Prehistoric and Roman Settlement Remains at Mayor's Walk, Peterborough

(TL 1839 9935)

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SUMMARY

Between the 2nd and the 23rd October 2001 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) undertook an excavation on a piece of land off Mayor's Walk, Peterborough (TL 1839 9935).

The earliest features identified within the development area may have been prehistoric in origin, although dating evidence was limited. Surviving features included postholes, pits and ditches. It is possible that these features relate to a settlement, which diagnostic flint implements indicate may have originated in the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

There was no further activity at the site until the mid to late Roman period (mid 2nd to 3rd century AD), at which time the possible remnants of buildings were indicated by groups of postholes. These may indicate the presence of structures associated with farming, although the presence of building materials such as limestone and tile may indicate an adjacent villa site or roadside settlement. The site was bounded on one side by the fen edge and a related flood event was recorded. During this period, pits may have been excavated primarily for the disposal of domestic debris, although it is possible that some were the result of quarrying. Although the status of the site during the Roman period is uncertain, the artefactual and ecofactual assemblages indicate a relatively affluent settlement with a high degree of Romanisation.

Evidence for agriculture on the site during the medieval period took the form of furrows, aligned north-east to south-west.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 2nd and the 23rd October 2001 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) undertook an excavation on a piece of land off Mayor's Walk, Peterborough (TL 1839 9935) covering an area of 2202m² (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Abbey Developments Ltd, in advance of the construction of dwellings and associated services. The excavation was carried out by staff of the AFU in accordance with a specification dated 17th August 2001 prepared in response to a Brief produced by Ben Robinson, Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service (PCCAS).

An earlier archaeological evaluation of the site (Hatton 2001) had identified the survival of prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The local geology consists of alluvium overlying Oxford Clay (BGS 1978, Sheet 158). The site lies at approximately 15m OD and has been heavily truncated by construction of a railway (to the east) and modern development including railway hostels.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background for the site was provided in the evaluation report (Hatton 2001) and will not be repeated here, although its implications are considered in the discussion section.

4 METHODOLOGY

The area to be investigated was cleared of overburden (topsoil, concrete, brick rubble and subsoil) using a tracked 360˚ mechanical excavator with a 2m wide toothless, ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision.

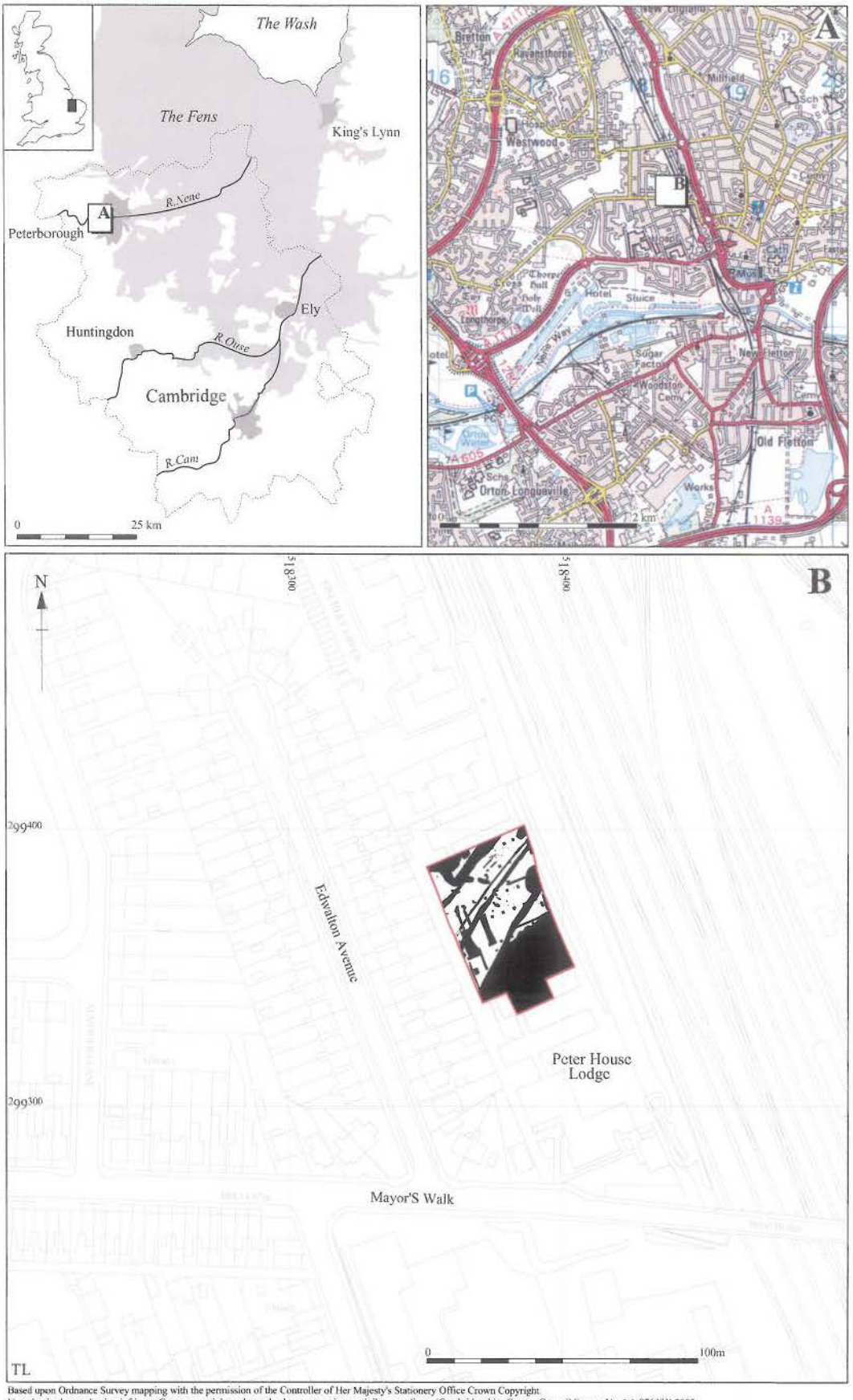

Figure 1 *Location of Excavation Area.*

A plan of the site was produced at a scale of 1:50 and was updated throughout the excavation. The sections of excavated features were recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the feature's complexity. All excavated deposits and cuts were described on AFU single context recording sheets. In the text below the cut features are in bold and deposits are in plain text. A full summary of the contexts appears in Appendix 7. Monochrome and colour photographs were taken to supplement the drawn and written records. Detailed information concerning struck flints, animal bone, Roman pottery and environmental evidence are provided in the appendices, along with a summary of the Small Finds assemblage.

During the excavation a number of pits and postholes (or post-pits) were found to be similar in size and in some cases the postholes were in fact larger than the pits. Distinction between the two types of features was largely based on profile and the presence of packing material within the post-pits (*e.g.* see S.23, Fig.5).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Period 1: Neolithic/Bronze Age

Two phases of possible prehistoric activity were identified. The first phase included ditches and postholes and the second consisted of pitting.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Ditches and Postholes (Figs 2 and 3)

Ditches

Three shallow ditches (Group 1; **105**, **74** and **83)** were identified in the northern half of the site. A single segment was excavated across each feature.

Ditch segment **105** (0.40m wide, 0.03m deep and 2.40m long) aligned north-east/south-west, had shallow sides and a flat base. Fill 104, light brown sandy silty with occasional flint pebble inclusions, contained a small amount of possibly intrusive Roman pottery (6g) and seven worked flints including flakes of probable Neolithic/Bronze Age date, as well as a Neolithic blade and arrowhead roughout.

Ditch segment **74** (0.40 wide, 0.06m deep and 1.05m long) aligned north/south, had shallow sides and a concave base. Fill 75 (truncated by **70**), light greyish brown clayey sand with occasion small flint inclusions.

Ditch segment **83** (0.35 wide, 0.05m deep and 0.46m long) aligned north-west/south-east, had shallow sides and a concave base. Fill 84 (truncated by **81**), greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.

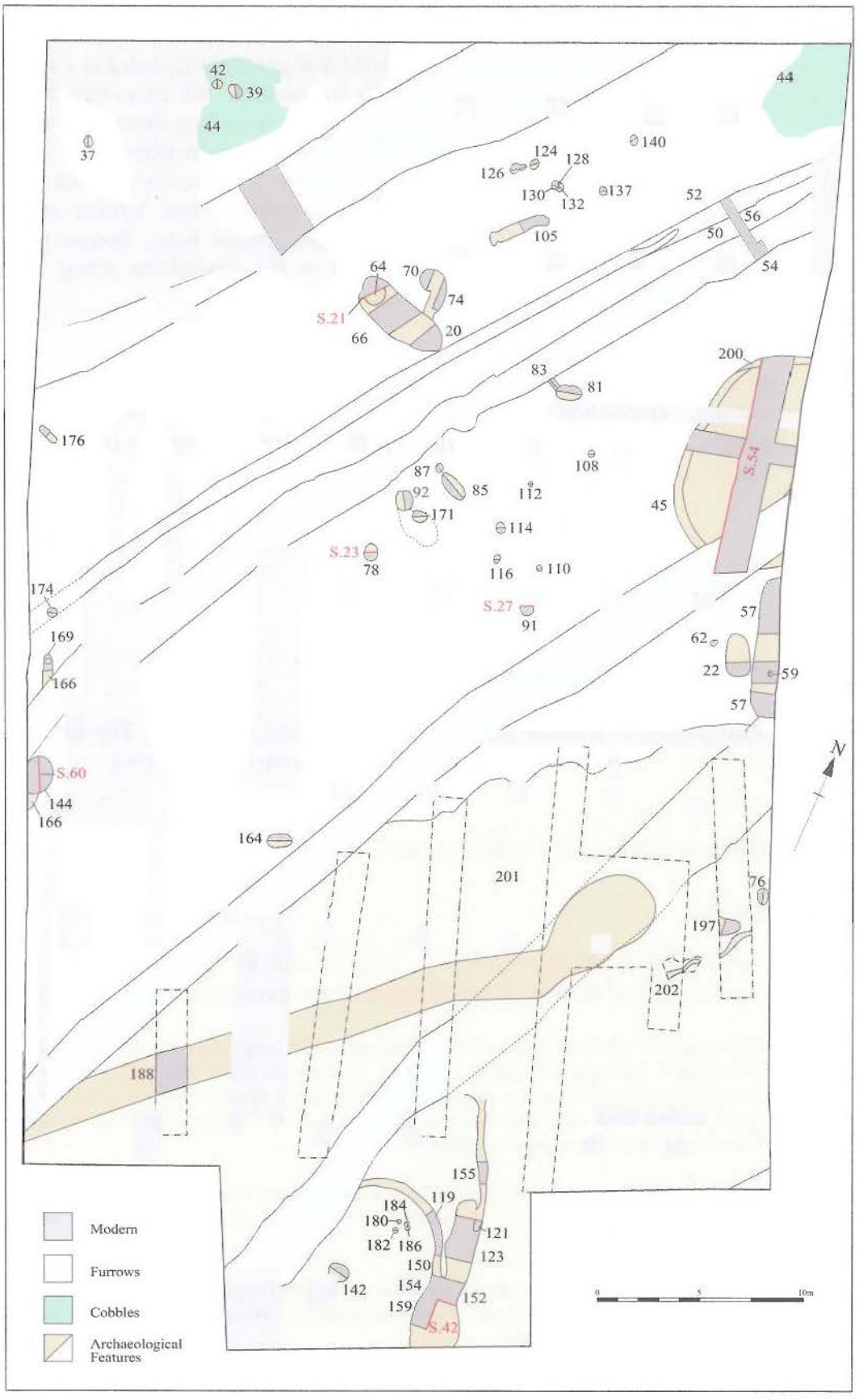

Figure 2 *Site Plan with recorded features*

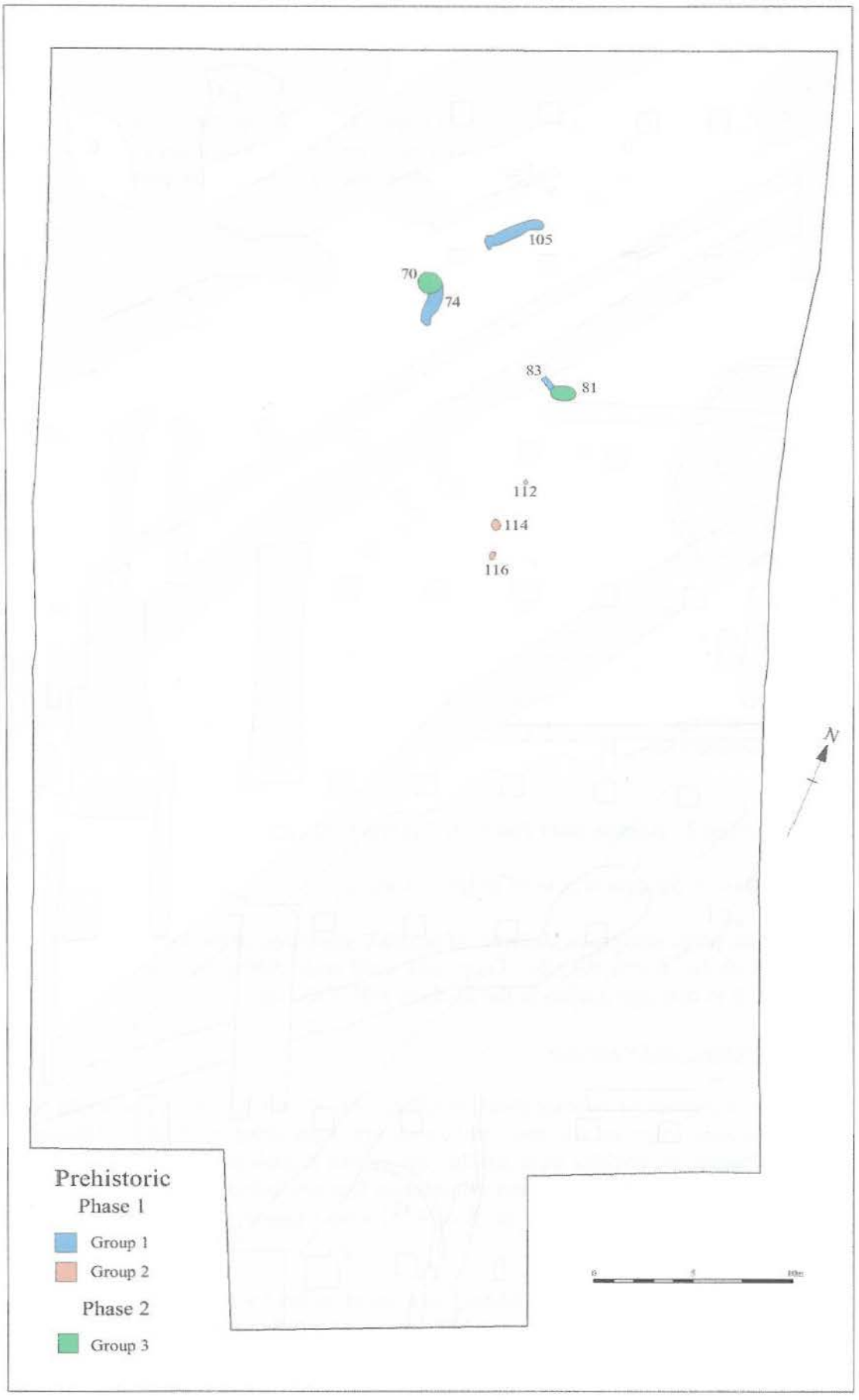

Figure 3 *Prehistoric Phases 1 and 2*

Postholes

Three postholes (Group 2; **112**, **114** and **116)** in the northern half of the site appeared to form part of an arc and may represent part of a circular structure. Any associated features may have been removed by later truncation.

Posthole **112** (0.23m wide and 0.04m deep) circular in plan, with shallow sides and a concave base. Fill 113, mid-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.

Posthole **114** (0.42m wide and 0.04m deep), circular in plan, with shallow sides and a concave base. Fill 115, mid-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.

Posthole **116** (0.42m wide and 0.04m deep), circular in plan, with shallow sides and a concave base. Fill 117, mid-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Pits (Figs. 2 and 3)

Two pits (**70** and **81**) located in the northern half of the site cut into two of the earlier ditches. The pits had been horizontally truncated by later ploughing.

Pit **70** (1.13m wide, and 0.06m deep) circular in plan, with shallow sides and a concave base. Fill 71, dark brown clayey sand with occasional flint inclusions. The fill also contained a Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper.

Pit **81** (1.00m long, 0.58m wide and 0.12m deep) oval in plan, with shallow sides and a concave base. Fill 82, mid-grey silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. The fill also contained a Neolithic scale flake.

5.2 Period 2: Roman (mid 2nd to 3rd century AD)

5.2.1 Phase 3: Structural Activity (Figs. 2, 4 and 5)

This phase comprises elements of possible structures, in the form of groups of postholes, across the site. Large and small scale pitting was also present, as well as drainage ditches in the southern half of the site.

Cobbling and Postholes

Two patches of cobbles (both numbered 44; Group 4) survived towards the northern edge of the site, each covering approximately 12m². Although undated, the cobbles were cut through by two Roman pits (Group 13, below) and subsequently by modern construction features including the railway siding to the east. The presence of the cobbled areas suggests possible yards located close to a structure (s).

Between the patches of cobbling were seven undated postholes (Group 5; **140**, **124**, **126**, **128, 130**, **132** and **137**), some of which were inter-cutting. The postholes do not form a discernible pattern although may represent structural remnants.

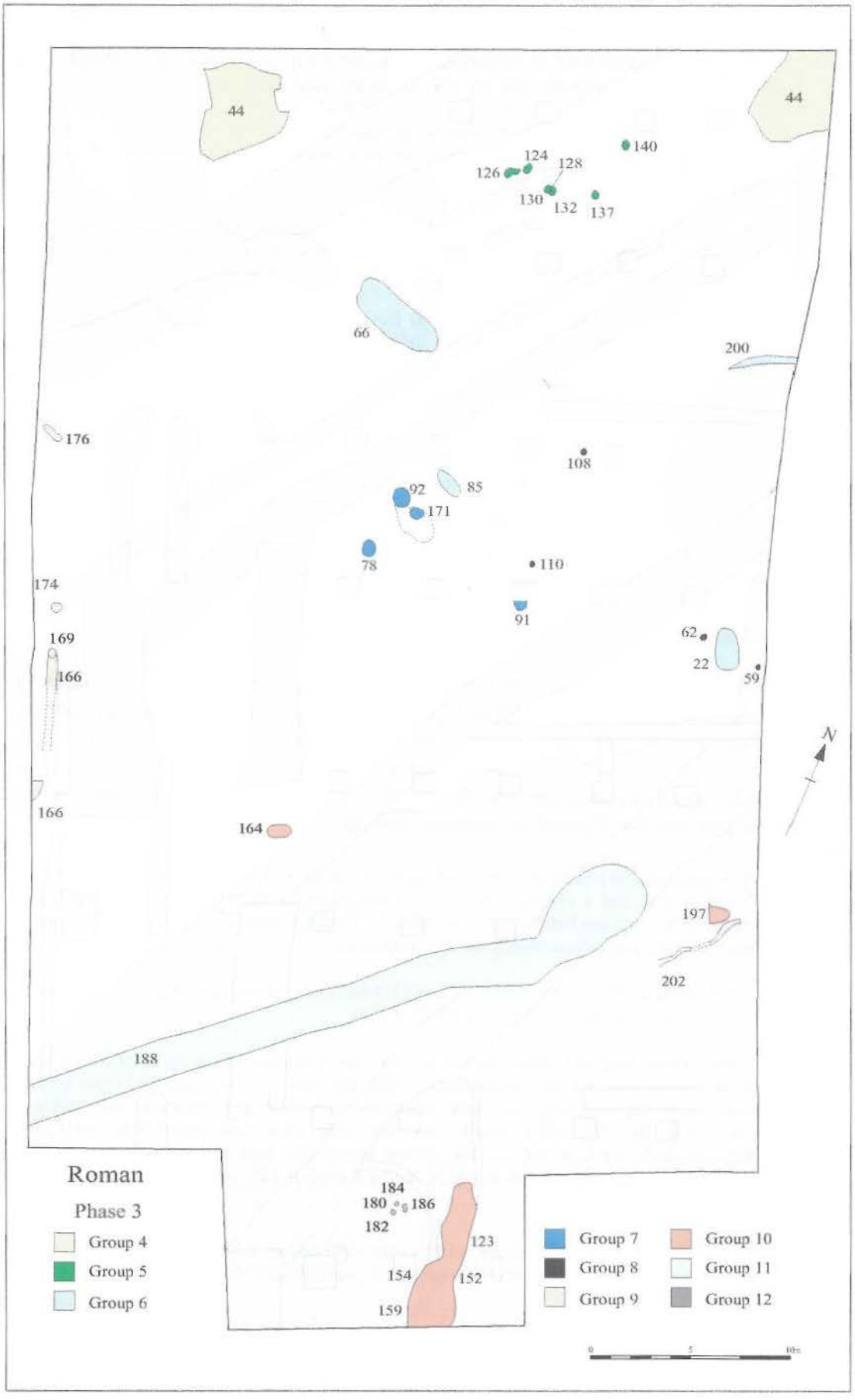

Figure 4 *Roman Phase 3*

Posthole **140** (0.28m wide and 0.14m deep) sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Fill 141, greyish brown clay silt with occasional small flint pebbles.

Posthole **124** (0.25m wide and 0.09m deep) sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 125, greyish brown clay silt with occasional small flint pebbles as well as fragments of coal and fly ash.

Posthole **126** (0.30m wide and 0.08m deep) rectangular in plan with moderate sides and a flat base. Fill 127, greyish brown clay silt with occasional small flint pebbles, contained a single, residual undiagnostic flint flake.

Posthole **128** (0.15m wide and 0.10m deep) rectangular in plan with steep sides and a 'V' shaped base. Fill 129, greyish brown clay silt with occasional small flint pebbles, contained a single fragment of Roman tile.

Posthole **130** (0.18m wide and 0.08m deep) circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 131, greyish brown clay silt with occasional small flint inclusions.

Posthole **132** (0.18m wide and 0.10m deep) circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 131, greyish brown clay silt with occasional small flint inclusions.

Posthole **137** (0.36m wide and 0.10m deep) rectangular in plan with moderate sides and a concave base. Fill 138, greyish brown clay silt with occasional small flint pebbles.

Quarrying

Four pits (**66** (same as **190** and **20**, the latter excavated during the evaluation stage, Hatton 2001), **200**, **85** and **22** (the latter excavated during the evaluation stage, Hatton 2001)) lay in the north and eastern areas of the site (Group 6). Although they varied in size and depth it is possible they were excavated in order to extract sand and gravel, probably for domestic use. The final use of the pits was the disposal of domestic rubbish.

Pit **66** (same as **190** and **20**) (1.37m wide and 0.57m deep; S.21, Fig.5) sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 67 (truncated by **64**), mid-brown silty sand with frequent pieces of corn brash, contained sherds of Roman pottery, oyster shells and blocks of limestone, which may have been used for construction.

Pit **190** (same as **66** and **20**) (1.6m wide and 0.65m deep) sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 189 (as fill 67 above).

Pit **200** (3.94m long and 0.80m deep; S.54, Fig.5) oval in plan with steep to moderate sides and an uneven base. Pit **200** contained three fills. The basal fill 194 consisted of pale greyish brown sandy silt with large and small inclusions (including corn brash and flint pebbles). Above this lay 195, olive brown clay silt with large and small flint inclusions. Stratigraphically the final fill was 196, orange brown silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions. The position of 196 along the northern edge of **200**, suggests it was the result of erosion.

Pit **85** (1.32m wide and 0.12m deep) oval in plan with shallow sides and an uneven base. Fill 86, mid-greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional small flint pebbles.

Structure 1 (Figs. 2, 4 and 5)

Located in the centre of the site were four postholes (Group 7; **92**, **171**, **78** and **91**). These can be tentatively identified as the corner of a structure with one posthole (**171**) possibly acting as an internal support. Within postholes **78** and

91 a degree of infilling had taken place before the insertion of the timber uprights. This may account for the placing of limestone blocks in **91**, effectively creating a post-pad (S.27, Fig. 5). The dark reddish brown fill (102) of posthole **91** may indicate the decay *in situ* of the upright.

Posthole **92** (0.80m wide and 0.20m deep) was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base. **92** contained two fills with the basal fill 93 consisting of mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small inclusions (which may have been packing). Above this lay 94, dark greyish brown sandy silt with large and small limestone blocks, sherds of Roman pottery, fragments of bone and shell.

Posthole **171** (0.57m wide and 0.24m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. **171** contained two fills with the basal fill 172 consisting of mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small inclusions (which may have been packing). Above this lay 173, dark greyish brown sandy silt with large and small limestone blocks, and sherds of Roman pottery.

Posthole **78** (0.65m wide and 0.32m deep; S.23, Fig. 5) was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. **78** contained three fills with the basal fill 89 consisting mid brown clayey sand with large and small limestone blocks (which may have been packing) together with moderate pebble inclusions. Above this lay 80, light brown silty sandy clay with large and small limestone blocks (which again may have been packing) together with moderate pebble inclusions. The final fill 79, dark brown silty clay with, large and small limestone blocks (which may have been packing), together with moderate pebble inclusions as well as flecks of charcoal. Fill 79 contained sherds of Roman pottery, fragments of animal bone and shell. Environmental evidence revealed the presence of cereal grains and weed seeds.

Posthole **91** (0.58m wide and 0.32m deep; S.27, Fig. 5) circular in plan with vertical sides and concave base. **91** contained four fills with the basal fill 103, consisting of mid brown clayey sand with occasional medium-sized flattened pebbles. Above this was fill 102, dark brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles. Sealing 102 was dark reddish brown silty sand 101, with moderate large and small limestone blocks (that could have been packing) and occasional pebbles. Above this was fill 90, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Environmental evidence revealed the presence of grains of barley.

Structure 2 (Figs. 2 and 4)

Four undated postholes (Group 8; **108**, **110**, **62** and **59**) on the eastern side of the excavated area may have been related, although were widely spaced. The posts may have defined two sides of a rectangular structure with postholes **108** and **110** (?corner post) forming the north-western side and **110**, **62** and **59** forming the south-western side. The absence of other postholes in the vicinity may have been caused by later activity on the site (see below).

Posthole **108** (0.32m wide and 0.07m deep) circular in plan with moderate sides and a concave base. Fill 109, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles.

Posthole **110** (0.31m wide and 0.28m deep) circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 63, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles.

Posthole **62** (0.32m wide and 0.08m deep) circular in plan with moderate sides and a complex base. Fill 109, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles.

Posthole **59** (0.38m wide and 0.12m deep) circular in plan with steep sides and a complex base. Fill 60, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles.

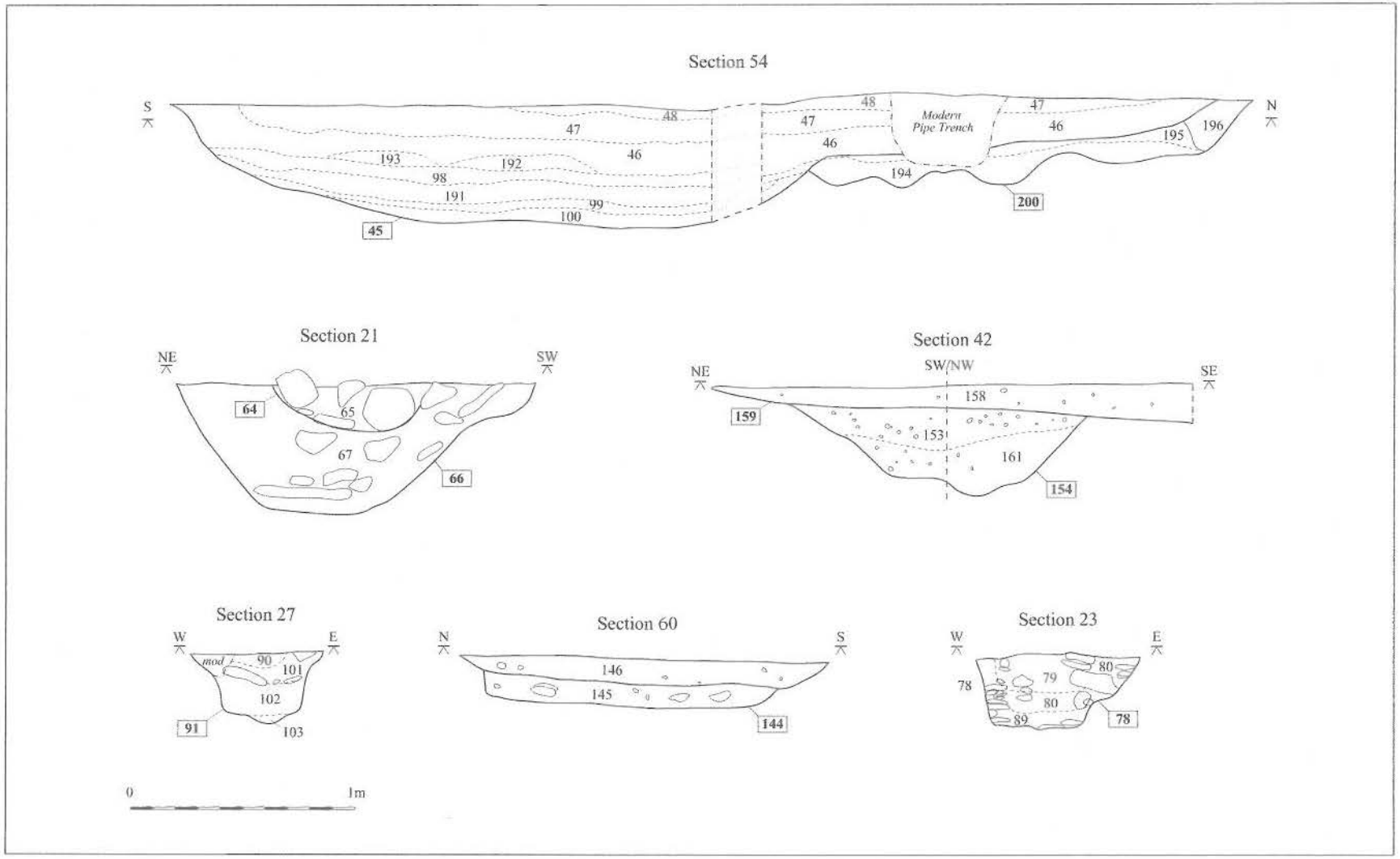

Figure 5 *Sections of Features*

Structure 3 (Figs. 2 and 4)

Mid-way along the eastern baulk were three postholes (Group 9; **176, 174** and **169**) and a narrow ditch (**166**). Their similar alignment may indicate the presence of one side of a structure extending beyond the western baulk.

Posthole **176** (0.40m wide and 0.16m deep) sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and concave base. **176** contained two fills with the basal fill 177, mid brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. Above this was fill 178, dark brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, contained sherds of Roman pottery.

Posthole **174** (0.38m wide and 0.10m deep) circular in plan with moderate sides and concave base. Fill 175, dark brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, contained sherds of Roman pottery.

Posthole **169** (0.33m wide and 0.07m deep) circular in plan with moderate sides and concave base. Fill 170, brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles. Although posthole **169** was at the end of ditch **166** there was no indication of any truncation, which indicates the two features were contemporary.

Ditch **166** (0.60m wide, 7.5m long and 0.14m deep) linear in plan with moderate sides and concave base. The ditch contained two fills, the basal fill 176, mid-brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles. Above this was fill 168, dark brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, truncated by **144**.

Rubbish Pits (Figs 2, 4 and 5)

Six pits were located in the southern part of the site (Group 10; **164, 197 123, 152, 154** and **159**). Those towards the south were inter-cutting although they may have been excavated within a limited period. All of the pits appeared to have been used for the disposal of domestic rubbish, including pottery and animal bone.

Pit **164** (1.15m wide, 1.20m long and 0.11m deep) oval in plan with moderate sides and concave base. Fill 165, dark greyish brown sandy sit with occasional small pebbles, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Pit **197** (0.80m wide and 0.41m deep) oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base. **197** contained two fills with basal fill 198, a greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusion, contained sherds of Roman pottery. Above this was fill 146, reddish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions.

Pit **123** (0.85m wide and 0.07m deep) rectangular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base. Fill 122, olive brown clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions, cut by **121** (see Group 17, below), and contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Pit **154** (1m wide and 0.42m deep; S.42, Fig. 5) oval in plan with steep sides and concave base. **154** contained three fills with the basal fill 161, consisting of greenish brown clayey silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions, contained sherds of Roman pottery, fragments of animal bone and a small iron ring (undated; SF27). Environmental evidence revealed the presence of cereal grains, weed seeds and grains of barley. Above this lay fill 153, green brown clayey silt, with frequent flint gravel inclusions (truncated by **159**), contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. Sealing 153 was a green brown clay silt, 160, (truncated by **152** and **150**), with frequent flint gravel inclusions which contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Pit **152** (0.85 wide and 0.08m deep) rectangular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base, truncates 160. Fill 151, olive brown clay silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Pit **159** (1.90m wide and 0.18m deep; S.42, Fig. 5) oval in plan with shallow sides and a flat base that inclines towards the south, truncates 153. Fill 158, olive brown clay silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions, contained sherds of Roman pottery, fragments of animal bone and a small residual flint borer of Neolithic/Bronze Age date. A bone spindle whorl (SF33) was also recovered. Environmental remains included grains of barley.

Drainage Ditches (Figs. 2 and 4)

Two undated ditches (Group 11; **188** and **202**) ran across the southern half of the site. Despite the difference in their size, both appear to have functioned as drainage ditches.

Ditch **188** (2.30m wide, 35m long, and 0.15m deep at the south-western excavated segment, 4.50m wide and 0.20m deep at the north-east terminal) aligned south-west/north-east, had moderate sides and a flat base. Fill 187, light greenish brown silty clay with occasional gravel.

Ditch **202** (0.25m wide, 5m long, and 0.15m deep) curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 203, greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small flint pebble.

Structure 4 (Figs. 2 and 4)

A cluster of four undated postholes (Group 12; **184**, **186**, **180** and **182**), possibly related to a single structure, was located towards the southern baulk of the site.

Posthole **184** (0.20m wide and 0.04m deep) circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. Fill 183, pale brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions.

Posthole **186** (0.23m wide and 0.10m deep) circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 185, pale brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions.

Posthole **180** (0.27m wide and 0.07m deep) circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 179, pale brown silty clay with frequent small flint inclusions.

Posthole **182** (0.37m wide and 0.04m deep) circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 181, pale brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions.

5.2.2 Phase 4: Pits, Postholes and Ditches (Figs. 2, 5 and 6)

Miscellaneous pits

Three pits (Group 13; **42, 39** and **37**) were located towards the north-west corner of the site. The amount of charcoal recovered from their fills indicates a possible use for the disposal of burnt material and possible *in situ* burning.

Pit **42** (0.44m wide, 0.15m deep and 0.51m long) sub-circular in plan with moderate sides and a concave base, truncates cobbles 44. Fill 43, greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint

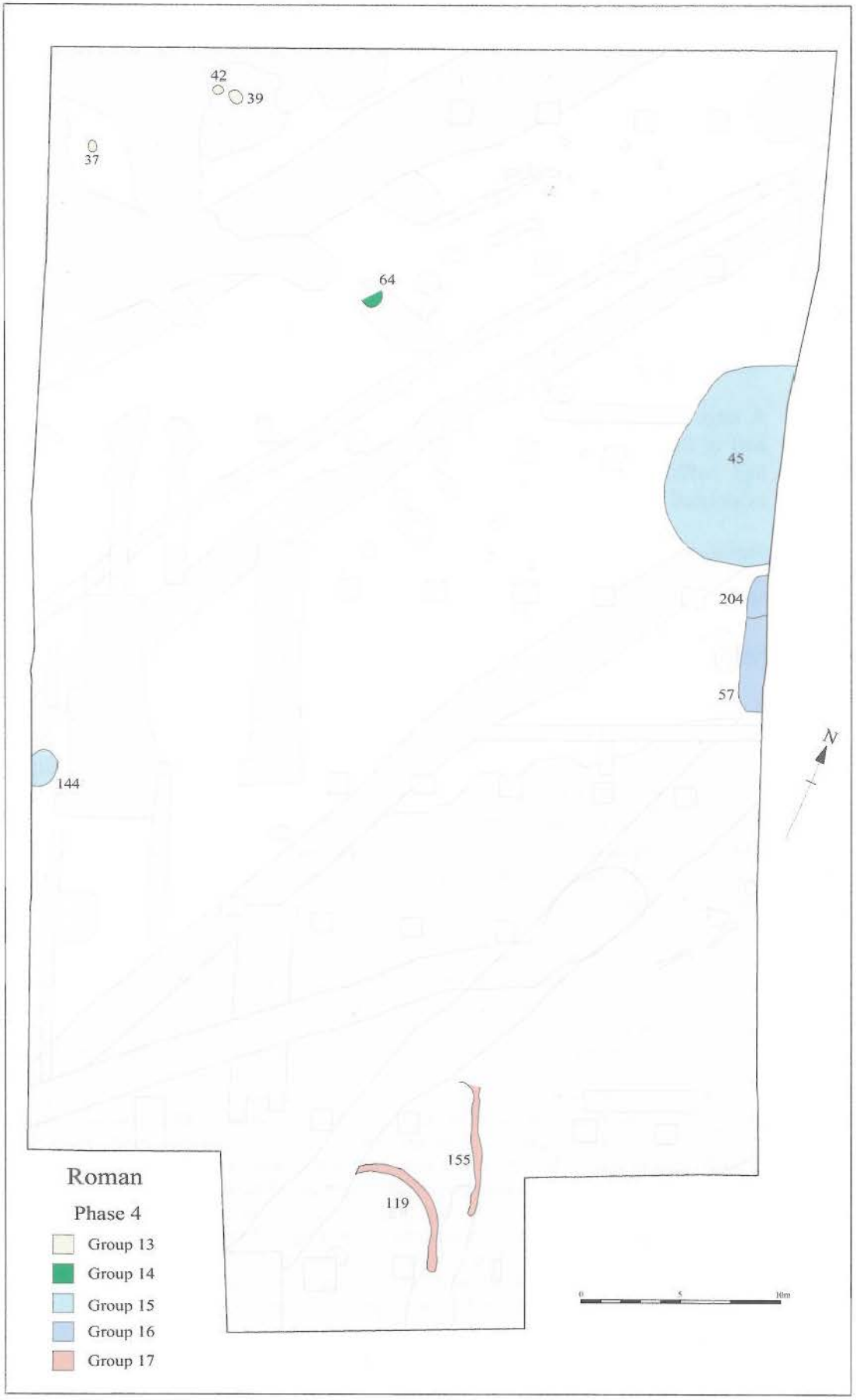

Figure 6 *Roman Phase 4*

and limestone inclusions as well as a moderate amount of charcoal, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Pit **39** (0.62m wide, 0.17m deep and 0.65m long) sub-circular in plan with moderate sides and flat base, truncates cobbles 44. **39** contained two fills: the basal fill 40, consisting of brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. Above this lay fill 41, a blackish brown charcoal rich silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions, which contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. Environmental evidence revealed the presence of cereal grains and weed seeds. The sides of **39** showed evidence of *in situ* burning

Pit **37** (0.34m wide and 0.04m deep) oval in plan with moderate sides and a concave base. Fill 38, black charcoal rich silt with occasional small flint inclusions.

Miscellaneous Posthole

A large isolated posthole or small pit (Group 14; **64**) located in the northern half of the site may have served a structural function. The surrounding area had suffered a high level of modern truncation, possibly removing any associated features.

Posthole **64** (0.70m wide and 0.19m deep; S.21, Fig. 5) circular in plan with moderate sides and a concave base, truncates 67. Fill 65, dark brown silty clay with frequent limestone blocks, contained sherds of Roman pottery.

Rubbish Pits

A very large pit (**45**) extended beyond the eastern edge of the site, with a much smaller feature (**144**) lying on the western edge of the site (Group 15). Both appeared to have been the disposal of domestic rubbish, although the large size of pit **45** may indicate an origin as a quarry. Both features contained large assemblages of Roman pottery (6.671kg from pit **45** and 2.096kg from pit **144**) attributable to the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century (Appendix 2). Amongst the finds recovered from pit **45** was a notable group of brooches and brooch fragments (Appendix 6).

Pit **45** (5.6m wide, 1.14m deep and 9.37m long; S.54, Fig.5) oval in plan moderate sides and a concave base. The pit contained nine fills with the basal fill 100, consisting of light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional medium sized flints, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. Above this lay fill 99, consisting of mid-grey silty clay with frequent small limestone blocks. Sealing 99 was fill 191, consisting of olive brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles. Above 191 was fill 98, olive brown clay silt with occasional small pebbles, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. Above 98 was fill 192, a dark greyish brown sandy silty with occasional small pebbles, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. The environmental sample contained common mallow seeds. Fill 193 was a dark grey brown sandy silty with occasional small pebbles, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. Sealing 192 and 193 was fill 46, consisting of very dark grey brown clay silt with moderate small flint inclusions that decreased in density towards the lower horizon. 46 contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. Other finds consisted of: three copper alloy brooches and brooch fragments (SF9, SF20 and SF29), an iron brooch catch plate (SF24), a copper alloy/iron lump (SF10) and two thatch/loom weights (SF30 and 31).

Sealing fill 46 was fill 47, yellow brown silty gravel with occasional charcoal flecks, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. Above 47 was fill 48, consisting of very dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles and frequent charcoal fragments, truncated by a furrow.

Pit **144** (1.65m wide and 0.22m; S.60, Fig. 5) circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. **144** contained two fills. The basal fill 145, consisting of dark grey brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel inclusion, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone. Above this was fill 146, brown silty clay with moderate flint gravel inclusions, which contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Structure 5

A large shallow pit (**57**) and adjacent layer of cobbles (204) were found on the eastern edge of the site (Group 16), just to the south of the large pit (**45**). These may have related to a structure, only a limited amount of which was exposed within the excavation trench.

Pit **57** (1.60m wide and 0.14m deep) extending beyond the eastern edge of the site had shallow sides and a slightly concave base. Fill 58, mid-brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, contained sherds of Roman pottery.

Layer 204 (1m wide and 2m long) consisted of small rounded cobbles was at the northern end of **57**.

Drainage Ditches

Four segments were excavated across two ditches (Group 17): **155** (same as **121**) and **119** (same as **150**). Both ditches lay towards the southern boundary of the excavated area. Although on different alignments, both of these features appear to have been drainage channels and both sloped down towards the earlier complex of pits to the south (Group 13). Their size suggests that they were small domestic drains.

Ditch segment **155** (0.50m wide and 0.14m deep) aligned north/south had moderate sides and a flat base. **155** contained two fills - the basal fill 156, were orange brown sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. The position of 156, along both sides of **155** suggests it was the result of erosion. Above this was fill 157, consisting of brown sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions, which contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Ditch segment **121** (0.42m wide and 0.18m deep) aligned north/south with moderate sides and concave base, truncated fill 122. Fill 120, consisting of green brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Ditch segment **119** (0.57m wide and 0.07m deep) curvilinear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base. Fill 118, consisting of green brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions, contained sherds of Roman pottery. Environmental evidence included grains of barley.

Ditch segment **150** (0.65m wide and 0.21m deep) curvilinear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, truncates 160. Fill 149, consisting of green brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions, contained sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone.

5.2.3 Phase 5: Flood Deposit (Figs 2 and 7)

An extensive layer (201; Group 18) of dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate limestone inclusions spread across the site from the south-west corner towards the north-east. Its depth varied between 0.20m in the south-

***Figure** 7 Roman Phases 5 and 6*

west corner gradually increasing to 0.25m at the eastern baulk. It appears to have been the result of either a single or multiple flooding episodes which sealed earlier features in the vicinity. It contained an undiagnostic worked flint.

5.2.4 Phase 6: Pits (Figs 2 and 7)

Two shallow pits cut into the flood deposit, one (**76**) on the eastern side of the site and the other (**142**) towards the southern part of the site (Group 19). The quantity of charcoal recovered from pit **76** and the burnt character of the deposit in pit **142**, suggests that the features were used for the deposition of burnt material possibly from a domestic context. *In situ* burning had not occurred as no scorch marks were identified in the surrounding area.

Pit **76** (0.84m wide and 0.06m deep) was oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. Fill 77, greyish black charcoal rich clayey silt with occasional small pebble inclusions.

Pit **142** (0.56m wide and 0.08m deep) was oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base, and was truncated by modern construction features. Fill 143, reddish brown silty clay with occasional small pebble inclusions.

5.3 Period 3: Medieval

5.3.1 Phase 7: Agricultural Activity (Figs. 2 and 8)

Extensive ploughing across the site indicates a change in land-use during the medieval period. A series of small inter-cutting furrows (Group 20; **50**, **52**, **54** and **56**) were undated. Three further furrows running north-east to south-west across the site were recorded but not investigated as part of the excavation.

Furrow **50** (1.80m wide and 0.12m deep) aligned north-east/south-west with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. Fill 49, light brown sandy silt, with occasional small flint inclusions, was truncated by furrow **54**.

Furrow **52** (0.60m wide and 0.10m deep) aligned north-east/south-west with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. Fill 51, light brown sandy silt, with occasional small flint inclusions. This was truncated by furrow **56**.

Furrow **54** (0.85m wide and 0.09m deep) aligned north-east/south-west with gradual sloping sides and a concave base, truncates 49. Fill 53, light brown sandy silt, with occasional small flint inclusions.

Furrow **56** (0.90m wide and 0.05m deep) aligned north-east/south-west with gradual sloping sides and a concave base, truncates 49 and 51. Fill 53, light brown sandy silt, with occasional small flint inclusions.

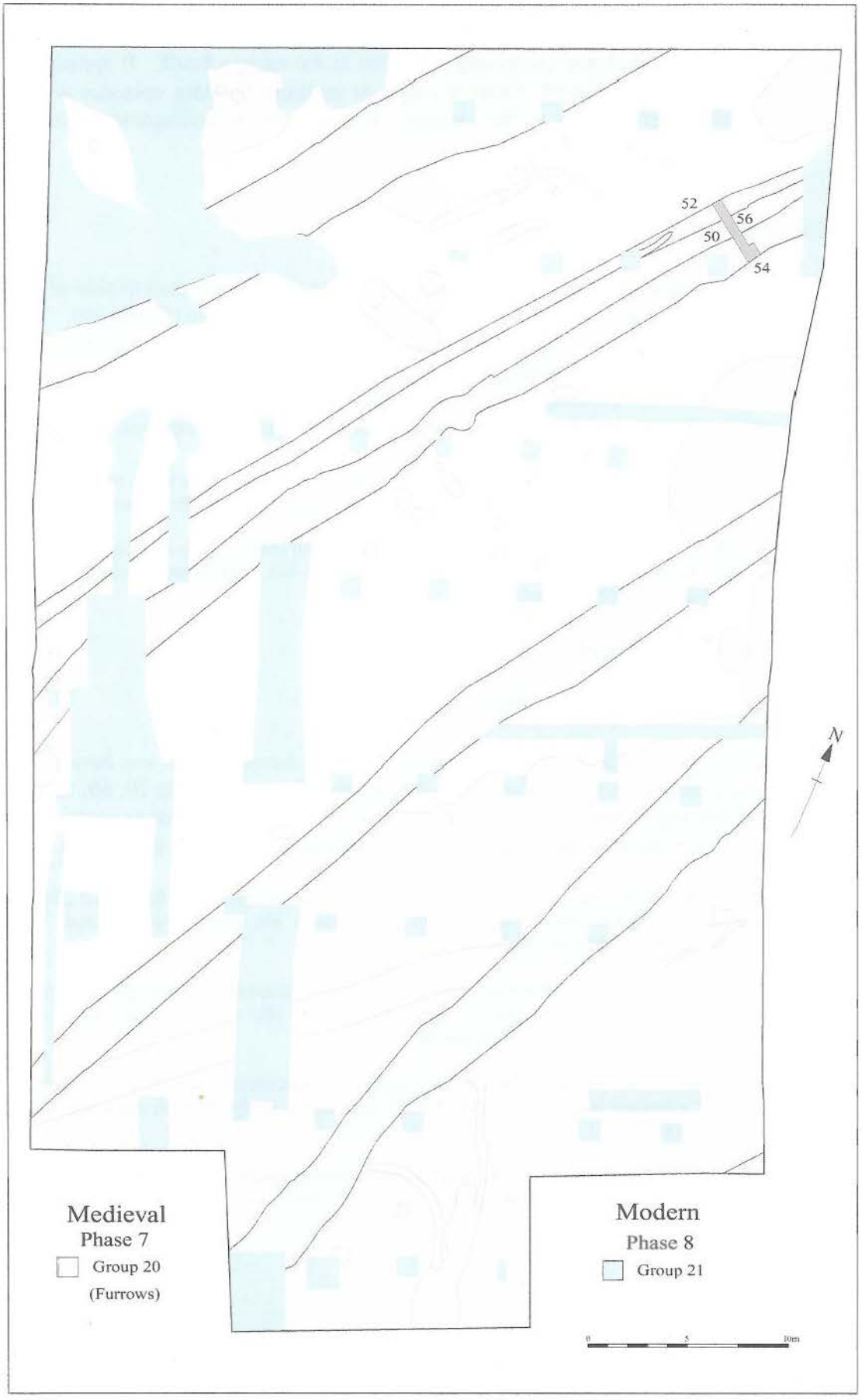

Figure 8 *Medieval and Modern, Phases 20 and 21*

5.4 Period 4: Modern

5.4.1 Phase 8: Construction of Railway Hostel and Associated Services (Figs 2 and 8)

Investigation revealed foundation trenches and modern services trenches (Group 22) relating to the construction of hostels for workers on the 'Great Western Railway'.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Evidence of early prehistoric activity was sparse within the development area, and occurred mainly in the northern half of the site. The limited evidence for features and diagnostic flint tools of Neolithic/Bronze Age date may relate to seasonal activity in the vicinity of the site, although there was no evidence for *in situ* knapping (Appendix 1). A single flint flake may be attributable to the Iron Age. A high degree of residuality was evident and the dating of associated features is therefore tentative. In a wider context, limited evidence for activity in the vicinity of the site during the Bronze Age is known (Hatton 2001, 1-3), while Late Iron Age activity has also been noted both nearby and at the development site itself (Hatton 2001, 3 and 9).

Prior to the recent excavation, Roman remains including a village and road had been located to the north-east of the subject site, while finds elsewhere in the vicinity include the remnants of domestic buildings and a burial (Hatton 2001, 3). A fairly affluent local society is indicated, adjacent to the expanding industrial area of the Nene Valley and close to the Roman fort at Longthorpe and the small town at Chesterton/Water Newton. The Lower Nene Valley provided good quality ceramics and its hinterland was a centre for trade where imported material would have been readily available.

The majority of archaeological features recorded during the recent works relate to the mid to late Romano-British period (mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD), with twelve 3rd-century coins being recovered from metal detecting (Appendix 6). The pottery assemblage includes vessels from local production centres (Nene Valley) as well as regional imports from centres such as Horningsea and Wattisfield. Continental imports included a fragment of Spanish amphora and samian products. The relatively large quantity of samian table wares indicates a Romanised population and the presence of fine wares in general reflects the presence of a reasonably affluent settlement nearby (see Appendix 2).

Although the remnants of possible buildings were identified on the site, identification of their form and function is problematic. The presence of building materials such as limestone and tile again suggests that this may have been a Romanised rather than native settlement. The large post-pits indicate the presence of at least one relatively substantial structure.

A number of pottery vessel bases had been converted into gaming counters or weights, while domestic crafts are attested by the presence of loom or thatch weights and a spindle whorl. Amongst the group of copper alloy and iron brooches and brooch fragments were two examples dating to the 1st century AD and another to the 1st century BC or 1st century AD (Appendix 6).

Faunal evidence (Appendix 3) suggests the presence of extensive open woodland nearby, as well as open land with low cover close to the fen edge (indicated by the remains of small mammals and wild birds). Seasonal grazing of the main domesticates probably took place on the water meadows. The presence of domestic rather than wild pigs again suggests a high degree of Romanisation. Food preparation and disposal of food waste was also attested. The presence of marine fish, indicates both dietary diversification and trade (Appendices 3 and 4).

Investigation of the plant remains adds weight to the interpretation that the site was peripheral to the main settlement and may have had an agricultural use. Although the form and function of the buildings was not apparent, environmental evidence suggests that the site was at least part of an area used for grain preparation and storage (Appendix 5). Environmental remains also suggest the cultivation and use of wetlands and the burning of turves or uprooted material.

Colluvial deposits sealed many Roman features in the southern part of the site and it would appear that a rise in the water table led to flooding.

Activity during the medieval period is evident in the form of furrows, indicating a return to agricultural use. No other medieval activity was noted on the site.

The construction of the railway line truncated the eastern part of the site. The presence of a major railway junction at Peterborough created a need for railway workers accommodation, which led to the construction of hostels.

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APPENDIX 1

Lithic Analysis
by S. N. Kemp

1 Introduction

The assemblage from the archaeological investigation at Mayor's Walk includes four prehistoric flint artefacts, including one late Neolithic/Bronze Age knife. One flake may be Iron Age.

2 Provenance and Residuality

The presence of the worked flint suggests seasonal prehistoric activity on and around the development site. As expected from a prehistoric site on a location occupied over a long period of time there was a degree of residuality associated with some of the flint artefacts due to disturbance of earlier deposits.

3 Range and Variety

The assemblage is entirely made up flint available within the local gravels and suggests knapping close to the development site. The assemblage consists of utilitarian tools, like the borer, a knife and a scraper.

4 Condition, Preservation and Storage

The assemblage is very robust. Some abrasion resulting from use is visible on the borer. The materials do not require special preservation and storage measures.

5 Data Collection

The data collected was put on a relational database.

6 Statement of Potential

The assemblage contains a relatively high number of tools used for cutting or scraping, whilst flint knapping was presumably undertaken elsewhere. Unfortunately the assemblage size (14 pieces) is extremely small and considering a degree of residuality, no further work is recommended.

Context	Quantity	Feature type	Date	Description
36	1	Ditch	Neo	
71	1	Pit	Neo/BA	Scraper
82	1	Pit	Neo	Scale Flake
104	7	Ditch	Neo	Blade
			Neo/BA	Flakes
			Neo	Arrowhead roughout
118	1	Ditch	undiagnostic	
127	1	Stakehole	undiagnostic	
158	1	Pit	Neo/BA	Borer with notch
201	1	Flood deposit	undiagnostic	

Table App.1.1: Quantification of lithic assemblage

APPENDIX 2

Romano-British Pottery
by Alice Lyons

1 Summary

This is a relatively small assemblage of Romano-British pottery, largely retrieved from ditches, pits and postholes (only 1.27% of the pottery was unstratified). The pottery is in good condition and, although slightly abraded, evidence of wear and use survive. The majority of the assemblage consists of shell or sand tempered course wares locally produced within the Lower Nene Valley during the early-mid 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. However, small quantities of pottery did reach this site from other production centres, some local such as Stanground and some regional such as Horningsea (Cambridgeshire), Hadham (Hertsfordshire), Wattisfield (Suffolk) and Oxfordshire. Pottery from the continent was also utilised; a single piece of Spanish amphora was identified along with a significant quantity of samian. The latter was mostly early-mid 2nd century material from central Gaul but included a few sherds from southern (earlier/Flavian) and eastern (later/late 2nd-mid 3rd centuries) Gaul.

This is a typical assemblage of the mid-2nd/3rd centuries AD for this area, reflecting a fairly affluent society adjacent to the expanding industrial area of the Nene Valley and close to the Roman fort at Longthorpe and the small town at Chesterton/Water Newton. The Lower Nene Valley provided good quality ceramics and its hinterland was a centre for trade where imported material would have been readily available.

2 Introduction

A total of 737 sherds, weighing 12.573kg, of Romano-British pottery was recovered during this intervention. Pottery was retrieved mainly from ditches, pits and postholes (see Table App.2.1) with the majority of pottery coming from one feature: pit **45** (this feature is discussed in greater detail below).

Feature	Pottery Weight (g)	Percentage of Pottery (%)
Pit 45	6671	53.06
Pit 144	2096	16.67
Pit 154	942	7.49
Pit 123	620	4.93
Spread	519	4.13
Pit 25	238	1.89
Ditch 66	196	1.56
U/S	159	1.27
Ditch 119	139	1.11
Ditch 15	131	1.04
Pit 159	130	1.03
Pit 39	113	0.90
Post Hole 176	88	0.70
Pit 147	86	0.68
Pit 21	67	0.53
Pit 152	66	0.53
Post Pipe 78	60	0.48
Furrow 54	47	0.37
Post Pad 64	36	0.29
Ditch 26	33	0.26
Ditch 20	26	0.21
Ditch 150	15	0.12
Pit 164	12	0.10
Pit 197	12	0.10
Pit 42	12	0.10
Post Hole 174	9	0.07
Ditch 121	8	0.06
Ditch 35	8	0.06

Furrow 56	8	0.06
Oval Feature 57	8	0.06
Post Hole 30	8	0.06
Ditch 105	6	0.05
Ditch 155	4	0.03
TOTAL	**12573**	**100.00**

Table App.2.1: Features that contained pottery listed in descending order of pottery weight.

Twenty-seven individual pottery fabrics were identified; the majority of these (by sherd count and weight) were shell-tempered wares, thought to have been produced locally, in or around the Lower Nene Valley. The two main fine ware fabrics found were Nene Valley colour coats and samian which provide the only closely datable pottery.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Percentage of Weight (%)
Shell tempered ware	383	8994	71.53
Sandy grey ware	126	1519	12.08
Stanground (orange surfaced grey ware)	19	380	3.02
Nene Valley grey ware	74	309	2.46
Nene Valley colour coat	49	297	2.36
Samian	19	280	2.23
Sandy reduced ware	15	204	1.62
Micaceous reduced ware	9	106	0.84
Fine oxidised ware	6	89	0.71
Horningsea reduced ware	5	86	0.68
Hard sandy buff ware	1	65	0.52
Lower Nene Valley mortaria	4	57	0.45
Nene Valley white ware	2	36	0.30
Miscellaneous oxidised ware	3	25	0.20
Reduced ware	3	18	0.14
Miscellaneous grey ware	1	17	0.14
Miscellaneous	6	14	0.11
Sandy oxidised ware	3	14	0.11
Black surfaced red ware	1	14	0.11
Unsourced orange mortaria	1	13	0.10
Amphora	1	12	0.10
Hadham oxidised red ware	1	6	0.05
Lower Nene Valley parchment ware	1	5	0.04
London ware	1	4	0.03
Micaceous oxidised ware	1	4	0.03
Miscellaneous red ware	1	3	0.02
Oxfordshire red colour coat	1	2	0.02
TOTAL	**737**	**12573**	**100.00**

Table App.2.2: Roman Pottery Fabrics, listed in descending order of weight.

3 Methodology

All sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Each diagnostic sherd was assigned a form type and where possible the diameter and percentage of the rims recorded. The presence of decoration, abrasion, limescale and sooting were also noted. All percentages, unless otherwise stated, are of weight.

4 The Fabrics, listed in alphabetical order:

Amphora
AMP
Tomber and Dore 1998, 82-113.

Black surfaced red ware
BSRW
This is a broad fabric group, which includes any misfired local grey ware, with the end result of a red fabric and black surface.

Chalky ware
CW
Powdery, soft fabric of a pale brown colour. It is distinctive due to the large chalk inclusions within the fabric. Handmade, it is probably an early Roman local ware following the Iron Age tradition of pot making.

Fine oxidised ware
FOW
Description: Lyons 2000, 213.

Hadham oxidised red ware
HORW
Tomber and Dore 1998, 151.

Hard sandy buff ware
HSBW
Hard, sandy fabric probably imitating continental amphora fabrics, only one sherd was found and this was a buff colour.

Horningsea reduced ware
HRW
Description: Evans 1991, 35. Tomber and Dore 1998, 116.

Lower Nene Valley shell tempered ware
LNVSTW
Description: Perrin 1996, 119.

Nene Valley colour coat
NVCC
Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 118.

Nene Valley grey ware
NVGW
Description: Anderson 1980, 38 and Howe *et al* 1980.

Nene Valley parchment ware
NVPW
Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 118.

Nene Valley white ware
NVWW
Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 118-119.

Oxfordshire Red colour coat ware
ORCC
Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 176.

Reduced ware
RW
Description: Gurney 1995, 100.

Reduced ware with a vegetable temper
RW(v)
This is a quite hard light grey (10YR 7/2) wheel thrown fabric with a smooth soapy texture and an irregular fracture. It contains common vegetable inclusions that are weathered and represented by impressions and voids.

Samian
SAM
Tomber and Dore 1998, 25-41.

Sandy grey (reduced) ware
SGW/SRW
Description: Andrews 1985, 92.

Sandy oxidised ware
SOW
Description: Andrews 1985, 90 (OW1).

Stanground (orange surfaced grey ware)
OSGW
Description: Perrin 1996, 116.

Unsourced grey ware
UGW
Fabrics vary, but are probably locally made.

Unsourced orange mortaria
UOM
Miscellaneous products, probably with a south Norfolk or north Suffolk origin, possibly a relative or derivative of the Pakenham Industry.

Unsourced oxidised ware
UOW
Quite hard pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) wheel thrown fabric with a smooth texture and fine fracture. It contains occasional sparse grog inclusions and also abundant mica inclusions, which are probably natural contaminants of the clay, although fabrics vary and are probably locally, made.

Unsourced red coarse ware
URCW
Mis-fired local grey wares.

Waveney industry products (micaceous reduced and oxidised wares)
MRW, (MicaGW, MicaOW)
Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 184 also Gurney 1995.

West Stow fine reduced ware or London –type ware
WSFW
Tomber and Dore 1998, 185.

5 The Forms

Form Descriptions and Codes

1 **Flagons**
Miscellaneous or indeterminate

1.11 Pinched neck flagon
Nene Valley: 14, 65.

2 **Narrow Mouthed Jars Bottles**
Miscellaneous or indeterminate.

2.1.0 Narrow mouthed jar with rolled everted rim, rounded body and various cordons with decoration on the neck, body and base of the vessel.
Scole: 63, 114, 183. West 1990, 222. Burgh: 175, 176.

2.1.1 Narrow mouthed jar with out turned rim with flat upper surface.
Wattisfield: 004 (unpublished).

2.1.4 Narrow mouthed jar with straight (or slightly curved) neck.

3 **Beakers**
Miscellaneous or indeterminate

3.1.0 Beaker with tall straight neck and rounded body.
Nene Valley: 50, 54-57. Scole: 110.

3.3.0 Indented Beakers, miscellaneous or indeterminate.

3.6.1 Bag-shaped beaker with a plain rim.

3.6.2 Bag-shaped beaker with a cornice rim.
Nene Valley: 46.

3.11 Beaker with a 'Cavetto Rim'.
Brancaster: 105. Burgh Castle: 142. BUG: 217.

3.13 Butt beakers.
Burgh: 228-244.

3.14 Funnel necked beaker where the vessel walls are thickened.

4 **Medium Mouthed Jars**
Miscellaneous or indeterminate.

4.1 Medium mouthed jar with high shouldered profile.
Scole: 1, 2, 19, 22, 44, 107.

4.1.1 Medium mouthed jar with a large out-turned rolled rim and a high shouldered profile.

4.5.0 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, rolled generally undercut rim and globular body.
Scole: 43, 93, 115, 202.

4.5.1 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, rolled generally undercut rim and globular body.
Wattisfield: 003, 004 (unpublished).

4.5.4 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, large rolled rim and globular body.
Brancaster 86.1

4.6.4 Medium mouthed jar with multiple grooves on body.

4.13.0 Medium mouthed jar, rounded body and simple everted rim.
Scole: 5. Burgh: 250, 251.

4.13.1 Medium mouthed jar rounded body, everted but poorly defined rim.
Scole: Illustration Number...

4.13.2 Medium mouthed jar rounded body and long everted rim. A jar version of beaker type 3.11.
Scole: Illustration Number...

4.14 Large storage vessels - Misc or indeterminate sherds.
Pakenham 0781/13 0163/64.

4.15 Large storage jar - high shouldered same as 4.2 but a plain variant -no decoration on shoulder.
Pakenham: 4131/35.

4.17 Storage jar with an out-sized out-turned rim.

5 Wide mouthed Jars
Miscellaneous or indeterminate

5.2.1 Carinated jars, with grooved cordons.
Scole: 21. WS: 221.

5.3 Rounded jar with a- reverse `S' profile.
Scole: 39, 46, 94.

5.4. Rounded jar, reverse 'S' profile, one or two grooves mid body.
Scole: 6, 40, 62, 66, 73, 92, 122. West 1990: 211, 212, 213.

5.5 Wide mouthed storage vessel - Horningsea type, with flange below rim.
Iklingham: 40.

5.6 Wide mouthed jar, with a plain `S' profile.
Scole: 75.

5.6.2 Wide mouthed jar, with a heavy out-turned li-seated rim.

5.16 Wide mouthed jar, simple profile with fairly upright rim and low profile shoulder, usually associated with handmade Iron Age types of pottery.

6 Bowl, Cup, Dish, Platter; any open form.
Miscellaneous or indeterminate.

6.2.1 Caster box lid.
Nene Valley 89

6.4.0 Hemispherical bowl.
Burgh: 269, 270, 273-275.

6.15.0 Bowl with curving sides and out-turned rim, flanged and unflanged, footring base.

6.18.0 Bowl straight sided, flat based, thickened everted `triangular' rim.
Scole: 123, 129, 148, 175.

6.19.0 Bowl straight sides which may be upright or angled, plain rim or may have external groove just below the rim.

7 Mortaria
7.1.0 All Miscellaneous fabrics.

8 Lids
Miscellaneous or indeterminate.

8.1 Lid - standard type to fit cooking/storage pot in-turned or out-turned, can have terminal grip.

Scole 102, 103 and 104.

8.6 Lid with a rectangular (in section) lip and curving top.

Samian

Dr18/31 A shallow bowl, with a very slightly curved wall, (the division between the wall and the floor is apparent), while the floor rises noticeably in the centre.

Dr31 A shallow bowl with a curved wall and beaded rim, (the division between wall and floor is apparent).

Dr33 A conical cup with a footring. There are often grooves (or a groove) on the external vessel wall.

Dr37 A deep bowl with slightly curved sides. The wall of the vessel is usually divided into two (approximately) equal zones, where the lower half is decorated.

W79 Dish with strongly curving walls and beaded rim. There is a groove below the rim internally and often a slight offset at the junction of wall and floor.

6 Pottery by Feature

Pit 45

A total of 6.671kg, over half the pottery from the entire site (53.06% by weight), was retrieved from this single feature (from seven separate contexts). Lower Nene Valley shell tempered wares dominate the assemblage (65.93%). Forms found are all utilitarian and include, medium mouth type jars (types: 4.1, 4.5.1, 4.5, 4.5.1, 4.5.4, 4.6.4, and 4.13), wide mouthed jar (types 5 and 5.2.1), a bowl (type: 6.15), storage jars (types: 4.14, 4.15 and 4.17) and a lid (type 8.1). The majority of this material is hand-made (all storage jars and some smaller vessels) but some more 'Romanised' material is made on a potter's wheel. A few of the pots show evidence for being hand-made but being finished on the wheel. This pottery is a good instance of Iron Age technology remaining in use beside Roman techniques, not because the Roman techniques were unknown but because the type of pots being made (*i.e.* utilitarian and sometimes very large) could be produced more easily and effectively by hand. There is also a suggestion that shell tempered clays were more suited to hand, or a mixed hand-wheel, production – as other shell tempered industries, such as Bourne-Greetham in Rutland, used these techniques (Perrin 1996, 120).

However, this does mean that this type of shell tempered pottery is very difficult to date, as it remained largely unchanged from the late Iron Age throughout the Roman period: 'Pottery made in shell-gritted fabrics is common on most Nene Valley sites from the Iron Age onwards and with time, and the development of other types of pottery, came to be used mainly for a range of essentially utilitarian vessels, especially storage jars for use in industrial workshops and domestic kitchens.... By virtue of their function, isolated from the typological changes which affected other types of pottery...the result is that shell gritted wares tend to be standardised and vary little with time and are therefore notoriously difficult to date in layers with no supplementary evidence' (Perrin 1999, 116-118).

In pit **45**, however, the shell tempered fabrics are not found in isolation, a total of twenty-one other fabric types being identified. The second most common fabrics found were the unsourced, but locally produced sandy grey wares (13.84%). These were found in the form of narrow mouthed jars (types 2.1 and 2.1.4), a medium mouthed jar (type 4.1), a wide mouthed jar (type 5.3) and a straight-sided dish (type 6.19). Less common are the Nene Valley grey wares (3.51%), found in the forms of a bag shaped beaker with a cornice rim (type 3.6.2), a medium mouthed jar (type 4.1) and a wide mouthed jar (type 5.6). It is thought that production of Nene Valley grey wares did not begin until the early-mid 2nd century (Perrin 1996, 117), this along with the type of vessels found suggests that the earliest coarse wares within this feature could not have been deposited before the early-mid 2nd century AD. This moves the date of the pottery away from the Iron Age and early transitional period, as could have been suggested by hand-made shell tempered wares without any correlative evidence.

The other two significant fabrics found within this feature are the Nene Valley colour coats (4.00%) and samian (3.46%), both of which have the potential to provide relatively accurate dating. The Nene Valley colour coated pottery was found in the forms of a pinched neck flagon (type 1.11), an indented beaker (type 3.3), a beaker with a 'cavetto' rim (type 3.11) and

a bag shaped beaker with a plain rim (type 3.6.1). Also found was a jar lid (type 8.1) and a castor box lid (type 6.2.1). When considered as a group this pottery has a spot date of the 3rd century AD.

The samian recovered was mostly types of open vessels, dishes that would have been used as table plates (types: DR 18, Dr 31, Dr 18/31, Dr33, W79) and one deep bowl (type Dr 37). The Dr 18/31 dish was stamped]ATRO. The majority of this material originated from central Gaul and had a spot date of the early-mid 2nd century AD. However, several sherds of later east Gaul samian, possibly produced in Trier (type Dr 33) with a spot date of the late 2nd to mid 3rd centuries was also identified. One of these pieces, a base, showed evidence of re-use.

It is an interesting aspect of this assemblage that has not been previously mentioned that five vessel bases of various pottery fabrics (LNSTW, SGW and SAM) from this assemblage have been cut down for re-use and in one case decorated (SGW base context 48), possibly for use as gaming counters or weights. Three of these five bases were contained within pit **144**.

The pottery retrieved from this feature suggests that material was first deposited either accidentally or as kitchen waste in the mid 2nd century AD, but that the pit was not finally filled until the middle part of the 3rd century AD.

7 Discussion

With limited time and site data available, no spatial or sequential analysis has been attempted for this pottery assemblage.

What is clear from the analysis that has been undertaken is that the majority of material came from nearby production centres in the Nene Valley. Notably the shell tempered wares that form the major part of the assemblage, which would be unusual if this site was not located very close to the area in which they were thought to have been produced, as they are not known to have been traded beyond the Fen basin area. Other local coarse ware fabrics include Nene Valley grey wares (mid 2nd century AD onwards) and the orange surfaced grey wares produced at Stanground (3rd century AD). A small amount of coarse ware pottery did find its way to the site from other areas of production in the East Anglian region, such as Horningsea and the micaceous wares from the Wattisfield kilns in the north Suffolk area.

The fine wares from the site (apart from single sherds of Hadham and Oxfordshire red wares which tend to be late Roman and may very well be intrusive here) constituted the locally produced Nene Valley colour coats and samian imported from Gaul. The quantities of Nene Valley colour coats (2.36% by weight of the site assemblage) are significant but not as large as could be expected from a site so close to the centre of production. This may reflect the date of the site, rather than a low status, suggesting activity during the earlier part of the 3rd century AD before the Nene Valley colour coat industry reached its peak and such wares became ubiquitous. The presence of what is a relatively large percentage of samian for such a small assemblage reinforces the point that the settlement that deposited this pottery was not poor. The samian consists of various high quality tableware forms mostly dating from the 2nd century AD with a few sherds dating to the late 2nd to mid 3rd centuries AD.

8 Conclusion

When taken as a whole the domination of this assemblage by locally produced shell tempered wares, supported by the other locally produced coarse wares mostly in the forms of utilitarian medium and wide mouthed jars and also storage jars - together with the lack of diagnostic later fabrics and forms -suggests a reasonably affluent settlement that was depositing its rubbish here between the mid-2nd and mid-3rd centuries AD.

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The Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Origin	DSC	Form	Type	Qty	Wt	Diam	EVE	DEC	AB	SO	WR	
17	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.6	1	34	16	10		Y	Y		
17	LNSTW		U			8	97				Y	Y		
18	NVGW		U			1	2				Y			
18	RSGW		D			1	11			Cordoned	Y			
18	RSGW		U			1	4				Y			
18	LNSTW		U			2	9				Y			
22	LNSTW		B		Flat	1	67							
23	?HORW		R	BEAK	3.1	1	6				YY			
23	RW(veg temp)		U			1	10				Y	Y		
23	SAM	CG LZ	U			1	3							HAD-ANT
23	SAM	CG LZ	U			1	3							HAD-ANT
23	SGW		U			2	16				Y			
23	SGW		UB		Flat	2	15				YY			
23	STW		D	(SJAR)		1	72			Finger nail incised, rilled	Y			
23	STW		D	(SJAR)		1	73			Rilled	Y			
23	STW		U	(SJAR)		1	40				Y			
27	STW		U			3	33				Y			
32	STW		U			1	8							
36	STW		U			1	5							
36	STW		U			1	3							
41	RSGW		U			5	113				YY			
43	MicaOW		U			1	4				YY			
43	LNSTW		U			3	8				YY			
45	NVGW		D			1	11			Grooved	Y			
45	SGW		U			2	24				Y			
45	SGW		D			3	39			Grooved	Y			
45	SGW		B		Flat	1	26				Y			
46	FOW (Chalk)		R	NJAR	2.1.1	1	17	14	13		Y			
46	FOW (Chalk))		U			3	31				Y			
46	URW		R	WJAR	5	1	3							
46	MRW		R	BEAK	3.13	1	31	8	12	External Burnish	Y			
46	NVCC		U			1	4				Y			
46	NVCC		B			1	6				Y			
46	NVCC		RD	BEAK	3.11	5	16	9	19	Barbotine scale	Y		Y	MC2
46	NVCC		B		PED	1	74			Grooved and rouletted	Y			
46	NVCC		D			1	3			Folded and Barbotine				
46	NVCC		B		Foot ring	1	16				YY			
46	NVCC		R	LID	8.1	1	8	14	9		Y			
46	NVGW		D			3	4			Rouletted	YY			
46	RSGW		R	MJAR	4.5	2	17	10	13		Y			
46	RSGW		U			3	32							
46	RSGW		D			1	51			Burnished	YY			
46	RSGW		D			1	19			Grooved	Y			
46	RSGW		D			1	5			Cordoned	Y			
46	RW		U			2	8							

Context	Fabric	Origin	DSC	Form	Type	Qty	Wt	Diam	EVE	DEC	AB	SO	WR	
46	SAM	?CG	B		18/31	1	69							HAD-EANT
46	SAM	SG	U			1	4							Flavian
46	SGW		R	WJAR	5.3	1	19	18	8		Y			
46	SGW		U			20	134				Y			
46	SGW		B	(PLAT)		1	5							
46	SGW		U			6	140				Y			
46	SGW		D			2	20			Grooved	Y			
46	SGW		B		PED	1	7				Y			
46	SRW		R	SJAR	4.*	1	58	30	7	External burnish	YY	Fumed		
46	SRW		RUD	BEAK	3.13	6	58	12	11	Grooved				
46	LNSTW		U	(SJAR)		1	503				Y			
46	LNSTW		R	SJAR	4.14	2	213	36	16		Y			
46	LNSTW		R	SJAR	4.15	1	82	30	8		Y			
46	LNSTW		R	SJAR	4.17	1	161	36	11		Y			
46	LNSTW		B		Flat	3	72				Y			
46	LNSTW		U			18	209				Y			
46	LNSTW		U			31	645				Y			
46	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.6.4	1	11	12	6	Grooved mid body	Y			
46	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.5.1	1	11	16	7		Y			
46	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.5	1	8	16	11		Y			
46	LNSTW		B		Foot ring	1	11				Y			
47	SGW		U			1	8				Y			
47	SGW		B		Flat	1	18				Y			
47	SOW		B		Flat	1	4				Y			
47	SRW		U			1	35				Y			
47	LNSTW		R	SJAR	4.15	1	81	42	6		Y			
47	LNSTW		R	WJAR	4.13	1	19	18	6		Y			
47	LNSTW		U			8	110				Y			
48	?OXRCC		R	BEAK	3.6.1	1	2				YY Y			
48	AMP		U			1	12				YY			
48	FOW		H		Bi-partate	1	17				Y			
48	LNV MORT		R	(Mort)	7	2	36							
48	LNV MORT		U	(Mort)	7	2	21							
48	MGW		B		Flat	1	44				Y			
48	MGW		R	Dish	6.18	1	9	18	5		Y			
48	MISC ORANGE MORT		U	(Mort)	7	1	13				Y			
48	NVCC		U			5	35				YY			
48	NVCC		D			1	3			Barbotine scale	YY			
48	NVCC		D			1	3			Rouletting	Y			
48	NVCC		D			1	11			Grooved	Y			
48	NVCC		R	CBOX	6.2.1	1	1	16	2	Rouletted	YY			
48	NVCC		R	Jug	1.11	1	9	8	15		Y			C3
48	NVCC		UD			7	39			Single groove	YY			
48	NVCC		R	BEAK	3.6.1	1	1				Y			
48	NVCC		R	BEAK	3.3	1	3	10	6		YY			
48	NVCC		U			6	18				Y			
48	NVCC		D			3	5			Folded	Y			
48	NVCC		D			1	2			Barbotine Scale	Y			

Context	Fabric	Origin	DSC	Form	Type	Qty	Wt	Diam	EVE	DEC	AB	SO	WR	
48	NVCC		B		Flat	2	10				Y			
48	NVGW		U			52	173				YY			
48	NVGW		D			2	11			Grooved	Y			
48	NVGW		D			2	12			Rouletted				
48	NVGW		R	MBEAK	3.6.2	1	1	5	15		Y			
48	NVGW		R	MJAR	4.1	1	6	12	6		Y			
48	NVGW		R	WJAR	5.6	1	12	12	9		Y			
48	NVWW		R	Mort	7	1	7				Y			
48	OW (chalky)		U	(NJAR)		1	24				Y			
48	SAM	?EG	B	Cup		1	19							LC2-MC3
48	SAM	CG	R		31	1	7							ANT
48	SAM	CG	R		31	1	13							ANT
48	SAM	CG	U		37	1	37							HAD-ANT
48	SAM	CG	R		79	1	6							M-L ANT
48	SAM	CG	R		18/31	1	37							HAD-E ANT
48	SAM	CG	U			1	4							HAD-ANT
48	SAM	CG	U			1	3							HAD-ANT
48	SAM	EG Trier	R		33	2	14							LC2-MC3
48	SAM	SG	R		18	2	13							Flavian
48	SAM	SG	U			1	5							Flavian
48	SGW		U			28	284				YY			
48	SGW		B		Flat	8	130				Y			
48	SGW		B		Flat	1	4			Incised lines on base	Y			
48	SGW		R	Dish	6.19	1	13	22	9					
48	SGW		R	MJAR	4.1	1	14	14	14		Y	Fumed		
48	SGW		R	NJAR	2.1	1	10				YYY			
48	SGW		R	NJAR	2.1.4	1	10	6	31		Y			
48	SGW		R	MJAR	4.1	1	11	12	15		Y			
48	SGW		U			3	7				YY			
48	SOW		U			2	10				Y			
48	SRW		U			1	8				Y			
48	SRW		U			1	8				Y			
48	SRW		B		Flat	1	10				Y			
48	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.1	1	20	20	9		Y			
48	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5	1	14	20	7		Y	Fumed		
48	LNSTW		R	Bowl	6.15	1	21	32	5		Y			
48	LNSTW		R	(SJAR)		1	18							
48	LNSTW		U			14	202				Y			
48	LNSTW		D			4	60			Grooved	Y			
48	LNSTW		B		Flat	2	31				Y			
48	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5	1	10				Y			
48	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.5.4	1	6	16	3		Y			
48	LNSTW		R	Lid	8.1	1	6	16	6		Y			
48	LNSTW		U			19	135				Y			
48	LNSTW		D			1	4			Band of horizontal Grooves	Y			

Context	Fabric	Origin	DSC	Form	Type	Qty	Wt	Diam	EVE	DEC	AB	SO	WR	
53	MISC OW		U			1	4				YY YY Y			
53	NVCC		U			2	6				Y			
53	NVGW		R	Dish	6.18	1	10	18	7		YY			
53	NVGW		U			3	27				YY			
56	MISC OW		U			1	1				YY Y			
56	NVGW		U			1	2							
56	SGW		U			1	5							
58	SRW		U			2	8				YY			
65	NVCC		D			1	6			Folded	Y			
65	SGW		D			1	6			Incised/stabbed	Y			
65	LNSTW		U			1	12				Y			
65	LNSTW		D			1	12			Incised wavy line	Y			
67	NVGW		U			2	22				Y			
67	SGW		U			1	6				Y			
67	LNSTW		U			7	168				Y			
79	RSGW		U			1	16				Y			
79	SAM	CG LZ	U		18/31 OR 31	1	16							HAD-ANT
79	SGW		U			1	19				Y			
79	SRW		U			1	9				Y			
98	BSRW		R	WJAR	5	1	14	16	14		Y			
98	NVGW		D			1	4			Band of vertical incised lines	Y			
98	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.2.1	4	176	16	30		Y	Y		
98	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.6.4	4	73	18	11		Y			
98	LNSTW		R	SJAR	4.14	2	115	28	6		Y			
98	LNSTW		R	SJAR	4.15	1	118	30	12		Y			
98	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.2.1	1	36							
98	LNSTW		U			19	309				Y			
98	LNSTW		U			1	64				Y			
98	LNSTW		D			1	144			Curved combed lines				
98	LNSTW		D			1	21			Rilled	Y			
98	LNSTW		D			1	53				Y			
98	LNSTW		U			1	295	Appro x 50			Y			
98	LNSTW		B		Flat	3	47				Y			
98	LNSTW		B		Flat	1	24				Y			
99	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.5	1	255	28	9		Y	Y		
99	LNSTW		U			1	5							
100	MISC		U			6	14				YY Y			
104	NVCC		U			1	1				YY Y			
104	NVCC		D			1	2			Rouletted				LC2+
104	SGW		U			1	3				YY Y			
118	LNSTW		R	Bowl	6.4	1	10	18	6		Y			
118	LNSTW		U			4	30				Y			
118	LNSTW		D			4	77			Combed	Y	Y		
118	LNSTW		B		Flat	1	22				Y			
120	LNSTW		U			1	8							
122	MISC OW		R	NJAR	2.1.0	1	20	16	8		Y			
122	MiscGW		R	NJAR	2.1.0	1	17	16	9		Y			

Context	Fabric	Origin	DSC	Form	Type	Qty	Wt	Diam	EVE	DEC	AB	SO	WR	
122	SGW		U			1	4				Y			
122	LNSTW		U			4	87				Y			
122	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.5	1	18	9	19		Y			
122	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.4	1	16	12	6		Y	Y		
122	LNSTW		R	BEAK	3.14	2	9	14	10		Y			
122	LNSTW		R	BEAK	3.14	1	5	16	4		Y			
122	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.6.4	3	54	18	14		Y			
122	LNSTW		U			23	296				Y			
122	LNSTW		D			1	19			Single incised line				
122	LNSTW		R	SJAR	4.15	1	53	32	7		YY			
122	LNSTW		D			1	10			Three incised lines	Y			
122	LNSTW		D			1	12			Curved incised lines	Y			
145	SGW		UB	(MJAR)	4.13	7	119				YY			
145	SGW		RU	WJAR	5.6.2	4	118	14	40		Y	Y		
145	SGW		RU	BEAK	3.6.1	3	7	10	15		Y			
145	SGW		R	MJAR	4.13	1	9	12	8		Y			
145	SGW		D			1	4			Double groove	Y			
145	LNSTW		P	MJAR	4.1	19	827	14	58	A band of three horizontal grooves	Y	Fumed		
145	LNSTW		B		Flat	1	205				Y			
145	LNSTW		U			12	131				Y			Lid Seated, very heavy rim
145	LNSTW		U			1	51				Y			
146	HSBW		B			1	65				YYY			
146	MRW		U			2	9				Y			
146	NVWW		U			1	29				YY	Fumed		
146	SGW		RUDB	BEAK	4.13	9	158			Finger nail incised				
146	SGW		B	(BEAK)	Flat	1	70			Burnished Cross-hatch				
146	LNSTW		R	Bowl	6.4ISH	1	32	16	13		Y			
146	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.1	1	25	14	17		Y	Y		
146	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.1.1	1	57	16	11					
146	LNSTW		U			4	80				Y			
146	LNSTW		D			1	51			Rilled	Y			
146	LNSTW		B		Flat	1	49				Y			
148	NVGW		U			1	9				Y			
148	SAM	?CG	R		33	1	27							ANT
148	SGW		U			1	11				Y			
148	LNSTW		R	Lid	8.6	1	34	20	8		Y	Fumed		
148	LNSTW		U			1	5				YYY			
149	LNSTW		U			2	15				Y			
151	LNSTW		U			4	66				Y	Y		
153	HRW		D			3	23			Incised vertical and horizontal lines				
153	RSGW		RU	NJAR	2.1.0	2	103	12	27	Cordon of diagonal burnished lines	Y			

Context	Fabric	Origin	DSC	Form	Type	Qty	Wt	Diam	EVE	DEC	AB	SO	WR	
153	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.4	1	177	14	34	2 incised horizontal lines	Y	Y		
153	LNSTW		R	MJAR	4.5	1	33	14	12		Y	Y		
153	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5	1	11	14	6		Y			
153	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.*	2	59	12	26		Y	Y		
153	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.4	2	48	16	12		Y			
153	LNSTW		U			19	173							
153	LNSTW		D			3	107			Bands of combed lines				
157	LNSTW		D			1	4			Single incised lines				
158	HRW		RU	SJAR	4.15	2	63	26	6		Y			
158	LNSTW		R	WJAR	4.5	1	7	14	4		Y			
158	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.4	1	15	12	6		Y	Y		
158	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.4	1	8	12	5		Y			
158	LNSTW		U			2	37			Incised line	Y			
161	LNSTW		R	WJAR	5.4	1	10	14	4					
161	LNSTW		U			2	48							
161	LNSTW		B		Shallow foot ring	1	150					Y		
165	NVCC		B		Slight foot ring	1	12				Y			
175	LNSTW		D			1	9			Combed		Y		
177	MRW		U			1	4					Fumed		
178	LNV PARCHMENT W		U			1	5				Y			
178	MRW		U			1	5							
178	SGW		U			1	5				Y			
178	LNSTW		U			5	69				Y			
198	RSGW		D			1	9			Grooved	Y			
198	LNSTW		R	Lid	8.1	1	2	14	3		Y			
198	LNSTW		U			1	1				Y			
201	MRW		D			2	4			Coarse rouletting				
201	NVGW		D			1	3			Group of 3 incised lines				
201	SGW		U			4	21			Incised lines	Y			
201	LNSTW		R	SJAR	4.15.**	1	214	30	6	Finger nail incised on body	Y			
201	LNSTW		UB		Flat	30	243							
201	LNSTW		D			2	30			Cordoned	Y			
201	LNSTW		R	Lid	8.1	1	4	16	4		Y			
u/s	London ware		D			1	4			Incised straw ends	Y			
u/s	NVCC		U			1	3				Y			
u/s	SRW		U			1	10				Y			
u/s	LNSTW		R	NJAR	2.1.0	1	14	13	14		Y			
u/s	LNSTW		U			5	72				Y			
u/s	LNSTW		D			2	30			Combed	Y			
u/s	LNSTW		B		Slight foot ring	1	26				Y			

u/s = unstratified

APPENDIX 3

Faunal Remains

by Ian L. Baxter

1 Introduction

A total of 1,313 fragments of animal bone was recovered by hand from the site, of which 615 fragments have been identified to species or a higher taxonomic category. A further 93 identifiable fragments were recovered from the environmental samples (Table App.3.1).

The site is dated from the mid 2nd to 3rd century AD on the basis of the pottery recovered (Lyons, Appendix 2). Stonework and tile recovered suggests that this is not a 'native' Romano-British settlement (*sensu* King 1978), but possibly a villa, military, religious and/or roadside settlement, if not a small town site. At the time of writing this report the precise status of the settlement at Mayor's Walk is uncertain. The excavated features, mostly consisting of pits, lie at the edge of the settlement, which is not bounded in this direction by ditches but by the fen edge (J. Roberts pers. comm.).

Bone preservation ranges from poor to good but most fragments are fairly well preserved. This is a small assemblage from the periphery of a larger settlement and any conclusions to be drawn concerning husbandry practices and domestic kill-off patterns must necessarily be tentative. The domestic mammal fragments recovered from the environmental samples tend to confirm the impressions of relative frequency of the domestic species and do not suggest an appreciable bias against the smaller domestic taxa in the hand-collected material. The vast majority of animal bone fragments were recovered from pits, 88% of domestic species (Table App.3.2). This may have skewed species representation in favour of sheep and pigs against the larger domestic stock, cattle and horses, whose remains are characteristically deposited in ditches peripheral to occupation areas of sites (Wilson 1996). Ditches, and possible ditches, account for less than 7% of the domestic animal bone recovered. Other features at the site included postholes and a spread, but these yielded even fewer bone fragments (Table App.3.2).

2 Methods

All the hand-collected material is recorded on an Access database, including data relating to age, sex and bone measurements. Bone measurements are based on von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988), Davis (1992) and Payne (1969). Equid mandibular teeth have been measured following Payne (1991). Mammal and amphibian bones from the environmental samples have also been recorded on the Access database, but S. Hamilton-Dyer has recorded wild bird and fish fragments from the samples separately (Appendix 4).

The presence of large (cattle/horse size), medium (sheep/pig size) and small (dog/hare size) vertebrae and ribs was recorded for each context. The latter category would also include perinatal sheep/goat and pigs.

The separation of sheep and goat was attempted on the following elements: horncores, cranium, dP_3, dP_4, distal humerus, distal metapodials (both fused and unfused), distal tibia, astragalus, and calcaneum using the criteria described in Boessneck (1969), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969 and 1985) and Schmid (1972). The shape of the enamel folds (Davis 1980; Eisenmann 1980, 1981) was used for identifying equid teeth to species. Equid postcrania were checked against criteria summarised in Baxter (1998).

Wear stages were recorded for all P_4s and dP_4s as well as for the lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. Tooth wear stages follow Grant (1982).

3 Frequency of species

Sheep/goat are the most common taxon at the site, accounting for 46% of the main domestic species by number of identifiable fragments (NISP). For comparative purposes these may be regarded as sheep, as little of the ovicaprid material could be identified as goat. Pig is the next most frequent species at 28%, with cattle third accounting for 26%. As noted above, the distribution of domestic mammal remains may be skewed in favour of the smaller species due to the spatial location of the settlement site excavated. Further, the high frequency of pig remains is not typical of a less Romanised 'native' settlement, and suggests proximity to extensive woodland in the vicinity of the site to provide forage. Horse remains are scarce, accounting for only 1% of domestic species. This is in stark contrast to other Romano-British sites in Cambridgeshire, such as Haddon Lodge (Baxter unpublished c) and their Iron Age precursors (Baxter unpublished a and b). It is suggested that once again site location may be the explanation. This may also explain the absence of domestic dog remains at this site. Domestic fowl bones are also infrequent, accounting for only 2% of domestic animal remains. However, they are nonetheless more frequent at this site than at contemporary rural sites in Cambridgeshire studied by the author. As noted above, there does not appear to be an appreciable loss of smaller bones belonging to the domestic species at this site and no chicken bones were found in the sample residues although fragments derived from wild species were present (see below).

Wild mammal species present at the site include fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*), wood mouse (*Apodemus* sp.), house mouse (*Mus* sp.), and pygmy shrew (*Sorex minutus*). While the rabbit is probably best considered intrusive (see below), the other species appear to be contemporary with the rest of the assemblage. Judged by the wild mammals present, the environment in the immediate vicinity of the site seems to have been open with low cover, probably adjacent to water, and with access to domestic foodstuffs, *e.g.* grain.

Wild bird species represented in the samples include buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) and swan (*Cygnus* sp.). The former is a scavenging raptor frequently encountered on Roman sites and the latter is not unexpected on a site adjacent to water. The fish bones include a vertebra tentatively identified as plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), but certainly belonging to a flatfish and imported from the coast.

3.1 Cattle

Domestic cattle remains are less frequent than those of sheep/goat and pigs, accounting for only 26% of the main domestic species. No horncores were sufficiently complete to indicate the type of cattle kept although it is known from other sites that small and shorthorned beasts comprised the majority in contemporary herds elsewhere in the region (Baxter unpublished c; King 1996). Few cattle bones were measurable (being much fragmented by butchery) and none that could provide withers height estimates, but the cattle at this site are broadly similar in size and conformation to those better represented elsewhere in the region at this time (Baxter unpublished c; King 1996). Ageable mandibles (n=8) are mostly subadult and immature, but of the remainder elderly beasts form the majority (Table App.3.3). Adult animals also form the majority of available epiphyses (Table App.3.4). Some perinatal remains are present and include a radius shaft and ulna from Pit **123** (fill 122) and a metatarsal shaft from Pit **154** (153).

Butchery observed on cattle bones includes an old adult cow (?) frontal with a longitudinal chop mark on the anterior frontal; a premaxilla with transverse chop marks on the dorsal surface; the splitting of long bones, occasionally associated with scorching, perhaps to obtain the marrow; scapulae with cut marks on the posterior column; transverse chop marks on the anterior surface below acromion and transverse cut marks on posterior neck; and a femur with the head chopped off. A cattle femur head found in a sample from fill 158 has been made into a spindle whorl (SF33). Cattle sized vertebra and rib fragments were widespread indicating the processing of complete carcasses.

The only pathology seen was an astragalus from Pit **45** (47) with the distal medial articular surface grooved and eburnated with exostoses on the medial surface, suggestive of osteoarthritis (Baker and Brothwell 1980). Teeth with metallic calculus were seen on maxillae and mandibles from Pits **147** (146), **152** (151) and **154** (161).

3.2 Sheep/Goat

Sheep/goat fragments comprise the most numerous taxon at the site, accounting for 46% of the major domesticates by NISP. Only one possible goat fragment was identified, a dP_3 from a sample obtained from Ditch **119** (118). This has been tentatively identified as goat on the basis of the crown pattern (Payne 1985). Of the total ovicaprid assemblage, slightly less than 18% could be identified as certainly deriving from sheep. It seems probable that, along with other Iron Age and Romano-British assemblages from Cambridgeshire studied by the author (Baxter unpublished a-c), sheep predominate in this assemblage. Withers heights range between 50-62cm with a mean of 57cm (n=6) based on the multiplication factors of Teichert (1975). Where sex could be ascertained only females were present.

Available mandibles indicate that most, *i.e.* 72%, of sheep were probably slaughtered between one and two years of age (Table App.3.3). Preserved epiphyses tend to confirm the mandibular evidence in this respect (Table App.3.4). The remains of perinatal and juvenile animals, represented by both mandibles and postcranial fragments, are probably natural mortalities (which are still high at the present time amongst domestic sheep populations). The remaining sheep, which survived until at least four years of age, were breeding stock and animals kept for wool and/or milk.

The sheep/goat bones exhibit little in the way of butchery marks, probably because they were dismembered using a sharp knife rather than chopped like the larger carcasses of cattle. Sheep/goat sized vertebra and rib fragments were widespread indicating the processing of complete carcasses.

Mandibles with metallic calculus were seen from Pits **45** (100) and **154** (153). The exact causes of metallic calculus are unknown, but may be related to seasonal grazing in water meadows. No pathologies affecting the sheep/goat bones were seen.

3.3 Pig

The bones of domestic pigs are very frequent at this site accounting for 28% of the main domesticates by NISP. The available mandibles (n=6) indicate that most pigs were slaughtered before reaching adulthood, i.e. before their second year (Table App.3.3). The suggested kill-off pattern receives support from the epiphyseal ends of bones recovered (Table App.3.4). This mortality rate is normal for the species, which is primarily kept for its meat. All the teeth and bones seen are consistent with an exclusively domestic population and nothing suggestive of wild pigs was seen in the assemblage. Both male and female pigs are represented in the assemblage, although males are in a majority (6:2) based on canines and alveoli. This is more likely to be due to the larger size of the male canine, and hence its preservation and recovery, than any intentional imbalance in the original population. It is also probable that more sows would have survived to a greater age as breeding stock.

Withers height estimates, based on Teichert's (1990) factors for metapodials - which have been described as unreliable by Weinstock (1993) - range between 74-77cm (n=4; mean = 76cm).

Several radius and ulna fragments belonging to the fore legs of single individuals were recovered from Pit **45** (46), a pair of which were scorched suggesting roasting, and most of the carpus of a single animal was found in a sample from Pit **159** (158). The latter would be butchery waste. As with sheep/goat (see above), few butchery marks were recorded on pig bones, certainly for the same reasons – i.e. boning with a sharp knife rather than chopping

with a cleaver or axe. Pig sized vertebra and rib fragments were widespread indicating the processing of complete carcasses.

Pathologies and dental abnormalities noted amongst the pig remains include a female maxilla from Pit **147** (145) with an alveolus for a (missing) supernumerary tooth between P^{1-2}, and a fibula shaft from Pit **152** (151) with an exostosis, probably resulting from traumatic injury. Possibly this animal was tethered (Crabtree 1989).

3.4 Other domestic mammals

The only other domestic mammals recovered from Mayor's Walk are equids. Their remains are very infrequent, accounting for only 1% of domestic animal fragments. Based on the morphology of the teeth and the size of the postcranial bones they are exclusively ponies or horses. Ageable teeth derive from animals aged between 10-12 years based on the wear curves published by Levine (1982). The only suitable bone sufficiently complete to calculate a withers height, a tibia from Pit **45** (98), came from a pony 125cm or 12½ hands high based on the multiplication factors of Kiesewalter (1888). The shortage of equine remains at the site may be due to the location of the part of the settlement excavated as they are relatively common on Iron Age and Romano-British sites in Cambridgeshire, which appear to have largely concentrated on ranching (see Hinman forthcoming).

It is curious that no domestic dog remains were found at the site. Gnawed bones, in particular several sheep/goat postcranial elements in Pits **123** (122) and **154** (153), indicate their former presence. We must assume that their remains were buried elsewhere. Certainly, dogs would have been as indispensable for stock control at this period as they are today (Pryor 1998).

3.5 Domestic Birds

The only domestic bird species present in this assemblage is fowl or chicken (*Gallus* f. domestic). Few bones were present but it is noteworthy that they occurred in ditches as well as pits. The only sexable bone came from a hen. The absence of chicken bones from the environmental samples, although other bird species were present (see below), combined with the similar frequency of fragments belonging to the main domestic mammal taxa in the hand-collected and sample assemblages, suggests that the frequency of domestic birds at this site is accurately interpreted as being relatively small.

3.6 Wild species

Wild mammal species represented in the hand-collected material comprise fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). Although rabbits were known to the Romans (being wild in North Africa and Spain) and kept by them in artificial warrens on the continent, there is no record of their importation to Britain at this time, and, therefore, it seems more likely that the rabbit mandible (containing I_1 and deriving from rabbit rather than hare) from Pit **45** (98) is intrusive rather than archaeological. The fox consists of a partial skeleton (eleven bones) recovered from Pit **45** (46) and would appear from the condition of the bones to be contemporary with the deposit in which it was found. The upper canine recovered certainly belongs to fox rather than domestic dog, and the metatarsals (although only their proximal parts are preserved) are also consistent with fox rather than dog.

A water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) mandible was found in a sample from fill 61. This is a species that may be expected to be found adjacent to flowing water. Smaller rodents represented in the sample residues include house mouse (*Mus* sp.) and wood mouse (*Apodemus* sp.). The presence of house mouse, represented by a single I^1 from fill 77, suggests foodstuffs attractive to the species situate in the immediate vicinity of this comensual species. The ulna of a small shrew, cf. pygmy shrew (*Sorex minutus*), was found in a sample from (120). This species, which is the smallest of all British mammals, prefers wooded habitats, but is widely distributed throughout Britain (Burton 1960, 23).

Wild bird species were only found in the samples. The upper bill (premaxilla) of a raptor was found in the residues of a sample from Pit **45** (46). From comparisons conducted by Sheila Hamilton-Dyer with specimens in her osteological collection, this specimen most probably belongs to buzzard (*Buteo buteo*). This species is well known as a scavenger on prehistoric to medieval human occupation settlements and has been recorded from several Romano-British sites (Parker 1988; O'Connor 1993). The only other identifiable wild bird bone is a swan (*Cygnus* sp.) foot phalanx found in a sample from fill 153.

A toad (B*ufo bufo*) ilium was hand-collected from Pit **45** (46) and an anuran (probably frog, *Rana* sp.) femur was found in a sample from fill 153. In common with the mouse and vole specimens enumerated above, these were probably pit-fall victims.

A total of fourteen fish fragments were recovered from the sample residues. Only one fragment is identifiable to species, a flatfish vertebra from fill 80 tentatively attributed to plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*). The presence of sea-fish at the site indicates importation from the coast.

4 Summary and conclusion

This is a relatively small assemblage from the periphery of a settlement site. Consequently, the high frequency of sheep/goat and pig fragments recovered may not provide an accurate reflection of the comparative importance of the domestic species present during the lifetime of the settlement. This said, the high frequency of pig remains is not typical of a 'native' Romano-British site and suggests instead a relatively high level of Romanisation. The evidence for the importation of sea-fish from the coast also supports such a conclusion. The high pig population also suggests the probable presence nearby of extensive open woodland. The low frequency of horse and absence of dog remains is most probably consequent to the area of the settlement excavated rather than any other causal factor; i.e. it is an accident of taphonomy. The small mammal and wild bird remains recovered are consistent with a site on the fen edge, having open rough grassland and low cover in its immediate vicinity.

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Taxon	Period: Romano-British mid 2nd – 3rd century AD			Total
	Evaluation	Excavation		
	Hand-collected	Hand-collected	Samples	
Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	6	91	10	**107**
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra* f. domestic)	5	171	17	**193**
Sheep (*Ovis* f. domestic)	(-)	(33)	(1)	**(34)**
Goat (*Capra* f. domestic)	(-)	(-)	(1)	**(1)**
Pig (*Sus* f. domestic)	2	102	13[1]	**117**
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	-	5	-	**5**
Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)	-	11[2]	-	**11**
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	-	1	-	**1**
Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*)	-	-	1	**1**
Wood Mouse (*Apodemus* sp.)	-	-	1	**1**
House Mouse (*Mus* sp.)	-	-	1	**1**
Mouse/Vole (Murid/Microtine sp.)	-	-	7	**7**
Shrew (cf.*Sorex minutus*)	-	-	1	**1**
Large Mammal	3	64	1	**68**
Medium Mammal	2	115	16	**133**
Medium/Small Mammal	-	25	-	**25**
Small Mammal	-	3	7	**10**
Domestic fowl (*Gallus* f. domestic)	-	8	-	**8**
cf. Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*)	-	-	1	**1**
Swan (*Cygnus* sp.)	-	-	1	**1**
Small Passerine	-	-	1	**1**
Anuran amphibian (Rana/Bufo)	-	1	1	**1**
Toad (*Bufo bufo*)	(-)	(1)	(-)	**(1)**
cf. Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*)	-	-	1	**1**
Fish (*Pisces*)	-	-	13	**13**
Unidentified	9	689	-	**698**
Total	**27**	**1286**	**93**	**1406**

Table App.3.1. Mayor's Walk, Peterborough. Number of mammal, bird and amphibian bones (NISP) from stratified deposits.

"Sheep/Goat" also includes the specimens identified to species. Numbers in parentheses are not included in the total of the period.
Unidentified fragments from the samples are uncounted.

[1] five bones from a carpus
[2] eleven bones from a partial skeleton

Type of Feature	Taxon					Total
	Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra* f. domestic)	Pig (*Sus* f. domestic)	Equid (*Equus* sp.)	Domestic birds	
Ditch	5	8	5	-	2	20
?Ditch	2	1	-	-	-	3
Ditch/Pit	1	2	1	-	-	4
Pit	87	156	91	5	6	345
Spread	1	9	7	-	-	17
Post Pipe	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	**97**	**176**	**104**	**5**	**8**	**390**

Table App.3.2: Mayor's Walk, Peterborough. Number of identified specimens (hand-collected only) of the most common domestic animals, by type of feature.

Taxon	Mandibular wear stages												
	A		B		C		D		E		F		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Sheep/Goat	1	5	2	9	8	36	8	36	3	14	-	0	22

Taxon	Mandibular wear stages										
	Juvenile		Immature		Subadult		Adult		Elderly		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n		n	%	n
Cattle	-		1		4		1		2	25	8
Pig	1		2		2	33	1	17	-	0	6

Table App.3.3: Mayor's Walk, Peterborough. Mandibular wear stages (following Crabtree 1989 and O'Connor 1988). See APPENDIX 1 for a complete list of individual mandibles. Only mandibles with two or more teeth (with recordable wear stages) in the $dP_4/P_4 - M_3$ row or isolated M_{3s} are considered.

Element	Taxon								
	Cattle			Sheep/Goat			Pig		
	n	n_f	%	n	n_f	%	n	n_f	%
Scapula	2	2	100	3	2	67	2	1	50
Humerus dist	1	1	100	9	7	78	2	2	100
Radius dist	1	1	100	2	1	50	-	-	
Ulna prox	-	-		3	1	33	3	-	0
Metacarpal dist	1	1	100	3	2		8	3	38
Pelvis acetabulum	1	-	0	3	3	100	2	2	100
Femur dist	-	-		2	-	0	-	-	
Tibia dist	3	3	100	11	8	73	1	1	100
Calcaneum	1	1	100	2	2	100	-	-	
Metatarsal dist	1	1	100	3	1	33	1	1	
Phalanx 1	4	3		6	4	67	1	1	100
Phalanx 2	4	4	100	1	1	100	2	2	100

Table App.3.4: Mayor's Walk, Peterborough. Number and percentage of fused epiphyses for the main domestic mammals. Fused and fusing epiphyses are amalgamated. Only unfused diaphyses, not epiphyses, are counted

n = total number of fused/fusing epiphyses and unfused diaphyses; n_f = total number of fused/fusing epiphyses; % = percentage of fused/fusing epiphyses out of the total number of fused/fusing epiphyses and unfused diaphyses.

APPENDIX 4

Fish and Bird Identification
by S. Hamilton-Dyer

Context and sample number

46 ss2
6 fish ray/rib frag
1 fish frag
1 raptor premaxilla cf. buzzard

80 ss7
1 fish fin ray/rib frag
1 fish vertebral frag
1 flatfish (cf. plaice) caudal vertebra

120 ss17
1 fish vertebral frag
1 small passerine foot phalanx

153 ss13
1 cf. swan 1st phalanx foot

158 ss15
2 fish fin ray frags

192 ss21
1 fish gill raker frag

APPENDIX 5

The Charred Plant Remains

by Dr. Chris Stevens

1 Introduction

Twenty-one samples were assessed from the excavations (Table App.5.1). Sixteen came from pit fills; two came from a ditch, one from a gully, and a further two from postholes. The samples were floated at the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit and were assessed at the George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, McDonald Institute for Archaeology, Cambridge.

The samples were scanned under a low-powered binocular microscope, given the low quantity of material all identifiable remains were extracted and identified. The samples are listed with the volumes of both the original sample and flot; the nomenclature followed is that of Stace (1997).

2 Results

The samples generally contained few plant remains with mainly cereals and weed seeds represented. Of the cereal remains, while preservation was generally poor, both spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) were identified from chaff remains as well as grains. These came mainly from pit (41), though pit fills (78) and (161) also contained such remains. Grains of barley came from pits (90), (161), (158) and ditch fill (118).

Of weed seeds, large grass seeds were best represented, Brome grass (*Bromus* sp) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Other species included goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*) and spikerush (*Eleocharis* cf. *palustris*), a species characteristic of the cultivation of wetlands. The sample from pit (192) contained several seeds of probable common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*). This same sample also contained root and stem fragments as well as possible charred worm cocoons indicative of the burning of either turfs or plants and soil material that had been possibly uprooted.

The poor quantity of material from the samples may be due to a number of factors. Charred material relating to crops tends to be greatest where occupation is long and intense. In addition the more processing that is carried out upon a regular basis, and upon the site itself the greater the chance of recovering such remains. Although the samples are generally too poor to make any remarks with any certainty it is possible that crops had been stored in a more fully processed state so that processing on a regular basis may have resulted in little wastage and hence charring. This is borne out by the more frequent (though still relatively scarce) finds of larger weed seeds that are the last to be removed. Also free-threshing cereals such as barley, are often stored easily in a more processed state leading to less loss of grain and weed seeds as the crop is taken from stores and processed.

3 Conclusion

As the samples were examined in full there is no further potential to examine them further.

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Sample	<1>	<2>	<3>	<4>	<5>	<6>	<7>	<8>	<9>	<10>	<11>	<12>	<13>	<14>	<15>	<16>	<17>	<18>	<19>	<20>	<21>
Context	(41)	(46)	(48)	(78)	(71)	(77)	(79)	(82)	(34)	(90)	(102)	(161)	(153)	(179)	(158)	(118)	(120)	(122)	(181)	(47)	(192)
Feature Type	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	post-pit	pit	gully	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	ditch	ditch	pit	post-pit	pit	pit
Original Sample Volume	2 ltr	20 ltr	1 ltr	10 ltr	1 ltr	10 ltr	10 ltr	10 ltr	3 ltr	5 ltr	15 ltr	20 ltr	20 ltr	10 ltr	20 ltr	20 ltr	20 ltr	20 ltr	10 ltr	10 ltr	10 ltr
Volume of Flot	34 ml	28ml	<1ml	<5ml	<5ml	8ml	12ml	<5ml	<5ml	12 ml	40 ml	<5ml	<5ml	<1ml	5-10ml	5-10ml	20ml	<5ml	<1ml	5-10ml	10-20ml
Cereals																					
Cereal grain indet.	8	-	-	-	-	2	2 frgs.	1frg.	1frg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-
Hordeum sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta/dicoccum grain	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum glume bases	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum spikelet fork	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta glume bases	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta/dicoccum spikelet fork	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta/dicoccum glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Species																					
Uritica dioica	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodiaceae	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atriplex sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria media	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
POLYGONACEAE indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malva sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Crataegus monogynea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FABACEAE indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1lg.	-	-	-	-	1 lg.	-	-	-	-
Vicia sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trifolium sp.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valerianella dentata	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachys sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centaurea sp.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleocharis palustris	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carex sp. (flat)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
POACEAE frgs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena sp.	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poa sp.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sp.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
small indet.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
seed indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
parenchyma/tuber	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1frg.	12 frgs.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Ignota.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
stems.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
roots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
worm cocoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cf.2
Totals	**33**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**19**	**2**	**7**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**6**	**28**

Table App.5.1: Plant macrofossils and other remains

APPENDIX 6

Small Finds Summary
by Steve Critchley

Small Find	Context	Material	Object	Coin Type	Date
1	u/s	Copper alloy	Brooch, Langton Down type		1st century AD
2	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Barbarous Radiate	late 3rd century AD
3	u/s	Iron	Knife		
4	u/s	Copper alloy	Brooch		
5	u/s	Base silver	Coin	Gallienus	AD 253-268
6	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Not identified	
7	u/s	Lead	Weight?		
8	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Tetricus II?	AD 270-273
9	46	Copper alloy	Pennanular brooch		1st century BC/AD
10	46	Copper alloy/iron	Corroded lump		
11	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Minim	late 3rd century AD
12	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Rose farthing, Charles I	1634-36
13	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Barbarous Radiate	late 3rd century AD
14	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Constans	AD 337-350
15	u/s	Copper alloy	Stud or pin		
16	u/s	Lead	Waste		
17	u/s	Copper alloy	Pennannular brooch (pin missing)		
18	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Antonius barbarous copy Claudius II	after AD 270
19	u/s	Copper alloy	Artefact		
20	u/s	Copper alloy	Brooch pin		
21	u/s	No. not used			
22	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Minim	
23	46	Copper alloy	Partial fibula brooch (catch plate)		
24	46	Iron	Iron object (catch plate)		1st century AD
25	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Not identified	
26	u/s	Copper alloy	Fragment		
27	161	Iron	Iron ring		
28	u/s	Copper alloy	Coin	Barbarous radiate	mid to late 3rd century AD
29	46	Copper alloy	Brooch (incomplete)		
30	46	Fired clay	Loom/thatch weight		
31	46	Fired clay	Loom/thatch weight		
32		No. not used			
33	158	Bone	Spindle whorl (femur/humerus head)		

APPENDIX 7

Context Summary

Context No	Fill of	Filled by	Context type	Description
37		38	Pit	Oval, moderate sides, concave base
38	**37**		Pit fill	Black silt deposit
39		40, 41	Pit	Sub-circular, moderate sides, flat base
40	**39**		Pit fill	Brown silty clay deposit
41	**39**		Pit fill	Dark brown silty clay deposit
42		43	Pit fill	Sub-circular, moderate sides, flat base
43	**42**		Pit fill	Greyish brown silty clay deposit
44			Layer	Cobbled area
45		46, 47, 48, 98,99, 100, 191, 192, 193	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base
46	**45**		Pit fill	Dark brown clay silt deposit
47	**45**		Pit fill	Yellowish brown silty gravel deposit
48	45		Pit fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit
49	**50**		Furrow fill	Light brown sandy silt deposit
50		49	Furrow	Linear furrow shallow sides concave base
51	**52**		Furrow fill	Light brown sandy silt deposit
52		51	Furrow	Linear furrow shallow sides concave base
53	**54**		Furrow fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silty deposit
54		53	Furrow	Linear furrow shallow sides concave base
55	56		Furrow fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silty deposit
56		55	Furrow	Linear furrow shallow sides concave base
57		58	Pit	Oval, shallow sides, concave base
58	**57**		Pit fill	Mid brown sandy silty deposit
59		60	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, complex base
60	**59**		Posthole fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit
62		63	Posthole	Circular, moderate sides, concave base
63	**62**		Posthole fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit
64		65	Posthole	Circular, moderate sides, concave base
65	**64**		Posthole fill	Dark brown silty clay deposit
66		67	Pit	Linear, steep sides, concave base
67	**66**		Pit fill	mid brown silty clay deposit
68				Not used
69	**68**		Ditch fill	mid brown silty clay deposit
70		71	Pit	Circular, moderate sides, concave base
71	**70**		Pit fill	Dark brown clayey sand deposit
72				Not used
73				Not
74		75	Gully	Linear, shallow sides concave base
75	**74**		Gully fill	Dark brown clayey sand deposit
76		77	Pit	Circular, shallow sides, concave base
77	**76**		Pit fill	Greyish black clayey silt deposit
78		79, 80, 89	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, flat base
79	**78**		Posthole fill	Dark brown silty clay deposit
80	**78**		Posthole fill	Light brown silty sandy clay deposit
81		82	Pit	Oval, shallow sides, concave base
82	**81**		Pit fill	Mid grey silty sandy deposit
83		84	Gully	Linear, shallow sides concave base
84	**83**		Gully fill	Mid grey silty sandy deposit
85		86	Pit	Oval, shallow sides, concave base
86	**85**		Pit fill	Mid grey silty sandy deposit
87		88	Posthole	Circular, moderate sides, flat base
88	**87**		Posthole fill	Mid grey silty sandy deposit
89	**78**		Posthole fill	Mid brown clayey sand deposit
90	**91**		Posthole fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay deposit
91		90, 101, 102, 103	posthole	Circular, complex sides, concave base
92		93, 94	Posthole	Oval, steep sides, flat base
93	**92**		Posthole fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silt deposit
94	**92**		Posthole fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay deposit
95				Not used
96				Not used
97				Not used
98	**45**		Pit fill	Olive brown clay silt deposit

Context No	Fill of	Filled by	Context type	Description
99	**45**		Pit fill	Mid grey brown silty clay deposit
100	**45**		Pit fill	Brown clay deposit
101	**91**		Posthole fill	Dark brown silty clay deposit
102	**91**		Posthole fill	Dark blackish brown sandy silt deposit
103	**91**		Posthole fill	Mid brown clayey silt deposit
104	**105**		Ditch fill	Light brown sandy silt deposit
105		104	Ditch	Curvilinear, shallow sides, flat base
106				Not used
107				Not used
108		109	Posthole	Circular, shallow sides, concave base
109	**108**		Posthole fill	Dark brown silty clay deposit
110		111	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, complex base
111	**110**		Posthole fill	Dark brown silty clay deposit
112		113	Posthole	Posthole
113	**112**		Posthole fill	Mid brown silty clay deposit
114		115	Posthole	Circular, shallow sides, concave base
115	**114**		Posthole fill	Mid brown silty clay deposit
116		117	Posthole	Circular, shallow sides, concave base
117	**116**		Posthole fill	Mid brown silty clay deposit
118	**119**		Ditch fill	Greeny brown clayey silt deposit
119		118	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, moderate sides, concave base (same as 150)
120	**121**		Ditch fill	Greeny brown clayey silt deposit
121		120	Ditch	Linear ditch, moderate sides, concave base
122	**123**		Pit fill	Olive brown clayey silt deposit
123		122	Pit	Sub-rectangular, shallow sides (cannot describe base due to truncation)
124		125	Posthole	Sub-circular, moderate sides, concave base
125	**124**		Posthole fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt deposit
126		127	Posthole	Sub-circular, moderate sides, concave base
127	**126**		Posthole fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt deposit
128		129	Posthole	Sub-circular, moderate sides, concave base
129	**128**		Posthole fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt deposit
130		131	Posthole	Sub-circular, moderate sides, concave base
131	**130**		Posthole fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt deposit
132		133	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base
133	**132**		Posthole fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt deposit
134			Spread	Mid-brown clayey silt (same as 135, 136)
135			Spread	Mid-brown clayey silt (same as 134, 136)
136			Spread	Mid-brown clayey silt (same as 134, 135)
140		141	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base
141	**140**		Posthole fill	Mid-greyish brown clay silt deposit
142		143	Pit cut	Circular, shallow sides, concave base
143	**142**		Pit fill	Reddish brown silty clay deposit
144		145, 146	Pit	Circular, shallow sides, flat base
145	**144**		Pit fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt deposit
146	**144**		Pit fill	Brown silty clay deposit
149	**150**		Ditch fill	Greeny brown clayey silt deposit
150		149	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, moderate sides, concave base (same as 119)
151	**152**		Pit fill	Olive brown clayey silt deposit
152		151	Pit	Sub-rectangular, shallow sides, concave base
153	**154**		Pit fill	Greeny brown clayey silt deposit
154		153, 160, 161	Pit	Oval, steep sides, complex base
155		156, 157	Ditch	Linear ditch, moderate sides, flat base
156	**155**		Ditch fill	Orange brown sandy silty deposit
157	**155**		Ditch fill	Brown sandy silty deposit
158	**159**		Pit fill	Olive brown clayey silt deposit
159		158	Pit	Oval, shallow sides, concave base
160	**154**		Pit fill	Greeny brown clayey silt deposit
161	**154**		Pit fill	Greeny brown clayey silt deposit
164		165	Pit	Oval, moderate sides, complex base
165	**164**		Pit fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit
166		167, 168	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, moderate sides, concave base
167	**166**		Ditch fill	Mid-brown sandy silt deposit
168	**166**		Ditch fill	Dark brown sandy silt deposit
169		170	Posthole	Circular, moderate sides, concave base
170	**169**		Posthole fill	Brown sandy silt deposit
171		172, 173	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, concave base
172	**171**		Posthole fill	Mid-grey brown sandy silt deposit
173	**171**		Posthole fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt deposit

Context No	Fill of	Filled by	Context type	Description
174		175	Posthole	Circular, moderate sides, concave base
175	**174**		Posthole fill	Dark brown sandy silt deposit
176		177, 178	Posthole	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, concave base
177	**176**		Posthole fill	Mid-brown sandy sill deposit
178	**176**		Posthole fill	Dark brown sandy silt deposit
179	**180**		Posthole fill	Greeny brown silty clay deposit
180		179	Posthole	Circular, moderate sides, concave base
181	**182**		Posthole fill	Pale greeny brown silty clay deposit
182		181	Posthole	Circular, shallow sides, concave base
183	**184**		Posthole fill	Pale greeny brown silty clay deposit
184		183	Posthole	Circular, shallow sides, concave base
185	**186**		Posthole fill	Pale greeny brown silty clay deposit
186		185	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, concave base
187	**188**		Ditch fill	Light greeny brown silty clay deposit
188		187	Ditch	Linear ditch, moderate sides, flat base
189	**190**		Ditch fill	mid brown silty clay deposit
190		189	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, concave base
191	**45**		Pit fill	Olive brown silty clay deposit
192	**45**		Pit fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit
193	**45**		Pit fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit
194	**200**		Pit fill	Pale greyish brown sandy silt deposit
195	**200**		Pit fill	Olive brown clayey silt deposit
196	**200**		Pit fill	Orange brown silty sand deposit
197		198, 199	Pit	Oval, steep sides, concave base
198	**197**		Pit fill	Greyish brown sandy silt deposit
199	**197**		Pit fill	Reddish brown sandy silt deposit
201			Spread	Grey silty sand deposit
202		203	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, steep sides, concave base
203	**202**		Ditch fill	Greyish brown sandy silt deposit

APPENDIX 8

Drawing Conventions

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Soil Horizon

Soil Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 118

Deposit Number 117

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD N

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Deposit - Conjectured

Natural Features

Intrusion/Truncation

Sondages/Machine Strip

Illustrated Section S.14

Excavated Slot

Cut Number 118