		Roman	late Roman
104	103	15	Fill	Ditch	0	0		1	DITCH 29		Roman	late Roman
105	107	15	Fill	Pit	0	0		2	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
106	107	15	Fill	Pit	0	0		2	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
107	107	15	Cut	Pit	0	0		2	ROMAN PITS		Roman	

108	109	15	Fill	Pit	0	0
109	109	15	Cut	Pit	0	0
110	111	15	Fill	Pit	0	0
111	111	15	Cut	Pit	0	0
113	113	15	Cut	Ditch	0	0
116	113	15	Fill	Ditch	0	0
117	113	15	Fill	Ditch	0	0
118	113	15	Fill	Ditch	0	0
119	113	15	Fill	Ditch	0	0
114	115	18	Fill	Ditch	0	0
115	115	18	Cut	Ditch	0	0

3	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
3	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
4	UNDATED PITS			
4	UNDATED PITS			
4	DITCH 42		Roman	early Roman
4	DITCH 42		Roman	early Roman
4	DITCH 42		Roman	early Roman
4	DITCH 42		Roman	early Roman
4	DITCH 42		Roman	early Roman
5	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
5	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman

120	120	14	Cut	Ditch	0	0
121	120	14	Fill	Ditch	0	0
151	120	14	Fill	Ditch	0	0
122	122	18	Cut	Ditch	0	0
123	122	18	Fill	Ditch	0	0
124	122	18	Fill	Ditch	0	0
125	126	18	Fill	Ditch	0	0
126	126	18	Cut	Ditch	0	0
127	127	18	Cut	Ditch	0	0
128	127	18	Fill	Ditch	0	0
129	131	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
130	131	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0

16	DITCH 28		Roman	late Roman
16	DITCH 28		Roman	late Roman
16	DITCH 28		Roman	late Roman
8	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
8	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
8	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
7	DITCH 41	ENCLOSU RE 6	Roman	late Roman
7	DITCH 41	ENCLOSU RE 6	Roman	late Roman
9				
9				
10	DITCH 70		Roman	early Roman
10	DITCH 70		Roman	early Roman



131	131	16	Cut	Ditch	0	0
132	133	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
133	133	16	Cut	Ditch	0	0
134	137	16	Fill	Pit	0	0
135	137	16	Fill	Pit	0	0
136	137	16	Fill	Kiln	0	0
137	137	16	Layer	Kiln	0	0
138	137	16	Fill	Kiln	0	0
139	137	16	Fill	Pit	0	0
140	141	18	Fill	Ditch	0	0
141	141	18	Cut	Ditch	0	0

10	DITCH 70		Roman	early Roman
10	DITCH 11	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman
10	DITCH 11	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman
0			Roman	early Roman
0			Roman	early Roman
0			Roman	early Roman
0			Roman	early Roman
0			Roman	early Roman
11	DITCH 15	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
11	DITCH 15	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman

142	143	18	Fill	Ditch	0	0
143	143	18	Cut	Ditch	0	0
144	145	18	Fill	Posthole	0	0
145	145	18	Cut	Posthole	0	0
146	147	18	Fill	Posthole	0	0
147	147	18	Cut	Posthole	0	0
148	148	18	Cut	Ditch	0	0
149	148	18	Fill	Ditch	0	0

12	DITCH 16	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
12	DITCH 16	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
13	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
13	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
14	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
14	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
15	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
15	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman

150	148	18	Fill	Ditch	0	0
152	155	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
153	155	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
154	155	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
155	155	16	Cut	Ditch	0	0
156	161	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
157	161	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
158	161	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
159	161	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
160	161	16	Fill	Ditch	0	0
161	161	16	Cut	Ditch	0	0

15	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
17	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
17	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
17	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
17	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
18	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 3	Roman	late Roman
18	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 3	Roman	late Roman
18	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 3	Roman	late Roman
18	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 3	Roman	late Roman
18	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 3	Roman	late Roman

162	163	6	Fill	Furrow	0	0
163	163	6	Cut	Furrow	0	0
164	165	6	Fill	Furrow	0	0
165	165	6	Cut	Furrow16	0	0
166	167	6	Fill	Furrow	0	0

19	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
19	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval

167	167	6	Cut	Furrow	0	0
168	169	6	Fill	Furrow	0	0
169	169	6	Cut	Furrow	0	0
170	171	6	Fill	Furrow	0	0
171	171	6	Cut	Furrow	0	0

0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval

172	173	6	Fill	Furrow	0	0
173	173	6	Cut	Furrow	0	0
174	175	6	Fill	Furrow	0	0
175	175	6	Cut	Furrow	0	0
176	177	2	Fill	Pit	0	0
177	177	2	Cut	Pit	0	0
178	179	17	Fill	Ditch	0	0
179	179	17	Cut	Ditch	0	0

0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
0	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
20			Roman	
20			Roman	
21	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
21	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE	Roman	late

180	181	2	Fill	Ditch	0	0
181	181	2	Cut	Ditch	0	0
182	182	14	Cut	Ditch	0	0
183	182	14	Fill	Ditch	0	0
184	182	14	Fill	Ditch	0	0
185	182	14	Fill	Ditch	0	0
186	187	16	Fill	Furrow	0	0
187	187	16	Cut	Furrow	0	0

		RE 6		Roman
22			Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
22			Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
23	DITCH 67		Roman	late Roman
23	DITCH 67		Roman	late Roman
23	DITCH 67		Roman	late Roman
23	DITCH 67		Roman	late Roman
24	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post-medieval	post-medieval
24	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post-medieval	post-medieval

189	189	14	Cut	Pit	0	0		25	MID ROMAN PITS		Roman	mid Roman
190	189	14	Fill	Pit	0	0		25	MID ROMAN PITS		Roman	mid Roman
192	193	15	Fill	Ditch	0	0		0	DITCH 67		Roman	late Roman
193	193	15	Cut	Ditch	0	0		0	DITCH 67		Roman	late Roman
194	194	17	Cut	Ditch	0	0		0	DITCH 16	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
195	194	17	Fill	Ditch	0	0		0	DITCH 16	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
196	197		Fill	Ditch	1	1.42	0.2	26	DITCH 6		Roman	early Roman
197	197		Cut	Ditch	1	1.42	0.2	26	DITCH 6		Roman	early Roman
198	201		Fill	Ditch	1	3.23	0.36	26	DITCH 50	BOUNDARY 1	Roman	mid Roman
199	201		Fill	Ditch	1	1.22	0.35	26	DITCH 50	BOUNDARY 1	Roman	mid Roman
200	201		Fill	Ditch	1	1.29	0.11	26	DITCH 50	BOUNDARY	Roman	mid



									Y 1		Roman
201	201	Cut	Ditch	1	3.23	0.8	26	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
202	203	Fill	Ditch	1	0.65	0.14	27, 28	DITCH 8		Roman	late Roman
203	203	Cut	Ditch	1	0.65	0.14	27, 28	DITCH 8		Roman	late Roman
204	205	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.4	27	DITCH 7		Roman	mid Roman
205	205	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.4	27	DITCH 7		Roman	mid Roman
206	207	Fill	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.15	29			Roman	
207	207	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.15	29			Roman	
208	209	Fill	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.1	30			Roman	
209	209	Cut	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.1	30			Roman	
210	211	Fill	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.15	31			Roman	
211	211	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.15	31			Roman	
212	212	Cut	Ditch	1	0.71	0.23	32	DITCH 3		Roman	
213	212	Fill	Ditch	1	0.71	0.17	32	DITCH 3		Roman	
224	212	Fill	Ditch		0.57	0.06	32	DITCH 3		Roman	
214	214	Cut	Ditch	1	0.84	0.31	33	DITCH 3		Roman	
215	214	Fill	Ditch	1	0.84	0.24	33	DITCH 3		Roman	

225	214	Fill	Ditch		0.5	0.1	33	DITCH 3		Roman	
216	216	Cut	Ditch	1	0.29	0.15	33, 34	DITCH 2		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
217	216	Fill	Ditch	1	0.29	0.15	33, 34	DITCH 2		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
218	218	Cut	Ditch	1	1.34	0.28	35	DITCH 60		Roman	late Roman
219	218	Fill	Ditch	1	1.34	0.28	35	DITCH 60		Roman	
220	220	Cut	Ditch	1	0.85	0.66	36	DITCH 69	BOUNDAR Y 3	Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
221	220	Fill	Ditch	1	0.85	0.66	36	DITCH 69	BOUNDAR Y 3	Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
222	222	Cut	Treethrow	0.4	0.7	0.15		NATURAL FEATURES			
223	222	Fill	Treethrow	0.4	0.7	0.15		NATURAL FEATURES			
226	230	Fill	Ditch	1.2	2.1	0.34	37	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
227	230	Fill	Ditch	1.2	1.8	0.18	37	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman

228	230	Fill	Ditch	1.2	1.62	0.25	37	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
229	230	Fill	Ditch	1.2	1.02	0.14	37	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
230	230	Cut	Ditch	1.2	2.1	0.9	37	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
231	234	Fill	Ditch	0.6	1.42	0.22	37	DITCH 7		Roman	mid Roman
232	234	Fill	Ditch	0.6	1.35	0.2	37	DITCH 7		Roman	mid Roman
233	234	Fill	Ditch	0.6	0.79	0.16	37	DITCH 7		Roman	mid Roman
234	234	Cut	Ditch	0.6	1.42	0.6	37	DITCH 7		Roman	mid Roman
235	237	Fill	Ditch	0.8	0.33	0.36	38	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
236	237	Fill	Ditch	0.8	0.21	0.15	38	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
237	237	Cut	Ditch	0.8	0.33	0.5	38	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
238	241	Fill	Ditch	0.25	0.4	0.25	38	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman

239	241	Fill	Ditch	0.5	0.35	0.26	38	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
240	241	Fill	Ditch	0.5	0.25	0.06	38	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
241	241	Cut	Ditch	0.5	0.4	0.56	38	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
242	243	Fill	Ditch	1	0.35	0.23	39	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
243	243	Cut	Ditch	1	0.35	0.35	39	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
244	245	Fill	Ditch	1	0.66	0.2	40	DITCH 8		Roman	late Roman
245	245	Cut	Ditch	1	0.66	0.2	40	DITCH 8		Roman	late Roman
246	246	Cut	Ditch	1	1.02	0.58	41	DITCH 7		Roman	mid Roman
247	246	Fill	Ditch	1	1.02	0.51	41	DITCH 7		Roman	mid Roman
248	246	Fill	Ditch	1	0.77	0.1	41	DITCH 7		Roman	mid Roman
249	249	Cut	Pit	1	0.5	0.34	41, 42	ROMAN PITS		Roman	

250	249	Fill	Pit	1	0.5	0.29	41, 42	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
251	249	Fill	Pit		0.3	0.1	41, 42	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
252	252	Cut	Pit	2	0.65	0.23	42	UNDATED PITS			
253	252	Fill	Pit	2	0.65	0.23	42	UNDATED PITS			
254	254	Cut	Ditch	1	2.1	0.95	43	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
255	254	Fill	Ditch	1	2.1	0.95	43	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
256	256	Cut	Ditch	1	0.68	0.06	44	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
257	256	Fill	Ditch	1	0.68	0.06	44	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval

258	258	Cut	Ditch	1	0.68	0.05	45	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
259	258	Fill	Ditch	1	0.68	0.05	45	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
260	260	Cut	Ditch	1	0.68	0.05	46	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
261	260	Fill	Ditch	1	0.68	0.05	46	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
262	262	Cut	Ditch	1	0.48	0.07	47	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval

263	262	Fill	Ditch	1	0.48	0.07	47	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
264	264	Cut	Natural	3	1.25	0.18	48	NATURAL FEATURES			
265	264	Fill	Natural	3	1.25	0.18	48	NATURAL FEATURES			
266	267	Fill	Ditch	0.46	0.28	0.21	49	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
267	267	Cut	Ditch	0.46	0.28	0.21	49	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
268	269	Fill	Ditch	0.5	0.62	0.4	49	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
269	269	Cut	Ditch	0.5	0.62	0.4	49	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
270	271	Fill	Pit	0.35	0.53	0.28	50	UNDATED PITS			
271	271	Cut	Pit	0.35	0.53	0.28	50	UNDATED			

								PITS			
272	274	Fill	Ditch	0.9	0.53	0.07	50	DITCH 8		Roman	late Roman
273	274	Fill	Ditch	0.9	0.54	0.24	50	DITCH 8		Roman	late Roman
274	274	Cut	Ditch	0.9	0.54	0.33	50	DITCH 8		Roman	late Roman
275	276	Fill	Ditch	1.4	0.28	0.31	50			Roman	
276	276	Cut	Ditch	1.4	0.28	0.31	50			Roman	
277	280	Fill	Ditch	0.7	0.5	0.29	50	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
278	280	Fill	Ditch	0.66	0.45	0.12	50	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
279	280	Fill	Ditch	0.6	0.35	0.14	50	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
280	280	Cut	Ditch	0.7	0.5	0.54	50	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
281	282	Fill	Pit	0.36	0.49	0.38	50	UNDATED PITS			
282	282	Cut	Pit	0.36	0.49	0.38	50	UNDATED PITS			



283	286	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.19	51	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
284	286	Fill	Ditch	1	0.38	0.13	51	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
285	286	Fill	Ditch	1	0.34	0.2	51	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
286	286	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.53	51	DITCH 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
287	287	Cut	Treethrow	2.1	1.6	0.15	58	NATURAL FEATURES			
288	287	Fill	Treethrow	2.1	1.6	0.15	58	NATURAL FEATURES			
289	289	Cut	Treethrow	0.25	0.3	0.04	52	NATURAL FEATURES			
290	289	Fill	Treethrow	0.25	0.3	0.04	52	NATURAL FEATURES			

291	291	Cut	Treethrow	0.6	0.5	0.05	53	NATURAL FEATURES			
292	291	Fill	Treethrow	0.6	0.5	0.05	53	NATURAL FEATURES			
293	293	Cut	Treethrow	1.4	0.6	0.2	54	NATURAL FEATURES			
294	293	Fill	Treethrow	1.4	0.6	0.2	54	NATURAL FEATURES			
295	295	Cut	Treethrow	0.7	0.52	0.11	55	NATURAL FEATURES			
296	295	Fill	Treethrow	0.7	0.52	0.11	55	NATURAL FEATURES			

297	297	Cut	Treethrow	2	2.2	0.26	56	NATURAL FEATURES			
298	297	Fill	Treethrow	2	2.2	0.26	56	NATURAL FEATURES			
299	299	Cut	Treethrow	2	2.9	0.44	57	NATURAL FEATURES			
300	299	Fill	Treethrow	2	2.9	0.44	57	NATURAL FEATURES			
301	301	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.3	59	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
302	301	Fill	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.3	59	UNDATED POSTHOLES			

303	303	Cut	Posthole	0.5	0.3	0.4	60	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
304	303	Fill	Posthole	0.5	0.3	0.4	60	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
305	305	Cut	Treethrow	0.53	0.46	0.11	61	NATURAL FEATURES			
306	305	Fill	Treethrow	0.53	0.46	0.11	61	NATURAL FEATURES			
307	308	Fill	Ditch	1	0.95	0.36	63	DITCH 62		post- medieval	post- medieval
308	308	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.46	63	DITCH 62		post- medieval	post- medieval
345	308	Fill	Ditch	1	0.83	0.2	63	DITCH 62		post- medieval	post- medieval

309	309	Cut	Pit	1.55	1.6	0.2	62	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman
310	309	Fill	Pit	1.55	1.6	0.2	62	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman
311	313	Fill	Pit	1	1.51	0.35	63	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
312	313	Fill	Pit	1	1.31	0.4	63	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
313	313	Cut	Pit	1	1.51	0.5	63	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
314	314	Cut	Ditch	1	4.62	0.54	64	DITCH 25		Roman	mid Roman
315	314	Fill	Ditch	1	4.62	0.54	64	DITCH 25		Roman	mid Roman
316	314	Fill	Ditch	1	4.26	0.18	64	DITCH 25		Roman	mid Roman
317	317	Cut	Ditch	1	0.42	0.14	64	DITCH 64		Roman	
318	317	Fill	Ditch	1	0.42	0.14	64	DITCH 64		Roman	
319	317	Fill	Ditch	1	0.42	0.1	64	DITCH 64		Roman	
320	320	Cut	Ditch	1	1.56	0.62	64	DITCH 27		Roman	late Roman

321	320	Fill	Ditch	1	1.56	0.42	64	DITCH 27		Roman	late Roman
322	320	Fill	Ditch	1	1.56	0.42	64	DITCH 27		Roman	late Roman
323	323			0	0						
324	324			0	0						
325	326	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.35	66	DITCH 32	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
326	326	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.35	66	DITCH 32	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
333	326	Fill	Ditch	0	0.61	0.26	66	DITCH 32	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
327	328	Fill	Ditch	1	1.8	0.54	70	DITCH 27		Roman	late Roman
328	328	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.54	70	DITCH 27		Roman	late Roman
329	330	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.54	70	DITCH 9		Roman	mid Roman
330	330	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.54	70	DITCH 9		Roman	mid Roman
331	331	Cut	Ditch	1	0.66	0.28	65	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman

332	331	Fill	Ditch	1	0.66	0.28	65	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman
334	334	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.35	67	DITCH 40	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
335	334	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.35	67	DITCH 40	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
336	336	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.25	69	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
337	336	Fill	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.25	69	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
338	339	Fill	Ditch	1	1.04	0.41	68	DITCH 29		Roman	late Roman
339	339	Cut	Ditch	1	1.04	0.41	68	DITCH 29		Roman	late Roman
340	340	Layer	Natural	2.1	3	0.32	71	NATURAL FEATURES			
341	342	Fill	Pit	0.72	0.61	0.16	72	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman
342	342	Cut	Pit	0.72	0.61	0.16	72	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman

343	344	Fill	Pit	0.48	0.42	0.15	72	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
344	344	Cut	Pit	0.48	0.42	0.15	72	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
346	347	Fill	Pit	0.73	0.55	0.15	73	UNDATED PITS			
347	347	Cut	Pit	0.73	0.55	0.15	73	UNDATED PITS			
348	349	Fill	Ditch	1	0.23	0.28	73	DITCH 29		Roman	late Roman
349	349	Cut	Ditch	1	0.23	0.28	73	DITCH 29		Roman	late Roman
350	351	Fill	Pit	0.73	0.68	0.16	74	UNDATED PITS			
351	351	Cut	Pit	0.73	0.68	0.16	74	UNDATED PITS			
352	352	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.82	0.18	75	UNDATED PITS			
353	352	Fill	Pit	0.8	0.82	0.18	75	UNDATED PITS			
354	352	Fill	Pit	0.8	0.62	0.06	75	UNDATED PITS			



355	355	Cut	Ditch	1	1.36	0.66	75	DITCH 9		Roman	mid Roman
356	355	Fill	Ditch	1	1.36	0.66	75	DITCH 9		Roman	mid Roman
357	355	Fill	Ditch	1	0.38	0.1	75	DITCH 9		Roman	mid Roman
358	355	Fill	Ditch	1	0.48	0.12	75	DITCH 9		Roman	mid Roman
359	359	Cut	Pit	0.36	0.4	0.19	76	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
360	359	Fill	Pit	0.36	0.4	0.19	76	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
361	361	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.4	77	DITCH 40	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
362	361	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.4	77	DITCH 40	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
363	364	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.86	78	DITCH 34	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
364	364	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.86	78	DITCH 34	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
365	366	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.08	78	DITCH 10	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman

366	366	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.08	78	DITCH 10	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman
367	368	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.13	78	DITCH 13	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
368	368	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.13	78	DITCH 13	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
369	370	Fill	Ditch	1.5	0.8	0.3	79	DITCH 29		Roman	late Roman
370	370	Cut	Ditch	1.5	0.8	0.3	79	DITCH 29		Roman	late Roman
371	371	Cut	Ditch	1	1.43	0.4	80	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
372	371	Fill	Ditch	1	1.43	0.4	80	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
373	373	Cut	Ditch	1	1.43	0.4	80	DITCH 33	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
374	373	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.4	80	DITCH 33	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
375	376	Fill	Ditch	1	1.51	0.75	81	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
376	376	Cut	Ditch	1	1.51	0.75	81	DITCH 35	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman

377	378	Fill	Ditch	1	0.62	0.33	81	DITCH 14	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
378	378	Cut	Ditch	1	0.62	0.33	81	DITCH 14	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
379	379	Cut	Ditch	1	1.6	0.38	82	DITCH 28		Roman	late Roman
380	379	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.38	82	DITCH 28		Roman	late Roman
381	379	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.14	82	DITCH 28		Roman	late Roman
382	382	Cut	Ditch	1	1.8	0.22	82	DITCH 30	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
383	382	Fill	Ditch	1	1.8	0.22	82	DITCH 30	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
384	385	Fill	Ditch	1	1.15	0.38	83	DITCH 41	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
385	385	Cut	Ditch	1	1.15	0.38	83	DITCH 41	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
386	387	Fill	Ditch	1	1.34	0.42	84	DITCH 15	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
387	387	Cut	Ditch	1	1.34	0.42	84	DITCH 15	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman

388	390	Fill	Ditch	1	1.92	0.58	84	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
389	390	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.18	84	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
390	390	Cut	Ditch	1	1.96	0.7	84	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
391	391										
392	392			0	0						
393	393	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.5	125	DITCH 31	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
585	393	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.25	125	DITCH 31	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
586	393	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.04	125	DITCH 31	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
587	393	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.2	125	DITCH 31	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
394	394			0	0						
395	396	Fill	Ditch	1	1.9	0.36	86	DITCH 47		Roman	early Roman
396	396	Cut	Ditch	1	1.9	0.36	86	DITCH 47		Roman	early Roman
397	398	Fill	Ditch	1	0.28	0.07	87	DITCH 52			
398	398	Cut	Ditch	1	0.28	0.07	87	DITCH 52			

399	400	Fill	Ditch	1	2.98	0.25	88	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
400	400	Cut	Ditch	1	2.98	0.45	88	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
401	400	Fill	Ditch	1	1.44	0.25	88	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
402	402			0	0						
403	404	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.26	88	DITCH 61	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
404	404	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.26	88	DITCH 61	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
405	406	Fill	Ditch	1	0.72	0.4	88	DITCH 51	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
406	406	Cut	Ditch	1	0.72	0.4	88	DITCH 51	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
407	408	Fill	Ditch	1	1.28	0.36	89	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
408	408	Cut	Ditch	1	1.28	0.36	89	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
409	410	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.28	90	DITCH 41	ENCLOSU RE 6	Roman	late Roman
410	410	Cut	Ditch	1	1.6	0.28	90	DITCH 41	ENCLOSU RE 6	Roman	late Roman

411	412	Fill	Ditch	1	0.86	0.18	90	DITCH 63			
412	412	Cut	Ditch	1	0.86	0.18	90	DITCH 63			
413	413	Cut	Ditch	1	0.74	0.36	91	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman
414	413	Fill	Ditch	1	0.74	0.36	91	DITCH 12	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman
415	415	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.38	91	DITCH 33	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
416	415	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.38	91	DITCH 33	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
430	415	Fill	Ditch	1	0.52	0.68	91	DITCH 33	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
417	417	Cut	Ditch	1	2.24	0.88	91	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
418	417	Fill	Ditch	1	2.24	0.74	91	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
420	417	Fill	Ditch	1	0.36	0.14	91	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
419	419			0	0						
421	421	Cut	Pit	1	1.2	0.38	92	UNDATED PITS			
422	421	Fill	Pit	1	1.2	0.38	92	UNDATED PITS			

423	423			0	0							
424	424	Cut	Pit	0.22	0.4	0.3	93	UNDATED PITS				
425	424	Fill	Pit	0.22	0.4	0.3	93	UNDATED PITS				
426	426	Cut	Pit	1	1.3	0.55	92	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman	
427	426	Fill	Pit	1	1.3	0.55	92	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman	
428	428	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.42	92	DITCH 48		Roman	early Roman	
429	428	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.42	92	DITCH 48		Roman	early Roman	
431	431	Cut	Pit	1	1.1	1.13	96	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman	
436	431	Fill	Pit	1	1.1	0.5	96	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman	
437	431	Fill	Pit	1	1.1	0.63	96	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman	

432	432	Cut	Ditch	1.4	2.45	1.29	96, 97	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
438	432	Fill	Ditch	1.4	2.45	0.5	96, 97	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
439	432	Fill	Ditch	1.4	2.85	0.45	96, 97	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
440	432	Fill	Ditch	1.4	0.93	0.1	96	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
441	432	Fill	Ditch	1.4	1.2	0.25	96, 97	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
442	432	Fill	Ditch	1.4	0.52	0.2	97	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
443	432	Fill	Ditch	1.4	0.92	0.16	96, 97	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
444	432	Fill	Ditch	1.4	0.79	0.16	96, 97	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
433	433	Cut	Ditch	1.4	1.7	1.27	96, 97	DITCH 58	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
445	433	Fill	Ditch	1.4	0.97	0.48	96, 97	DITCH 58	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
446	433	Fill	Ditch	1.4	1.55	0.5	96, 97	DITCH 58	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman



447	433	Fill	Ditch	1.4	0.85	0.08	97	DITCH 58	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
448	433	Fill	Ditch	1.4	0.77	0.28	96, 97	DITCH 58	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
449	433	Fill	Ditch	1.4	0.42	0.27	97	DITCH 58	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
434	434	Cut	Ditch	1	2.9	0.9	94	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman
435	434	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.2	94	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman
476	434	Fill	Ditch	1	2.9	0.72	94	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman
450	450			0	0						
451	451			0	0						
452	454	Fill	Ditch	1	1.26	0.54	98	DITCH 19	ENCLOSU RE 3	Roman	late Roman
453	454	Fill	Ditch	1	1.15	0.3	98	DITCH 19	ENCLOSU RE 3	Roman	late Roman
454	454	Cut	Ditch	1	1.26	0.84	98	DITCH 19	ENCLOSU RE 3	Roman	late Roman
455	456	Fill	Ditch	1	0.58	0.22	98	DITCH 65	ENCLOSU RE 3	Roman	late Roman

456	456	Cut	Ditch	1	0.58	0.22	98	DITCH 65	ENCLOSURE 3	Roman	late Roman
457	457	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.68	99	DITCH 49		Roman	late Roman
458	457	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.62	99	DITCH 49		Roman	late Roman
459	457	Fill	Ditch	1	0.76	0.16	99	DITCH 49		Roman	late Roman
460	460			0	0						
461	461			0	0						
462	462			0	0						
463	463			0	0						
464	464			0	0						
465	465	Cut	Ditch	1	1.28	0.48	100	DITCH 22		Roman	early Roman
466	465	Fill	Ditch	1	1.28	0.42	100	DITCH 22		Roman	early Roman
467	465	Fill	Ditch	1	0.38	0.06	100	DITCH 22		Roman	early Roman
468	468	Cut	Pit	0.24	0.26	0.04	101	UNDATED PITS			
469	468	Fill	Pit	0.24	0.26	0.04	101	UNDATED PITS			

470	471	Fill	Ditch	1	0.62	0.3	102	DITCH 66			
471	471	Cut	Ditch	1	0.62	0.3	102	DITCH 66			
472	473	Fill	Ditch	1	1.26	0.58	102	DITCH 4		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
473	473	Cut	Ditch	1	1.26	0.58	102	DITCH 4		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
474	475	Fill	Ditch	1	1.56	0.39	102	DITCH 16	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
475	475	Cut	Ditch	1	1.56	0.39	102	DITCH 16	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
477	477	Cut	Ditch	1	1.9	0.34	94	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman
478	477	Fill	Ditch	1	1.9	0.34	94	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman
479	479	Cut	Ditch	1	2	0.7	94	DITCH 20		Roman	late Roman
480	479	Fill	Ditch	1	2	0.7	94	DITCH 20		Roman	late Roman
481	481			0	0						
482	482			0	0						
483	483	Cut	Ditch	1	2.3	0.35	94	DITCH 41	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman

484	483	Fill	Ditch	1	2.3	0.35	94	DITCH 41	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
485	486	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.28	103	DITCH 21		Roman	
486	486	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.28	103	DITCH 21		Roman	
487	488	Fill	Ditch	1	1.7	0.5	103	DITCH 22		Roman	early Roman
488	488	Cut	Ditch	1	1.7	0.5	103	DITCH 22		Roman	early Roman
489	490	Fill	Pit	1.1	1	0.28	104	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
490	490	Cut	Pit	1.1	1	0.28	104	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
491	492	Fill	Pit	1	1.7	0.15	105	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
492	492	Cut	Pit	1	1.7	0.15	105	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
493	494	Fill	Natural	1.85	2.5	0.4	106	NATURAL FEATURES			

494	494	Cut	Natural	1.85	2.5	0.4	106	NATURAL FEATURES			
495	495	Cut	Ditch	1	1.7	0.27	108	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
506	495	Fill	Ditch	1	1.7	0.27	108	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
496	496	Cut	Ditch	1	0.35	0.2	108	DITCH 54	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
507	496	Fill	Ditch	1	0.35	0.2	108	DITCH 54	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
497	497	Cut	Ditch	1	1.35	0.47	108	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
508	497	Fill	Ditch	1	1.35	0.47	108	DITCH 53	BOUNDAR Y 2	Roman	late Roman
498	498	Cut	Ditch	1	3	1.3	108	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
510	498	Fill	Ditch	1	3	0.65	108	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
511	498	Fill	Ditch	1	2	0.4	108	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman

512	498	Fill	Ditch	1	0.95	0.22	108	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
499	499	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.27	108	DITCH 57	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
523	499	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.27	108	DITCH 57	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
500	501	Fill	Ditch	1	2.8	0.8	107	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman
501	501	Cut	Ditch	1	2.8	0.8	107	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman
502	503	Fill	Ditch	1	1.8	0.8	107	DITCH 20		Roman	late Roman
503	503	Cut	Ditch	1	1.8	0.8	107	DITCH 20		Roman	late Roman
504	505	Fill	Ditch	1	2	0.3	107	DITCH 41	ENCLOSU RE 6	Roman	late Roman
505	505	Cut	Ditch	1	2	0.3	107	DITCH 41	ENCLOSU RE 6	Roman	late Roman
509	509			0	0						
513	513	Cut	Ditch	1	2	1.2	109	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman
514	513	Fill	Ditch	1	2	0.6	109	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman

515	513	Fill	Ditch	1	2	0.71	109	DITCH 59		Roman	late Roman
516	516			0	0						
517	517			0	0						
518	518	Cut	Pit/Well	0.8	0.75	0.7	118	WELL 1		Roman	early Roman
519	518	Fill	Pit/Well	0.8	0.76	0.35	118	WELL 1		Roman	early Roman
520	518	Fill	Pit/Well	0.8	0.45	0.12	118	WELL 1		Roman	early Roman
557	518	Fill	Pit/Well	0.8	0.26	0.23	118	WELL 1		Roman	early Roman
558	518	Fill	Pit/Well	0.8	0.78	0.17	118	WELL 1		Roman	early Roman
559	518	Fill	Pit/Well	0.8	0.79	0.16	118	WELL 1		Roman	early Roman
521	522	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.18	0.48	110	NATURAL FEATURES			
522	522	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.18	0.48	110	NATURAL FEATURES			

524	524	Cut	Kiln	2.5	1	0.5	111	KILN 1		Roman	early Roman
525	524	Fill	Kiln	2.5	1	0.35	111	KILN 1		Roman	early Roman
555	524	Fill	Kiln	2.5	0.9	0.18	111	KILN 1		Roman	early Roman
561	524	Fill	Kiln	0.75	0.7	0.09	111	KILN 1		Roman	early Roman
579	524	Fill	Kiln	0.75	0.7	0.1	111	KILN 1		Roman	early Roman
580	524	Fill	Kiln	1.2	1	0.1	111	KILN 1		Roman	early Roman
526	526			0	0						
527	528	Fill	Ditch	1	0.54	0.17	112	DITCH 46			
528	528	Cut	Ditch	1	0.54	0.17	112	DITCH 46			
529	530	Fill	Ditch	1	0.56	0.18	113	DITCH 46			
530	530	Cut	Ditch	1	0.56	0.18	113	DITCH 46			
531	532	Fill	Posthole	0.56	0.41	0.18	114	UNDATED POSTHOLES			



532	532	Cut	Posthole	0.56	0.41	0.18	114	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
533	533	Cut	Pit	2.5	0.9	0.26	115	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
534	533	Fill	Pit	2.5	0.9	0.26	115	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
535	535	Cut	Ditch	2	1.76	0.6	116	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 3	Roman	late Roman
536	535	Fill	Ditch	2	1.76	0.52	116	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 3	Roman	late Roman
537	535	Fill	Ditch	2	1.76	0.08	116	DITCH 19	ENCLOSURE 3	Roman	late Roman
538	538	Cut	Ditch	2	0.78	0.3	116	DITCH 17		Roman	early Roman
539	538	Fill	Ditch	2	0.78	0.3	116	DITCH 17		Roman	early Roman
540	538	Fill	Ditch	2	0.78	0.3	116	DITCH 17		Roman	early Roman
541	541			0	0						
542	542			0	0						
543	543			0	0						
544	544			0	0						

545	545			0	0						
546	547	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.3	130	DITCH 33	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
547	547	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.3	130	DITCH 33	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
548	549	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.35	131, 132	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
549	549	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.35	131, 132	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
550	551	Fill	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.21	119, 120	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
551	551	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.21	119, 120	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
556	556			0	0						
560	560	Cut	Pit/Well	2	1.7	0.7	128	WELL 2		Roman	early Roman
600	560	Fill	Pit/Well	2	1.7	0.7	128	WELL 2		Roman	early Roman
562	562			0	0						
563	563			0	0						
552	565	Fill	Oven	1.43	0.55	0.09	119	OVEN 2		Roman	early

											Roman
553	565	Fill	Oven	0.8	0.65	0.06	119	OVEN 2		Roman	early Roman
564	565	Fill	Oven	1.54	0.37	0.1	119	OVEN 2		Roman	early Roman
565	565	Cut	Oven	1.68	0.86	0.14	119	OVEN 2		Roman	early Roman
554	568	Fill	Oven	1.65	0.4	0.06	120	OVEN 3		Roman	early Roman
566	568	Fill	Oven	0.54	0.44	0.03	120	OVEN 3		Roman	early Roman
567	568	Fill	Oven	1.85	0.4	0.12	120	OVEN 3		Roman	early Roman
568	568	Cut	Oven	1.64	0.76	0.17	120	OVEN 3		Roman	early Roman
569	569	Cut	Ditch	1	0.3	0.44	121	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
570	569	Fill	Ditch	1	0.3	0.44	121	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
571	571			0	0						
572	572			0	0						

573	573	Cut	Pit	1.8	0.96	0.34	121	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
574	573	Fill	Pit	1.8	0.96	0.34	121	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
575	575	Cut	Ditch	1	0.86	0.26	122	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
576	575	Fill	Ditch	1	0.86	0.26	122	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
577	577	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.05	123	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
578	577	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.05	123	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
581	582	Fill	Pit	1	1	0.12	124	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
582	582	Cut	Pit	1	1	0.12	124	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
583	583	Cut	Treethrow	2	2	0.25	125	NATURAL FEATURES		Roman	

584	583	Fill	Treethrow	2	2	0.25	125	NATURAL FEATURES		Roman	
588	589	Fill	Ditch	1	2.6	0.75	127	DITCH 18		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
589	589	Cut	Ditch	1	2.6	0.75	127	DITCH 18		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
590	591	Fill	Ditch	3	1.6	0.7	126	DITCH 67		Roman	late Roman
591	591	Cut	Ditch	3	1.6	0.7	126	DITCH 67		Roman	late Roman
592	593	Fill	Ditch	1	1.45	0.67	128	DITCH 70		Roman	early Roman
593	593	Cut	Ditch	1	1.45	0.67	128	DITCH 70		Roman	early Roman
594	595	Fill	Ditch	1	1.45	0.67	128	DITCH 11	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman
595	595	Cut	Ditch	1	1.45	0.67	128	DITCH 11	ENCLOSURE 1	Roman	early Roman
596	597	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.36	129	DITCH 47		Roman	early Roman

597	597	Cut	Ditch	1	1.6	0.36	129	DITCH 47		Roman	early Roman
598	599	Fill	Ditch	1	2.28	0.16	129	DITCH 41	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
599	599	Cut	Ditch	1	2.28	0.16	129	DITCH 41	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
601	602	Fill	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.28	133			Roman	
602	602	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.28	133			Roman	
603	604	Fill	Pit	0.6	0.7	0.4	134	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
604	604	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.7	0.4	134	EARLY ROMAN PITS		Roman	early Roman
605	605	Cut	Pit	1.05	0.7	0.14	135	IRON AGE PITS		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
606	605	Fill	Pit	1.05	0.7	0.07	135	IRON AGE PITS		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
607	605	Fill	Pit	1.05	0.7	0.08	135	IRON AGE PITS		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
608	608	Cut	Pit	1.6	1.1	0.2	136	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
609	608	Fill	Pit	1.6	1.1	0.2	136	ROMAN PITS		Roman	

610	610	Cut	Treethrow	1.5	1.1	0.12	137	NATURAL FEATURES			
611	610	Fill	Treethrow	1.5	1.1	0.12	137	NATURAL FEATURES			
612	613	Fill	Posthole	0.4	0.5	0.35	139	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
613	613	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.5	0.35	139	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
614	615	Fill	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.28	140	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
615	615	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.28	140	UNDATED POSTHOLES			

616	617	Fill	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.09	141	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
617	617	Cut	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.09	141	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
618	619	Fill	Pit	0.9	1.15	0.4	142	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
619	619	Cut	Pit	0.9	1.15	0.4	142	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
620	622	Fill	Pit	1.6	1.75	0.2	142	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
621	622	Fill	Pit	0	0.85	0.1	142	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
622	622	Cut	Pit	1.6	1.75	0.3	142	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
623	623	Cut	Ditch	1.2	1.2	0.18	138	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval



624	623	Fill	Ditch	1.2	1.2	0.18	138	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
625	625	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	0.7	143	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
626	625	Fill	Ditch	1	1.23	0.7	143	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
627	625	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.38	143	DITCH 36	ENCLOSURE 5	Roman	late Roman
628	628	Cut	Pit	1	0.8	0.7	143	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman
629	628	Fill	Pit	1	0.8	0.7	143	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman
630	630	Cut	Ditch	1	1.6	0.7	143	DITCH 15	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
631	630	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.7	143	DITCH 15	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
632	630	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.35	143	DITCH 15	ENCLOSURE 2	Roman	mid Roman
633	633	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.25	144	DITCH 23		Roman	

634	633	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.25	144	DITCH 23		Roman	
635	635	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.12	145	DITCH 23		Roman	
636	635	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.12	145	DITCH 23		Roman	
637	637	Cut	Pit	1	0.6	0.5	146	UNDATED PITS			
638	637	Fill	Pit	1	0.6	0.5	146	UNDATED PITS			
639	639	Cut	Oven	0.8	1.2	0.23	147	OVEN 1		Roman	early Roman
640	639	Fill	Oven	0.8	1.2	0.23	147	OVEN 1		Roman	early Roman
757	639	Fill	Oven	0.83	0.24	0.3	147	OVEN 1		Roman	early Roman
641	641	Cut	Ditch	1	1.6	0.75	147	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
642	641	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.75	147	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
659	641	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.5	154	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman

643	643	Cut	Ditch	1	2.97	0.13	148	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
644	643	Fill	Ditch	1	2.97	0.13	148	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
645	650	Fill	Ditch	2	3.66	0.58	149	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
646	650	Fill	Ditch	2	3.66	0.58	149	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
647	650	Fill	Ditch	2	1.2	0.42	149	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
648	650	Fill	Ditch	2	1.5	0.74	149	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
649	650	Fill	Ditch	2	1.84	0.6	149	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
650	650	Cut	Ditch	2	3.66	1	149	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
651	651	Cut	Pit	1.1	0.8	0.16	150	UNDATED PITS			

652	651	Fill	Pit	1.1	0.8	0.16	150	UNDATED PITS			
653	653	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.36	0.51	151	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
654	653	Fill	Posthole	0.2	0.36	0.51	151	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
655	655	Cut	Posthole	0.33	0.4	0.46	152	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
656	655	Fill	Posthole	0.33	0.4	0.46	152	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
657	658	Fill	Ditch	1	2.2	0.5	153	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval

658	658	Cut	Ditch	1	2.2	0.5	153	POST MEDIEVAL FURROWS		post- medieval	post- medieval
660	660	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.8	155	DITCH 24		Roman	early Roman
661	660	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.8	155	DITCH 24		Roman	early Roman
662	662	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.4	156	DITCH 5		Roman	
663	662	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.4	156	DITCH 5		Roman	
672	662	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.28	156	DITCH 5		Roman	
664	665	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.35	165	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
665	665	Cut	Ditch	1	1.6	0.35	165	DITCH 39	ENCLOSURE 6	Roman	late Roman
666	667	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.38	165	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
667	667	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	0.38	165	DITCH 38		Roman	early Roman
668	669	Fill	Ditch	1	0.65	0.24	165	DITCH 33	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
669	669	Cut	Ditch	1	0.65	0.24	165	DITCH 33	ENCLOSURE	Roman	late

									RE 4		Roman
670	671	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.35	165	DITCH 37		Roman	mid Roman
671	671	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.35	165	DITCH 37		Roman	mid Roman
673	676	Fill	Ditch	1	1.55	0.3	157	DITCH 47		Roman	early Roman
674	676	Fill	Ditch	1	0.45	0.2	157	DITCH 47		Roman	early Roman
675	676	Fill	Ditch	1	0.35	0.2	157	DITCH 47		Roman	early Roman
676	676	Cut	Ditch	0	1.55	0.5	157	DITCH 47		Roman	early Roman
677	677			0	0						
678	678			0	0						
679	679			0	0						
680	680	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.3	158	DITCH 23		Roman	
681	680	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.3	158	DITCH 23		Roman	
682	682	Cut	Pit	1	0.6	0.5	158	UNDATED PITS			
683	682	Fill	Pit	1	0.6	0.5	158	UNDATED PITS			

684	684	Layer	Natural	1	1.4	0.1	158	NATURAL FEATURES			
685	685	Cut	Ditch	2	1.8	0.6	158	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
686	685	Fill	Ditch	2	1.6	0.2	158	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
687	685	Fill	Ditch	2	1.8	0.3	158	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
688	688	Cut	Ditch	1.5	1	0.4	159	DITCH 19	ENCLOSU RE 3	Roman	late Roman
689	688	Fill	Ditch	1.5	1	0.4	159	DITCH 19	ENCLOSU RE 3	Roman	late Roman
690	691	Fill	Ditch	1	1.46	0.22	160	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
691	691	Cut	Ditch	1	1.46	0.22	160	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
692	693	Fill	Pit	1	0	0.42	160	UNDATED PITS			
693	693	Cut	Pit	1	0	0.42	160	UNDATED PITS			

694	695	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.38	0.36	160	NATURAL FEATURES			
695	695	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.38	0.36	160	NATURAL FEATURES			
696	697	Fill	Ditch	1	0.76	0.22	161	DITCH 5		Roman	
697	697	Cut	Ditch	1	0.76	0.22	161	DITCH 5		Roman	
698	700	Fill	Pit	2.1	1.25	0.33	161	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
699	700	Fill	Pit	2.1	0.55	0.08	161	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
700	700	Cut	Pit	2.1	1.25	0.33	161	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
701	702	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.28	161	DITCH 6		Roman	
702	702	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.28	161	DITCH 6		Roman	
703	704	Fill	Pit	0	1	0.42	160	UNDATED PITS			
704	704	Cut	Pit	0	1	0.42	160	UNDATED PITS			
705	705			0	0						
706	706	Cut	Ditch	1	1.8	0.3	161	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR	Roman	mid



									Y 1		Roman
731	706	Fill	Ditch	1	1.8	0.3	161	DITCH 50	BOUNDAR Y 1	Roman	mid Roman
707	707	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.12	162	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
708	707	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.12	162	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
709	709	Cut	Ditch	1	0.45	0.12	163	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
710	709	Fill	Ditch	1	0.45	0.12	163	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
711	711	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.12	164	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
712	711	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.12	164	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
713	713	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.2	166	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
714	713	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.2	166	ROUNDHOUS E 1		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
715	715	Cut	Pit	1	1.4	0.25	169	IRON AGE PITS		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age

716	715	Fill	Pit	1	1.4	0.25	169	IRON AGE PITS		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
717	717			0	0						
718	718	Cut	Ditch	1	1.26	0.3	170	DITCH 44		Iron Age	mid -late Iron Age
719	718	Fill	Ditch	1	1.26	0.3	170	DITCH 44		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
720	720	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.2	0.12	167	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
721	720	Fill	Posthole	0.4	0.2	0.12	167	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
722	722	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.3	0.16	168	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
723	722	Fill	Posthole	0.4	0.3	0.16	168	UNDATED POSTHOLES			
724	724	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.2	171	DITCH 8		Roman	late Roman

725	724	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.2	171	DITCH 8		Roman	late Roman
726	726	Cut	Treethrow	0.42	0.52	0.22	172	NATURAL FEATURES			
727	726	Fill	Treethrow	0.42	0.52	0.22	172	NATURAL FEATURES			
728	728	Cut	Ditch	1	0.85	0.39	173	DITCH 45		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
729	728	Fill	Ditch	1	0.85	0.25	173	DITCH 45		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
730	728	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.15	173	DITCH 45		Iron Age	mid-late Iron Age
732	733	Fill	Ditch	1	3.2	0.3	174	DITCH 25		Roman	mid Roman
733	733	Cut	Ditch	1	3.2	0.3	174	DITCH 25		Roman	mid Roman
734	734	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.2	175	DITCH 37		Roman	mid Roman
735	734	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.2	175	DITCH 37		Roman	mid Roman

736	736	Cut	Pit	0.88	0.4	0.18	176	UNDATED PITS			
737	736	Fill	Pit	0.88	0.4	0.18	176	UNDATED PITS			
738	739	Fill	Pit	1.5	1.95	0.58	178	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman
739	739	Cut	Pit	1.5	1.95	0.58	178	LATE ROMAN PITS		Roman	late Roman
740	741	Fill	Ditch	1	1.45	0.6	177	DITCH 28		Roman	late Roman
741	741	Cut	Ditch	1	1.45	0.6	177	DITCH 28		Roman	late Roman
742	743	Fill	Ditch	1	1.5	0.23	177	DITCH 30	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
743	743	Cut	Ditch	1	1.5	0.23	177	DITCH 30	ENCLOSURE 4	Roman	late Roman
744	745	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.6	178	DITCH 26		Roman	
745	745	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.6	178	DITCH 26		Roman	
746	748	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.38	178	DITCH 56	BOUNDARY 3	Roman	late Roman
747	748	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.45	178	DITCH 56	BOUNDARY 3	Roman	late

									Y 3		Roman
748	748	Cut	Ditch	1	1.8	0.83	178	DITCH 56	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
749	750	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.55	178	DITCH 55	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
750	750	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.55	178	DITCH 55	BOUNDAR Y 3	Roman	late Roman
753	754	Fill	Ditch	1	2.62	0.3	179	DITCH 30	ENCLOSU RE 4	Roman	late Roman
754	754	Cut	Ditch	1	2.62	0.3	179	DITCH 30	ENCLOSU RE 4	Roman	late Roman
752	755	Fill	Ditch	1	3.7	0.7	179	DITCH 43		Roman	
755	755	Cut	Ditch	1	3.7	0.7	179	DITCH 43		Roman	early Roman
751	756	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.6	179	DITCH 42		Roman	early Roman
756	756	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.6	179	DITCH 42		Roman	early Roman
758	759	Fill	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.31	115	ROMAN PITS		Roman	
759	759	Cut	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.31	115	ROMAN PITS		Roman	

760	760	Layer		0	0					Roman	
761	762	Fill	Ditch	1	1.03	0.29	26	DITCH 5		Roman	
762	762	Cut	Ditch	1	1.03	0.29	26	DITCH 5		Roman	
1000	100	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0			MIDDEN LAYER 1		Roman	late Roman
2000	200	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0			MIDDEN LAYER 1		Roman	late Roman
3000	300	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0			MIDDEN LAYER 1		Roman	late Roman

## 15 APPENDIX 3: LITHIC CATALOGUE

Context	Feature	Flake	Flake fragment	Blade fragment	Debitage <15mm	Core	Retouched	Colour	Suggested date range	Description
272	274					1		Translucent black	BA	Small core (37.2g) on thermally fractured flint. Flakes struck from edge around the piece and taken in alternating directions. At least 9 flake removals.
327	328	1			1			Translucent black	BA/IA	Large, crude and unsystematic flake with band of cortex along right edge and patinated striking platform. Small debitage fragment (translucent orange).
384	385				1			Translucent dark grey	Prehistoric	Flake with dihedral and obtuse striking platform, not very well detached.
395	396	1						Decoloured	Neo/EBA	Thick flake, fire-crazed and decoloured flint. Edges missing. Some platform trimming.
480	479	1				1		Translucent black/orange and dark grey	?BA	Unsystematic and badly struck flake of orange/black flint. One small single platform core (26.0g). Striking platform is thermal fracture, back, base and side are weathered nodular. Small flakes taken from one edge along the thermal fracture.
429	428		1					Translucent dark	Prehistoric	Undiagnostic flake fragment with some multidirectional

								grey (yellow)		negative flake scars of dorsal side.
435	434			1				Translucent orange	Meso/Neo	Mesial part of prismatic blade.
435	434									Discarded
438	432					1		Translucent black and yellow/brown	L-Neo/EBA	Proximal end of ?invasively retouched knife
500	501				2			Translucent grey/brown	Prehistoric	Micro-debitage
502	503					1		Translucent black/orange	Neo/EBA	Small, well worked core (27.0g) multidirectionally worked but mainly kind of keeled along the edge.
506	495							Translucent orange		Thermal flake?
514	513				1			Translucent orange	Prehistoric	Small debitage flake
515	513					1		Translucent black/orange	Neo/EBA	Very well worked, multidirectional core (18.5g), worked in a keeled way along a edge around the core. Some very clear undeveloped Hertzian cones.
585	393		1					Translucent grey (yellow)	Prehistoric	Undiagnostic flake fragment. Retouch or notch along the left edge?
588	589	1						Translucent orange	Meso/EBA?	Thin, well struck flake with prepared platform and multidirectional negative flake scars on dorsal side. Shaping flake?
590	591					1		Translucent brown	L-Neo/EBA	Thumbnail scraper with dorsal side almost entirely cortical.
629	628	1						Translucent dark brown/grey	Meso/BA	Core shaping flake? Almost dihedral platform. Multidirectional flake scars on dorsal side but main flake scar is thermal fracture. Small patch of cortex along right side.



646	643		1					Translucent grey	Prehistoric	Flake fragment with multidirectional negative flake scars on the dorsal side. Very irregular flake. Retouch or use damage along distal end?
664	665			1				Translucent dark brown/grey	Meso/Neo	Possibly Meso/Neo proximal part of blade fragment. Not prismatic
689	688						1	brown	BA	Relatively well struck flake with some platform preparation. Inverse retouch along most of the edge forming coarse denticulates.
386	387		1					Translucent dark grey	Prehistoric	Flake fragment with crushed/battered dorsal side. Possibly a flake broken off a hammerstone or other pounding tool
		5	4	2	5	4	3			

## 16 APPENDIX 4: PRE-POT CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Feature type	Feature Group	Residual?	MIA trad. Pot into ER?	No. of sherds	Wt(g)	Sherd spot date	Fabrics (sherd no/ weight (g))	Reason for date
0	0	Unstrat	-	y		3	101	MIA	Q1 (1/33) Q2 (2/68)	Fabric, decoration
104	103	Ditch	DITCH 29	y		1	44	MIA	Q1	Fabric
129	131	Ditch	DITCH 70		y	6	55	MIA	Q1 (2/28) Sh3 (4/27)	Fabric
156	161	Ditch	DITCH 19	y		1	25	MIA	Sh1	Fabric
157	161	Ditch	DITCH 19	y		4	171	MIA	Q1 (3/44) Sh1 (1/127)	Fabric, decoration
158	161	Ditch	DITCH 19	y		4	47	MIA	Q1	Fabric
159	161	Ditch	DITCH 19	y		3	155	MIA	Q1	Fabric
180	181	Ditch				2	9	MIA	Q1	Fabric
199	201	Ditch	DITCH 50	r		3	34	MIA	Q1	Fabric
200	201	Ditch	DITCH 50	r		3	24	MIA	Q1 (1/11) Q2 (2/13)	Fabric
215	214	Ditch	DITCH 3	r		1	56	MIA	Sh2	Fabric, decoration
221	220	Ditch	DITCH 69			3	127	MIA	Q2 (2/56) Sh1 (1/71)	Fabric, decoration, form
228	230	Ditch	DITCH 53	r		1	23	MIA	QF7	Fabric
231	234	Ditch	DITCH 7	r		1	3	MIA	Q2	Fabric
235	237	Ditch	DITCH 1			1	9	MIA	Q2	Fabric
242	243	Ditch	DITCH 1			1	18	MIA	Q2	Fabric
247	246	Ditch	DITCH 7	r		1	12	MIA	Q2	Fabric
275	276	Ditch		r		1	11	MIA	Q1	Fabric

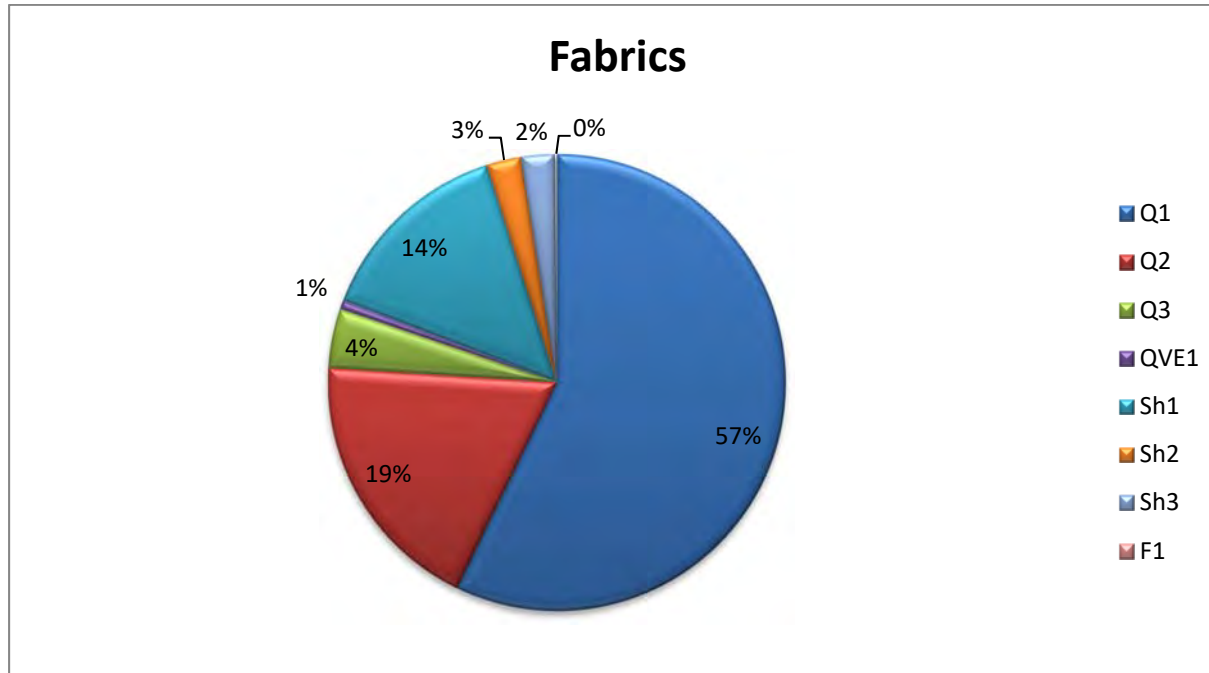
283	286	Ditch	DITCH 1			4	51	MIA/LIA	Q2	Fabric, firing quality
321	320	Ditch	DITCH 27	y		3	87	MIA	Q2	Fabric, decoration
327	328	Ditch	DITCH 27	y		17	417	MIA	Q1 (5/139) Q2 (8/137) Q3 (3/133) Sh3 (1/8)	Fabric
329	330	Ditch	DITCH 9	y		11	281	MIA	Q1 (5/140) Q2 (4/90) Q3 (1/18) QVE1 (1/33)	Fabric, form
356	355	Ditch	DITCH 9	y		3	68	MIA	Q1	Fabric
472	473	Ditch	DITCH 4	LBA-EIA y		4	93	LBA-EIA, MIA	Q1 (2/33) Q2 (1/52) F1 (1/8)	Fabric, decoration
515	513	Ditch	DITCH 59	y		2	14	MIA	Q1	Fabric
519	518	Pit/Well	WELL 1		y	1	12	MIA	Q2	Fabric
588	589	Ditch	DITCH 18			50	1072	MIA	Q1 (45/439) Q2 (4/114) Sh1 (1/519)	Fabric, form
592	593	Ditch	DITCH 70		y	8	288	MIA	Q1 (1/92) Q2 (4/116) Sh3 (3/80)	Fabric, decoration
607	605	Pit	IRON AGE PITS			4	68	MIA	Q3	Fabric
664	665	Ditch	DITCH 39	y		3	38	MIA	Q2	Fabric, form
666	667	Ditch	DITCH 38		y	1	51	MIA	Q1	Fabric
712	711	Ditch	ROUNDHOU SE 1			3	71	MIA/LIA	Q1 (1/2) Q2 (2/69)	Fabric, decoration, firing quality
716	715	Pit	IRON AGE PITS	y		3	58	MIA	Q1	Fabric

719	718	Ditch	DITCH 44			9	348	MIA	Q1	Fabric, decoration
729	728	Ditch	DITCH 45			12	249	MIA	Q1	Fabric, decoration
760	0	Layer		y		2	72	MIA	Sh2	Fabric, decoration
2000	0	Layer	MIDDEN LAYER 1	y		1	9	MIA	Sh3	Fabric, decoration
3000	0	Layer	MIDDEN LAYER 1	y		1	15	MIA	Q2	Fabric, form

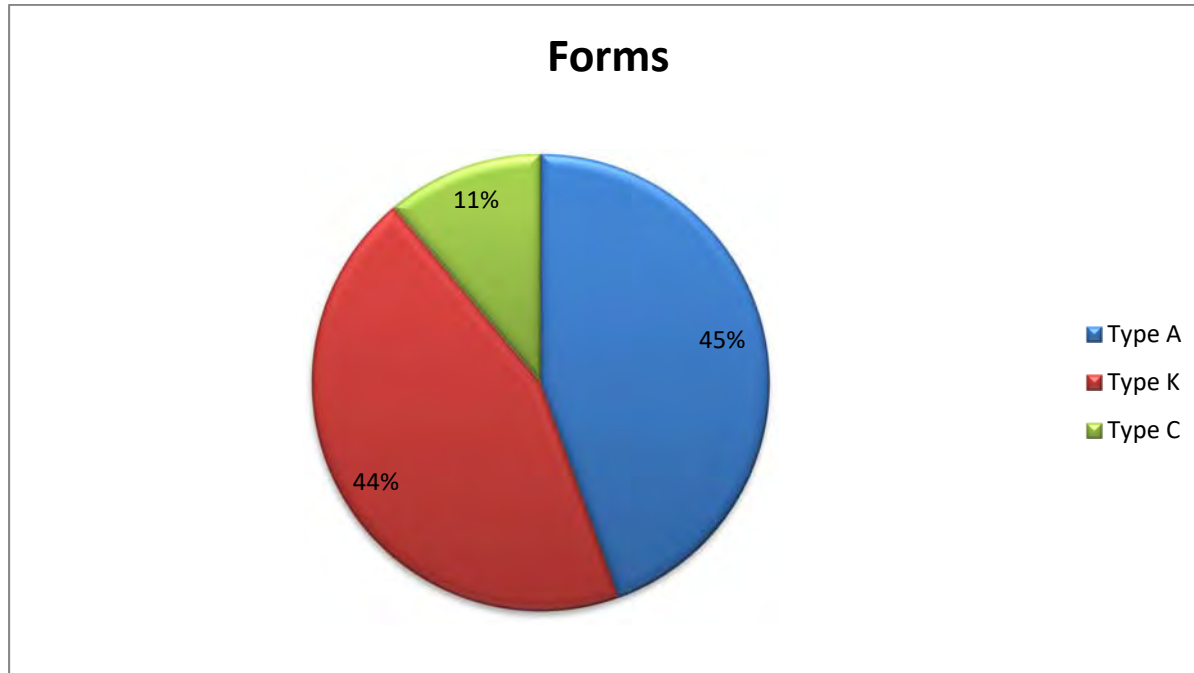
Pottery by Context; Evaluation & Excavation

F1	Fine to moderate calcined flint
Q1	Moderate to common fine sand. Some sherds have incidental short linear voids on sherd interior and exterior- brushed with VE prior to firing? = to Q1 in evaluation
Q2	Rare to sparse fine sand.
Q3	Rare to sparse fine to coarse sand
QVE1	Sparse to moderate fine to very coarse sand, rare to sparse linear voids/black marks (VE?)
Sh1	Common to abundant fine to very coarse platey shell (>1.2cm) = to S1 in evaluation
Sh2	Sparse to moderate fine to very coarse platey shell (>0.8cm)
Sh3	Moderate to common fine to moderate platey shell (>0.3cm) = to S2 in evaluation

Fabric Series



Assemblage Fabric Compositions



Assemblage Forms

## 17 APPENDIX 5: ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Fabric Code	FW CW IMP	No	Wt(g)	Form	Type	Pot Date
0	0	CGCC	Import	1	3	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
0	0	CSGW	CW	1	33	Bowl	Flanged rim	e-mid RB
0	0	FSGW	CW	1	18	Jar	Beaded rim	Roman
0	0	BLKSL	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	Roman
0	0	CSGW	CW	11	172	Unknown	Body	Roman
0	0	BLKSL	CW	1	18	Bowl	Beaded rim	Mid-late RB
0	0	CSRDU	CW	1	144	Jar	Body	Mid Roman
0	0	CSGW	CW	1	30	Jar	Body	Roman
0	0	CSGW	CW	2	262	Jar	Wide mouth, Necked, flanged	Roman
0	0	NVCC	FW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB

0	0	CSOX	CW	1	42	Jar	Necked, everted rim	e-mid RB
0	0	NVCC	FW	1	21	Bowl	Castor box	Mid-late RB
0	0	NVGW	CW	1	44	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
196	197	CSGW	CW	4	39	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
198	201	CSGW	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	Roman
198	201	CSRDU	CW	1	194	Jar	Necked, everted, thickened	ER
199	201	CSRDU	CW	2	16	Unknown	Body	ER
199	201	CSGW	CW	1	4	Cup	Body	ER
199	201	CSGW	CW	1	13	Jar	Everted rim	ER
213	212	SHELL	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Roman
213	212	FSMGW	CW	1	30	Closed form	Body	Roman



231	234	BLKSL	CW	1	7	Unknown	Beaded rim	Roman
247	246	BLKSL	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	Roman
255	254	BLKSL	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Roman
255	254	FSOX	FW	1	17	Unknown	Body	LR
255	254	FSGW	CW	1	4	Unknown	Everted rim	Roman
255	254	NVGW	CW	1	10	Dish	Grooved rim	Mid-late RB
255	254	SAMCG	Import	1	2	Unknown	Body	Mid RB
255	254	NVCC	FW	6	85	Dish	Straight sided	Mid-late RB
255	254	CSOX	CW	1	6	Unknown	Body	Roman
272	274	CSGW	CW	2	66	Unknown	Body	Roman
275	276	CSGW	CW	1	12	Unknown	Body	Roman
310	309	OXFRS	FW	1	4	Unknown	Body	LR
312	313	CSGW	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	Roman

315	314	CSGW	CW	1	7	Jar	Everted	e-mid RB
315	314	CSGW	CW	1	8	Unknown	Everted rim	Roman
321	320	BLKSL	CW	1	67	Open form	Body	Roman
321	320	CSGW	CW	2	181	Jar	Storage har	ER
321	320	GROG	CW	1	73	Jar	Body	ER
321	320	Q1	CW	3	14	Unknown	Body	ER
321	320	CSGW	CW	4	40	Unknown	Body	Roman
321	320	BLKSL	CW	1	12	Unknown	Body	ER
321	320	FSOX	FW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Roman
321	320	CSGW	CW	1	7	Unknown	Everted rim	Roman
321	320	BLKSL	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	ER
321	320	CSGW	CW	1	25	Bowl	Flanged, slight bead	Mid-late RB

321	320	CSOX	CW	2	32	Unknown	FB	ER
327	328	HORNGW	CW	9	754	Jar	SJ2.1	Mid-late RB
327	328	CC	FW	1	39	Closed form	Body	Mid-late RB
327	328	CC	FW	1	1	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
327	328	BLSKL	CW	3	78	Jar	Everted, external bead	Roman
327	328	BLKSL	CW	1	4	Unknown	Beaded rim	Roman
327	328	NVCC	FW	1	52	Unknown	RB	Mid-late RB
327	328	HORNGW	CW	4	146	Jar	Storage body	Roman
327	328	HORNGW	CW	41	998	Jar	Storage body	Mid-late RB
327	328	HORNGW	CW	1	72	Jar	Storage jar	Mid-late RB
327	328	HORNGW	CW	6	433	Jar	Storage body	Mid-late RB

327	328	BLKSL	CW	1	16	Unknown	RB	Roman
327	328	CSGW	CW	1	56	Jar	Wide mouth everted	Roman
327	328	HORNGW	CW	6	186	Jar	SJ1.2	Mid-late RB
327	328	CSGW	CW	16	145	Unknown	Body	Roman
327	328	SAMCG	Import	1	8	Unknown	Body	Mid RB
327	328	FSGW	CW	1	22	Unknown	FB	Roman
327	328	CSOX	CW	2	52	Unknown	Body	Roman
327	328	HORNBB	CW	1	27	Dish	Straight sided	Roman
327	328	BLKSL	CW	10	106	Unknown	Body	Roman
327	328	CSGW	CW	1	3	Unknown	Beaded rim	Roman
327	328	CSRDU	CW	1	23	Unknown	FB	Roman
327	328	WS	CW	2	30	Unknown	FB	Roman

327	328	SHELL	CW	3	140	Unknown	Body	LR
329	330	COLCCL	FW	1	6	Beaker	Cornice rim	Mid-late RB
329	330	SHELL	CW	1	34	Jar	Everted, angular bead	Roman
329	330	IMITBB	CW	1	29	Jar	Necked, beaded	Roman
329	330	HORNGW	CW	1	22	Jar	Necked, beaded	Roman
329	330	NVWW	CW	2	34	Unknown	FB	Mid-late RB
329	330	HADBB	FW	1	3	Unknown	Body	LR
329	330	HORNGW	CW	3	25	Jar	Everted, beaded	Mid-late RB
329	330	HORNGW	CW	1	8	Dish	Straight sided	Mid-late RB
329	330	CSGW	CW	1	38	Jar	Everted rounded	Roman
329	330	CSGW	CW	1	35	Jar	Necked, everted	Roman

329	330	HORNGW	CW	4	110	Jar	Body	Roman
329	330	HORNGW	CW	3	107	Jar	Storage	Roman
329	330	HORNGW	CW	2	78	Jar	Storage	Roman
329	330	HADRDU	FW	2	18	Unknown	Body	LR
329	330	WS	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	Roman
329	330	CSGW	CW	2	18	Unknown	Body	Roman
332	331	CSGW	CW	2	7	Unknown	Body	Roman
337	336	BLKSL	CW	1	12	Closed form	Body	Roman
337	336	CSOX	CW	1	168	Unknown	Thick FB	Roman
338	339	HORNGW	CW	3	179	Jar	Body	Mid-late RB
338	339	HORNOX	CW	1	70	Jar	Bifid	Mid-late RB
338	339	CSOX	CW	1	9	Unknown	Body	Roman

338	339	HORNGW	CW	1	37	Jar	Body	Roman
341	342	CSOX	CW	1	3	Unknown	Base	Roman
341	342	NVCC	FW	1	6	Bowl	Castor box	Mid-late RB
348	349	CSGW	CW	2	9	Unknown	Body	Roman
348	349	BLKSL	CW	2	9	Unknown	Body	Roman
356	355	SHELL	CW	2	12	Unknown	Body	Roman
356	355	CSGW	CW	1	12	Unknown	Body	Roman
356	355	NVCC	FW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
356	355	NVCC	FW	1	17	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
356	355	CSGW	CW	2	39	Unknown	Body	Roman
356	355	BLKSL	CW	1	9	Unknown	Body	Roman
362	361	CSGW	CW	1	6	Unknown	Body	Roman

362	361	FSGW	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	Roman
363	364	SHELL	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	Roman
363	364	CSGW	CW	1	9	Unknown	FB	Roman
363	364	WATT	CW	1	6	Unknown	Body	Roman
363	364	CSGW	CW	2	54	Unknown	Body	Roman
369	370	BLKSL	CW	1	41	Jar	FB	Roman
375	376	CSOX	CW	1	9	Unknown	Body	Roman
375	376	SHELL	CW	1	61	Unknown	FB	Roman
375	376	HORNGW	CW	1	56	Jar	Storage body	Roman
375	376	HORNGW	CW	3	56	Unknown	Body	Roman
375	376	HORNGW	CW	1	8	Unknown	PB	Roman
375	376	FSGW	CW	1	13	Unknown	Body	Roman
375	376	CSGW	CW	1	2	Unknown	Body	Roman



375	376	CSRDU	CW	1	11	Unknown	Everted rim	Roman
375	376	CSRDU	CW	1	6	Jar	Body	ER
375	376	CSOX	CW	2	177	Jar	Body	ER
375	376	CSGW	CW	1	14	Dish	Striaight sided	Mid-late RB
375	376	HADRDU	FW	1	12	Dish	Straight sided	LR
375	376	MOSL	Import	1	2	Unknown	Body	LR
375	376	CGOF	Import	1	7	Unknown	Body	ER
375	376	BLKSL	CW	3	24	Unknown	Body	Roman
377	378	CSGW	CW	1	29	Unknown	Body	ER
380	379	BLKSL	CW	1	32	Unknown	FB	Roman
384	385	CSOX	CW	1	96	Unknown	FB	ER
384	385	CSOX	CW	1	91	Jar	Wide mouth, large everted	ER
384	385	CSOX	CW	1	38	Jar	Body	ER

384	385	BLKSL	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	ER
384	385	VRW	CW	1	61	Flagon	Neck	e-mid RB
384	385	CSOX	CW	1	58	Bowl	Reeded rim	e-mid RB
384	385	CSRDU	CW	8	135	Unknown	Body	ER
384	385	CSOX	CW	1	53	Closed form	Body	ER
386	387	BLKSL	CW	1	10	Platter	Imit Cam 8/24	ER
386	387	CSGW	CW	1	45	Jar	Body	e-mid RB
386	387	CSOX	CW	4	108	Closed form	Body	ER
386	387	CSOX	CW	2	81	Unknown	Body	ER
386	387	QG1	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	ER
386	387	CSGW	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	early/mid
386	387	CSOX	CW	1	11	Unknown	Body	ER

388	390	SHELL	CW	1	97	Unknown	FB	LR
388	390	HORNGW	CW	3	83	Jar	Stoage body	Roman
388	390	HORNGW	CW	1	30	Jar	SJ2.1	LR
388	390	HORNGW	CW	1	41	Jar	SJ2.2	LR
388	390	HORNGW	CW	1	88	Unknown	Thick FB	Roman
388	390	FSGW	CW	2	10	Unknown	Body	Roman
388	390	HADRDU	FW	1	1	Unknown	Body	LR
388	390	SHELL	CW	1	52	Unknown	Body	Roman
388	390	CSOX	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	Roman
388	390	OXFRS	FW	1	9	Bowl	Body	LR
388	390	SHELL	CW	1	16	Jar	Angular bead	Roman
388	390	CSGW	CW	2	25	Unknown	Body	Roman
388	390	SHELL	CW	2	30	Bowl	Flanged	LR
388	390	SHELL	CW	2	13	Unknown	Body	LIA/ER

388	390	BLKSL	CW	6	39	Unknown	Body	Roman
388	390	BLKSL	CW	1	6	Dish	Staight sided	Mid-late RB
388	390	NVCC	FW	1	50	Dish	FB	Mid-late RB
399	390	SHELL	CW	2	23	Unknown	Body	Roman
399	390	NVGW	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
399	390	CSRDU	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	ER
399	390	BUFF	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
585	393	FSBLK	FW	1	9	Unknown	Rim	Roman
585	393	CSOX	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	Roman
585	393	CSBLK	CW	1	75	Jar	Narrow mouth, everted	ER
585	393	CSGW	CW	2	6	Unknown	Body	Roman

585	393	CSRDU	CW	11	292	Closed form	Body	e-mid RB
585	393	CSGW	CW	2	24	Jar	Body	ER
586	393	CSGW	CW	2	10	Jar	Body	e-mid RB
586	393	FSMGW	CW	2	10	Unknown	Body	Roman
586	393	HORNGW	CW	3	73	Jar	Storage body	Roman
586	393	CSGW	CW	1	24	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
586	393	BLKSL	CW	2	184	Jar	Wide mouth everted, slight ext bead	e-mid RB
586	393	CSGW	CW	1	12	Jar	Everted, rounded	ER
586	393	CSOX	CW	1	35	Jar	Everted, rounded	e-mid RB
586	393	CSGW	CW	1	22	Closed form	Body	ER
586	393	CSGW	CW	1	29	Jar	FB	e-mid RB

586	393	CSOX	CW	1	40	Closed form	Body	ER
586	393	CSGW	CW	22	298	Jar	Wide mouth, externally beaded	ER
586	393	CSOX	CW	1	57	Unknown	FB	e-mid RB
586	393	BLKSL	CW	10	172	Closed form	Body	e-mid RB
586	393	BLKSL	CW	4	172	Jar	Body	e-mid RB
586	393	CSGW	CW	1	37	Jar	Short neck, everted,	ER
586	393	CSGW	CW	1	11	Jar	Everted, rounded	Roman
586	393	CSRDU	CW	1	12	Jar	Body	Roman
586	393	HORNGW	CW	1	34	Dish	Flanged rim	Mid-late RB
586	393	CSOX	CW	1	30	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
586	393	CSGW	CW	3	25	Unknown	Body	Roman

586	393	SHELL	CW	2	16	Jar	Body	Roman
586	393	CSGW	CW	1	9	Unknown	Body	Roman
586	393	WW	CW	2	39	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
586	393	CSRDU	CW	1	26	Unknown	Body	Roman
411	412	CSGW	CW	1	6	Unknown	Body	Roman
416	415	HORNGW	CW	1	15	Unknown	Beaded rim	Roman
418	417	CSRDU	CW	3	90	Unknown	Body	ER
418	417	NVCC	FW	1	24	Unknown	FB	Mid-late RB
418	417	BUFF	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Roman
418	417	NVCC	FW	1	23	Closed form	Body	Mid-late RB
418	417	SAMSG	Import	1	2	Dish	Dr18	ER
418	417	NVCC	FW	1	30	Unknown	PB	Mid-late RB
427	426	CSRDU	CW	2	26	Unknown	Body	ER

429	428	SHELL	CW	1	22	Unknown	Body	ER
429	428	CSOX	CW	1	60	Jar	Storage flat base	ER
429	428	HORNOX	CW	1	31	Jar	Storage body	Mid RB
429	428	HORNGW	CW	1	17	Jar	Storage flat base	Roman
429	428	CSOX	CW	3	75	Unknown	Body	ER
429	428	CSGW	CW	7	68	Unknown	Body	ER
429	428	BLKSL	CW	3	68	Unknown	Body	ER
429	428	CSRDU	CW	1	38	Jar	Storage rim	ER
429	428	FSOX	FW	1	5	Beaker	Channel rim	ER
437	431	HORNGW	CW	1	48	Jar	Storage body	Roman
437	431	CSOX	CW	3	17	Unknown	Body	Roman
437	431	SHELL	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	Roman
437	431	CSRDU	CW	4	55	Unknown	Body	ER



436	432	FSMGW	CW	1	16	Unknown	FB	Roman
436	432	SAMSG	Import	1	2	Unknown	Body	ER
436	432	CSGW	CW	1	7	Closed form	Everted, angular	ER
436	432	BLKSL	CW	2	16	Unknown	Body	ER
436	432	CSRDU	CW	1	13	Unknown	Body	ER
436	432	CSGW	CW	1	18	Platter	Imit Cam	ER
436	432	CSGW	CW	8	67	Unknown	Body	ER
438	432	CSRDU	CW	5	20	Unknown	Body	Roman
438	432	CSRDU	CW	1	34	Closed form	Body	ER
438	432	CSOX	CW	1	10	Jar	Necked, everted angular	ER
438	432	BLKSL	CW	1	10	Unknown	Lid seated	ER
438	432	CSOX	CW	1	7	Closed form	Thickened rim	e-mid RB

438	432	CSOX	CW	1	3	Unknown	Beaded rim	ER
438	432	CC	FW	1	9	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
438	432	CSOX	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	Roman
439	432	CSOX	CW	1	19	Jar	Lid seated	e-mid RB
439	432	BLKSL	CW	1	14	Closed form	Body	Roman
439	432	NVCC	FW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
439	432	CSRDU	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	Roman
439	432	SHELL	CW	1	8	Unknown	Plain rim	Roman
441	432	CSGW	CW	1	14	Unknown	Flanged rim	ER
441	432	CSOX	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	ER
441	432	QG1	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	ER
441	432	SHELL	CW	1	7	Dish	Plain rim	Roman
441	432	CSRDU	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	ER

449	432	BLKSL	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	ER
445	433	CSRDU	CW	2	8	Unknown	Body	ER
445	433	CSRDU	CW	1	14	Unknown	FB	ER
445	433	CSGW	CW	1	20	Jar	Body	ER
445	433	FSOX	FW	1	10	Unknown	Body	Roman
445	433	SAMSG	Import	1	1	Unknown	Body	ER
445	433	BLKSL	CW	1	14	Jar	Everted, externally thick	ER
445	433	CSRDU	CW	1	13	Platter	Imit Cam	ER
445	433	NVCC	FW	1	8	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
445	433	BLKSL	CW	6	56	Unknown	Body	ER
445	433	CSGW	CW	4	43	Unknown	Body	Roman
445	433	CSRDU	CW	6	52	Unknown	Body	ER
445	433	CSOX	CW	3	37	Unknown	Body	ER

445	433	CSMRDU	CW	1	29	Unknown	FB	ER
435	434	HADRS	FW	1	3	Unknown	Body	LR
435	434	NVCC	FW	1	7	Dish	Imit Dr31	LR
435	434	CSGW	CW	1	23	Jar	Necked, beaded rim	Roman
435	434	NVCC	FW	1	36	Jar	Necked, beaded	LR
435	434	HADRDU	FW	4	28	Unknown	Body	LR
435	434	HORNGW	CW	5	157	Jar	Storage body	Roman
435	434	CSOX	CW	1	14	Unknown	Body	ER
435	434	CSGW	CW	1	8	Jar	Everted, beaded	Roman
435	434	HORNGW	CW	1	54	Jar	Body	Roman
435	434	CSBLK	CW	2	139	Jar	Body	ER
435	434	FSMRDU	CW	1	19	Closed form	Body	Roman
435	434	CSGW	CW	8	44	Unknown	Body	Roman

435	434	HORNGW	CW	3	29	Unknown	Body	Roman
435	434	BLKSL	CW	15	146	Unknown	Body	Roman
435	434	HORNBB	CW	2	22	Unknown	Body	Roman
435	434	CSOX	CW	4	94	Unknown	Body	Roman
435	434	BLKSL	CW	1	8	Jar	Everted	Roman
435	434	BLKSL	CW	1	8	Unknown	Rim	Roman
435	434	CC	FW	1	1	Unknown	Body	Roman
435	434	NVWW	CW	1	22	Mortaria	Wall sided	Mid-late RB
435	434	BLKSL	CW	1	38	Lug	handle	Roman
435	434	SHELL	CW	23	1440	Jar	Narrow mouth, hooked bead	Roman
435	434	CSRDU	CW	1	7	Unknown	Rim	Roman
747	448	FSGW	CW	2	20	Jar	Short neck, everted rim	e-mid RB

452	454	HORNGW	CW	1	217	Jar	Storage body	Roman
452	454	CSMOX	CW	1	89	Jar	Storage everted	Roman
452	454	IMITBB	CW	1	26	Bowl	Flanged rim	Roman
452	454	CSGW	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	ER
452	454	WS OX	CW	3	113	Closed form	FB	Roman
452	454	CSGW	CW	7	93	Unknown	Body	Roman
452	454	BLKSL	CW	1	7	Unknown	Beaded rim	Roman
452	454	HORNGW	CW	5	171	Jar	Storage body	Roman
452	454	FSMRDU	CW	15	159	Jar	Short neck, beaded	ER
453	454	CSRDU	CW	4	126	Unknown	Body	ER
453	454	BLKSL	CW	12	150	Closed form	Body	ER
453	454	FSGW	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	ER

453	454	CSRDU	CW	1	20	Unknown	Body	ER
453	454	CSGW	CW	3	71	Unknown	Body	ER
459	457	CSBLK	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	ER
459	457	CSGW	CW	1	7	Jar	Body	Roman
459	457	CSRDU	CW	6	45	Jar	Short neck, everted	ER
459	457	NVGW	CW	1	22	Unknown	FB	Mid-late RB
459	457	NVCC	FW	1	11	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
458	459	FSOX	FW	1	12	Unknown	Body	ER
458	459	SHELL	CW	1	14	Unknown	Body	Roman
458	459	CSGW	CW	2	11	Unknown	Body	Roman
458	459	BLSKL	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	Roman
458	459	CSRDU	CW	1	20	Unknown	FB	e-mid RB

458	459	CSOX	CW	1	13	Unknown	Body	Roman
458	459	CSGW	CW	1	24	Jar	Body	Roman
466	465	CSOX	CW	1	17	Unknown	Body	early/mid
466	465	HORNGW	CW	1	20	Unknown	Body	Roman
474	475	CSOX	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	ER
480	479	QC1	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	ER
480	479	BLKSL	CW	9	222	Closed form	Body	ER
480	479	CSOX	CW	3	27	Unknown	Body	ER
480	479	CSRDU	CW	3	18	Unknown	Body	ER
480	479	CSOX	CW	2	47	Jar	Everted,	ER
480	479	CSMRDU	CW	1	68	Unknown	FB	ER
480	479	FSGW	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	ER
480	479	BUFF	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	ER



480	479	CSOX	CW	1	78	Jar	Storage b	ER
480	479	CSRDU	CW	1	48	Jar	Body	ER
480	479	CSOX	CW	2	61	Jar	Storage body	ER
480	479	BLKSL	CW	1	18	Jar	Everted	ER
480	479	CSGW	CW	1	5	Closed form	Everted rim	ER
480	479	CSOX	CW	1	26	Jar	Beaded rim	ER
480	479	CSRDU	CW	1	3	Beaker	Cornice rim	ER
480	479	CSGW	CW	1	23	Jar	Body	ER
484	483	CSOX	CW	5	39	Unknown	Body	Roman
484	483	NVCC	FW	1	1	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
484	483	HORNGW	CW	1	11	Unknown	Rim	Roman
484	483	CSOX	CW	8	217	Jar	Body	Roman
484	483	CSGW	CW	2	13	Unknown	Body	Roman
484	483	CSOX	CW	9	191	Unknown	Body	Roman

485	486	CSGW	CW	1	9	Unknown	Body	Roman
485	486	BLKSL	CW	1	10	Bowl	Beaded rim	Roman
485	486	FSMRDU	CW	1	15	Dish	Triangle rim	Roman
487	488	BLKSL	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Roman
489	490	CSMRDU	CW	3	57	Closed form	Body	Roman
491	492	CSMRDU	CW	1	6	Unknown	Body	ER
506	495	BLKSL	CW	1	6	Unknown	Body	Roman
506	495	CSGW	CW	1	10	Unknown	Necked, everted	Roman
506	495	CSGW	CW	1	11	Unknown	Body	Roman
510	498	BLKSL	CW	4	69	Unknown	Body	Roman
510	498	HORNBB	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	Roman
510	498	CSGW	CW	3	17	Unknown	Body	Roman
510	498	CSOX	CW	2	8	Unknown	Body	Roman

510	498	SAMCG	Import	1	1	Unknown	Body	Mid RB
510	498	HORNGW	CW	2	46	Unknown	Body	Roman
523	499	CSMRDU	CW	1	164	Jar	Storage bodu	ER
523	499	CSMGW	CW	1	23	Unknown	Body	Roman
500	501	HORNGW	CW	1	39	Jar	Storage, everted	Roman
500	501	OXFRS	FW	1	2	Unknown	Body	LR
500	501	SHELL	CW	2	28	Unknown	Body	Roman
500	501	HORNGW	CW	1	151	Jar	Storage, bifid	Roman
500	501	HORNGW	CW	2	455	Jar	Storage body	Roman
500	501	CSGW	CW	10	184	Unknown	Body	Roman
500	501	CSMGW	CW	1	54	Closed form	Body	Roman
500	501	FSGW	CW	1	6	Unknown	Rim	Roman
500	501	SAMEG	Import	1	20	Dish	Dr32	Mid-late

								RB
500	501	NVCC	FW	1	26	Flagon	Disk neck	LR
500	501	HORNGW	CW	2	61	Jar	Storage body	Roman
500	501	NVCC	FW	3	30	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
500	501	CSRDU	CW	2	42	Unknown	Body	Roman
500	501	IMITBB	CW	1	11	Unknown	Folded bead	Mid-late RB
500	501	HADBB	FW	1	35	Open form	FB	LR
500	501	FSGW	CW	1	15	Unknown	Beaded	Roman
500	501	CSGW	CW	1	6	Unknown	Body	Roman
500	501	BUFF	CW	3	15	Unknown	Body	Roman
502	505	CSOX	CW	2	13	Unknown	Body	Roman
502	505	HORNGW	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	Roman

502	505	SAMEG	Import	1	12	Dish	Body	Mid-late RB
502	505	NVCC	FW	1	5	Dish	Straight sided	Mid-late RB
502	505	HORNGW	CW	1	4	Bowl	Beaded, flanged	LR
502	505	HADBB	FW	1	10	Unknown	Body	LR
502	505	FSGW	CW	1	14	Unknown	Rim	Roman
502	505	NVCC	FW	1	11	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
502	505	HORNGW	CW	1	58	Jar	Storage bifid	Roman
502	505	CSMRDU	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Roman
502	505	CSGW	CW	1	9	Unknown	FB	Roman
502	505	FSMOX	FW	1	4	Beaker	short everted	Roman
502	505	CSMGW	CW	1	23	Jar	Body	Roman
502	505	HADRDU	FW	2	6	Unknown	Body	LR
504	505	SHELL	CW	1	5	Unknown	Rim	Roman

504	505	CSRDU	CW	1	10	Jar	Body	ER
504	505	Q1	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	ER
504	505	CSGW	CW	2	27	Unknown	Body	Roman
514	513	CSOX	CW	1	54	Jar	Storage body	Roman
514	513	HORNGW	CW	1	192	Jar	S shaped, beaded rim	Roman
514	513	HORNGW	CW	1	116	Jar	Storage FB	Roman
514	513	HORNBB	CW	1	18	Closed form	Body	Roman
515	513	HORNGW	CW	1	96	Jar	Storage body	Roman
515	513	FSGW	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Roman
515	513	CSGW	CW	4	35	Unknown	Body	Roman
515	513	BLKSL	CW	5	42	Unknown	Body	Roman
515	513	HORNGW	CW	1	58	Unknown	FB	Roman

515	513	HADRDU	FW	4	35	Unknown	Body	LR
515	513	CSOX	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Roman
515	513	HORNGW	CW	6	227	Jar	Storage body	Roman
515	513	NVCC	FW	1	24	Unknown	FB	Mid-late RB
515	513	HORNGW	CW	1	39	Jar	FB	Roman
515	513	HORNGW	CW	1	69	Jar	Storage Everted, triangle bead	Roman
515	513	FSGW	CW	1	14	Bowl	Beaded rim	Mid-late RB
515	513	OXFRS	FW	1	7	Unknown	Body	LR
515	513	HADOX	FW	1	17	Unknown	Body	LR
515	513	HADRS	FW	1	27	Closed form	Body	LR
515	513	HORNGW	CW	1	19	Jar	Everted	Roman

519	518	VRW	CW	4	106	Jar	Angular bead	e-mid RB
519	518	CSRDU	CW	1	46	Closed form	Body	ER
519	518	BLKSL3	CW	3	24	Unknown	Body	ER
519	518	WS OX	CW	4	31	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
519	518	CSOX	CW	3	70	Jar	Flanged rim	early/mid
519	518	CSGW	CW	4	136	Closed form	Body	ER
519	518	CSOX	CW	1	102	Jar	FB	ER
519	518	CSGW	CW	2	28	Open form	Plain rim	ER
519	518	CSGW	CW	1	18	Unknown	Body	early/mid
519	518	VROX?	CW	1	657	Mortaria	Hooked	e-mid RB
559	518	WS OX	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Roman
559	518	CSGW	CW	1	76	Unknown	Body	Roman
525	524	FSMOX	FW	1	24	Cup	Body	ER



525	524	CSMRDU	CW	1	102	Jar	Body	ER
525	524	CSMGW	CW	1	35	Jar	Body	ER
525	524	CSMG	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	ER
525	524	CSMGW	CW	1	65	Jar	Body	ER
525	524	CSMOX	CW	1	139	Unknown	Body	ER
525	524	CSMRDU	CW	1	51	Closed form	Body	ER
525	524	CSMDRU	CW	1	261	Jar	Storage body	ER
525	524	FSMGW	CW	1	13	Unknown	Body	ER
525	524	CSMG	CW	2	36	Unknown	Body	ER
525	524	CSMOX	CW	1	48	Unknown	Body	ER
525	524	CSMGW	CW	1	68	Jar	Storage, everted	ER
525	524	FSMRDU	CW	2	37	Unknown	Body	ER
525	524	CSMRDU	CW	5	89	Unknown	Body	ER
525	524	CSMOX	CW	1	239	Jar	Storage body	ER

525	524	FSMRDU	CW	1	10	Unknown	Rim	ER
525	524	FSMRDU	CW	1	35	Platter	Imit Cam	ER
525	524	FSMBLK	FW	2	34	Unknown	Body	ER
525	524	FSMGW	CW	1	67	Jar	Necked, everted, rounded	ER
525	524	CSMOX	CW	2	203	Jar	Storage Everted	ER
525	524	CSMGW	CW	1	77	Jar	Storage, everted	ER
525	524	CSMRDU	CW	6	256	Closed form	Body	ER
525	524	CSMOX	CW	6	129	Jar	Body	ER
525	524	CSMRDU	CW	1	64	Unknown	FB	ER
525	524	CSMRDU	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	ER
525	524	FSMRDU	CW	1	59	Platter	Imit Cam	ER
525	524	CSMDRU	CW	1	64	Jar	Long neck, bead	ER
525	524	CSMGW	CW	2	82	Jar	FB	ER

555	524	CSMOX	CW	2	52	Unknown	Fb	ER
555	524	FSMRDU	CW	1	58	Platter	Imit cam	ER
555	524	CSMRDU	CW	5	129	Closed form	Body	ER
555	524	CSMGW	CW	1	52	Jar	Everted	ER
555	524	CSMOX	CW	1	122	Jar	Storage everted, rounded	ER
555	524	FSOX	FW	1	144	Beaker	Butt beaker	ER
555	524	FSMBLK	FW	3	31	Unknown	Body	ER
555	524	FSMRDU	CW	1	62	Platter	Imit Cam	ER
555	524	CSOX	CW	1	5	Closed form	Slight everted	ER
555	524	CSMRDU	CW	4	77	Unknown	Body	ER
555	524	FSMOX	FW	1	15	Beaker	Butt beaker	ER
555	524	FSMBLK	FW	1	57	Beaker	Butt beaker	ER
555	524	CSMGW	CW	1	49	Jar	Short neck, everted	ER

555	524	CSMOX	CW	3	52	Cup	Body	ER
555	524	FSMDRU	CW	1	74	Beaker	channel, beaded	ER
555	524	QG1	CW	1	11	Beaker	Slight bead	ER
555	524	CSMOX	CW	1	148	Jar	Long neck, everted, angular	ER
555	524	CSMGW	CW	1	297	Jar	Wide mouth, everted rounded	ER
555	524	CSMGW	CW	1	62	Jar	Storage, everted	ER
555	524	FSMOX	FW	2	57	Closed form	Body	ER
555	524	CSMRDU	CW	1	27	Unknown	FB	ER
555	524	FSMOX	FW	2	155	Jar	Wide mouth everted	ER
555	524	CSRDU	CW	1	73	Jar	Short neck, everted	ER

555	524	CSMGW	CW	1	59	Jar	Everted rim	ER
555	524	CSMOX	CW	1	81	Closed form	Body	ER
555	524	CSMGW	CW	1	63	Jar	Beaded rim	ER
555	524	CSMOX	CW	2	142	Jar	Wide mouth, everted, angular	ER
555	524	CSGW	CW	1	19	Closed form	Everted, thickened	ER
555	524	FSMRU	CW	2	126	Open form	RB	ER
555	524	FSMOX	FW	1	32	Beaker	Flanged	ER
555	524	CSMRDU	CW	2	93	Beaker	Butt beaker	ER
555	524	CSGW	CW	1	110	Jar	Storage body	ER
555	524	FSGW	CW	2	58	Closed form	Body	ER
555	524	CSGW	CW	1	55	Jar	Body	ER
555	524	CSMRDU	CW	2	210	Jar	S shape, everted	ER

555	524	CSRDU	CW	7	450	Closed form	Body	ER
555	524	CSOX	CW	2	49	Beaker	Butt beaker	ER
555	524	CSMGW	CW	14	1262	Jar	Body	ER
555	524	CSMBLK	CW	5	87	Unknown	Body	ER
555	524	CSMRDU	CW	13	192	Unknown	Body	ER
555	524	CSMGW	CW	3	206	Jar	Storage, everted, rounded	ER
555	524	CSMOX	CW	1	99	Closed form	Body	ER
555	524	CSMRDU	CW	1	231	Closed form	FB	ER
555	524	BLKSL	CW	1	74	Platter	Imit Cam	ER
555	524	BLKSL	CW	5	20	Unknown	Body	ER
555	524	CSMGW	CW	1	91	Closed form	Body	ER
555	524	CSMOX	CW	1	186	Jar	FB	ER
555	524	CSMGW	CW	1	142	Unknown	FB	ER

555	524	CSMOX	CW	7	76	Unknown	Body	ER
561	524	CSGW	CW	1	171	Jar	Wide mouth, short neck, verted	ER
561	524	CSRDU	CW	1	135	Closed form	Body	ER
561	524	CSMBLK	CW	1	15	Unknown	Body	ER
561	524	CSGW	CW	1	280	Jar	Wide mouth, everted	ER
561	524	CSGW	CW	1	179	Jar	Storage, wide mouth, everted	ER
561	524	CSRDU	CW	1	13	Unknown	Body	ER
579	524	CSOX	CW	3	17	Jar	Body	ER
534	533	QG1	CW	4	24	Unknown	Body	ER
534	533	CSRDU	CW	1	722	Jar	Storage, large bead	ER

534	533	CSOX	CW	3	90	Unknown	Body	ER
536	535	Q1	CW	1	15	Bowl	Hill form K	LIA/ER
536	535	QG1	CW	1	8	Unknown	rim	LIA/ER
536	535	SHELL	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	ER
536	535	Q1	CW	1	12	Unknown	Body	LIA/ER
536	535	QG1	CW	1	16	Unknown	Body	LIA/ER
536	535	QG1	CW	1	23	Closed form	Body	LIA/ER
536	535	Q2	CW	1	16	Jar	Body	LIA/ER
536	535	CSMOX	CW	1	6	Unknown	Body	ER
536	535	CSMRDU	CW	1	18	Unknown	Body	ER
536	535	QG1	CW	1	11	Unknown	Body	ER
536	535	CSRDU	CW	1	13	Unknown	FB	ER
539	538	CSGW	CW	1	24	Unknown	FB	ER



539	538	CSMOX	CW	1	13	Unknown	FB	ER
539	538	Q1	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	LIA/ER
539	538	Q1	CW	1	24	Unknown	Body	LIA/ER
539	538	Q1	CW	2	38	Unknown	Body	LIA/ER
540	538	SHELL	CW	2	138	Unknown	Body	Roman
540	538	CSGW	CW	1	20	Beaker	long neck, small bead	ER
548	549	CSGW	CW	1	41	Jar	Narrow mouth,everted rim	ER
548	549	CSRDU	CW	3	35	Cup	FB	ER
548	549	CSGW	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	ER
550	551	CSOX	CW	1	27	Jar	Narrow mouth lid seated	ER

550	551	CSRDU	CW	1	21	Unknown	??	ER
550	551	CSBLK	CW	1	57	Jar	Wide mouth, evertedrim	ER
550	551	CSGW	CW	2	16	Beaker	Lid seated	ER
550	551	CSOX	CW	2	68	Jar	Wide mouth everted	ER
550	551	CSGW	CW	1	16	Jar	FB	ER
550	551	CSGW	CW	1	12	Jar	Angular bead	ER
550	551	CSRDU	CW	1	23	Jar	Body	ER
550	551	CSGW	CW	1	20	Jar	Body	ER
550	551	CSMRDU	CW	1	36	Jar	Body	ER
550	551	CSGW	CW	1	19	Jar	Everted, beaded	ER
550	551	CSMGW	CW	1	45	Unknown	Body	ER
550	551	CSMGW	CW	2	32	Jar	Everted, rounded	ER
550	551	BLKSL	CW	7	51	Unknown	Body	ER

550	551	CSRDU	CW	6	78	Unknown	Body	ER
550	551	CSGW	CW	2	52	Jar	Body	ER
550	551	CSGW	CW	10	205	Jar	Body	ER
550	551	CSMOX	CW	15	308	Closed form	Body	ER
550	551	GROG	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	ER
550	551	CSRDU	CW	1	12	Unknown	FB	ER
600	560	CSBLK	CW	1	54	Unknown	Body	early/mid
600	560	Q1	CW	1	18	Unknown	Body	ER
600	560	CGCC	Import	1	9	Beaker	Body	e-mid RB
600	560	SAMSG	Import	1	25	Unknown	Body	ER
600	560	FSGW	CW	1	18	Unknown	PB	ER
600	560	CSRDU	CW	1	18	Unknown	Body	ER
600	560	BLKSL	CW	1	22	Closed form	Body	ER

600	560	CSGW	CW	1	18	Jar	Beaded rim	ER
600	560	HORNGW	CW	1	14	Bowl	Beaded rim	Mid-late RB
600	560	CSGW	CW	1	4	Jar	Everted rim	Roman
600	560	HORNGW	CW	1	36	Jar	Wide mouth everted	Roman
600	560	FSGW	CW	1	4	Beaker	Everted rim	Roman
600	560	CSOX	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	ER
600	560	BLKSL	CW	3	21	Beaker	FB	ER
600	560	SAMSG	Import	1	22	Cup	Dr33	ER
600	560	BLKSL	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
600	560	VRW	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
600	560	BLKSL	CW	4	51	Unknown	Body	ER
600	560	CSGW	CW	4	63	Unknown	Body	Roman
600	560	BLSKL	CW	1	36	Unknown	FB	ER

600	560	FSGW	CW	1	31	Unknown	Body	ER
600	560	CSOX	CW	3	13	Unknown	Body	ER
600	560	CSGW	CW	1	30	Jar	Body	ER
600	560	BLKSL	CW	5	71	Unknown	Body	ER
600	560	BLKSL	CW	1	168	Jar	Body	e-mid RB
600	560	SHELL	CW	1	30	Jar	Necked, beaded	ER
600	560	CSOX	CW	1	15	Cup	Body	ER
600	560	BLKSL	CW	1	16	Open form	Folded bead flat	ER
600	560	WS	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
552	565	CSGW	CW	12	94	Unknown	Body	ER
552	565	CSGW	CW	2	51	Jar	Necked, everted, angular	ER
552	565	CSRDU	CW	1	15	Unknown	FB	ER

552	565	BLKSL	CW	7	25	Unknown	Body	ER
552	565	BLKSL	CW	2	96	Unknown	Body	ER
552	565	CSOX	CW	2	95	Unknown	Body	ER
552	565	CSGW	CW	1	10	Jar	Necked, everted, angular	ER
552	565	CSGW	CW	1	8	Jar	Necked, everted, angular	ER
552	565	CSRDU	CW	1	4	Jar	Everted rim	ER
552	565	CSGW	CW	1	41	Jar	Body	ER
564	565	CSOX	CW	2	199	Jar	Body	ER
564	565	CSRDU	CW	3	75	Unknown	Body	ER
564	565	FSGW	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	ER
564	565	CSOX	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	ER
564	565	BLKSL	CW	1	27	Unknown	Body	ER

554	568	CSRDU	CW	7	86	Unknown	Body	ER
554	568	BLKSL	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	ER
574	573	BLKSL	CW	1	9	Unknown	Body	ER
574	573	CSOX	CW	1	30	Closed form	FB	ER
574	573	CSOX	CW	1	36	Jar	Everted	ER
574	573	CSRDU	CW	2	28	Unknown	Body	ER
574	573	CSMOX	CW	1	139	Jar	Storage, everted, rounded	ER
574	573	CSGW	CW	1	78	Jar	FB	ER
576	575	CSOX	CW	1	7	Closed form	Everted	ER
576	575	CSGW	CW	1	17	Jar	Necked, everted	ER
576	575	CSMBLK	CW	1	53	Unknown	FB	ER
576	575	CSRDU	CW	1	82	Unknown	FB	ER
576	575	FSOX	FW	2	22	Jar	Body	ER

581	582	CSRDU	CW	1	19	Unknown	Body	ER
584	583	SAMSG	Import	1	1	Unknown	Body	ER
584	583	CSGW	CW	1	21	Unknown	Body	Roman
584	583	BLKSL	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Roman
588	589	HORNGW	CW	1	23	Unknown	Body	Roman
588	589	CSGW	CW	2	12	Unknown	Body	Roman
588	589	FSOX	FW	1	4	Unknown	Body	Roman
590	591	BLKSL	CW	2	15	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
590	591	HORNGW	CW	6	23	Unknown	Body	Roman
590	591	NVCC	FW	2	55	Jar	Angular bead	LR
590	591	HORNBB	CW	1	32	Unknown	FB	Mid-late RB
590	591	NVCC	FW	6	39	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB



590	591	HADRDU	FW	4	45	Unknown	Body	LR
590	591	HORNBB	CW	6	63	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
590	591	HADRS	FW	2	11	Unknown	Body	LR
590	591	CSOX	CW	2	7	Unknown	Body	Roman
590	591	SHELL	CW	1	11	Unknown	FB	Roman
590	591	SHELL	CW	2	24	Jar	Everted, externally bead	LR
590	591	HADRDU	FW	1	23	Closed form	Body	LR
590	591	SHELL	CW	2	28	Jar	Everted, rounded	LR
590	591	SHELL	CW	1	62	Jar	FB	Roman
590	591	SHELL	CW	1	25	Jar	Thickened rim	LR
590	591	SHELL	CW	1	11	Jar	Everted rim	Roman
590	591	SHELL	CW	1	13	Jar	Eternally bead	LR

590	591	SHELL	CW	1	41	Unknown	FB	Roman
590	591	IMITBB	CW	1	6	Dish	Beaded rim	Mid-late RB
590	591	FSGW	CW	2	38	Unknown	FB	Roman
590	591	CGSW	CW	66	514	Unknown	Body	Roman
590	591	CSOX	CW	11	97	Unknown	Body	Roman
590	591	BLKSL	CW	30	306	Unknown	Body	Roman
590	591	BUFF	CW	2	11	Beaker	butt beaker	ER
590	591	CC	FW	1	32	Closed form	Body	Roman
590	591	NVWW	CW	2	19	Mortaria	Body	Mid-late RB
590	591	HORNGW	CW	1	46	Jar	Body	Mid-late RB
590	591	HORNGW	CW	1	130	Jar	Storage body	Roman
590	591	HORNGW	CW	7	151	Jar	Storage body	Roman

590	591	HORNBB	CW	2	82	Jar	Body	Mid-late RB
590	591	HORNGW	CW	3	73	Unknown	Body	Roman
590	591	HORNBB	CW	1	28	Jar	Body	Roman
590	591	HADRDU	FW	4	32	Unknown	Body	LR
590	591	CC	FW	1	14	Beaker	PB	Mid-late RB
590	591	SHELL	CW	44	507	Unknown	Body	Roman
590	591	BLKSL	CW	1	13	Jar	Everted rim	Roman
590	591	CSGW	CW	1	14	Jar	Long neck, everted rim	Roman
590	591	BLKSL	CW	1	20	Jar	Necked, beaded	Roman
590	591	BLKSL	CW	1	19	Jar	Necked, beaded	Roman
590	591	CSBLK	CW	1	16	Jar	everted rim	Roman
590	591	BLKSL	CW	1	18	Jar	Necked,	Roman

							beaded	
590	591	HADRDU	FW	1	4	Beaker	Slight bead	LR
590	591	HORNGW	CW	1	22	Unknown	Beaded rim	Roman
590	591	HADRDU	FW	1	14	Bowl	Triangle dropped bead	LR
590	591	CSBLK	CW	1	18	Jar	Necked, everted	Roman
590	591	HADRDU	FW	1	4	Unknown	Rounded rim	LR
590	591	CSBLK	CW	1	17	Jar	Necked, everted	Roman
590	591	BLKSKL	CW	1	3	Unknown	Rim	Roman
590	591	CSMGW	CW	1	11	Jar	Slight bead	Roman
590	591	HADBB	FW	1	10	Jar	Slight everted	LR
590	591	CSGW	CW	1	12	Jar	Necked, small bead	Roman
590	591	FSMGW	CW	1	5	Beaker	Rounded rim	Roman

590	591	BLKSL	CW	1	10	Jar	Necked, everted	Roman
590	591	CSBLK	CW	2	21	Jar	Beaded rim	Roman
590	591	MOSL	Import	2	4	Beaker	Body	LR
590	591	MOSL	Import	1	6	Beaker	Body	LR
590	591	CSOF	CW	1	6	Closed form	Body	Mid RB
590	591	MOSL	Import	2	5	Unknown	Body	LR
590	591	CGBLK	Import	2	6	Beaker	Cornice rim	Mid RB
590	591	CGOF	Import	1	2	Beaker	Cornice rim	Mid RB
590	591	BLKSL	CW	1	30	Jar	Necked, beaded	Roman
590	591	HORNGW	CW	1	48	Dish	Striaight sided	Mid-late RB
590	591	NVCC	FW	1	5	Unknown	Rim	Mid-late RB
590	591	HORNGW	CW	1	44	Bowl	Beaded rim	Mid-late RB
590	591	IMITBB	CW	1	59	Bowl	Beaded, flanged	LR

590	591	IMITBB	CW	1	36	Bowl	Beaded, flanged	LR
590	591	CSOX	CW	1	15	Jar	Necked, everted	e-mid RB
590	591	HORNGW	CW	1	53	Jar	Wide mouth	Roman
590	591	BLKSL	CW	1	24	Jar	Narrow mouth, beaded	e-mid RB
590	591	BLKSL	CW	1	11	Unknown	Plain rim	Roman
590	591	FSGW	CW	1	23	Jar	Necked, beaded	Roman
590	591	HORNGW	CW	1	9	Dish	Striaht sided	Mid-late RB
592	593	FSGW	CW	1	3	Beaker	Body	ER
592	593	CSGW	CW	6	209	Unknown	Body	ER
592	593	FSOX	FW	1	11	Jar	Everted rim	ER
592	593	WS-SWAN?	CW	6	58	Jar	Angular bead	ER
592	593	CGW	Import	1	21	Dish	Beaded	ER

592	593	CSOX	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	ER
592	593	CSGW	CW	2	12	Unknown	Body	ER
592	593	CSRDU	CW	1	9	Unknown	Everted, rounded	ER
592	593	CSRDU	CW	1	130	Jar	Narrow mouth flanged	ER
592	593	CSGW	CW	1	58	Jar	Body	ER
592	593	CSRDU	CW	4	23	Unknown	Body	ER
592	593	BLKSL	CW	8	81	Unknown	Body	ER
592	593	CSGW	CW	1	34	Unknown	Body	ER
592	593	BLKSL	CW	1	125	Open form	RB	ER
609	608	SHELL	CW	1	42	Unknown	FB	Roman
609	608	SHELL	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	Roman
618	619	HORNGW	CW	2	124	Jar	Storage FB	Roman

624	625	SHELL	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Roman
627	625	BLKSL	CW	3	36	Unknown	Body	ER
627	625	BLKSL	CW	2	56	Jar	Necked, extrnal bead	ER
627	625	HORNGW	CW	1	86	Jar	Storage body	Roman
627	625	CSRDU	CW	2	65	Unknown	Body	ER
627	625	CSGW	CW	3	32	Unknown	Body	Roman
627	625	BLKSL	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Roman
627	625	NVCC	FW	1	68	Unknown	FB	LR
627	625	NVWW	CW	2	148	Mortaria	Wall sided reeded	LR
627	625	SAMCG	Import	1	6	Unknown	Body	Mid RB
629	628	OXFRS	FW	1	48	Bowl	Beaded, flanged	LR
629	628	HORNGW	CW	2	56	Jar	Storage body	Roman



629	628	NVWW	CW	1	56	Unknown	FB	Mid-late RB
629	628	OXFRS	FW	1	141	Bowl	Imit Dr36 type	LR
629	628	OXFRS	FW	1	14	Bowl	Plain rim	LR
629	628	CC	FW	1	41	Jar	Angular bead	LR
629	628	BLKSL	CW	4	38	Unknown	Body	Roman
629	628	HORNBB	CW	1	57	Jar	Storage everted rim	Roman
629	628	NVCC	FW	3	20	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
629	628	OXFRS	FW	1	2	Unknown	Body	LR
629	628	HORNOX	CW	2	62	Jar	Storage	Roman
629	628	HORNGW	CW	1	8	Unknown	Rim	Roman
629	628	HORNGW	CW	1	53	Jar	Storage body	Roman
629	628	CSGW	CW	9	102	Unknown	Body	Roman
629	628	WS	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	Roman

629	628	SAMSG	Import	1	11	Open form	Body	ER
629	628	HADOX	FW	1	2	Unknown	Body	LR
629	628	OXFRS	FW	1	13	Unknown	Body	LR
629	628	HADRS	FW	1	11	Unknown	Body	LR
629	628	CSOX	CW	4	150	Unknown	Body	Roman
632	630	NVCC	FW	1	32	Dish	Convex	LR
632	630	CSOX	CW	1	72	Jar	Body	Roman
632	630	SHELL	CW	2	47	Unknown	Body	Roman
634	633	CSGW	CW	1	7	Jar	Body	Roman
634	633	WW	CW	1	26	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
636	635	CSGW	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	Roman
640	639	CSBLK	CW	2	43	Unknown	Body	ER
640	639	CSRDU	CW	3	230	Closed form	Body	ER

640	639	QG1	CW	3	69	Jar	Ripple sh, necked, everted rim	ER
640	639	CSOX	CW	16	902	Jar	Storage body	ER
646	643	CSOX	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Roman
645	650	CSGW	CW	2	12	Unknown	Body	Roman
645	650	CSOX	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	Roman
661	660	CSOX	CW	1	38	Jar	Storage	ER
663	662	CSOX	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Roman
664	665	FSMBLK	FW	4	13	Unknown	Body	ER
664	665	CSGW	CW	2	31	Unknown	Body	Roman
666	667	HORNGW	CW	4	134	Jar	Storage body	Roman
666	667	HORNBB	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	Roman
666	667	HORNGW	CW	1	20	Unknown	FB	Roman

666	667	OXFRS	FW	1	1	Unknown	Body	LR
668	669	BLKSL	CW	1	1	Unknown	Body	Roman
670	671	BLSKL	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	ER
670	671	RS	CW	1	4	Unknown	Body	early/mid
681	680	QG1	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	ER
686	685	FSMGW	CW	1	47	Closed form	PB	e-mid RB
689	688	CSGW	CW	1	67	Closed form	Body	ER
689	688	CSGW	CW	1	9	Unknown	Flanged rim	Roman
689	688	HORNGW	CW	1	65	Jar	Storage body	Roman
689	688	SHELL	CW	1	14	Jar	Flat bead	Roman
689	688	BLKSL	CW	1	31	Platter	Imit Cam	ER
689	688	CSOX	CW	4	101	Unknown	Body	early/mid
689	688	CSGW	CW	2	39	Unknown	Body	Roman

689	688	BLSKL	CW	2	25	Unknown	Body	Roman
689	688	CSOX	CW	1	13	Unknown	Body	Roman
689	688	FSGW	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	Roman
689	688	CSGW	CW	1	33	Jar	Everted rim	Roman
689	688	CSRDU	CW	1	69	Closed form	Body	ER
689	688	BLKSL	CW	1	11	Unknown	FB	Roman
689	688	CC	FW	1	17	Bowl	beaded flanged	Mid-late RB
689	688	HORNGW	CW	1	96	Jar	Storage body	Roman
689	688	CSRDU	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	ER
689	688	CSMRDU	CW	2	569	Jar	FB, storage	ER
689	688	HORNGW	CW	1	481	Jar	Storage FB	Roman
689	688	CSGW	CW	1	53	Jar	Storage body	Roman
689	688	CSOX	CW	4	40	Unknown	Body	ER

689	688	SAMEG	Import	1	7	Cup	Dr33	Mid-late RB
690	691	NVCC	FW	1	16	Jar	Beaded rim	LR
690	691	GROG	CW	2	47	Unknown	Body	ER
690	691	HORNGW	CW	1	20	Jar	Body	Roman
698	700	GROG	CW	1	45	Unknown	Body	ER
698	700	CSRDU	CW	1	9	Unknown	Body	Roman
698	700	CGOF	Import	1	2	Unknown	Body	ER
731	706	SAMEG	Import	2	132	Dish	Dr36	Mid-late RB
731	706	CSGW	CW	3	26	Unknown	Body	Roman
731	706	CSOX	CW	1	87	Unknown	FB	Roman
716	715	CSGW	CW	2	15	Unknown	Body	Roman
716	715	HORNGW	CW	1	590	Jar	Storage body	Roman
717	715	SHELL	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	Roman

719	718	HORNGW	CW	3	126	Jar	Storage body	Roman
725	724	HORNGW	CW	1	17	Unknown	Body	Roman
729	728	HORNGW	CW	1	31	Jar	Body	Roman
729	728	NVCC	FW	1	20	Bowl	Beaded, flanged, small bead	Mid-late RB
729	728	CSRDU	CW	1	97	Closed form	Body	Roman
732	733	BUFF	CW	1	26	Unknown	Body	Roman
732	733	NVCC	FW	1	8	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
738	739	SHELL	CW	1	15	Unknown	Body	Roman
738	739	OXFRS	FW	1	10	Unknown	Body	LR
738	739	HORNGW	CW	1	74	Dish	Straight sided	Mid-late RB
738	739	NVCC	FW	1	26	Open form	FB	Mid-late RB

738	739	NVCC	FW	2	48	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
738	739	CSGW	CW	1	33	Unknown	PB	Roman
738	739	HORNGW	CW	1	17	Jar	Everted, beaded	Roman
738	739	BLKSL	CW	5	106	Closed form	Body	Roman
738	739	HORNGW	CW	5	236	Jar	Storage body	Roman
738	739	BLKSL	CW	1	15	Lid	Plain rimm	Roman
738	739	BLKSL	CW	1	23	Closed form	Body	ER
738	739	HORNGW	CW	8	183	Unknown	Body	Roman
738	739	BLKSL	CW	1	45	Beaker	almost angular sh, everted rim	ER
738	739	CSGW	CW	6	105	Unknown	Body	Roman
738	739	HORNGW	CW	1	59	Bowl	Beaded, flanged	LR



738	739	SAMEG	Import	1	41	SAMEG	Dish	Mid-late RB
738	739	CSGW	CW	1	59	Jar	FB	Roman
738	739	CSGW	CW	1	22	Unknown	FB	Roman
738	739	HORNGW	CW	1	19	Jar	Everted rim	Roman
738	739	FSOX	FW	1	49	Open form	FB	Roman
738	739	HADBB	FW	1	30	Bowl	Beaded, flanged	LR
738	739	NVWW	CW	1	26	Mortaria	M27	LR
738	739	NVWW	CW	1	102	Mortaria	M43?	LR
738	739	CSOX	CW	4	86	Flagon	RB	Roman
738	739	HADRDU	FW	2	20	Unknown	Body	LR
738	739	CSOX	CW	1	47	Unknown	Body	Roman
738	739	HORNGW	CW	1	43	Closed form	FB	Roman
738	739	BLKSL	CW	1	167	Bowl	Reeded rim, shallow	Mid RB

740	741	CSGW	CW	2	14	Unknown	Body	Roman
740	741	NVCC	FW	1	9	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
740	741	HORNBB	CW	2	28	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
740	741	CSGW	CW	1	13	Jar	Necked, everted beaded	Roman
740	741	SHELL	CW	1	20	Jar	Flat bead	Roman
740	741	HADRS	FW	1	3	Unknown	Body	LR
740	741	HADRS	FW	1	7	Dish	Straight sided	LR
740	741	HORNGW	CW	3	32	Unknown	Body	Roman
742	743	HORNBB	CW	1	21	Dish	Beaded rim	Mid-late RB
742	743	NVCC	FW	1	13	Dish	Beaded, flanged	LR
742	743	HORNGW	CW	2	19	Unknown	Body	Roman
744	745	HORNGW	CW	1	59	Jar	Storage body	Roman

746	748	CSRDU	CW	1	51	Closed form	Body	Roman
747	748	CSOX	CW	1	22	Unknown	Body	Roman
753	754	HORNGW	CW	1	10	Unknown	Body	Roman
752	755	QG1	CW	1	242	Jar	huge PB	ER
752	755	FSBLK	FW	1	89	Unknown	FB	ER
752	755	BLKSL	CW	1	21	Unknown	Rim	ER
752	755	CSGW	CW	3	65	Unknown	Body	ER
752	755	CSRDU	CW	2	94	Unknown	FB	ER
752	755	CSOX	CW	4	250	Closed form	Body	ER
752	755	CSOX	CW	5	106	Jar	Body	ER
752	755	BLKSL	CW	2	13	Unknown	Body	ER
752	755	CSBLK	CW	1	151	Unknown	FB	ER
751	756	CSOX	CW	1	83	Jar	Storage body	ER

760	760	VROX	CW	2	595	Mortaria	Beaded hooked	e-mid RB
760	760	CC grey	FW	1	32	Beaker	cornice rim, hunt	e-mid RB
760	760	FSGW	CW	1	4	Unknown	Everted	Roman
760	760	KOLN	Import	1	2	Unknown	Body	Mid RB
760	760	CSOX	CW	7	71	Jar	Flanged rim	ER
760	760	CSRDU	CW	2	43	Lid	Plain rim	ER
760	760	CSOX	CW	5	68	Unknown	Body	ER
760	760	WS OX	CW	4	45	Jar	Grooved bead	ER
760	760	CSGW	CW	16	183	Unknown	Body	ER
760	760	VRW	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	e-mid RB
760	760	CSGW	CW	1	119	Unknown	FB	ER
760	760	BAET	Import	1	69	Amphora	Body	ER
760	760	CSGW	CW	2	36	Jar	Body	ER
760	760	FSGW	CW	1	10	Unknown	RB	Roman

760	760	BLKSL	CW	3	13	Unknown	Body	Roman
760	760	CSGW	CW	1	14	Unknown	FB	ER
760	760	CSOX	CW	1	7	Unknown	Body	ER
760	760	VRW	CW	1	7	Unknown	Rim	e-mid RB
760	760	Q1	CW	1	28	Unknown	Body	ER
760	760	CSOX	CW	1	14	Unknown	Flanged rim	ER
760	760	HORNGW	CW	1	130	Jar	Body	Roman
1000	1000	HORNGW	CW	1	64	Unknown	FB	Mid-late RB
1000	1000	HORNGW	CW	1	143	Jar	Storage, bifid	Mid-late RB
1000	1000	SHELL	CW	2	71	Unknown	Body	Roman
1000	1000	SAMSG	Import	1	2	Unknown	Body	ER
1000	1000	CSOX	CW	1	7	Jar	Everted	Roman
1000	1000	CSBUFF	CW	1	17	Unknown	Body	Roman

1000	1000	FSGW	CW	7	91	Jar	Everted, rounded	Mid-late RB
1000	1000	HADRDU	FW	3	52	Bowl	Beaded rim	LR
1000	1000	CSGW	CW	1	6	Unknown	Body	Roman
1000	1000	CSOX	CW	1	8	Unknown	Body	Roman
1000	1000	RHOD?	Import	1	199	Amphora	Body	e-mid RB
1000	1000	CSMGW	CW	1	22	Dish	Straight sided	Mid-late RB
1000	1000	HORNBB	CW	1	89	Dish	Grooved rim	Mid-late RB
1000	1000	NVCC	FW	2	16	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
1000	1000	CSGW	CW	1	9	Cup	Everted rim	Roman
1000	1000	HORNGW	CW	2	8	Unknown	Body	Roman
1000	1000	CSGW	CW	1	6	Beaker	Everted rim	Roman
1000	1000	CC	FW	1	8	Beaker	PB	Mid-late RB

1000	1000	CC	FW	1	2	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
1000	1000	CSGW	CW	1	19	Unknown	Beaded rim	Roman
1000	1000	HORNBB	CW	7	207	Dish	Beaded rim	Mid-late RB
1000	1000	HORNGW	CW	1	30	Dish	Triangle bead	Mid-late RB
1000	1000	CSGW	CW	1	43	Jar	Narrow mouth, everted, thickened rim	e-mid RB
1000	1000	CSGW	CW	7	156	Unknown	Body	Roman
1000	1000	HORNGW	CW	2	189	Jar	Storage bifid	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	NVCC	FW	2	39	Bowl	Castor box	LR
2000	2000	NVWW	CW	1	32	Mortaria	Flanged rim	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	WW	CW	1	60	Unknown	Body	Roman
2000	2000	FSGW	CW	1	13	Unknown	Beaded rim	Roman

2000	2000	FSOX	FW	1	13	Unknown	Body	Roman
2000	2000	NVWW	CW	1	5	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	OXFRS	FW	1	10	Bowl	C655?	LR
2000	2000	CGCC	Import	1	1	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	NVCC	FW	3	7	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	FSGW	CW	1	9	Jar	Fripped rim	LR
2000	2000	NVCC	FW	1	13	Bowl	Body	LR
2000	2000	NVCC	FW	1	22	Lid	Castor box lid	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	NVCC	FW	1	11	Bowl	Beaded rim	LR
2000	2000	CC	FW	2	4	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	PORD	CW	1	3	Unknown	Body	LR
2000	2000	HORNGW	CW	2	133	Storage Jar	Body	Roman
2000	2000	CSGW	CW	14	163	Unknown	Body	Roman



2000	2000	NVGW	CW	1	14	Dish	Straight sided	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	SHELL	CW	4	30	Unknown	Body	Roman
2000	2000	CSGW	CW	1	12	Unknown	Beaded rim	Roman
2000	2000	BLKSL	CW	7	67	Unknown	Body	Roman
2000	2000	NVCC	FW	1	72	Open form	FB	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	HORNGW?	CW	2	52	Jar	Storage body	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	HORNWS	CW	1	33	Jar	Body	Roman
2000	2000	HORNGW	CW	1	45	Bowl	Deep beaded	Mid-late RB
2000	2000	CSOX	CW	1	22	Jar	Everted rim	Roman
2000	2000	CSGW	CW	1	20	Unknown	FB	Roman
3000	3000	CSGW	CW	6	73	Unknown	Body	Roman
3000	3000	NVCC	FW	2	43	Unknown	Body	Mid-late RB

3000	3000	HORNGW	CW	1	80	Jar	Large bifid storage	Mid-late RB
3000	3000	HORNGW	CW	1	27	Unknown	Body	Roman
3000	3000	SHELL	CW	1	16	Jar	Angular bead	Roman
3000	3000	BLKSL	CW	3	21	Unknown	Body	Roman
				1984	52416			

## 18 APPENDIX 6: POST ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	SC	ENV	weight	State	Comments	Spot date
307		PM	BEL BICR	-	BICR	1	1	2		Small body sherd, ext. Green-glaze, int. Clear glaze.	1550– 1600+
307		R	Roman	-	ungl	1	1	7		Fine sandy greyware, corrugated neck	1550– 1600+
363	364	pm	GRE	-	GLIE	1	1	4	A	Body sherd, slightly abraded int. edges	1550– 1900
375	376	M	LMT	bowl	UNGL	1	1	29		Rim sherd, ext. triangular section/bevelled, oxidised	1400– 1600
732	733	M	BRILL	-	GLE	1	1	6		Body sherd, external glaze. ? Jug	1550– 1900
732	733	PM	GRE	-	GLIE	1	1	6		Body sherd, internal glaze	1550– 1900
760		PM	SUND	bowl	WSCL	1	1	13	L	Body sherd, internal white slip and clear glaze, int. Partially laminated glaze	1800– 1900
						7	7	67			

## 19 APPENDIX 7: CBM CATALOGUE

Cut	CBM_SMP	CBM_CCD	CBM_ED	CBM_LD	Period	Context	CBM_Number	CBM_Weight	CBM_Fabric	CBM_Form	CBM_Suffix	CBM_Marks	CBM_Thickness	CBM_Diameter	CBM_Condition	CBM_Comments
0		1850-1950	50	1950	mod	0	1	51	3064F	FT	FT	STAMP	21		Fresh	Hdraulic floor tile, late 19th mid 20th
0		1850-1950	50	1950	mod	0	1	19	2281	D	D		14		Fresh	Subsoil, late post medieval or modern drain pipe
254		50-200+	50	400	R	255	1	9	3023	RT	RT		13		Abraded	
254		50-200+	50	400	R	255	1	169	3060	TEG	TEG		22		Fresh	

3 1 3	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	312	1	7	3102a	DA	DA	0	Abraded	Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
3 2 8	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	327	1	5	3102a	DA	DA	0	Abraded	Abraded and small fragment. Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt



4 2 8	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	429	2	48	3102a	DA	DA KEY			Fresh	Fired clay from an oven? Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
4 3 7	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	431	1	7	3102a	DA	DA		0	Abraded	Small and tiny fragment. Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions.

4 3 4	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	435	22	7	3102a	DA	DA	0	Abraded	Small and tiny fragments. Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions.
4 3 6	50- 350	50	350	R	436	2	51	3020	R	R	0	Abraded	Abraded
4 3 1	50- 400+	1500 bc	1700	R	437	3	31	3102a	DA	DA	0	Abraded	Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt



4																		
3		50-																
2		350	50	350	R	438	3	33	3020	R	R							Abraded
4																		
3		50-	1500								DA							
3		400+	BC	1700	R	445	7	372	3102a	DA	KEY							Fresh

Fired clay, with surface, from an oven? Keep 1 with surface. Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt











5 3 8	140- 300	140	300	LR	539	3	34	2453	R	R	0	Chipped and abraded	
5 4 9	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	548	1	81	3102a	DA	DA KEY		Highly bunt	Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt.Fired clay.



















5 2 4		50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	563	1	99	3102a	DA	DA KEY		0	Hightly vitrified	Fired clay.Browni sh earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
5 6 8	120	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	566	4	61	3102a	DA	DA KEY		0	Fresh	Fired clay.Browni sh earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt



5 7 5	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	576	23	2110	3102a	DA	DA KEY	0	Highly burnt	From an oven, Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
5 2 4	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	579	50	6513	3102a	KF	DA KEY	120	Fresh	Kiln furniture. Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt

5 2 4	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	579	4	5987	3102a	DA	DA KEY	92	Fresh	Kiln stand, same fired clay as before, highly burnt; kiln lining; no visible inclusions. Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions.
3 9 3	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	586	2	103	3102a	DA	DA	0	Fresh	Daub, pinkish fabric, 3120b

589		50-350+	1500 BC	1700	R	588	2	10	3020	R	R		0	abraded	Small fragments
589		50-350+	1500 BC	1700	R	588	8	203	3102a	DA	DA KEY		0	Abraded	From an oven, smooth surface. Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
589	127	50-350+	1500 BC	1700	R	588	1	8	cot2	rt	rt		15	Abraded	

5 8 9	127	50- 350+	1500 BC	1700	R	588	1	2	UNK	UNK	UNK	0	Abraded	unknown fabric; small and abraded fragment
5 8 9	127	50- 350+	1500 BC	1700	R	588	1	32	UNK	RT	R T	15	Highly burnt	
5 9 1		55- 160+	1500 BC	1700	R	590	2	16	3102a	DA	DA	0	Abraded	Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
5 9 1		55- 160+	1500 BC	1700	R	590	1	327	3006	TEG	TEG	21	Fresh	

5 9 1	55- 160+	1500 BC	1700	R	590	1	23	3006	R	R	0	Chipped	Probably part of the tegula. Same fabric
5 9 1	55- 160+	1500 BC	1700	R	590	1	154	2452	RT	R T	21	Fresh	Different between the bag (560)[561] and the label (590)[591]



6 3 9	50- 160+	1500 BC	1700	R	640	31	665	3102a	DA	DA	0	Abraded	Fragments of daub, mud bricks? Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
6 4 3	1180- 1450	50	1800	LM	646	4	11	COT1	B	B	0	Abraded	small fragments
6 4 3	1180- 1450	50	1800	LM	646	2	125	2271	T	T PEG	12	Fresh	

6 7 1	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	670	1	58	3102a	DA	DA	0	Abraded	Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
7 3 3	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	732	4	235	3102a	DA	DA KEY	0	Abraded	From an oven, Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
7 3 6	50- 120	50	120	ER	737	1	107	3023	RT	RT	19	Partially burnt	



7 6 0	50- 400+	1500 BC	1700	R	760	10	243	3102a	DA	DA KEY	0	Fresh	Fired clay from an oven? With surface. Brownish earthy fabric. Occasional quartz and veggie inclusions. Highly burnt
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## 20 APPENDIX 8: STONE CATALOGUE

SF	Stone_CCD	Period	Context	Cut	Fabric	Number	Weight	Form	Suffix	Depth	Diameter	Condition	Comments	Kept
42	1850-1950	MOD	0		3130	1	4293	S	QUERn	73		Fresh	Rotary quern	1
41	1850-1950	MOD	0		3120a	1	1576	S	QUERN	0		Fresh	No measures	1
	50-200+	UNC	255	254	3130	4	54	S	QUERN	0		Abraded	No keep, small and abraded	
	50-200+	UNC	321	320	3130	1	1790	S	QUERN	52		Fresh	Part of a quern	1
	50-400+	UNC	327	328	3120b	3	58	S	NAT	0		Fresh	Sarsen stone, natural	
	200-400	LR	418	417	3108	1	117	S	ROOF	15		Fresh	Late Roman Yorkstone roof slab	1
	UNC	UNC	435	434	3120b	1	332	S	NAT	0		Fresh	Natural	
	50-400+	UNC	452	545	3120b	11	426	S	NAT		0	Fresh	Natural	

		UNC	472	473	3120c	1	203	S	NAT				Erratic glacial igneous stone. Natural	
		UNC	472	473	3120b	2	178	S	NAT	0	Fresh		Sarsen stone, natural	
33	50-400+	UNC	500	501	3130	1	468	S	QUERn	35	Fresh		Smoother surface,	1
33	50-400+	UNC	500	501	3120a	1	2218	S	QUERn	75	Fresh		32 mm depth lowest. Half circular hole	1
33	50-400+	UNC	500	501	3130	1	1010	S	QUERn	60	Abraded			1
33	50-400+	UNC	500	501	3123	1	488	S	QUERn	50	Fresh			1
	50-160	ER	502	503	3120a	1	314	S	QUERN	0	Fresh		Quern, small fragment	1

	200-400	LR	515	513	3108	1	102	S	ROOF	16
	200-400	LR	515	513	3111	2	164	S	NAT	0
34	50-400+	UNC	518	557	3123	135	2087	S	QUERN	0
43	50-160+	ER	525	524	3120a	1	3421	S	QUERN	98
	50-160+	ER	525	524	3120b	1	26	S	NAT	0
	50-400+	UNC	536	535	3120b	2	373	S	NAT	0
	50-400+	UNC	550	551	3120c	1	106	S	NAT	0

Fresh	Late Roman Yorkstone roofing	1
Fresh	Natural	
Abraded	Small and abraded fragments	135
Fresh	63 mm depth in the lowest part. Half hole	1
Fresh	Natural	
Burnt	Natural	
Abraded	Erratic glacial, natural. Ignious stone	

	50-400+	UNC	552	565	3120a	1	157	S	Quern	0		Abarded	pudding stone, small fragment, no keep	
	50-400+	UNC	552	565	3111	1	72	S	NAT	0		Fresh	Natural. Ferruginous stone	
	50-400+	UNC	555	524	3111	7	186	S	NAT	0		Fresh	Natural	
	50-400+	UNC	586	393	3123	3	141	S	QUERN	28		Fresh	small fragmnets	3
	50-350+	UNC	588	589	3120b	2	273	S	NAT	0		Abraded	Natural, sarsen stone	
	55-160+	UNC	590	591	3120b	2	161	S	NAT	0	0	Fresh	Natural. Sarsen stone	
	55-160+	UNC	590	591	3111	1	43	S	NAT	0		Fresh	Natural	
	UNC	UNC	592	593	3120b	2	42	S	NAT	0		Fresh	Natural	
40	50-400+	UNC	600	560	3123	1	491	S	QUERN	47		Fresh	Striated in one side	1

	UNC	UNC	624	625	3120b	1	207	S	NAT	0
	UNC	UNC	645	650	3111	2	149	S	NAT	0
	50-400+	UNC	670	671	3111	2	23	S	NAT	0
	200-400	LR	689	689	3130	1	1502	S	QUERN	42
	200-400	LR	689	688	3120b	1	5153	S	NAT	0
	200-400	LR	689	689	3130	1	6562	S	QUERN	70
48	200-400	LR	689	688	3120a	1	7616	S	QUERN	145

	Fresh	Sarsen stone. Natural	
	Fresh	Natural	
	Fresh	Natural	
		Course grain Millstone Gritt. Small quern	1
	Fresh	Natural	
		25 mm lowest thin; 211 mm diameter. Fine grained Millstone Gritt	1
	Fresh		1

200-400	LR	689	688	3120b	1	3656	S	NAT	0		Fresh	Natural sarsen stone. Discard	
200-400	LR	738	739	3120b	2	192	S	NAT	0		Fresh	Sarsen stone, natural	
200-400	LR	738	739	3123	2	49	S	QUERN		0	Fresh	Small fragments.	2
200-400	LR	738	739	3130	1	1337	S	QUERN	33		Fresh	155 mm diameter, smoothe surface	1
UNC	UNC	2000	200	3120b	1	147	S	NAT	0		Fresh	Natural	

## 21 APPENDIX 9: FIRED CLAY CATALOGUE

Context	Feature	SS No	Feature Type	Type	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Other Features	Comment
196	197		DITCH	PLATE	4	1	72			14		Organics in fabric, sand on one surface.
429	428		DITCH	LINING	1	2	45					Amorph fragments
429	428		DITCH	LINING	1	2	30					Smoothed surface, one hard fired
437	431		PIT	AMORPH	2	4	31					Small, buff coloured misc fragments
445	433		DITCH58	STRUCTURAL	1	1	33					Corner fragment of poss kiln or oven, no extant dimensions, hard fired.
452	454		DITCH	OBJECT	1	1	35			20		Uncertain function, two smoothed surfaces, uneven thickness
484	483		DITCH41	AMORPH	1	28	262					Some smoothed surfaces, all oxidised.
525	524		KILN1	STRUCTURAL	1	5	2025			65		Described as 'bricks', th 65mm, surviving length 240mm. Finger tip



												impressions along thickness where formed.
525	524		KILN1	SUPERSTRUC TURE	1B	9	443					As in 555, some curved pieces (3), some smoothed, look like superstructure
525	524		KILN1	BAR	1	1	242	<160		48-25		?Spacer? Incomplete but tapered
525	524		KILN1	PLATE	2	3	134			8-12		2 Joinn, probably all from same plate
525	524	110	KILN1	PLATE	1	2	198			20		poss a plate but has one straight edge opp a curved end. Also different fabric to other plates. Noticibly thicker and more precise edges.
536	535		VOID	LINING	1	1	32					
548	549		DITCH38	SUPERSTRUC TURE	1	1	60					Hard fired/overfired/one flat surface
552	565		OVEN2	AMORPH	2	6	25					
552	565		OVEN2	AMORPH	1	18	20					
552	565		OVEN2	LINING	1	13	49				SURFACE	All characterised by smoothed/finger smeared surface, sometimes

												reduced over oxidised body. One fragment shows 2 layers, thin outer over oxidised lower.
553	565	114	OVEN2	AMORPH	1	26	237					Oven lining, some evidence of heat discolouration, some pieces have smoothed surface
553	565	114	OVEN2	AMORPH	2	3	6					Oxidised dense sandy fabric, 1 in type series
553	565	114	OVEN2	AMORPH	3	1	5					Sandy with ?limestone
553	565		OVEN2	LINING	1	1	191					Smoothed but undulating upper surface, add sand?
554	568		OVEN3	LINING	1	168	6085				20-30	Variable thickness, burning on inner surface, hand smoothed/palm impressions on some upper surface fragments. Some pieces have faint curved shape.
555	524		KILN1	BAR	1	1	355	<120	40	30		Joining fragments, one partial kiln bar. Roughly square in section, crudely formed, many finger

												impressions.
555	524		KILN1	PLATE	2	2	159	<146	<65	<15		Large fragment and spalled piece, prob same as fabric 1 with addition of sand. Some ceral impressions on surface.
555	524		KILN1	PLATE	2	1	89		100	8-11		Complete width and rounded end of clay plate, variable thickness
555	524		KILN1	PLATE	2	6	177	165	100	8		COMPLETE , clay plate, variable thickness. Reduced n one face, rest oxidised, lots of finger print impressions from manufacture
555	524		KILN1	PLATE	2	6	145		100	8-10		C.50% survives, again mostly oxidised except on one face, lots of finger prints/smears. Quite roughly made/variable thickness
555	524		KILN1	PLATE	2	5	89			8-11		3 Joining fragmetns of one plate plus one'wavy' edge

												fragment and an uneven edge which are probably form same plate but don't join.
555	524		KILN1	PLATE	2	2	62			8-11		Joining fragments of one plate, completely oxidised
555	524		KILN1	LINING	1	4	206					Either part of pedestal or fragments of lining, thick, smoothed on one surface (one piece curved), heat exposure visible.
555	524	112	KILN1	LINING	1	1	22					Smoothed surface
555	524		KILN1	LINING	1	1	75				deep finger smoothing	Kiln lining?
555	524		KILN1	SUPERSTRUCTURE	1B	3	278					Superstructure? Possibly a hard fired version of fabric 1, 2 pieces curved, ?Dome
563	524		KILN1	LINING	1	1	93					Slightly curved, smoothed uppersurface, burnt through
566	568	120	OVEN3	AMORPH	1	4	60					as in 553
576	575		DITCH	AMORPH	2	2	109					Amorphous sandy fragments
579	524		KILN1	PLATE	2	1	18					Prob a non joining fragment

												of same plate as 2 completely oxidised fragmetns in 555
579	524		KILN1	PEDESTAL	1	47	10908	<240m m	125=110 mm	100-80mm		Complete when exposed but fragmented now, need measurements from plan as not possible to reconstruct as very friable condiation despite some large pieces.
588	589		WELL1	AMORPH	2	3	34					Oxidised sandy worn fragments
588	589		WELL1	DAUB	1	5	72					2 have rod impressions, 1 smoothed underlting surface and flat edge. All oxidised, no eveidence of burning/heat exposure.
732	733		DITCH25	AMORPH	1	2	29					Oxidised misc fragments
760			CLEANI NG LAYER	PLATE	2	1	20			1 0		Oxidsed, curved edge fragment of plate, same as in 555
760			CLEANI NG LAYER	SUPERSTRU CTURE	1B	2	45					As in 555m curved fragments

u/s				OBJECT	1	2	465		C.170	3 0		Very thick, curved fragment, solid, burnt
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## 22 APPENDIX 10: SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
1	U/S	Copper alloy	Ring	Ring that is circular in plan and flattened hexagonal in cross-section. The ring varies in thickness where the object has worn probably due to wearing against another connection.	Med – Pmed			1.7	23		Complete	
2	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	George V half penny. Fair condition. Obv: bust facing left and legend, GEORGIUS V DEI GRA:BRITT:OMN:REX FID: DEF: IND:IMP. Reverse: seated Britannia facing right, date 1912 in exergue.	1912			1.5	25.5	5	Complete	
3	(3000) Test Pit 3; MIDDEN	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized radiate or nummus. The faces are clean but worn. The	Roman			1.2	16.2	0.82	Incomplete	X-ray to assist with identification.

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
	LAYER 1			edges damaged. Little detail visible.								
4	U/S	Lead	Object	Flat piece of lead, sub-circular in plan with protrusion from one end. Possibly part of a large seal or connected to lead working.		36	52	4.7		43	Incomplete	
5	(3001) DITCH 25	Lead	Waste	Amorphous piece of lead waste, sub-oval in plan and roughly plano-convex in cross section. Both surfaces are rough – possible waste from lead working.		50	74.6	17.6		156.4	Incomplete	
6	U/S	Copper alloy	Button	Cast, discoidal button with bevelled edge and remnants of white metal on the exterior surfaces. On the back are solder	Pmed			1.3	21.4	3.1	Incomplete	



SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				residues but not attachment loop.								
8	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus with worn faces. Obv: diademed bust facing right; legend is barely readable though CON__AVG can be read. Possibly Constantius II. Rev: possibly soldier spearing barbarian who has fallen from horse. Legend not easily readable – likely to be FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Probably a contemporary copy.	Roman AD353 -361			1.8	15.7	1.6	Complete	Cleaning to assist with identification.
9	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE4 sized coin. Very small contemporary copy of a third or late fourth	Roman post AD260			1.1	9.6	0.32	Complete	Cleaning to assist with identification.

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				century coin. Little detail can be seen. Possibly a radiate bust. Edges damaged.								
10	U/S	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat head, sub-circular in plan and tapering shank, circular in section. Possibly threaded on the shank? Corroded		11	32.5	7		4.7	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
11	U/S	Iron	?Fitting	Elongate strip of iron, rectangular in plan and in cross-section. Slightly concave along its longitudinal profile. The strip tapers towards each end; one end possibly has a nail in situ. Corroded and encrusted.		19.5	126.5	8.4		75	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
12	U/S	Copper	Button	Quarter of a discoidal	Pmed	10.5	17.4	0.97		0.87	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
		alloy		button with bevelled outer edge. Exterior surfaces have a white metal coating.							Complete	
13	(504) [505]	Silver	Coin	Half of a cut long cross penny. Both faces worn. Obv: bust worn away; legend: E R .REX. Rev four pellets remain in one quarter, rest worn. Legend: HOC NAMI, with the O and C being ligated.	Med	8.8		0.58	18.5	0.69	Incomplete	
14	(386) [387]	Iron	?Fitting	Elongate object with tapering shank, square in section. One terminal is flattened and sub-oval in plan; the opposing end of the shank curves into a hook. Encrusted in dirt.		42	171.6	22.7		125.18	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
15	(548)	Copper	Coin	AE2 sized radiate, faces	AD275			1.8	19.8		Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
.	[549]	alloy		are not greatly worn, though edges are damaged. Obv: cuirassed radiate bust facing right, legend: [IMP CL] AUDIUS AUG. Rev: Providentia walking right with baton and ?cornucopia. Legend: [ ] VIDENT AVG. Probably a barbarous copy.	-285.							
16	U/S	Copper alloy	?Coin/button	Discoidal object with two holes drilled at opposing edges. Each perforation measures 1.67mm in diameter. The edges are bevelled and whilst the surfaces are corroded remains of a white metal coating is visible.				1	16.6	0.94	?Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
17	(746) [748]	Copper alloy	Seal box	Lozenge shaped, enamelled lid for a seal box. The upper surface has a cast design surrounded by the remains of dark blue enamel. The cast design is composed of a central circle surrounded by eleven pellets. The central circle was originally infilled with red enamel – little remains of that. Lobes are present at the longest points of the lozenge, beneath one lobe is the catch for the seal box; the opposite lobe evolves into the double-lugged hinge.	2nd to 3rd century AD	22	50.6	7.6		6.5	Incomplete	Requires x-ray, photograph and illustration.

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				Corroded with the enamel in poor condition.								
18	(3002) DITCH 35	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat sub-rectangular head and shank square in section.		15	35	8		7	Incomplete	
19	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized barbarous radiate – worn with little detail visible. Obv: radiate bust facing right. Rev: unidentifiable.	AD 275-285			1.1	13.9	0.87	Complete	
20	(3003) DITCH 20	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat sub-oval head and tapering shank, square in cross section. Corroded and encrusted.		25	66.7	11		20.5	Incomplete	
21	(2000) Test Pit 2; MIDDENLAYE R 1	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus. Oval in plan. Worn on the surfaces. Obv: helmeted bust facing left Legend: [CONSTAN] TINOPOLIS.	AD 330 - 335			1.8	17.9	1.47	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				Rev: Victory on prow with sceptre and shield. For House of Constantine. ?Contemporary copy.								
22	(478) [477]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat circular head and tapering shank, square in section. Corroded and encrusted.		21	38.5	7.7		12.6	Incomplete	
23	(3004) DITCH 67	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, rectangular head in same plane as the shank. Tapering shank, rectangular in cross section.		15.5	35	5.6		3.7	Incomplete	
24	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus. Obv: helmeted bust facing left Legend: [CONSTAN] TINOPOLIS. Rev: Victory on prow with sceptre and shield. For House of	AD 330 – 335			1.7	16		Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				Constantine. Mint mark in exergue TRP – minted in Trier. Some detail masked by corrosion.								
25	(3005) DITCH 67	Copper alloy	Coin	AE4 sized nummus. Worn with part of the flan missing. Probably a contemporary copy. Obv: diademed bust facing left; legend mainly off flan. Rev: Victory walking left holding wreath. Legend unreadable.	AD 388 - 402			1.6	12	1.11	Incomplete	
26	(3006) DITCH 28	Copper alloy	Fastener	Cast plate fitting, sub-triangular in plan. At the broadest point it has two hinge loops; the opposing terminal is hooked. The plate is lobed above the hook.		14	26.1	3		2.7	Incomplete	Photograph



SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
27	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE4 sized nummus. Worn and encrusted with no detail visible on either face.				2.2	13.6	1.4	Complete	Requires cleaning to assist with identification.
28	(3007) DITCH 59	Iron	Hobnail	Elongate object with pyramidal head and tapering shank, rectangular in cross section. Manning type 10.	Roman	11	14.2	4		1.3	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
29	(3008) DITCH 37	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus. Obv: helmeted bust facing left Legend: [CONSTAN] TINOP[OLIS]. Rev: Victory on prow with sceptre and shield. For House of Constantine. Mint mark in exergue possibly TRP – minted in Trier. Worn with damaged edges. Some detail	AD 330 – 335.			1.3	14	0.74	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				masked by corrosion and dirt.								
30	(3009) DITCH 19	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, sub-circular head and tapering shank, square in section. Near complete with tip missing. Corroded and encrusted in dirt.		18	72	7.7		13	Incomplete	
31	(3010) MIDDEN LAYER 1	Copper alloy	Coin	AE 3 sized radiate or nummus. Worn and encrusted with no detail visible on either face.	Roman			2	14.6	1.3	Complete	Requires cleaning to assist with identification.
32	(3011) DITCH 9	Iron	?Nail	Elongate object, shank square in cross section. Corroded and encrusted.		13.4	64	12		14	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
35	(500) [501]	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus. The faces are not very worn and were originally silvered. They are unusual because appears	AD 335 – 337			1.2	18	1.2	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				as if original faces were re-struck. Obv: diademed bust facing right. Legend: FLIVLCONSTANTI. Right edge of obverse flan re-struck and damaged. Rev: on the right side of the flan is a single standard and soldier with legend IAEXERC ITVS. On the left side of the flan on the reverse it has been re-struck possibly with a globe which would be from a later die.								
36	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE 3 sized coin. Faces worn and encrusted with dirt; detail obscured. Edges of the flan damaged and a section	3rd or 4th century			2	17	1.7	Incomplete	Requires cleaning to assist with identification.

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				missing.								
37	(2000) Test Pit 2; MIDDEN LAYER 1	Copper alloy	Coin	Pierced Charles I rose farthing. The faces are corroded and worn with only sections of the legend visible. The coin has been pierced through the centre, aperture measuring 4.6mm in width. Obv: legend: CAR[O DG] MAG BRIT. Rev: too worn.	1625 – 49			0.5	16.4	0.3	Complete	
38	(2000) Test Pit 2; MIDDEN LAYER 1	Copper alloy	Spoon	Section of a pear-shaped spoon bowl with the remains of a short stub integral handle; the rest is lost to an old break. The bowl is an elongated pear shape, tapering towards the handle. The handle	From first half of 2nd century AD	23.5	34	6.3		5.5	Incomplete	Photograph and or illustrate

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				has a rectangular cross-section. The bowl is concave, missing the widest section opposite the handle.								
39	(3012) MIDDEN LAYER 1	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with sub-rectangular head and tapering shank, rectangular in cross-section.		17	36.5	8		5.7	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
44	(590) [591]	Copper alloy	Handle	Section of a decorative sugar-twist handle; circular in section. The stem is twisted demonstrating eight full turns, after which it is broken. The terminal of the stem is hooked. Possibly a handle for a toilet implement.	Roman	8.4	60.5	5.3		4.1	Incomplete	Requires x-ray and photograph

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				Corrosion products evident.								
45	U/S	Copper alloy	Buckle plate	Near complete buckle plate rectangular in plan, narrowed at one end, and folded over to fit the strap bar of the buckle. It has a central decorative notch cut-out for the pin. There are five drilled holes for attachment rivets, one near to each corner of the plate and one in the centre. Each hole contains copper-alloy rivets. On the front of the plate there are two engraved parallel lines along the sides and outer edge. Two of the corner	Med c. 1270 – 1350	14.5	43	3		3.5	Incomplete	Requires x-ray and photograph

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				rivets have surviving roves that are a six-petal floral design.								
46	U/S	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, sub-oval head and tapering shank, square in section. Heavily encrusted with dirt. Corroded.		18	58	14		18	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
47	U/S	Iron	?Ring	Object, roughly circular in plan with central perforation. Appears to have been formed from a rod of iron bent into a ring with a side shank that is sub-square in section. Masked by dirt and corrosion.		45.5	48.5	16		39.5	Incomplete	Requires x-ray

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
49	U/S	Iron	Nails	Six elongate objects with flat sub-rectangular heads and tapering shanks, rectangular/square in section. Masked by dirt and corrosion.		27 34 19 13.5 8 11	65.5 61.5 53 42 31 26	16 21 12 9 6 10		29 57 13 8 2 4	Incomplete e Incomplete e Incomplete e Incomplete e	
49	U/S		Object	Elongate object with shank that is square in section and terminal that is flattened and ovoid in plan.		10	55.3	9		8	Incomplete e	Requires x-ray
50	U/S	Glass	Bottle	Half of a rim and neck of small bottle. Glass is clear, colourless/natural	PMed	21	28.5	6		6	Incomplete e	



SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				green in colour. The rim is mould blown and the neck cylindrical. Possibly from a medicinal bottle.								
51	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE4 sized nummus. Missing edge of flan on left side viewing obverse. Worn and corroded. Obv: diademed bust facing right, legend not readable. Rev: Victory walking/running left holding wreath. Surface may have been silvered.	AD388 – 402			1.8	13.4	1.2	Incomplete	Clean to assist with identification.
52	500 [501]	Copper alloy	Sheet	Fragment of sheet copper alloy, sub-rectangular in plan, with damaged edges. Probably part of a buckle plate.		19	25	0.7		0.6	Incomplete	
	329 [328]	Iron	Object	Elongate object with		27	122	14		62.5	Incomplete	Requires x-ray

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				shank that is square in section. At one end the shank expands into a flattened terminal that curves at 90 degrees to the shank. The opposing terminal is globular but masked by dirt and corrosion.							e	
	435 [434]	Iron	Strip	Strip of iron, tapering in width along its length. Slightly curved in plan. Possible in situ rivets. Likely part of a fitting.		21 to 38	88.5	8		36.7	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	445 [433]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with tapering shank, rectangular in section. Corroded and encrusted.		13	48	8		12	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	489 [490] <126>	Glass	Vessel	Small sliver of clear glass, roughly rectangular in		4.8	3.4	1.1		0.02	Incomplete	e

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				plan, thin rectangle in section. Slight yellow tinge to the colour of the glass.								
514	[513] <108>	Iron	Object	Elongate object that is rectangular in plan with rounded terminals, plano-convex in cross section.		15	52.5	10		9	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
588	[589]	Iron	Object?	Cylindrical shaped fragments of metal – possibly corrosion product that has detached from an object.		15.6	22	3.5		2.2	Incomplete	
590	[591]	Iron	Staple?	Elongate object with crossbar and two broken arms, one at each end of the cross bar. Rectangular in section. Detail masked by corrosion.		57	20.5	13		18	Incomplete	Requires x-ray

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
	600 <122>	[560] Glass	Bead	Fragment of bead, opaque, colourless glass; biconical in section. Section increases in width around the circumference of the bead.	?Iron Age to Roman			2.4 to 4.6	10.6	0.15	Incomplete	
	760	Iron	Nails?	Two elongate objects with shanks that are rectangular in section. Possibly fragments of nails. Corroded.		10.2 5 12	49 39	5 5		8.7 4.6	Incomplete Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	U/S subsoil	Iron	Buckle	Cast buckle with integral plate. The buckle has an oval frame and notched outer lip; the plate tapers from the frame to a pointed terminal. The plate has two circular perforations, one of which has an in situ, dome-	c. 1200 – 1230, 13th – 14th century	12.4	29.2	3		0.6	Incomplete	Requires x-ray

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				headed rivet. There are the remains of gilding on the front of the plate around the rivet. Missing pin.								
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Handle	Cast drop handle with a rounded section, thickest at its midpoint, and with a short horizontal lug at either end to engage its housing; one of the lugs now missing. It is a furniture fitting, presumably a drawer handle.	Pmed, 1800 - 1900	7.5	50.4	26.8				
	U/S subsoil	Lead	Binding	Strip of folded lead, curved; possibly with a perforation towards one broken edge.		12.4	24.2	2.3		3.9	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
	U/S subsoil	Lead	?Weight	Biconical object, circular in plan. Perforated vertically, off centre. The outer surfaces are very pitted.				5.7	22.7	15	Incomplete	
	U/S subsoil	Lead	Waste	Two pieces of lead working waste; amorphous. Possible run-offs.		18.2 10.3	25.9 17.3	7.5 5.9		8.7 4.7	Incomplete Incomplete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	Ring	Sub-oval suspension ring with faceted section. Exterior surfaces are pitted.	15th – 17th century			2	25.3	2	Complete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	?Vessel	Sub-rectangular shaped piece of cast metal,		13.6	25.2	3.4		5	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				curved in profile. Two of the edges appear to be cut/filed. The other is irregular with protrusions. Possibly part of a vessel.								
	U/S	Copper alloy	Strip/fitting	Strip of sheet copper alloy with convex longitudinal edges. It has a single circular perforation close to the edge. The strip bends slightly at one end.		12.3	22.5	0.8		1	Incomplete	
	U/S	Iron	Object	Elongate object, circular in cross section. It appears to have three moulded ridges along its length.		8.3	19.2			4.2	Incomplete	Requires x-ray to assist with identification.
	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin/token	Discoidal shaped object, both faces worn and corroded. No detail visible.	Pmed – mod			1.25	25	3.06	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
.	U/S	?Silver	Button/coin	Discoidal shaped object with dark grey patina. Edges bevelled. Possible heraldic device on the front. Or Roman coin? Reverse worn and damaged.				1.9	18.3	3.2	Incomplete	
	US	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus. Missing edge of flan on lower, right side of portrait. Obv: diademed bust facing right. Legend: [ ] LE Reverse: Victory walking left with wreath. Legend: SECV[RITAS REIPVBLICAE]. In exergue: PCON (Areles).	AD364 – 378			1.7	16.8	1.6	Incomplete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	Buttons	Three buttons. Two are discoidal with plain, flat	Moder n			5 2.3	27.4 15.5	5.2 1.5	Incomplete	



SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
		tinned		fronts and remains of soldered attachment loops on reverse. Third is a four-hole disc button with SUPERIOR ** on the front.				3	15	1.3	Incomplete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus for the House of Constantine. Obv: helmeted head of Rome. Legend: [VRBS] R[OMA]. Rev: Wolf and twins for old Rome. In exergue: TRS (Trier mint).	AD330 – 335.			2	15.9	2.26	Complete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Strip	Strip of copper alloy that tapers along its length to a point. Twisted in the middle. Probably an offcut.		4.8	31	0.8		0.65	Incomplete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	1of 5 bagged together. AE3 sized nummus of	AD364 - 378			1.6	17.5	1.68	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
.				Gratian. Obv: diademed bust, right, draped. Legend: [ ] GRATIA NVSPFAVG. Rev: Emperor with standard going right, dragging captive. Legend: GLORIARO [ ]. Letters in field: P//F Λ In exergue: ASIC. Minted in Siscia. Fair condition.								
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	2 of 5 bagged together. AE3 sized nummus of Constans. Obv: diademed bust facing right. Legend: CONSTAN [ ]. Rev: two victories facing each other holding wreaths. Legend: [ ] QNN. D between the two figures. Worn	AD343 – 348			1.4	15.3	1.26	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				damaged edges; poor copy.								
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	3 of 5 bagged together. AE3/4 sized nummus of House of Constantine. Obv: worn and obscured. Rev: two soldiers either side of one standard. Legend: [GLORIA EX] ERC [ITVS]. Mintmark too worn.	AD. 335 - 337			2	14.5	1.3	Complete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	4 of 5 bagged together. AE2 sized nummus for Magentius. Obv: bare headed bust facing right. Missing part of flan edge. Legend: DN MAG [ ]. Rev: Soldier on horseback riding down captive, right. Legend: [GLORIA	AD 350 - 353.			1.5	18.1	2.0	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				ROMAN]ORVM. Worn								
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	5 of 5 bagged together. AE4 sized nummus; worn with damaged edges. Obv: bust right. Rev: Unclear, few letters visible AN V.	Roman, 4th century			1.1	11.8	0.73	Incomplete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	Bell	Crotal bell with much of the lower hemisphere missing. Corroded surfaces. It has a square suspension loop and sun burst pattern on the upper hemisphere, along with two sound holes.	Pmed	30.4	38.4			24.7	Incomplete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Thimble	Thimble with a wide margin between the base and the regularly spaced pits which is decorated with a stamped pattern.	c.1550 - 1620		24.7		18.1	5.5	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
.				The surface is corroded so the pattern is difficult to discern; it is a repeated motif, possibly of lozenges. The motif is stamped to form a band of decoration, either side of this are plain border strips. The pits are drilled in a spiral and they cover the crown. No makers mark immediately apparent.								
	U/S	Copper alloy	Vessel	Fragment of a cast vessel wall. It is sub-rectangular in plan and curved in profile. It is possibly from the shoulder of a vessel as the wall everts slightly at one end. The surfaces	Med/ PMed	24.9	50.4	3.2		17.9	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				are pitted/corroded. Possible residue remains on the interior.								
	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	Discoidal shaped object, probable coin. The surfaces are corroded and damaged. No detail remains.	PMed – Mod			1.5	30.5	7.56	Complete	
	U/S	Copper alloy / other metal	Button or cufflink	Two fragments of a cast, two-part, circular button. Front is domed with hollow reverse. The front is plain and tinned. The second piece is possibly lead, poor condition and would have formed the attachment. It is domed with remains of wire loop.	PMed – Mod			3.5 4.6	26 16	5.4 3.1	Incomplete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	Button	Fragment of a cast, flat, plain discoidal button with	PMed – Mod			3.9	27.8	4.9	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				remains of solder on reverse for attachment loop, now missing. The surfaces have a grey tint – possibly from tin within the metal alloy.								
	U/S	Copper alloy	Fitting	Cast object forming a boxed casing. In plan it is L shaped with one terminal tapering to form a point. In section, the pointed terminal is rectangular as it forms the boxing.	Mod?	26.3	41.6	8.8		11.2	Incomplete	Requires x-ray to assist identification
	U/S	Copper alloy	Buckle	Cast double looped or spectacle buckle with slightly expanded and bevelled outer edges and a narrowed central strap bar. The flat underside	c. 1350 - 1650	20.1	24.7	2.2		3.0	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				has filing marks visible. Corroded with remnants of iron on central bar from the now missing pin.								
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Jetton	A pierced French jetton of Louis XIII (1610 – 1643) with crowned rider left, and legend: LVDO XIII GALLIAE TNA VARRE on obverse. On reverse: royal crest with legend: CNRCGLA.SA FCED FRAMA // MLAVE. Worn condition; hole punched through from rider's side to the right of the rider's head.	1610 – 1643			1.2	26.6	3.4	Complete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	Farthing of George II. Both faces worn and corroded with little detail.	1727 – 60			1.3	23.5	3.8	Complete	



SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	Obv: Bust facing left; GEO REX. Rev: seated Britannia. AE3 sized nummus. Damaged edges and detail masked by dirt. Bust worn on obverse. Obv legend: DNVAL [ ] S. Rev: victory walking left, legend: SECVRITAS [P]VBLI[CAE]. ?Silvered.	AD364 - 378			1.7	18.5	2.49	Complete	
	U/S subsoil	?Silver	Coin	AE3 sized nummus of Valens or Valentius. Corroded and masked by dirt. Silvered. Obv: Diademed bust facing right. Legend: DNVALE [ ]. Reverse is very worn, G remains of legend. Possible figure. Could be	AD364 - 378			1.8	17.5	2.1	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				the Gloria Romanorum type.								
	U/S subsoil	Lead	Token	Cast, pierced token or talley in poor condition. The edge of the token is damaged, and the surfaces are pitted. Where the token is pierced it is concave.	Late med - PMed			2.4	31.7	6.4	Incomplete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	Worn coin; no detail visible on either face. It has a grey tint as if tinned or silvered.	Pmed - mod			1.8	28.0	8.1	Complete	
	U/S subsoil	Silver ?	Coin ?	Very worn, cut silver coin. Both faces are worn smooth with the exception of a linear ridge close to one edge. It is sub-oval in plan.	Pmed	16.9	18.5	0.6		1.13	Incomplete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper	Coin	Corroded and encrusted				1.3	20.4	1.83	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
		alloy		coin with no detail visible.								
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	Corroded and worn farthing of James I. Obv: crossed sceptres behind crown. IACO DG MAG BRI. Rev. crowned harp. FRA ET HIB REX.	1603 – 25			0.4	15.4	0.39	Complete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Token	Worn and corroded trade token. One face is divided by a three stranded cross. In each quarter is a cross pattee. On the reverse are rows of lettering: Pd [ ]//half penny/to change/to. One edge bent.	17th century			0.8	23	2.18	Complete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Token	Worn and corroded token with shield on one face. Other face unclear. Lettering around edge of each face				0.76	20.4	1.1	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
	U/S	Copper alloy	Strip	Two strips of copper alloy with remains of rivet holes. Possibly parts of fittings.		14 15.5	24.6 14	0.7 1.1		1.17 1.33	Incomplete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	Fitting	Strip in the form of a rectangular with three rectangular cut-outs along its length. One end narrows and then expands into a tri-lobed terminal that is folded over on itself.		14	22.2	3.6		1.76	Complete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus for ?Gratian, worn with some damage to edges. Obv: jewelled and diademed bust facing right, draped. Legend: DNGRATIA NVSPFAVG Rev: victory walking left	AD364 – 378				1.5 17	1.79	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				with wreath. Legend: SECVRITAS REIPVB[LICAE]. In exergue: PCON (Arles mint).								
	U/S	Lead	Waste	Piece of folded sheet waste/offcut.		13.3	24	3.9		2.6	Incomplete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	Button	Cast, two-piece button, circular in plan. Front of button is flat and plain. Back of button has remains of integral wire loop; now damaged. The surfaces of the button are grey due to tin within the metal.	PMed			8.8	16.9	3.5	Incomplete	
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin	Worn and blundered sized nummus for Gratian. Obv: diademed bust facing right, draped.	AD367 - 375			1.7	17.2	2.58	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				Legend – much missing from edge. [DNGRA]TIA [ ]. Rev: Emperor left with standard and shield. OF III (third workshop) //CON (Arles). This coin only struck for Gratian in Arles.								
	U/S subsoil	Copper alloy	Brooch	Fragment of a Colchester derivative hinged brooch. The wings and upper section of the bow remain. The bow is D sectioned and has a central moulded rib. The wings are folded round to form a cylindrical case around the axis bar. In the centre of the wings there is a rectangular cut-out to allow for the hinged pin.	1st century AD	23	17.3	6.7		5.5	Incomplete	Requires x-ray

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				Two coils of the pin remain around the axis bar.								
	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus of House of Constantine, with flan edges missing. Obv: Helmeted head of Constantinopolis left; C[ONST]AN [TIN]OPOL[IS]. Rev: winged victory on prow with sceptre and shield. No mint mark remains.	AD330 – 335.			1.9	16.7	1.67	Incomplete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3 sized nummus of Constantius II. Sections of flan edge missing. Obv: Diademed bust facing right, draped. Legend: [ ] TIVSPFAVG Rev: soldier spearing barbarian who	AD354 – 361			1.6	16.6	1.89	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				has fallen from horse. Legend: FEL TEMP[RE PARATIO]								
	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE3/4 sized nummus. Blundered copy. Edges of flan damaged so legend missing. Obv: bust facing right, draped. Rev: Possibly fallen horseman type.	AD354 - 361			1.3	13.9	1.13	Incomplete	
	U/S	Copper alloy	Coin	AE 3 sized nummus with some damage to the edges and wear to faces possibly for Gratian. Obv: diademed bust right, draped. Legend: [ ] GR [ ]. Rev: Emperor with standard walking right, draggin captive. Legend: GLO [RIAO MANORVM]	AD364 - 378			1.8	17.6	2.41	Complete	



SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
.	U/S	Copper alloy	Token	Traders token, worn and corroded faces, missing sections of edge. Obv: Around edge is the name PETER COLLINS with a star as initial mark. In centre is a hand and glove. Rev: Around edge is word CAMBRIDGE and in the centre part of a monograph with the initial W or M.	AD 1656			0.9	15.5	1.05	Complete	
	U/S Subsoil	Iron	Nails	Two elongate objects with sub-square heads and tapering shanks, rectangular in section. Corroded.		16.2 14.1	40.9 19.9	6.6 6.2		8.6 4.2	Incomplete Incomplete	X-ray all to assist with identification
	U/S Subsoil	Iron	Objects	Six elongate objects masked by dirt and corroded. They are		10	86.6	9.3		17.7	Incomplete	X-ray all to assist with identification

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				tapering in length and rectangular/square in section. Largest one measured.								
	U/S	Iron	Collar	Three co-joining pieces of a collar, circular in plan. It is made of a wrought band and encrusted. Much of iron present so possibly modern.				40.9	126	257.4	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	U/S Subsoil	Iron	?Nails and hobnail	Six elongate objects, two have flat sub-square heads; all have tapering shanks, square in section. Largest measured. Hobnail has domed head.		11.4	58.7	4.8		14.6	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Iron	Object	Elongate object, circular in cross section. Corroded.		15.8	28	15.3		7.1	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	U/S Subsoil	Copper	Sheet	Two fragments of sheet		9.7	13.4	1.4		0.85	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
		alloy		metal, curved in profile. Possible fragments of bells. Largest measured.							e	
	U/S Subsoil	Lead	Waste	Five pieces of lead waste. Four are amorphous and possible casting waste. The other fragment is elongate and rectangular in section. Largest measured.		33.8	40.9	9.1		32.2	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Lead	Shot	Spherical lead shot, probably pistol shot. Surfaces are pitted and encrusted.				8.2	8.1	3	Complete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Vessel	Section of the rim of a bowl or plate. The inner surface is flat; outer rim is slightly curved, tapering in thickness.		64.9	31.9	4.8		38.3	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper	Book	Catch plate from a hinged	15th –	10.3	25	5.4		1.9	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
		alloy	clasp	book clasp; rectangular in plan with one edge pointed. It has an offset rocker arm. Two rivets are in situ. Undecorated.	16th century							
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Strip	Strip fragment with possible decorative longitudinal borders.		17.5	13.7	0.96		0.91	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Lead	Waste	Three pieces of lead waste. All are cast strips. One piece is rolled longitudinally twice and flattened. Possibly offcuts. Rolled piece measured.		16.5	38.4	8.1		24.4	Incomplete	
	U/S	Lead	Waste	Five pieces of lead waste. Two are amorphous and possibly from casting. Three are cast sheet offcuts, one of which is rolled up and may even		18	39.3	10.2		32.2	Incomplete	
						11.7	19.5	10.9		10.4	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				be part of a fishing weight.								
	U/S Subsoil	Lead	Waste	Three pieces of cast lead sheet waste. Sub-rectangular in plan. One piece has concave edges and may be part of an object/fitting.		28.1	30.7	4.7		9.2	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Lead	?Cap	Waisted object, circular in plan. The sides of the object expand from the waist creating an hour-glass form. Internally there is a screw thread.		18.2	13.1	8		5.3	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Bell	Fragment of cast hemispherical walls of a crotal bell. The metal is tinned (?earlier). Moulded ridge decoration on one of the hemisphere.	PMed	23	28.9	1.8		5.1	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper	Ferrule/	Cast strip ferrule or collar				7.29	12.3	0.7	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
		alloy	Collar	for an object. It is circular in plan. It has two parallel, moulded ribs running around the circumference.							e ?	
	U/S	Iron	Strip	Wrought strip of iron, possibly a fitting with rounded terminal and rivet hole. Corroded and encrusted.		42.7	97.2	14.8		151.9	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	U/S	Copper alloy	Strip	Two fragments of a curved strip object with the remains of a rivet hole.		10.4	25.2	3.7		1.38	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	U/S	Lead	Waste	Fragment of cast lead bar/strip. Possibly waste.		9.1	20.1	5.4		2.5	Incomplete	
	U/S	Stone	Object	Spherically shaped piece of chalk?				20	21.5	9.4	Complete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Buttons	Two flat, discoidal cast buttons with integral wire attachment loops.				8.2	18.3	2.5	Complete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
.	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Ring	Cast sub-oval suspension ring with faceted section. Exterior surfaces are pitted.	15th – 17th century			1.7	22.7	1.8	Complete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Buckle	Half of a cast, sub-rectangular, double loop buckle frame. Outer edges slightly scalloped; corners of frame chamfered. Central strap bar narrowed and square in section.	c. 1620 – 1680	26.1	25.7	2.1		3.9	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Candle stick ?	Possible fragment from the base of a candlestick or holder. It has a curved edge and would have been circular in plan. The underside is flat with an upright, slightly everted	16th century	9.6	49.1	9.3		8.8	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				rim.								
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Buckle	Half of a cast, oval (spectacle), double loop buckle. Frame has bevelled outer edge and narrowed strap bar, square in section.	c. 1350 – 1650	22.4	18.8	2.1		1.9	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Lead	Waste	Three pieces of lead sheet waste. Irregular edges and surfaces.		21.1	24.1	5		5.4	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Lead	Waste	Large piece of lead sheet with one short edge folded over. Possibly from binding or flasching.		46	51.9	10.7		120.3	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Iron	Tool ?	Elongate object with tapering shank from flattened terminal. Corroded and masked by dirt. Possible tool.		18.3	80.1	13.4		36	Incomplete	Requires x-ray to assist identification
	U/S Subsoil	Iron	Object	Elongate object,		21.8	49.3	12.9		64.1	Incomplete	Requires x-ray



SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				rectangular in cross section. Part of a tool?							e	to assist identification
	U/S Subsoil	Iron	Object	Two co-joining pieces of iron, circular in plan. Masked by dirt.				18	49.3	53	Incomplete	Requires x-ray to assist identification
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Button	Cast, flat discoidal tombac button with engraved wavy motifs around the circumference on the front. On the back is a wire attachment loop - ?soldered.	PMed			9.1	15.6	1.4	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Ring	Cast sub-oval suspension ring with faceted section. Exterior surfaces are pitted.	15th – 17th century			2.5	28.3	3.8	Complete	
	U/S Subsoil	Lead	Object/pin	Cast sub-spherical head of an object with casting seam visible vertically. Straightened sides.		11.3	13.3	11.4		10	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				Remains of a shank, rectangular in section. ?Pin								
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Object	Elongate object – shank, circular in section, that does not taper but has two moulded collars in the centre. Both ends broken. ?Pin		6.5	44.4	3.8		5.1	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Bell	Two fragments of a cast, plain crotal bell with central circumferential seam. Remains of a square suspension hoop.	PMed	26.2	25.5	25.5		12.8	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy/ lead	Pin ?	Cast, head of a pin – circular in plan. Sub-spherical with pointed apex and straightened sides. Remains of shank, circular in section.				14.6	10.5	4.8	Incomplete	

SF No	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
				Corroded.								
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Buckle	Fragment of a cast trapezoidal shoe or knee buckle frame. Moulded pin rest and moulded knops on outer edge of the loop.	c. 1660 – 1720	21.5	16.7	3		2.4	Incomplete	
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Brooch ?	Fragment of a hinged object, corroded. Possibly spring in casing with one flat lobe.		16.8	17.8	4.7		2.7	Incomplete	Requires x-ray to assist identification
	U/S Subsoil	Copper alloy	Object/ fitting	Cast object with two flat discs joined by a central shaft. The shaft is circular and has a central, square perforation. Possibly a fitting/ washers				16.3	22	7.5	Incomplete	

## 23 APPENDIX 11: METAL WORKING DEBRIS CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	CUT	Sample	Sub sample	Slag type	Process	Wt (g)	Comments
U/S				Clinker		29	With unburned coal inclusions
104	103	1		Ferruginous concretion	Non-slag	3	
123	122	3	1/2	Ferruginous concretion	Non-slag	3	
188		9		Ferruginous concretion	Non-slag	8	
188		9	<2mm	sieve residue non-slag	Non-slag	270	Occasional magnetic particles
188		9	<2mm	Flake hammerscale	Iron smithing	<<1	Single flake
188		9	2-5mm	sieve residue non-slag	Non-slag	455	No hammerscale
188		10	2/2	Ferruginous concretion	Non-slag	58	
194	195			Cinder	Metalworking or other high temp. process	2	
198	201			Cinder	Metalworking or	<1	

					other high temp. process		
255	254	100	2/2	Cinder	Metalworking or other high temp. process	<1	
372	371		1/1	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	Undiagnostic ironworking	79	
375	376			Smithing hearth bottom	Iron smithing	184	85x60x50mm
375	376			Undiagnostic ironworking slag	Undiagnostic ironworking	80	
384	385			Ferruginous concretion	Non-slag	65	
384	385			Fired clay	Metalworking or other high temp. process	29	dk red/brown (ie oxidizing)
384	385			Vitrified heath lining	Metalworking or other high temp. process	23	Poss. Plate tuyère frag
384	385	10		Smithing	Iron smithing	51	55x50x20mm

				hearth bottom			
386	387			Ferruginous concretion	Non-slag	269	Dense
435	434	131		Ferruginous concretion	Non-slag	3	
437	431	104	2/4	Iron Age Grey	Metalworking or other high temp. process	3	
472	473			Cinder	Metalworking or other high temp. process	6	
472	473			Undiagnostic ironworking slag	Undiagnostic ironworking	46	Dense and slightly flowed
484	483			Stone, poss ore	Non-slag	930	Regularly shaped block (120x100x35mm) Dense and Iron rich with blood red streak. ?iron ore ?laterite
500	506			Cinder	Metalworking or other high temp. process	31	
555	524			Ferruginous concretion	Non-slag	7	

590	591			Smithing hearth bottom	Iron smithing	227	80x70x35mm
590	591			Coke/part- burned coal	Fuel	12	
670	671			Iron Age Grey	Metalworking or other high temp. process	38	
1000				Cinder	Metalworking or other high temp. process	16	
						2927	

## 24 APPENDIX 11: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE

Cont ext	cut	Species	Bone	Bone Part	Fragment count	Gnawed	Burnt	Worked	Eroded	Butchered	Pathology	Comments	Bone number	Age	P/Ant Fusion	D/Post Fusion
198	201	SSZ	RIB	PRO	1								299			
198	201	CAN	RAD	M	1								300			F
199	201	EQU	TTH	W	1								302			
199	201	BOS	TIB	S	1					pch1 dch1			303			
199	201	CAN	ULN	M	1								304	A	F	
199	201	OVC A	TIB	S	1								305			
200	201	OVC A	TTH	W	1								301			
226	230	BOS	MAX	F	1								309			
226	230	BOS	MTT	DEF	1								306			F
226	230	BOS	HUM	S	1								307			
226	230	OVC A	INN	F	1								308			
234	234	BOS	MTC	F	1								311			
234	234	EQU	MTC	S	1		DDG1,P DG1						312			
234	234	CSZ	LMV	M	1								310	A	F	F



253	252	OVC A	MAN	ANT	1								314	A		
253	252	SSZ	RIB	F	5								313			
255	254	BOS	FEM	S	1	DDG1							333			
255	254	BOS	MAN	F	1								332	J		
255	254	OVC A	MAN	ANT	1								331			
255	254	OVC A	TIB	S	1				PCH1				330			
255	254	BOS	RAD	DES	1								335			F
255	254	BOS	HCO	M	1				CHL				334			
255	254	BOS	MTT	M	1	DDG1							336			
255	254	BOS	MTC	F	1	DDG2			TRCH				337			
315	314	OVC A	SCP	F									109			
315	314	SSZ	TTH	F	1								110			
321	320	BOS	TIB	F	1								115			
321	320	BOS	MTC	F	1								114			
321	320	CSZ	HUM	F	1				KW				113			
321	320	CSZ	RIB	PRO	2								111			
321	320	CSZ	TRV	M	1								112	J	UF	UF
327	328	BOS	MTC	S	1								129			

327	328	OVC A	TIB	S	1								128			
327	328	BOS	HUM	F	1				CH				124			
327	328	OVC A	MTT	S	1								127			
327	328	OVC A	TIB	S	1		PDG;D DG						118			
327	328	BOS	INN	M	1								126			
327	328	BOS	TTH	W	1								133			
327	328	CSZ	TRV	M	1								136	J	UF	UF
327	328	BOS	MAX	F	1								125			
327	328	CSZ	LMV	W	1								135	J	UF	UF
327	328	CSZ	TRV	M	1								137	J	UF	UF
327	328	CSZ	RIB	F	1								138			
327	328	BOS	SCP	M	1								130	A	F	
327	328	BOS	HCO	F	1								132			
327	328	BOS	CEV	F	1								139	J	UF	UF
327	328	SRO	FEM	PES	1								535			
327	328	SSZ	TTH	W	1								534			
327	328	OVC A	MTT	S	1								120			
327	328	BOS	SCP	F	1								131			

327	328	BOS	MTT	S	1								123			
327	328	OVI	HCO	PRO	1								134			
327	328	OVC A	TIB	S	1								116			
327	328	OVC A	MTT	PES	1					CH			117			
327	328	OVC A	MTT	S	1								119			
327	328	BOS	HUM	S	1								121			
327	328	BOS	FEM	M	1	PDG1							122	A	F	F
327	328	SSZ	TTH	W	1								533			
329	330	CSZ	TRV	M	1								144	J	UF	UF
329	330	BOS	HCO	M	1			W		DCH1			143			
329	330	BOS	TTH	W	1								142			
329	330	OVC A	FEM	S	1								141	J	UF	
329	330	CSZ	RIB	F	3								140			
329	330	BOS	MAN	ANT	1								145			
337	336	BOS	NAV	W	1							ARTIC WITH AST,CA L,D TIB	148			

337	336	BOS	AST	W	1							ARTIC WITH CAL,TIB ,NAV	149				
337	336	BOS	CAL	M	1	PDG2						ARTIC WITH TIB ,NAV,AS T	150				
337	336	BOS	TIB	DES	1								151				F
337	336	OVC A	MAN	M	1								146				
337	336	BOS	TTH	W	1								147				
338	339	OVC A	TTH	W	1								152				
356	355	BOS	TIB	M	1								158	J	UF		UF
356	355	BOS	SCP	M	1								163	A	F		
356	355	BOS	TIB	S	1								162				
356	355	OVC A	TIB	W	1								161	J	UF		UF
356	355	BOS	FEM	S	1					CH		CHOP AND SNAP?	159				



375	376	BOS	CAL	W	1								190	J	UF	
375	376	EQU	PH1	W	1								191	A	F	
375	376	EQU	PH2	W	1								192	A		
375	376	CSZ	SCP	F	1								193			
375	376	BOS	SCP	S	1								194			
375	376	BOS	OCC	F	1								195			
375	376	BOS	MAN	ANT	1								197			
375	376	BOS	MTC	F	1								179			
375	376	OVC A	MAN	ANT	1								188			
375	376	BOS	MAN	M	1								196			
375	376	BOS	RAD	M	3								178	J	UF	UF
375	376	BOS	RAD	W	1								181		F	UF
375	376	OVC A	TTH	W	1								187			
375	376	OVC A	TIB	S	1								186			
375	376	OVC A	TIB	S	1								185			
375	376	BOS	HUM	S	1					CH			184			
375	376	BOS	RAD	PES	1								183		F	
375	376	BOS	RAD	PES	1								182		F	

375	376	BOS	MTC	PES	1								180				
375	376	SSZ	RIB	PRO	1								173				
375	376	CSZ	RIB	PRO	1								174				
375	376	EQU	TRV	W	1								175	A	F		F
375	376	CSZ	TRV	F	1						HORZ CH		176				F
375	376	BOS	MTT	W	1								177	A			F
377	378	CSZ	TRV	F	1								200				
377	378	SUS	MAN	ANT	1							OCCUS AL SURFA CEOF TEETH DAMAG ED	201				
377	378	BOS	INN	M	1								199				
377	378	OVC A	MTT	M	1								198	J			UF
384	385	SRO	FEM	M	1								515				
384	385	OVC A	TTH	W	1								512				
384	385	UNI F	VER	W	2								514				

384	385	CSZ	RIB	F	2								202	A		F
385	385	FRT O	LBF	S									513			
386	387	OVC A	HCO	F	1								207			
386	387	BOS	MAN	ANT	1								208			
386	387	EQU	PH1	W	1								203	A	F	
386	387	CAN	TIB	W	1								205	A	F	F
386	387	EQU	FEM	W	1								206	A	F	F
386	387	BOS	MTT	DES	1						TRCH		204	A		F
388	390	OVC A	MTC	W	1								220	A		F
388	390	SSZ	RIB	F	1								212			
388	390	CSZ	RIB	PRO	1								213			
388	390	SUS	MT3	W									214	J		UF
388	390	CSZ	TRV	M	1								215	A	F	F
388	390	OVC	RAD	W	1								222	A	F	F



		A															
388	390	OVC A	TIB	PES	1								221	A	F		
388	390	OVC A	SCP	PES	1								223	A	F		
388	390	BOS	TRV	M	1								216	J	UF	UF	
388	390	CSZ	LMV	W	1								217	J	UF	UF	
388	390	OVC A	MTC	S	1	DG1,PD G1							218				
388	390	BOS	HUM	W	1	pdg1							209	A	F	F	
388	390	OVC A	FEM	PES	1								219		F		
388	390	BOS	AXI	W	1								210		F	UF	
388	390	BOS	HCO	W	1					PCH			211				
399	400	BOS	INN	F	1					CH			226				
399	400	EQU	MTT	W	1							SPLINT BONE	232				
399	400	OVC A	FEM	S	1	DDG2							231				
399	400	OVC A	TIB	DES	1					TRCH		CHOP AND SNAP	230				F
399	400	BOS	TIB	DES	1								224				F

399	400	BOS	ATL	M	2											234	A	F	F
399	400	CSZ	TRV	M	1											233	J	UF	UF
399	400	BOS	RAD	PES	1											225		F	
399	400	BOS	INN	F	1											227			
399	400	EQU	CAL	M	1											228			
399	400	OVC A	MTC	PES	1											229			
414	413	BOS	MAN	POS	1											4			
418	417	BOS	HCO	S	1											6			
418	417	CSZ	RIB	F	2											5			
427	426	FRT O	LBF	F	2											527			
429	428	OVC A	MTP	S	1											9			
429	428	CSZ	RIB	F												7			
429	428	BOS	INN	F	2											8			
435	434	OVC A	FEM	S	1											11			
435	434	BOS	TIB	PSF	1											12	J	UF	
435	434	BOS	AXI	F	1											13			
435	434	CSZ	CEV	W	1											14	J	F	UF
435	434	BOS	ATL	W	1											15	A	F	F

435	434	CAN	MAN	W	1									16	A		
435	434	BOS	MAN	POS	1									17	A		
435	434	BOS	MTP	W	1									10	A		F
436	431	CSZ	MTP	F	1					KW				18			
436	431	BOS	MAN	ANT	8									19	A		
436	431	OVC A	MAN	F	1									22			
436	431	BOS	TTH	W	2									21			
436	431	BOS	RAD	PES	1									20		F	
437	431	SUS	ULN	S	1									28	J	F	
437	431	SSZ	RIB	F	1									538			
437	431	GO OS	ULN	DES	1									31			
437	431	OVC A	MAN	M	1									29			
437	431	BOS	TTH	W	1									27			
437	431	BOS	INN	F	1					CH				26			
437	431	SSZ	RIB	F										25			
437	431	CSZ	TRV	W	1									24	J	UF	UF
437	431	CSZ	RIB	F	3									23			
437	431	SSZ	TTH	W	1									539			
437	431	GO	TIB	DES	1									30			

		OS															
438	432	EQU	CAL	W	1									41	A	F	
438	432	EQU	MTC	S	1	PDG1,D DG2							+ SPLINT BONE	40			
438	432	OVC A	TTH	M	1									44			
438	432	BOS	FEM	DES	1					TRCH				42			F
438	432	BOS	TTH	W	1									38			
438	432	BOS	TTH	W	1									37			
438	432	EQU	TTH	W									COMPL ETE MAX TEETH	32			
438	432	EQU	SCP	S	1	PDG2								36			
438	432	BOS	TTH	W	1									33			
438	432	EQU	PH3	W	1									34			
438	432	EQU	NAV	W										35			
438	432	EQU	RAD	PEF	1									39		F	
438	432	BOS	CAL	F	1	PDG3								43			
439	432	EQU	TIB	W	1									52	A	F	F
439	432	BOS	CAL	W	1									57	A	F	
439	432	CSZ	CEV	W	1									50	A	F	F





480	479	OVC A	MTT	DES	1				W					321	A		F
480	479	OVC A	TTH	W										320			
480	479	OVC A	TIB	S	1			B						317			
485	486	OVC A	MTT	S	1									72			
485	486	OVC A	TIB	S	1									73			
500	501	BOS	RAD	PES	1									77		F	
500	501	BOS	SCP	M	1					CH				94	A	F	
500	501	WAV O	MAN	M	1									518			
500	501	SSZ	CDV	W	1									523		F	F
500	501	OVC A	RAD	S	1									90			
500	501	BOS	HUM	W	1									93	A	F	F
500	501	BOS	PH1	W	1									84	A		
500	501	BOS	FEM	DEF	1									92			F
500	501	CSZ	CEV	W	1									91	J	UF	UF
500	501	SRO	HUM	DES	1									517			
500	501	BOS	MTC	W	1									83	A		F

500	501	CSZ	CEV	W	1									74	A	F	F
500	501	BOS	PH1	W	1									78	A	F	
500	501	BOS	FEM	F	1					CH				79			
500	501	OVC A	TIB	S	1									86			
500	501	FRT O	LBF	S	1									516			
500	501	OVC A	RAD	S	1									89			
500	501	OVC A	INN	M	1									80			
500	501	EQU	RAD											75			
500	501	OVC A	MAN	M	1									82	A		
500	501	EQU	RAD	PES	1					CH				76		F	
500	501	OVC A	HUM	S	1									85			
500	501	CAN	MAX	F	1									87			
500	501	OVC A	MAX	F	1									88			
500	501	OVC A	TIB	DES	1					PKN				81			F
506	495	BOS	MTP	PES	1					CH				96			



506	495	EQU	TTH	W	1											95			
508	497	CSZ	LMV	F	1											98			
508	497	BOS	PH1	W	1											97	A	F	
510	498	BOS	RAD	M	1											103	J	UF	
510	498	BOS	SCP	F	1											108			
510	498	BOS	INN	F	1											107	J	UF	UF
510	498	EQU	TTH	F	1											106			
510	498	EQU	TTH	W	1											104			
510	498	BOS	SCP	PES	1											102			
510	498	BOS	PH3	W	1											101			
510	498	SSZ	SAC	PRO	1											100			
510	498	EQU	PH3	W	1											99			
510	498	BOS	TTH	W	3											105			
512	498	FRT O	LBF	F	7											525			
512	498	FRT O	VER	W	2											524			
514	513	SUS	HUM	W	1											548	J	UF	UF
514	513	FRT O	LBF	F	23											541			
514	513	FRT O	VER	W	1											540			







581	582	BOS	PH2	W	1								421	A	F	
581	582	EQU	MTT	PES	1								420			
581	582	OVC A	SCP	M	1								426	A	F	
586	393	OVC A	MTT	S	1								435			
586	393	OVC A	MTC	W	1								438	A		F
586	393	OVC A	INN	M	1								436	A	F	
586	393	OVC A	RAD	PES	1								439		F	
586	393	OVC A	TTH	W	1								437			
588	589	SRO	RAD	M	1								537			
590	591	SUS	MAN	F	1								466	J		
590	591	SUS	TIB	DES	1					DCH1			465			F
590	591	BOS	TIB	PEF	1								446	J	UF	
590	591	BOS	FEM	PES	1					PCH			445		F	
590	591	BOS	RAD	M	1								444		F	
590	591	OVC A	HUM	DES	1	DDG1				DCH1			467			
590	591	BOS	TIB	DEF	1								447	J		UF

590	591	SUS	FEM	F	1									469	J		UF
590	591	BOS	FEM	W	1									443	J	UF	UF
590	591	CSZ	RIB	F	1									442			
590	591	CSZ	CEV	M	2							2 CEV		440	J	UF	JF
590	591	SUS	HUM	S	1	DDG2					DCH1			468			
590	591	CSZ	TRV	M	1									441	J	UF	UF
590	591	OVC A	TTH	W	1									454			
590	591	SUS	TIB	F	1						CH			470			
590	591	OVC A	MTT	DES	1									464	J		UF
590	591	OVC A	RAD	M	1	DDG2								463		F	
590	591	OVC A	RAD	S	1									462		F	
590	591	OVC A	MTT	S	1	PDG2;D DG2								461			
590	591	OVC A	TIB	S	1									460			
590	591	OVC A	CAL	F	1	PDG1,D DG1								459			
590	591	OVC A	RAD	F	1									458			

590	591	OVC A	RAD	F	1	PDG2							457			
590	591	OVC A	RAD	W	1								456	J	UF	UF
590	591	OVC A	INN	W	1								455	J	UF	
590	591	BOS	MAN	ANT	1								452			
590	591	BOS	TIB	S	1	PDG1							448			
590	591	BOS	SCP	POS	1								449	A	F	
590	591	BOS	SCP	W	1	PDG2							450	A	F	
590	591	BOS	TTH	W									451			
590	591	OVC A	MAN	M	1								453			
592	593	SUS	MT3	W	3								481	J		UF
592	593	SUS	MT3	W	3								482	J		UF
592	593	BOS	FEM	DE	1								474	J		UF
592	593	BOS	RAD	S	1					PCH1			471			
592	593	CAN	FEM	W	1						SHAF T BOWE D		476	A	F	F
592	593	BOS	LBF	F	1					CH			473			
592	593	OVC	CAL	W	1								480	J	UF	

		A																
592	593	SUS	PH1	W	1									479	S A	JF		
592	593	SUS	PH1	W	1									478	S A	JF		
592	593	OVC A	TIB	S	1	PDG1;D DG1								477				
592	593	CSZ	RIB	F	1									472				
592	593	SUS	MT3	W	3									483	J			UF
592	593	OVC A	MAN	M	1									475	A			
600	560	CAN	SCP	W	2								PAIR ARTIC	254	A	F		
600	560	FRT O	LBF	W	10									545				
600	560	CAN	RAD	W	2								PAIR ARTIC	256	A	F		F
600	560	CAN	SKL	W	1									258	A			
600	560	CAN	MAN	W	2									259	A			
600	560	CAN	MC4	W	1									260	A			F
600	560	CSZ	RIB	F	1									262				
600	560	SUS	ULN	W	2								PAIR ARTIC	255	A	F		



600	560	CAN	CEV	W	7							ARTIC	253	A	F	F
600	560	CAN	MC2	W	1								261	A		F
600	560	OVC A	RAD	W	1								241	A	F	F
600	560	CAN	TRV	W	9								252	A	F	F
600	560	FRT O	LBF	S	1								520			
600	560	FRT O	LBF	S	1								519			
600	560	SRO	TIB	W	1								547			
600	560	FRT O	VER	M	3								546			
600	560	BOS	FEM	M	1	PDG1;D DG1							237		F	
600	560	BOS	TIB	DES	1								239			F
600	560	OVC A	MTC	F	1								240			
600	560	CAN	HUM	W	2								257	A	F	F
600	560	SSZ	RIB	F	1								522			
600	560	SSZ	INN	F	1								521			
600	560	SUS	SKL	M	1							ARTIC WITH JAWS	236			

600	560	BOS	AST	W	1									238	A		
600	560	OVC A	MTT	W	1									242	A		F
600	560	OVC A	TIB	S	1				RE					243			
600	560	OVC A	PH1	W	1									244	A	F	
600	560	CAN	ATL	W	1									245	A	F	F
600	560	CAN	ATL	W	1									246	A	F	F
600	560	CAN	FEM	W	1									247	A	F	F
600	560	CAN	RAD	W	1									248	J	UF	UF
600	560	CAN	MAN	W	1									249			
600	560	CAN	RIB	W	20							ARTIC		250			
600	560	CAN	CDV	W	3									251	J	UF	UF
600	560	SUS	MAN	W	2							PAIR. ARTIC WITH SKULL		235	A		
609	608	GO OS	TIB	W	1									266	A		
609	608	OVC A	RAD	F	1									268			
609	608	GO	TIB	W	1									265	A		

		OS																	
609	608	BOS	PH1	M	1	PDG3										264			
609	608	BOS	FEM	DEF	1					CH						263	J	UF	
609	608	CHI K	FEM	W	1											267	A	F	F
611	610	OVC A	MTC	F	1											269			
616	617	OVC A	MTT	M	1				W							270	A		F
618	619	BOS	INN	M	1											276			
618	619	CSZ	RIB	F	1											272			
618	619	CSZ	MAN	POS	1											273			
618	619	CAN	MAN	ANT	1											274	A		
618	619	OVC A	MAN	M	1											275	A		
618	619	BOS	RUL	PES	1											271		F	
632	630	EQU	PH1	W	1											278	A	F	
632	630	OVC A	RAD	M	1	DDG1										279	A	F	F
632	630	EQU	RAD	PES	1					CH						281		F	
632	630	BOS	FEM	DEF	1											282			
632	630	CSZ	TRV	M	1											280	J	UF	UF



670	671	EQU	SCP	M	1								487	A	F		
670	671	BOS	TTH	W	1						M2		486				
674	676	BOS	TTH	F	5								488				
689	688	FRT O	LBF	W	1								531				
689	688	FRT O	VER	W	1								530				
689	688	SUS	SCP	S	1	PDG2							489				
689	688	OVC A	TTH	W	1								529				
689	688	OVC A	FEM	S	1								490				
689	688	SRO	TTH	W	1								532				
690	691	BOS	TIB	W	1								510	A	F		F
690	691	BOS	AST	W	1								503	A			
690	691	BOS	AST	W	1								504	A			
690	691	BOS	MTT	S	1								505				
690	691	BOS	RAD	F	1								506				
690	691	BOS	TIB	S	1								507				
690	691	BOS	TIB	F	1					PCH1			508				
690	691	BOS	TIB	M	1								511	J	UF		F
690	691	SUS	MAN	F	1								502				

690	691	BOS	FEM	M	1								509	J	UF	UF
690	691	OVC A	TIB	S	1				CH				501			
690	691	BOS	MAN	ANT	1								500			
690	691	OVC A	MTT	M									499			
690	691	EQU	RAD	S	1	DDG2							498			
690	691	EQU	TTH	W	1						INSCIS OR		497	A		
690	691	BOS	HUM	DES	1								496			F
690	691	BOS	MTC	PES	1								495			
690	691	CSZ	TRV	F	1								494	J	UF	UF
690	691	CSZ	RIB	F	2				CH				493			
690	691	BOS	HCO	M	5				DCH1				492			
698	700	CSZ	RAD	F					KW				491			
716	715	BOS	MAN	F	1				CH2				552			
731	706	BOS	CEV	M	2								563	I	UF	UF
731	706	BOS	TTH	W									557			
731	706	BOS	ATL	F	1								561	J	UF	UF
731	706	BOS	RAD	PES	1				DCH				553		F	
731	706	BOS	SKL		1						PARTIC ARTIC		554	J		

731	706	BOS	HUM	W	2										566	J	UF	UF
731	706	BOS	RAD	W	2										565	J	UF	UF
731	706	BOS	MTC	W	1										564	J		UF
731	706	BOS	RIB	PRO	4								PARTIAL ARTIC		555			
731	706	BOS	TRV	M	3										562			
731	706	BOS	AXI	M	1										560	J	UF	UF
731	706	BOS	MAN	S	1										558	J		
731	706	BOS	STE	W	1										556	J	UF	UF
731	706	BOS	SCP	M	2										559	J	UF	
738	739	BOS	FEM	DES	1							TRCH			576			F
738	739	SSZ	RIB	F	1										570			
738	739	OVC A	MTT	W	1										571	J		UF
738	739	EQU	MTT	W	1		DDG3								572	A		F
738	739	BOS	MTC	W	1										573	A		F
738	739	SUS	RAD	S	1		PDG3;D DG3								569			
738	739	BOS	MTT	W	1										575	A		F
738	739	BOS	FEM	F	1										577			
738	739	BOS	INN	W	1										578			
738	739	EQU	MTT	S	1										574			

740	741	BOS	MAX	ANT	1							TEETH LIGHTLY WORN	580			
740	741	EQU	SCP	PES	1								579	A	F	
752	755	OVC A	MAN	ANT	1								587			
752	755	CSZ	LMV	M	1								583	A	F	F
752	755	CSZ	CEV	M	1								584		F	
752	755	EQU	MTC	S	1	PDG2,D DG2							585			
752	755	OVC A	TIB	S	1								586			
753	754	BOS	MAN	ANT	1								568			
753	754	EQU	MTC	W	1								567	A	F	F
760	760	CAN	FEM	M	1								582	J	UF	F
760	760	CAN	RAD	PES	1					KN			581		F	
1000	100 0	OVC A	MTT	DES	1								348	A		F
1000	100 0	BOS	INN	M	1								351			
1000	100 0	OVC A	MAN	S	1								349	A		



1000	100 0	BOS	RAD	DES	1									346	J		UF
1000	100 0	OVC A	MTC	W	1									347	A		F
1000	100 0	BOS	MTC	S	1	DDG2;P DG2								344			
1000	100 0	EQU	TIB	M	1									343			F
1000	100 0	EQU	TTH	M	1									342			
1000	100 0	EQU	AXI	W	1									341	A	F	F
1000	100 0	SUS	FEM	S	1					PCH1;D CH1				340			
1000	100 0	BOS	PH1	W	1									339	A	F	
1000	100 0	BOS	SCP	M	1									350	A	F	
1000	100 0	CSZ	RIB	PRO	1									338			
1000	100 0	EQU	RAD	PES	1									345		F	
2000	200	OVC	TIB	S	1	PDG1				DCH1				361			

	0	A																
2000	200 0	CAN	MAN	M	1							P3-P4 PRESE NT	366					
2000	200 0	OVC A	MAN	POS	1								365	A				
2000	200 0	OVC A	TTH	W									364					
2000	200 0	EQU	TIB	DES	1								362					F
2000	200 0	BOS	MAN	ANT	1								354					
2000	200 0	EQU	TTH	W	2								363					
2000	200 0	BOS	MAN	M	1								353	J				
2000	200 0	OVC A	MTT	M	1		PDG2;D DG1						360					
2000	200 0	BOS	MAN	W	1								355	J				
2000	200 0	CSZ	TRV	M	1								356	A	F			F
2000	200	BOS	FEM	F	1								357					

	0																			
2000	200 0	BOS	SCP	S	1	PDG2											358			
2000	200 0	OVC A	TIB	S	1												359			
2000	200 0	BOS	MAX	F	4												352			
3000	300 0	OVC A	TIB	S	1												380			
3000	300 0	BOS	SAC	W	1												367	A	F	
3000	300 0	EQU	FEM	DES	1												389			F
3000	300 0	BOS	CAL	M	1												386	J	UF	
3000	300 0	GO OS	RAD	PES	1												385			
3000	300 0	SUS	ULN	F	1												384			
3000	300 0	OVC A	MAN	ANT	1												383			
3000	300 0	SUS	MC4	W	1												382	A		F

3000	300 0	OVC A	HUM	S	1								381			
3000	300 0	OVC A	TIB	S	1								379			
3000	300 0	BOS	SCP	PRO	1								378	A	F	
3000	300 0	BOS	MAN	ANT	1								377			
3000	300 0	CSZ	TRV	M	1								376	J	UF	UF
3000	300 0	BOS	TIB	S	1								375			
3000	300 0	BOS	SCP	M	1								374	A		
3000	300 0	BOS	SCP	PES	1	PDG1							373			
3000	300 0	BOS	FEM	S	1								372			
3000	300 0	BOS	FEM	PES	1				PCH				371		F	
3000	300 0	BOS	HUM	M	1								370			F
3000	300	BOS	FEM	F	1								368			

	0															
3000	300 0	BOS	MTT	M	1	PDG2;D DG2							369			

## 25 APPENDIX 12: ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDUE CATALOGUE

Sample No.	10 0	10 1	10 2	10 3	10 4	10 5	10 6	10 7	10 8	10 9	11 0	11 2	11 4	11 7	12 0	12 2	12 3	12 4	12 5	12 6	12 7	12 8	12 9	13 1	
Context No.	25 5	38 4	58 6	42 7	43 7	44 3	50 0	51 2	51 4	53 5	52 5	55 5	55 3	56 1	56 6	60 0	64 0	71 9	71 2	48 9	58 8	68 9	32 7	43 5	
Feature No.	25 4	38 5	39 3	42 6	43 1	43 2	50 1	49 8	51 3	53 4	52 4	52 4	56 5	52 4	56 8	56 0	63 9	71 8	71 1	49 0	58 9	68 8	32 8	43 4	
Volume of bulk (l)	13	29	11	21	30	27	25	29	25	25	31	26	8	8	4	28	11	14	8	28	31	13	22	6	
Volume of flot (ml)	4.5	80	23	15	60	48	29	78	26	60	50	40	55	28	24	10 0	17	25	13	80	70	21	34	8	
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
HEAVY RESIDUE																									
Charcoal																									
Charcoal >4 mm					2																				
Charcoal 2-4 mm																									1
Charcoal <2 mm																									
Bone																									
Large animal											2														



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: preconst1-330566**

### Project details

Project name	Land off Oakington Road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire: an Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	The principal result of the excavation was the identification of edge of settlement activity associated with a rural settlement and associated agricultural landscape, which was occupied from the prehistoric through to the Roman period. The Middle-Late Iron Age saw the first activity on the site consisting of an eaves drip gully roundhouse, five ditches and two pits. Iron Age pottery identified within later Roman features indicates that a number of the boundaries and enclosures may have had their origins in the Middle-Late Iron Age, demonstrating the beginnings of an agricultural landscape. The Roman period sees the continuation of use of the Middle-Late Iron Age boundaries and enclosures, but further subdivisions are made. An Early Roman ditch cuts through the centre of the Iron Age roundhouse, indicating a spatial change. This is further evidenced by the presence of a kiln and three ovens in the Early Roman period, hinting at a change from a settlement area, to a working area. A series of recti-linear enclosures are maintained, with modifications through to the Late Roman period. The maintenance of these enclosures and boundaries demonstrates the longevity of the site, as well reflecting the nature of the environment in which the site is located on the fen edge. Post-medieval activity was present across the site in the form of furrows and a ditch.
Project dates	Start: 20-02-2018 End: 13-04-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4564 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	KILN Roman
Monument type	OVEN Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	WELL Roman
Monument type	MIDDEN LAYER Roman



Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	FURROW Post Medieval
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Roman
Significant Finds	LAVA STONE QUERN Roman
Significant Finds	PUDDINGSTONE QUERN Roman
Significant Finds	MILL STONE GRIT QUERN Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	NAIL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE COTTENHAM Land off Oakington Road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire: an Archaeological Excavation
Postcode	CB24 8TW
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4405 6710 52.282720957813 0.111961573188 52 16 57 N 000 06 43 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project design originator	Christiane Meckseper
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Tom Revell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Persimmon Homes

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Oakington Road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire: an Archaeological Excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Revell, T.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Cambridgeshire
Entered by	Thomas Revell (trevell@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	10 October 2018

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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