

Summary

CAM ARC, (formally The Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council) conducted an archaeological excavation and trial trenching on land at Manor Drive to the south of the Car Dyke at Paston Parkway, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The investigations took place between October 2007 and January 2008 and consisted of an open area investigation, two trial trenches and a watching brief, all within the area of proposed development which includes the construction of houses, businesses, leisure and school sites across an area of approximately 10 hectares.

The site has already been subjected to detailed archaeological investigations, which includes: - a desk-based study, aerial photographic appraisal, geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation.

This investigation identified three phases of activity: Iron Age/transitional and those previously identified by BUFAU; late 2nd century/early third and late 3rd century/early 4th.

This investigation identified the approximate location and the extent of the Roman settlement first found in the 2006 evaluation (Fletcher 2007) and provided yet further evidence of building activity during the Roman period. The excavation area also recorded Iron Age enclosures/field systems not previously identified by other investigations.

This report hopes to draw together all previous investigations on the site, together with those carried out in 2007, to provide a final and inclusive study of the development area.

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1 Introduction

This archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Ben Robinson of Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service (Planning Application Numbers 91/00001/OUT, 94/00005/OUT), supplemented by a Specification prepared by CAM ARC.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service (PCCAS), on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

Initially a "strip, map and record" was proposed around Trench 7 approach was required (followed by a watching brief), the density of archaeology revealed warranted further investigation, in order to enable us to fully understand the extent of archaeology of this area. This investigation took place during the final stages of development of the site within an area of significant archaeological interest.

The site archive is currently held by CAM ARC and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

2 Geology and Topography

The development areas most recent land use has been for arable cultivation. The geology of most of the site is Oxford Clay (British Geographical Survey 1974) although 2nd terrace river Gravels lie to the south. The development area is located on the outskirts of the Peterborough area, approximately 3 miles from the city centre itself. The site is bound by the A15 to immediate south and by the Roman Car Dyke canal to the north. APV Bakers bordered the site to the west and undeveloped farmland lies to the east. (Figure 1)

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The study area lies within an area of extensive previous archaeological, geophysical and aerial survey investigation, summarised chronologically below:

BUFAU Evaluation and Excavation, 1996/7 (Ellis, Coates, Cuttler, and Mould, 2001)

Trenching and Geophysical survey identified a site of Romano-British activity which was then subject to an open area excavation. Two phases of Romano-British enclosure ditches, one dated to the 2nd/3rd century. The presence of pottery and building material indicated domestic occupation, however, no structural evidence was found although some of the pits may have been used as clay quarries for daub. It was not certain whether the putative house sites occurred within or alongside the enclosures, which may, if not house enclosures, have been used for sorting stock. The enclosure ditches had been re-cut on a number of occasions, the layout becoming a simpler one in the second phase. The Roman Car Dyke nearby, seen as a distinctive boundary to different area of land use, did not appear to have an influence on the site occupation, although the site did not come into existence until after the dykes construction. The occupation could be paralleled by the 2nd century expansion of activity onto the Fens and may have been associated with it. The absence of coins and small finds commonly found on urban sites suggested a low level of subsistence and an economy that was perhaps, largely self-sufficient. The pottery profile was consistent with a basic rural farmstead but revealed some contact with neighbouring markets. Plant remains indicated evidence for both cultivation and grassland, and also for wetland nearby. The animal bones gave some evidence for an overall improvement of stock suggesting that the farmstead was not entirely cut off from the Roman agrarian changes. The settlement came to an end in the 4th century, around the same time as the Car Dyke canal is known to have been abandoned at Waterbeach (Macaulay *pers com.*).

Aerial Photographic Survey, 2000 (Palmer, 2000)

An aerial photographic survey examined a corridor 500m each side of the 17km of Car Dyke between Deeping Gate and River Nene at Peterborough. Parts of rectilinear enclosures, possibly field enclosures were identified within the reserve development area as well as traces of Medieval ridge and furrow which may have masked other features.

Archaeological Project Services Evaluation, 2002 (Hall, 2002)

An evaluation was carried out along the Eye-Crowland section of the proposed realignment of the A1073 from Spalding, Lincolnshire to Eye green, Peterborough. The evaluation comprised 24 trenches, located mainly on the gravel "upland" of the Car Dyke at the fen edge with a single trench north of the Car Dyke to investigate a geophysical

anomaly. Of all the trenches, only those directly north and south of the Car Dyke identified archaeological remains, although all undated.

Northamptonshire Archaeology Evaluation, 2006 (Foard-Colby, 2006)

Seven trenches were opened within the proposed development area. Trenches 6 and 7 south of Manor Drive contained single ditches. One sherd of Roman Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware, together with a small amount of animal bone, was recovered from one ditch, while residual probable Roman tile fragment came from the other. Two fragments of 16th/17th century stone moulding were recovered from a posthole and may be associated with a former manor house nearby. Trenches close to the Car Dyke revealed a possible buried soil which may have been sealed by an up-cast bank from the dyke. Wood charcoal from the buried soil has been radio-carbon dated to the early Iron Age, but this is thought to derive from previous bank activity, with the bank therefore of Roman or later date.

CAM ARC Evaluation 2007 (Fletcher, 2007)

CAM ARC conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Manor Drive to the immediate south of the Car Dyke at Paston Parkway, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The investigations took place in early November 2006 and consisted of seven trenches, totalling 480m in length.

Although trenches 1-3 (to the north of Manor Drive) contained no discrete cut archaeological features, they did reveal soils sequences believed to be evidence of an up-cast bank from the Car Dyke, and a large water-management feature, also potentially linked to the Roman Car Dyke Canal.

Trenches 4-7 (to the south of Manor Drive) were mostly empty, however trench 7 contained 3 ditches, Roman in date, which can be associated with the enclosure system of the same date excavated to the east by BUFAU in 1997.

3.2 Historic Environment Record Entries

Ben Robinson kindly carried out a search for HER entries of the area surrounding the investigations (Figure 2). Entries found are as follows:

3.2.1 Roman

Immediately to the north of the investigation area is Car Dyke, a scheduled Ancient Monument (Monument No. 35725) The Car Dyke is a linear monument that may have been a watercourse connecting the River Witham, near Lincoln, to the River Nene at Peterborough, a length in the region of some 92km, believed to date to the 1st/2nd century. The Cambridgeshire Car Dyke, around Waterbeach, was once thought to be part of this same system, although recent survey has not located a link between the two monuments. The Cambridgeshire Car Dyke is also of a different character to that recorded between Lincoln and Peterborough (Macaulay and Reynolds 1994, Macaulay 1997). At present, there is no clear single hypothesis that explains the variations in scale and apparent function for the whole of the monument, and a synthetic answer may not be forthcoming. The Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire sections are physically and perhaps functionally unconnected, although they may have been contemporary, and it is possible that various sections were constructed for different reasons to serve a range of purposes (Babtie 2003).

An excavation carried out by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) in 1997 (HER 50526) identified a number of small rectangular enclosures. The pottery dated settlement activity to 2nd to 4th century. (see historical background above). Although building material was recovered from the excavation, no evidence of structures survived.

An evaluation was carried out in 1997 by the Cotswold Archaeological Trust (HER 50529) and ditches were recorded. Fragments of building material were found and pottery dated the activity to the 3rd to 4th century. A trench situated near the Car Dyke may have exposed part of the cut for the south bank. It is uncertain whether this could be part of the original Dyke or belongs to later phase of re-cutting.

A field walking survey carried out in 1975 recorded sherds of Roman pottery within a large area of dark soil containing occupation debris (HER 08017)

3.2.2 Medieval

The site of a deserted Medieval village, possibly Cathwaite (HER 50138), has been identified and supported by several HER entries. Cathwaite is mentioned with Paston from the early 13th century, Its exact site is unknown. Interpretations based on an arrangement of tracks recorded on a map of 1791 bound with the survey of the parish dated 1826 suggest its location is in the vicinity of the investigations, south of Manor Drive.

Earth moving during the construction of Paston Parkway (HER 2222) revealed quantities of pottery, mainly dating to 11th to 13th century although some sherds were dated to 15th century and later. Large numbers of domestic animal bones were also noted. It is possible that it is the site of the hamlet of Cathwaite

A field walking survey (HER 2225) recovered a large quantity of 13th century pottery and an architectural stone fragment. These are possibly associated with the hamlet mentioned previously.

Evidence from a reconstructed plan which shows a north – south aligned track (HER 50131) with a sinuously running branch may be associated with the DMV.

Cropmarks, identified through aerial photographs have been recorded on both sides of the Car Dyke. HER 50135 has been associated with activity dating to the Medieval/Post-Medieval period and 50136 is undated.

Geophysical survey, archive research and aerial photographs were used to compile a desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (HER 50527). Evidence of settlement, possibly Roman and remains of ridge and furrow, possibly medieval were both identified.

An archaeological evaluation took place in 1990 in advance of development of the current Baker Perkins site to the immediate south of Manor Drive (HER 50528). Eight trenches revealed evidence of ridge and furrow, but no other archaeological features remained. A source claimed that soil was removed from the site following World War 2, possibly accounting for the slight depth of soil noted on the site.

4 Methodology

The objective of this investigation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area; in particular relating the results to previous investigations in the immediate area.

The Brief required that the following investigations were carried out:

- a strip, map and record enhanced watching brief was carried out in the vicinity of Trench 7 (Fletcher 2007), comprising an area approximately 50m x 50m and once planned, subsequently excavated in accordance with the hand-excavation strategy outlined in the brief.

- The area of the proposed balancing pond was stripped to natural and that subsequently any potentially significant features were investigated.
- A watching brief was required on selected parts of the site.

Specific themes for this investigation to address were as follows;

- To determine the date of origin and history of the development of the settlement enclosures (phasing)
- To determine relationships with the site excavated by BUFAU in 1997
- To characterise the local environment context – ie off-Fen location of the Romano-British settlement
- To characterise any features associated with the Car Dyke

This report hopes to draw together all previous investigations on the site, together with those carried out in 2007, to provide a final and inclusive study of the development area.

Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket supplied by the client.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those, which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using CAM ARCs *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. Supplementary digital photographs were also taken using an Olympus digital camera.

Trench locations were surveyed and planning grid was set out using a Leica GPS which locates on the Ordnance Survey grid. The GPS was also used to locate the balancing pond (watching brief area). The individual trench plans showing the feature locations were then incorporated with the survey data. Levels were taken on sections and base plan using the GPS.

Environmental samples were taken from a representative quantity of deposits for analysis.

Site conditions were reasonable with bright strong sunshine and occasional heavy rain, resulting in water collecting at the northern end of the excavation area.

5 Results

5.1 Excavation Area

The excavation area measured 50m by 50m and was located around Trench 7 of the previous evaluation (Fletcher 2007) (Figure 1). Within this area three main phases of activity were identified: Iron Age and Roman, sub-divided into Late 2nd-Early 3rd century and Late 3rd-Early 4th century (Figure 3). There was evidence of Saxon activity within the area, identified through the presence of pottery, however this is thought to be residual and not representative of significant presence on the site (appendix 4).

The features within each period are described below, in chronological order. Not all features contained dating evidence, however, stratigraphic position, fill type and alignment have been used in order to phase most features. Those, which were undated, are listed separately. In this report deposit numbers are shown in plain text and cut numbers are in **bold text**.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Late Iron Age (Figures 3 and 4)

This phase was represented by two ditches forming an enclosure, two parallel ditches which may form a droveway, a number of features located within the enclosure and a ditch terminating outside of the enclosure. These remains were the earliest in the stratigraphic sequence within the excavation area. Although some features remain undated, their alignments respect those features securely dated to this phase. This phase of activity is clearly set out on a northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast alignment and differs from the late Roman enclosure system alignment.

Enclosure 1

Although not fully exposed in plan, this probable stock enclosure comprises of two ditches, which together enclose an area with a narrow southwest facing entranceway.

The enclosure consists of two ditches; one north-east to south-west orientated excavated in four slots (**111** (figure 6, section 34), **38/43**, **119** and **95**) and the other ditch orientated north-west to south-east, which

was investigated in three excavated slots (**171**, **60** and **83**). (Figure 5 Section 55)

Ditch **111 et al** measured approximately 38m in length, continuing beyond the northeast corner of the excavation area and turning at a right angle towards the southeast, continuing for a further 8.1m before terminating. Finds from this ditch included fired clay, stone and animal bone.

Ditch **171 et al** measured approximately 23m, continuing beyond the southern limit of the excavation area and ended to the northwest where it created an opposing terminal interpreted as an entranceway. From this ditch included animal bone and pottery.

Although the extent of the Iron Age enclosure was beyond the limits of the excavation area, the contemporary dates and orientation suggest they are elements of an associated enclosure. Pottery recovered from both ditches indicates a Late Iron Age date.

Features within Enclosure 1

Orientated on the same layout as the enclosure, ditch **156** investigated in a single slot may represent a subdivision within it. This ditch measured 25m in length and was orientated northwest to southeast. No dating evidence was retrieved, however, animal bone was found. This ditch is strategraphically earlier than a ditch in phase 2 and respects the layout of the phase 1 enclosure.

A segmented ditch investigated in a single slot (**120**) is also on the same alignment as the enclosure and did not contain dating evidence, however some daub was found. One of the daub fragments retrieved from this slot was unusual in shape and decorated with impressions running along its length. This fragment may have been part of a decorated window or doorframe (appendix 6). Considered to be contemporary, this ditch measuring 16m in length may represent the remains of a segmented hedge line located inside the boundary.

A single dated posthole (**104**), which contained Iron Age pottery, was recorded within this enclosure. This posthole was very truncated and therefore it should be considered that there might have been others, which have been completely removed. .

Enclosure 2

A second enclosure or addition to the north of Enclosure 1 may be represented by a ditch, which continued beyond the north of the excavation area. This ditch was investigated in two slots (**158** and **116**),

(Figure 6 Section 50) measured 13m in length and terminated to the southeast, stopping approximately 3.5m from enclosure 1. Several sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from this ditch, as well as a triangular shaped loom weight fragment (SF 7).

Droeway

Although not fully exposed in plan, two parallel ditches, located 4m apart on a northeast to southwest orientation suggest a probable droeway. The northern most of these ditches measured approximately 9m in length and was investigated in a single slot (128) (Figure 6 Section 42). Pottery dated to this ditch as Transitional (Late Iron Age/Early 1st century). Other finds included fired clay, flint, stone, animal bone and antler. The southernmost of these ditches measured approximately 9m in length and was also investigated in a single slot (102). Animal bone was retrieved from this slot.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Roman (late C2 to early C3)

Two narrow, parallel east to west orientated ditches represent this phase of activity within the excavation (Figure 3). These ditches were located approximately 1m apart and were located at the southern end of the excavation area. Both ditches continued beyond the east and western limits of the site. Despite a lack of dating evidence, the strategic position of this ditch secures its date between Late Iron Age and 3rd-4th century AD. Its alignment also indicates its Roman date; this is discussed further in Section 6.

The northern-most of these two ditches was investigated in two slots (72 and 168 (figure 5, section 52)). The ditch had a "U" shaped profile, 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep and contained animal bone.

The southern-most of these two ditches was investigated in one slot (53) and had the same profile as the one above. Animal bone was retrieved from the fill of this ditch.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Roman (late C3 to early C4)

This phase of activity is represented by a single north-south orientated ditch (Figure 3), possibly for drainage, a narrow east-west ditch and a short linear-shaped feature. This period sees a change in the orientation of layout and an indication of occupation through the recovered finds.

Drainage ditch

This ditch was investigated in five slots: **32** in evaluation and **86** (Figure 7 Section 27), **125**, **162** and **76** during the excavation. It was north-south orientated and measured 48m in length, continuing beyond the northern limits of the excavation area and terminating to the south. Pottery retrieved during the evaluation dated this ditch as 3rd-4th century and further investigation during the excavation produced more pottery dated late 1st-4th century.. Other finds included fired clay, stone, animal bone and ceramic building material.

East-West ditch

A narrow ditch on an east to west alignment was investigated in two slots (**108** and **110**), continuing beyond the eastern limit of the excavation and terminating to the west. This ditch measured 20m in length and measured just 0.65m in width. A short length of ditch (**48**) (Figure 7 Section 14), measuring 2.8m in length and considered to be contemporary on a north to south alignment was attached to this ditch and came off it to the south. Pottery retrieved was locally produced and thought to be 1st-4th century in date. Other finds included box flue tile fragments, animal bone and burnt stone.

Short linear feature

A short length of ditch (**89**), measuring 2.8m in length was also dated to this phase, although its function is unknown. the fill of this ditch, **88**, produced the only remains of Saxon pottery recovered from site, three small abraded sherds of shell tempered ware. Found with several fragments of NVCC, the sherds are unfortunately too small and fragmentary to date more closely and are most likely to be residual. Other finds included fired clay and ceramic building material.

5.1.4 Undated

Within the excavation area, a number of undated features were recorded which could not be phased by stratigraphic association or by association (figure 3). These features are listed below by type, full dimensions can be found in Appendix 1.

Undated pits

Pit **68** (contained fired clay)

Pit **79**

Pit **85**

Pit **106** (contained ceramic building material)

Pit **132**

Pit **149**

Undated postholes

Posthole 59 (figure 7, section 18)

Posthole 74

Posthole 97

Posthole 99

Posthole 114

Posthole 124 (contained ceramic building material)

Posthole 134

Posthole 174

5.2 Additional Trenches (8 and 9)

The aim of the excavation area was to establish if there was any continuation of the activity recorded by BUFAU in 1997 and by CAMARCs Trench 7 in 2007. There was more archaeology present than was initially anticipated and the question of the edge of settlement was still outstanding. Following consultation with Peterborough Museums Archaeologist, it was agreed that two additional trenches, numbered 8 and 9 (Figure 1) should be located to the west of the excavation area to look for any evidence features continuing or other activity in this corner of the development area.

5.2.1 Trench 8

Trench 8 measured 50m in length and was approximately east-west orientated. This trench was located here in order to look for evidence of any activity in this corner of the site. Most of the topsoil and subsoil had been removed using a box-scraper as part of the development works on the site, however, the level to which it was necessary to machine to in order to reveal the undisturbed geology, was not effected by this.

No archaeological features were recorded within this trench.

5.2.2 Trench 9

Trench 9 measured 54m in length and was approximately northeast-southwest orientated (figure 3). This trench was located here to look for evidence of the continuation of ditches from the excavation area 40m to the east as well as to determine if there was evidence for anymore settlement related activity.

Archaeological features recorded in Trench 9 were located at the southwestern end and subsequently an area was opened up around it to fully understand their function and relationship to each other.

A ditch on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment was revealed and investigated in a single slot (**153**). No artefacts were retrieved to date this ditch, nor was it on the same or similar alignment to any found in the excavation area to the east, with which it could possibly be associated.

Two undated postholes (**152** and **159**) were located either side of the ditch.

Located approximately 9m to the south of ditch **153**, was another ditch (**169**), also undated. Although this ditch was undated, it is possible that it is contemporary with the phase 2 or 3 activity recorded in the excavation area, based solely on its alignment. Finds from this ditch included stone and animal bone. Pottery was retrieved, however it was not closely datable (appendix 4).

5.3 Watching Brief

The PCCAS Brief required monitoring to be undertaken during the construction on selected parts of the site. These included the area for a balancing pond and during the construction of a drainage channel from the Car Dyke (for location see Figure 1).

Balancing Pond Area

An area measuring approximately 60m by 20m was set out by the developer in the location for a balancing pond. The area was stripped under constant observation by an archaeologist to a depth of 0.90m. No archaeological features were present.

Drainage Trenches 10 and 11 (figure 8)

Under the constant observation of an archaeologist, two drainage trenches were excavated from the Car Dyke canal (which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument).

Trench 10 contained evidence of a small, shallow pit (**1001**). This pit measured approximately 1m in length and did not contain any dating evidence or any other artefacts. A ditch terminus was also recorded within this trench (**1009**), also undated.

Trench 11 contained a north to south orientated ditch (**1005**), which measured 12m in length and terminated to the south. No dating evidence was retrieved or any other artefacts. This ditch was sealed by layer 1003. This layer was located in the northern end of the trench and may represent evidence of bank material from the Car Dyke (see section 6 - Discussion). Again, no dating evidence was found.

6 Discussion

All stages of investigations at Manor Drive, Paston have revealed important information and evidence about settlement and activity within the development area south of the Car Dyke. The date of the activity recorded in the open excavations carried out by BUFAU and by CAM ARC is likely to be later than that recorded in the trenches to the immediate south and so therefore will be considered separately in the discussion.

6.1 Settlement south of Manor Drive (Figure 9)

Three distinct phases of activity were recorded in the investigations carried out in 2007; Late Iron Age, Late 2nd-early 3rd century and late 3rd to early 4th.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age (Figure 4)

The Late Iron Age period is represented by the presence of at least one enclosed area and evidence of what may be a driveway leading to it from the west. Within the enclosure, a ditch, which may represent a sub-division, was recorded and a short segmented ditch running at a right angle to it. A number of undated pits and postholes were present inside the enclosure, which may represent remains of a post-built structure and occupation-related activity. A lack of finds evidence however makes this interpretation tentative and therefore dating is tentative .

The BUFAU excavations 30m to the east did not identify any features on this alignment, which is distinctly different to the later Roman north to south and east to west layout identified in both excavations. Nor did trenches 8 or 9 identify such alignments or features. This suggests that the Late Iron Age occupation of the site was restricted to a small area, or that it perhaps continued to the south, beyond the development area, towards the current A15. The dimensions of the enclosure revealed in the 2007 excavation, continuing beyond the north-eastern and the southern limits of the area, suggest that this is a large enclosure and could easily continue and turn before reaching the BUFAU area and into the field south of the investigation.

Phase 2: Roman: Late 2nd-Early 3rd Century AD (Figure 10)

The second phase of activity was identified by BUFAU in 1996 and again in trench 7 (2006). This prompted the open area excavation of 2007 which confirmed its continuation to the west with the presence of two narrow parallel ditches on the north to south, east to west layout.. Dated by their position in the stratigraphy sequence, these ditches represent a boundary and/or drainage. This was the only activity from this period in the excavation and nothing was identified in trenches 8 or

9, suggesting that the core of the activity occurred in location of the 1996 investigations and possibly to the east of that.

Phase 3: Roman: Late 3rd-Early 4th Century (Figure 11)

Maintaining the layout of the previous Romano-British phase of activity, occupation continues into the Late 3rd-early 4th century within both excavations. One of the key aims of the 2007 excavation was to identify or establish the approximate location of the western boundary to this phase of activity. This may have been identified by the north to south orientated ditch recorded spanning the length of the area. There is no evidence of continuation of archaeology from this phase to the west of this boundary (86 *et al*) within the excavation area or the trenches located beyond it.

The presence of building material within the east to west ditch (110 *et al*) within this period suggests a building may have been located in the immediate area. A significant quantity of building material was identified within a number of features of this date in the evaluation (Fletcher 2006) and in BUFAUs investigations and part of the verbal brief for this phase of work was to attempt to locate the building. Although it was not possible to specifically locate any postholes or beamslots, there is sufficient evidence to suggest that there may have been a building present in the excavation area. A significant amount of truncation has been occurred on the site through ploughing, and top and sub-soil coverage was very poor in this down-hill slope location. During top-soil stripping, Roman building material was noted and although not specifically plotted, it was observed in greater quantities around the eastern edge of the 2007 area, This implies that a building was located in this vicinity, the structural remains of which having been significantly truncated by ploughing.

The relationship of the Romano-British enclosure systems with the Car Dyke canal is difficult to establish. The Car Dyke nearby is seen as a distinctive boundary to different areas of land use. The settlement site did not come into existence until after the dykes' construction and appears to have been in use until the late 4th century when the Dyke is known to have ceased to exist as a canal at Waterbeach. This therefore suggests that the Dyke did influence settlement, existing contemporarily with each other, and its proximity makes this very likely.

6.2 Activity immediately south of Car Dyke (Figure 12)

Trenches 10 and 11 identified a number of undated features and a layer (1003), which may represent evidence of remains of an upcast bank. Despite the lack of dating evidence from these features, their

presence is significant in that they represent activity related to the construction of Car Dyke, and a buried landscape, which predates it.

The presence of the bank has been identified in previous trenches dug by CAM ARC (Fletcher, 2006 and by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Foard-Colby 2006). Investigation carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology also identified clayey soil deposits in the northern end of their Trenches 1 and 3 which have been interpreted as remains of a bank or evidence of its re-excitation. They also identified what is believed to be a buried soil, however no evidence of this was picked up in this phase. The Northamptonshire evaluation did not pick up any evidence of the bank in their Trench 2, further suggesting that the bank material does not survive or was ever present more than 30m from the dyke itself.

7 Conclusions

The investigations at Manor Drive, Paston has successfully addressed those aims set out in the brief:

The open area excavation identified the date of origin of the earliest settlement as Late Iron Age with occupation continuing throughout the Roman period in two distinct phases. This excavation was able to confidently suggest that there were buildings in the immediate vicinity, of Late Iron Age and Roman date, lost however through truncation by ploughing. This truncation has also resulted in the removal of associated settlement evidence, however the core of the settlement area does not appear to be visible within the development area.

The relationship with the site excavated by BUFAU in 1996 was also determined. Features were recorded which were contemporary with both of the phases identified in 1996 and an earlier Late Iron Age phase adds to the history and development of the site.

Although no new evidence relating to activity associated with the Car Dyke canal was identified during the investigations, the presence of bank material was a significant find. The bank seals earlier remains and could preserve archaeology at other points alongside the canal route. This may warrant further investigation in order to better our understanding of the development and orientation of the Dyke at this location.

The relationship of the Romano-British enclosure system with Car Dyke is difficult to establish. The Car Dyke nearby is a distinctive boundary to different areas of land use. The settlement site did not come into existence until after the dykes' construction and appears to have been in use until the late 4th century when the Dyke is known to

have ceased to exist at Waterbeach near Cambridge. The relationship between settlement and the Car Dyke is therefore uncertain at present.

Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by PCCAS.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary (evaluation, excavation and watching brief)

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
1	2					0							
2						0							
7		1	layer	layer	possible bank								
11		2	layer			0							
12	29	2	fill	pond	disuse	25.3	2.2	0.66					
14	15	4	cut	ditch	disuse	0							
15		4	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1	0.5	0.17		linear	flatish	NE-SW	wide based u shape
16	17	6	fill	ditch	DISUSE	0							
17		6	cut	ditch		0				curvilinear	flatish	ne-sw	shallow scoop
18	20	6	fill	ditch	disuse	0							
19	20		cut	ditch	disuse	1	0.3	0.1					
20		6	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1	0.9	0.5		linear	v shaped	e-w	v shaped
21	22	6	cut	ditch	disuse	1	2.21	0.66					
22		6	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1	2.21	0.66		linear	concave	e-w	curve based v
23	24	6		ditch	disuse	0							
24		6	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.05	0.65	0.35		linear	v shaped	ne-sw	v shaped

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
25		3	layer	bank		70	2.2	0.68					
26	29	2	fill	pond	disuse	0		0.28					
27	29	2	fill	hollow/pond		0		0.42					
28	29	2	fill	pond/hollow?		0		0.2					
29		2	cut	pond/hollow?		25.3	2.2	1.48		unknown	unknown	n/a	not fully exposed
30	32	7	fill	ditch	disuse	0							
31	32	7	cut	ditch	disuse	0							
32		7	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.2	0.5		linear	flat	n-s	flat based v
33	34	7	fill	ditch	disuse	0							
34		7	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary	1	0.9	0.1		linear	flat	e-w	v shaped
35	36	7	fill	ditch	disuse	0							
36		7	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary	1	0.7	0.08		linear	flat	e-w	flat v shaped
37	38	7	fill	ditch	disuse	0			finds from this context and 39 both together as 37				
38		7	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1	0.45	0.2		linear	rounded	e-w	
39	40	7	fill	ditch	disuse	0			finds amalgamated with those from 37 and labelled as				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
									37				
40		7	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1	0.9	0.2		linear	rounded	e-w	
41	43	7	fill	ditch	disuse	0							
42	43	7	fill	ditch	disuse	0							
43		7	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1	1.6	0.55		linear	flat	e-w	flat based u shape
44		7	layer	layer	topsoil	0							
45		7	layer	layer	subsoil	0							
47	48		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.6	0.15					
48			cut	ditch	boundary?	1	0.6	0.15		linear	flat	n-s	wide, flat based with moderate slope edges
49	53		fill	ditch		1.3	0.45	0.12					
50	53		fill	ditch		1.3	0.12	0.22					
51	53		fill	ditch		1.3	0.25	0.15					
52	53		fill	ditch		1.3	0.25	0.15					
53			cut	ditch		1.3	0.55	0.4					
54			layer		disuse	1.5	1	0.37					
55	56		fill		disuse	1.5	1	0.38					
56			cut			1.5	1	0.72		linear	flat where exposed	nw-se	
57	59		fill	post hole		0	0.5	0.32					
58	59		cut	post hole		0	0.38	0.22					

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
59			cut	post hole		0	0.5	0.32		circular	concave		u shaped
60			cut	ditch	enclosure	0	1.5	0.68		linear	flat	nnw-sse	u shaped
61	60		fill	ditch		0	0.5	0.3					
62	60		fill	ditch		0	0.7	0.28					
63	60		fill	ditch		0	0.6	0.37					
64	60		fill	ditch		0	0.52	0.37					
65	60		fill	ditch		0	0.82	0.48					
66	60		fill	ditch		0	1.1	0.41					
67	68		fill	pit	reuse	0	0.8	0.16					
68			cut	pit	refuse	0	1.2	0.56		sub-circular	concave		wide u shape
69	68		fill	pit		0	1.06	0.56					
70	68		fill	pit		0	0.34	0.15					
71	72		fill	ditch	boundary	0	0.3	0.08					
72			cut	ditch	boundary	0	0.3	0.08		linear	concave	e-w	wide u
73	74		fill	post hole	structure	0	0.26	0.13					
74			cut	post hole	structure	0	0.26	0.13		sub-circular	concave		u shaped
75	76		fill	ditch	disuse	1	1.38	0.55					
76			cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	1	1.38	0.55		linear	slightly concave	e-w	uneven u shape
77	79		cut	pit		0	1.5	0.16					
78	79		fill	pit		0	0.84	0.34					
79			cut	pit		0	1.5	0.42		circular	concave		u shaped

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
80	81		fill	ditch		0	1.1	0.42					
81			cut	ditch	boundary	0	1.1	0.42		linear	concave	se-nw	u shaped
82	83		cut	ditch		0	0.9	0.26					
83			cut	ditch	enclosure	0	0.9	0.26		linear	concave	sse-nnw	wide u
84	85		fill	pit		0	0.86	0.12					
85			cut	pit	refuse	0	0.86	0.12		sub-circular	concave		wide u shape
86			cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.31	0.43		linear	flat, slightly concave	n-s	flat based v
87	86		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.54	0.5					
88	89		fill	ditch		1	0.62	0.3					
89			cut	ditch		1	0.5	0.3		curvilinear	concave		wonky u shape
90	86		fill	ditch	disuse	1	1.31	0.51					
91	92		fill	ditch	boundary	0	1.14	0.52					
92			cut	ditch	boundary	0	1.14	0.52		linear	concave	nnw-sse	u shaped
93	95		fill	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0	0.86	0.52					
94	95		fill	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0	0.82	0.46					
95			cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0	0.86	0.78		linear	concave	nnw-sse	
96	97		fill	post hole		0	0.3	0.1					
97	96		cut	post hole		0	0.3	0.1		circular	concae		wide u shape
99			cut	post hole		0	0.2	0.07		circular	tapered but		

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
											irregular		
100	102		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.42	0.26					
101	102		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.38	0.34					
102			cut	ditch	use	1	0.8	0.34		linear	concave	e-w	wide u
103	104		fill	ditch		0.5	0.3	0.18					
104			cut	ditch		1.6	0.3	0.18		linear	concave base	e-w	u shaped
105	106		fill	pit		0	0.8	0.14					
106			cut	pit	refuse	0	0.8	0.14		sub-circular	flat		u shape
107	108		fill	ditch		0	0.74	0.2					
108			cut	ditch	boundary	0	0.74	0.2		linear	concave	e-w	wide u
109	110		fill	ditch		0	0.74	0.2					
110			cut	ditch	boundary	0	0.74	0.2		linear	concave	e-w	u shaped
111			cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1	1.2	0.37		linear	slightly concave	ws-w-ene	wide u shaped
112	111		fill	ditch	disuse	1	1.2	0.37					
113	114		fill	post hole		0	0.45	0.26					
114			cut	post hole		0	0.45	0.26		circular	concave		u shaped
115	116		fill	ditch		0	1.1	0.16					
116			cut	ditch	boundary	0	1.1	0.16		linear	flat	se-nw	wide u
117	119		cut	ditch	disuse	0	1.16	0.36					
119			cut	ditch	enclosure	0	1.16	0.5		curvilinear	slightly concave	e-w	wide v shape with slightly curved

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
													base
120			cut	ditch	boundary	1.5	1.09	0.26		linear	flat, very slightly concave	ene, wsw	
121	120		fill	ditch	Disuse	1.5	1.09	0.26	Found a possible decorated fired clay loom weight				
122	120		fill	ditch	Disused/ dumped back-fill?	0.25	0.18	0.15					
123	124		fill	pit	Back fill	0.56	0.5	0.14					
124			cut	pit	Unknown	0.56	0.5	0.14	Finds - brick/tile	sub-circular	Irregular base		Steep side, irregular base
125			cut	ditch	Boundary?	0.7	1.61	0.51	This ditch cuts (130).	linear	Slightly concave	NW-SE	Wide U shape profile
126	125		fill	ditch	Disuse	0.55	0.91	0.08	Basal/primary fill. One pot sherd				
127	125		fill	ditch	Disuse	0.7	1.61	0.43	Secondary fill. No finds from this fill.				
128			cut	ditch terminus	Boundary	1.75	1.7	0.88	Small amount of pottery suggests IA date.	Linear terminating in an irregular shaper	Rounded	Roughly E-W	U shaped
129			cut	ditch	Boundary?	0.4	0.53	0.21	No finds	Linear	Base not	Not fully	Not fully

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type		Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
										although only one edge was exposed	excavated	exposed	exposed
130	129		fill	ditch	Disuse	0.4	0.53	0.21	No finds				
131	132		fill	pit	?	1.3	0.77	0.1	No finds but a sample was taken due to charcoal content				
132			cut	pit	?	1.3	0.77	0.1		rectangular	Flat	E-W	Squared U shape
133	134		fill	pit/ post hole	?	0	0.4	0.12	No finds but high charcoal inclusions (sampled)				
134			cut	pit/ post hole	Pit/post hole	0	0.4	0.12	No finds, sampled for charcoal content. No similar features noted nearby	sub-circular	Flat		Roughly a wide U shape
135	128		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	1.14	0.16	Basal/primary fill - naturally accumulated. No finds				
137	128		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	0.94	0.29	Secondary fill. No finds				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type		Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
138	128		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	0.88	0.04	No finds.				
139	128		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	0.88	0.16	Pottery and bone finds. Sample taken				
140	128		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	1.32	0.17	Pottery and bone finds. No sample.				
141	128		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	0.84	0.14	No finds.				
142	128		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	1.04	0.2	No finds.				
143	128		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	0.98	0.21	Pottery and bone finds. Samples for high charcoal content				
144	146		fill	pit	Disuse	1.45	0.97	0.1	Pottery, brick/tile, bone and metal finds. Samples for charcoal content				
145	146		fill	pit	Disuse	0.4	0.9	0.08	No finds.				
146			cut	pit	?	1.45	0.97	0.18	Finds in top fill only	irregular	Flat	/	Wide bowl/dish
147	148		fill	pit	Disuse	0.6	0.75	0.23					
148			cut	pit	?	0.6	0.75	0.23	Cuts [146]. No finds.	linear	unknown (not fully exposed)	/	Unknown (not fully exposed)

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type		Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
149			cut	Post hole/ small pit	Unknown	0.35	0.87	0.08	No finds	Circular/oval, slightly irregular and west edge uncertain	Flat/ slightly concave	/	Wide U shape
150	149		fill	post hole/ small pit	Disuse	0.35	0.87	0.08	No finds.				
151	152	9	fill	post hole		0	0.25	0.18	Metal small find - Fe nail				
152		9	cut	post hole	?	0	0.25	0.18	Fe nail small find number 6	Ovoid	Concave	/	U shape
153			cut	Linear, probably field drain	Drainage?	1	0.79	0.27	Runs parallel to field drain containing ceramic drain pipe	Linear, parallel sides	Flat, slightly concave	E-W	Wide U shape
154	153		fill	Linear	Disuse	1	0.79	0.29	No find but occasional ceramic pipe suggest it may have been a modern drainage feature.				
155	156		fill	ditch	Disuse	1.2	0.53	0.15	No finds				
156			cut	ditch	Boundary?	1.2	0.53	0.15	No finds	linear	Flatish, slightly irregular	N-S	Flat-bottomed U shape

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type		Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
157	158		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	0.85	0.3	Pottery				
158			cut	ditch	Boundary	0	0.85	0.3	SF 7 - loomweight	linear	Concave	NW-SE	Curved V shape
159			cut	post hole	post hole	0.12	0.21	0.01	SF 8, Fe nail	circular	Concave	/	U shape
160	159		fill	post hole	Disuse	0.12	0.21	0.01	SF 8, Fe nail. No other finds				
161	162		fill	ditch	Disuse	1	1.5	0.42	Finds of brick/tile, bone, stone and SF 10 Fe nail				
162			cut	ditch		1	1.5	0.42	SF 10, Fe nail. Ditch cutus [177]	curvilinear	Flat	E-W and turning N-S	Flat-bottomed V
163	164		fill	pit	Disuse	0.75	0.8	0.35	No finds				
164			cut	pit	?	0.75	0.8	0.35	No finds	circular	Concave	/	Bowl shape
165	166		fill	ditch	Disuse	1	0.65	0.12	No finds				
166			cut	ditch		1	0.65	0.12	No finds	linear	Flat	E-W	Flat-bottomed U shape
167	168		fill	ditch	Disuse	1	0.6	0.17	No finds				
168			cut	ditch		1	0.65	0.17	No finds	linear	Concave	E-W	Bowl
169		9	cut	ditch	Drainage	1	2	0.48		linear	Flat	Roughly NE-SW	Open-mouthed U shape
170	169	9	fill	ditch	Disuse	1	2	0.48	Pottery and				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type		Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
									bone finds, as well as SF 9 - Fe sickle				
171			cut	ditch	Boundary/enclosure	0	0.7	0.49	No finds	linear	Rounded	N-S	Irregular, stepped, narrow U
172			cut	ditch	Boundary/enclosure	0	1.2	0.52	Cuts ditch [171]. Some bone	linear	Fairly flat	N-S	Flat-bottomed V
173	174		fill	post hole	Disuse	0	0.38	0.12	No finds				
174			cut	post hole	?	0	0.38	0.12	No finds	circular	Concave	/	Wide U
175	176		fill	ditch	Disuse	1	0.55	0.17	No finds				
176			cut	ditch		1	0.55	0.17	No finds	linear	Concave	E-W	Round bottomed V
177	171		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	0.7	0.49	No finds				
178	172		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	1.2	0.35	Some bone finds. Feature cuts ditch [171]				
179	172		fill	ditch	Disuse	0	0.8	0.28	No finds. Feature cuts ditch [171]				
1000	1001	10	fill	Pit	Disuse	0.98	0.78	0.10	No finds				
1001		10	Cut	Pit	Rubbish?	0.98	0.78	0.10	No finds	Circular in plan	concave		U-shape
1002		10/11	Layer		Topsoil			0.30	No finds				
1003		11	Layer		Upcast bank?			0.50	No finds				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type		Length	Width	Depth	Other Comments	Shape in Plan	Base	Orientation	Profile
1004	1005	11	Fill	Ditch	Disuse		0.70	0.19	No finds				
1005		11	Cut	Ditch		1.00	0.70	0.19		ditch terminal		North-south	

Appendix 2: Finds Quantification Table (evaluation and excavation)

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
11			0.01	Coal
11	Slag		0.97	
12	Bone	Bone	0.52	
18	Shell		0.03	
18	Shell		0.00	Less than 1g.
21	Stone	Mill stone	0.70	SF 1.
21	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.13	
21	Bone	Bone	0.19	
21	Flint		0.01	
21	Bone	Bone	0.07	
21	Ceramic	Vessel	0.11	
27	Bone	Bone	0.14	
30	Ceramic	Vessel	0.15	
30	Stone	Mill stone	0.58	SF 2.
30	Bone	Bone	0.23	
30	Antler	Bone	0.02	
30	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
35	Bone	Bone	0.05	
37	Ceramic	Vessel	0.10	
37	Bone	Bone	0.08	
37	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
37	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.42	
41	Bone	Bone	0.03	
41	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.17	
41	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
42	Bone	Bone	0.01	
47	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
47	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.69	inc box flue tile
47	Bone	Bone	0.01	
47	Stone		0.10	Burnt. DISCARDED
49	Bone	Bone	0.22	
55	Bone	Bone	0.39	
55	Bone	Bone	0.35	
55	Ceramic	Vessel	0.08	
55	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.09	
65	Bone	Bone	0.17	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
66	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Sample 21
69	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	
71	Bone	Bone	0.00	
75	Bone	Bone	0.17	
75	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Samian, form 31
80	Bone	Bone	0.04	
87	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.05	
88	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.02	
88	Ceramic	Vessel	0.09	
88	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	1.25	
90	Bone	Bone	0.89	
90	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.56	inc. tegula and box flue
90	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
94	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	2 joining frags of possible artefact
94	Bone	Bone	0.36	
100	Bone	Bone	0.00	
103	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
106	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.10	Box flue tile
109	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.23	Tile
109	Bone	Bone	0.43	
109	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
112	Bone	Bone	0.45	
117	Bone	Bone	0.19	
117	Stone		0.03	burnt. DISCARDED
121	Ceramic	Daub	0.27	SF 12, decorated daub artefact
123	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.18	
126	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
127	Bone	Bone	0.16	
139	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
139	Bone	Bone	0.01	
139	Antler		0.05	SF 13, Antler waste, sawn
139	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
140	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
140	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
140	Bone	Bone	0.05	
140	Flint		0.32	
143	Stone		0.01	Burnt. DISCARDED
143	Bone	Bone	0.12	
144	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	Including one frag from a

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
				possible artefact
155	Bone	Bone	0.03	
157	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.09	SF 7, artefact, possibly part of a loomweight?
157	Bone	Bone	0.01	
157	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
161	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	Includes possible frag of ceramic spindlewhorl
161	Bone	Bone	0.17	
161	Stone		0.16	Burnt stone and flint. DISCARDED
170	Stone	Artefact	6.00	SF 11, Worked stone, found next to SF 9, Fe sickle
170	Bone	Bone	0.01	
170	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
178	Bone	Bone	0.31	
99999	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Trench 1
99999	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Trench 2
99999	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	Trench 6

Appendix 3: Animal Bone, by Chris Faine

Introduction

A total of 39 "countable" bones were recovered from 16 contexts with 69 fragments being unidentifiable to species (63.8% of the total sample). Fragments were obtained from a variety of features largely dating from the late Iron Age to the 3rd/4th centuries AD. The condition of the assemblage is extremely good, with the majority of fragmentation being attributed to butchery rather than any taphonomic processes. The assemblage is nonetheless fragmented therefore metrical analysis was only possible in very few instances.

Methodology

All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. All elements identifiable to species and over 25% complete were included in the database. Loose teeth, caudal vertebra and ribs without proximal epiphyses were noted but not included in any quantification. Elements not identifiable to species were classed as "large/medium/small mammal" but again not included in any quantification. Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Tooth wear was assessed using Grant (1982). Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see table 1).

Any instances of butchery were noted and recorded using a separate table from the main database. The type of lesion, its position, severity and direction were all noted. The presence of any further taphonomy, i.e. burning, gnawing etc was also noted. A separate table for any pathology, giving the position and type of lesion was also used.

The assemblage

Table 1 shows the species distribution for the assemblage. As one can see cattle are by far the most prominent species, along with much smaller numbers of sheep/goat. In terms of cattle remains, almost all skeletal elements are represented, with the exception of cervical vertebrae and cranial elements. All remains come from adult animals, with a single intact mandible coming from an animal around 3 ½ years of age. Metrical analysis of a single

intact metacarpal from context **90** suggests a large female or possibly a steer. No deciduous teeth were recovered. Sixty-two percent of identifiable cattle fragments showed evidence of butchery. The extremely small sheep/goat assemblage (NISP: 4) consisted of butchered limb elements. A single domestic duck or mallard femur was also recovered from context **161**.

Discussion

Unfortunately the assemblage is too small to draw any conclusions from, with the domestic mammal remains most likely representing small-scale settlement waste, with animals being slaughtered at physical maturity, most likely for meat.

Key to tables

B: Bos

O: *Ovis/Capra* For measurements see Driesch, 1976.

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	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	34	87	15	83.4
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	4	10.4	2	11.1
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	1	2.6	1	5.5
Total:	39	100	18	100

Table 1: Species distribution for the entire assemblage

Taxon	Element	Bp
B	Humerus	500

Taxon	Element	GL	Bp	Bd
B	Metacarpal	2000	560	610
B	Metacarpal		500	
O	Metacarpal		200	

Taxon	Element	Bp
B	Metatarsal	420
B	Metatarsal	490

Table 2: Bone measurements

Taxon	M1W	M2W	M1/2W	M3L	M3W
B				330	150
B			150		
B			240		
B	150	140		150	
B			190		
B			188		

B				350	140
B			140		
B				350	140
B			160		
O			100		

Table 3: Lower tooth measurements

	C	V	E	H	U	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	o
M1																			
M2																1			
M3										1	1					1			
M1/2									2						3				

Table 4: Cattle tooth wear data

Appendix 4: Iron Age and Romano - British Pottery, by Alice Lyons, BA, MIFA and Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

A total of 138 sherds, weighing 0.696kg, of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were recovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavations at Manor Way, Paston, Peterborough (PET MWP 06/7). A single sherd of possible Saxon date was also identified in what is predominantly a Romano-British assemblage.

The Iron Age assemblage is made up of fragmentary, extremely abraded sherds, with an average weight of only c. 2g. The Romano British pottery is also severely abraded with an average sherd weight of c. 6g. Small fragment sizes such as these indicate high levels of post-depositional disturbance (such as ploughing or middening) and suggest that this pottery was not found within its primary site of deposition.

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches and can be associated with out lying boundary ditches while a smaller amount of pottery was recovered from small linear features. All unstratified sherds were recovered during the initial evaluation.

Period	Quantity (sherd count)	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Indeterminate	2	0.004	00.58
Iron Age	88	0.181	26.00
Roman	45	0.506	72.70
Saxon	3	0.005	00.72
Total	138	0.696	100.00

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by period (in chronological order)

Methodology

The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW) vessel form was also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and decoration and abrasion were also noted. The site archive is currently held by CAM ARC and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

The Assemblage

Iron Age

Excavations produced a total of eighty-eight sherds of Iron Age pottery comprising of mainly small degraded, undiagnostic fragments of shell and sand tempered wares. Fifty-nine of these sherds alone are from ditch fill 37, with a total weight of 87g; this context produced no other pottery. These small, heavily abraded fragments represent an earlier phase of occupation on, or close to, the area of excavation.

Romano-British

Of the remaining assemblage forty-five sherds, 0.506kg are of Romano-British date. The majority of this, thirty-four sherds, 0.429kg are colour coated fine wares with the remaining sherds made up of coarse ware pottery from local domestic sources.

Fabric	Code	Vessel Types	Quantity	Weight (kg)	EVE	Weight (%)
Nene Valley Colour Coat	NVCC	Flanged Bowl, Jar	33	0.423	0.21	83.59
Nene Valley Grey Ware	NVGW	Jar/Bowl	4	0.025	0.00	04.94
Sandy Grey Ware	SGW		3	0.015	0.00	02.96
Shell Tempered Ware	STW	Jar	2	0.022	0.00	04.35
Central Gaulish Samian	CGSAM	Bowl	1	0.006	0.00	01.19
Grog tempered (Sandwich) Ware	GTW		1	0.006	0.00	01.19
Black slipped red Ware	BSW		1	0.009	0.00	01.78
Total			45	0.506	0.21	100.00

Table 2: Romano-British pottery quantified by fabric.

The fine ware pottery includes a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian from the base of a Dr. 31/31R bowl, (Webster 1996, 34) dated to the middle of the 2nd century. The remaining sherds are all late Roman Nene Valley colour coat wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118) of which a single large sherd, 0.079kg from a small flanged bowl shows evidence of ware on the inside possibly from secondary use as a mixing bowl. Almost a third of the vessel is present giving a near complete profile, with rim and flange intact and only the foot ring missing.

The remaining eleven sherds of Romano British pottery are typical of locally produced (but unsourced) coarse wares, also several sherds of Nene Valley grey ware (Perrin 1999, 78-87) typically produced between the mid 2nd and early 4th centuries.

Saxon

Context 88 produced the only remains of Saxon pottery recovered from site, three small abraded sherds of shell tempered ware. Found with several fragments of NVCC, the sherds are unfortunately too small and fragmentary to date more closely and are most likely to be residual.

Discussion

This is a relatively small predominantly Romano-British assemblage with a small element of residual Iron Age pottery.

Comprised mainly of undiagnostic coarse wares and Roman colour coated wares it is typical of a late Roman utilitarian domestic assemblage in this area (Evans 2003, 105).

The large proportion of Nene Valley wares and lack of fine wares from other sources (with the exception of the single sherd of samian) is due to the sites proximity to the pottery production centres of the Nene Valley.

The pottery assemblage spans a wide chronological period from the Iron Age to the late 4th century and suggests continuous activity in the area over a long period of time. The bulk of the assemblage is however dates from the later Romano-British period (3rd to 4th century).

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The Pottery Catalogue

Key: C=Century, E=Early, M=Mid, L=Late.

R=Rim, U=Undecorated body sherd, D=Decorated body sherd, B=Base.

Context	Fabric	Des.	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Decoration	Spot date	Context date	Comments
21	NVCC	U B	Jar	11	114		LC3-C4	LC3-C4	
30	NVCC	U	Jar	9	130		LC3-C4	C3-EC4	
30	NVGW	U		2	10		MC2-EC4		Well worn
30	Black slipped red ware	D		1	9	2 linear horizontal groves	C2-C4		
37	STW	U		59	87		Iron Age	Iron Age	Very degraded, fragmented pottery, low fired and burnt
41	STW	U		2	2		Iron Age	Iron Age	Low fired
47	SGW	U		1	3		LC1-C4	LC1-C4	Locally produced?
55	NVCC	R	Flanged Bowl	1	79		M/LC3-EC4	M/LC3-EC4	Heavily worn on inside
66	Q&STW	U		10	14		Iron Age	Iron Age	Very decayed, small and fragmented sherds
75	CGSAM	B	Bowl	1	6		MC2	MC2	Form 31 or 31R
88	NVCC	U	Jar	4	45		LC3-C4	LC3-C4	
88	NVCC	D		7	44	Rouletting	LC3-C4		
88	STW	U		3	5		Saxon?		
90	STW	U		1	3		NCD	NCD	
103	Q&STW	U		6	3		Iron Age	Iron Age	Very small, fragmented
109	NVGW	U		1	4		MC2-EC4	MC2-EC4	
126	SGW	B		2	12		LC1-C4	LC1-C4	Locally produced
139	Q&STW	U		1	24		LIA	LIA	
140	STW	U		1	1		EC1?	Transitional	
140	Q&STW	U		1	10		LIA		
157	STW	U R		9	41		Iron Age	Iron Age	

170	STW	U		1	1		NCD	NCD	Pottery?
99999 Tr 1	NVGW	U	Jar/Bowl	1	11		M/LC2-EC4	M/LC2-EC4	
99999 Tr 2	Grog tempered (sandwich) ware	U		1	6		C1	C1	
99999 Tr 6	STW	U	Jar	1	21		C3-C4	C3-C4	
99999 Tr 6	NVCC	U	Jar	1	11		LC3-C4	LC3-C4	

Appendix 5: Environmental Appraisal, by Rachel Fosberry

1 Introduction and Methods

Twenty-eight bulk samples were taken from across the excavated area and were submitted for an initial appraisal. The features sampled included pits, postholes and ditches of various dates.

The samples were comprised of heavy clay and proved extremely difficult to process. Ten litres of each sample was soaked in a solution of Decon-90 for several weeks prior to flotation. Thirteen of the samples were then processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present.

Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 1.

2 Results

The results are recorded on Table 1

Preservation is by charring and is generally poor

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Flot contents	Residue Contents
19	47	48	No plant remains	Small fragments of bone
20	55	56	Sparse charcoal	Small fragments of bone
29	113	114	No plant remains	2x small rodent bones
30	115	116	Abundant charcoal	Charcoal
31	122	120	Abundant charcoal	Charcoal
34	131	132	Abundant charcoal	Charcoal
38	58	59	No plant remains	No finds
40	143	128	Charcoal	Burnt stone
41	139	128	Charred grass/hay	No finds
42	150	149	No plant remains	No finds
43	151	152	Sparse charcoal	No finds
45	155	156	Sparse charcoal	No finds
46	178	172	Sparse charcoal	Small fragments of bone

Table 1: Environmental samples from PET MWP 07

3 Discussion

The samples examined from this excavation produced a low abundance of charred material in the form of charcoal fragments only. Wood charcoal predominates providing evidence of burning with the potential of carbon dating and/or species identification.

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The samples show only a low abundance of charred material that is not considered worthy of further analysis.

Appendix 6: Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay, by Carole Fletcher

1 Summary

The fieldwork generated a small assemblage of 3.002kg of ceramic building material (CBM) including unclassified material, 0.274 kg of daub and 0.140kg of fired clay and fired clay objects, from 16 contexts representing 15 features, of two types, ditches, from which the majority of the CBM and fired clay was recovered and four pits. The bulk of material recovered is Roman in date. A small number of Iron Age items were also recovered fragments of probable triangular clay weight (SF12) and a large fragment of daub (SF7). The daub is unusual in that it is decorated and it has been suggested is that is a fragment from a clay weight (Alice Lyons pers. com.) or that it may form part of a door or possibly window surround from an Iron Age building. (M. Hinman pers. Com.)

The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average size of brick and tile fragments from individual contexts is small at 0.077kg. The assemblage includes the commonly recognised types of brick or tile found on many Roman sites. A partial tegula was recognised; also present are sherds from a single imbrex and fragments from one or more box-flue tiles. The quantities of material present are not sufficient to indicate a tiled roofed or heated building on the site though they do suggest that a building existed in the vicinity of the site. The excavations undertaken by BUFAU in 1997 to the west of the CAM ARC excavation, produced larger quantities of CBM including box-flue tile (Macey, E in Ellis et al. 2001) Both excavations suggest the presence of a building in the vicinity, however no structural evidence was found during the BUFAU or CAM ARC excavations, and the location of the building or buildings that are the source of the CBM remain unknown.

2 Methodology

For this assessment the CBM and fired clay was counted, weighed and classified by form. Fabric type has been initially recorded for the CBM and fired clay by an alphanumeric indicator. Levels of abrasion, any evidence of re-use or burning were also recorded following the guidelines laid down by Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002).

No preservation bias has been recognised and no long-term storage problems are likely.

3 Functional assemblage

The CBM represented in the assemblage are summarised below and can be divided into four broad types.

CBM Type	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Brick and Tile	39	3.002	87.88
Daub	1	0.274	8.02
Fired Clay	12	0.046	1.35
Fired Clay object	2	0.094	2.75

Table 1: CBM types by count, weight and % by weight

The CBM was recovered from a variety of features across the excavated area. The majority tile, daub and fired clay fragments were however recovered from ditches. This includes the decorated daub and the fragments of triangular loom weight. The relatively small nature of the fragments of CBM, fired clay and daub suggest that their deposition mainly within ditch fills is due to reworking and later infilling of features rather than deliberate deposition after they were broken or the buildings to which the CBM relates went out of use.

CBM Type	Ditch	Pit	Other	Total
Brick and Tile	87.1	9.23	3.06	100
Daub & Fired Clay	97.34	2.66		100

Table 2: Percentage of CBM types by weight and by feature type

3.1 Tile Fabrics

A total of seven Romano-British tile fabrics were recorded (Table 3) it is likely that the majority are of local origin.

Fabric	Description	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	% Weight
F1	Relatively hard fabric, dull orange oxidised external and internal surfaces and margins wide reduced grey core moderate limestone/chalk inclusions 1mm occasional limestone/chalk inclusions 1-3mm (most noticeable on the surface rare limestone/chalk <3mm sparse medium to fine clear quartz	3	0.379	12.63
F2	Soft surface powdery to the touch relatively smooth to the touch where the surface has not been lost. Below the surface the fabric is hard so surface degradation due to environmental/burial conditions. Hard oxidised throughout (orange) medium sized quartz 1mm sub angular clear, rare large quartz 1-2mm occasional sub-rounded limestone/chalk, some elongated voids.	5	0.195	6.49

F3	Moderately hard oxidised throughout (orange-brown colour) slightly sandy fabric slightly rough to the touch, medium sized quartz 1mm sub angular and rounded, clear, white and iron stained, occasional mica flecks <1mm, occasional sub-rounded chalk/limestone, poorly mixed with some elongated voids.	12	0.799	26.62
F4	Similar to Fabric 3 though softer to the touch oxidised throughout (dull orange-brown) medium sized quartz 1mm sub angular and rounded, clear and iron stained, occasional sub-rounded limestone/chalk, poorly mixed angular voids, with occasional shell and pellets of grog	3	0.096	3.20
F5	Soft powdery surface to fabric, smooth only very slightly powdery to the touch. Orange surface and external and internal margins wide reduced pale grey core occasional moderate quartz >1mm white, rare large quartz 1-2mm	1	0.067	2.23
F6	Oxidised external and internal surface and margins pale buff-brown core, surface slightly sandy to the touch Fine quartz and occasional medium quartz 1mm, occasional flint inclusions, rare flint < 3mm moderate to common Ironstone	6	0.927	30.88
F7	Orange oxidised external and internal surfaces and margins within reduced grey core. Common sub-rounded limestone/chalk <0.5mm, moderate sub angular limestone/chalk <1mm, moderate quartz <0.5mm	9	0.539	17.95

Table 3: Fabric types by weight

From the written descriptions of the tile fabrics published by BUFAU (Macey, E in Ellis et al. 2001) it would appear that Macey's Fabric 1 equates to CAM ARC Fabric 4 as described in table 3.

3.2 Tile Types

A total of three distinctive tile types were recognised in the assemblage; however the majority of fragments recovered could only be assigned to broad categories.

Type	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Brick or Tile	17	1.558	51.90
Tegula	2	0.354	11.79
Imbrex	4	0.181	6.03
Box-Flue	14	0.472	15.72
Unclassified	2	0.437	14.56

Table 4: Tile types by count, weight and % by weight

Only two fragments from a single tegula were recognised in the assemblage, the fragments of imbrex present also represent only a single tile. The flue tile fragments are somewhat abraded and the roller stamped pattern (keying) on the larger fragment may be a chevron or diamond design however it cannot be matched to those keying patterns in the corpus of relief patterned tiles (Betts et al 1994), the pattern on the smaller fragments is not clearly identifiable. The majority of the material, (51.9% of the assemblage) has one or more surfaces surviving, however it does not have diagnostic features that allow it to be assigned a specific form and has therefore been described as brick or tile. Those fragments with no surviving surface or other diagnostic features are recorded as unclassified.

The break down of the tile types by fabric (Table 5) indicates that Fabric 6 is the most common followed by Fabric 7; unfortunately these fabrics alongside Fabric 5 were only identified in that material assigned to the broad category of Brick or Tile.

Fabric	Brick or Tile	Tegula	Imbrex	Box-Flue	Unclassified
F1	0.025	0.354			
F2			0.181		0.014
F3				0.376	0.423
F4				0.096	
F5	0.067				
F6	0.927				
F7	0.539				

Table 5: Form types by Fabric types by weight

Fabric 1 is almost exclusively used for Tegula, the small fragment recorded as brick or tile may be another fragment of Tegula. Imbrex fragments were only recognised in Fabric 2 and Fabrics 3 and 4 are used in Box flue tile, a type not recorded in the BUFAU excavation.

It would seem that different fabrics were being used for different tile types, however the small size of the assemblage and the number of sherds assigned to brick or tile mean this assumption may be misleading.

3.3 Daub and Fired Clay

The daub and fired clay assemblage is small however six fabrics were recorded (Table 6). The most common of which (C1) forms 91% of the assemblage and was used for the manufacture of one of the triangular loom weight (SF7), the decorated daub fragment (SF12) and some small fragments of fired clay.

Fabric	Description	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	% Weight
C1	Smooth moderately hard fabric dull orange red and yellowish off-white swirls and bands of clay mainly	6	0.373	90.10

	oxidised with some reduction in thicker parts of the body. Poorly mixed and numerous voids very occasional limestone/chalk inclusions also rare quartz 1-2mm			
C2	Smooth reduced grey clay with slight sandy feel contains a moderate number of voids left by organic material (small seeds)	1	0.001	0.24
C3	Dark reduced fabric under magnification looks to have been very organic full of voids very light. No obvious other inclusions	1	0.003	0.73
C4	Soft sandy feel very fine quartz common and occasional moderate quarts buff/orange oxidised external surface and margin dull brown reduced core reduced grey external surface and margin	3	0.014	3.38
C5	Gritty fabric common quartz <0.5mm, moderate quartz 1mm hard fabric dull orange red and yellowish off-white swirls of clay mainly oxidised. Poorly mixed very occasional limestone/chalk inclusions also rare ironstone 1mm	1	0.002	0.48
C6	Organic and shell	4	0.021	5.07

Table 6: Fabric types by weight

The distribution of the fabric types by form is detailed in Table 7 and it can be seen that fabrics 2-5 are present only in small fragmentary pieces; only fabric C1 has a significant presence on site and the nature of the artefacts manufactured in this fabric suggest that this fabric is Iron Age in date.

Fabric	Daub	Fired Clay	Triangular Loom Weight
C1	0.274	0.005	0.094
C2		0.001	
C3		0.003	
C4		0.014	
C5		0.002	
C6		0.021	

Table 7: Form types by Fabric by weight

The large fragment of daub (SF12) recovered from context 121 is an unusual shape, the clay (Fabric C1) is poorly mixed and has been squeezed together forming an irregular sub-cylindrical shaped object 92mm in length. A substantial withy impression survives running somewhat off centre along the length of the object at its core; the object has broken along this line. It is unclear if the ends are deliberate surfaces or breaks along joints if the fragment is part of a larger construction. Externally the daub is decorated, this appears to have been done while the clay was still wet. The decoration consists of lines of indented holes that appear similar to those left by a comb, approx 1.5mm deep, 1.5mm wide and oval in shape. The lines of holes are irregularly spaced with 5 lines in total surviving on the fragment of

daub. Of these three are short approx 13mm to 16mm in length and 27, 18 and 19mm apart. The remaining two lines are approximately 40-44 mm long and spaced very closely together.

The decorated fragment may have been part of a large structure, perhaps the surround to a doorway or a window (M. Hinman pers. Com.) Alternatively this was part of a cylindrical weight (Alice Lyons pers. com.) At the time of writing this report the original purpose of the daub fragment has not been established.

3.3.1 Objects of Fired Clay

Loomweights

Fragments from a potential triangular loomweight were retrieved from ditch **158**. Manufactured in the poorly mixed clay fabric C1, typical of the Iron Age daub and fired clay within this assemblage.

SF 7 Context 157

Two fragments from a poorly fired clay weight one with traces of a single pierced hole angled through the body. Part of the surface survives and a rounded corner can be identified. The full dimensions of the weight could not be established.

Height in excess of 54mm

Width in excess of 62mm

Diameter of the pierced hole between estimated at 8mm at its narrowest and 13mm at the surviving surface.

Weight 0.094kg

4 Conclusion

The assemblage is small and is difficult to assess beyond providing basic information. The presence of the daub and triangular loom weight alongside the Roman CBM indicates activity from the late Iron Age continuing into the Roman period. The material is almost certainly relates to Iron age and Roman domestic and agricultural activity somewhere in the vicinity of the site and later agricultural activity resulting in almost all of the CBM, daub and fired clay present being reworked and deposited in ditch fills.

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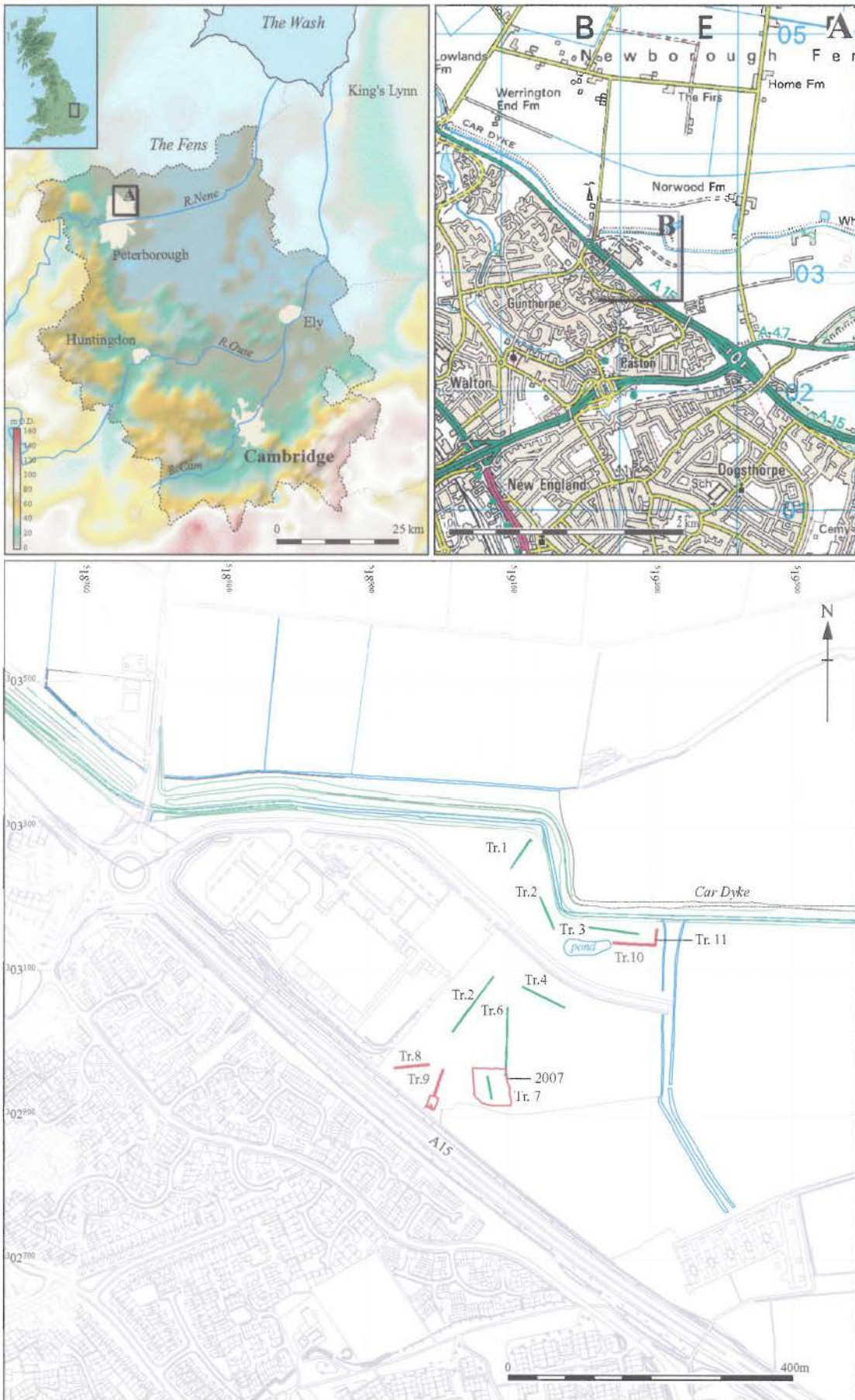
Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	—————
Deposit - Conjectured	-----
Natural Features	—————
Sondages/Machine Strip	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Illustrated Section	S.14 —————
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	118

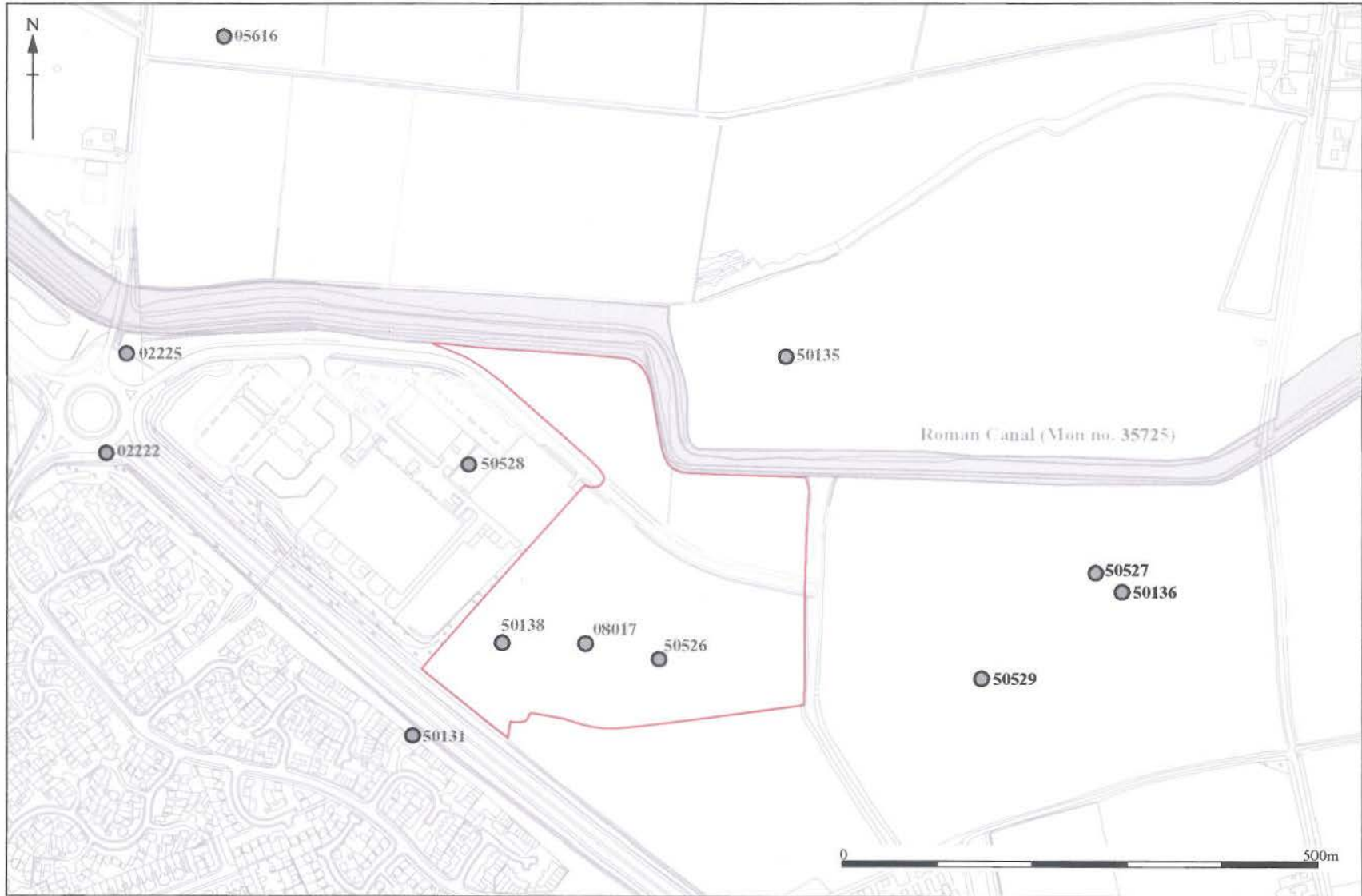
Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	—————
Cut-Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	—————
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Top Surface/Top of Natural	—————
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ⌘
Inclusions	Ⓞ



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Figure 1 Location of development area with 2007 excavation area, watching brief and trenches 8-11 (red) and 2006 trenches 1-7 (green)



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Figure 2: Plan showing HER entry locations, development area highlighted (red)

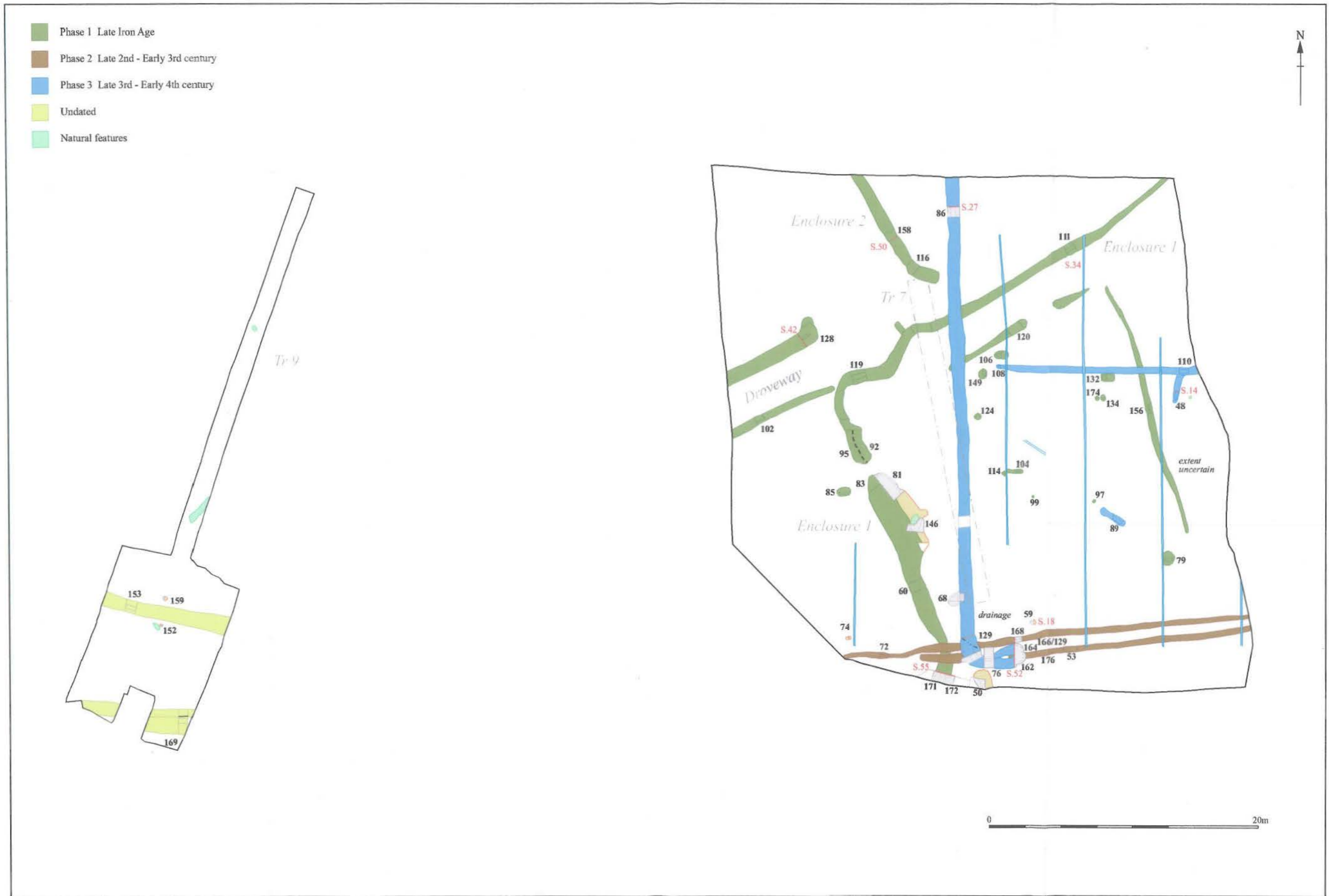


Figure 3: Phased excavation plan including Trench 7 and 9

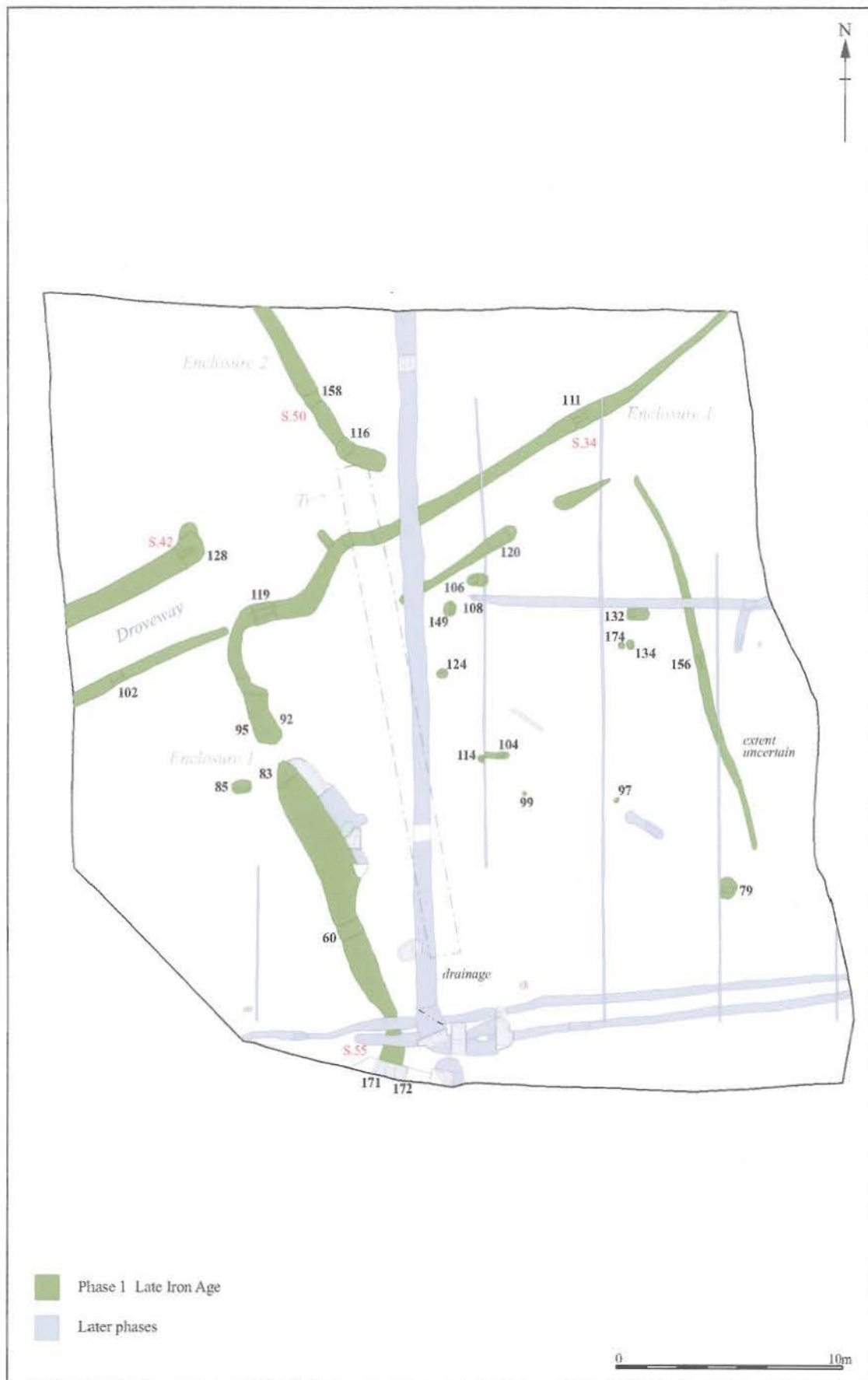


Figure 4: Plan of phase 1: Late iron age

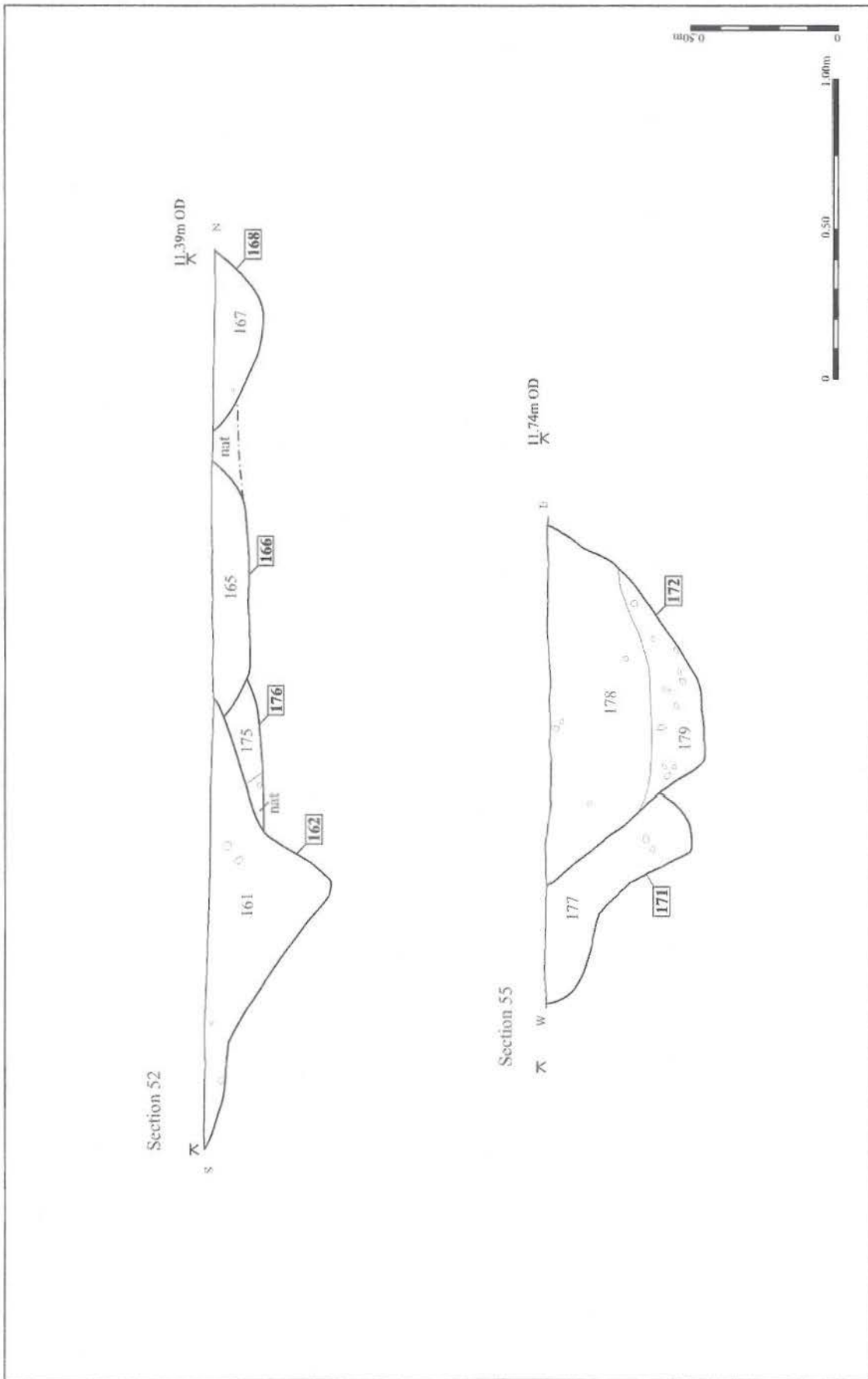


Figure 5: Sections

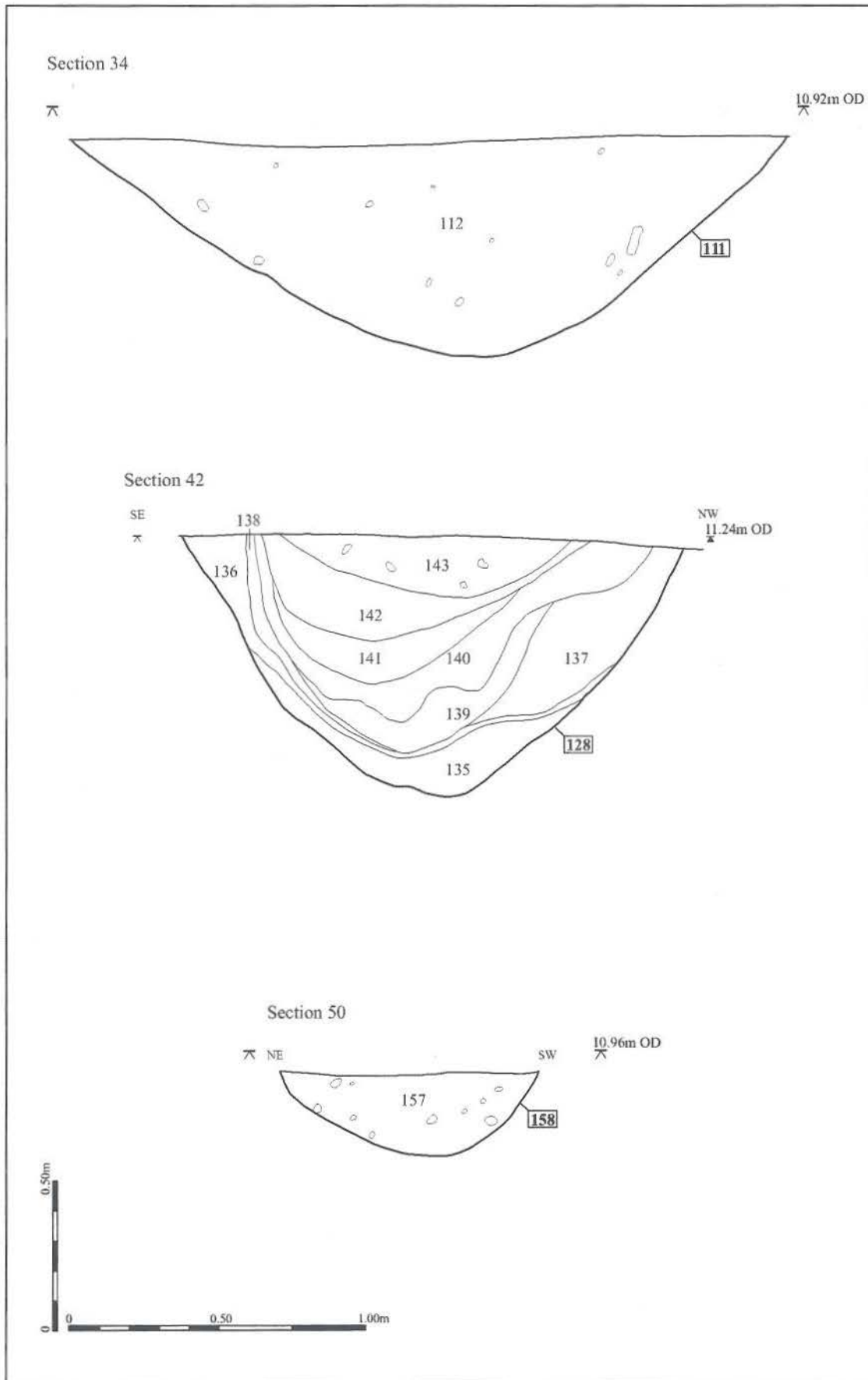


Figure 6: Sections

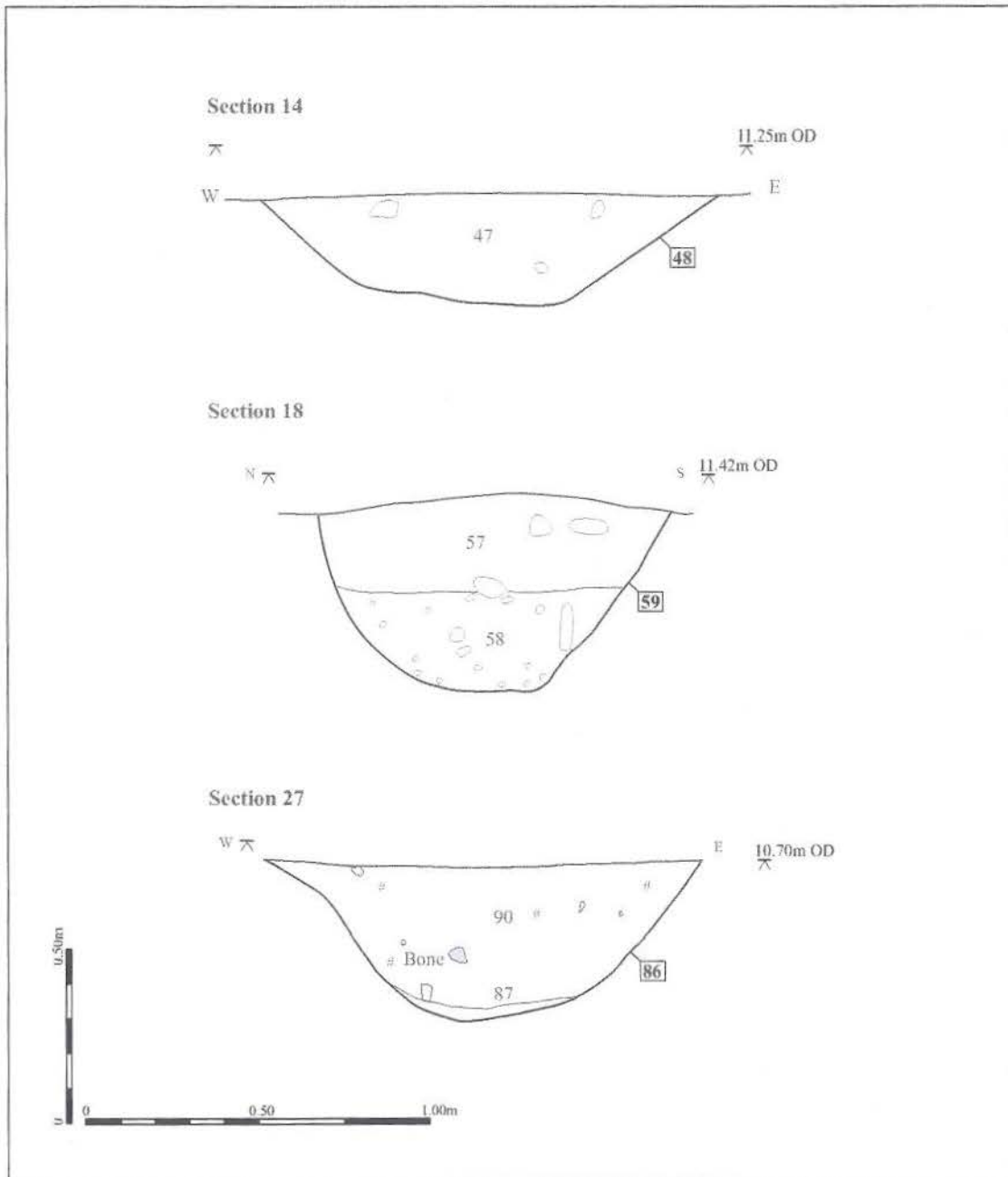


Figure 7: Sections

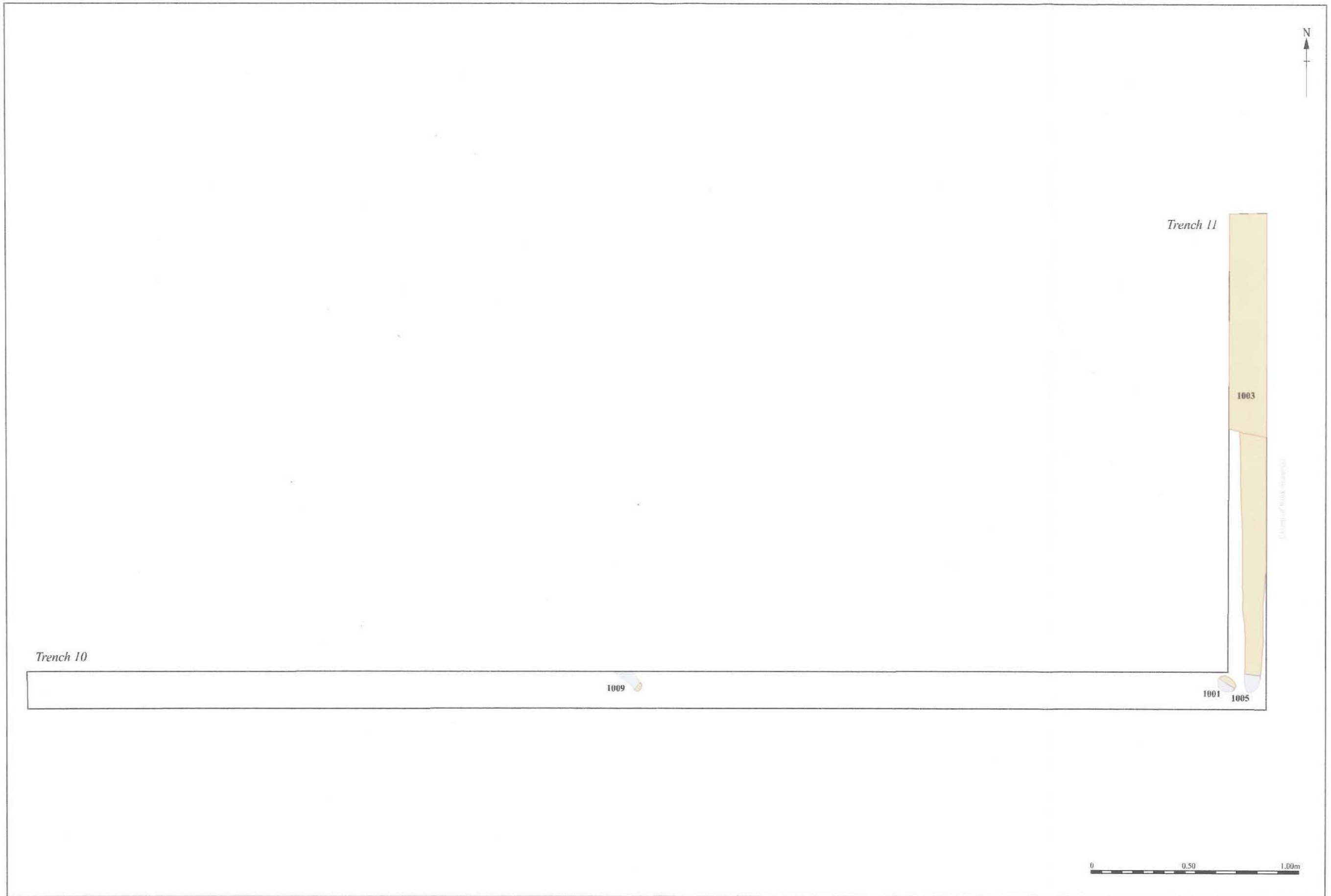
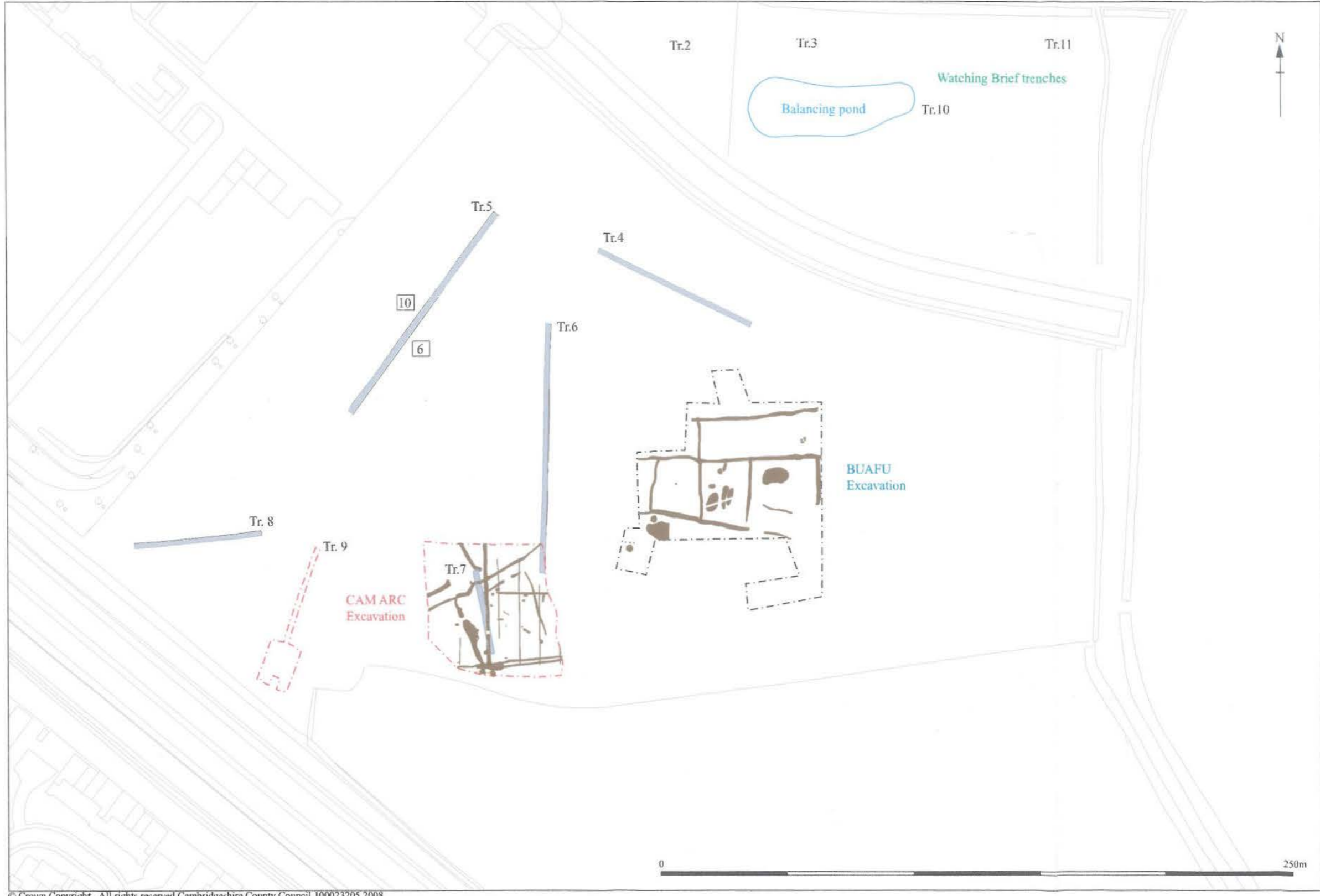


Figure 8: Watching brief trenches 10 and 11



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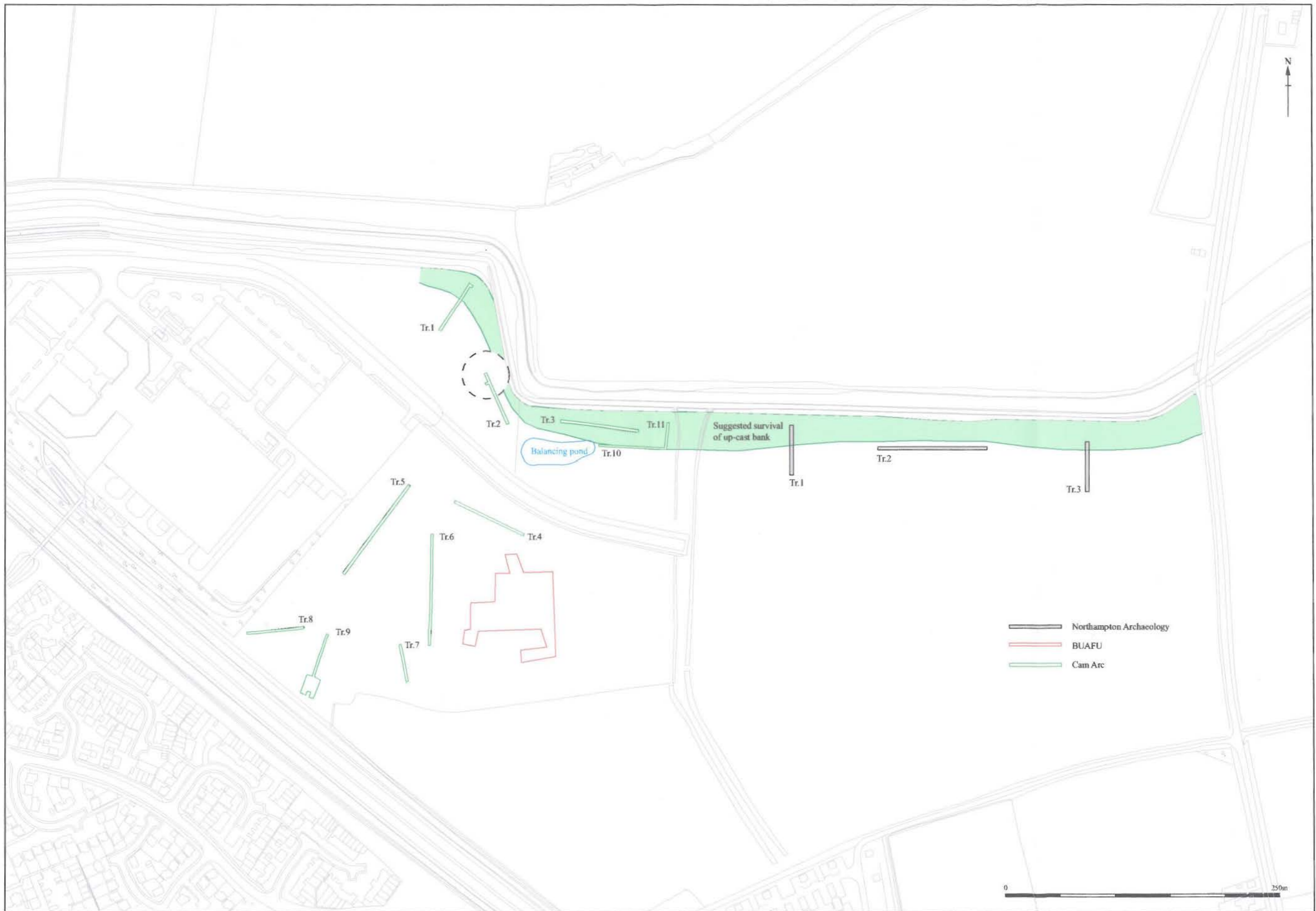
Figure 9: Plan showing CAM ARC 2007 excavation area and evaluation trenches 4-9 (red) and location of BUAFU 1996 investigations



Figure 10: Plan showing late 2nd - early 3rd century activity / features

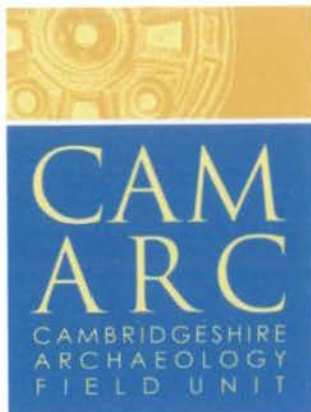


Figure 11: Plan showing late 3rd - early 4th century activity



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Figure12: Plan showing Cam Arc, BUAFU and Northampton Archaeology investigations and suggested survival of up-coast bank from the Car Dyke



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