LAND NORTH OF MILL ROAD
BUCKDEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
PRE-APPLICATION

PCA REPORT NO: R13502

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land North of Mill Road, Buckden, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation

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Planning Reference:	**Pre-application**
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Written and researched by:	**A G Pullen**
Project Manager:	**Simon Carlyle**
Commissioning Client:	**Gladman Developments Ltd** **c/o Pegasus Group**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **The Granary Rectory Farm** **Brewery Road** **Pampisford** **Cambridgeshire** **CB22 3EN**
Tel:	**01223 845522**
E-mail:	**scarlyle@pre-construct.com**
Website:	**www.pre-construct.com**

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ABSTRACT

During October and November 2018, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation of farmland to the north of Mill Road, Buckden, Cambridgeshire. It was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd, through their archaeological consultant Pegasus Group, and was carried out in support of a planning application for the residential development of the land that is being prepared for submission to Huntingdonshire District Council. The evaluation, which was carried out in accordance with a written Scheme of Investigation approved by Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team, consisted of the excavation of 45 trial trenches of varying length. The trenches were positioned to investigate anomalies shown on the results of a geophysical survey of the site and to test apparently 'blank' areas. No remains were identified that were of a significance to preclude development.

Consistent with the results of a geophysical survey of the site, previous investigations within the former quarry to the north in the 1950s and 1960s and the conclusions of a desk-based assessment, the evaluation identified sparsely scattered features of prehistoric date along its northern edge and archaeological remains associated with a Roman settlement in its northeastern corner. Medieval and later features included the remains of furrows, gravel pits and field boundaries.

Dating of the prehistoric remains was problematic due to the poor preservation of the pottery recovered from the features and the small number of diagnostic sherds. The pottery dated from the Early Neolithic through to the Late Iron Age, although characterising the activity was also problematic, as there were few features and they were widely scattered. However, a possible flint-working area in a tree throw hollow was identified in the eastern part of the site and the remains of a Late Iron Age timber post-built structure were encountered in its northeastern corner.

The evaluation confirmed that the Roman settlement was probably established in the late 1st or early 2nd century AD and continued to be occupied throughout the Roman period, although most of the features investigated probably date to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. This suggests that the settlement went into decline/contraction after the 3rd century AD or that the focus of the settlement shifted to the north or east after this date. A relatively small assemblage of Roman pottery, a finger ring, two coins, a brooch pin and animal bone was recovered from features and the ploughsoil.

Although no features could be clearly assigned to the Early Saxon period, several sherds of Early Saxon pottery and late Roman Hadham ware recovered from the upper fills of Roman features indicates continued occupation of the settlement into the 5th century AD, prior to the establishment nearby of a more traditional Anglo-Saxon settlement in the later 5th or 6th century, as indicated by the discovery of the Grubenhaus *and other Early Saxon features during the excavations in the quarry to the north of the site in the 1950s and 1960s.*

During the medieval period the land was used for farming and furrows encountered in the trenches would have originated as part of the village's open field system. This probably continued in use until the late 18th century when the open field was divided into regular fields following the Acts of Inclosure. Small-scale gravel extraction was undertaken in the northwest and south-central parts of the site from around the middle of the 18th century onwards. In the mid-20th century a large sand and gravel quarry was active to the north of the site and a haulage track traversed the site, following the field boundaries, to provide access to Mill Road. Remnants of the track and the field boundaries, which have since been grubbed out to enlarge the field, were encountered by the evaluation.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During October and November 2018, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of farmland to the north of Mill Road, Buckden, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL (5)2010 (2)6775; Fig. 1). The work, which was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd through their archaeological consultant Pegasus Group (Pegasus), was carried out in support of a planning application for the residential development of the land that is being prepared for submission to Huntingdonshire District Council.

1.2 Due to the archaeological potential of the site and in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraph 189 and 190 (DCLG 2018), Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) advised the applicant and HDC that a programme of archaeological investigation should be carried out prior to the determination of planning permission.

1.3 Informed by the results of an archaeological and built heritage desk-based assessment prepared by Pegasus (Pegasus 2018) and a geophysical survey undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics (PCG 2018), it was agreed, following discussions between CCCHET and Pegasus, that the evaluation would consist of a 4% sample evaluation of the proposed development area (equating to 2360 linear metres of trench at 1.8m wide; Fig. 2).

1.4 The requirements for the evaluation were outlined in *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation*, issued by CCCHET on 15th May 2018 (CCCHET 2018), which was referred to in the preparation of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by PCA (PCA 2018).

1.5 All work relating to the project was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, in addition to guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).

1.6 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE):*

Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015).

1.7 All artefactual material will be held in storage at PCA Cambridge until ownership of all such archaeological finds are transferred and the archive is deposited with the Cambridgeshire Store or the relevant recipient museum. A copy of this report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the museum stores.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site is located immediately to the east of Buckden, which lies approximately 6km to the southwest of Huntingdon town centre. It consists of a large arable field, with an area of approximately 11.8ha, bounded by Mill Road to the south, arable land to the east, the site of a disused gravel quarry to the north and the gardens of properties fronting on to Greenway and Hoo Close to the west. Fenced off in the northwest corner of the site is a disused gravel pit. The site is accessed off Mill Road, through a gap in the hedge at the southeast corner of the field.

2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on the gentle east-facing slope of a low rise that lies at the confluence of the River Great Ouse and a small tributary stream that flows into the river from the northwest. Ground level descends from *c.* 26m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the southwest corner of the site to *c.* 21m aOD along its eastern boundary.

2.1.3 The bedrock geology within the site consists of Jurassic mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of River Terrace 3 sand and gravel. Glacial deposits of the Oadby Member (diamicton–poorly sorted sand, clay and gravel) may intrude into the northeast corner of the site (BGS 2018).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the desk-based assessment prepared by Pegasus (Pegasus 2018). This concluded that there were no known designated or undesignated heritage assets within the site, although archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date had been investigated between 1956 and 1964 (ECB 619) in the area of the former quarry workings immediately to the north of the site, so the potential for archaeological remains dating to these periods to extend into the northern part of the site was considered to be high.

2.2.2 This conclusion was supported by the results of the geophysical survey (PCG 2018), which showed linear and discrete anomalies of potential archaeological interest in the northern part of the site, bordering the former quarry pit.

2.2.3 The following account, which is based on information from the Cambridgeshire

Historic Environment Record (CHER) that was supplied with the *Brief* (CCCHET 2018) and the results of the DBA (Pegasus 2018), summarises the archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the site (HER numbers in parentheses).

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

2.2.4 Between 1956 and 1964, archaeological investigations during quarrying immediately to the north of the site recovered a small assemblage of prehistoric worked flint flakes (00861d; ECB619). A number of pits were also recorded in this area, one of which contained a Neolithic pot (00861a), others Iron Age pottery and loom weights (00861b). One of the Iron Age pits was found to contain carbonised emmer wheat (09776).

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

2.2.5 In addition to the prehistoric remains investigated during quarrying, the remains of a Romano-British settlement, comprising pits, ditches and postholes of 1st-to 2nd-century date were also found (00861). Finds comprised a large amount of pottery, including Samian, mortaria, painted Nene Valley and coarse wares, a whetstone, a fragment of window glass and potential kiln waste.

2.2.6 A Roman bronze pin has been found in the adjacent field to the east of the site (00860).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to 1066)

2.2.7 The site of an Anglo-Saxon settlement has been investigated and recorded in the area of the former quarry immediately to the north of the site. The remains included an Anglo-Saxon sunken-floor dwelling (*Grubenhaus*), pits, ditches and postholes (00861c).

Medieval (1066 to 1485)

2.2.8 The site was historically located in the parish of Buckden and is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland to this settlement from at least the medieval period. No medieval finds or features are recorded within the site, with medieval settlement and activity focused on the village of Buckden to the west.

Post-medieval and modern (1485 to present)

2.2.9 The site is first shown cartographically on the Buckden Enclosure Map of 1813. The

mid 19th-century estate map shows the site as two agricultural fields, labelled as 'Allotment in Mill Field'. The field boundary separating the two fields is shown on the results of the geophysical survey of the site, crossing the site from the east to west (PCG 2018); this boundary was extant until at least the 1960s. The first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area show the northeast corner of the site to the north of this boundary as woodland.

2.2.10 The gravel pit in the northwest corner of the site was in use during the early to mid-20th century, before becoming disused in the 1970s. Although gravel pits had been excavated in this area since the time of the Enclosure Map of 1813, large-scale sand and gravel extraction did not take place until the late 1950s and early 1960s. At this time, the large sand and gravel pit to the north of the site was created, and it was in this area where archaeological remains were investigated in the late 1950s and early 1960s (ECB619). Gravel extraction activities utilised the northern part of the site for haulage roads to and from the quarry (running along field boundaries). These followed the approximate line of the historic boundaries, perhaps accounting for the exaggerated width of some of the historic geomagnetic anomalies.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2018, 7), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching and to test the effectiveness of the geophysical survey technique by targeting geophysical anomalies and apparently 'blank' areas. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of the archaeological remains that were encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000);
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008);
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of forty-five trial trenches of varying lengths (a total of 2360 linear metres at 1.8m wide; Fig. 2). These were distributed across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area whilst also targeting possible archaeological features shown as anomalies on the results of the geophysical survey (PCG 2018).

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 The trenches were opened under archaeological supervision using a 13-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological substrate or the surface of the archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. The topsoil and subsoil were stored separately in temporary bunds along the sides of the trenches. Exposed surfaces were hand-cleaned to define archaeological features and deposits and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. With the agreement of CCCHET, machine-dug sondages were excavated through a selection of quarry pits and natural features.

4.3 Recording methodology

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

4.3.2 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording was carried out in accordance with PCA's *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Linear features were investigated by means of 1m-wide slots within the trenches. 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. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.3.3 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital colour photographs were taken of the general site and archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.4 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (CIfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4.3.5 Hand-sorting through *c.* 90 litres of soil (a machine bucket's contents) from the topsoil and subsoil at either end of the trench and in the centre of trenches greater than 50m in length did not result in the recovery of any finds.

4.4 Environmental sampling

4.4.1 Environmental sampling was carried out in accordance with Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (EH 2011). Twenty-three bulk samples were taken from prehistoric and Roman features to establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits and to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains and small artefacts that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals.

4.5 Metal detecting

4.5.1 The topsoil and subsoil bunds and archaeological features were scanned with a metal detector by experienced operators to maximise the recovery of metal objects. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron. The location of metal finds in the topsoil and subsoil were plotted using a GPS and the NGR co-ordinates were marked on the bags.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	13
Context sheets	254
Section register sheets	4
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	73
Trench record sheets	45
Photo register sheets	9
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	2

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	646
GPS survey files	9
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Flint	28 pieces
Pottery	5.96kg
Metal and glass finds	76 items
Animal bone	6.64kg
Environmental bulk samples	23
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	57

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 Forty-five trial trenches of varying lengths (a total of 2360 linear metres at 1.8m wide) were excavated in accordance with the approved trench plan (Fig. 2). Archaeological remains dating from the Early Neolithic through to the modern period were identified in 26 trenches, with remains of prehistoric and Roman activity concentrated in the northeastern corner of the site and along the site's northern boundary. There were no archaeological remains in Trenches 7, 11, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 35–45. Full details of the archaeological features and deposits encountered during the evaluation are given in Appendix A and are summarised below.

6.1.2 Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil (102), unless otherwise stated. The term subsoil used here specifically refers to the layer (102) located immediately below the topsoil comprised of plough-disturbed orangey-brown natural silty gravel. Agricultural activity (i.e. modern ploughing or earlier furrowing) has removed all evidence of undisturbed subsoil (i.e. a B horizon) across the site.

6.2 General stratigraphy

6.2.1 The geological substrate (103) was predominately orange or orangey brown sand and gravel, a Quaternary deposit classified by the British Geological Society as 'River Terrace 3'. Yellow sandy-silts occurred in less elevated parts of the site. As noted above, the upper surface of the geological substrate had clearly been disturbed by agricultural activity across the site.

6.2.2 The subsoil (102), orangey brown silty sand with a high gravel content, ranged in thickness between 0.10m and 0.31m, although in places it was absent, having been ploughed into the overlying ploughsoil (101). Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The ploughsoil was typically a mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt with an average thickness of *c.* 0.3m.

6.3 Prehistoric (pre-AD43)

Trench 5

6.3.1 Passing through the centre of the trench on an approximate northwest to southeast alignment were two parallel ditches [149] and [151] (Fig. 4, Section 115, Plate 5). Prehistoric pottery of probable Iron Age date was recovered from (148), the fill of [149]. Ditch [151], although containing no finds, is assumed to be broadly

contemporary with ditch [149].

6.3.2 Immediately to the north of the ditch were four closely-spaced postholes [153], [155] (Fig. 4, Section 117), [157] and [159] (Plate 6). Sherds of Later Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill of [153].

Trench 8

6.3.3 At the southern end of the trench were two intercutting pits [160] and [162], the latter containing sherds of Early Neolithic pottery (Fig. 5. Section 120, Plate 1). However, small sherds of pottery recovered from soil samples taken from these features are made from a fabric more characteristic of Bronze Age pottery, although their fragmentary condition and the absence of diagnostic features precludes accurate dating.

Trench 9

6.3.4 At the northeast end of the trench, pit [180] was cut by pit [183], the latter containing sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery (Fig. 5, Section 129, Plate 2).

Trench 12

6.3.5 Two adjacent small pits [219] and [221] with fills containing Bronze Age pottery were recorded at the northern end of the trench (Fig. 7, Section 134, Plate 3).

Trench 13

6.3.6 Five postholes, [250], [252], [254], [256] and [258], possibly the remains of a timber structure, were identified at the southern end of the trench (Fig. 6, Plate 4). With the agreement of CCCHET, two of these features, [250] and [258], were excavated. Sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from posthole [250].

Trench 30

6.3.7 A tree-throw [352] containing a dark grey charcoal-rich fill with Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds and an assemblage of worked flint was investigated at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 8, Section 173, Plate 4).

Trench 31

6.3.8 A pit [336] containing sherds of Later Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone

was recorded at the southeast end of the trench (Fig. 8, Section 168). The feature was largely truncated by furrow [338].

6.4 Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

Trench 10

6.4.1 Pit [205] was identified towards the centre of the trench and contained sherds of mid-2nd to 3rd-century pottery (Fig. 5, Section 132, Plate 7).

Trench 12

6.4.2 Ditch [223] was located near the centre of the trench, was aligned east to west and contained sherds of 2nd to 3rd-century pottery (Fig. 7). This was cut by north to south aligned ditch [215] that also contained pottery sherds of Roman date. A third ditch [323], aligned east to west, was visible at the southern end of Trench 12 (in section). Although no dating evidence was recovered from this feature in this trench, its continuation in Trenches 18 as ditch [295] and 19 as [327] contained sherds of Roman pottery.

Trench 14

6.4.3 Ten Romano-British ditches were recorded in this trench; of these, [136] (Plate 9), [287] (Fig. 6, Section 147, Plate 8), [293], [301] (Plate 9), [303], [310] and [312] (Fig. 6, Section 159) were excavated, as agreed with CCCHET. With the exception of ditch [293/287], which was oriented north to south, all of these ditches were oriented east to west, approximately following the contours of the hill. Ditch [287/293], toward the southern end of the trench, corresponds with a probable enclosure ditch visible on the geophysical survey. Ditch [310] appears to articulate with the north to south ditch [287/293] and may form an internal division of an enclosure. No finds were recovered from ditches [260], [307], [312] or [314], but their alignment parallel to Roman-dated features suggests that they are broadly of the same date.

6.4.4 A substantial oval pit [196] with a dark brown fill containing sherds of mid-2nd-century pottery and fragments and animal bone was excavated near the centre of this trench (Fig. 6, Section 137, Plate 12). It appears to be a storage pit reused for rubbish dumping. In plan it appeared to truncate ditch [260].

6.4.5 An isolated posthole [305] was recorded at the northern end of the trench. It was not excavated but it is probably associated with the Roman settlement.

Trench 15

6.4.6 Two ditches were recorded near the centre of the trench. Ditch [189] was aligned north to south and contained sherds of Roman pottery. Parallel ditch [193] did not contain finds but is probably broadly contemporary.

6.4.7 Two pits of Roman date, [191] and [280], were identified in the trench. Roman pottery, a brooch pin and animal bone were recovered from the grey brown sandy silt fills of pit [191] (Fig. 6, Section 148, Plate 10). Pit [280] was located at the western end of Trench 15 near to the Roman pit [196] found in Trench 14. Pit [280] contained an assemblage of Roman pottery and bone (Fig. 6, Section 149).

6.4.8 A posthole [271] was recorded near the east end of the trench. No finds were recovered from its fill, but is probably associated with the Roman settlement.

6.4.9 An incomplete finger ring with thin hoop and bezel was recovered from the ploughsoil in the area of this trench. The style of the ring dates it to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

Trench 16

6.4.10 Two intercutting Roman pits, [243] and [245], were recorded in the eastern half of the trench (Fig. 7). Pit [245], which truncated pit [243], was *c.* 1.4m in diameter and 0.18m deep. The dark grey fill of this feature (244) contained a large quantity of Roman pottery sherds dated to the early/mid-2nd century and a coin of Constans dated to the mid-4th century.

Trench 17

6.4.11 Ditch [237] (Fig. 7, Section 162) is probably the eastwards continuation of the ditch investigated in Trenches 12, 18 and 19 ([323], [295] and [327] respectively). It is visible on the geophysical survey as a sinuous line extending approximately east to west across the site (Fig. 3). It may represent a boundary ditch for the Roman settlement to the north.

6.4.12 A pit [298] (or possibly a ditch terminus) cut ditch [237]. There were no finds in its excavated fill but it is probably associated with the Roman settlement.

Trench 18

6.4.13 A ditch [295] containing Roman pottery and animal bone was excavated in the southern part of the trench (Fig. 7, Section 152, Plate 11). This ditch is probably the same as ditch [237] in Trench 17, [327] in Trench 19 and [323] in Trench 12.

Trench 19

6.4.14 A ditch [327] containing sherds of 2nd-century pottery was excavated in Trench 19 (Fig. 7, Section 167). This ditch was also excavated in Trenches 12, 18 and possibly 17.

6.5 Sub-Roman/Early Saxon transitional (5th/6th centuries AD)

Trench 15

6.5.1 At the eastern end of the trench and largely truncating an earlier pit [277], pit [275] contained sherds of Early Saxon sandstone-tempered ware (ESST), dateable to *c.* AD400–650 (Fig. 6, Section 143, Plate 13), and sherds of Roman pottery. In the same trench, sherds of Early Saxon pottery were also recovered from the upper fill of pit [280] and ditch [191], indicating 5th/6th century activity in this part of the site.

6.6 Medieval (1066 to 1485)

6.6.1 The bases of agricultural furrows on an approximate north to south alignment were identified in Trench 2 [121], Trench 3 [130], Trench 4 [168] and [170], Trench 5 [147], Trench 6 [141] and Trench 9 [173] and [202]. The wide spacing of the furrows and the slight reversed 'S-shaped' curve in the alignment of furrows close to Mill Road and in the centre of the site (apparent in the results of the geophysical survey), suggests that they originated in the medieval period and formed part of the open field system associated with the village of Buckden. The ridge and furrow system probably continued in use until the open fields were enclosed following the Acts of Inclosure in the 18th or early 19th century. The 1813 Tithe map of the area shows that the land had been enclosed by this date.

6.7 Post-medieval to modern (1485 to present)

Trench 1

6.7.1 In the northern half of the trench there was a large gravel extraction pit [104] and a number of smaller pits, [114], [116] (Fig. 4, Section 105, Plate 14), [126] and [128] were identified in its southern half. Finds from the latter have been dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Trench 2

6.7.2 At the southwestern end of the trench there was a large gravel extraction pit [125]

(Fig 4, Section 103). A furrow [121] containing 19th-century pottery and a northwest to southeast aligned ditch [119] (Fig 4, Section 100), considered to be of a similar date, were also investigated.

Trench 3

6.7.3 A north to south aligned field boundary [132] that is shown on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps of the area passed through the trench; this feature is also shown as a strong linear anomaly on the geophysical survey results.

Trench 4

6.7.4 A north to south section of the historic boundary [143] was excavated at the western end of the trench. This feature, which corresponds closely with a linear geophysical anomaly, is likely to have been a field boundary hedge.

Trench 10

6.7.5 A large, extensive backfilled quarry pit associated with the still-visible quarry pit immediately to the north of the trench was recorded at its northeastern end. A machine-dug sondage showed that the pit was 1.5m deep below ground level.

Trench 17

6.7.6 An area of post-medieval/modern disturbance was recorded at the southern end of the trench. This included part of a former post-medieval/modern hedgerow/field boundary at the southern end of Trench 17 [225] and a ditch for a land drain [231]. A tree throw excavated on the edge of ditch [231] contained modern brick/tile and glass.

Trench 18

6.7.7 A number of post-medieval and modern features were recorded in this trench. These included two land drain ditches, [318] and [unnumbered]. A large shallow feature [316] excavated in the centre of the trench was formed by tree root disturbance.

Trench 19

6.7.8 This trench contained a former boundary ditch [325] that is shown on 19th-century OS maps of the area.

Trench 23

6.7.9 A boundary shown on 19th-century OS maps of the area was excavated in Trench

23 [335]. No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature was wide (2.6m) and relatively shallow (0.5m) and is probably the remains of a hedgerow. This feature was oriented east to west and was also recorded (not excavated) in Trench 20 [343], Trench 21 [341] Trench 26, Trench 18 [318] and Trench 19 [325].

Trench 29

6.7.10 A ditch [290], also seen Trenches 18, 19 and 28, was excavated and found to contain a land drain.

6.7.11 A large (3m in diameter, 0.3m deep), shallow feature recorded as pit [264], was found to contain animal bones. It probably formed part of a former field boundary/hedgerow shown on historic OS mapping of the area.

Trench 33

6.7.12 Trench 33 contained a large, late 18th/19th-century gravel extraction pit [346] (Fig. 9, Section 170, Plate 15), visible as a large anomaly on the geophysical survey.

Trench 34

6.7.13 Trench 34 contained a large late 18th/19th-century gravel extraction pit [348] (Fig. 9, Section 171, Plate 16).

6.8 Undated features

Trench 5

6.8.1 A northwest-southeast oriented ditch [145] passed through the southern half of the trench.

Trench 8

6.8.2 In the northern part of the trench a pit [164] and two probable postholes [176] and [178] were recorded.

Trench 17

6.8.3 An undated feature [235], possibly a posthole but probably formed naturally by a tree root, was identified towards the southern end of the trench.

6.8.4 An undated ditch [249] was recorded at the northern end of the trench. This feature roughly corresponded with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey and may be

a continuation of ditch [223] in Trench 12. An undated, shallow feature [239] near the centre of the trench may be a ditch terminus or shallow pit, although it is probably of natural origin.

Trench 25

6.8.5 At the northern end of the trench was shallow, undated feature [349]. Possibly a ditch, no finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 29

6.8.6 Two postholes [281] and [283] were recorded at the northern end of the trench. Posthole [283] was truncated by posthole [281] and a pit, [266]. This trench also contained a large (4m), shallow (0.30m) pit-like feature with a flat base and a dark organic fill [264] that contained occasional fragments of animal bone but no datable artefactual material. This feature truncated posthole [283].

7 FINDS

7.1 Flint *by Barry Bishop*

7.1.1 The archaeological investigations produced a total of 50 pieces of struck flint, the majority (28 pieces) coming from tree-throw hollow [352] in Trench 30. The material from this feature, as well as the majority, if not all, of the struck flint from the site is the product of a very competent blade-based reduction system that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. It includes a high proportion of blades and blade-like flakes, along with a core-tablet. Retouched pieces include two edge trimmed flakes from tree-throw [352] and a finely denticulated blade-like flake from pit [183]. The only core recovered was a single platformed micro-blade core, recovered from ditch [189].

7.1.2 The presence of *in situ*, or at least closely contemporary, flintwork dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods is of significant interest.

7.2 Prehistoric pottery *by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne*

Introduction

7.2.1 An assemblage comprising 54 sherds (393g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation. The pottery derived from six contexts, relating to pits, postholes and a single treethrow. Although small and relatively undiagnostic, the assemblage can be split into four main periods: the Early Neolithic (ENEO; 11 sherds; 63g); the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (LNEO-EBA; 5 sherds; 69g); the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA; 29 sherds; 175g); and the Later Iron Age (LaIA; 9 sherds; 86g).

7.2.2 The period groups within the assemblage were in general exclusive, although small quantities were residual or intrusive in later or earlier assemblages (Appendix B, Table 1). A total of 19g of crumbs (<1g) were also recovered during the course of the evaluation; these were recorded by fabric and weight in the catalogue but do not form a further part of this analysis. No other archaeological work has been undertaken on the site, as such this report encompasses all of the prehistoric pottery recovered. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Table 1: Fabric series

Q1	Sparse to moderate fine sand, incidental coarse calcined flint
Q2	Moderate to common fine to coarse sand, incidental fine to coarse calcined flint
QF1	Rare to sparse fine sand, rare fine to very coarse calcined flint
G1	Rare to sparse coarse subangular grog, incidental coarse stone inclusions
G2	Rare to sparse fine to coarse subangular grog, incidental coarse stone inclusions
FQ1	Sparse to moderate fine to coarse calcined flint, rare to sparse fine sand, incidental very coarse stone inclusions
FQ2	Sparse to moderate fine to very coarse calcined flint, rare to sparse fine sand
FG1	Rare to sparse
V1	Sparse to moderate short (<3mm) curvilinear voids, shell?

Methodology

7.2.3 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size (Table 1). Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherds weighing less than 1g recovered during the evaluation were classified as crumbs 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 (all sherds within the assemblage were handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted.

7.2.4 The assemblage did not contain many sherds or groups of refitting sherds that retained portions of the rim and shoulder, as such forms could generally not be assigned. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds did retain portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was classified using a series devised by Longworth for Early Neolithic ceramics (Clark *et al.* 1960), with subdivisions by Robertson-Mackay (Robertson-Mackay 1987), and a series devised by Brudenell (Brudenell 2012) for Post-Deverell-Rimbury (PDR) ceramics. The class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for PDR ceramics was also utilized when required, with designations of 'fine' or 'coarse' wares being assigned based on the presence or absence of smoothed or burnished sherd surface treatments. Due to the relative lack of

diagnostic material within the assemblage the date ranges assigned to the pottery are necessarily broad, with most designations being based on the presence of certain fabric recipes or decorative techniques.

7.2.5 All pottery recovered in the excavation was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (48 sherds, 88.9% by sherd count (SC)); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (5 sherds, 91.1% by SC); and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (no sherds within this assemblage), giving a low Mean Sherd Weight (MSW) of 7.3g. Within the assemblage as a whole, 15 sherds (27.8% by SC) were either lightly or heavily abraded; a relatively high amount which complements the low MSW. The evaluation assemblage contained a minimum of four vessels, based on the number of rim and base sherds recovered (3 rims, 1 base). Of these, two, both Early Neolithic vessels, could be assigned to form.

Early Neolithic

7.2.6 The pottery of this period was a single feature assemblage, all sherds being recovered from fill (163) of pit [162] (Trench 8). Two fabrics were recorded in the assemblage, comprising sand (Q) and sand with calcined flint (FQ), both of which are typical of Early Neolithic assemblages in East Anglia (for example in the large assemblages at Kilverstone (Garrow *et al.* 2006), Spong Hill (Healy 1988) or Broome Heath, Ditchingham (Wainwright 1972). The flint inclusions grade from coarse to fine and were not well sorted, with a large range of flint sizes commonly being found within single sherds. In common with other recovered assemblage of the period, differences in the sorting of fabric inclusions could often be observed within the extent of the larger sherds, indicating that the temper was not well mixed into the potting clay matrix.

7.2.7 Within the small assemblage, no sherds exhibited burnishing, with only a single rim sherd possessing any decoration. This sherd had three pre-firing incised horizontal lines on the interior of the rim, extending *c.* 3.5cm into the vessel interior. This decoration would have been easily visible as the vessel would have been of an open form. This type of decoration is not unknown from Mildenhall ware, the East Anglian variant of the Southern Neolithic Decorated Bowl Tradition (Gibson and Woods 1997), although line-based rim decoration is typically denser and more formed of diagonal lines when used in this tradition.

7.2.8 Of the two identifiable vessels, no shoulder profiles were able to be recorded. Although this may reflect a general absence of shoulder sherds within the assemblage, it is likely in this case that these vessels were simple, uncarinated open bowls. Of the two rims, both were of 'light' simple types, of an upright rolled and plain everted form. Although both decorated and undecorated Mildenhall ware assemblages typically contain a significant proportion of 'heavier' (thickened or expanded) rim types that are absent from this small assemblage, these lighter forms are still commonly found. Although the pottery only exhibited a single decorated sherd, the period assemblage lacks the sharper carinations, fine fabric and finish and open shallow profiles associated with the earliest Neolithic Carinated Bowl tradition (Herne 1988).

7.2.9 Although only a single sherd within the assemblage exhibited potentially 'Mildenhall' type decoration, the overall character of the rest of the assemblage fits comfortably within the undecorated, plain component of the Mildenhall ware tradition, which commonly outnumbers decorated examples within assemblages of this type.

Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

7.2.10 The pottery of this period was again a single feature assemblage, all sherds being recovered from fill (185) of pit [183] (Trench 9). A single fabric was recorded in the assemblage, consisting of a grog temper (G). Although no sherds could be refitting, based on the shared fabric and general appearance of the sherds it is probable that they all derive from a single vessel.

7.2.11 Within the small assemblage, all the sherds were generally carefully finished, exhibiting a uniform exterior with no temper erupting from the sherd surface. Additionally, two sherds were decorated. These sherds had multiple regularly spaced impressed opposing diagonal impressions, probably resulting from fingertip impressions. This type of decoration is known from various traditions of the Later Neolithic and Bronze Age, although based on the finish and posited form of the vessel a Beaker derivation for this assemblage is considered more likely. Decorative parallels can be seen from a vessel from Shoebury, Essex (Clarke 1970, page 325, figure 367) or from Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk (Case 1993, page 258, figure 13.5)

7.2.12 Within the assemblage, only a single possible base sherd could be identified.

Although this sherd does not retain a part of the base proper, the angle of the base exterior and lower vessel wall suggests the vessel possessed a flat base and may have been of a relatively squat and globular form. The typological arrangement and range of Beaker Chronology in Britain is currently under review (Ambers *et al.* 1992, Case 1993, 2001), however, Beakers are generally acknowledged to date from *c.* 2500-1700 BC (Needham 2005, 171). The morphological and decorative characteristics of the vessel would fit best with Case's Group E (Case 2001), which is allocated a date range of *c*. 2500-2000 BC, although this can only be a loose suggestion based on the limited diagnostic potential of the assemblage. The type of deposition, consisting of parts of a single vessel in a pit has numerous parallels in the Beaker tradition, although the extent to which this represents any action beyond simple refuse deposition is unclear in this case.

Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

7.2.13 The pottery of this period formed the best part of the site's prehistoric pottery assemblage, and was mainly a single feature assemblage, with all apart from one sherd being recovered from fill (351) of treethrow [352] (Trench 30). The period assemblage contained a relatively typical range of sand (Q) and calcined flint and sand (FQ) fabrics, although the relatively high proportion (9 sherds, 52g, 31% of the period assemblage by sherd count) of solely sand tempered pottery would indicate a date in the latter half of the period would be more appropriate.

7.2.14 The sherds assigned to this period possessed slightly different characteristics to the sand and flint tempered sherds assigned to earlier periods. These were that they were of a more regular thickness, did not have 'crazed' drying cracks, were slightly harder fired and in general had less temper erupting from the sherd surfaces, indicating they may have been slightly smoothed prior to firing. Only a single rimsherd was present within the period assemblage, which was of a relatively undiagnostic, upright flat-topped (Type 1) form. Due to the reliance on fabric compositions to assign a date, the designation of these sherds can only be tentative, although the sherds can be 'best-fitted' into the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

Later Iron Age

7.2.15 The pottery of this period derived from two features, fill (152) of posthole [153] (Trench 5) and fill (339) of pit [338] (Trench 31). The period assemblage contained a relatively

typical range of sand (Q) and grog (G) fabrics, as well as a single example where the temper had leached out of the sherd, leaving voids (V). These combinations of fabric types are representative of the Later Iron Age in the region, where sandy or shelly Plain Ware continued in use throughout the Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age periods (Brudenell & Hogan 2014). These traditions were replaced or augmented by Late Iron Age 'Belgic' traditions in parts of Cambridgeshire (Thompson 1982), which utilized grog temper in greater quantity (although with localised variation) than the pre-existing Plain Ware traditions.

7.2.16 As with the Post-Deverel-Rimbury assemblage, the Later Iron Age assemblage had very few sherds of diagnostic value, apart from a single rounded shoulder sherd from Pit [338], which is likely to have derived from a comparatively thick-walled, globular to slack shouldered jar typical of Plain Ware assemblages. As a result, the interpretation of this assemblage also shares the same limitations.

Summary and discussion

7.2.17 The definite dating of the pottery assemblage is problematic, due to the small size of the assemblage and the relative lack of diagnostic sherds. Having stated this, the assemblage mainly consisted of decorated and undecorated Mildenhall Ware, dating to the Early Neolithic (*c.* 3800-3100 BC), Beaker, dating to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (*c.* 2500-1700 BC), Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition pottery, dating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (115-/1100-400/350) and Plain Ware, dating to the Later Iron Age (400/350-50 BC).

7.3 Roman pottery *by Alice Lyons*

Introduction

7.3.1 A total of 398 sherds, weighing 4766g of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered by the evaluation (Table 2). The prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon pottery, which was recovered from soil samples, was not included in the assessments presented in Sections 7.2 and 7.3 of this report, so is reported on separately here. A minimum of 97 fragmentary vessels are represented within the group, none of which were deliberately placed or complete. The pottery has suffered from significant post-depositional disturbance and as a result has a small average sherd size of only *c.* 12g. Because of this significant abrasion process few use residues survive on the surface of the pottery; however, some sherds show evidence of exposure to smoke,

possibly from the kiln or from a domestic hearth.

Table 2: The pottery by ceramic period, listed in chronological order

Ceramic Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Prehistoric	56	530	11.12
Iron Age	31	127	2.66
Roman	299	4007	84.07
Early Saxon	12	102	2.14
Total	**398**	**4766**	**99.99**

7.3.2 Pottery was recovered from 12 of the 45 trenches examined (Table 3), from within a limited range of features comprising pits (51.2% by weight), ditches (48.6%) and a plough furrow (0.2%). The largest concentration of material came from Trench 14 (30% by weight).

*Table 3: The pottery quantified by trench and feature type (**BOLD** = trench totals)*

Trench	Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
5	Ditch	**25**	**392**	**8.22**
8	Pit	**13**	**11**	**0.23**
9	Pit	**1**	**1**	**0.02**
10	Pit	**7**	**190**	**3.99**
12		**25**	**254**	**5.33**
	Ditch	9	132	
	Pit	16	122	
14		**125**	**1459**	**30.62**
	Ditch	76	1101	
	Furrow	1	8	
	Pit	48	350	
15		**73**	**719**	**15.09**
	Ditch	5	40	
	Pit	68	679	
16	Pit	**81**	**1075**	**22.56**
17	Ditch	**3**	**24**	**0.50**
18	Ditch	**32**	**339**	**7.11**
19	Ditch	**11**	**290**	**6.08**
29	Pit	**2**	**12**	**0.25**
Total		**398**	**4766**	**100.00**

Methodology

7.3.3 The Roman pottery was processed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared. The sherds

were examined using a hand lens where necessary (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups based on inclusion types present (Appendix B, Table 2). Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context (Appendix B, Table 3). Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

Acknowledgements

7.3.4 Thanks, are extended to Sarah Percival (CAU) for provisionally spot dating the prehistoric material.

Pottery

Prehistoric pottery

7.3.5 A total of 56 sherds, weighing 530g, of handmade low-fired prehistoric pottery was recovered, in a concentration of features within Trenches 5, 8 and 9. The pottery originates from several (more than one) thick walled jar/bowl vessels that are decorated with finger-tip impressions. The pottery has survived in relatively good condition with an average sherd weight of 9.5g. It is typical of late Bronze Age material seen previously in the vicinity (Sarah Percival pers. comm).

Iron Age

7.3.6 A small number of sandy coarse ware handmade jar/bowl pottery fragments (31 sherds, weighing 127g) were recovered, consistent with a late Iron Age date. This pottery was only found in Trench 14. This material is possibly contemporary with the earliest grog tempered Roman pottery found, although it's extremely fragmentary condition (an average sherd weight of only 4g) might indicate it is residual.

Roman pottery

7.3.7 Most of the pottery (84% by weight) dates to the Roman period (mid 1st to early 5th century AD). A total of 229 sherds (4,007g) of Roman pottery was recovered during this evaluation, with material concentrated in Trenches 14, 15 and 16.

Coarse wares

7.3.8 Typical of the Godmanchester area in the Roman period a large proportion of the utilitarian jar/bowl and flagon vessels are manufactured in an oxidised gritty fabric manufactured in an industry centred around Godmanchester (Lyons in press). Completing the utilitarian locally-made repertoire are a range of Sandy grey ware

domestic vessels, supplemented by Shelly coarse wares (Lyons 2018).

Fine wares

7.3.9 Imported fine wares comprise a small group of central Gaulish samian cups (Dr27 & Dr33) and a dish Dr18/31), consistent with importation during the 2nd century AD.

7.3.10 Domestic fine wares are relatively well-represented within the assemblage with 2nd-century beakers identified from Colchester and the Nene Valley industries. Late Roman fine wares include Nene Valley colour-coated jars and Hadham red-slipped ware jar/bowl forms.

Specialist vessels

7.3.11 A small number (14 sherds, weighing 452g) of Verulamium bead and flanged mortaria were identified. Production of this specialist mixing bowl was common between the mid-1st and 2nd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 132-134).

Early Saxon pottery

7.3.12 A small number of sandy (quartz rich) handmade low-fired undecorated jar/bowl pottery fragments consistent with Early Saxon manufacture were found only in Trench 15. This pottery was found associated with Late Roman material and probably dates to the early 5th century AD.

Discussion

7.3.13 The area around Buckden is in the rich archaeological landscape of the Ouse Valley that has been exploited by mankind since the end of the last Ice Age (Dawson 2000). It was particularly densely occupied in the Roman period with the construction of a complex infrastructure which included roads, waterways, rural agrarian settlement, forts, towns and industry (Hinman and Zant 2018, 5-11, fig. 1.3), activity which also included pottery manufacture (Lyons and Blackbourn 2017). The pottery found here reflects this intensively used landscape and adds to the growing corpus of ceramic material excavated and analysed. It has the potential to add to our knowledge of ceramic manufacture, use and deposition in domestic contexts from the Bronze Age to Anglo-Saxon periods, but particularly for the Roman era.

Recommendations for further work

7.3.14 No further work is recommended at this stage. It is advised, however, that the pottery

should be combined with any new material discovered from any subsequent stage of archaeological investigation when it should be fully analysed by the relevant period specialist.

7.4 Post-Roman pottery *by Chris Jarrett*

7.4.1 A total of 31 sherds/27 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/798g of post-Roman pottery were recovered by the evaluation, none of which is unstratified (see Appendix B, Table 4). One of the sherds (11g) is early Saxon in date and the rest of the assemblage dates to the post-medieval period.

7.4.2 The pottery is in a very fragmentary state and often survives as non-diagnostic material and approximately half of the assemblage could not be assigned to a form. Only one sherd is abraded and eight sherds have a laminated surface. The state of the pottery indicates that this material was probably deposited under predominantly tertiary conditions and may have been subjected to agricultural activity. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENVs) and weight. Pottery was recovered from ten contexts as small-sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds).

7.4.3 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 post-medieval red earthenwares have been classified according to Spoerry (2016) where possible, while the early Saxon sherd and the other post-medieval pottery 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.

7.4.4 The assemblage is of little significance as the material is small in quantity, fragmentary and therefore difficult to assign any meaning to. However, the sherd of early Saxon pottery is of interest and indicates possible activity for this period in the area of Trench 15. The post-medieval assemblage has both a regional and a national ceramic profile, with the pottery encompassing types that were made both locally and also at major ceramic production centres, such as The Potteries, Staffordshire and marketed across the breadth of the British Isles. The main potential of the pottery is to date the deposit it was recovered from; however, as previously mentioned, the

early Saxon pottery sherd may indicate activity or settlement for this period on or close to the site. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery at this stage, although if further archaeological work is undertaken on the study area, then the importance of the pottery, particularly the early Saxon sherd, should be reviewed.

*7.5 **Clay pipe** by Chris Jarrett*

7.5.1 A single clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from fill (109) of the furrow [108], Trench 1. The stem is thin and has a fine bore, which indicates that the item is dated *c.* 1730–1910, although it is more likely to be of 19th-century date.

7.5.2 The material is of no significance as it has little meaning. The only potential of the stem is to broadly date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the item.

7.6 Small finds *by Ruth Beveridge*

Introduction

7.6.1 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation is made up of seventy-six objects of metalwork and glass; of these, fifty-seven are iron nails. They are listed by material and date in Table 4 below. The objects were collected from eleven contexts across seven trenches, with twenty-seven of the items being recovered by metal detector from unstratified spoil. The objects range in date from late Roman through to modern, with the largest numbers being retrieved from trenches in the northeast section of the site (Trenches 14, 15, 16 and 18) and in the northwest section (Trenches 1 and 2). Of particular interest is a late Roman copper alloy finger ring that was recovered from the spoil in Trench 15.

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

Condition

7.6.3 Overall the metalwork objects are in poor condition; they exhibit corrosion and damage, with the corrosion masking detail on some of the objects. With the exception of one piece of weathered glass retrieved from treethrow [126] in Trench 1, the remaining glass objects show little evidence of weathering due to their more recent date and deposition.

Table 4: Object quantities by material and date

Period\Material	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Glass	Silver
Roman	4	1	1		
Post-medieval	1			1	1
Modern	1			3	
Uncertain Date	2	60	1		
Totals:	**8**	**61**	**2**	**4**	**1**

Roman

7.6.4 Six objects were recovered from the evaluation that have been assigned a Roman date. The lead pot mend is the only household object represented. The copper alloy items include two worn, mid-4th-century coins and a late Roman finger ring. Additional objects of personal adornment include a pin from a brooch and an iron hobnail, a distinct form of nail that would have been from the sole of a shoe (Manning 1985, 136).

7.6.5 The finger ring, with its circular box setting, would originally have held a stone or more likely, an intaglio, an engraved gemstone that would have enabled the ring to be used as the owner's personal seal. This is now missing. Greene (2006, 117) notes that finger rings were important pieces of personal adornment and a clear indication of status and high fashion; she adds that rings made in more affordable metals such as iron and copper alloy made such luxury items available to a more modest class of people in Roman-British society.

Copper alloy

Nummus, AE4 size for House of Constantine. Obv: Helmeted bust facing left; VRBS [ROMA] Rev: wolf and twins. Date: 330 - 335 AD. Reece period 17. Worn and damaged. From spoil Trench 14, TL 20278 67899.

Nummus, AE4 size, probably for Constans. Obv: diademed bust facing right, CONS [ ]. Rev: possibly two victories facing each other. Date: 347 - 348 AD. Reece period 17. Worn. From fill 244 of pit [245], Trench 16.

Finger ring with thin hoop and bezel that has an incomplete circular box setting; setting lost. The setting measures 10.1mm x 9.2mm x 3.4mm. The shoulders of the hoop narrow as they curve away from the bezel. Approximately one third of the hoop remains. The setting and the band are similar to Henig's Type Xb, 1974, 54, fig. 2

that dates between the 2nd - 3rd centuries AD and to Guirard's Type 4e, 1989, 188, fig.26, which dates it later, between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. From spoil, Trench 15, TL 20306 67888.

Tapering shaft of a possible brooch pin made from rolled sheet copper; towards the tip it is circular in section. At the head of the pin the shaft expands and flattens where the edges of the sheet part. From fill 190 of pit [191]; Trench 15. Collected from sample <113>.

Lead

Neatly cast pot mend, sub-oval in plan. It consists of two waisted discs; the smaller would have been on the inside of the vessel. The outer, larger disc is concave where it has been pressed into the gap being repaired. The neatness and size suggest a Roman date; compare to similarly dated examples illustrated on the Portable Antiquities Database, for instance, Foreman, 2018. From fill 197 of pit [196], Trench 14.

Iron

Hobnail with pyramidal head and truncated shank, square in cross section. Manning Type 10. From fill 197 of pit [196], Trench 14. Collected from sample <108>.

Post-medieval and modern

7.6.6 Six of the artefacts recovered from the evaluation have been given a post-medieval or later date and are of silver, copper alloy, and glass.

Glass

Two pieces of a translucent dark green base from a narrow tubular bottle with a hollow, basal punt. A lack of iridescence indicates a recent date. Probably modern wine bottle of c.1900-1950. From fill 105 of quarry pit [104], Trench 1.

Fragment of colourless, translucent glass with an etched fern leaf pattern on the external surface. Similar patterns are noted on Georgian and Victorian decanters. From fill 105 of quarry pit [104], Trench 1.

Body fragment from a mould blown bottle. Dark green, translucent with no iridescence on the surfaces. From fill 122 of furrow [123], Trench 2.

Curved piece of vessel glass, sub-rectangular in plan. Surfaces brown, weathered and iridescent. Probably from a post-medieval bottle or flask. From fill 127 of tree-throw [126], Trench 1.

Silver

Hammered penny of the Commonwealth. Obverse: shield of St. George within wreath formed of palm and laurel branch. Reverse: conjoined shields of St. George and Ireland. Value mark of .I above shields (North 1972 Vol. 2, 173, no. 2729). Spoil Trench 14, TL 20285 67922.

Copper alloy

Cast square mount with chamfered corners. The front has a raised decorative panel of incised borders and central square motif. The back is concave and on opposing sides there are integral semi-circular lugs. There is evidence of iron corrosion on the lugs. Unstratified find from backfill of Trench 43, TL20202 67576.

Uncertain date

7.6.7 Twenty-five items cannot be dated with any certainty, these include the twenty-three items recovered from the spoil and recorded in the catalogue as bulk; these are not listed below. The bulk items are primarily corroded iron nails and fragments of iron objects. A single copper alloy coin of George VI dating to 1941 was also recovered.

Copper alloy

Sheet mount in two pieces that are sub-rectangular in plan; the largest piece has a rounded end, close to which is an *in situ* rivet. In poor condition. SF1, fill 213 of [214]: void context.

Iron

Strip of wrought iron, rectangular in plan and in cross section. Encrusted and corroded. From fill 294 of ditch [295], Trench 18. Collected from sample <119>.

Nails

7.6.8 The evaluation recovered fifty-seven iron nails. The shank diameter of the nails is between 4-15mm and their head diameter is between 9-27mm. Although these measurements are affected by the levels of corrosion and concretion, it can be suggested that the iron nails performed a range of functions; some were small to medium in size and primarily used for joined objects of furniture or boxes. Those with heads over 15mm are more likely to have been for structural purposes.

7.6.9 Whilst the nails are difficult to date in themselves, it is probable that the nails retrieved from the quarry pits in Trench 1 are of post-medieval or later in date.

Nail with flat, sub-oval head and truncated shank, rectangular in cross section.
From fill 105 of quarry pit [104], Trench 1.

Seven elongate pieces of wire or nail shanks that are square in cross section.
From fill 107 of tree-throw [106], Trench 1.

Thirty elongate pieces of wire or nail shanks that are sub-square in cross section; at least four taper to a point. Ten additional pieces are masked by dirt. All are corroded.
From fill 108 of furrow [109], Trench 1.

Nail, missing head. Curved shank is square in cross section and tapers to a tip.
From fill 115 of quarry pit [114], Trench 1.

Nail with flat, sub-rectangular head and truncated shank that is rectangular in cross section. Corroded and bent below head.
From fill 127 of tree-throw [126], Trench 1.

Nail with flat, rectangular head in same plane as shank that tapers and is rectangular in cross section. Truncated at tip.
From fill 129 of quarry pit [128], Trench 1.

Nail with flat, rectangular head in same plane as truncated shank, rectangular in cross section.
From fill 129 of quarry pit [128], Trench 1.

Nail with pyramidal shaped head and truncated shank, rectangular in cross section.
From fill 129 of quarry pit [128], Trench 1.

Nail with flat, sub-square head and tapering, truncated shank, rectangular in section.
From fill 294 of ditch [295], Trench 18. Collected from sample <119>.

Discussion

7.6.10 The metalwork and glass assemblage reflect two different phases of activity on or close to the site; the absence of medieval finds suggests that the activity may not have been continuous, nor is it in the same area of the site.

7.6.11 Objects found of a Roman date were concentrated in Trenches 14 and 15 along the northeast edge of the site; they were recovered from pit fills and unstratified spoil that relate to the remains of Roman settlement.

7.6.12 In contrast, the post-medieval and later material was primarily recovered from the quarry pits in Trench 1; this suggests that once the pits had been excavated for gravel they were later backfilled with debris.

7.6.13 There is little evidence for crafts or industry amongst the assemblage; the Roman finds are primarily objects of personal adornment and, along with the two coins, are indicative of casual losses. The later material is dominated by iron nails and glassware; objects that, once broken, have been discarded.

Recommendations for further work

7.6.14 With the exception of the finger ring and the ironwork, the assemblage requires little further work. However, for those objects that are unidentifiable and unstable the following recommendations are made bearing in mind the future of the archival storage of the assemblage:

- Selected metalwork should be x-rayed. This will facilitate accurate description and identification of the objects; as well as preserving a record of each item for the archive;
- The finger ring should be photographed or drawn;
- The assemblage of material should be included in any further discussion should additional work be carried out on the site.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Animal bone *by Ryan Desrosiers*

Introduction

8.1.1 The animal bone assemblage (713 fragments, weighing 6.64kg) was recovered from 22 features in 14 trenches. The assemblage is comprised of taxa from four taxonomic orders including mammals (Mammalia), amphibians (Anura), fish (Actinopterygii) and birds (Aves).

Methodology

8.1.2 The animal bone was identified, recorded, and quantified (NISP) to species level whenever possible. In the case of unidentifiable fragments, like long bone shaft fragments or vertebral fragments, classification into size classes (e.g. cattle-sized, sheep-sized, or rat-sized) as per Rielly (2018) was attempted. During the recording of individual elements recovered, additional attributes including, species, bone portion, condition, taphonomy, pathology or anthropogenic alteration to elements were noted. A scale (J-Scale CJ-4000) which is accurate to within a half a gram was used to ascertain weights of specimens. Specimens for which mass could not be determined using this equipment were assigned an assumed weight of 0.01g. Attempts were made by the analyst to refit all possible elements within contexts, with the total number of fragments being additionally noted. All specimens have been recorded within a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

8.1.3 Just under half of the animal bone assemblage (46.7%) was collected by hand, with the remaining part (53.3%) recovered through environmental sampling. Once brought back from site to PCA's office, all hand-collected specimens were washed by hand using tepid water (roughly 20-25°C) and medium to firm bristled toothbrushes (depending on condition of specimens). Specimens found within environmental samples have been subjected to flot processing, which separates heavy residue (e.g. stones, bone, or pottery) from lighter residue (e.g. charcoal, seeds, or insects) through submergence of soil samples into a closed circulating water system and subsequent filtration using a >2µ mesh. All environmental samples were taken from sealed archaeological contexts and have not been processed using sodium bicarbonate ($CHNaO_3$), which is often used to treat and breakdown clayey soil.

Assemblage description and chronology

8.1.4 The evaluation yielded 713 fragments of animal bone from 22 features within 14 trenches, the features ranging in date from the Late Neolithic to possibly Early Saxon

periods (Appendix C, Tables 1 and 2). After attempting to refit, 714 fragments were further reduced to a total of 678 specimens.

8.1.5 At least four common domesticated species (Table 4), including cattle (*Bos taurus*), horse (*Equus ferus caballus*), domestic pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*), and sheep/goat (Ovicaprid) are relatively abundant in the assemblage during most phases. Additionally, while only present in small quantities, possible dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*), possible fish (*Actinopterygii*), and bird (*Aves*) remains were collected by hand collection and environmental sampling.

Table 4: Species present

SPECIES CODE	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
BOS	CATTLE	BOS TAURUS (DOMESTIC)
CAN	DOG	CANIS FAMILIARIS
CSZ	CATTLE SIZE	
EQU	HORSE	EQUUS CABALLUS
FROG	FROG	RANA TEMPORARIA
OVCA	SHEEP/GOAT	OVIS ARIES/CAPRA HIRCUS
SMA	SMALL MAMMAL	SMALL MAMMAL SP.
SSZ	SHEEP SIZE	
UNI	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMAL	
UNIB	UNIDENTIFIED BIRD	
UNIF	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	

8.1.6 Given the relatively small proportion of highly diagnostic elements present within the assemblage, the assemblage is not statistically significant. Overall, the state of preservation of the assemblage is relatively poor. However, larger specimens from contexts of a later phase tend display a greater degree of preservation. Additionally, the majority of specimens recovered from features could only be identified to size class (namely cattle-sized, and sheep-sized) due to the high degree of fragmentation exhibited throughout the assemblage.

8.1.7 The majority of fragments (both hand-collected and sampled) display evidence of extraneous taphonomic factors influencing preservation, including possible water wear, root etching and acidic soil conditions. Very few specimens display direct evidence of human consumption or alteration, with a small proportion (4.3%) displaying evidence of burning and 1.1% of specimens exhibiting butchery markings.

8.1.8 It is notable however, that a single possible bone artefact was recovered during environmental processing (<108>). This possible artefact recovered from a Roman pit [196] appears to have been made by drilling a hole through a fragment of flat

cortical bone (e.g. scapula or mandible). It is not well preserved and displays evidence of possible water wear.

Discussion and conclusions

8.1.9 An assessment of the faunal remains recovered by the evaluation suggests that cattle and sheep/goat likely played a significant role in the subsistence economy of the settlement that extends into the northeast corner of the site during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, based on the degree of their relative abundance. However, more data is necessary to validate these inferences directly due to the high degree of fragmentation displayed within the assemblage as a whole. It is not possible to draw any conclusions regarding earlier phases of activity at the site due to the scarcity of specimens from these periods.

8.1.10 Due to the nature of trial trenching, very few conclusions can be drawn regarding the quantification of taxa during the various phases of past activity at the site. This is mainly due to the small size of the assemblage not of a size suitable for proper statistical analysis, but also that trial trenching is only providing a sample of the site's potential finds.

8.1.11 If archaeological mitigation is undertaken in the future, further excavation in the vicinity of this site would likely yield a reasonable quantity of animal bones and would likely aid in informing a more comprehensive understanding of animal husbandry associated with the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement.

8.1.12 Additionally, given the relative scarcity of faunal specimens from other sites within the Huntingdonshire region, including Brampton Hut (Erma 2016), Corpus Christi, Godmanchester (Deighton 2016) and Church Lane, Papworth Everard (2017), the relative quantity of faunal remains from Buckden would imply some degree of possible research significance if future mitigation was to occur.

8.1.13 Given the relative abundance of faunal remains recovered from environmental samples, it is also recommended that an environmental sampling strategy is implemented to increase the likelihood of recovery of fish and microfaunal remains. If fish or small mammal bones are recovered from further archaeological mitigation at Buckden, they should be subject to analysis by a relevant specialist.

8.2 Charred plant remains *by Kate Turner*

Introduction

8.2.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains in twenty-three bulk soil samples taken during the archaeological evaluation of the site. Samples were collected from a series of ditches, pits and postholes, the context information for which is given in Appendix C, Table 3. The aim of this assessment is to:

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

Methodology

8.2.2 Twenty-three environmental bulk samples, of between three and thirty 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).

8.2.3 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

8.2.4 For the purposes of this report individual samples have been grouped by period, in order to assess the overall environmental potential of the assemblage. Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in Appendix C, Tables 4 and 5.

Neolithic (features [183], [338], [352])

8.2.5 Four samples were taken from features dated to the Neolithic period, three from pits ([183] and [338]) and one from a tree-throw ([352]). Recovery of environmental remains was generally poor from these deposits; wood charcoal was recovered from all of the sampled contexts, although fragmentation rates were high and less than ten specimens of a suitable size for species identification (>4 mm in length/width) were present in any sample. A single carbonised seed of *Veronica* sp. (speedwell), was identified in feature [183]. Other archaeobotanical remains were present in the form of seeds, insect remains and rootlets that are likely to be modern intrusions.

8.2.6 The heavy residues were found to contain varying concentrations of animal bone, along with flint and pottery.

Roman (features [134], [189], [191], [196], [245], [271], [275], [280], [295], [303], [312])

8.2.7 Thirteen samples were collected from Roman features; five from ditches ([134], [189], [295], [303] and [312]), seven from pits ([191], [196], [245], [275] and [280]) and one from a posthole ([271]). Wood charcoal was present in low to high frequencies throughout the sample set, apart from in the sample taken from feature [275], in which it was absent. Whilst charcoal concentrations were relatively high, sizeable material was again scarce; seven contexts contained viable specimens, although no one feature produced more than fifteen suitable examples in total.

8.2.8 Seven contexts (135, 197, 210, 244, 278, 304 and 311) additionally yielded charred seeds and/or cereal remains. Context (304), taken from the fill of a ditch (feature [303]) contained the greatest abundance of remains, with around thirty specimens of grain and seed recorded. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was recovered, both standard grains and twisted specimens, suggesting the presence of the six-row variety, along with rye (*Secale cereale*), bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*) and emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). Chaff was absent. With the exception of this deposit, none of the other assessed samples from the Roman grouping produced more than ten specimens of grain, and only feature [245] contained any chaff, a single spelt glume (*Triticum spelta*). In terms of carbonised seeds, concentrations were again low, with species identified largely being weeds associated with agriculture, including speedwell, grasses (*Poaceae* spp.), woodruff (*Asperula* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* spp.). A single tuber of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var*. bulbosum*) was also

recognised.

8.2.9 Animal bone, flint and pottery were all recovered from the heavy fraction, along with several iron nails and shells of the fossil oyster *Gryphaea* sp. (devil's toenails). Modern seeds, snails (*Vitrea* sp., *Cecilioides acicula*), roots, insect remains, and grass chaff were extracted from the bulk of the flot material, raising the possibility of post-depositional disturbance in the sampled features.

Pit [205]

8.2.10 The sample from Roman pit [205] contained abundant charcoal, including several specimens suitable for species identification (<10), along with a small amount of carbonised grain, of bread wheat and barley, and carbonised seeds of grasses and speedwells (<5).

8.2.12 Artefacts were rare, with only a small amount of pottery and flint reported, and a low frequency of animal bone. Modern intrusions, in the form of seeds, insects, roots and grass chaff were common.

Undated (features [149], [155], [160], [162])

8.2.13 Four bulk samples were taken from undated features, two pits ([260] and [162]), a posthole ([155]) and a ditch ([149]). Of these deposits, feature [155] produced the greatest abundance of environmental material, with a large quantity of charcoal identified, over one-hundred specimens, including between thirty and one-hundred sizeable pieces. Wood charcoal was also present in all of the remaining deposits, but only two ([149] and [162]) produced a small amount (<10) of identifiable fragments.

8.2.14 Seeds and cereals were scarce; several specimens of burnt pea and speedwell (*Fabaceae* spp.) were recovered from features [149] and [155], with the latter also containing a low frequency of undifferentiated wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.). As observed throughout the sample set, non-contemporary seeds, roots and insect remains were frequent in all four samples. Animal bone, flint, pottery and burnt clay were also extracted from the heavy fraction.

Discussion

8.2.15 A rapid assessment of the bulk soil samples collected during the evaluation has shown that, except for wood charcoal, overall preservation of environmental remains

was found to be relatively poor in most of the sample set.

8.2.16 Feature [155], an undated posthole, was the only deposit to contain a significantly sized ecofact assemblage, producing a moderate amount of identifiable charcoal fragments (30-100 specimens). The remains recovered from this feature indicate that cereals, such as spelt/emmer wheat, bread wheat and barley, may have been cultivated or consumed in the region during the occupation of the site, though the quantity of recovered grain is too small to suggest significant activity. Grains, and also seeds, that were too damaged to be speciated were recovered; this degradation is likely as result of the temperature and duration at which they were burnt. The material found in this deposit could comprise grains that have been unintentionally burnt during cooking, or perhaps spoiled specimens that were being disposed of. Chaff was largely absent, which could be a result of the fact that cereals may be being processed elsewhere, and only the clean grains transported to site, or perhaps that the nature of the fires in which this material was burnt was such that smaller or more fragile components were entirely destroyed (Boardman and Jones 1990). Most of the small number of burnt seeds recognised were of agricultural weeds, including peas and wild grasses, which may have been collected with the grain during harvesting. Due to the nature of the sampled deposits, any un-burnt and non-mineralized seeds found in this assemblage were considered to be modern intrusions.

8.2.17 Wood charcoal was common throughout, observed in variable concentrations in all of the assessed features apart from [275], a pit of Roman date. Overall, fragmentation levels were high, with only around 60% of the assemblage containing examples of suitable size for species identification, and, with the exception of contexts 155, 280 and 352, none more than ten such pieces. The remains uncovered at this site are likely to be the raked-out waste from small scale domestic fires.

8.2.18 The snail assemblage was largely comprised of modern specimens and non-native burrowing specimens (*Cecilioides acicula*) that are of no environmental value. 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

8.2.19 Preservation of environmental remains in the site assemblage was generally poor,

and what ecofacts were recovered were associated with significant evidence of modern contamination. Due to this, further work is not suggested on this assemblage, although radiocarbon dating could be undertaken on suitable charcoal pieces if desired, in features where cultural artefacts are scarce. It is suggested that if this is carried out, specimens are picked from contexts with the least evidence for contamination. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Recommendations for future excavations

8.2.20 A rapid assessment has shown that carbonised material has the potential to be preserved on this site. Should future interventions be undertaken this should be reflected in the environmental sampling strategy, and samples should, where possible, be collected from well-sealed deposits, with little evidence for post depositional disturbance.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 General

9.1.1 Consistent with the results of the geophysical survey (PCG 2018), previous investigations within the former quarry to the north of the site in the 1950s and 1960s and the conclusions of the desk-based assessment (Pegasus 2018), the evaluation identified sparsely scattered features of prehistoric date along its northern edge and archaeological remains associated with a Roman settlement in its northeastern corner. Several sherds of Early Saxon pottery and sherds of pottery in late Roman fabrics in the upper fills of Roman features indicate continuing occupation of the settlement into the 5th century. The identified archaeological remains are not considered to be of a significance to preclude development.

9.1.2 The central and southern parts of the site were largely devoid of significant archaeological features, with most of the features encountered in these areas being confirmed as medieval/post-medieval furrows, gravel pits associated with late 18th and 19th-century gravel extraction or post-medieval/modern field boundaries. The only exception to this was an isolated tree throw hollow in Trench 30, from which was recovered a small assemblage of worked flint and sherds of prehistoric pottery.

9.1.3 There was a good correlation between the interpretation of the results of the geophysical survey and the archaeological features identified in the trial trenches. The survey results show a concentration of linear, rectilinear, and discrete anomalies in the northeastern corner of the site, suggesting that the Roman settlement remains previously investigated in the area of the former gravel quarry extend into this part of the site.

9.1.4 The distribution of metal detector finds corresponds very well with the results of the evaluation and the concentration of geophysical anomalies in this part of the site. In addition, the field has been subject to metal detecting survey over many years by Mr Ashford and his son (friends of the landowner who kindly undertook the metal detecting for the current project) and the results they have made available to us reinforces the distribution pattern noted above (Fig. 10).

9.2 Prehistoric (pre-AD43)

9.2.1 In the northern part of the site, in the area bordering the former quarry pit, there was evidence for prehistoric activity dating from the Early Neolithic through to the Late

Iron Age (Trenches 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13). Dating of the features was problematic as the pottery recovered from them was often poorly preserved and there were few diagnostic sherds in the assemblage to permit confident dating of the features.

9.2.2 The nature of the prehistoric activity could not be discerned to any degree due to the widely scattered geographical and chronological distribution of the features, which largely consisted of isolated small pits and postholes. However, the remains of a possible timber, post-built structure of Iron Age date, consisting of at least six postholes, was identified in Trench 13.

9.2.3 In Trench 30, a feature interpreted as a tree-throw was found to contain a small assemblage of worked flint, the blade-reduction technique used in their manufacture characteristic of tool production in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. However, the worked flint was found alongside a small assemblage of pottery that has been dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, raising some uncertainty over the date of the feature. Although not abundant, the quantity of flint and pottery in the fill of the feature suggests that the hollow formed by the fallen tree was used as a temporary working area.

9.3 Roman (AD43 to AD410)

9.3.1 In the 1950s and 1960s, excavations in the area of the former quarry to the north of the site recorded the remains of a sizeable Roman rural settlement, comprising a complex of enclosures, timber buildings, tracks and field boundaries. The southern extent of this settlement was identified in the northeast corner of the current site (predominately in Trenches 14 and 15), where the results of a geophysical survey show an arrangement of rectilinear and discrete anomalies (PCG 2018) forming a number of rectangular enclosures with associated pitting activity. The settlement was located on the higher ground within the field, on a southeast facing slope situated at c. 26m aOD.

9.3.2 The evaluation confirmed the nature, extent and date of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, demonstrating that the settlement was probably established in the late 1st or early 2nd century AD and continued to be occupied throughout the Roman period, although most of the features investigated probably date to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. This suggests that the settlement went into decline/contraction after the 3rd century AD or that the focus of the settlement shifted to the north or east

after this date.

9.3.3 The range of pottery recovered from the site is typical of the forms and fabrics that can be expected to be recovered from Romano-British rural settlements in the hinterland of Godmanchester. The pottery includes utilitarian coarse ware jar/bowl and flagon vessels, sandy grey ware domestic vessels, supplemented by shelly coarse wares. Imported fine wares comprise a small group of 2nd-century central Gaulish samian cups and a dish, and domestic fine wares include 2nd-century beakers identified from Colchester and the Nene Valley industries. Late Roman fines wares include Nene Valley colour coated jars and Hadham red-slipped ware jar/bowl forms. Other artefacts from the site include two coins of mid 4th century date, a pin from a bronze Roman brooch and a Roman finger ring of 2nd to 4th-century date that was recovered from the ploughsoil.

9.3.4 A small assemblage of animal bone, which was in a generally poor condition, was recovered from features predominately of Roman date. The species present were consistent with the range of domesticates to be expected from a Roman rural site (cattle and sheep/goat, some domestic pig), but due to the small size of the assemblage and its fragmentary nature, little more could be inferred about methods of animal husbandry practiced at the settlement at this time.

9.3.5 Similarly, an assessment of the ecofacts recovered from soil samples taken from a range of prehistoric and Roman features has shown that, except for wood charcoal, overall preservation was relatively poor and the abundance of material was too small to be statistically valid. In addition, many of the charred seeds in the assemblage had been rendered unidentifiable due to the temperatures at which they had been burnt. Posthole [155] in Trench 5 was the only feature to contain a significantly sized assemblage of identifiable charcoal fragments (30-100 specimens), with far lesser quantities of charred cereal grain, such as spelt/emmer wheat, bread wheat and barley. The charcoal from the samples largely derived from raked-out out domestic hearths and ovens, there was no evidence for industrial processes being undertaken in this part of the settlement.

9.4 Sub-Roman/Early Anglo-Saxon transitional (5th/6th centuries AD)

9.4.1 Although no features could be clearly assigned to Early Anglo-Saxon occupation of the site, several sherds of Early Saxon pottery and sherds in late Roman fabrics (e.g.

Hadham ware) were recovered from the upper fills of Roman features in Trench 15. These finds suggest that the settlement continued to be occupied into the 5th century AD, prior to the establishment of a more traditional Anglo-Saxon settlement near the site in the later 5th or 6th century, as indicated by the discovery of the *Grubenhaus* and other Early Saxon features during the excavations in the quarry to the north of the site in the 1950s and 1960s.

9.5 Medieval and later (1066 to present)

9.5.1 Medieval, post-medieval and modern features within the site consisted of agricultural furrows, gravel extraction pits, remnants of former post-medieval field boundaries and a haulage track that served the former quarry to the north of the site.

9.5.2 The results of the geophysical survey (PCG 2018, fig. 2) clearly show a pattern of furrows extending across the entire site, with the furrows in the northern half roughly aligned north to south and those in the southern half east to west. The furrows are widely spaced and those nearest to Mill Road display a reversed 'S-shape' in their alignment, both characteristic of a medieval ridge and furrow system. It is therefore probable that the furrows originated as part of the medieval open field system belonging to the village of Buckden. The finds from the furrows were exclusively post-medieval in date, suggesting that the ridge and furrow system remained in use until the open field was enclosed, probably in the latter half of the 18th century.

9.5.3 The gravel extraction pits investigated in Trenches 1, 2, 34 and 35 were found to post-date the furrows and pottery and other finds recovered from the backfill of the pits dates them to no earlier than the mid-18th century. The small-scale quarrying of sand and gravel within the site continued throughout the 19th century and into the 20th century, as shown on historic mapping. The large, modern quarry to the north of the site, which was later used for landfill, was active in the 1950s and 1960s, and a haulage route extended south from the quarry to join Mill Road, the route following the line of field boundaries that have since been removed.

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10.2 The fieldwork was directed by A G Pullen, assisted by Tom Learmonth, Valerio Pinna, Rita Pedro, Gareth Morgan and Cleve Roberts. The report was written by A G Pullen, with contributions from Barry Bishop (flint), Lawrence Morgan Shelbourne (prehistoric pottery), Alice Lyons (Roman pottery), Chris Jarrett (post-Roman pottery), Ryan Desrosiers (animal bone) and Kate Turner (plant remains), and the illustrations were prepared by Rosie Scales. The project was managed by Simon Carlyle.

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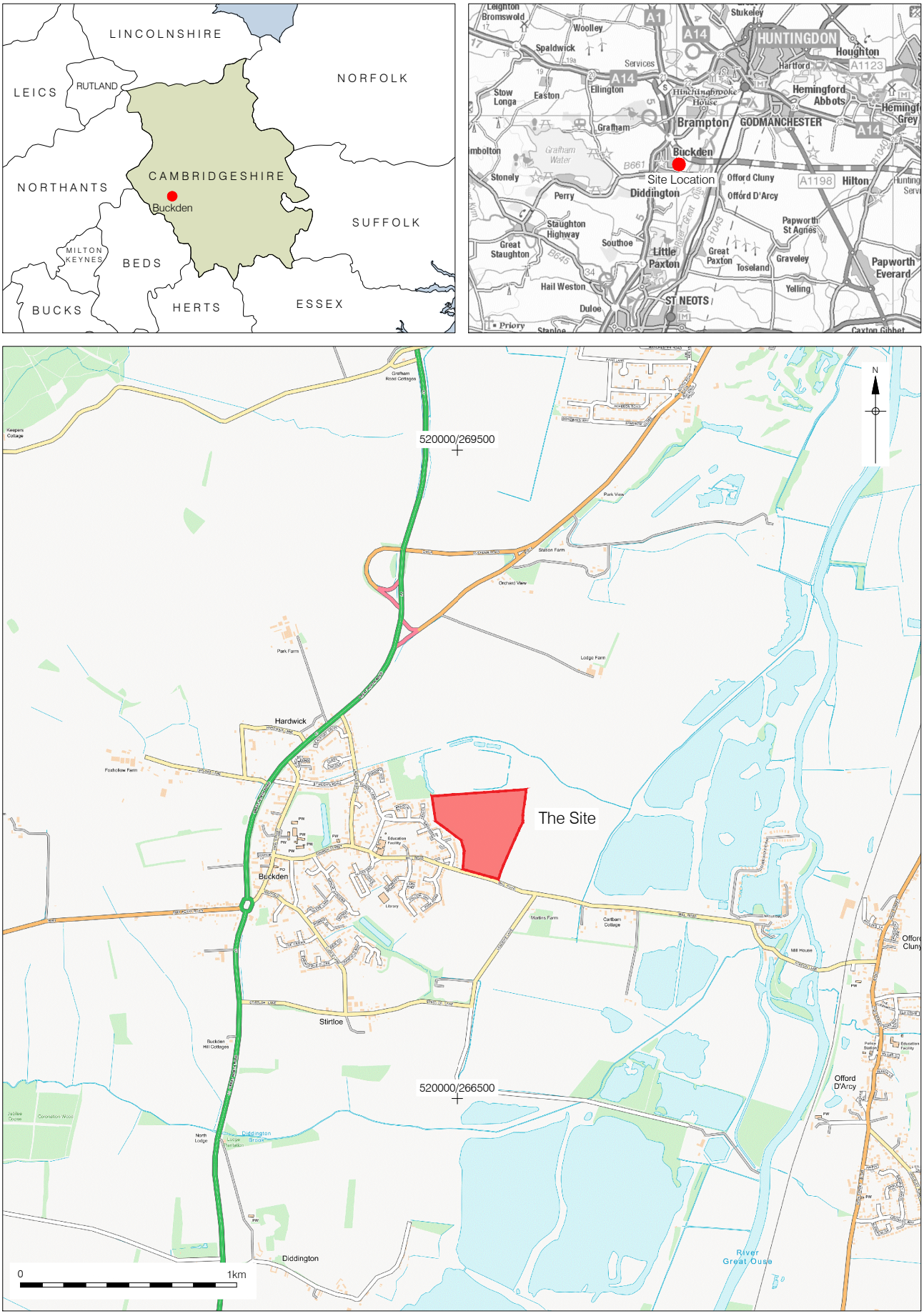


15/11/18 RS

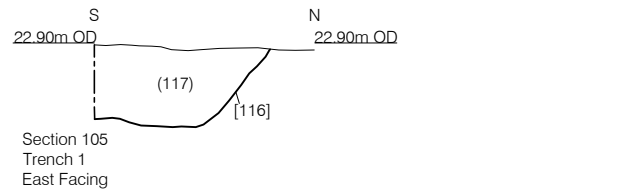
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

19/11/18 RS

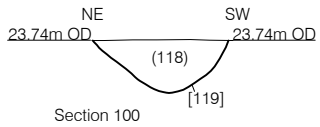
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:2500 at A4

19/11/18 RS

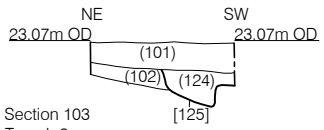
Figure 3
Trench location with Greyscale overlay
1:2500 at A4



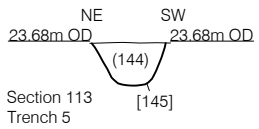
Section 105
Trench 1
East Facing



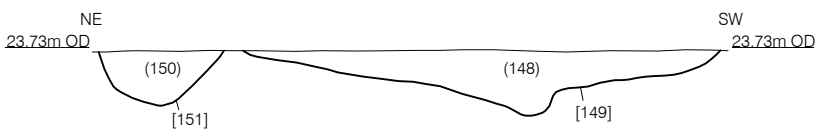
Section 100
Trench 2
Northwest Facing



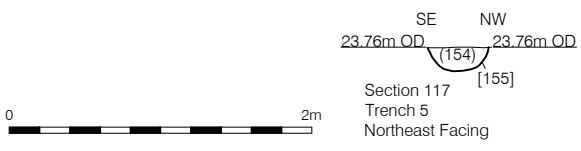
Section 103
Trench 2
Northwest Facing



Section 113
Trench 5
Northwest Facing



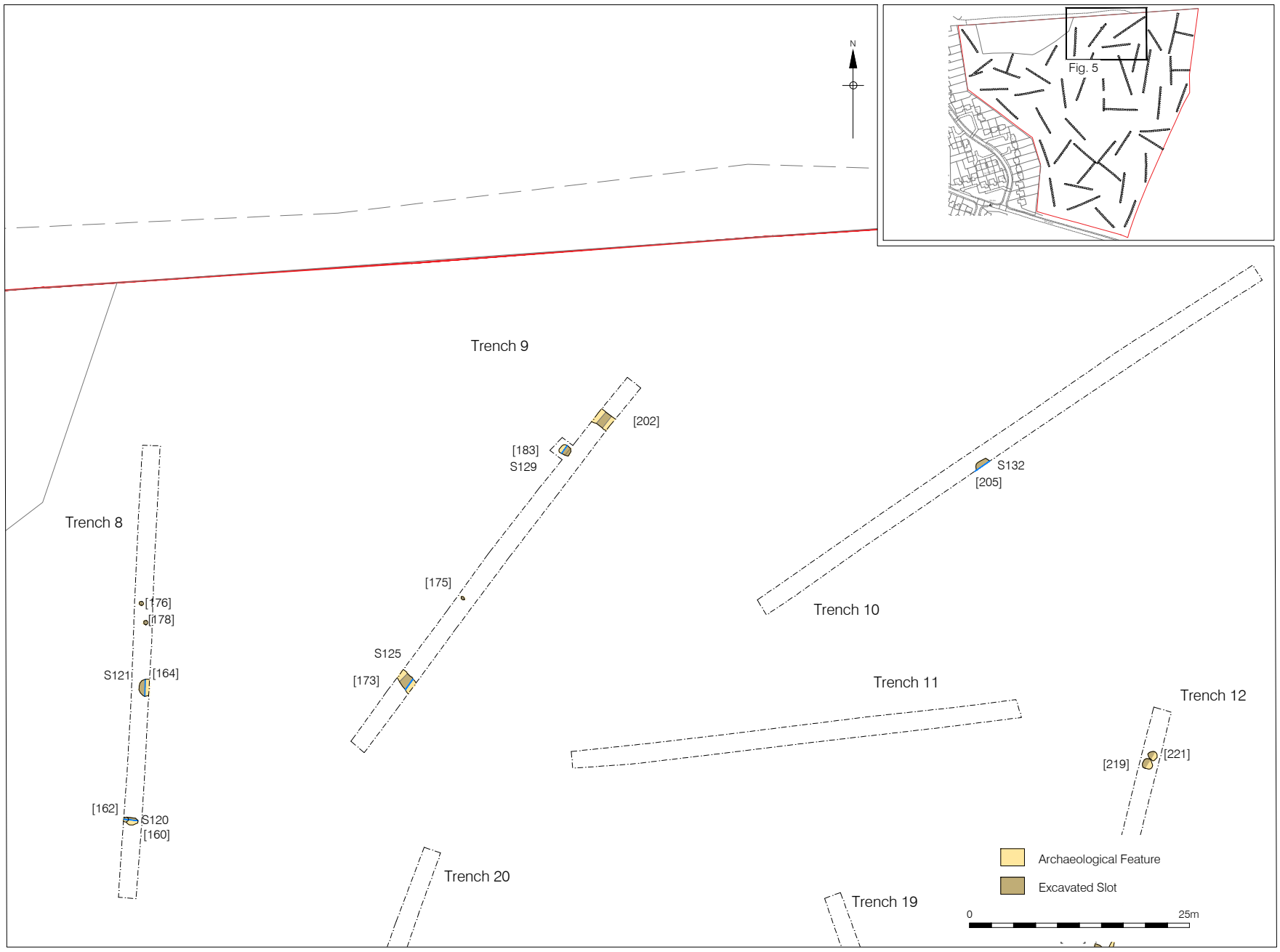
Section 115
Trench 5
Northwest Facing

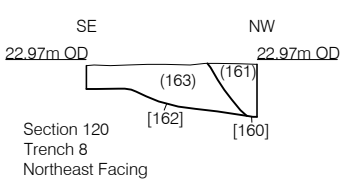


Section 117
Trench 5
Northeast Facing

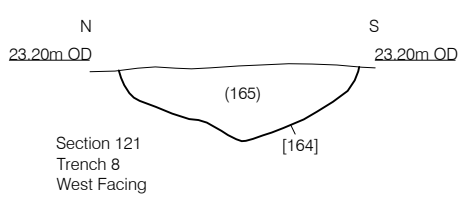
19/11/18 RS

Figure 4
Trench 1, 2 and 5 plan and sections
Inset 1:10 000; Plan 1:625; Sections 1:50 at A3

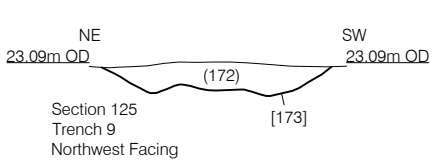




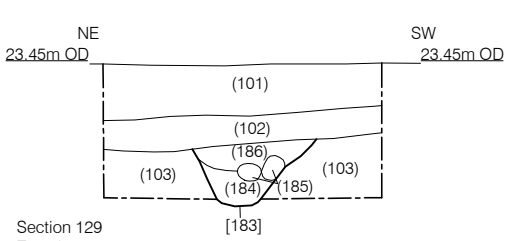
Section 120
Trench 8
Northeast Facing



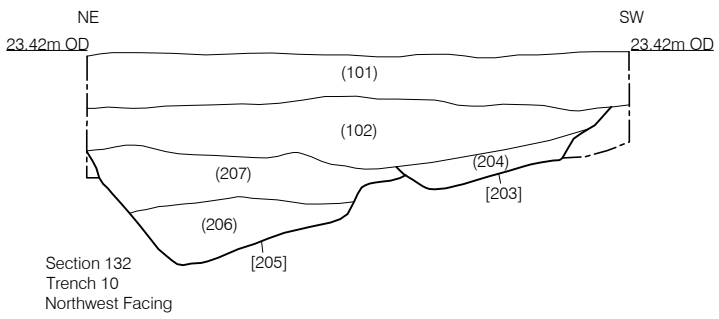
Section 121
Trench 8
West Facing



Section 125
Trench 9
Northwest Facing



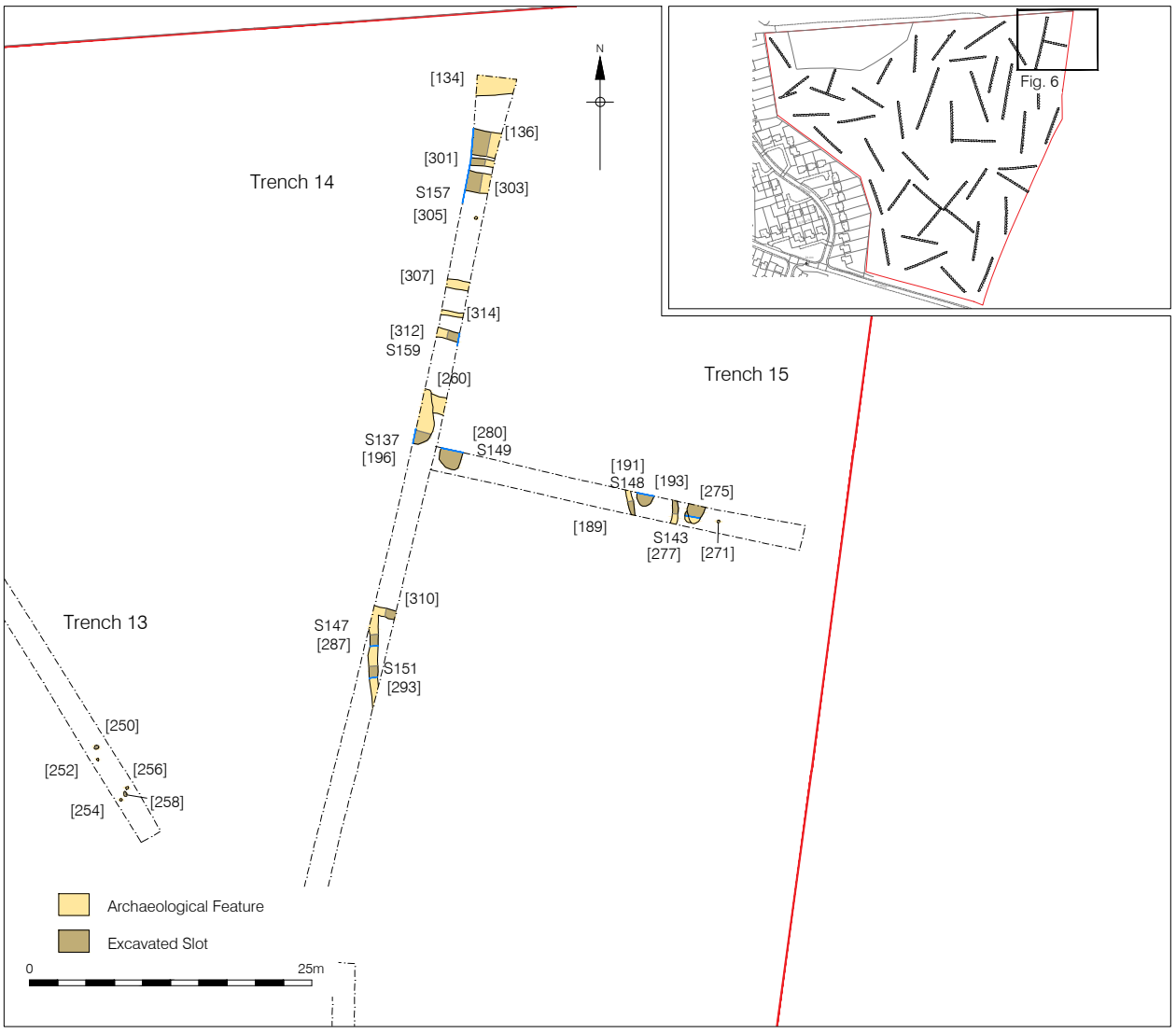
Section 129
Trench 9
Southeast Facing

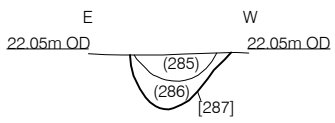


Section 132
Trench 10
Northwest Facing

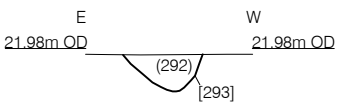
19/11/18 RS

Figure 5
Trench 8, 9 and 10 plan and sections
Inset 1:10 000; Plan 1:625; Sections 1:50 at A3

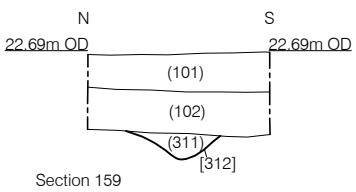




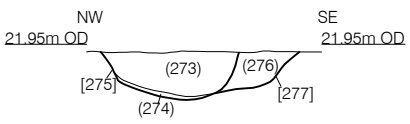
Section 147
Trench 14
North Facing



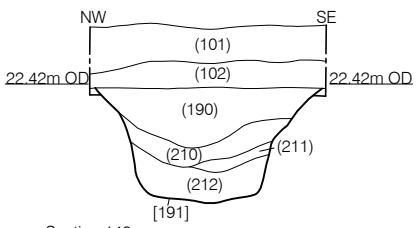
Section 151
Trench 14
North Facing



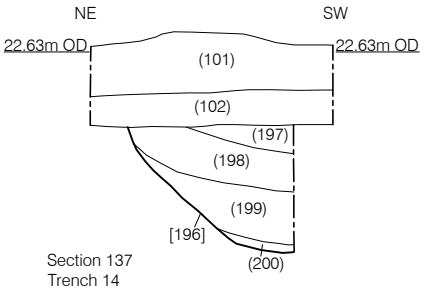
Section 159
Trench 14
West Facing



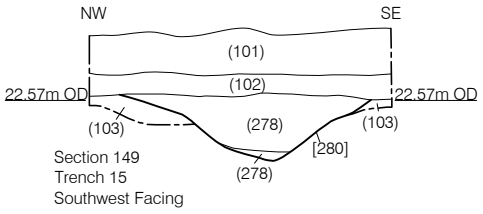
Section 143
Trench 15
Northeast Facing



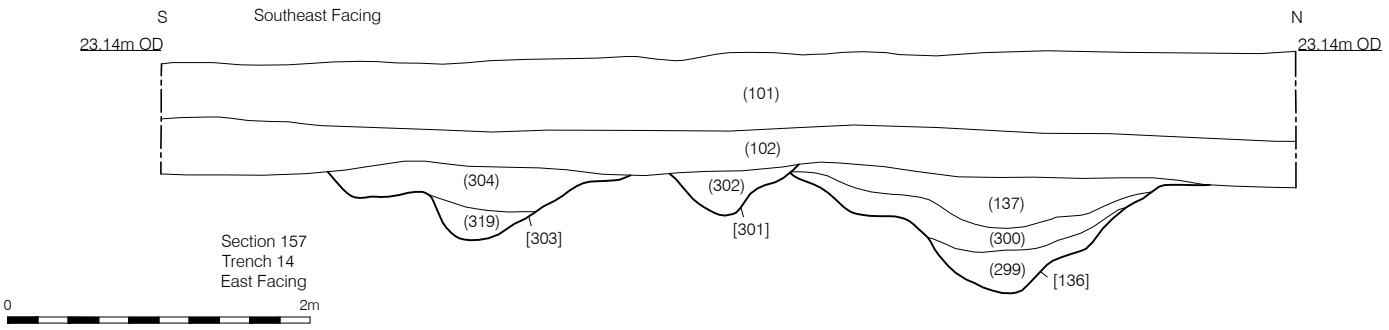
Section 148
Trench 15
Southwest Facing



Section 137
Trench 14
Southeast Facing



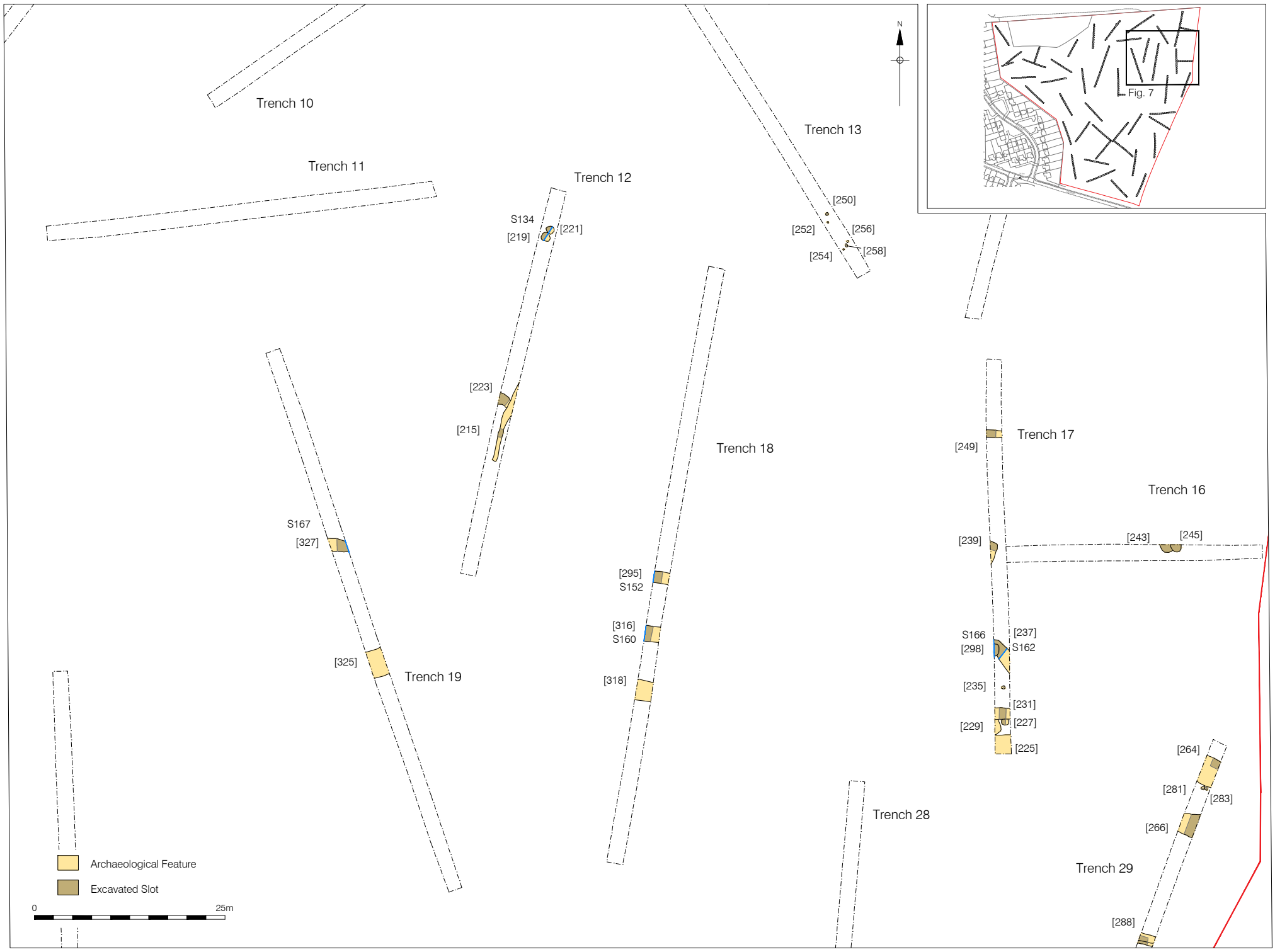
Section 149
Trench 15
Southwest Facing

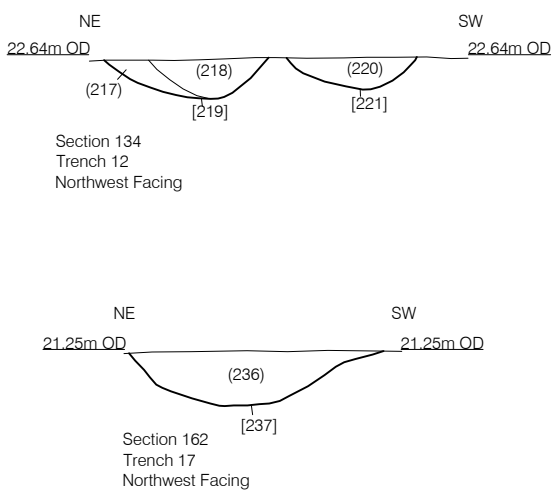


Section 157
Trench 14
East Facing

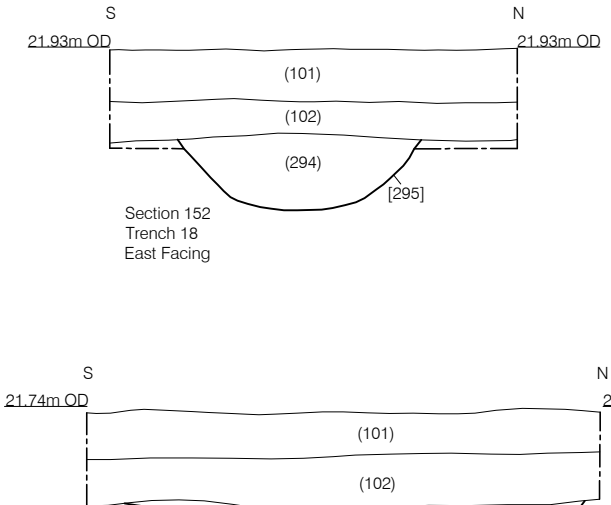
19/11/18 RS

Figure 6
Trench 14 and 15 plan and sections
Inset 1:10 000; Plan 1:625; Sections 1:50 at A3



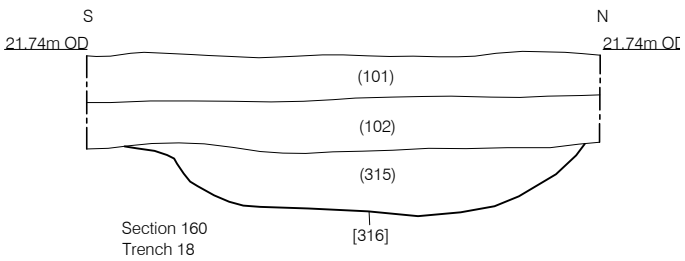


Section 134
Trench 12
Northwest Facing

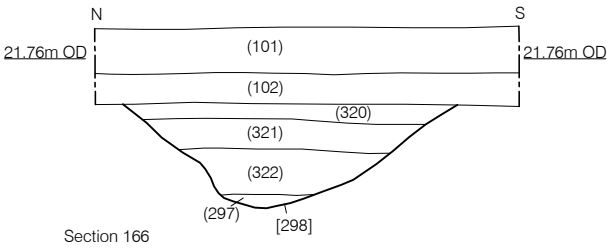


Section 152
Trench 18
East Facing

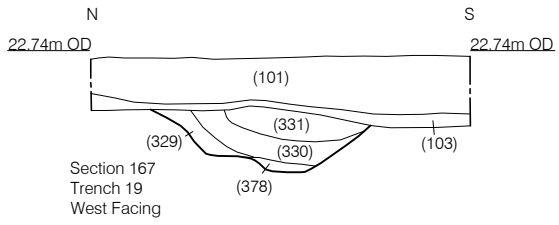
Section 162
Trench 17
Northwest Facing



Section 160
Trench 18
East Facing



Section 166
Trench 17
East Facing

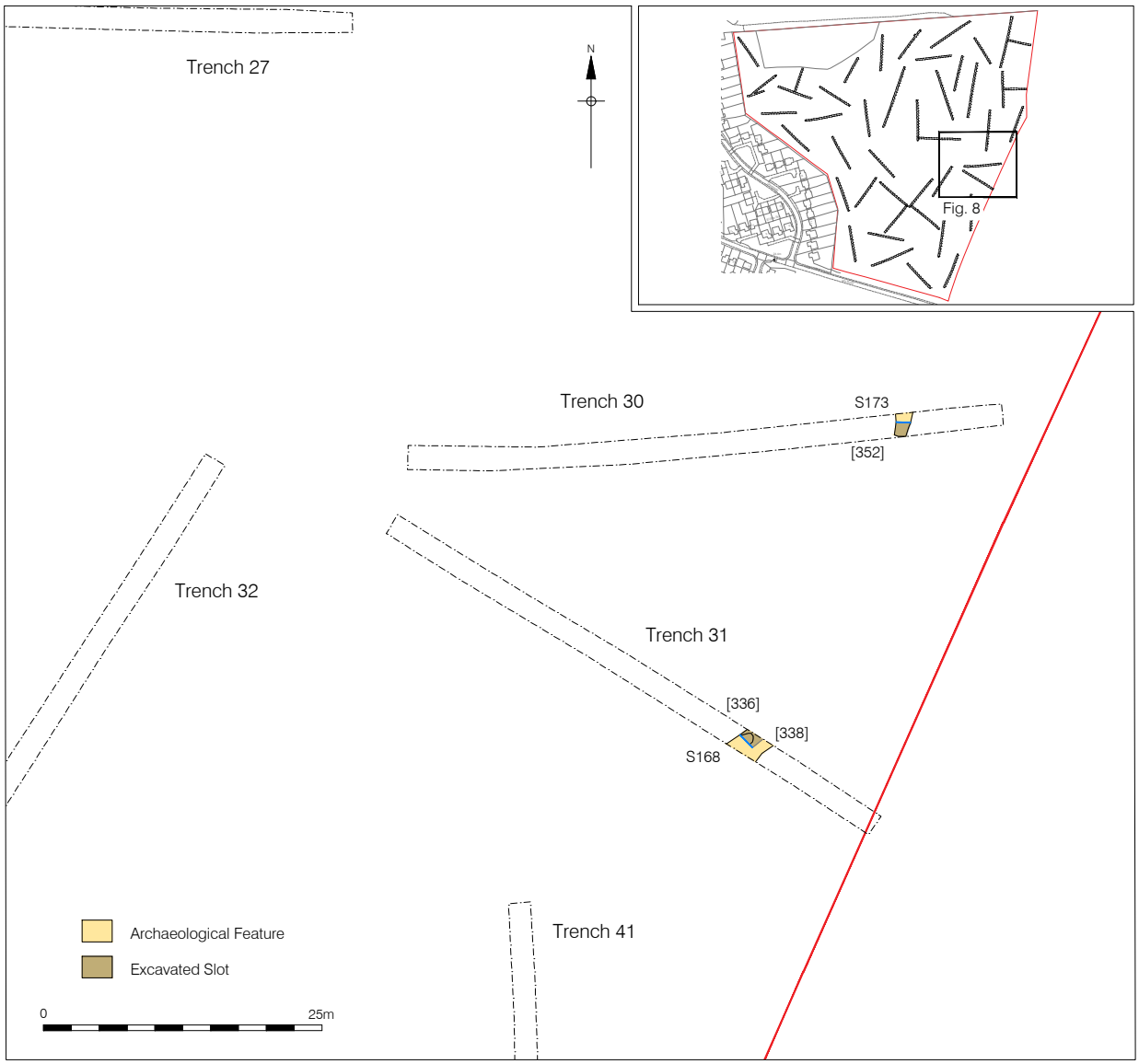


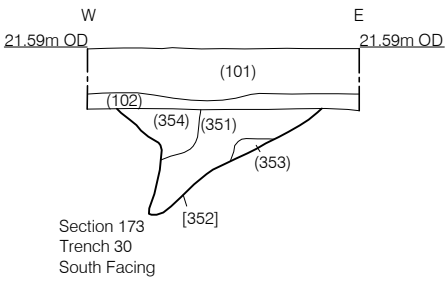
Section 167
Trench 19
West Facing

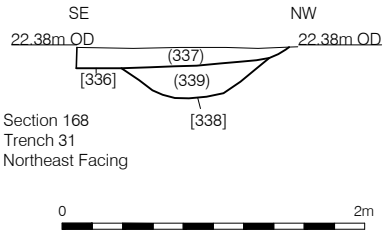
0 2m

19/11/18 RS

Figure 7
Trench 12, 17, 18 and 19 plan and sections
Inset 1:10 000; Plan 1:625; Sections 1:50 at A3

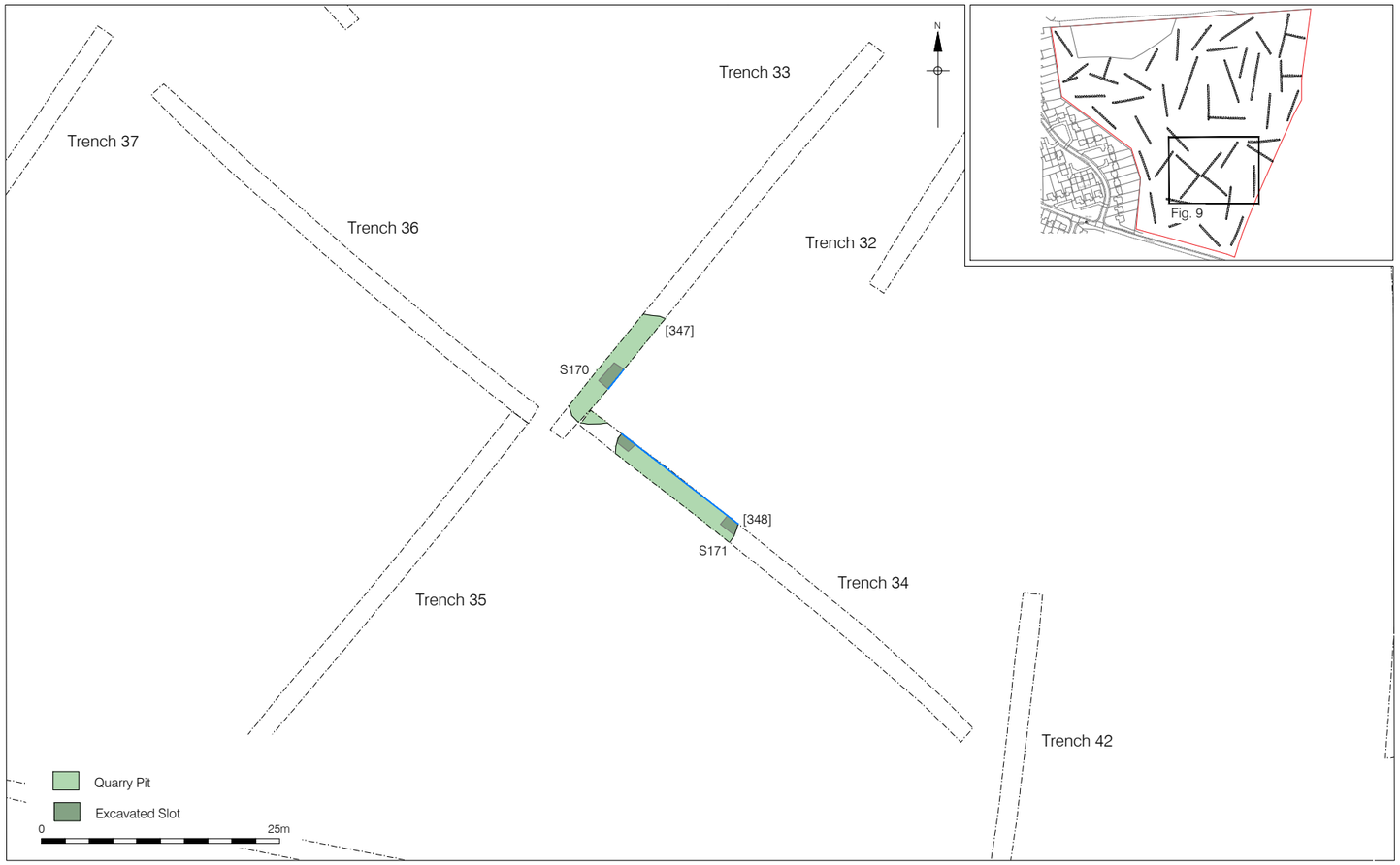


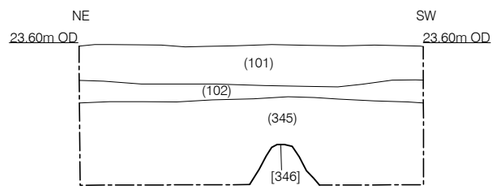




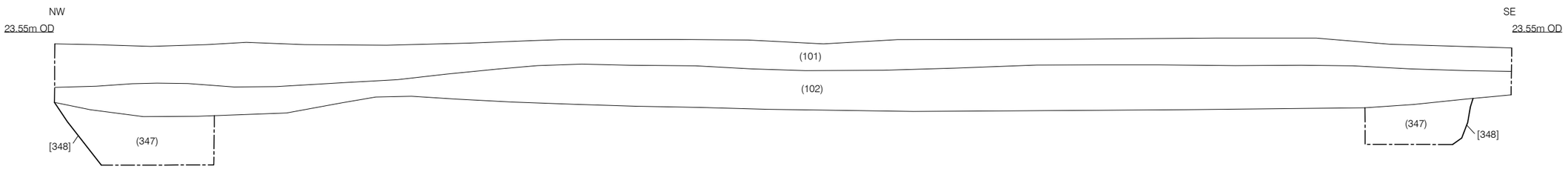
19/11/18 RS

Figure 8
Trench 30 and 31 plan and sections
Inset 1:10 000; Plan 1:625; Sections 1:50 at A4





Section 170
Trench 33
Northwest Facing



Section 171
Trench 34
Southwest Facing

19/11/18 RS

Figure 9
Trench 33 and 34 plan and sections
Inset 1:10 000; Plan 1:625; Sections 1:50 at A3

16/04/19 RS

Figure 10
General Distribution of Metal Finds
1:4000 at A3

PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 8, pits [160] and [162], looking south

Plate 2: Trench 9, pit [180] below subsoil (102), looking northwest

Plate 3: Trench 12, pits [219] and [221], looking south

Plate 4: Trench 13, postholes [250], [252], [254], [256] and [258], looking north

Plate 5: Trench 5, ditch [149], looking east

Plate 6: Trench 5, postholes [153], [155], [157] and [159], looking south

Plate 7: Trench 10, pit [205] truncated by furrow [203], looking south

Plate 8: Trench 14, ditch [287], looking south

Plate 9: Trench 14, ditch [301] (left) and [136] (right), looking west

Plate 10: Trench 15, pit [191], looking north

Plate 11: Trench 18, ditch [295], looking west

Plate 12: Trench 14, pit [196] and ditch [260], looking north

Plate 13: Trench 15, pits [275] and [277], looking south

Plate 14: Trench 1, quarry pit [104], looking north

Plate 15: Trench 33, quarry pit [346] (part-excavated), looking southeast

Plate 16: Trench 34, quarry pit [348], looking southeast

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT REGISTER AND TRENCH INFORMATION

Context details by trench

Trench	Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Period Name	Other Comments	Description
All	101	101	Layer	Topsoil	0	0				plough soil
All	102	102	Layer	Subsoil	0	0			subsoil is plough damaged natural with silts	orange-brown silty sand and gravel
All	103	103	Layer	Natural	0	0			clean natural	orange river terrace sands and gravels
1	104	104	Cut	Pit	13	1.8		modern	[104] quarry pit not excavated	
1	105	104	Fill	Pit	13	1.8		modern	quarry pit	brown sandy silt
1	107	104	Fill	Pit	1.2	1.8	0.15	modern		greyish brown sandy silt
1	109	104	Fill	Pit	1.8	1.6	0.2	post-medieval		brown gravelly silt
1	110	110	Cut	Treethrow	1.2	1.6		not excavated	not excavated	
1	111	110	Fill	Treethrow	1.2	1.6		not excavated	not excavated	brown gravelly silt
1	113	104	Fill	Pit	0.3	0.5	0.25	post-medieval		light yellowish brown sandy silt
1	114	114	Cut	Pit	1.6	1.1	0.25	post-medieval	quarry pit	
1	115	114	Fill	Pit	1.6	1.1	0.25	post-medieval	quarry pit	light greyish brown sandy silt
1	116	116	Cut	Pit	1.8	1.1	0.55	post-medieval	linear quarry pit	
1	117	116	Fill	Pit	1.8	1.1	0.55	post-medieval	linear quarry pit	light brown gravelly silt
1	126	126	Cut	Treethrow	3.4	0.6	0.45	post-medieval	may be a quarry pit	
1	127	126	Fill	Treethrow	3.4	0.6	0.45	post-medieval	may be a quarry pit	mid brown gravelly silt
1	128	128	Cut	Pit	1	2.6	0.6	post-medieval	quarry pit	
1	129	128	Fill	Pit	1	2.6	0.6	post-medieval	quarry pit	light greyish brown sandy silt
2	118	119	Fill	Ditch	2	0.9	0.35		undated	light brownish grey silty sand
2	119	119	Cut	Ditch	2	0.9	0.35		undated	
2	120	121	Fill	Furrow	2	0.6	0.1	post-medieval	furrow	mid brown silty sand
2	121	121	Cut	Furrow	2	0.6	0.1	post-medieval	furrow	
2	122	123	Fill	Furrow	1	1.74	0.26	post-medieval	furrow	dark greyish brown silty sand
2	123	123	Cut	Furrow	1	1.74	0.26	post-medieval	furrow	
2	124	125	Fill	Pit	1	0.78	0.5	post-medieval	quarry pit	light brownish grey silty sand
2	125	125	Cut	Pit	1	0.78	0.5	post-medieval	quarry pit	
3	130	130	Cut	Furrow	2	1.2	0.09	post-medieval	furrow	

Trench	Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Period Name	Other Comments	Description
3	131	130	Fill	Furrow	2	1.2	0.09	post-medieval	furrow	light brown gravelly silt
3	132	132	Cut	Ditch	2	1		post-medieval	historic boundary not excavated	
3	133	132	Fill	Ditch	2	1		post-medieval	historic boundary not excavated	brown sandy silt
4	142	143	Fill	Furrow	2	0.85	0.2	post-medieval	historic boundary	mid brown grey silty sand
4	143	143	Cut	Furrow	2	0.85	0.2	post-medieval	historic boundary	
4	166	166	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.8	0.25		natural feature	
4	167	166	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.8	0.25		natural feature	mid yellowish brown sandy silt
4	168	168	Cut	Furrow	1.8	1.4	0.1		undated	
4	169	168	Fill	Furrow	1.8	1.4	0.1	post-medieval	undated	light brown sandy silt
4	170	170	Cut	Furrow	1.8	1	0.2	post-medieval	undated	
4	171	170	Fill	Furrow	1.8	1	0.2	post-medieval	undated	light greyish brown sandy silt
5	144	145	Fill	Ditch	2	0.49	0.28		undated	mid brown grey silty sand
5	145	145	Cut	Ditch	2	0.49	0.28		undated	
5	146	147	Fill	Furrow	2	1.11	0.2	post-medieval		light brown grey silty sand
5	147	147	Cut	Furrow	2	1.11	0.2	post-medieval		
5	148	149	Fill	Ditch	2	3.1	0.42		prehistoric tbc	mid brown grey silty sand
5	149	149	Cut	Ditch	2	3.1	0.42		prehistoric tbc	
5	150	151	Fill	Ditch	2	0.82	0.36		undated	mid brown grey silty sand
5	151	151	Cut	Ditch	2	0.82	0.36		undated	
5	152	153	Fill	Posthole	0.3	0.27	0.14		undated	mid brown grey silty sand
5	153	153	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.27	0.14		undated	
5	154	155	Fill	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.16		prehistoric tbc	dark brownish-grey silty sand
5	155	155	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.16		prehistoric tbc	
5	156	157	Fill	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.05		undated	mid brown grey silty sand
5	157	157	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.05		undated	
5	158	159	Fill	Posthole	0.29	0.29	0.1		undated	mid brown grey silty sand
5	159	159	Cut	Posthole	0.29	0.29	0.1		undated	
6	138	139	Fill	Ditch	1	3.66	0.24	post-medieval	furrow or OS historic boundary?	light greyish brown silty sand
6	139	139	Cut	Ditch	1	3.66	0.24	post-medieval	furrow or OS historic boundary	
6	140	141	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.14	post-medieval	truncated furrow or natural feature	light brown silty gravel
6	141	141	Cut	Furrow	1	1.2	0.14	post-medieval	furrow or natural feature?	
8	160	160	Cut	Pit	0.65	0.32	0.36		undated	

Trench	Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Period Name	Other Comments	Description
8	161	160	Fill	Pit	0.65	0.32	0.36		undated	dark grey gravelly silt
8	162	162	Cut	Pit	2	0.8	0.28		prehistoric tbc	
8	163	162	Fill	Pit	2	0.8	0.28		prehistoric tbc	light yellowish grey sand
8	164	164	Cut	Pit	1.9	1.2	0.53		undated possibly natural feature	
8	165	164	Fill	Pit	1.9	1.2	0.53		undated possibly natural feature	light yellowish grey sand
8	176	176	Cut	Posthole	0.55	0.55	0.18		undated	dark brownish-grey gravelly silt
8	177	176	Fill	Posthole	0.55	0.55	0.18		undated	dark brownish grey gravelly silt
8	178	178	Cut	Posthole	0.62	0.62	0.2		undated	
8	179	178	Fill	Posthole	0.62	0.62	0.2		undated	dark brownish grey gravelly silt
9	172	173	Fill	Furrow	1	1.5	0.22	post-medieval	furrow	dark greyish brown silty sand
9	173	173	Cut	Furrow	1	1.5	0.22	post-medieval	furrow	
9	174	175	Fill	Treethrow	0.46	0.42	0.13		natural	dark brownish grey silty sand
9	175	175	Cut	Treethrow	0.46	0.42	0.13		natural feature	
9	180	180	Cut	Pit	1	1	0.65	Neolithic		
9	181	180	Fill	Pit	1	1	0.65	Neolithic		mid brownish grey silty sand
9	182	180	Fill	Pit	1	0.88	0.48	Neolithic		mid greyish brown silty sand
9	183	183	Cut	Pit	1	1.3	0.65	Neolithic		
9	184	183	Fill	Pit	1	0.6	0.26	Neolithic		mid grey silty sand
9	185	183	Fill	Pit	1	0.86	0.26	Neolithic		dark grey silty sand
9	186	183	Fill	Pit	1	0.72	0.21	Neolithic		dark grey silty sand
9	187	183	Fill	Pit	1	1.36	0.32	Neolithic		dark greyish brown silty sand
9	201	202	Fill	Furrow	1	1.6	0.16	post-medieval	furrow	dark greyish brown silty sand
9	202	202	Cut	Furrow	1	1.6	0.16	post-medieval	furrow	
10	203	203	Cut	Furrow	2	1	0.2	post-medieval	furrow	
10	204	203	Fill	Furrow	2	1	0.2	post-medieval	furrow	dark brown clay silt
10	205	205	Cut	Pit	2	0.6	0.72	medieval	or Roman?	
10	206	205	Fill	Pit			0.4	medieval		grey silt
10	207	205	Fill	Pit			0.48	medieval		dark brown clay silt
10	208	208	Cut	Pit				post-medieval	machine slot	
10	209	208	Fill	Pit				post-medieval	machine slot	dark grey brown
12	215	215	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.3	Roman		
12	216	215	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.3	Roman		grey brown gravelly clay
12	217	219	Fill	Pit	1	0.68	0.26	Roman		mid brown grey silty sand

Trench	Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Period Name	Other Comments	Description
12	218	219	Fill	Pit	1	0.76	0.28	Roman		dark brownish grey sandy silt
12	219	219	Cut	Pit	1	1.16	0.28	Roman		
12	220	221	Fill	Pit	1.2	0.86	0.22	Roman		mid brownish grey silty sand
12	221	221	Cut	Pit	1.2	0.86	0.22	Roman		
12	222	223	Fill	Ditch	1	1.32	0.24	Roman		mid brownish grey silty sand
12	223	223	Cut	Ditch	1	1.32	0.24	Roman		
12	323	323	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.5		Roman	not excavated	
12	324	323	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1.5		Roman	not excavated	mid grey sandy silt
13	250	250	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.28	0.13	Roman	Roman?	
13	251	250	Fill	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.13	Roman	Roman?	dark grey brown silty sand
13	252	252	Cut	Posthole	0.29	0.29		Roman	Roman? Not excavated	
13	253	252	Fill	Posthole	0.29	0.29		Roman	Roman? Not excavated	dark grey brown silty sand
13	254	254	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.3		Roman	Roman? Not excavated	
13	255	254	Fill	Posthole	0.3	0.3		Roman	Roman? Not excavated	dark grey brown silty sand
13	256	256	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.3		Roman	Roman? Not excavated	
13	257	256	Fill	Posthole	0.3	0.3		Roman	Roman? Not excavated	dark grey brown silty sand
13	258	258	Cut	Posthole	0.25	0.38	0.08	Roman	Roman? No finds	
13	259	258	Fill	Posthole	0.25	0.38	0.08	Roman	Roman? No finds	dark grey brown silty sand
14	134	134	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.7		Roman	Not excavated under instruction from CCCHET (KG)	
14	135	134	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1.7		Roman	Not excavated under instruction from CCCHET (KG). Loose finds retrieved from surface of fill.	dark grey silt
14	136	136	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.5	0.6	Roman		mid brown sandy silt
14	137	136	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.5	0.6	Roman		grey brown silt
14	196	196	Cut	Pit	3	1.4	0.85	Roman		
14	197	196	Fill	Pit	3	1.4	0.85	Roman		dark brown sandy silt
14	198	196	Fill	Pit			0.26	Roman		light greyish brown sandy silt
14	199	196	Fill	Pit			0.36	Roman		mid greyish brown sandy silt
14	200	196	Fill	Pit			0.06	Roman		dark brown clay silt
14	260	260	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.5		Roman	Not excavated. Cut by Roman pit.	
14	261	260	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1.5		Roman	Not excavated. Cut by Roman pit.	mid grey brown silty sand
14	285	287	Fill	Ditch	1	0.54	0.18	Roman	undated (no finds) preumed Roman enclosure ditch	dark brownish grey silty sand
14	286	287	Fill	Ditch	1	0.66	0.37	Roman	undated presumed Roman	mid brownish grey silty sand
14	287	287	Cut	Ditch	1	0.66	0.37	Roman	undated presumed Roman	

Trench	Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Period Name	Other Comments	Description
14	292	293	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.24	Roman	no dating	dark brown grey silty sand
14	293	293	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.24	Roman	no dating	
14	299	136	Fill	Ditch			0.3	Roman		greenish brown clay silt
14	300	136	Fill	Ditch			0.12	Roman		mid grey silt
14	301	301	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.8	0.3	Roman		
14	302	301	Fill	Ditch			0.3	Roman		mid brown silt
14	303	303	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.9	0.5	Roman	Undated Roman?	
14	304	303	Fill	Ditch			0.28	Roman	Undated Roman?	mid brown silt
14	305	305	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.3		Roman	Undated unexcavated Roman?	
14	306	305	Fill	Posthole	0.3	0.3		Roman	Undated unexcavated Roman?	dark grey sandy silt
14	307	307	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.85		Roman	Undated unexcavated Roman? Ditch	
14	308	307	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.85		Roman	Undated unexcavated Roman? Ditch	dark grey sandy silt
14	309	310	Fill	Furrow	1	0.79	0.2	Roman	Ditch described as possible furrow by excavator.	mid brownish grey silty sand
14	310	310	Cut	Ditch	1	0.79	0.2	Roman	Roman?	
14	311	312	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.17	Roman	No finds Roman?	mid brownish grey silty sand
14	312	312	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.17	Roman	No finds Roman?	
14	313	314	Fill	Ditch				Roman	or possible land drain not excavated	dark greyish brown silty sand
14	314	314	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.4		Roman	or possible land drain not excavated	
14	319	303	Fill	Ditch			0.1	Roman	no dating cuts Roman ditch	light grey gravelly silt
15	188	189	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.56	0.13	Roman		mid greyish brown sandy silt
15	189	189	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.56	0.13	Roman		
15	190	191	Fill	Pit	1	1.48	0.39	Roman		mid greyish brown sandy silt
15	191	191	Cut	Pit	1	1.48	0.71	Roman		
15	192	193	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.42	0.14		undated	mid greyish brown sandy silt
15	193	193	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.42	0.14		undated	
15	194	195	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.37	0.19		undated	mid reddish brown sandy silt
15	195	195	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.37	0.19		undated	
15	210	191	Fill	Pit	1	1.09	0.17	Roman		mid grey brown sandy silt
15	211	191	Fill	Pit	1	0.52	0.09	Roman		orange brown sandy gravel
15	212	191	Fill	Pit	1	0.84	0.23	Roman		dark grey brown sandy silt
15	268	269	Fill	Treethrow	1.8	1.12	0.25		undated	mid grey brown sandy silt
15	269	269	Cut	Treethrow	1.8	1.12	0.25		undated	
15	270	271	Fill	Posthole	0.22	0.21	0.06	Roman	no finds	light grey brown sandy silt
15	271	271	Cut	Posthole	0.22	0.21	0.06	Roman	no finds	

Trench	Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Period Name	Other Comments	Description
15	272	275	Fill	Pit	0.5	0.85	0.23	Roman		mottled red and orangey to grey brown sandy silt
15	273	275	Fill	Pit	1.65	1.27	0.33	Roman		dark brownish grey gravelly silt
15	274	275	Fill	Pit	1.65	1.52	0.23	Roman		mid yellow brown silty sand
15	275	275	Cut	Pit	1.65	1.52	0.41	Roman		
15	276	277	Fill	Pit	0.81	0.41	0.24	Roman		dark grey brown sandy silt
15	277	277	Cut	Pit	0.81	0.41	0.24	Roman		
15	278	280	Fill	Pit	1.65	1.67	0.37	Roman		mid grey brown gravelly silt
15	279	280	Fill	Pit	0.41	0.52	0.23	Roman		mid greenish grey sandy silt
15	280	280	Cut	Pit	1.65	1.67	0.71	Roman		
16	240	241	Fill	Furrow				post-medieval	furrow not excavated	mid brown grey
16	241	241	Cut	Furrow				post-medieval	furrow not excavated - not surveyed either!	
16	242	243	Fill	Pit	1.5	1.5		Roman	not excavated	mid brownish grey
16	243	243	Cut	Pit	1.5	1.5		Roman	not excavated	
16	244	245	Fill	Pit	1.44	1.44	0.18	Roman		dark grey sandy silt
16	245	245	Cut	Pit	1.44	1.44	0.18	Roman		
17	224	225	Fill	Ditch	2			modern	not excavated	dark grey silty sand
17	225	225	Cut	Ditch	2			modern	not excavated	
17	226	227	Fill	Treethrow				modern	partially excavated then abandonned	dark grey silty sand
17	227	227	Cut	Treethrow				modern	partially excavated then abandonned	
17	228	229	Fill	Pit				modern	not excavated	dark grey silty sand
17	229	229	Cut	Pit				modern	not excavated	
17	230	231	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.5	post-medieval	historic boundary with land drain	dark grey silty sand with redposited natural
17	231	231	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.5	post-medieval	historic boundary with land drain	
17	234	235	Fill	Posthole	0.45	0.4	0.1		undated Roman?	mid brown grey sandy silt
17	235	235	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.4	0.1		undated Roman?	
17	236	237	Fill	Ditch	2	1.7	0.36	Roman		dark brown grey silty sand with clay
17	237	237	Cut	Ditch	2	1.7	0.36	Roman		
17	238	239	Fill	Ditch	2	0.65	0.06		undated terminus?	mid grey sandy silt
17	239	239	Cut	Ditch	2	0.65	0.06		undated terminus?	
17	248	249	Fill	Ditch	2	1.06	0.3		undated	dark grey brown silty sand
17	249	249	Cut	Ditch	2	1.06	0.3		undated	
17	297	298	Fill	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.1	Roman	no dating - could be a terminus?	light brownish grey silty sand
17	298	298	Cut	Pit	2.2	2.2	0.72	Roman	no dating	
17	320	298	Fill	Pit		2.2	0.14	Roman	no dating cuts Roman ditch	mid grey silty sand

Trench	Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Period Name	Other Comments	Description
17	321	298	Fill	Pit		1.9	0.2	Roman	no dating cuts Roman ditch	light grey brown silty sand
17	322	298	Fill	Pit		1.36	0.3	Roman	no dating cuts Roman ditch	dark brownish grey sandy silt
18	294	295	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1.6	0.5	Roman		mid grey sandy silt
18	295	295	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.6	0.5	Roman		
18	315	316	Fill	Treethrow	1.8	2.6	0.43	post-medieval		grey silty sand
18	316	316	Cut	Treethrow	1.8	2.6	0.43	post-medieval		
18	317	318	Fill	Ditch	1.8	3		post-medieval	historic boundary not excavated	
18	318	318	Cut	Ditch	1.8	3		post-medieval	historic boundary not excavated	
19	325	325	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2.5		post-medieval	historic boundary	
19	326	325	Fill	Ditch	1.8	2.5		post-medieval	historic boundary	
19	327	327	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.3	0.4	Roman		
19	328	327	Fill	Ditch			0.05	Roman		light grey silty clay
19	329	327	Fill	Ditch			0.17	Roman		light brownish yellow sand
19	330	327	Fill	Ditch			0.18	Roman		mid brown grey silty sand
19	331	327	Fill	Ditch			0.2	Roman		mid grey clay sand
20	343	343	Cut	Ditch	1.8			post-medieval	historic boundary not excavated	
20	344	343	Fill	Ditch				post-medieval	historic boundary not excavated	
21	341	341	Cut	Ditch	1.8			post-medieval	historic boundary not excavated	
21	342	341	Fill	Ditch	1.8			post-medieval	historic boundary not excavated	
23	332	335	Fill	Ditch			0.3	post-medieval	historic boundary	light grey silt
23	333	335	Fill	Ditch			0.07	post-medieval	historic boundary	mid brown silt
23	334	335	Fill	Ditch			0.25	post-medieval	historic boundary	mid brown gravelly silt
23	335	335	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2.6	0.5	post-medieval	historic boundary	
23	340	340	Layer	Natural				post-medieval	historic boundary	grey silt
25	349	349	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.5	0.1		undated	
25	350	349	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.5	0.1		undated	grey silty clay
29	264	264	Cut	Pit	1.8	4	0.3		undated	
29	265	264	Fill	Pit			0.1		undated	dark grey clay silt
29	266	266	Cut	Pit	1.8	3	0.3	post-medieval	or modern? Saxon?	
29	267	266	Fill	Pit	1.8	3	0.3	post-medieval	or modern?	dark grey brown clay silt
29	281	281	Cut	Posthole	0.5	0.4	0.1		undated	
29	282	281	Fill	Posthole	0.5	0.4	0.1		undated	light grey clay silt
29	283	283	Cut	Posthole	0.5	0.4	0.1		undated	

Trench	Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Period Name	Other Comments	Description
29	284	283	Fill	Posthole	0.5	0.4	0.1		undated	light grey clay silt
29	288	288	Cut	Drain	1.8	1.2	0.8	modern		
29	289	288	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1.2	0.8	modern		mottled dark brown sandy silt
29	290	290	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.8	0.75	modern	for land drain	
29	291	290	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.8	0.75	modern		light yellow brown sandy silt
29	296	264	Fill	Pit			0.2		no dating	dark reddish brown sandy silt
30	351	352	Fill	Treethrow	2	1.15	0.7	Neolithic		dark grey silt sand
30	352	352	Cut	Treethrow	2	1.35	0.7	Neolithic		
30	353	352	Fill	Treethrow		0.26	0.24	Neolithic		light yellow sandy silt
30	354	352	Fill	Treethrow		0.55	0.33	Neolithic		mid grey brown silty sand
31	336	336	Cut	Furrow	1.8	2.6	0.1	post-medieval	furrow	
31	337	336	Fill	Furrow	1.8	2.6	0.1	post-medieval	furrow	mid brown sandy silt
31	338	338	Cut	Pit	0.7	1.1	0.25	Neolithic		
31	339	338	Fill	Pit	0.7	1.1	0.25	Neolithic		light yellow brown sandy silt
33	345	346	Fill	Pit				post-medieval		grey and yellow silty gravel
33	346	346	Cut	Pit	2.6	1.8	1	post-medieval		
34	347	348	Fill	Pit				post-medieval		
34	348	348	Cut	Pit	16.7	1.8	1	post-medieval		

Trench information

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Topsoil thickness (m)	Subsoil thickness(m)	Depth of archaeology
1	NW-SE	50	0.3	0.2	0.5
2	NE-SW	50	0.3	0.1	0.4
3	E-W	50	0.3	0	0.3
4	NW-SE	50	0.25	0.1	0.35
5	NE-SW	50	0.4	0	0.4
6	NW-SE	50	0.4	0.1	0.5
7	NE-SW	50	0.45	0.25	0.7
8	N-S	50	0.35	0.15	0.5
9	NE-SW	50	0.35	0.15	0.5
10	N-S	70	0.3	0.1	0.4
11	W-E	50	0.3	0.15	0.45
12	N-S	50	0.3	0.15	0.45
13	NW-SE	40	0.25	0.1	0.35
14	N-S	75	0.3	0.15	0.45
15	E-W	30	0.35	0.15	0.45
16	E-W	30	0.35	0.15	0.45
17	N-S	50	0.35	0.15	0.5
18	N-S	75	0.35	0.15	0.5
19	N-S	70	0.35	0.31	0.66
20	NE-SW	90	0.3	0.1	0.4
21	N-S	50	0.3	0.2	0.5
22	E-W	50	0.4	0.2	0.6
23	NW-SE	50	0.3	0.2	0.5
24	NW-SE	50	0.3	0.2	0.5
25	NW-SE	50	0.35	0.15	0.5
26	N-S	60	0.3	0.2	0.5
27	W-E	60	0.2	0.2	0.4
28	N-S	50	0.3	0.2	0.5
29	NE-SW	50	0.3	0.2	0.5
30	E-W	50	0.3	0.1	0.4
31	NW-SE	50	0.35	0.15	0.5
32	NE-SW	50	0.3	0.15	0.45
33	NE-SW	50	0.25	0.25	0.5
34	NW-SE	50	0.25	0.1	0.35
35	NE-SW	50	0.3	0.1	0.4
36	NW-SE	50	0.3	0.1	0.4
37	NE-SW	50	0.3	0.15	0.45
38	N-S	50	0.35	0.1	0.45
39	N-S	50	0.25	0.1	0.35
40	E-W	50	0.2	0.1	0.3
41	N-S	50	0.35	0.25	0.6
42	N-S	50	0.25	0.25	0.5
43	NE-SW	50	0.25	0.25	0.5
44	NW-SE	50	0.25	0.25	0.5
45	NE-SW	60	0.25	0.25	0.5

APPENDIX B: FINDS

Table 1: Quantification of prehistoric pottery sherds by context

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Overall context spot date	Fabrics (sherd no/ weight (g)	Reason for date
152	153	Posthole	4	19	LaIA	G2	Fabric
163	162	Pit	11	63	ENEO	Q1 (2/18) QF1 (9/45)	Fabric, form, finish
185	183	Pit	5	69	LNEO-EBA	G1	Fabric, form, decoration
251	250	Posthole	1	43	LBA-EIA	FQ1	Fabric
339	338	Pit	5	67	LaIA	Q2 (4/61) V1 (16)	Fabric, form
351	352	Treethrow	28	132	LBA-EIA	Q1 (9/52) FQ2 (19/80)	Fabric

Table 2: The Roman pottery, listed in descending order of weight

Fabric (abbreviation) Publication	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW, SOW(GRITTY), VER OW [Lyons 2018, 225]	Flagon, jar/bowl, lid, mortaria	96	1677	41.85
Sandy grey ware: SGW [Lyons 2018, 224-225)	Dish, Flask, Jar, storage jar,	136	1374	34.29
Shelly ware: STW [Lyons 2018, 221]	Dish/lid, jar/bowl, storage jar	25	367	9.16
Colchester colour coat: COLCC [Tyers 1996, 167-168]	Beaker	8	200	4.99
Samian: SAM CG [Tyers 1996, 113]	Cup (Dr27; 33, dish (Dr18/31)	15	112	2.80
Nene valley colour coat: NVCC [Tyers 1996, 173-175]	Beaker, jar	11	90	2.25
Horningsea coarse ware: HORN [Evans et al 2017, 51]	Storage jar	2	74	1.85

Fabric (abbreviation) Publication	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Nene Valley oxidised ware: NVOW [Tyers 1996 127-129]	Jar	1	74	1.85
Grey ware with grog inclusions: GW(GROG) [Lyons 2018, 221]	Jar/bowl	2	24	0.60
Hadham red slipped ware: HAD RW [Tyers 1996, 168-169]	Jar/bowl	3	15	0.36
Total		**299**	**4007**	**100.00**

Table 3: Quantification of Roman pottery (and all pottery from soil samples) by context

KEY: B = base, BA = Bronze Age, BEAK= beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, ESAX = Early Saxon, FLAG = flagon, FRAG = fragment, H = Handle, HM = handmade, L=late M=mid, PRE = prehistoric, R = rim, RB = Romano-British, SJAR = storage jar, SW = slow wheel, U=undecorated body sherd, WM – wheel made. (*See Table 2 for full fabric names)

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Era	WM/HM	*Fabric Family	Dsc	Vessel	Count	Weight (g)	Pot Date
5	148	149	Ditch	PRE	HM	SCW	RD	BEAK	22	337	?BA
5	148	149	Ditch	PRE	HM	SCW	D	BEAK	3	55	?BA
8	161	160	Pit	PRE	HM	SCW	U	FRAGS	11	7	?BA
8	163	162	Pit	PRE	HM	SCW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	4	?BA
9	187	183	Pit	PRE	HM	SCW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	?BA
10	206	205	Pit	PRE	HM	SCW	U	BOWL	1	4	PRE
10	207	205	Pit	RB	WM	NVOW	UB	JAR	1	74	MC2-C4
10	207	205	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	1	6	C2-C4
10	207	205	Pit	RB	WM	SOW(GRITTY)	RB	JAR	2	77	C2-C3
10	207	205	Pit	RB	WM	SOW(GRITTY)	RU	JAR	2	29	C2-C3
12	216	215	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW	UB	JAR	2	18	MC1-C3
12	216	215	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	D	JAR	1	13	M/LC1-C2
12	216	215	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	RU	FLASK	4	33	MC1-C3
12	218	219	Pit	PRE	HM	SCW	RDB	BEAK	12	55	?BA

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Era	WM/HM	*Fabric Family	Dsc	Vessel	Count	Weight (g)	Pot Date
12	220	221	Pit	PRE	HM	SCW	RDB	BEAK	4	67	?BA
12	222	223	Ditch	RB	WM	HORN GW	D	SJAR	1	60	C2-C3
12	222	223	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW(GRITTY)	R	JAR	1	8	C2-C3
14	135	134	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	RUDB	JAR	30	416	MC1-MC2
14	135	134	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW	UB	FLAG	1	9	MC1-C3
14	135	134	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW	D	FLAG	1	6	C2
14	135	134	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	RB	JAR	2	31	M/LC1-MC2
14	135	134	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	4	26	MC1-C4
14	137	136	Ditch	RB	WM	COLCC	RUB	BEAK	8	200	E/MC2-C3
14	137	136	Ditch	RB	WM	SAM CG	RUD	CUP	8	22	C2
14	137	136	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW(GRITTY)	R	JAR	1	22	C2-C3
14	137	136	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	RUD	JAR	9	87	MC1-C4
14	137	136	Ditch	RB	WM	HORN	D	SJAR	1	14	C2-C3
14	197	196	Pit	RB	HM	STW	U	SJAR	1	68	C1-C4
14	197	196	Pit	RB	WM	NVCC	UB	BEAK	1	53	C3-C4
14	197	196	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	UB	JAR	6	33	LC1-C4
14	197	196	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	U	SJAR	3	22	MC1-C4
14	198	196	Pit	IA	HM	SCW	U	JAR/BOWL	30	123	?IA
14	198	196	Pit	RB	WM	NVCC	U	BEAK	1	4	MC2-C4
14	198	196	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	3	32	MC1-C4
14	198	196	Pit	RB	WM	SOW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-C3
14	198	196	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	RU	JAR	2	14	MC1-MC2
14	300	136	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW	UB	MORT	3	162	MC1-C4
14	300	136	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW(GRITTY)	R	JAR	1	39	C2-C3
14	300	136	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW(CALC)	UB	JAR/BOWL	1	4	C1-C4

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Era	WM/HM	*Fabric Family	Dsc	Vessel	Count	Weight (g)	Pot Date
14	300	136	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	D	JAR	1	39	MC1-C2
14	302	301	Ditch	RB	WM	STW	U	JAR	2	13	MC3-C4
14	302	301	Ditch	RB	WM	HAD RW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C4
14	304	303	Ditch	IA	HM	SCW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	?IA
14	304	303	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	E/MC1
14	309	310	Furrow	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-C4
15	188	189	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
15	188	189	Ditch	ESAX	HM	SCW	RU	JAR/BOWL	3	24	C5-C7
15	188	189	Ditch	RB	WM	HAD RW	U	JAR	1	10	C4
15	190	191	Pit	ESAX	HM	SCW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	10	C5-C7
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	STW	RU	JAR	6	68	MC3-EC5
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	RUB	JAR	10	116	C2-C4
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	LNVGW	U	JAR	1	6	LC2-EC4
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	HAD RW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	C4
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	NVCC	U	BEAK	3	5	MC2-C4
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	SOW(GRITTY)	R	LID(BI-FID)	1	4	C2-C3
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	SOW	R	JAR/BOWL	1	3	C2-C4
15	190	191	Pit	ESAX	HM	SCW	U	JAR/BOWL	3	13	C5-C7
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	NVCC	U	JAR	3	18	C3-C4
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	2	4	MC1-C4
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	STW	RU	DISH/LID	3	14	C2-C4
15	190	191	Pit	RB	WM	STW	R	JAR	1	24	MC3-EC5
15	191	191	Pit	RB	HM	STW		SJAR	1	69	C1-C4
15	210	191	Pit	ESAX	HM	SCW	RU	JAR/BOWL	2	20	C5-C7
15	210	191	Pit	RB	WM	STW	RU	JAR	4	42	MC3-EC5
15	210	191	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	RUB	JAR	4	99	C3-C4

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Era	WM/HM	*Fabric Family	Dsc	Vessel	Count	Weight (g)	Pot Date
15	210	191	Pit	RB	WM	STW	U	JAR	1	1	C1-C4
15	210	191	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	1	1	C1-C4
15	211	191	Pit	RB	HM	STW	U	SJAR	1	10	C1-C4
15	212	191	Pit	RB	WM	NVCC	U	BEAK	3	10	C3-C4
15	212	191	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	UB	JAR	1	6	C2-C4
15	278	280	Pit	RB	WM	STW	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-C4
15	278	280	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	UB	JAR	2	20	MC1-C4
15	278	280	Pit	ESAX	HM	SCW	RU	JAR/BOWL	2	31	C5-C7
15	278	280	Pit	RB	WM	STW	RU	JAR	2	19	MC3-EC4
15	278	280	Pit	RB	HM	STW	U	SJAR	1	27	MC1-C4
15	278	280	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	5	28	C2-C4
15	279	280	Pit	ESAX	HM	SCW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	C5-C7
16	244	245	Pit	RB	WM	SAM	P	CUP	5	63	E/MC2
16	244	245	Pit	RB	WM	SOW	UBH	FLAG	49	660	M/LC1-C3
16	244	245	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	UDB	JAR/BOWL	14	126	MC1-C2
16	244	245	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	UD	JAR	2	48	M/LC1-C2
16	244	245	Pit	RB	WM	VER OW	R	DISH	2	116	E/MC2
16	244	245	Pit	RB	WM	SOW(GRITTY)	RU	JAR	4	27	C2-C3
16	244	245	Pit	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	2	7	MC1-E/MC2
16	244	245	Pit	RB	WM	SOW	U	FLAG	1	4	MC1-C3
16	244	245	Pit	RB	WM	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	24	C1
17	236	237	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	RU	JAR	2	15	MC1-MC2
17	236	237	Ditch	RB	HM/SW	STW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	9	MC1-C2
18	294	295	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW(GRITTY)	UB	FLAG	7	147	MC1-C3
18	294	295	Ditch	RB	WM	SOW(GRITTY)	U	JAR	2	39	C2-C3

Trench	Context	Cut	Category	Era	WM/HM	*Fabric Family	Dsc	Vessel	Count	Weight (g)	Pot Date
18	294	295	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	UB	JAR	6	53	MC1-C4
18	294	295	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	RD	JAR	3	38	MC1-C2
18	294	295	Ditch	RB	WM	SAM	R	DISH	2	27	LC1-M/LC2
18	294	295	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	R	DISH	2	14	MC2-C4
18	294	295	Ditch	RB	WM	SGW	R	JAR	10	21	C2-C3
19	328	327	Ditch	RB	WM	VER OW	RU	MORT	11	290	C2
29	267	266	Pit	RB	WM	SOW	UB	FLAG	2	12	MC1-C3

Table 4: Quantification of post-Roman pottery sherds by context

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Dec	SC	ENV	weight	Residual	State	Comments	Spot date
105	104	REFW	DISH OVAL	GLIE	2	1	218			everted, narrow flat rim, rounded wall	late 19th - early 20th century
105	104	REFW SLIP	JUG CON	SLTR	1	1	29			simple rim and the start of the pouring spout with an external maroon line. A cordon on the upper body with an external maroon line above two maroon lines and a blue slip band. c. 1870 +	late 19th - early 20th century
105	104	LONS	-	-	1	1	64			body sherd, large bottle, jar or jug	late 19th - early 20th century
105	104	GRE	BOWL DEEP	GLI	1	1	150			rim sherd, horizontal, rounded	late 19th - early 20th century
105	104	STCO	BOWL DEEP	GLI	1	1	157			rim sherd, horizontal, rounded, undercut	late 19th - early 20th century
105	104	STRSB	-	GLI	1	1	14			body sherd, open form	late 19th - early 20th century
105	104	STRSB	BOWL DEEP	GLI	1	1	14			rim sherd, everted, rounded, undercut. coarser dark orange fabric compared to the other example in this context. dark reddish brown slip coating internal and continues to the underside of the rim externally.	late 19th - early 20th century
105	104	TPW6	-	FLOR	1	1	5			body sherd, dark grey floral design with degraded over-glazes. red flower centres? Yellow-painted petals	late 19th - early 20th century
109	108	SWSG	-	-	1	1	4			base, wire marks	1720–1780

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Dec	SC	ENV	weight	Residual	State	Comments	Spot date
109	108	BLACK	-	GLIE	1	1	8			body sherd/shoulder. orange/pink fabric. ?local	1720–1780
113	112	FREC	JUG RND	-	1	1	7			body sherd	1550–1700
115	114	GRE	BOWLDISH	GLI	1	1	27		L	base/wall sherd	1550–1900
115	114	GRE	-	UNGL	1	1	6			body sherd, unglazed. externally burnished. same fabric has the bowl dish in this context	1550–1900
117	108	SWSG	-	-	1	1	5			base	1720–1780
117	108	BLACK	-	GLIE	1	1	10			body sherd, internal glaze has laminated. pink fabric with calc	1720–1780
122	123	REFW	PLATE	GLIE	1	1	5			base	1805–1900
122	123	MISC slipware	Jar	WSD	1	1	12			rim sherd, flat-topped with a beaded edge rounded underside. surfaces have dull reddish wash. the flat top has discrete white slip dots. orange coarse sandy fabric	1805–1900
127	126	PEAR BW	-	FLOR	1	1	1			small body sherd, a line with small dots, pot marked ext. . ?tea cup	1770–1820
129	128	TPW	-	UNK	1	1	1			small body sherd. blue on white decoration	19TH C
129	128	CREA	PLATE	GLIE	1	1	2		L	rim sherd, one surface is laminated	19TH C
129	128	INDPO	-	-	4	1	5		L	chips	19TH C
129	128	X	-	GLIE	1	1	1		B	ware, ?crea/refw	19TH C
129	128	GRE	-	GLIE	1	1	8		A	body sherd, abraded surfaces. orange sandy ware	19TH C
273	275	ESST	-	-	1	1	11			body sherd, reduced dark grey, abundant quartzes, derived from sandstone. occasional cemented fragments. sparkly surface. quartz crystals from carboniferous sandstone, such as millstone grit	400–650
345	346	YELL	BOWL	GLIE	1	1	11		L	simple rim, laminated internal surface	1820–1900
345	346	SWSG	BOWL	-	1	1	14	R		base, foot ring.	1820–1900
345	346	GRE	-	GLI	1	1	9		L	body sherd, one surface is laminated	1820–1900

Table 5: Small finds and metalwork catalogue (see over)

Small find no.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	W (mm)	L (mm)	D (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
1	213 [214]	Copper alloy	Mount?	Two pieces of fragile sheet object. They are sub-rectangular in plan; the largest piece has a rounded end, close to which is an in situ rivet. In poor condition.		23.7	30.1	0.7		1	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	Spoil, Tr15	Copper alloy	Finger ring	Finger ring with thin hoop and bezel that has an incomplete circular box setting; setting lost. The setting measures 10.1mm x 9.2mm x 3.4mm.The shoulders of the hoop narrow as they curve away from the bezel. Approx. one third of hoop remains.	Roman, 2nd - 4th century AD	9	17.8	1		7	Incomplete	Requires x-ray; photograph
	Spoil, Tr 14	Silver	Coin	Silver hammered penny of the Commonwealth. Obverse: shield of St. George within wreath formed of palm and laurel branch. Reverse: conjoined shields of St. George and Ireland. Value mark of .I above shields. Worn with damage to the flan edge.	1649 - 1660			0.5	13.5	0.3	Complete	
	Spoil, Tr 14	Copper alloy	Coin	Worn and damaged fourth century nummus, AE4 size for House of Constantine. Obv: Helmeted bust facing left; VRBS [ROMA] Rev: wolf and twins.	AD 330 - 335			1.1	12.5	<1	Incomplete	
	105 [104]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, sub-oval head and truncated shank, rectangular in cross section. Corroded.		26.7	55.8	9.8		24	Incomplete	
	105 [104]	Glass	Bottle	Two pieces of a translucent dark green base from a narrow tubular bottle with a hollow, basal punt. A lack of iridescence indicates a recent date.	Modern, c.1900 - 1950.			64.5	84.3	231	Incomplete	
	105 [104]	Glass	Vessel	Fragment of colourless, translucent glass with an etched fern leaf pattern on the external surface. Rectangular in plan and curved in profile.	Modern	45.4	34.4	4.4		17	Incomplete	

Small find no.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	W (mm)	L (mm)	D (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
	107 [106]	Iron	Nails?	Seven elongate pieces of wire or nail shanks that are sub-square in cross section. Corroded. Representative piece measured.		4.2	46.4	3.9		3	Incomplete	
	108 [109]	Iron	Nails?	Thirty elongate pieces of wire or nail shanks that are sub-square in cross section; at least four taper to a point. Ten additional pieces are masked by dirt. All are corroded. Representative piece measured.		2.1	64.2	2.4		0.5	Incomplete	
	115 [114]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object, missing head. Curved shank is square in cross section and tapers to a tip. Corroded.		8.2	39.1	10.1		5	Incomplete	
	122 [123]	Glass	Bottle	Body fragment from a mould blown bottle, sub-rectangular in plan. Dark green, translucent with no iridescence on the surfaces.	Modern	21.6	43.4	8.4		15	Incomplete	
	127 [126]	Glass	Vessel	Curved piece of vessel glass, sub-rectangular in plan. Surfaces brown, weathered and iridescent. Probably from a bottle or flask.	Pmed	27.3	32.7	6.1		7	Incomplete	
	127 [126]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, sub-rectangular head and truncated shank that is rectangular in cross section. Corroded and bent below head.		9.5	29.2	3.8		2	Incomplete	
	129 [128]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, rectangular head in same plane as shank that tapers and is rectangular in cross section. Truncated at tip.		11.4	66.2	6.5		10	Incomplete	
	129 [128]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, rectangular head in same plane as truncated shank, rectangular in cross section.		9.1	23.6	3.6		3	Incomplete	
	129 [128]	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with pyramidal shaped head and truncated shank, rectangular in cross section. Corroded.		17.6	40.2	15.2		17	Incomplete	

Small find no.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	W (mm)	L (mm)	D (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
	190 [191] <113>	Copper alloy	Pin	Tapering shaft of a possible brooch pin made from rolled sheet copper; towards the tip it is circular in section. At the head of the pin the shaft expands and flattens where the edges of the sheet part.	Roman?	2	29	1		<1	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	196 [197]	Lead	Vessel repair	Neatly cast pot mend, sub-oval in plan. It consists of two waisted discs; the smaller would have been on the inside of the vessel. The outer, larger disc is concave where it has been pressed into the gap being repaired.	Roman?			9.5	30.3	37	Complete	
	196 [197], <108>	Iron	Hobnail	Elongate object with pyramidal head and truncated shank, square in cross section. Manning Type 10.	Roman	8.7	15.4	4.8		<1	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	244 [245]	Copper alloy	Coin	Worn fourth century nummus, AE4 size, for Constans. Obv: diademed bust facing right, CONS [ ]. Rev: possibly two victories facing each other.	AD347 - 348			1.6	13.7	1	Complete	
	294 [295], <119>	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with flat, sub-square head and tapering, truncated shank, rectangular in section. Corroded.		15.7	34.3	8.8		5	Incomplete	
	294 [295], <119>	Iron	Object	Strip of wrought iron, rectangular in plan and in cross section. Encrusted and corroded.		14.5	27.9	6.7		8	Incomplete	Requires x-ray
	Unstrat	Copper alloy	Mount	Cast square mount with chamfered corners. The front has a raised decorative panel of incised borders and central square motif. The back is concave and on opposing sides there are integral semi-circular lugs. There is evidence of iron corrosion on the lugs.	c. 18th century to modern	29.5	28	12.6		14	Complete	

Small find no.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	W (mm)	L (mm)	D (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent	Recommendation
	Spoil, Trench 10	Iron	Bulk	1 x nut and bolt	Modern	27.2	45.6	14.9		82	Incomplete	
				3 x nails		12.7	44.4	5		5	Incomplete	
				1 x wrought strip fitting with one edge tapering to a point.		27.5	65.6	4.1		16	Complete?	
	Spoil, Trench 14	Iron	Bulk	1 x rod		16.4	66.9	15		35	Incomplete	
				4 x nails		13.4	64.1	5.2		6	Incomplete	
				1 x stud		25.2	26.2	6.1		11	Incomplete	
	Spoil, Trench 16	Iron	Bulk	1 x nail		11.5	45.8	5.3		5	Incomplete	
	Spoil, Trench 15	Copper alloy Iron	Bulk	1 x sheet waste		12.4	31.5	1		4	Incomplete	
				3 x Nails		19.9	61.5	12.6		41	Incomplete	
	Spoil, Trench 29	Iron	Bulk	1 x curved wire with tapered ends		2.5	71.1	3.2		10	Complete	
				2 x rod		8.2	53.5	7.8		16	Incomplete	
				2 x nails	Modern	9	98.2	5.5		20	Complete	
		Copper alloy		1 x 1941 half penny of George VI 1x				1.5	25.5	11	Complete	
		Lead		waste								

APPENDIX C: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Species (by NISP) present by context

Trench and Cut	BOS	CCZ	cf. CAN	cf. EQU	CSZ	EQU	FROG	OVCA	SMA	SSZ	SUS	UNI	UNIB	UNIF	Grand Total
1	**3**				**1**					**1**					**5**
108	3				1					1					5
8												**1**			**1**
164												1			1
9												**24**			**24**
183												24			24
10						**2**				**4**		**33**			**39**
205						2				4		33			39
12												**2**			**2**
215												2			2
14	**13**	**6**			**1**	**6**	**11**	**7**	**4**	**9**	**1**	**86**	**3**		**147**
134	3							1		2		14			20
136	1	5						4				2			12
196	9	1			1	6	11	2	2	5	1	50			88
293										1					1
301												1			1
303									2	1		19	3		25
15	**63**	**39**	**2**	**1**	**17**	**2**	**3**	**8**	**4**	**59**	**14**	**37**		**1**	**250**
189											3				3
191	57	39	2	1	16	2	3	7	3	55	10	23		1	219
280	6				1			1	1	4	1	14			28
16								**1**							**1**
245								1							1
17												**6**			**6**
237												6			6
18	**1**	**1**						**1**		**2**		**21**			**26**
295	1	1						1		2		21			26
19	**1**														**1**
327	1														1
29	**14**	**9**			**1**			**1**		**1**		**48**			**74**
264	7	5										9			21
266	7	4			1			1		1		39			53
30												**5**			**5**
352												5			5
31	**2**											**130**			**132**
338	2											130			132
Grand Total	**97**	**55**	**2**	**1**	**20**	**10**	**14**	**18**	**8**	**76**	**15**	**393**	**3**	**1**	**713**

Table 2: Species by phases represented by NISP

Phase and Cut	BOS	CCZ	cf. CAN	cf. EQU	CSZ	EQU	FROG	OVCA	SMA	SSZ	SUS	UNI	UNIB	UNIF	Grand Total
Iron Age to Early Roman									**2**	**1**		**19**	**3**		**25**
303									2	1		19	3		25
Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age												**5**			**5**
352												5			5
Late Iron Age	**2**											**130**			**132**
338	2											130			132
Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age												**24**			**24**
183												24			24
Medieval												**6**			**6**
237												6			6
Prehistoric						**2**				**4**		**34**			**40**
164												1			1
205						2				4		33			39
Roman	**22**	**11**			**2**	**6**	**11**	**10**	**2**	**10**	**1**	**129**			**204**
134	3							1		2		14			20
136	1	5						4				2			12
196	9	1			1	6	11	2	2	5	1	50			88
215												2			2
245								1							1
266	7	4			1			1		1		39			53
295	1	1						1		2		21			26
301												1			1
327	1														1
Roman to Early Saxon	**63**	**39**	**2**	**1**	**17**	**2**	**3**	**8**	**4**	**59**	**14**	**37**		**1**	**250**
189											3				3
191	57	39	2	1	16	2	3	7	3	55	10	23		1	219
280	6				1			1	1	4	1	14			28
Undated	**10**	**5**			**1**					**2**		**9**			**27**
108	3				1					1					5
264	7	5										9			21
293										1					1
Grand Total	**97**	**55**	**2**	**1**	**20**	**10**	**14**	**18**	**8**	**76**	**15**	**393**	**3**	**1**	**713**

Table 3: Context information for environmental samples

Context No.	Cut	Context type	Context category	Trench number	Sample No.	Phase
135	134	Fill	Ditch	14	109	Roman
148	149	Fill	Ditch	5	101	
154	155	Fill	Posthole	5	100	
161	160	Fill	Pit	8	102	
163	162	Fill	Pit	8	105	
186	183	Fill	Pit	9	104	Neolithic
187	183	Fill	Pit	9	103	Neolithic
188	189	Fill	Ditch	15	112	Roman
190	191	Fill	Pit	15	113	Roman
197	196	Fill	Pit	14	108	Roman
206	205	Fill	Pit	10	106	Medieval
207	205	Fill	Pit	10	107	Medieval
210	191	Fill	Pit	15	114	Roman
244	245	Fill	Pit	16	120	Roman
270	271	Fill	Posthole	15	116	Roman
273	275	Fill	Pit	15	115	Roman
278	280	Fill	Pit	15	110	Roman
279	280	Fill	Pit	15	111	Roman
294	295	Fill	Ditch	18	119	Roman
304	303	Fill	Ditch	14	118	Roman
311	312	Fill	Ditch	14	117	Roman
339	338	Fill	Pit	31	121	Neolithic
351	352	Fill	Tree-throw	30	122	Neolithic

Table 4: Assessment of environmental residues

Sample No.	**100**	**101**	**102**	**103**	**104**	**105**	**106**	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**	**111**	**112**	**113**	**114**	**115**	**116**	**117**	**118**	**119**	**120**	**121**	**122**
Context No.	**154**	**148**	**161**	**187**	**186**	**163**	**206**	**207**	**197**	**135**	**278**	**279**	**188**	**190**	**210**	**273**	**270**	**311**	**304**	**294**	**244**	**339**	**351**
Feature No.	**155**	**149**	**160**	**183**	**183**	**162**	**205**	**205**	**196**	**134**	**280**	**280**	**189**	**191**	**191**	**275**	**271**	**312**	**303**	**295**	**245**	**338**	**352**
Volume of bulk (litres)	11	28	18	13	6	7	21	26	16	28	16	5	8	17	8	16	3	15	27	29	30	13	29
Volume of flot (millilitres)	72	37	15	23	15	3	21	14	36	12	23	0.1	2	20	13	17	0.5	15	18	16	32	8	37
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
HEAVY RESIDUE																							
Charcoal																							
Charcoal >4 mm	2	1		1		1	1		1	1	2	1		1	1					1		1	2
Charcoal 2-4 mm	1	1		1	2	1	2	1		3	3	2		1	1					1		2	2
Charcoal <2 mm																							
Bone																							
Animal bone				1	2		1		2	1	1		1	1	2				1	1		3	1
Small animal bone									1														
Burnt animal bone						1																	
Metal artefacts																							
Metal pin													1										
Metal nail									1											1			
Fossil Shell																							
Gryphaea sp. Devil's toenails										1		1											
Flint artefacts																							
Burnt flint								1	1					1									
Struck flint	1		1		1	1		1			1	1	1					1		1			1
Other material																							
CBM				1															1				
Pottery		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1			
Burnt clay	1																						

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Table 5: Assessment of environmental flots

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Sample No.		**109**	**101**	**100**	**102**	**105**	**104**	**103**	**112**	**113**	**108**	**106**	**107**	**114**	**120**	**116**	**115**	**110**	**111**	**119**	**118**	**117**	**121**	**122**
Context No.		**135**	**148**	**154**	**161**	**163**	**186**	**187**	**188**	**190**	**197**	**206**	**207**	**210**	**244**	**270**	**273**	**278**	**279**	**294**	**304**	**311**	**339**	**351**
Feature No.		**134**	**149**	**155**	**160**	**162**	**183**	**183**	**189**	**191**	**196**	**205**	**205**	**191**	**245**	**271**	**275**	**280**	**280**	**295**	**303**	**312**	**338**	**352**
Volume of bulk (litres)		28	28	11	18	7	6	13	8	17	16	21	26	8	30	3	16	16	5	29	27	15	13	29
Volume of flot (millilitres)		12	37	72	15	3	15	23	2	20	36	21	14	13	32	0.5	17	23	0.1	16	18	15	8	37
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
Flot Residue																								
Charcoal																								
Charcoal >4 mm				3			1	1		1		1		1									1	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		2	1	4	1		3	1		1	1	3	2	2	2	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Charcoal <2 mm		3	4	4			4		1	4	3	4	4	4	4	1		4	1	2	4	3	1	4
Frags. of ID size		x	x	Y	x		x	x		<5	x	x	x	<5	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	X	x
Seeds (intrusive)	**Common Name**																							
Aethusa sp.	Fool's Parsley	1											1					1		1				
Anchusa arvensis	Bugloss			1	1			1				1	1				1					1		
Atriplex spp.	Oraches		1												2		2							1
Betula sp.	Birch		1		1												1							
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	3	4	4	1	4	1	4	3		4	3	3	1	2
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed																1							
Ficus Carica	Fig							1																
Fumaria officinalis	Common fumitory		1																					
Juncus spp.	Rushes		2	1	3		2	3	1		3			1	2		2	2			2	2		
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettles													1			2							
Papaver spp.	Poppies		1	1	1							1	1		1									
Picris sp.	Ox tongues																1							
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain																1							1
Polygonum spp.	Knotgrasses			1	1			1		1		1	1	1		1	1			1				
Rubus spp.	Brambles												1	1			1							
Silene sp.	Campions	1																						
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistles												1	1			1							
Stellaria spp.	Stitchworts	1	1			1		1	1	2			1		2		3	1		1				
Tanacetum sp.	Tansies		1																	1				
Urtica sp.	Nettles												1								1			

Sample No.		**109**	**101**	**100**	**102**	**105**	**104**	**103**	**112**	**113**	**108**	**106**	**107**	**114**	**120**	**116**	**115**	**110**	**111**	**119**	**118**	**117**	**121**	**122**
Context No.		**135**	**148**	**154**	**161**	**163**	**186**	**187**	**188**	**190**	**197**	**206**	**207**	**210**	**244**	**270**	**273**	**278**	**279**	**294**	**304**	**311**	**339**	**351**
Feature No.		**134**	**149**	**155**	**160**	**162**	**183**	**183**	**189**	**191**	**196**	**205**	**205**	**191**	**245**	**271**	**275**	**280**	**280**	**295**	**303**	**312**	**338**	**352**
Volume of bulk (litres)		28	28	11	18	7	6	13	8	17	16	21	26	8	30	3	16	16	5	29	27	15	13	29
Volume of flot (millilitres)		12	37	72	15	3	15	23	2	20	36	21	14	13	32	0.5	17	23	0.1	16	18	15	8	37
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
Verbena sp.	Vervains																							1
Veronica sp.	Speedwells				1		1						1				1	1		1				
Viola sp.	Violets	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2		3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Seed cases - indeterminate				2	1					1		1		1	1		1							
Burnt seeds																								
Arrhenatherum elatius var. *bulbosum* (tuber)	False Oat-grass	1																						
Asperula sp.	Woodruffs																	1						
Carex sp.	Sedges													1										
Fabaceae spp.	Peas		1	1											1									
Poaceae spp. (large)	Grasses												1								1			
Veronica sp.	Speedwells		1	1	1			1					1								1			
Unknown		1											1		1									
Cereals																								
Hordeum vulgare	Barley										1		1					1			1			
Hordeum vulgare (twisted grains)	Six-row barley																				1			
Hordeum vulgare (cut)	Barley																				1			
Secale Cereale	Rye	1																			1			
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread wheat											1									1	1		
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Emmer/spelt wheat	1																			1			
Triticum sp. (grains)	Undiff. Wheat			1																				
Triticum spelta	Glumes														1									
Broken/distorted cereal - indeterminate grains		1									1		1		1			1			1			
Snails (poss. intrusive)																								
Cecilioides acicula	Open ground	1		1	1	1			1	1	2				2		1	1						
Vitrea sp.	Catholic	1								2	2			1			1	1	1		2	2		
Snail eggs		2																						
Juvenile (undiff.)												1												

Sample No.	**109**	**101**	**100**	**102**	**105**	**104**	**103**	**112**	**113**	**108**	**106**	**107**	**114**	**120**	**116**	**115**	**110**	**111**	**119**	**118**	**117**	**121**	**122**
Context No.	**135**	**148**	**154**	**161**	**163**	**186**	**187**	**188**	**190**	**197**	**206**	**207**	**210**	**244**	**270**	**273**	**278**	**279**	**294**	**304**	**311**	**339**	**351**
Feature No.	**134**	**149**	**155**	**160**	**162**	**183**	**183**	**189**	**191**	**196**	**205**	**205**	**191**	**245**	**271**	**275**	**280**	**280**	**295**	**303**	**312**	**338**	**352**
Volume of bulk (litres)	28	28	11	18	7	6	13	8	17	16	21	26	8	30	3	16	16	5	29	27	15	13	29
Volume of flot (millilitres)	12	37	72	15	3	15	23	2	20	36	21	14	13	32	0.5	17	23	0.1	16	18	15	8	37
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
Plant macrofossils (poss. intrusive)																							
Modern plant material	1																						1
Modern grass chaff	1	1						1	1	1	1	1		1		2							2
Root material	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	2		3	3		2	2	2	2	3
Other remains																							
Insect remains	1	1	1	1	2					2	2	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Insect eggs/worm cases	2	3	2	1					1	2	2		1				3			3	2		3
Small animal bone	1												1										
Bone fragments														1									
Vitreous material	1	2		4						1		1					1			1			
Coal		1					1					1					1						1

APPENDIX D: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-341166

Project details

Project name	Mill Road, Buckden
Short description of the project	Evaluation
Project dates	Start: 22-10-2018 End: 14-11-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5552 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Roman
Monument type	PITS Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE BUCKDEN Mill Road, Buckden
Postcode	PE19 5QZ
Study area	11.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 2010 6775 52.294331426784 -0.238747454581 52 17 39 N 000 14 19 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21m Max: 26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle

Project supervisor	Alexander Pullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Housing Developer
Entered by	Simon Carlyle (scarlyle@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	29 January 2019

OASIS:

P C A

PCA CAMBRIDGE
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM
UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON
UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK
OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH
QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK
UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER
5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com