Longstanton, Cambridgeshire
A Village Hinterland

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CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
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- *A Village Hinterland* -
Archaeological Investigations
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INTRODUCTION

This report details the evaluation fieldwork undertaken between late March and October 2004 by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) within the environs of the village of Longstanton, Cambs. (fig. 1). The area's archaeological background and geographic setting has been fully detailed in the 2002 Desktop Study (Evans & Dickens 2002) and its findings need not be repeated at length. The only source that has emerged since the report was produced is 1940 aerial photographs of the Airfield environs taken by the German Luftwaffe. These we were able to have rectified and analyzed by R. Palmer (2004). Taken in a particularly dry summer, they show cropmarks in two areas where they have not been recorded since. The first is the southeastern sector of the main Romano-British settlement in the area of the Golf Course (i.e. where it extends into adjacent gardens); the second is the northwest quarter of the Airfield where more fragmentary traces can be seen. More detailed discussion of these will occur in the appropriate sections of the text below.

The results of the earlier evaluation programmes that had previously been undertaken by the CAU within the main study area are directly incorporated within this report (and its gazetteer). This includes both the 1991 Hatton's Farm investigations in anticipation of the construction of the Golf Course (Evans 1991; and its ensuing watching brief coverage in the following year: Gdaniec 1992) and the 2004 Guided Busway evaluation in the northwest of the area (Cessford & Mackay 2004). As it has such a direct bearing on our findings the gazetteer also includes the discovery in 1989 by the Cotswold Archaeological Trust of a major Mesolithic scatter in the extreme southwest of the area (Gerrard 1989), whereas the results of the subsequent fieldwork by the Birmingham University Archaeological Field Unit (BUFU) northwest of the main study area are only broadly summarised.

Because the current fieldwork programme had to occur to a tight schedule, and knowing that it would generate large quantities of data, it was decided from the outset to issue interim reports of our investigations on a field-by-field basis ('Draft Reports' 1 -12), so that the tome of our many investigations did not arrive 'out-of-the-blue' and otherwise require a long period of post-excavation analysis. Whilst having the advantage of providing 'solid' feed-back of results within the evaluation process, this carries the disadvantage that finds and environmental studies were undertaken on an immediate 'field' basis. This report reflects this process, with the result that specialist reportage is included according to these respective areas. Otherwise, for the sake of analytical convenience, the results have been organised into four major 'sections', with the respective survey and field reports included as their 'parts' (1-15).

Consecutive entries within the Desktop Study gazetteer included both individual find-spots and major cropmark complexes. To distinguish new sites found in the course of the evaluation a second system of site enumeration was applied. Herein these two systems have been amalgamated and the resultant Site Series (I-XXIV) should be considered as final. It warrants notice, however, that this only includes distinct (and definite) archaeological 'sites', and does not extend to find-spots, ambiguous cropmarks or historical/documentary phenomenon, for which the original Desktop gazetteer entries will be retained.

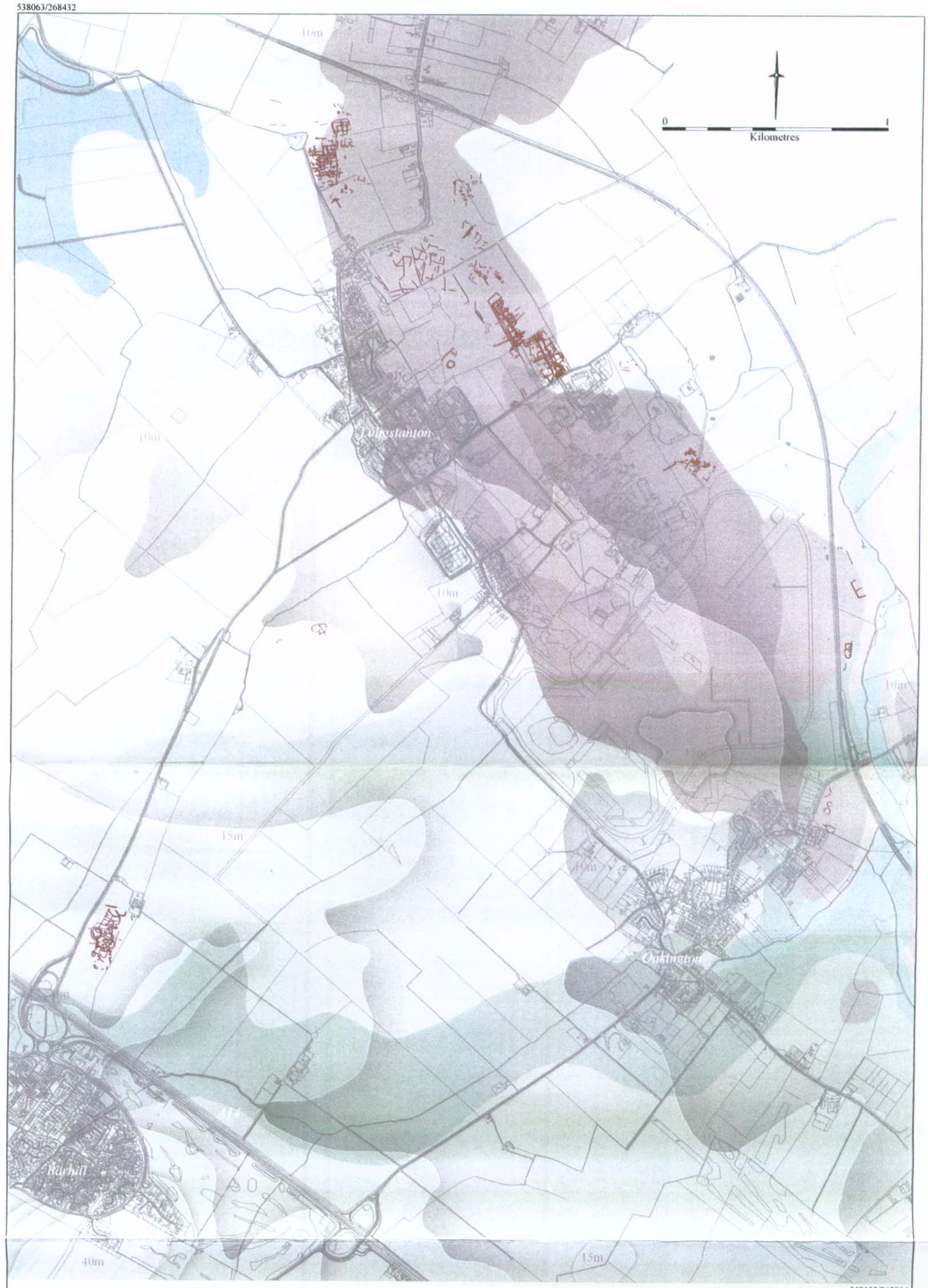
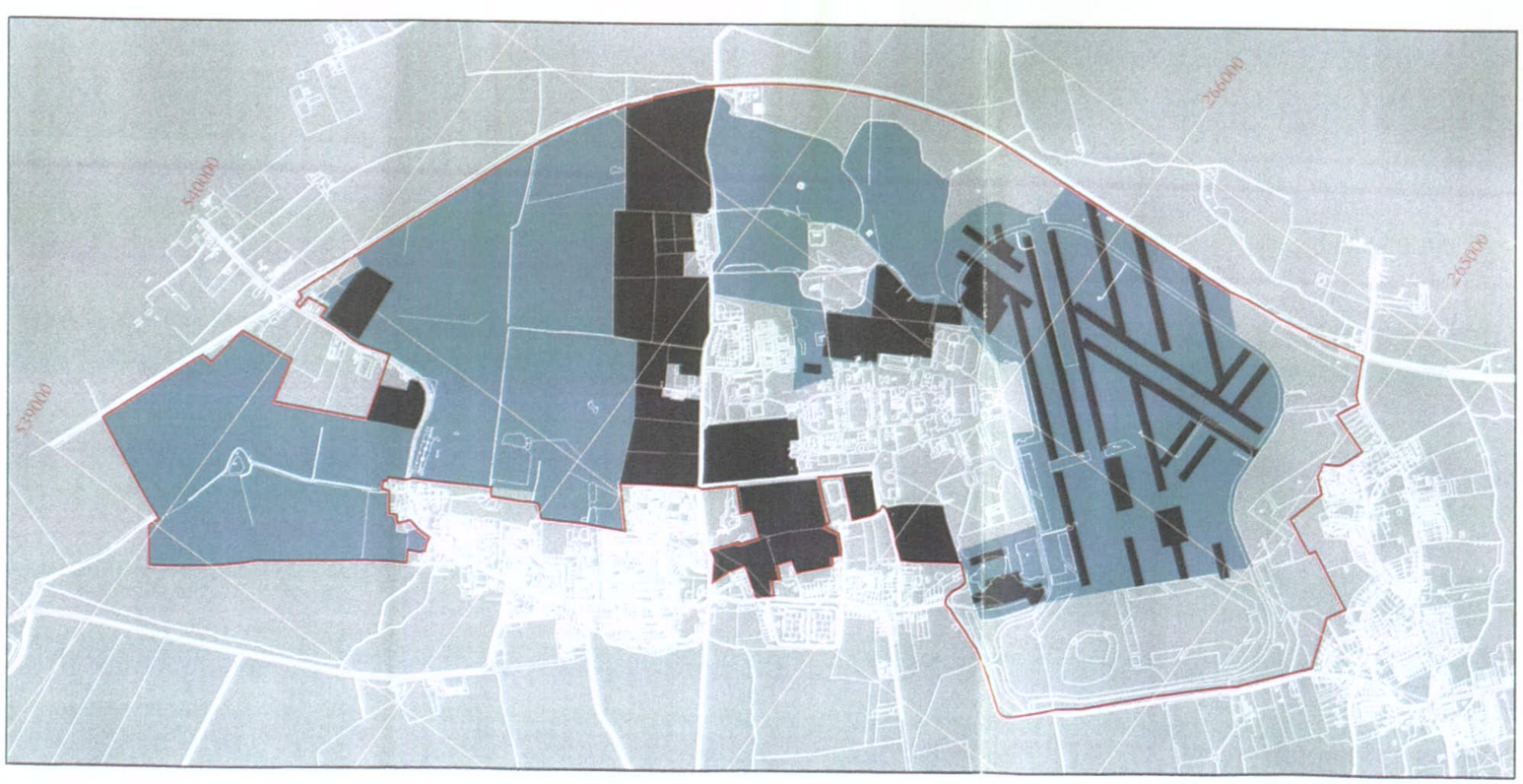


Figure 1: Geology map

Figure 2: Location map



Investigated Area

Field Walked

Geophysics

PDA

0 1

Kilometres

Figure: 3

In order to abet immediate locational appreciation, field 'blocks' throughout the main study area were distinguished alphabetically during fieldwork (A-Q), with the roadway corridor fields enumerated (1-17). This nomenclature is retained throughout this report.

Methodology and Coverage - Sampling and Survey Techniques

This was a matter of very large-scale field survey, with the main study area extending over approximately 493ha (with the development's associated road corridors contributing a further 81ha; fig. 2). Of this, between the 1991 Hatton's Farm investigations (Fields A/E; c. 79ha) and 2004 Guided Busway evaluation (Field B), 7.6ha had previously been trial trenched. Including this, in the case of the main area some 359ha or 73% were variously surveyed (on the basis of broad 'field-blocking'; i.e. not counting building-cover exclusion), whereas only 17.6ha or 22% of the roadway corridor was investigated. Agricultural, fiscal and/or logistical contingency was the reason why it simply proved impossible to conduct fieldwork in some areas, with the Airfield (due to potential discarded ordnance) and the roadway corridor (crop cover and delayed harvest schedules due to very heavy July rains) being the two areas that suffered most.

Apart from along the proposed roadways where trial trenching alone was undertaken, a variety of survey/sampling techniques were employed (excluding Fields A/E, but including B; fig. 3):

Fieldwalking - Fields F-H, P and Q (92ha)

Geophysical Survey - Fields B, F, G, J-O and the Airfield (181ha)

Trial Trenching - Fields 1, 2, 5, 6, B, F-I, K, O and Q (90ha)

Generally the governing trial trenching policy was that, augmented by fieldwalking or geophysical survey, a 2.5% area sample would suffice (that is aside from the roadway corridors). However, to 'balance' and test this it was intended that the 200-350m wide swathe (33ha) of Fields F, J and O - extending from off of the gravel terrace across the heavy clayland of the *Great Moor* to the north - would, in effect, serve as a sampling transect where all three techniques would be deployed, including the 'tiered' or staged application of 2.5 to 5% trial trench sampling. This however failed due to logistical difficulties, and only geophysical survey could be undertaken uniformly throughout. We were unable to fieldwalk in either Fields O or J respectively due to grass and 'garden' cover, and in the instance of the latter no trial trenching could be conducted whatsoever (Trench 78 instead being cut along its northwestern edge in the verge of the Golf Course in compensation). Equally, for Field O, having undertaken the 2.5% trial trench sample, based on the results (i.e. paucity of struck flint and otherwise only clearly 'bounded' sites recovered) it was considered unwarranted to double the sampling intensity. In the end, therefore, it was only in Field F that all three techniques could actually be applied - fieldwalking, geophysical survey and 5% trial trenching - and, of these, the results of the first two proved entirely negative.

FIELDWORK RESULTS

Section One - *Striplands Farm*

Lying on the west side of the Longstanton/Willingham road at the north end of the study area (fig. 4), this area is dominated by the large Romano-British settlement in Field H (Site XX) that was first known through aerial photographs. Prior to trial trenching, whilst Fields H and Q were fieldwalked, Field G was instead subject to magnetic susceptibility survey (see Part 6 below). The results from these exercises were essentially negative, apart from the Field H fieldwalking (which in addition to the Romano-British occupation of Site XX also demonstrated a distinct Anglo-Saxon component; Site XXIII). It warrants notice that the trench evaluation within Field H was curtailed by the fact that, occurring in April, crop compensation had to be paid. This limited its scale to the site's immediate cropmark register and this fieldwork can, therefore, only be considered 'preliminarily'.

In September the southwestern area of this 'section' - Fields H and Q south of the length of proposed route investigated for the Guided Busway (Cessford & Mackay 2004) - was trenched. At this, the Striplands West Site, three further sub-sites were identified. Across its central swathe traces of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation were distinguished (with a minor Romano-British component; Site V); along the extreme northwestern edge of the field was found the eastern extent of a seemingly 'discrete' Early Anglo-Saxon settlement (Site XXI); and, in the southernmost paddock beside the main road, evidence of Saxo-Norman occupation (Site XXII).

Generally, with multi-period episodes of occupation, this area would possibly seem to have been a distinct 'place' in its own right. Due to the long-term intensity of its sequence, unlike the rest of the investigations, it proved difficult to delineate discrete phases of usage (i.e. separate sites).

Part 1) Field H - Fieldwalking

Emma Beadsmoore

Field H covers an area of 50ha to the north of the village (NGR 539330 267900; fig. 4). A 20m grid was set out over the field, aligned on the National Grid. The field was then walked; north-south, following the grid, in transects 20m apart, bagging artefacts in 20m sections along the transects. These units of collection are called transect points, of which a total of 1041 were fieldwalked. The 2m-wide collection corridors along transects supplied a 10% sample (41,640 m²) of Field H.

More intensive total collection in 20 x 20m units was targeted on three areas within Field H: one area of just under a hectare square (Zone C) over the cropmark complex and two hectare squares (Zones A, B) over another less dense series of cropmarks (figs. 5-9). The transects allowed large areas to be evaluated comparatively quickly,

whilst total collection provided a more detailed assessment of three key zones, in terms of artefacts, their date and density within the topsoil.

The condition of the ground varied from weathered, light sandy soils in the eastern half of the Field H, to heavier clay soils in the west, and the field covered by low-level crop. The light conditions ranged from clear skies to rain.

A metal detecting survey was carried out to complement the fieldwalking. The initial focus targeted the main cropmark complex and utilised the same north-south 20m transects as the fieldwalking, using a *Laser Rapier* detector at a slow pace and covering a 1.5-2.0m sweep. Small iron objects were discriminated out and very recent objects of little or no archaeological significance were collected but discarded prior to finds assessment. All other metal finds were collected and plotted to within a metre along each transect.

Following this initial survey, four 20 x 20m squares were selected within the core of the main cropmark complex. Within these sample squares (A, B, C, D: fig. 10) the entire topsoil area was searched and all finds plotted. As well as providing additional finds and a higher resolution of dating, this methodology provided a total count of artefacts within a given area of topsoil. The conditions for metal detecting were excellent. The field had been ploughed and harrowed, and had only a low-level crop that did not impede the survey.

Transect Fieldwalking

The main phases of activity identified by fieldwalking in Field H were Romano-British and Saxon with more limited evidence for prehistoric and medieval activity.

Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity is represented by one sherd of prehistoric pottery and 36 pieces of flint, 118g of unburnt worked flint and 181g of burnt flint (figs. 5-6). The pottery was probably Beaker, recovered from Hectare C and described below. Of the total of 1041 transects, 31 yielded 35 worked and/or burnt flints, giving a mean number of 0.034 flints per transect and 1.13 flints for each transect that contained flint. The density of worked flint per 10 x 10m was 0.084. The majority of the flint was recovered from the eastern half of the field, on the gravels.

Only two (8%) of the worked flints are tools, an earlier Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and an expediently produced end scraper, more likely to be Bronze Age. The majority of the worked flint is working waste, 92% (24). Several cores, core rejuvenation flakes, blades and flakes were the result of systematic core reduction. These display a tendency towards narrow flakes and blades, modifying platforms, correcting errors, and rejuvenating cores, all signs of the structured technology associated with Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic core reduction.

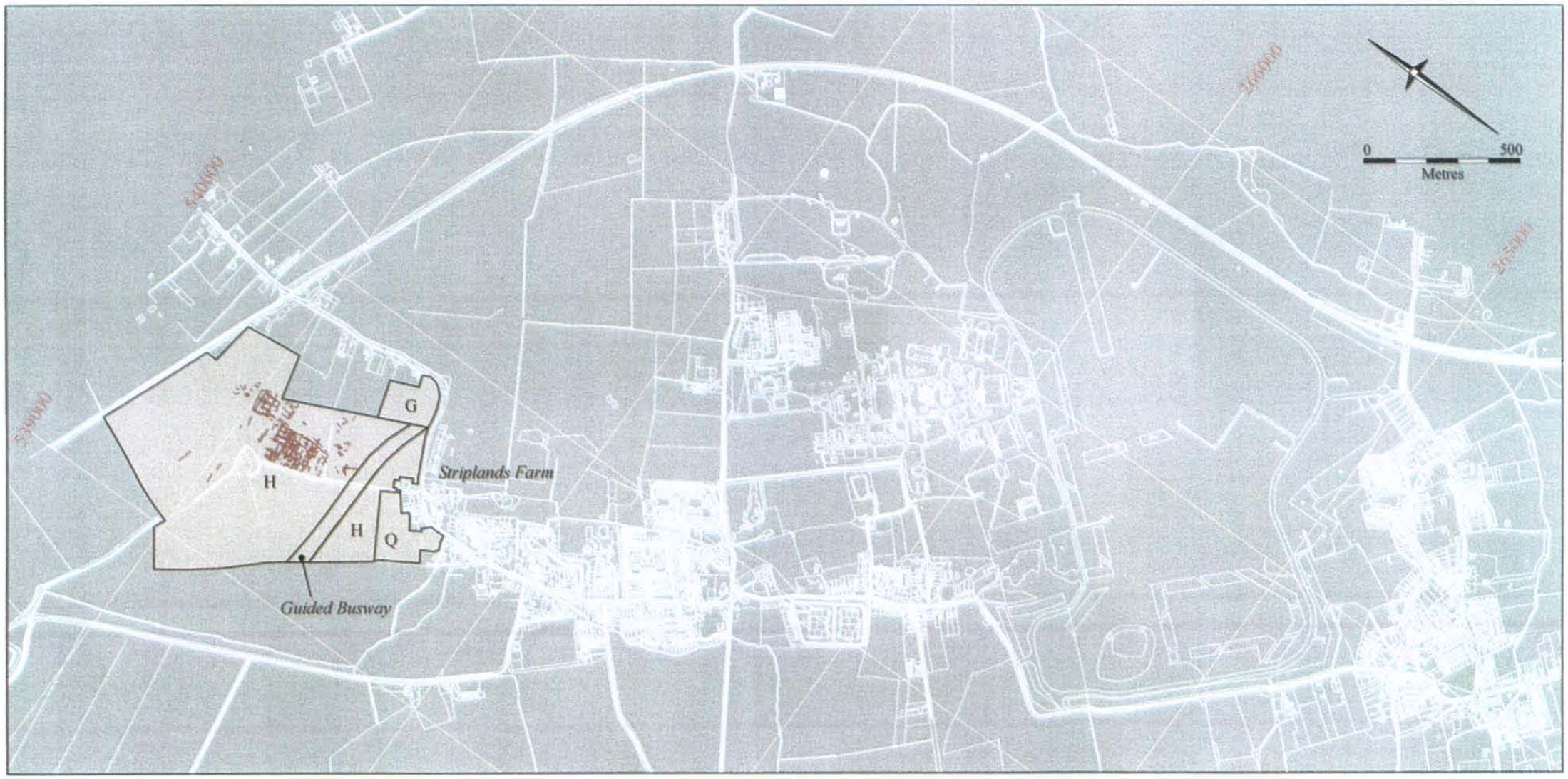


Figure 4: Striplands Farm

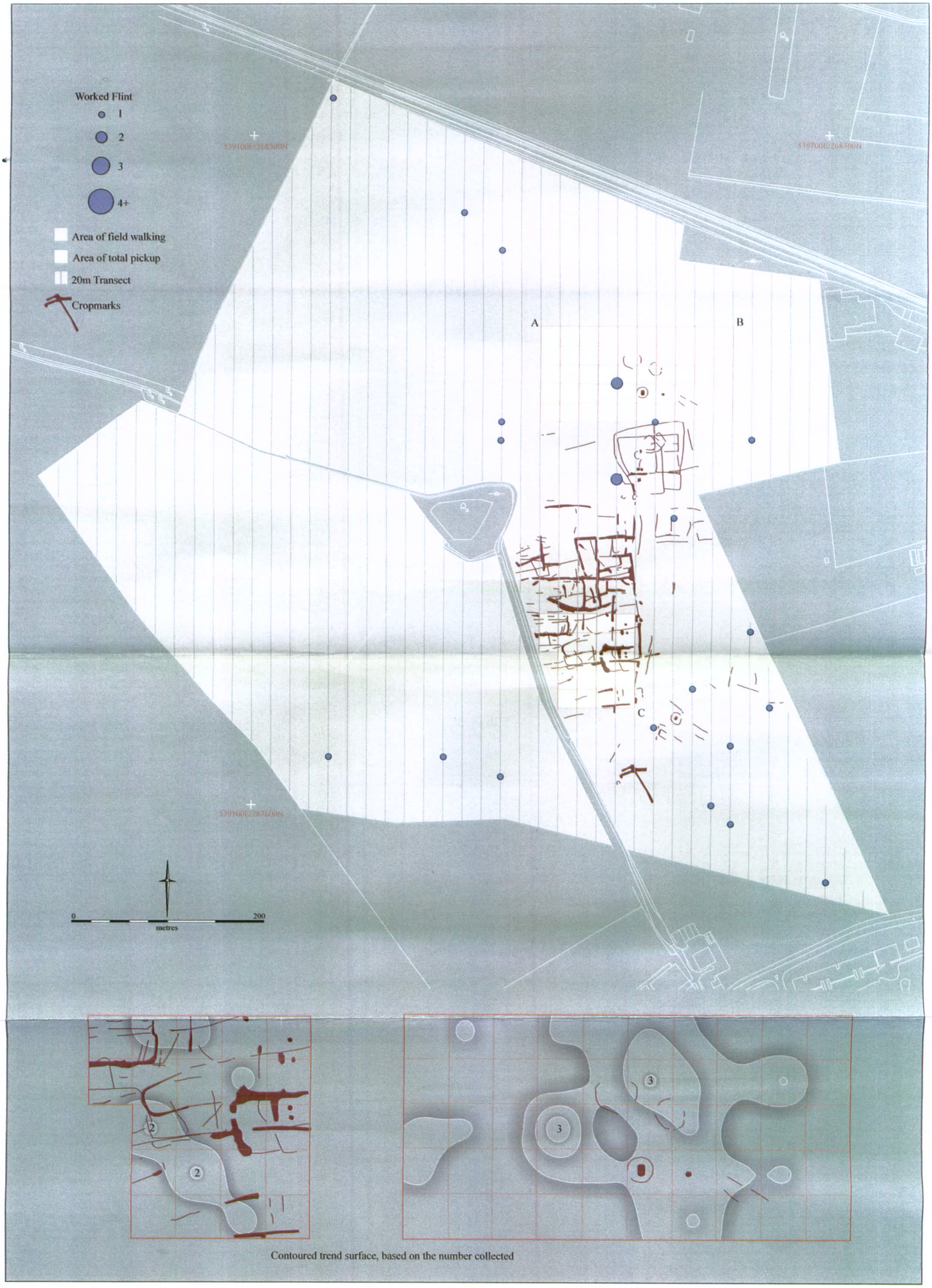


Figure 5: Distribution of unburnt flint

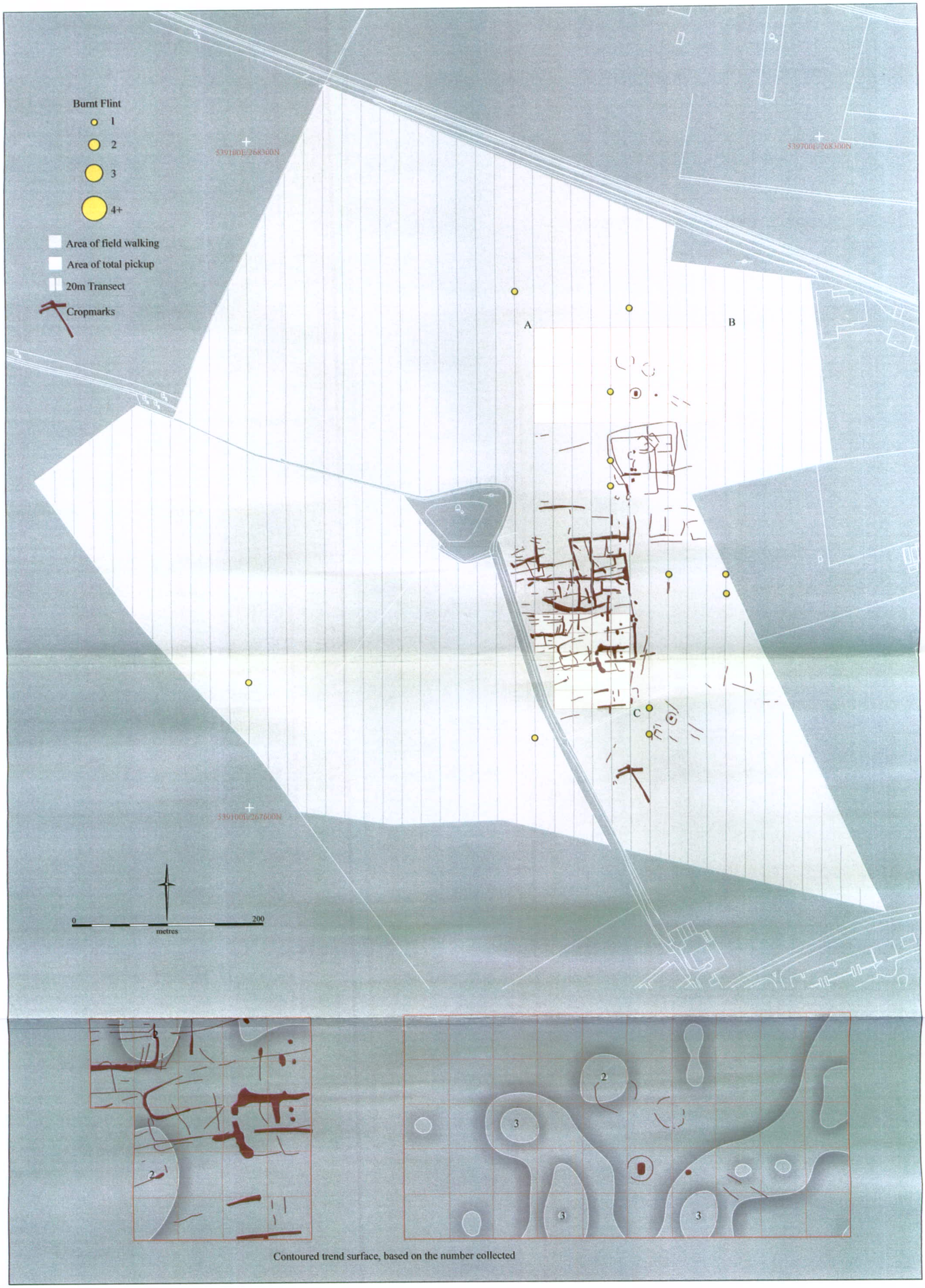


Figure 6: Distribution of burnt flint

The remaining flint working waste comprises broader flakes struck from unprepared platforms on multiple platform or irregular cores, products of expedient, probably Bronze Age technologies.

Of the 9 burnt flints, one flake was worked prior to burning. The remaining flints are unworked chunks, either accidentally or deliberately burnt. The burnt flint was also spread across the eastern half of the field with no obvious concentrations (fig. 6).

The limited quantity of flint recovered from the transects give the impression of low density Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, focused largely on the gravels. The majority of the Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material appears to be discarded flint working waste, exhausted cores, core rejuvenation flakes, blades and flakes. For comparison, a fieldwalked site in Norfolk, Mayton Wood yielding earlier Neolithic material, also with a relatively low density of flint, 1.65 per 10 x 10m, had a higher percentage of tools than Longstanton, 17% (22) (Beadsmoore & Hall 2003, 3). The differences may reflect different activities at the sites.

Romano-British (with Katie Anderson)

Romano-British activity was represented by Roman pottery, tile and metal artefacts, recovered during the metal detecting survey and discussed below. The Roman pottery provided evidence for dating different cropmarks and areas of the field, as the displacement of the pottery in the ploughsoil was probably limited laterally. It can also be used to identify different areas of activity within the settlement and the possible status of the site. All of the pottery was analysed, recording details of fabric, form and date.

Of the 1041 transect points walked 104 contained Roman pottery. 158 sherds of pottery were collected in total giving a mean number of 0.15 sherds per transect and 1.5 sherds for each transect that contained pottery. The bulk of the Roman pottery was located directly over and around the cropmarks (fig. 7), suggesting that whilst ploughing moved material vertically in the ploughsoil, lateral movement may have been limited.

Only nine transects contained more than two sherds of pottery, all of which were situated over the probable Roman features, but in two distinct groups. The first of these was situated on and around the highest concentration of cropmarks, Zone A and the hectare just to the north, one transect of which contained 12 sherds. The second group was situated just to the south of Zones A and B, but unlike the previous group, four transects (three of which contained five or six sherds) were located next to one another. This suggests that the cropmarks under these clusters are likely to be Roman in date and that ploughing has not moved the pottery far laterally.

The pottery from these two groups was similar in nature, which is to be expected as the areas are in a close proximity to one another. The pottery ranged in date from the mid 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD and consisted of both coarsewares and finewares, with a range of different vessel types represented. A relatively high number of fine wares such as Nene Valley colour coats were collected, possibly because brighter fabric types were more readily identified in the soil.

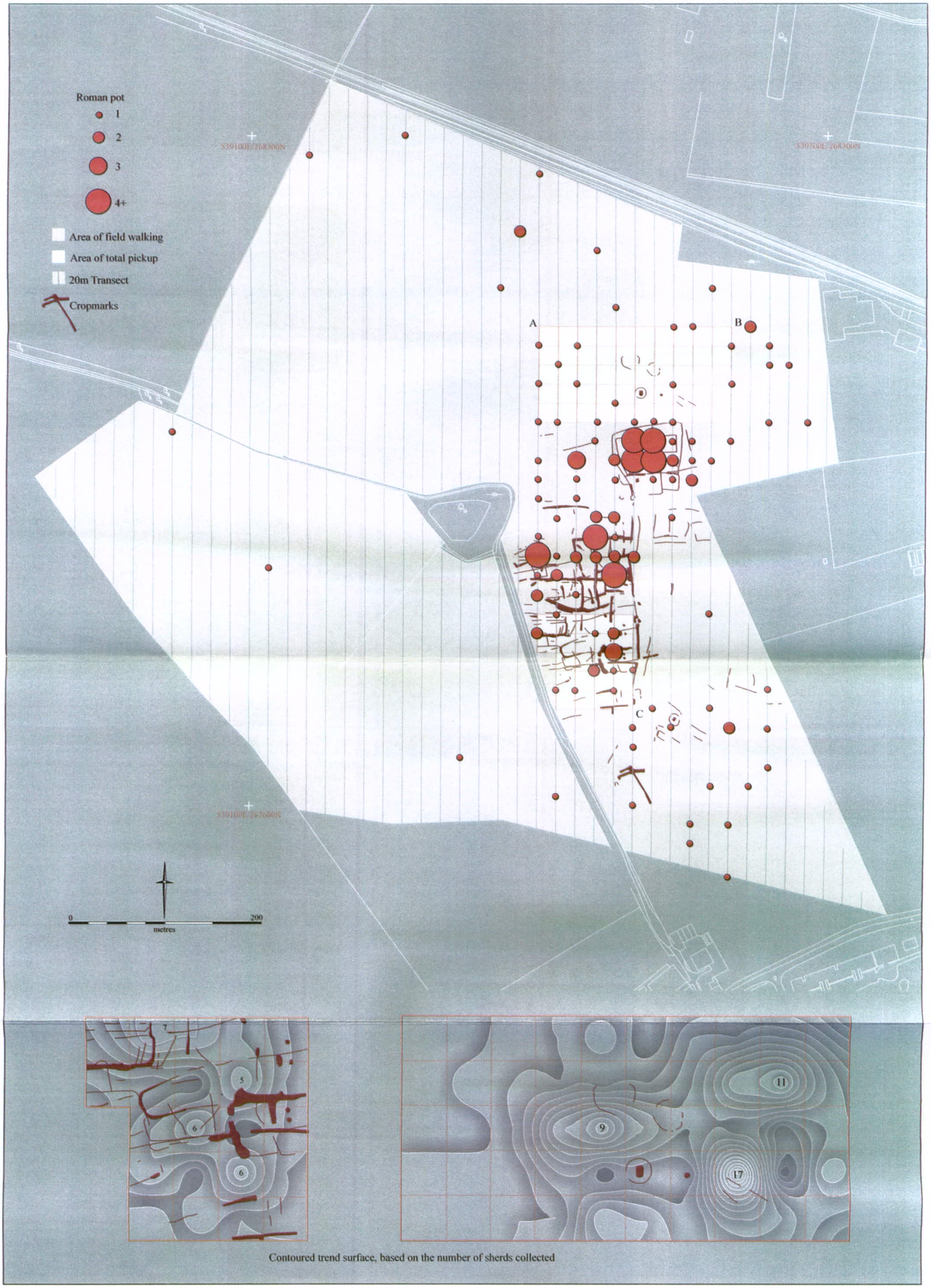


Figure 7: Distribution of Roman pottery

Several transects containing Roman pottery were located some distance from the Roman cropmarks. However, these were only ever represented by a single sherd of Roman pottery and could be the result of manuring activity, or maybe because the soil conditions in this area made identification of pottery and/or cropmarks more difficult.

There were no obvious differences in date between areas since the pottery from the 2nd, 3rd and 4th centuries was often found within the same transects. Although this could be a result of movement from ploughing, it does suggest these areas of the site were all part of one larger settlement in constant use between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD, rather than a small number of discrete settlements occupied at different times.

No early Roman pottery (1st century AD) was recovered from the transect fieldwalking and only a small quantity of early-mid 2nd century vessels, three sherds of Samian, two of which were non-diagnostic. However, one Central Gaulish Samian sherd of particular interest was retrieved from a transect in the eastern part of the field. The sherd appears to have been purposefully trimmed down into a small circular disc that may have been used as a gaming counter.

The lack of Samian on the entire field is interesting because it is a type of pottery that is likely to be noticed more easily than other vessel types. The virtual absence of Samian is probably an accurate reflection of the date of the site and supports the view that it was not founded or did not begin to prosper until the later 2nd/3rd century AD.

The fieldwalking evidence demonstrates that this settlement had access to pottery from a variety of sources, implying that it was a moderately prosperous site. However, the quantity of finewares may be misleading because as discussed above, many of these wares would have been comparatively easier to identify in the soil than other fabrics.

The fieldwalked pottery from this site can be compared with the material from two other sites: Chatteris (Evans 2003), approximately 20 miles north of Longstanton and The Camp Ground, Earith (Regan 2003, Evans & Regan forthcoming), located approximately 5 miles north of Longstanton. Both sites are very different in nature to Longstanton, however a very similar methodology was used for all three sites, thus making them directly comparable.

More than 3700 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from Chatteris with densities of pottery per square ranging from 1-232 sherds, making it a much larger assemblage than Longstanton. Comparing the number of sherds per 10m² from each site shows that Chatteris yielded considerably more pottery, between 12 and 62 sherds per 10m² compared to less then one sherd from Longstanton. This could be influenced by a number of factors, for example the depth and duration of the ploughing. However, the findings also indicate that the settlement at Longstanton was much smaller then Chatteris, with much less ceramic activity. The site at Chatteris was also in occupation in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and therefore the pottery itself is not directly comparable.

Earith Camp Ground (Regan 2003, Evans & Regan forthcoming) was fieldwalked and then excavated. The fieldwalking assemblage was much larger with 1328 sherds

recovered (32,802g), ranging from 0-197 sherds per 10 x 10m. The site was very different in nature to Longstanton and was a much larger in general, therefore it is no surprise that much more pottery was recovered.

The pottery from the fieldwalking at Earith Camp ground is however comparable in terms of the types of material present, which reflects similar dates of occupation. At both sites there is no real ceramic evidence between the Iron Age and the middle of the 2nd century AD (Monteil in Regan 2003). The pottery therefore implies the sites were in use at the same time with both continuing into the 4th century AD.

Roman Tile

Four pieces of Roman tile were collected from four transects. Two transects over the dense area of cropmarks just above Hectare C, yielded tegula roof tile. Another roof tile was from the western side of the field, although the fabrics of all three differed slightly. A piece of floor tile was recovered from the eastern side of the field.

Since only a small quantity of tile was recovered, little can be said about its distribution. Two pieces were found within close proximity of the cropmarks just north of Hectare C the remaining two pieces were located some distance to the west and east of the main settlement area. The small quantity of tile does not confirm the presence of a Roman building but does suggest it as a possibility.

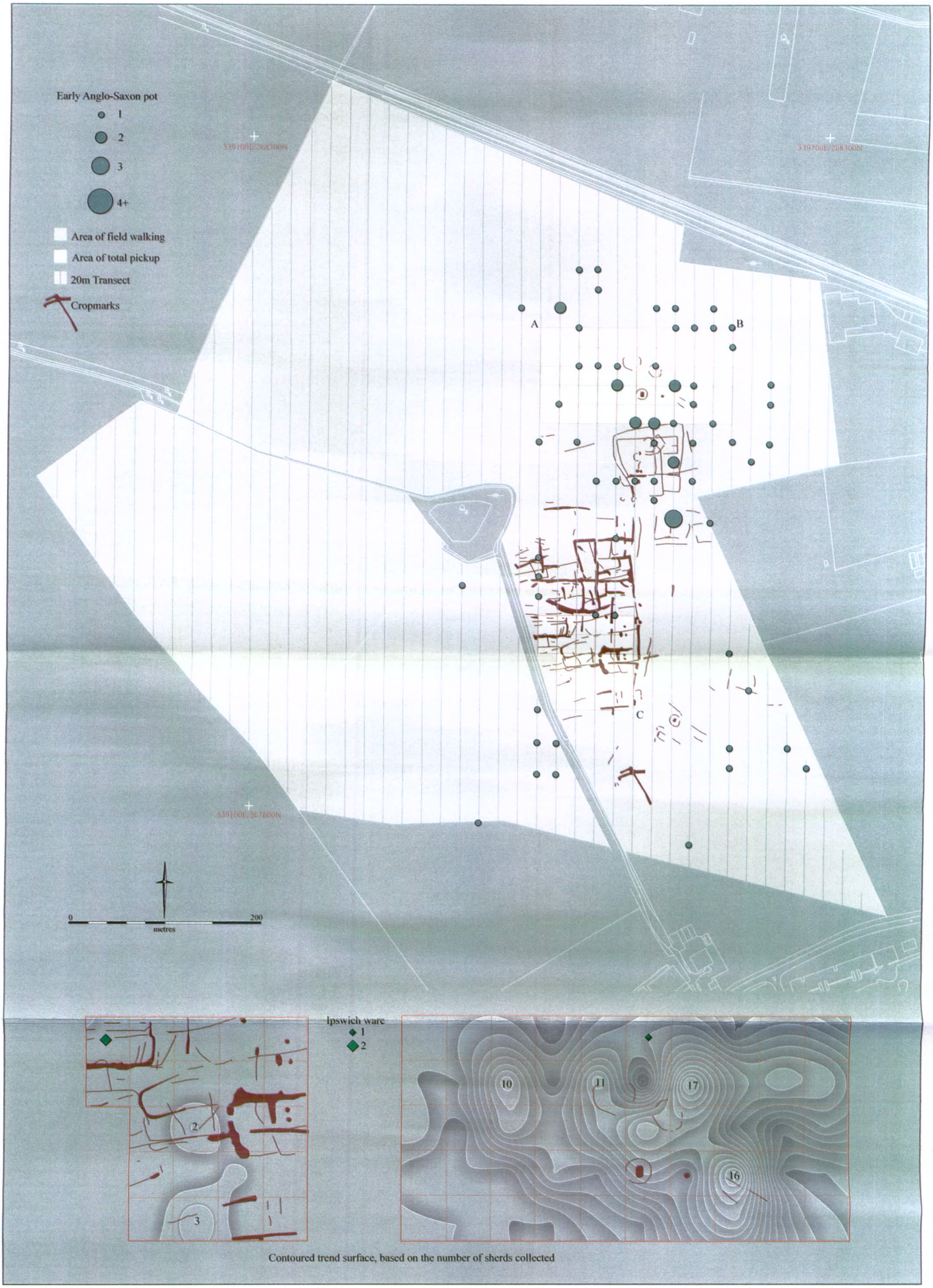
Anglo-Saxon

This period was represented by the recovery of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and metal artefacts, described and discussed in the metal detecting survey below. Details of the pottery assemblage, fabric, vessel form, decoration, method of manufacture and fragmentation are listed in *Specialist Reports* below, whilst summarised information specific to dating, types of activity, distribution (fig. 8) and sampling are in this section.

Anglo-Saxon Pottery (with Jess Tipper)

Of the 1041 transects walked, 67 yielded 78 (607g) sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, with an average of 1.6 sherds for each transect yielding Anglo-Saxon pottery. The density of Anglo-Saxon pottery was 0.19 per 10 x 10m. The mean number of sherds per transect was 0.075, less than the Roman pottery.

The transects just to the south of Zone B produced the greatest quantity of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery (13 sherds, 102g), followed by Zone B (nine sherds, 66g), Zone A (seven sherds, 64g) and the two hectares north of A, which both had six sherds each (weighing 89g and 37g respectively). The Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was therefore concentrated in the northern and eastern part of the field, across a large area, approximately 285m in diameter, with a more limited presence across the central-southern part of the field.



Contoured trend surface, based on the number of sherds collected

Figure 8: Distribution of Saxon pottery

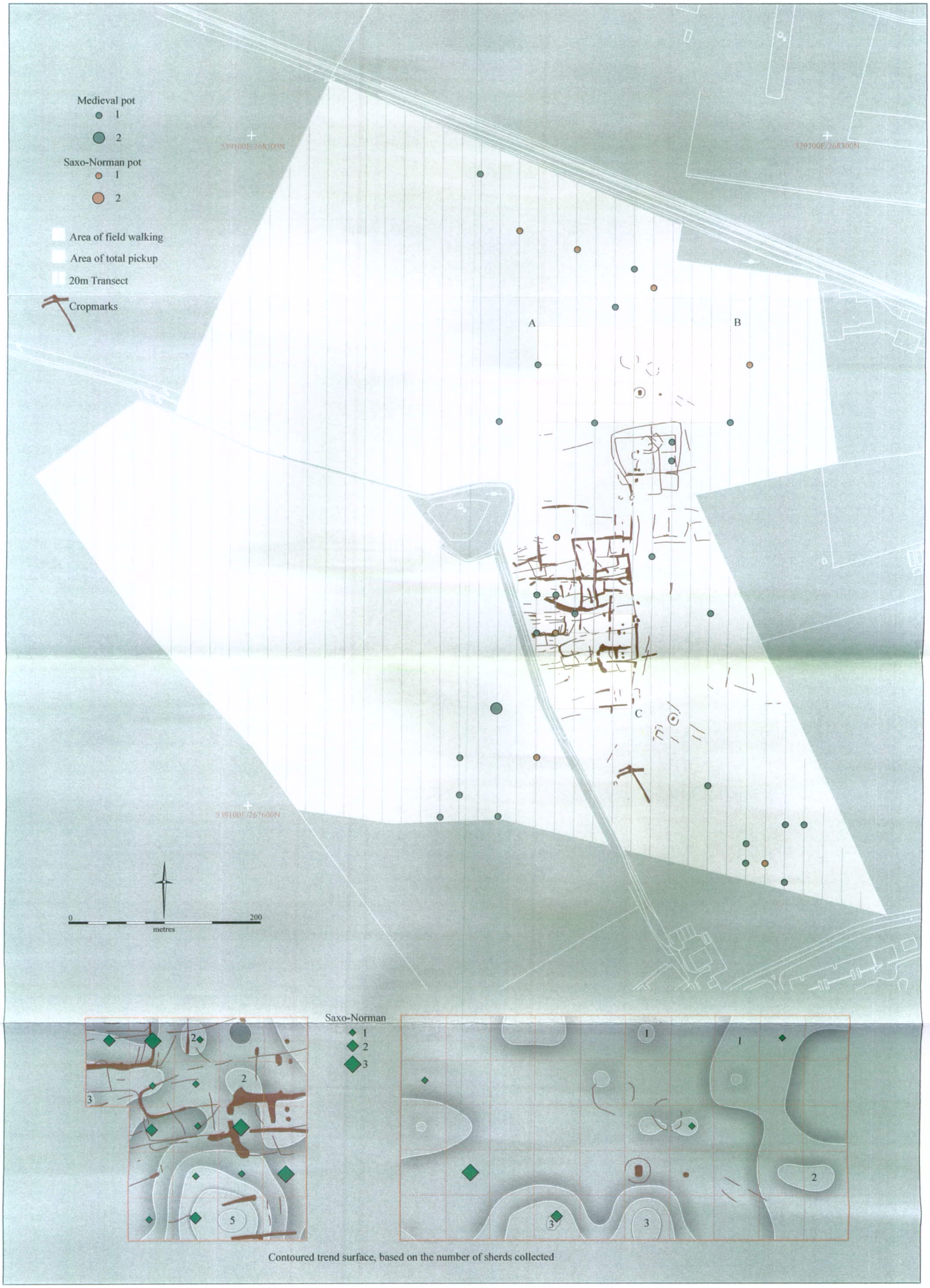


Figure 9: Distribution of Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery

Ten fabric groups were identified from the transect sherds. The vessel forms were difficult to define, as the pottery consisted largely of small body sherds, although one sherd from a biconical vessel was identified and a decorated sherd was also recovered. The pottery dates between the 5th and 7th centuries AD.

As Anglo-Saxon pottery is soft and the material was recovered from the ploughsoil, the majority of the pottery was small, abraded sherds. Yet some material was recorded as fresh and a comparatively large quantity of Anglo-Saxon material was recovered, suggesting underlying features are probably being truncated by ploughing and material is being incorporated into the ploughsoil.

The poor condition of much of the assemblage together with the small sherd size made the positive identification of many small sherds difficult. The distinction between Iron Age and Early Anglo-Saxon pottery is often unclear, particularly with undecorated, abraded, small body sherds. Some of the body sherds recorded as Anglo-Saxon could potentially date to other periods.

Saxo-Norman and Medieval (with David Hall)

Nine sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were recovered from the transect fieldwalking, at a density of only 0.02 per 10 x 10m (fig. 9). The material comprised two sherds of St Neots type ware and seven Thetford type ware, dated from 900 to 1150 AD. The distribution was wide across the eastern and northern parts of the field with no concentrations.

The transect fieldwalking also yielded 28 medieval pottery sherds. At a density of 0.07 per 10 x 10 m, the material included Ely and Lyveden wares, dated from the 13th to 15th centuries and was spread widely across the southern and eastern areas of the field.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval material was spread across the whole field, much of the pottery dating to the 16th and 17th centuries.

Total Collection

The results of total collection over three Zones, A, B and C, support the results from the transect fieldwalking; confirming low density prehistoric and medieval activity, a stronger Saxon presence in the northeastern area of the field and a Roman presence in all three zones of total collection. However, total collection also yielded evidence of middle Saxon and Beaker activity, albeit limited, phases unidentified during the transect fieldwalking.

Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity identified during the transect fieldwalking was complemented by the recovery of 96 pieces of unburnt and burnt worked flint and unworked burnt flint recovered during total collection (figs. 5-6). The unburnt worked flint weighed 261g and the burnt flint 335g. The number of flints recovered from each 20 x 20m square varied from 0 to 5, although 65% of the squares yielded flints, 61% of the squares yielded 1 to 3 flints and only 4% over 3 flints. The density of worked flints per 10 x 10m is 0.35.

Of the worked flints, four (7%) are tools, comparable to the transect material. Of the 3 tools from Zone A, the side scraper and retouched flake are products of expedient technologies, chronologically undiagnostic but likely to be Bronze Age. However, the end scraper is probably Neolithic. The remaining tool, recovered from the western side of Zone B, is a chronologically diagnostic Beaker thumbnail scraper. Zone B also yielded a sherd of earlier Neolithic or later Bronze Age pottery.

In line with the transect material, the majority of the total collection flint is working waste, 92% (54). The material comprises seven flakes and cores from Zone C, 15 flakes and a core from Zone A and 31 flakes, cores and core rejuvenation flakes from Zone B. As with the working waste recovered from the transect fieldwalking, the material from all three zones includes Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material with traces of systematic core reduction as well as more expediently worked flint, not clearly chronologically diagnostic but more likely to be Bronze Age.

Four of the worked flints were burnt, either deliberately or accidentally; 36 unworked burnt flints were also recovered from total collection, 15 each from Zones A and B (density 0.15 per 10 x 10m) and 6 from Zone C, (density 0.07), (fig. 6).

In summary, total collection reinforced the results of the transect fieldwalking by providing further evidence for Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. However, it also yielded previously unidentified Beaker activity near the northernmost circular cropmarks.

Roman
Katie Anderson

Roman pottery recovered from total collection builds on the transect material and helps to provide more detailed information about specific areas of the field (fig. 7). Of the three zones targeted for total collection, Zone C, situated on a densely cropmarked area, yielded the most pottery; 76 sherds of Roman pottery from 22, 20 x 20 m squares, an average of 3.5 sherds per square at a density of 0.86 sherds per 10 x 10m.

The pottery ranged in date from the mid 2nd to the 4th century AD and consisted of local coarseware type vessels as well as a relatively high percentage of finewares (32%) including Nene Valley colour coats and Oxfordshire red wares. Again, this is likely to be because these wares are easier to spot. However, only one sherd of Samian, a Central Gaulish body sherd, was recovered from this square.

The pottery itself was fairly small and abraded, however several vessel forms could be identified including four mortaria, three bowls and several jars. This information provides a good indication of the function of the site; the forms collected from Zone C suggest the area was used for domestic activity.

The distribution of the pottery showed no specific patterns in terms of dating with no defined groups of either middle (2^{nd}-early 3^{rd}), or later (mid 3^{rd}-4^{th} century) Roman pottery. This suggests that this particular area of the settlement was in use throughout the period from the mid 2^{nd} to the 4^{th} century AD, assuming that the pottery had not moved significantly.

Zones A and B are discussed together because they were located next to one another, which is why the pottery from each was very similar in nature. Zone A yielded 63 sherds of Roman pottery, a density of 0.63 sherds per 10 x 10m square, while B had 138, a higher density of 1.38 sherds per 10 x 10m square. This could be because the further the sherds had moved from the original place of deposition, the more fragmented they had become. A comparison of the mean weight of the sherds from each total square supports this view, as Zones A and B have mean weights of 5.9g and 5.8g respectively, while the pottery from Zone C has a mean weight of 9g.

The pottery from Zones A and B ranged in date from the mid 2^{nd} to the 4^{th} century AD and is therefore comparable with the pottery from C. There was however a significant number of sherds that could only be dated Romano-British because they were non-diagnostic, which is likely to be related to the fragmented nature of the assemblage from this area of the site.

Since few vessel forms were identifiable it is difficult to discuss the nature of the pottery in these terms. However the few that were recognisable in form and/or fabric are similar to those from the transect survey and therefore indicate a domestic nature to the assemblage.

The density of cropmarks that existed in C was absent in A and B, suggesting that either any underlying features were not visible as cropmarks, or the pottery may have existed in the ploughsoil or been moved laterally across the site. The pottery is probably still related to the main settlement area to the south.

Overall the pottery from the total collections supports the findings from the transect survey. There was no difference in date in the assemblages from the 3 zones. The pottery from Zones A and B was harder to date specifically with most of the individual sherds dated Romano-British or 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD. This is directly related to the condition of the pottery, as on the whole the sherds from these 2 zones were smaller and more abraded. The pottery from C was slightly larger and less abraded which enabled it to be more accurately dated, even though the material did not show any inter-square patterning. The variation in the condition of the pottery between the 3 zones could be related to time on the surface; those in A and B were more abraded and further away from the dense area of cropmarks.

Roman Tile

A total of five pieces of Roman tile were collected from three squares. The hectare north of C contained a single box flue tile with combing on the exterior suggesting a 3rd century AD date. Zone A contained two tegula roof tiles, whilst B had two non-diagnostic pieces.

The small quantity of tile makes any discussion of distribution difficult, as with the tile from the transect survey. However the flue tile from the cropmarks north of Zone C is the only piece that can be dated anymore accurately than Romano-British, the 3rd century date fits in with the pottery dating evidence. The presence of different types of tile does suggest that there could have been a Roman building in the immediate local area.

Anglo-Saxon (with Jess Tipper)

Two Zones, A and B, were targeted for total collection at the centre of the concentration of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery identified during the transect fieldwalking (fig. 8). Total collection yielded 266 sherds (1,699g) of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and three sherds of Ipswich ware. Zone B produced the greatest quantity of pottery (169 sherds, 1,147g) a density of 1.69 sherds per 10 x 10m, followed by A (90 sherds, 508g) a density of 0.9 sherds per 10 x 10m, whilst C produced just seven sherds (44g) a density of 0.08 sherds by 10 x 10m. Hence 97% of the pottery recovered by total collection was located in A and B, in the north and eastern part of the site, but there was still an Anglo-Saxon presence in C, within the southern part of the site.

Within the zones, twenty-five 20 x 20m squares produced five or more sherds. The greatest quantity of pottery from any single 20 x 20m square was 17 sherds (144g) from the western side of Zone B. Within Zone B, only one 20 x 20m square to the eastern side failed to produce any Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, the material being spread across the zone but with a concentration in the western half. Within Zone A, two 20 x 20m squares on the western side failed to produce any sherds; the pottery was also spread across the whole zone but concentrated in the eastern half, immediately adjacent to Zone B.

Sixteen fabric groups were identified from the total collection sherds, more than the transect sherds. Six decorated sherds were also recovered from total collection, all within Zone B, whilst Zone A yielded a sherd with an applied pierced lug, probably used to hang vessels and often associated with cooking (Myres 1977, 10). The decorative techniques are typical of the Early Anglo-Saxon Period dating to between the 5th and 7th centuries

Total collection also yielded three sherds of possible Middle Saxon Ipswich ware pottery (49g), two from Zone C, one (22g) from Zone B, *c.* 300m to the north. Ipswich ware pottery is dated between AD 725 and 850 (Paul Blinkhorn pers. comm.).

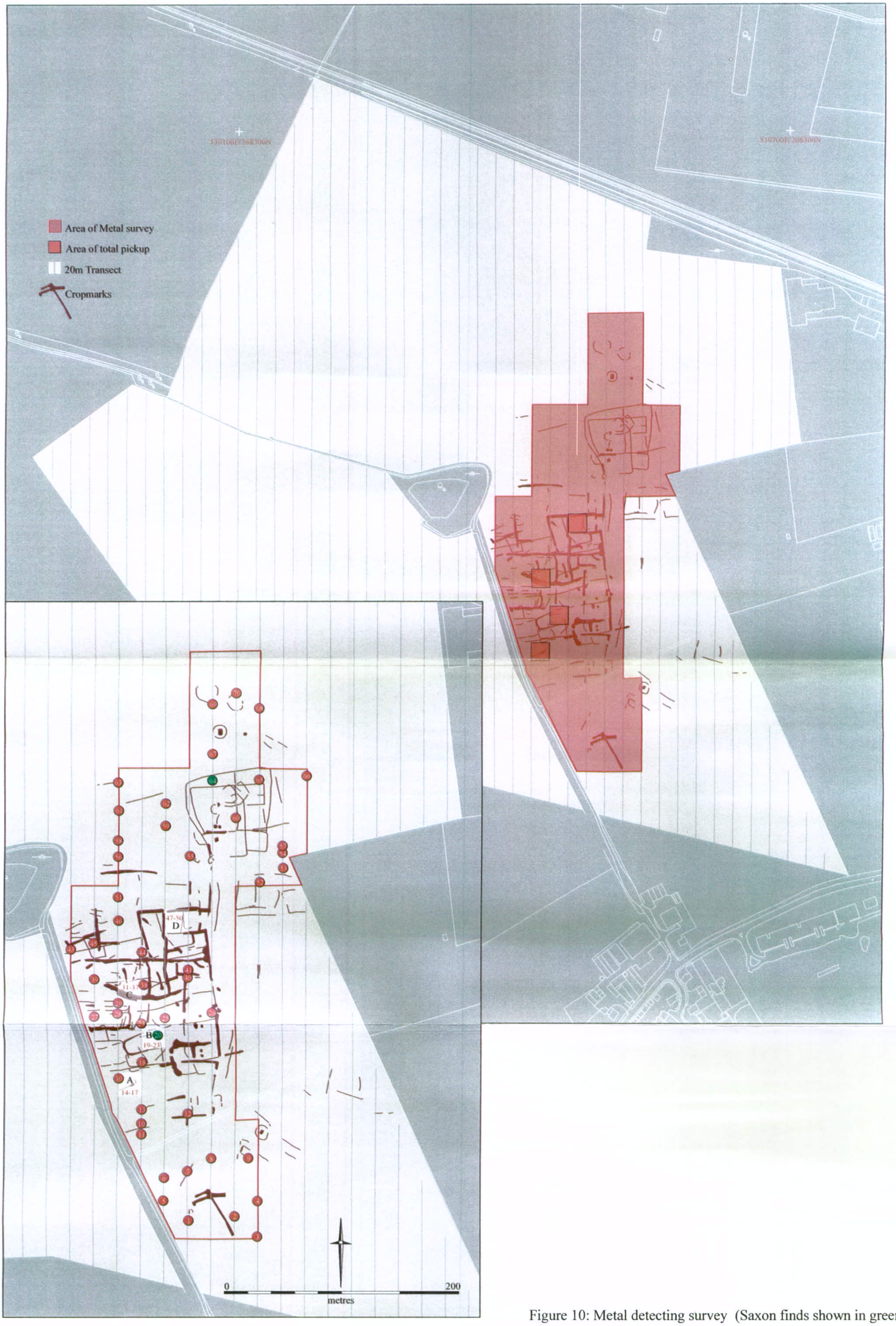


Figure 10: Metal detecting survey (Saxon finds shown in green)

In summary, total collection confirms and compliments the distribution of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the transect fieldwalking. However, Ipswich ware was only recovered during total collection. The quantity of Anglo-Saxon material recovered during total collection suggests areas of the field may be being truncated by agricultural practices, yet it could also be an indicator of the scale of settlement activity.

Saxo-Norman (with David Hall)

Total collection yielded 32 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, including 18 sherds of St Neots type ware and 12 sherds of Thetford type ware (fig. 9). In direct contrast to the Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, the majority of the Saxo-Norman pottery, 22 sherds, was recovered from Zone C, a density of 0.25 sherds per 10 x 10m. Zone B only yielded 2 sherds, a density of 0.02 per 10 x 10m whilst 8 were recovered from Zone A, a density of 0.08 sherds per 10 x 10m.

Medieval

Total collection yielded 75 sherds of medieval pottery, including Ely and Lyveden wares. As with the Saxo-Norman material and again in contrast to the Saxon material, 37 sherds of medieval pottery, just over half, were recovered from Zone C, a density of 0.42 sherds per 10 x 10m. Zones A and B yielded 17, a density of 0.17, and 21, a density of 0.21 respectively.

Metal Detecting Survey
Andy Hall

A metal detecting survey was carried out to compliment the fieldwalking data, targeting the cropmark complex in the eastern part of the Field H. Increased densities of pottery in association with the cropmarks had indicated occupation; the metal detecting could contribute further datable finds from across this area. Additionally this survey could identify types of activity not registered with the traditional cut archaeological feature (i.e. finds located only within the ploughsoil). The results demonstrate the longevity or multi-phased nature of activity and occupation within the immediate vicinity with early and later Roman and Saxon period finds recovered. Later agricultural activity was also clearly evidenced by a variety of lost personal items, most likely belonging to those crossing or working the land.

Number	Description	Test square	Date
1	Fragment of Roman bronze coin		Roman
2	Small Roman bronze coin (minim)		Roman
3	Silvered plain button		Post. Med
4	Bronze seal matrix (with crown and heart motif)		17th/18th
5	Plain copper alloy loop button		17th/18th
6	Silvered plain button		17th/18th

7	Fragment of d-section Med binding strip with pierced boss		Medieval
8	Lead pistol ball		17th/18th
9	Lead powder measure		17th/18th
10	Copper alloy loop back button		17th/18th
11	Bronze Roman coin		3rd/4th c AD
12	Bronze Roman coin (Barbarous Radiate)		3rd c AD
13	Bronze Roman coin		3rd/4th c AD
14	Small plain button	A	Post. Med
15	Small copper alloy hinge plate possibly from book or casket mount	A	Med/P. Med
16	Lead or pewter large button or mount	A	Med/post. Med
17	Small bronze Roman coin (Constantine I)	A	4th c AD
18	Roman bronze coin		3rd/4th c AD
19	Crotal or rumble bell fragment (cast bronze)	B	16th/17th
20	Saxon Silver penny or Sceatta. South Saxon type, early 8th century	B	Saxon 8th century
21	Lead pistol ball	B	17th/18th
22	Decorated buckle fragment	B	17th/18th
23	Plain bronze button	B	17th/18th
24	Incomplete Roman bronze coin		3rd /4thc AD
25	Copper alloy livery button with embossed lion		18th/19th
26	Roman bronze coin		3rd/4th c AD
27	Copper trade token, farthing. *WILL: GORHAM of CAMB GROCER WGM*		17th c
28	Roman bronze coin		3rd/4th c AD
29	Fine decorated buckle plate, incised decoration and two rivets.		Medieval
30	Bronze seal matrix, round with fox and goose motif and *IE VOLA AU BOIS (I fly to the woods)*		14th century
31	Roman bronze small coin	C	3rd/4thc AD
32	Lead or pewter badge or mount with concentric design	C	Medieval
33	Roman bronze coin	C	3rd/4thc AD
34	Roman bronze coin	C	3rd/4thc AD
35	Folded copper sheet, undecorated buckle plate	C	Med./P. Med
36	Roman bronze coin	C	3rd/4th c AD
37	Plain silvered loop back button	C	17th/18th
38	Roman small bronze coin (Constantine I)		3rd/4th c AD
39	Plain silvered copper alloy button		17th/18th
40	George II Halfpenny		18th
41	Plain silvered copper alloy button		17th/18th
42	Fragment of copper alloy sheet		undated
43	Roman small bronze coin		3rd/4th c AD
44	George V 1912 Penny		20th
45	Copper alloy strip pierced with two holes		undated
46	Roman bronze coin		3rd/4th c AD
47	Copper alloy sheet folded. (Buckle plate ?)	D	Med./P. Med
48	Small heart shaped copper alloy sheet with ring and dot decoration	D	Med./P. Med
49	Roman bronze coin	D	3rd/4th c AD
50	Roman bronze coin	D	3rd/4th c AD
51	Georgian copper alloy shoe buckle		18th
52	Iron architectural fitting with copper backing		Post. Med
53	Roman bronze coin (Barbarous Radiate)		3rd/4th c AD
54	Lead seal or pendant with suspension loop		Medieval
55	Roman small bronze coin		3rd/4th c AD
56	Small copper alloy belt mount		Medieval

57	Roman bronze coin		3rd/4th c AD
58	Henry VIII half groat silver hammered coin		16th century
59	Plain copper alloy button		17th/18th
60	Trumpet Brooch fragment		1st-2nd c AD
61	Georgian furniture drop handle fragment (bronze)		17th/18th
62	Georgian or Victorian Halfpenny worn		18th/19th
63	Plain silvered small button		17th/18th
64	Fragment of cast bronze, Saxon square headed brooch (footplate section)		6th century AD
65	Fragment of cast bronze vessel (3mm thickness)		undated
66	Plain copper alloy finger ring, d-section.		Post. Med
67	Roman bronze coin		3rd/4th c AD
68	Gilt copper alloy button		17th/18th
69	Cast copper alloy buckle plate (broken)		Medieval
70	Cast copper alloy domed stud with square section pin		Med. P. Med

Table 1 – Summary of metalwork finds

The numbering sequence does not reflect any dated chronology of the finds but reflects the order in which the objects were retrieved working across the field from south to north. The results are illustrated in Figure 10 and listed in Table 1.

A total of 70 metal artefacts were recovered from the survey area, which covered 5.75 hectares. Of these two are of silver, 61 were copper alloy, 6 were made of lead and one of a high tin content alloy such as pewter. A small proportion of the finds such as fragments of copper or lead sheet were un-diagnostic and therefore difficult to date. It was clear however that the majority of finds dated from the Roman period through to post-medieval. At this stage, the Roman coins have yet to be attributed exact dates and an approximation by century is provided (e.g. 3rd/4th century)

Several of the finds warrant further discussion; key artefacts that stand out within this assemblage and together demonstrate the diachronic occupation/land use within the survey area. These finds include a 1st-2nd century AD Trumpet Brooch, a Saxon square headed cruciform brooch fragment, an Anglo Saxon penny or sceatta, a Medieval bronze seal matrix and a 17th century trade token and are discussed in chronological order, in detail in Appendix 3.

Discussion

No prehistoric metalwork was recovered during the survey. Material dating to the Roman Period comprised a significant proportion of the entire assemblage with 21 bronze coins recovered and the trumpet brooch. The coins date from the 3rd and early 4th centuries AD with 15 recovered from within the main area of dense rectilinear cropmarks (albeit 6 from the intensive survey squares). It could be argued that this is a case for 'the more carefully you look the more you will find', however discounting the intensive areas the results do suggest correspondence of coin density with the main cropmark group. Within the 2 hectares covering the cropmarks there are nine coins from the transect survey (4.5 coins per hectare) with six coins from the remaining 3.75 hectares, the northerly cropmark group and other areas (1.65 coins per hectare). The intensive sample squares did provide an estimate of the total number of coins within the upper topsoil of the two-hectare cropmark area. The mean number of

1

1:2

Saxon Brooch Fragment (scale 2:1)

2

14th century Seal Matrix
(Scale 1:1)

Figure 11

3

Anglo Saxon Penny
(sceatta)

2:1

4

Henry VIII Half Groat

5

17th century Trade Token

Figure 12

coins from the squares is 1.5. This provides an estimate of 75 coins for the total area. This is clearly an approximation and does not take into account factors such as whether or not this field has been metal detected in the past or the depth of recent ploughing.

The origins of the 1st century brooch are not clear. This could indicate an earlier phase of Roman occupation although it is a single find, with no corresponding evidence of early Roman activity provided by the pottery.

There is clearly a Saxon presence and most likely occupation within the immediate vicinity. The square headed brooch fragment probably originates from a domestic context, suggested by its fragmentary nature and the deliberate damage noted above. Although dated to the mid-late 6th century, a brooch such as this may have been curated over several decades; however, the date is compatible with the pottery dates. The early 8th century coin implies a continued presence, supported by the recovery of Ipswich ware pottery.

Medieval activity is also well represented within the assemblage with the seal matrix, the binding strip fragment, several buckle plates and the belt mount distributed widely throughout the surveyed area. These items may well have been casual loses by agricultural workers or people travelling through the area. The powder measure and shot probably relate to farmers shooting vermin rather than any military activity. The various coinages dating from Henry VIII through to the 1912 penny chart the rural activity over recent centuries within this agricultural landscape. A large number of very similar buttons were recovered throughout the area, possibly losses from labourers' clothes or potentially evidence for 'shoddying', the process of shredding old clothes for use as fertilizer.

To conclude, the assemblage provides evidence of occupation and land-use over almost two millennia, from the Roman period through to the 20th century. As well as providing additional dating evidence and a range of material culture, the survey provided material evidence for activities not demonstrated by the pottery evidence alone. The metal detecting survey also yielded evidence of medieval and post-medieval land-use, which may not necessarily be represented by sub surface archaeological features but exists only in the ploughsoil.

Specialist Reports

Prehistoric Pottery
Mark Knight

<014> H33/B100 – a small thin walled fragment (hard with abundant SAND) with three rows of twisted cord impressions. The diameter of the vessel would appear to be small (*c.* 0.20m) and given the decoration and thinness of the sherd probably part of a Early Bronze Age Beaker.
<201> H44/28 – a small abraded plain sherd (moderate with frequent small FLINT). This sherd is prehistoric but could be Early Neolithic or Later Bronze Age.

Anglo-Saxon Pottery
Jess Tipper

Three hundred and forty-nine handmade Early Anglo-Saxon sherds weighing 2,322g, and representing a maximum of 348 vessels, were recovered from fieldwalking. There were seven decorated sherds in the assemblage (35g) and a single lugged sherd (6g). This pottery is considered to date between the fifth and seventh centuries AD based on similarities of form, fabric and decorative techniques with other assemblages dating to this period. In addition, three sherds (49g) of possible Middle Saxon Ipswich ware pottery, dated AD 725-850, have been recorded in this assessment.

Sixteen different fabric groups have been identified macroscopically based on a rapid visual assessment of the qualitative differences in fabric and matrix (Table 2). The preliminary fabric groups are summarised as follows:

Biotite and quartz-tempered (BIOTITE+QTZ)
A total of 26 sherds (228g) was identified as biotite and quartz-tempered. The fabric was characterised by fragments of biotite granite with loose flakes of biotite, and medium to coarse rounded and sub-angular quartz fragments <3mm. It also contained, in varying proportions and which may define fabric sub-groups, calcareous voids and sandstone sand.

Biotite, organic and quartz-tempered (BIOTITE+CHAFF+QTZ)
Two sherds (18g) were identified as biotite granite, organic and quartz-tempered. In addition to the inclusions noted in the biotite and quartz fabric, this fabric group contained organic material, in varying quantities, either as carbonised organic matter or most frequently as organic voids.

Calcareous and quartz-tempered (CALC+QTZ)
Five possible Early Anglo-Saxon sherds (39g) contained frequent calcareous inclusions <2mm and occasional to moderate medium rounded and sub-angular quartz inclusions.

Organic-tempered (CHAFF)
Three sherds (20g) contained moderate to frequent organic inclusions, either as carbonised organic matter or most frequently as organic voids. This fabric also contained occasional calcareous inclusions and occasional medium rounded to sub-angular quartz inclusions.

Organic and fine quartz-tempered (CHAFF+QTZF)
One sherd (4g) contained moderate to frequent organic inclusions, either as carbonised organic matter or most frequently as organic voids, and also fine quartz inclusions.

Organic and oolitic-tempered (CHAFF+OOL)
Three sherds (34g) contained moderate to frequent organic inclusions, either as carbonised organic matter or most frequently as organic voids, and also moderate to frequent oolite inclusions and leached-out voids. This fabric also contained moderate rounded to sub-angular quartz fragments.

Organic and quartz-tempered (CHAFF+QTZ)
Twenty-three sherds (140g) contained moderate to frequent organic inclusions, either as carbonised organic matter or most frequently as organic voids, and also moderate to frequent fine, medium and/or occasional coarse rounded to sub-angular quartz fragments <2mm.

Organic and sandstone sand-tempered (CHAFF+SST)
Four sherds (17g) contained moderate to frequent organic inclusions, either as carbonised organic matter or most frequently as organic voids, and also fine, medium and/or occasional coarse sandstone sand inclusions.

Organic and millstone grit-type sandstone sand-tempered (ECHAF+SST_MG)
A total of nine sherds (109g) were grouped as organic and millstone grit-type sandstone sand-tempered. This fabric group includes sherds that possessed organic inclusions, either as carbonised organic matter or most frequently as organic voids, with coarse-grained (millstone grit-type) sandstone sand inclusions <1.5mm.

Ironstone and quartz-tempered (FE+QTZ)
A single sherd (5g) contained red-brown iron-rich (ironstone?) inclusions and medium to occasional coarse rounded to sub-angular quartz.

Oolite-tempered (OOL)
Seven sherds (54g) contained frequent sub-circular white calcareous inclusions <1.3mm in diameter, probably ooliths. This fabric also contained occasional rounded to sub-angular quartz inclusions.

Oolite+quartz-tempered (OOL+QTZ)
Fifteen sherds (76g) contained frequent sub-circular white calcareous inclusions, probably ooliths, and also moderate to frequent rounded to sub-angular quartz inclusions. A further sherd (10g), possibly a sub-fabric, also contained moderate iron-rich (ironstone?) inclusions (OOL+QTZ+FE).

Oolite+sandstone sand-tempered (OOL+SST)
A single sherd (8g) contained frequent sub-circular white calcareous inclusions <1.3mm in diameter, probably ooliths, and also moderate to frequent medium sandstone sand inclusions.

Quartz-tempered (QTZ)
One hundred and seventy-four sherds (1,013g) contained quartz inclusions, varying from fine to coarse rounded and/or sub-angular fragments, which probably form sub-groups of this fabric. Other inclusions include occasional biotite, calcareous inclusions, organic matter, ironstone (?), mica, oolite and sandstone sand and these might also form separate fabric sub-groups.

Sandstone sand-tempered (SST)
Fifty-five sherds (461g) contained moderate to frequent fine, medium and/or coarse sandstone sand inclusions. This fabric also include occasional biotite flakes, calcareous inclusions, ironstone (?), ooliths, organic matter and fine, medium and/or coarse rounded to sub-angular quartz grains, which possibly form sub-groups of this fabric.

Coarse sandstone sand-tempered (SST_MG)
Twenty-two sherds (135g) contained coarse sandstone sand inclusions, probably millstone grit or derivatives.

Early Anglo-Saxon pottery is characterised by a relatively limited range of vessel forms across the country, with two major categories which are generally referred to as bowls (open forms) and jars (closed forms). Most sherds in the assemblage were too small and indistinct to indicate the form of the vessel; single small body sherds represented most vessels and there were no complete profiles. One biconical vessel has been identified in the assemblage. A single sherd (11g), from a decorated biconical vessel with burnished surfaces, was recovered from the hectare north of B. This vessel form is thought to date to the fifth or early sixth century (Myres 1977).

It is possible to distinguish the form of several vessels based on their rim types. There were 31 rim-sherds (201g) in the assemblage, deriving from different vessels. There were eight vertical rims (69g) from simple straight-sided bowls. The rim diameters of only two of these could be established (120mm and 170mm). There was one rim-sherd (6g) from a splay-sided bowl but the rim diameter could not be established because the sherd was too small. There were also two sherds (16g) from curved or globular, but possibly straight-sided ovoid, jars with short vertical rims.

A single applied lug, which had been pierced, was recovered from hectare A. Lugs were apparently intended to facilitate suspension by a cord or thong threaded through and there were normally three to a vessel. Lugs generally occur on wide-mouthed vessel used for cooking (Myres 1977, 10).

There were seven decorated sherds (35g), from different vessels, in the assemblage (Table 4). These form 2% of the assemblage by sherd count, which is comparable to the proportion of decorated pottery recovered from the large-scale excavation of an Early Anglo-Saxon settlement at West Stow, Suffolk (*c.* 2%; West 1985, 128). Six of these were recovered by total collection (2.3% of the total recovered by sherd count), all within hectare B, and one from transect collection, from the hectare just north of B (1.3% of the total for transect collection by sherd count).

There were three stamped sherds (10g), and one further possible stamped sherd (4g) in the assemblage from Longstanton. One of the stamped sherds, from a square in hectare B, also possessed incised linear decoration; two horizontal incised lines above a single row of cross-shaped stamps, above two further horizontal incised lines, which are in turn above a diagonal incised line. This is a very common stamp motif with a wide distribution. The sherd from another square in hectare B also had a similar stamp motif. Another stamped sherd from a different square in hectare B had a very simple circular motif. There was also a possible stamped sherd from another square in hectare B, consisting of a very simple ovoid-shaped impression.

There was a further two sherds (14g) decorated with incised lines. One sherd (3g) from hectare B possessed a horizontal incised line above/below a diagonal incised line. The second incised sherd (11g), from a biconical-shaped vessel, possessed three horizontal incised lines above diagonal incised lines that crossed the carination. This sherd was recorded from the hectare north of hectare B. There was a single sherd (7g), from hectare B, that possessed combed decoration, i.e. the teeth of a comb have been dragged across the body of the vessel.

The decorative techniques that occur on the pottery from Longstanton are typical of the Early Anglo-Saxon Period, and they are dated to between the fifth and seventh centuries AD. J.N.L. Myres established a typological framework based on a study of decorative elements and their arrangement on certain distinctive vessel forms AD (Myres 1977). He also put forward a broad chronological framework, which has generally been accepted, for particular types of decorated pottery. He suggested that the combination of stamped and linear decoration is generally attributable to the sixth-century AD. However, the pottery of this period is difficult to date accurately and this should be used with caution as dating evidence in the absence of other datable material.

Many of the sherds in the assemblage have burnished internal and/or external surfaces, ranging from a light burnished lustre to a high glass. Several sherds have inner striated surfaces where large surface inclusions have been dragged across the surface.

The pottery is all handmade but with varying levels of competence. The vessels were probably coil built and have been carefully finished, although the coils were not generally visible in section. It appears to have been fired in a bonfire- or clamp-type kiln, resulting in the characteristic (reduced) dark grey-brown to black colour. Several of the sherds are lighter grey-brown, and many are partly oxidised orange, indicating variations in the conditions of firing.

The pottery from fieldwalking was in relatively poor condition, which is not unsurprising given its location in the topsoil. The mean sherd weight of the assemblage is low at 6.7g. This compares to a mean sherd weight of 9.8g in the sealed fills of 20 SFBs (*c.* 6000 sherds) examined in detail at West Stow and 12.3g in the fills of 29 *Grubenhäuser* (*c.* 6,800 sherds) at Mucking, Essex (Tipper 2000 & in press). Over three-quarters of the assemblage (283 sherds) weighed less than 10g and 139 sherds (40%) weighed less than 5g. 344 sherds (99%) measured less than 5cm in maximum length while 211 sherds (60%) were less than 3cm in length. These figures demonstrate the high level of fragmentation. They also indicate that the level of recovery was very good, given the high proportion of small sherds.

Most sherds had rounded and abraded break edges; 175 sherds were recorded as being in poor condition. However, 38 sherds (11%) were recorded as being in fresh condition and, given the soft and friable nature of handmade Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, this indicates that the underlying features are being actively damaged by agriculture.

Fabric	Number	Weight (g)
BIOTITE+QTZ	26	228
BIOTITE+CHAFF+QTZ	2	18
CALC+QTZ	5	39
CHAFF	3	20
CHAFF+QTZF	1	4
CHAFF+OOL	3	34
CHAFF+QTZ	23	140
CHAFF+SST	4	17
CHAFF+SST_MG	9	109
FE+QTZ	1	5
OOL	7	54
OOL+QTZ	15	76
OOL+QTZ+FE	1	10
OOL+SST	1	8
QTZ	174	1013
SST	55	461
SST_MG	22	135

Table 2: Summary of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery by fabric group

Hectare	Square	Number	Weight (g)
H33	2	2	27
H44	26	1	22

Table 3: Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware pottery

Hectare	Square/ Transect	Decoration	Notes	Weight (g)
H44	33	Stamped and Incised	Two horizontal incised lines above a single row of cross-shaped stamps, above two further horizontal incised lines which are in turn above a diagonal incised line	3
H44	26	Stamped	Cross-shaped stamp	4
H44	28	Stamped	Probable circular stamp	3
H44	40	Combed	Combed (parallel incised lines)	7
H44	40	Incised	Horizontal incised line above/below a diagonal incised line	3
H44	49	Stamped?	Probable ovoid-shaped stamp/impression	4
H45	C20	Incised	Three horizontal incised lines above diagonal incised lines which cross the carination of a biconical-shaped vessel	11

Table 4: Decorated Early Anglo-Saxon pottery

Metal Detected Artefacts
Andy Hall

60 (Table 1). 1st-2nd century AD Trumpet Brooch

The only Roman brooch recovered during the survey and until the full numismatic assessment is carried out, the earliest dated artefact recovered. Although incomplete and badly corroded, the brooch appears very similar to Hattatt's examples, dated to the 1st-2nd century AD. There do not appear to be any traces of enamelling. Similar examples have been found in Chatteris (Evans 2003) and at Thetford (Hattatt 2000). The fragment measures 35 mm in height.

64. Saxon square headed cruciform brooch fragment

A cast bronze fragment derived from the footplate of a Saxon square-headed brooch dating to the 6th century AD (Andrew Rogerson pers. comm.). The section comprises of the right side footplate upper border and side lobe and a section of the inner panel. The fragment has been broken along the central footplate bar with the lower footplate also missing. The decoration on the footplate upper borders is visible; however, the side lobe has been folded over tightly thus obscuring the lower portion of the fragment. The decoration appears to represent a horse's head with a circular depression forming the eye. No traces of gilding remain. The bronze is quite dense possibly due to a high lead content. The fragment measures 41 mm x 20 mm. Parallels are illustrated within Hines' Corpus; these include the example from Morningthorpe in Norfolk (Hines 1997 Group XVIII, plate 75b) and a more 'local', fragmentary example from Ely '*Cratendune*' Group XVI (ibid. plate 61a). Further similar examples are illustrated within West's corpus of material from Suffolk (West 1998). These parallels lie within a close-knit family of brooch forms concentrated in Norfolk and Suffolk, but which is also found in areas to the west and north (Hines 1997 plates 644, 66a, 70a). This example thus belongs to a group in Phase 3 of Hines' chronology, which he dates to C.530-570 (ibid. 23). Interestingly, these late square-headed brooches are one of the few types of Anglo-Saxon material culture to conform to the stereotypical cultural area of the Anglian Kingdoms (Lucy 2000, 133).

The fact that this example has been deliberately folded over possibly suggests it was scrap and kept to be melted down. The brooch may have had several decades of use prior to this redundancy of primary function. Although this points towards the possibility of Saxon metalworking within the area this needs confirmation through further investigation.

20. Anglo Saxon penny or sceatta

This early silver Anglo-Saxon penny (also known as a *sceatta*) has a diademed bust with a cross before the phase, and a standard on the reverse; it is thus a secondary phase form of Series G (Type 3a) (Grierson and Blackburn 1986, 177, tab. 12), which was probably minted in the second decade of the 8th century (*c.* 710–20; ibid., tab. 14), though may of course have remained in circulation for longer. The majority of these secondary phase coins are single finds, representing losses during circulation; its function was primarily commercial (*ibid.*, 168–9). Series G was probably one of the earliest secondary phase issues, being struck in silver almost as fine as that of the primary and intermediate coins (*ibid.*, 169). Once thought to have been a Sussex issue, these are now known to have a more wide-ranging distribution, with multiple finds reported from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and lesser numbers from across the whole of southern England (information from the Early Medieval Corpus: http://www-cm.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/Coins); none have, however, been recorded before from Cambridgeshire. The presence of this coin at Longstanton therefore raises the possibility of either an early 8th century settlement in the locality, or the existence of a market here at this time.

30. Medieval bronze seal matrix

Measuring 19 mm in diameter by 15 mm in height, this 'button' type matrix is cast in bronze with a simple suspension loop; this seal matrix or stamp is very well preserved and still forms a very crisp legible impression. The design incorporates a fox running with a goose in its mouth, the bird's feathers flying back above the fox's head perhaps to accentuate the impression of movement. The legend reads *IE VOLA AU BOIS* written in old French, preceded at the top of the seal by a double dot or colon mark. Translated, the motto reads 'I fly to the woods', an appropriate legend for the central design. This is an example or an 'off the shelf' seal, not commissioned for a specific individual. The seal dates to the 14th century (Steven Ashley pers. comm.)

27. 17th century trade token

This small round token measuring 16 mm in diameter would probably have been a farthing in the 17th century. It was issued by William Gorham of Cambridge, a grocer, and was probably given as change (to be redeemed for goods at the next visit). It is suggested that most were issued between 1648 and 1672, a period in which there was little copper coinage in circulation, due to the lack of authorized

coinage under the Commonwealth (Mitchell and Reeds 1990). The reverse depicts a shield possibly with three cannon and a bird, above which sits a crown with a three-pronged object (possibly a candelabra) projecting above.

Discussion

Field H has been extensively ploughed and artefacts recovered by the fieldwalking and metal detecting from within the ploughsoil are likely to have been displaced. However, whilst artefacts move laterally as well as vertically, lateral displacement tends to be limited to fewer than five metres (Roper 1976, 373). Hence concentrations of material in the fields reflect underlying archaeological activity. The fieldwalking and metal detecting in Field H yielded concentrations of middle and late Roman artefacts from directly over the dense areas of cropmarks and the material almost certainly relates to the underlying features (Site XX). The concentration of Anglo-Saxon material in the northeastern area of the site is also unlikely to have moved far from context (Site XXIII). Types of soils can also influence the rate at which artefacts generally, and certain types of artefacts more specifically, rise to the surface (Evans 2000, 16). The eastern and western side of Field H overlay different geologies, gravels to the east and clay to the west. Whilst the heavier clay soils could be limiting the upward movement of artefacts, the concentration of material on the eastern half of the site is more likely to be real pattern relating to archaeological activity focused on the dryer gravels.

The earliest phases of archaeological activity identified by the fieldwalking in Field H were low density; background Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic, Beaker and Bronze Age, focused on the 3rd Terrace gravels on the eastern half of the field. The dominant phase of activity was middle and late Roman, focused on the dense cropmarks in the central eastern areas of the field, again on the gravels. Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was also recovered within the predominantly Roman areas, over the central eastern, dense cropmarks. However, an unexpected and more significant focus of Anglo-Saxon activity was in the northeastern part of the field, over a less dense series of cropmarks. The fresh character of some of the material, combined with the relatively large quantities, suggests underlying features could have been truncated by ploughing. Limited Saxo-Norman and medieval activity was largely restricted to the eastern areas of the site, with no clear concentrations. The distribution of the material may reflect agricultural practices rather than settlement activity; the result of manuring practices. 16th and 17th post-medieval material was spread across the site, irrespective of underlying geology, with no concentrations and also likely to be the result of agricultural practices rather than settlement activity.

Part 2) Field H Trial Trenching

Anwen Cooper

The site was located to the northwest of the village (centred TL 4020 6680; fig. 4). It was situated on a low rise, sloping gently from east to west. The underlying geology was 3rd Terrace river gravels (British Geological Survey 1984). The land was under arable cultivation when the fieldwork took place.

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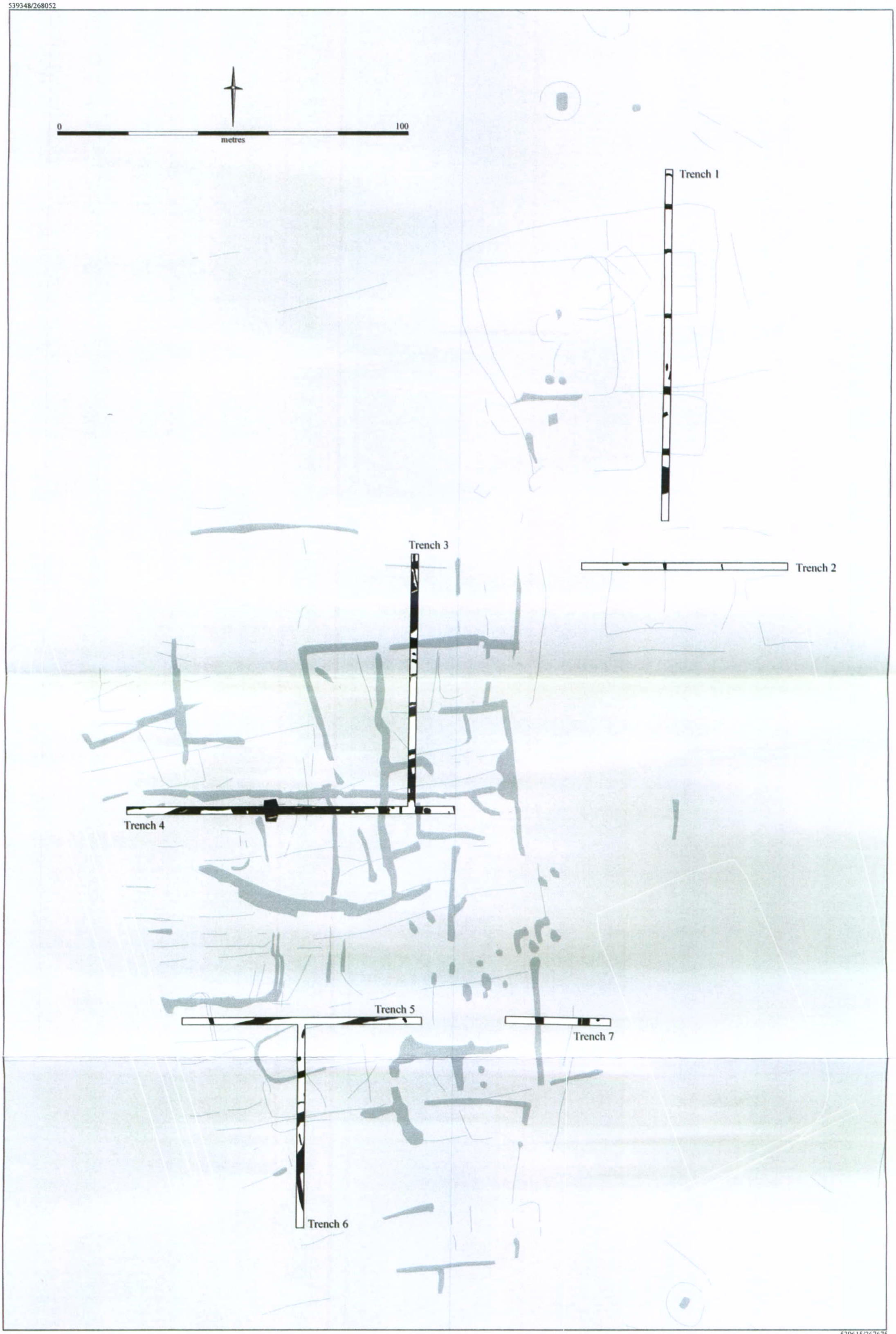

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Figure 13: Trench location in relation to aerial photographic evidence

Trial trenches were located in order to target cropmark evidence from aerial photographs (Palmer in Evans & Dickens 2002). In this instance, 485m of trenching (2m wide) was machined, investigating a total area of 970 square metres (fig. 13).

Methodology

The trenches were machined under archaeological supervision and then base planned. The archaeology was tested by a combination of half sections of discrete features and 1m wide slots of linear features. All finds were kept with the exception of obviously post-medieval pottery, brick and tile. Post-medieval features were base planned, but not excavated or recorded further except as an example of a dominant feature type. The CAU-modified version of the MoLAS recording system was employed throughout: excavated stratigraphic entities (e.g. a cut, a fill) were recorded as individual contexts, with interrelated stratigraphic events (e.g. a ditch cut and its fill) assigned feature numbers. Individual features are referred to by their *feature number* preceded by F., displayed in bold text upon first mention (e.g. **F. 21**). Sections were drawn at 1:10, base plans at 1:50. Bulk environmental samples were taken from a representative cross-section of features.

Metal Detecting

The methodology for metal detecting was twofold. All features within trenches were metal detected prior to excavation using a *Laser Rapier* detector. The position of individual metal finds from the tops of features were numbered and plotted on the base plans. This strategy was complemented by metal detecting the machine stripped ploughsoil and subsoil from all trenches. In this survey, small iron artefacts were discriminated out, together with very recent objects of little or no archaeological significance. In each case finds were collected, numbered and bagged every 10 metres along the trench, allowing the distribution of finds across the trenches to be plotted and compared with both those recovered from features, and those retrieved from the fieldwalking survey (Beadsmoore above).

Results

The findings of the metal detecting survey are described in detail at the end of the report (see Specialist Report 4) and illustrated in Figure 17. The results of the trial trenching are outlined below.

Trench	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil thickness (m)	Subsoil thickness (m)
1	100	N-S	0.30-0.50	0.10-0.50
2	60	E-W	0.35-0.45	0-0.20
3	75	N-S	0.35-0.40	0-0.20
4	100	E-W	0.35-0.60	0-0.35

5	70	E-W	0.30-0.40	0-0.20
6	50	N-S	0.30-0.40	0.10-0.60
7	30	E-W	0.30-0.40	0.10-0.30

Table 5: Summary of trenches

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in order to investigate a fairly discrete group of cropmark enclosures in the north eastern part of the evaluated area (fig. 14). Seven ditches (**Fs. 2-4, 7, 9, 15** and **17**) on an E-W alignment, a curvilinear gully (**F. 1**) two inhumations (**Fs. 5** and **6**) and a post-medieval quarry (**F. 11**) were identified. Most of these features were dated to the Romano-British period. However Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from F. 1, suggesting that a greater time depth was represented.

The ditches were very similar in form and fill and spaced at regular intervals along the trench. Fs. 2-4 and 9 were V-shaped in profile with homogeneous greyish-brown fills. 3rd-4th century Romano-British pottery, together with large quantities of animal bone and pieces of metalworking slag were retrieved from each. They clearly formed part of a system of enclosures or paddocks identified by aerial photographic survey (Palmer ibid.). Although the animal bone within these features was well preserved, the pottery sherds were relatively small, raising the potential that this area was not within the main settlement of this date. The presence of metalworking slag indicated that industrial activities may have taken place in the vicinity.

The only stratigraphy encountered within the trench was represented by three inter-cutting ditches (Fs. 7, 15 and 17) positioned centrally between Fs. 4 and 9 and on the same alignment. All of the pottery retrieved from these ditches was of 3rd–4th century AD date. At least one of these features was probably part of the main group of enclosures described above. However each ditch was different in form and fill, suggesting that they could represent different purposes and/or phases of activity. In this light it is of interest that Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery were recovered during fieldwalking in this area (Beadsmoore above).

The curvilinear gully (F. 1) was fairly shallow, with an irregular base and a light brown fill. It may represent some form of settlement structure. Anglo-Saxon and Romano-British pottery were recovered from its fill, suggesting that it was the latest activity in this area. Its location at the northern end of the trench also corresponded with the main concentration of Anglo-Saxon material recovered from the fieldwalking survey (Beadsmoore above).

The two inhumations (Fs. 5 & 6) were aligned N-S and located immediately to the north of Fs. 7, 15 & 17. They may in fact have been positioned with reference to one or other of these boundaries. These were not excavated during this stage of the assessment. However the metal detecting survey identified that F. 6 contained some form of metallic (probably iron) object.

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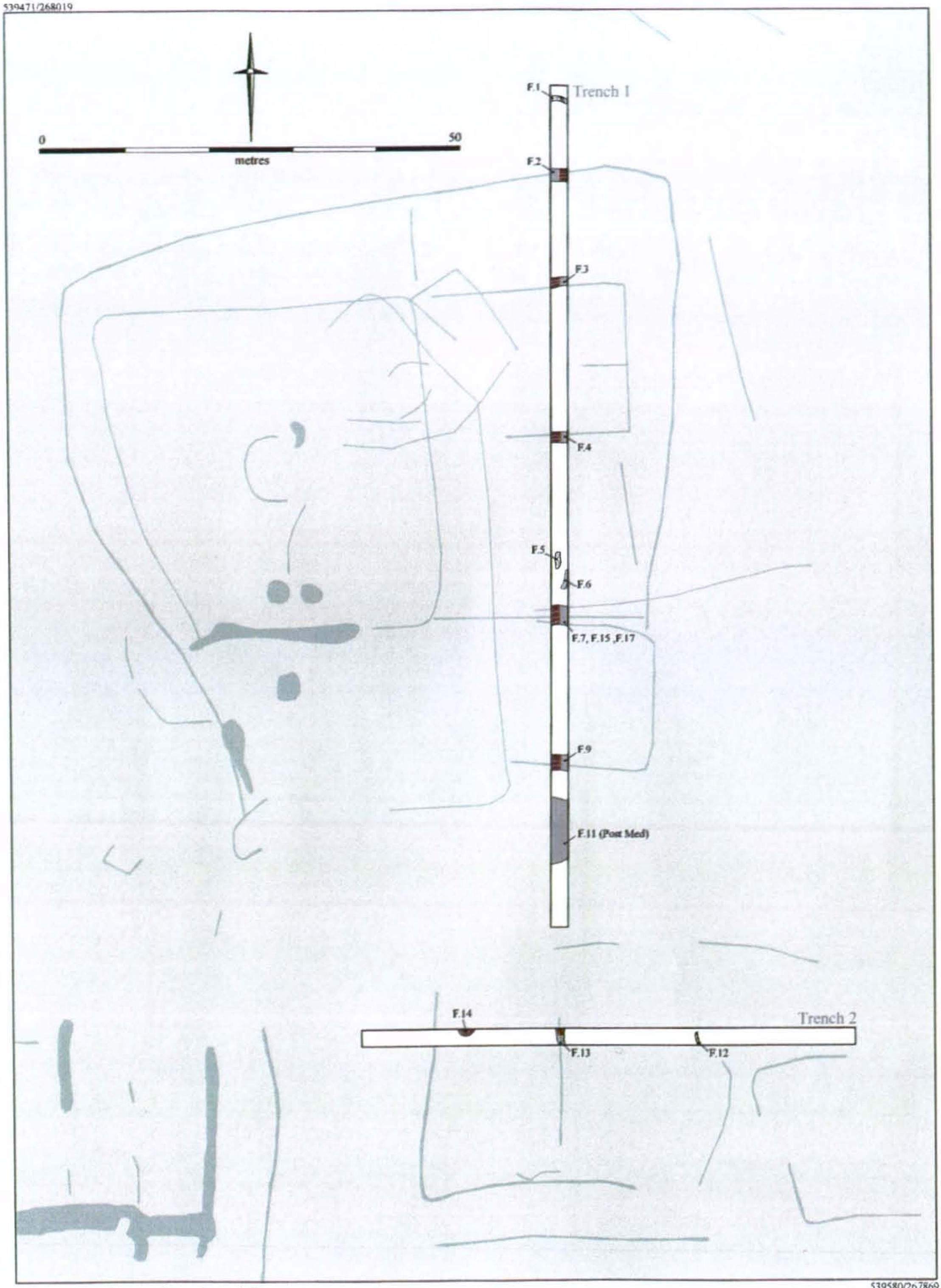

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Figure 14: Trenches 1 and 2

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in order to investigate a group of cropmark enclosures that appeared to relate to those within Trench 1 (fig. 14). One pit (**F. 14**) one ditch (**F. 13**) and one gully terminal (**F. 12**) were identified. Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from these features.

The pit (F. 14) was only partly contained within the trench. A single sherd of 10th century St Neots pottery was recovered from the upper fill [13], together with small fragments of animal bone. It could relate to more extensive settlement of this date, although no Saxo-Norman material was recovered during fieldwalking in this area (Beadsmoore above).

The ditch (F. 13) was shallow with a rounded profile and aligned N-S. Cropmark evidence suggested that it could have been associated with the group of Romano-British enclosures in Trench 1. Furthermore, a single, abraded sherd of 2nd-4th century AD pottery was recovered from the fill. However this ditch was very different in character to those within Trench 1. Like the other features in this trench, it could instead relate to later (Anglo-Saxon or Saxo-Norman) activity.

The gully terminal (F. 12) was narrow and shallow with steep sides and contained both Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery. Once again, this feature could form part of more widespread activity of this date. A 5th century AD Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch was recovered from the topsoil in this trench and pottery of this date was recovered during the fieldwalking survey in this area (Beadsmoore above).

Trenches 3-7

Trenches 3-7 were located in order to assess a concentration of cropmarks covering the southern part of the investigated area (fig. 15). As expected, they revealed a considerable density of archaeology, much of which corresponded closely with evidence from aerial photographs and fieldwalking (Palmer in Evans & Dickens 2002; Beadsmoore 2004). These trenches were clearly situated in a major concentration of 2nd-4th century Romano-British settlement. A low density of later Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon activity was also identified.

A detailed description of individual features and their stratigraphic relationships is not relevant here. However, several general observations pertaining to the character and dating of this archaeology are made.

A large number of linear features was identified, representing a range of purposes and several phases of occupation. There were substantial V-shaped ditches which probably represent major settlement boundaries (e.g. **Fs. 22, 82, 80/84** and **85**), some of which were redefined on at least one occasion. At least one further substantial ditch (**F. 73**) appeared to have held some structural purpose. Numerous smaller, V- and U-shaped ditches with single, homogenous fills probably represent internal settlement boundaries. Finally, a range of smaller gullies could relate to settlement structures.

Two main alignments were identified; N-S/E-W and NW-SE. Non-linear features included a single curvilinear gully, a few pits and post holes, a possible well and a corn drier.

Where stratigraphy was encountered, there was some consistency in the character of fills from different phases. This corresponded to a certain extent with differences recorded in the pottery assemblage. Many of the stratigraphically earlier Romano-British features (e.g. **Fs. 52, 58, 61/89** and **95**) had a rich reddish brown fill. Some of these also contained slightly earlier (2^{nd}-3^{rd} century AD) pottery. The majority of features, particularly in Trenches 3 and 4, contained a homogenous, flecked, greyish-brown fill and 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD Romano-British pottery. These appeared to represent the main bulk of settlement activity on the site. A number of the larger ditches (e.g. Fs. 73, 81/2, 80/84 & 85) were also filled or capped with a very dark, blackish-brown fill. The latter often contained 3^{rd}-4^{th} century AD pottery and could represent the latest period of Romano-British activity.

On this basis, at least three phases of Romano-British settlement were apparent, spanning the 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD. Within this time-span, most of the features containing diagnostically later pottery (3^{rd}-4^{th} century AD) were located in Trenches 3 and 4. This raised the possibility that the focus of Romano-British activity shifted northwards over the period. However, it is clear that further variations and subtleties existed that were not easily defined in the context of evaluation trenches. Earlier and later activity were represented by later Iron Age ditches (**Fs. 77, 98** and **100**), a Late Iron Age pit (**F. 50**) and an Anglo-Saxon gully (**F. 92**) (see below). It is likely that further archaeology of these periods was located nearby, although none was excavated within the trenches.

Several of the Romano-British ditches corresponded with evidence recorded on aerial photographs (Palmer in Dickens and Evans 2002). Somewhat predictably, where cropmark ditches were identified, the underlying cut features were either later with rich black fills, inter-cutting, or particularly deep. For example, some of the substantial 3^{rd}-4^{th} century AD Romano-British boundary ditches with dark, artefact-rich fills (Fs. 22, 81/82 & 85), did match a coherent group of cropmark enclosures that probably represented the latest Romano-British activity on the site. However, elsewhere the correspondence was less clear. Some of the cropmarks identified as being part of this same system of enclosures corresponded instead with smaller inter-cutting ditches and gullies of various dates (e.g. **Fs. 60-2, 74-6** and **87-9**). Other, fainter and less integrated linear cropmarks to the south and west of the main concentration of archaeology also corresponded with multi-period, inter-cutting ditches (e.g. **Fs. 53-4** in Trench 4, **Fs. 43-6** in Trench 6 and **Fs. 20-1** in Trench 7). It was clear upon excavation that there was a greater complexity to the settlement in this area than was represented on aerial photographs.

It is also worth noting that several major concentrations of archaeology that were identified within the trial trenches were not visible on aerial photographs. For example, the main densities of archaeology in Trench 4 and at the southern end of Trench 6 were not recorded as cropmarks. This may be precisely because their density made them difficult to distinguish as individual cropmark features. However this discrepancy does have a bearing on the archaeological potential of the evaluated area.

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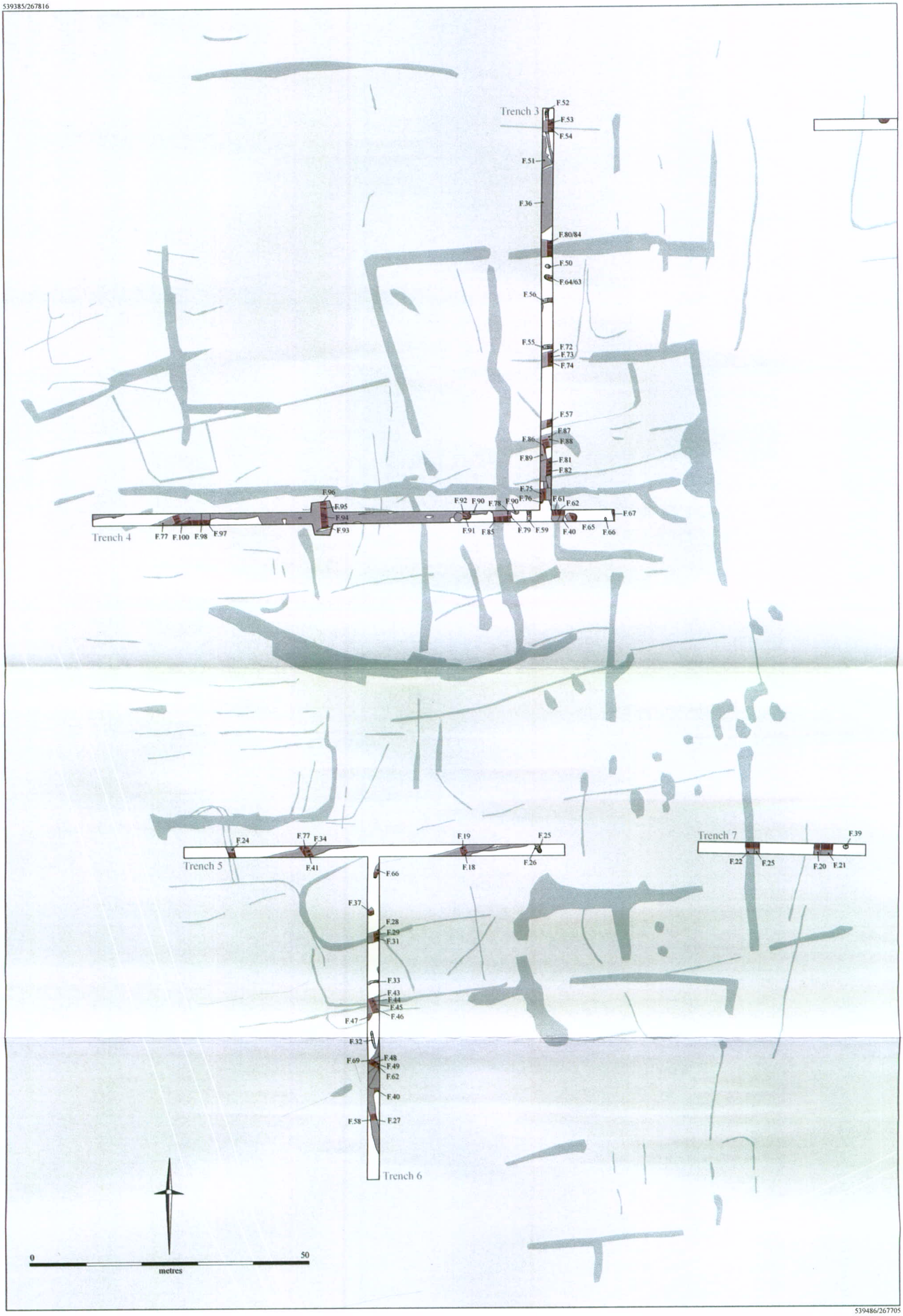

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Figure 15: Trenches 3-7

Other noteworthy features within Trenches 3-7 are summarised below.

Trench 3

Most of the archaeology within Trench 3 related to structures and boundaries within the main concentration of 2nd-4th century AD Romano-British settlement (fig. 15). However, one pit (F. 50) containing Late Iron Age wheel-made and handmade pottery was found in ditch F. 75. This suggests that there was an Iron Age presence in this area, the character of which requires further definition. Two Post-medieval quarries at the northern end of this trench (**Fs. 36 & 51**) probably represent 19th century quarrying. However, they did contain items of Romano-British metalwork including part of a copper-alloy bracelet (see Specialist Report 4, below).

Trench 4

Trench 4 was also clearly located within the main concentration of 2nd-4th century Romano-British settlement (fig. 15). It contained the densest concentration of archaeology on the site, and produced a considerable amount of material spanning the later Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon periods.

This density was due in part, to the fact that a substantial ditch ran through the centre of the trench for about one third of its length. Two additional areas (5m x 2m) were machined to either side of the trench in order to clarify the character and extent of this boundary. These identified at least four further inter-cutting boundaries (**Fs. 8 & 94-6**) on a similar alignment. This apparent complexity could be a product of multiple phases of occupation. However, all of the material from these features was of 2nd-4th century date and it is possible that the trench was located at a point where a fairly rapid succession of adjacent enclosure boundaries overlapped.

Three later Iron Age ditches on a NE-SW alignment (Fs. 77, 98 & 100) were located towards the western end of this trench. One of these (F. 77) contained a ceramic sling shot. This could relate to some form of combat, but may instead have been used for hunting or controlling herds (see Specialist Report 6 below).

A Romano-British corn drier (**F. 91**) was identified at the eastern end of the main group of ditches. It comprised a sub-rectangular, clay-lined pit [188/9], the base and sides of which were heavily scorched. This was in-filled with a mixed deposit [190] of broken superstructure, baked and unbaked clay, broken and complete rotary querns (including fragments of lava quern) and pockets of charcoal. It was capped with a layer of pure, grey clay [191]. This feature was half sectioned during the assessment. The remainder was covered and left in-situ.

Trench 5

This trench was situated to the south of the main density of cropmark archaeology in Trenches 3 and 4. It contained a lower density of 2nd-4th century AD Romano-British boundaries although some stratigraphy was identified. In addition a structural gully

(**F. 25**) with a post hole at its base (**F. 26**) was recorded at the eastern end of the trench.

Trench 6

A further concentration of 2nd-4th century AD Romano-British settlement was identified in Trench 6 (fig. 15). This included a fairly dense group of intersecting ditches at the southern end of the trench and number of structural elements – gullies and post holes – further to the north. It is worth noting that no later (3rd-4th century) material was identified, indicating that the main focus of activity may have shifted from this area towards the end of the period. Many of the Romano-British coins from the site and most of the lead artefacts, including part of a cistern, were found during the metal detecting of topsoil from this trench (see metal detecting, below). This could indicate that some form of specialised metalworking activity was undertaken in this area. A thick (0.60m) deposit of subsoil at the southern end of the trench probably corresponded with a medieval headland, although it did also include Romano-British material. Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from this area during fieldwalking (Beadsmoore above) but no cut features of this date were identified.

Figure 16. Intercutting ditches and gullies in Trench 6

Trench 7

The archaeology in Trench 7 was truncated by ploughing activity; very little subsoil survived.

The two pairs of ditches that were identified once again gave some sense of a temporal shift in the focus of Romano-British settlement (fig. 15). Three of these ditches (Fs. **20, 21 & 23**) were shallow and rounded in profile. They contained reddish brown fills and very few artefacts, with the exception of a single sherd from a 2nd-4th century AD bowl. They probably represented the boundaries of paddocks beyond the main settlement area. A fourth ditch (**F. 22**) was substantial with a V-shaped profile and a dark, blackish-brown fill. This was replete with artefacts including unabraded 3rd-4th century AD pottery and was clearly closer to the focus of settlement activity at this time.

A pit (**F. 39**) at the eastern end of this trench was located just beneath the surface of the ploughsoil. It contained the head and articulated upper thorax of a cattle skeleton. Given that part of this feature and the skeleton it contained ran beneath the northern edge of the trench, it was not excavated as part of the assessment.

Specialist Reports

Flint

Only four pieces (11g) of worked flint were recovered from two Romano-British contexts (F. 9/[037] & F. 52/[096]) and one 10th century AD context (F. 14/[014]) in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. These included an earlier Neolithic flake from F. 52/[096], and an earlier Neolithic crested blade from F. 14/[014] (Emma Beadsmoore pers. comm.). The remainder were undiagnostic. They can be seen to indicate a very low density of prehistoric activity in this area.

Iron Age Pottery
Leo Webley

Twelve sherds (215g) of Iron Age pottery were recovered. Most came from four putatively Iron Age features (F. 50, F. 77, F. 98, F. 100), with one residual sherd from mid-late Roman feature F. 75.

The assemblage consists largely of handmade sherds of Middle/later Iron Age date (c. 400/300BC-AD50). All of these are in sandy fabrics except one (17g) which contains chalk and sand. One rim sherd is present, a flat-topped rim from a barrel-shaped or globular pot, and there is also one simple plain base angle sherd. Two sherds are scored in an irregular fashion (69g). Five sherds have burnt food residues, including both scored sherds.

There were also two diagnostically Late Iron Age sherds. F. 50 yielded part of a burnished wheel-made bowl in a sandy fabric with a bead rim, offset neck and no cordons (46g). Meanwhile, F. 77 contained a sherd from a handmade combed jar in a grog-tempered fabric with an orange oxidised outer surface (24g). The latter was found in a context also containing Middle/later Iron Age tradition sherds.

A date of c. 50 BC-AD 50 is likely for the group as a whole. It shows a typical pattern for the Late Iron Age of the region, with traditional Middle Iron Age-type pots continuing in use for cooking, despite the adoption of Late Iron Age forms. Longstanton lies close to the boundary between two different traditions of handmade Middle/later Iron Age pottery, with shelly Scored Wares dominant to the north and northwest, as at Over, Earith and Haddenham, while sandy Plain Wares are typical in south Cambridgeshire (Hill and Horne 2003). The fabrics of the handmade pottery link the site with south

Cambridgeshire, but the presence of scoring may also indicate affinities with areas to the north. Clearly, a much larger assemblage would be needed for any firm conclusions on this issue.

Roman Pottery
Katie Anderson

A total of 505 sherds of Roman pottery (8598g) were recovered from the excavations. All of the pottery was examined and details of fabric, form, date and rim diameter (where possible) were recorded. For the purposes of this report the site has been divided into three discrete areas, which will be looked at separately. The first area (Area 1) comprises Trenches 3 to 7, Area 2 consists of Trench 2 and Area 3 contains Trench 1.

Area 1

The bulk of the Roman pottery from the site was excavated from features within this area and consisted of 476 sherds (8139g) from 51 features. This is perhaps unsurprising because the trenches were located over the densest cropmarks. The Roman pottery in this area ranged in date from the 2nd to the 4th century AD, although some of the features could be more specifically dated to either the 2nd-3rd century AD or the 3rd-4th century AD.

The assemblage consisted of both coarsewares and finewares from a variety of local and non-local sources. The most common fabrics were the sandy greywares, which represented 27% of all wares from this area. Other common coarseware fabrics included shell-tempered wares and black slipped wares, some of which were probable local imitations of Dorset black burnished ware.

The most common finewares were Nene Valley colour coats, which may be expected due to the relative close proximity of the site to the production area, approximately 20 miles away. Other finewares included Oxford and Hadham red slipped wares, both dating 3rd-4th century AD and a small number of late Colchester colour coated wares, dating to the 3rd century AD. There was also one more unusual sherd, which was a grey slipped ware with barbotine 'tear' decoration. The exact source of this vessel is unknown, but similar decoration techniques can be seen on Spanish and Gaulish imported finewares (Tyers 1996).

There was a very small quantity of imported finewares, consisting of one Central Gaulish Samian sherd [114] and two Eastern Gaulish Samian sherds from contexts [159] and [197]. This is somewhat unusual since Samian is one of the most common imported wares on Romano-British sites. The most likely explanation for this therefore, is the date of the settlement, because Southern and Central Gaulish Samian was mainly exported in the 1st and 2nd century AD respectively. Therefore, the lack of Samian supports the view that this settlement was not established, at least, until the late 2nd century AD. The small number of Eastern Gaulish Samian vessels may be because this ware was not imported in such significant quantities (Webster 1996, 3).

F. 73 contained the largest quantity of pottery with 89 sherds (1201g) from a single context [142]. The pottery from this feature was fairly typical of the pottery from the whole assemblage with Nene Valley colour coats, sandy greywares and shell-tempered wares. There was also an Oxfordshire red slipped imitation Samian Dragendorff 38.

Area 2

This area consisted of only two features containing Roman pottery, F. 12 and F. 13. Each of these contained only a single sherd of pottery, which suggests that this area was not utilised as much as other areas of the site and this is supported by the cropmarks, which are much less dense than those under Area 1. F. 12 contained one oxidised sandy ware base, while F. 13 contained one sandy greyware body sherd. Both of these sherds could only be dated 2nd-4th century AD, although the size and condition may imply that these sherds had been re-deposited from elsewhere.

Area 3

Area 3 produced a total of 27 sherds of Roman pottery (433g) from seven different features. Four of the features were dated 3rd-4th century AD (Features 1, 3, 9 and 16) and they contained a range of vessel forms and fabrics that are comparable with the material recovered from Area 1, including Nene Valley colour coats and Oxfordshire red slipped ware.

The remaining three features from this area, Fs. 2, 4 and 7, contained pottery dating 2nd-4th century AD, although it seems likely that these features were at the latter end of this range and also dated to the late Roman period (3rd-4th century AD). Since the pottery from this area all appears to date to the same period, it suggests that this area of the site was in use during the latest period of Roman occupation, with little evidence for any pre-3rd century AD activity. However, the mean weight of the pottery was only 16g, which is relatively small and raises the possibility of re-deposition.

Conclusion

Overall the Roman pottery from the three areas of the site is directly comparable, with similar forms and fabrics and consequently similar dates. This therefore implies that although these areas do appear to be discrete, they were occupied at the same time and therefore probably formed different parts of a much larger settlement. The dating evidence from the pottery does suggest that the features in Area 3 (Trench 1) were probably the latest features to be added to the site, while Area 1 saw the earliest stages of Roman activity sometime in the late 2nd-3rd century AD. This therefore supports the evidence from the fieldwalking, which suggested a later Roman settlement.

Roman Tile

Eighteen fragments (1456g) of ceramic building material were recovered from fourteen excavated contexts in Trenches 1, 3, 4, and 7. They included roof tile (*tegulae*) from Fs. 7, 16, 22, 72 and 82, and flue tile from Fs. 16 and 82. The flue tile from F. 82 had wide comb marks on its outer surface indicating that it was probably of 4th-early 5th century AD date (Katie Anderson pers. comm.).

Anglo-Saxon Pottery
Jess Tipper

Four Early Anglo-Saxon sherds weighing 52g, and representing a maximum of four vessels, were recorded (Table 6). There were two decorated sherds in the assemblage (36g). This pottery is considered to date between the fifth and seventh centuries AD based on similarities of form, fabric and decorative techniques with other assemblages dating to this period. In addition, a single sherd (3g) of possible Saxo-Norman St Neots ware pottery was recorded. This is discussed separately from the Early Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Early Anglo-Saxon Pottery

Three different fabric groups have been identified macroscopically based on a rapid visual assessment of the qualitative differences in fabric and matrix. The preliminary fabric groups are summarised as follows:

Biotite and Quartz-tempered (BIOTITE+QTZ)
One sherd (12g) was identified as biotite and quartz-tempered. The fabric was characterised by fragments of biotite granite with loose flakes of biotite, and medium to coarse rounded and sub-angular quartz fragments <2.5mm.

Quartz-tempered (QTZ)
Two sherds (36g) contained quartz inclusions, varying from fine to coarse rounded and/or sub-angular fragments, from two sub-groups of this fabric.

Sandstone Sand-tempered (SST)
One sherd (4g) contained moderate to medium sandstone sand inclusions. This fabric also include occasional mica flakes and occasional coarse rounded to sub-angular quartz grains.

These fabrics compare closely to those defined in the large assemblage recovered by fieldwalking (Beadsmoore above). Quartz-tempered and sandstone sand-tempered pottery were the most common fabrics types identified in the fieldwalking assemblage.

Early Anglo-Saxon pottery is characterised by a relatively limited range of vessel forms across the country, with two major categories which are generally referred to as bowls (open forms) and jars (closed forms). The sherds from this phase of evaluation were too small and indistinct to indicate the form of each vessel. There were no rim sherds in the assemblage. There was one base sherd (24g), a simple flat-angled form, probably from a curved or globular vessel and decorated with vertical grooves produced by combing. The base diameter of this vessel measured 50mm with an estimated vessel equivalent (base *eve*) of *c.* 30%. This sherd is from the surface of gully F. 92 (Trench 4).

There were two decorated sherds (36g), from different vessels, in the assemblage. Both the decorated sherds should be illustrated. One base sherd (24g), from the surface of gully F. 92 (Trench 4) had a vertically combed external surface. This may have been a functional rather than a decorative technique, to facilitate the handling of a slippery container. One sherd (12g), from the fill [001] of ditch F. 1 (Trench 1), was decorated with a single incised line. The decorative techniques that occur on the two sherds are typical of the Early Anglo-Saxon Period, and they are dated to between the fifth and seventh centuries AD.

Two of the sherds in the assemblage, from [009] F. 12 and [193] F. 92, have lightly burnished external surfaces. One sherd, from the surface of F. 92, possessed grooves produced by combing (see above) and the other sherd, from [001] F. 1, had a smoothed surface finish.

The pottery is handmade. The vessels were probably coil built and have been carefully finished, although the coils were not generally visible in section. It appears to have been fired in a bonfire- or clamp-type kiln, resulting in the characteristic (reduced) dark grey-brown to black colour. One of the sherds, from [001] F. 1, has an oxidised pale orange-grey external surface, indicating variations in the conditions of firing.

The pottery was in relatively good condition. The mean sherd weight of the assemblage is 13g. This compares to a mean sherd weight of 6.7g from the fieldwalking. Only one sherd weighed less than 10g.

Saxo-Norman Pottery

One abraded sherd of possible St Neots ware pottery was recovered (3g), which came from the fill of a small pit (F. 14) in Trench 2. The sherd is shell-tempered with dense (white) shell fragments <1.5mm in size and occasionally the shell fragments have dissolved leaving voids. It has reduced dark grey surfaces and inner core and an oxidised pale orange-grey outer core. St Neots ware pottery is dated between *c.* AD 900 and 1150.

Context	Feature	Catalogue	Number	Weight (g)	Element	Fabric	Decoration
001	1	775	1	12	Body	QTZ	Incised
009	12	782	1	12	Body	BIOTITE+QTZ	
193	92	940	1	4	Body	SST	
Surface	92	964	1	24	Base	QTZ	Combed

Table 6: Summary of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery

Baked Clay

Fifteen pieces (314g) of baked clay were recovered from six excavated contexts in Trenches 3, 4, 6 and 7. The most significant artefact was a sling shot from a later Iron Age ditch F. 77/[151] (see below).

The remaining material was recovered from Romano-British ditches and mainly comprised small, amorphous lumps of various fabrics. Ditch F. 72/[140] contained a small slab (29g, 12mm thick), possibly a tile. This was heavily tempered with chaff (there were abundant voids and grass impressions) together with a small quantity of quartz and course sand. One fragment (13g) from ditch F. 73/[142] appeared to have an edge and smoothed inner surface. The fabric of this was hard with coarse sand inclusions and grass or reed impressions on its outer surface. There was also a fragment (36g) of a perforated loom weight from ditch F. 75/[146]. This had a hard fabric with coarse quartz sand, flint and chalk inclusions.

Note on Sling Shot (Leo Webley)

A single sling shot of baked clay was recovered from [151], F. 77. This is of classic ovoid form, measuring 40mm long and 24mm in diameter, with a weight of 24g. The fabric is hard with no visible inclusions other than sparse quartz sand.

Clay slingshots of this form were used in Britain during the Middle and Late Iron Age, and were also used by the Roman army. However, Roman period finds are largely confined to northern and western Britain (Greep 1987), a fact supporting the Late Iron Age date ascribed to F. 77. The sling shot from Longstanton is closely comparable to examples from other Middle-Late Iron Age sites such as All Cannings Cross, Wiltshire (30-40mm x 18-25mm); Glastonbury, Somerset (35-40mm x 20-22mm); Danebury, Hampshire (31-50mm x 22-31mm, 30-50g: Poole 1984 & 1991); Dragonby, Lincolnshire (35-45mm x 27-40mm, 20-30g: Elsdon and Barford 1996); and Oss-Ussen, southern Netherlands (35-52mm long, 16-39g: Schinkel 1998, 130). The use of slings in battle by northern European peoples during the first centuries BC/AD is recorded by various classical literary sources. However, use in hunting or in controlling herds is also possible. Experimental work has shown that ovoid baked clay sling shots are superior to pebbles for accuracy, distance and velocity.

Metal Small Finds
Matt Brudenell

Metal Detecting of Features

A total of 59 objects were recovered from the tops of features, all of which have been attributed a Roman date. All finds derive from Roman features, except for one Roman coin, a Roman bracelet and two 'modern' nails, which were recovered from the large Post-medieval quarry (F. 51) in Trench 3. The distribution of finds across the trenches shows concentrations in Trenches 3, 4 and 6. However this gross patterning is unlikely to be significant, and merely reflects the high density of features within trenches, rather than dense concentrations of metalwork.

In total, 78% of the finds were iron, of which the vast majority were fragments of square and rectangular sectioned nails of Manning Type 1a and 1b, together with six dome headed Manning Type 10 hobnails (Manning 1985, 134-5). The remainder of the iron objects were unidentifiable, except for a small fragment of an iron drop handle. Five of the copper alloy objects recovered were Roman coins (3rd-4th century), together with a fragment of a 16mm wide Roman bracelet/armlet with a groove down the central panel, flanked by two rows of raised square-dot decoration. By comparison with examples from Colchester, the bracelet dates from the 3-4th century (Crummy 1983, 37). The two other copper alloy objects comprised a thin sheet fragment, and a lozenge shaped mount with two integral rivets and a raised oval boss. This object is 300mm long, and has a maximum width of 19mm. It was probably designed for attachment to a belt or strap. The lead objects found were two small droplets of casting waste, a twisted sheet of lead, and a repair plug.

Iron	Lead	Copper Alloy	Total
46	4	8	59

Table 7: Number of finds recovered from tops of features

Metal Detecting of Ploughsoil and Subsoil

A total of 38 metal objects were recovered from the ploughsoil-subsoil spoil heap survey, 53% of which came from the subsoil. 42% of all the metal finds were recovered from Trench 6, which produced a large quantity of lead off-cuts, accounting for 50% of the total lead collected in the survey. In all 13 Roman coins were found (eight from ploughsoil, five from subsoil), which were distributed fairly evenly between the trenches. Other notable copper-alloy finds included a 5th century Saxon cruciform brooch from the plough soil of Trench 2 (see below).

Trench	Context	Copper alloy	Lead	Total
1	Ploughsoil	3	-	3
	Subsoil	-	-	0
				3
2	Ploughsoil	2	-	2
	Subsoil	-	-	0
				2
3	Ploughsoil	-	-	0
	Subsoil	3	3	6
				6
4	Ploughsoil	2	3	5
	Subsoil	1	2	3
				8
5	Ploughsoil	1	1	2
	Subsoil	1	-	1
				3
6	Ploughsoil	4	2	6
	Subsoil	2	8	10
				16
7	Ploughsoil	-	-	0
	Subsoil	-	-	0
				0
Totals		19	19	

Table 8: Number of finds recovered from the ploughsoil and subsoil trench survey

The majority of the lead finds are undiagnostic off-cuts, and droplets of casting waste, although a few warrant further discussion. The subsoil of Trench 6 produced a lead repair plug and the rim fragment of a large lead vessel, possibly from a Roman cistern. The fragment weighs 538g, with a 4mm thick wall, and a 16mm thick square section rim. A bulbous Roman steelyard weight, 34mm in diameter, and weighing 169g came from the subsoil of Trench 3. Based on Jackson's calculations the weight is equivalent to six Roman ounces (*Uncia*), or half a Roman pound (*Libra*) (Jackson 1990, 52).

A single iron artefact was collected in the ploughsoil-subsoil survey. This was a complete iron knife 134mm long, found in the subsoil of Trench 4. The knife is most likely Saxon (Sam Lucy pers. comm.).

Note on Cruciform Brooch (Sam Lucy)

This fragmentary brooch, (Trench 2, plough soil <636>), consisting of the head-plate, remaining top-knob, and bow, was found during evaluation. The pin is missing, but the lug appears to be preserved in corrosion material on the rear of the head-plate. The remaining top-knob (the two side-knobs being lost) is fully round, and is possibly slightly faceted; it was probably separately cast, as the two missing knobs would have been. These features, together with the pronounced bow, undecorated save for a raised central ridge, and slightly panelled head-plate, all suggest that this brooch belongs in Mortimer's Group A (1990). Other brooches in this group may have been of continental manufacture, and the group as a whole probably dates to the 5th century AD, though Mortimer (1990, 110–1) notes that several other brooches within this group in England may have been old when buried (these brooches

usually being found as grave-goods). The distribution of cruciform brooches (all types) is seen predominantly in eastern and central England, with a particular concentration seen in the Cambridge area (Lucy 2000, fig. 5.5).

Recommendations: the brooch should be x-rayed and conserved; compositional analysis would also have research value.

Summary of Metal Detecting

The results form the metal detecting survey are in many ways complementary to those from the fieldwalking (Beadsmoore above) (fig. 17). No prehistoric metalwork was encountered, and the majority of the finds can be attributed to the Roman period. The 13 coins dating between the 3rd and 4th centuries correspond to the date range of those collected during fieldwalking.

In general there are few distinctive patterns within the finds distribution. However, the high percentage of metalwork present in the ploughsoil/subsoil of Trench 6 may be significant, particularly as 50% of the lead found both in the tops of features and in the ploughsoil-subsoil derives from this trench. Whether or not this indicates some degree of industrial activity in this area is difficult to predict on the basis of these results. However, this imbalance in the distribution of the metalwork requires explanation, as it is unlikely to be fortuitous.

The 5th century Anglo-Saxon brooch stands out as a significant artefact in the assemblage, and complements the 6th century brooch fragment found 100m to the northwest during the fieldwalking (Beadsmoore 2004).

Excavated Metalwork Finds

In total only seven metal objects were recovered from hand excavation, all of which came from Roman features. With such small quantities of metalwork recovered, little can be said about distribution except that no finds came from Trenches 1, 2 and 7. As noted above, such patterning reflects the general low density of features in these trenches. The only notable find in this assemblage is the possible shear blade from F. 70. The blade displays characteristics of Manning's Type D4, being of medium size with straight edges and a gently curving back (Manning 1985, 34). The shear is broken along the spring, 10mm above the back of the blade.

Feature	*Context*	*Trench*	*Material*	*Description*
F. 24	[039]	5	Lead/Pewter	Unidentifiable corroded fragment
F. 35	[065]	6	Iron	Unidentifiable fragment
F. 38	[071]	5	Iron	Rectangular strip
F. 70	[136]	3	Iron	Possible shear-blade
F. 72	[140]	3	Iron	Rectangular section nail
F. 85	[174]	4	Iron	Square section nail
F. 91	[190]	4	Iron	Large square section nail

Table 9: Summary of metalwork from excavated features

Metalworking Debris

Forty-eight pieces (2224g) of metalworking slag were retrieved from six different contexts. By far the majority of this material (97% by number; 61% by weight) was recovered from Romano-British boundary ditches (Fs. 2, 4, 7, 9 & 16) in Trench 1. This included fifteen pieces (541g) of ferrous slag from F. 2/[003]. The clear concentration of material in this area implied that it was a focus for metalworking activity.

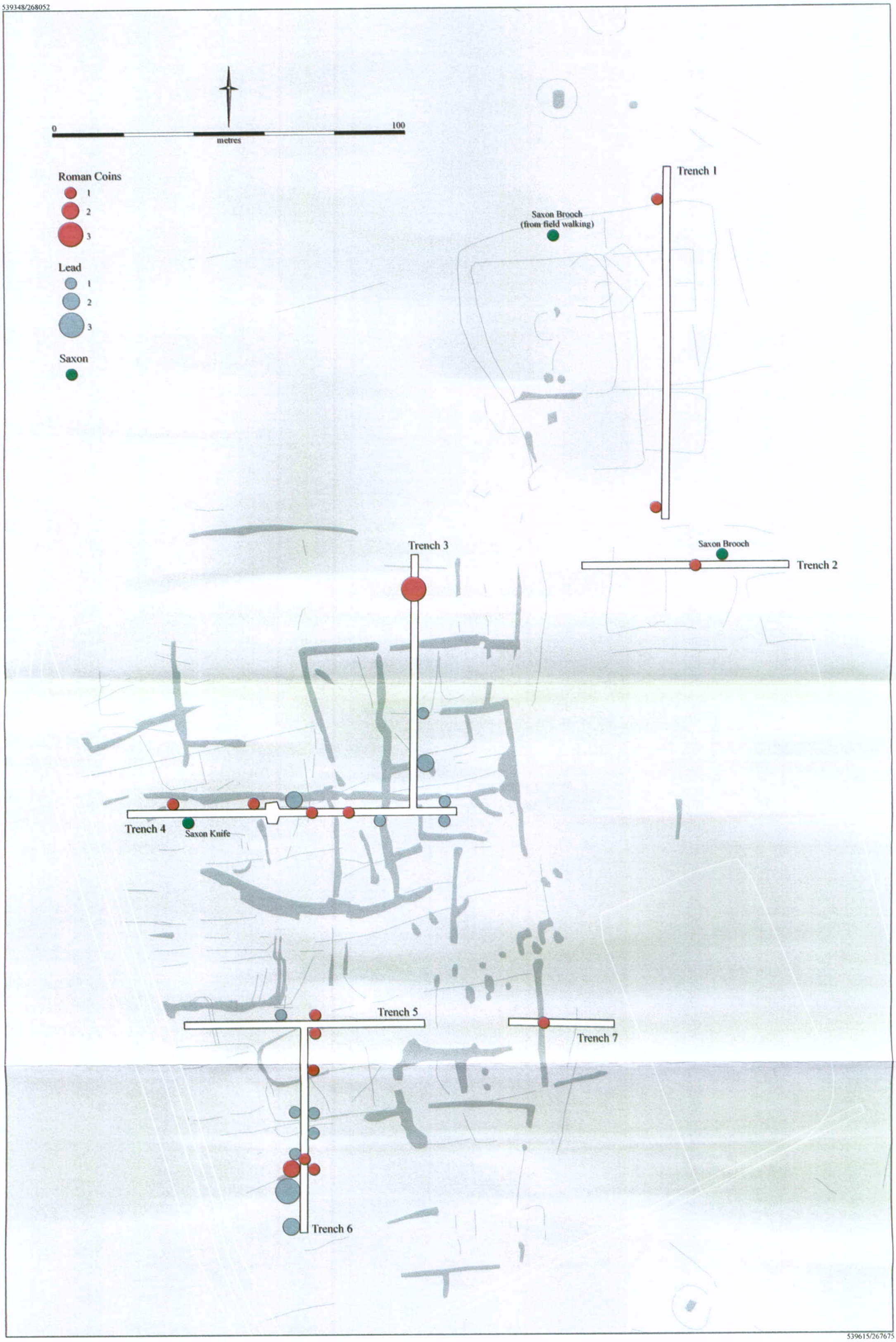


Figure 17: Distribution of material recovered from metal detecting survey

The remaining fragments were recovered from two 3rd-4th century AD ditches (Fs. 53 & 74) within Trench 3. These indicate wider metalworking activity within the main Romano-British settlement concentration. Only one piece (740g) was identified; a hearth base from F. 53/[098].

Worked Stone

22 pieces (24.467kg) of worked stone were recovered from eleven different excavated contexts. Most of this assemblage (71.52%) was derived from the backfill [190] of corn drier F. 90. This included a near complete, burnt rotary quern of millstone grit together with burnt and unburnt fragments from a least two other querns of the same material. This deposit was clearly unusual and deserves further analysis.

Further quern fragments were recovered from Romano-British features in the main settlement concentration (Trenches 3 & 7). They included ten fragments of millstone grit, one fragment of pudding stone F. 82/[165], and a single fragment of conglomerate sandstone F. 48/[087], all of which would have been imported to the site. Three of these fragments F. 22/[031], F. 70/[136] & F. 60/[114] had grooves on one surface, while others appeared to have been scorched or burnt.

Faunal Remains
C. Swaysland

A quantity of animal bone numbering 945 fragments (22.975kg) was hand recovered from seven evaluation trenches. The material was analysed in order to characterise the assemblage in terms of species represented, their relative importance to the cultural and economic life of the site, and any other relevant patterning. The bone was in general in a good state of preservation.

Methodology

The material was identified with the reference collection of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit and the aid of Schmid (1972). No attempt has been made to distinguish between the remains of sheep and goat; these bones are recorded as sheep/goat. The assemblage was quantified using a modified version of Davis (1992). In brief, all mandibular teeth and a predetermined restricted suite of elements are recorded (POSAC). In addition one skull element, the zygomatic arch, was added to the list of countable elements. Bones were only recorded if at least 50% of a given part was present. Any non-countable elements from less common species or elements displaying butchery marks or pathological changes were also recorded but not used in counts.

Information on gnawing, butchery and pathology was recorded where present. Butchery was recorded by type (i.e. chop, knife cut, sawn), location and orientation (using standard anatomical terms and orientation). Pathological conditions were categorised where possible and detailed descriptions made as to form and location.

Tooth wear and mandible wear stages were recorded following Payne (1973) for sheep/goat, Grant (1982) and Legge (1992) for cattle and O'Connor (1989) for pigs. Measuring was only undertaken on complete longbones for the purposes of constructing withers heights. Cattle, horse and sheep withers heights are calculated using the factors of Matolsci (1970) Kiesewalter (1888) and Teichert (n.d.) respectively, all quoted in von den Dreisch and Boessneck (1974). Dog withers heights are calculated using the factors of Harcourt (1974).

Results

All the bones analysed here are from Romano-British features, most of which are dated to the 2nd-4th centuries.

Species	POSAC	POSAC %
Cattle	41	49.4
Sheep/goat	26	31.3
Pig	3	3.6
Horse	8	9.6
Dog	5 (27)	6.0

Table 10: Relative species proportions, Romano-British features.

Cattle are the dominant species (49.4%), which is a typically Romano-British trait (e.g. Dobney 2001). The most frequently represented element is the scapula (18% of the cattle assemblage); four scapulae from ditch F. 48 show probable or definite evidence of 'hook damage'. That comprises perforation of the scapula blade by a butcher's hook to allow preservation of the meat by smoking or brining. This seems to be an exclusively Roman practise, common in Britain, particularly in the later Roman period (Dobney *et al.* 1996). Cattle mandibular age at death evidence is limited to three mandibles; it indicates a restricted slaughter range concentrated between 2 and 6 years.

Wear Stage (Payne 1973)	Number	Suggested Age
A	0	0-2 months
B	0	2-6 months
C	0	6-12 months
D	3	1-2 years
E	1	2-3 years
F	2	3-4 years
G	1	4-6 years
H	1	6-8 years
I	0	8-10 years

Table 11: Sheep/goat mortality profile after Payne 1973

Sheep/goat are the second most frequently occurring species (31.3%). Eight mandibles yielded age at death evidence. A range of ages are represented in the mortality profile though there is a concentration upon animals between one and two years; these are likely to represent animals fattened until the summer/autumn of their first year, a good indication of an 'efficient' meat economy. The lack of any evidence for sheep/goat being killed in their first year of life argues strongly against a milk economy. One complete sheep/goat metacarpal was measured giving a withers height of 69.9 cm.

The partially articulated remains of two dogs of differing size were recovered from ditches F. 56 and F. 76. The larger dog was recovered from F. 56; the skull was absent but most of the post-axial skeleton was represented. A withers height of around 36.7cm was calculated for this dog. The smaller of the dogs was recovered from F. 76, the skull and most of the long bones were represented. A withers height of around 20.4cm was calculated for this dog; this is extremely small and off the lower limit size range of Romano-British dogs given by Harcourt (1974). Such a small dog would be unable to survive without human shelter and protection and as such is recognised as a lap or house dog. This is a Romano-British introduction (*ibid*).

A further indication of possible human care of dogs is given by a pathological specimen from F. 94. Two metatarsals have fused together in the mid-shaft area indicating recovery from an episode of trauma. This specimen is very similar to an example illustrated in Dobney *et al.* (1996, 48, plate 17b).

In conclusion, the animal bone assemblage recovered indicates a highly Romanised site, very strongly reliant upon domestic animals. The Roman influence is apparent in various ways: the species proportions; the butchery techniques used; the large size of the cattle and the presence of a very small 'lapdog'.

Environmental Samples
Ellen Simmons

These were processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 300μm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue washed over a 1mm mesh. Flots were dried indoors and sorted

for charred plant remains and molluscs. Heavy residue was dried and the greater than 4mm fraction sorted by eye.

Sorting and identification of plant remains was carried out under a low power microscope. Identifications were made using the reference collection at the Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for flora, and Beedham (1972) for mollusca. The contents of each sample as identified are listed in full in Table 12.

Results

Charred plant remains were found to be abundant in three of the six samples processed. Chaff remains and the seeds of wild plants were present, along with cereal grain, indicating good preservation as these items are more readily destroyed by fire than cereal grains (Boardman and Jones, 1990). Grains and chaff were, however, found to be often distorted by charring conditions as well as suffering from damage due to abrasion during deposition and burial (cf. Hubbard and al Azm, 1990). Dynamic burial conditions were also indicated by the relatively abundant presence of the burrowing land snail *Ceciloides acicula* in the majority of samples and abundant intrusive roots in all samples.

Charred plant remains were relatively abundant in three of the four evaluation samples taken from contexts dated to the Roman period. The crop types identified from these samples were possible barley, spelt wheat, oats and possible lentil. Spelt wheat and barley are typical crops of the Roman period (Grieg, 1991) while lentil and oat are more rarely found, the latter being more commonly found on Iron Age sites than Roman (Grieg, 1991).

The suite of wild plant seeds present are characteristic of waste ground, field edges and grassy areas and were probably harvested along with the crop. Large numbers of *Chenopodium* sp. seeds in sample <5> represent an indicator of nitrogen rich growing conditions, and thus possible soil enrichment.

The composition, in the three richest samples, of seeds from wild plants, glume fragments and some cereal grains are typical of 'cleanings' from the processing of glume wheats for human consumption. This is a term for waste from the second or third sieving of the crop and would have served as useful fuel as well as animal food.

These later stages of crop processing for glume wheats were carried out piecemeal, as required, in colder climates (Hillman, 1981) and as such the grain and chaff of spelt wheat from discrete crop processing events became mixed in these samples with other cereal grains likely charred by accident during cooking or drying.

The one sample taken from a context of Saxo/Norman date yielded substantially fewer charred plant remains than the Roman samples. Barley, wheat and possible oat were however crops identified as being present. One sample was also taken from an Iron Age context but was found to be virtually sterile of charred plant remains with the exception of one unidentified cereal grain and some wild plant seeds

Conclusions

Three environmental bulk samples taken from Roman contexts were found to be relatively rich in charred plant remains. These were typical of 'cleanings' from the later stages of glume wheat crop processing mixed with accidentally charred grain from other crops. This provided evidence for the utilisation of spelt wheat, barley, oat and possibly lentil during the Roman period at Longstanton. The two samples taken from the Saxo/Norman and Iron Age periods respectively did not produce charred plant remains comparable with the Roman samples although it is difficult to draw conclusions from a single sample.

Evaluation of the environmental samples has indicated that sampling of Roman contexts is likely to yield a rich archaeobotanical assemblage. The potential for recovery of large numbers of wild plant seeds in particular would be useful for the interpretation of crop husbandry practices. Sampling should be representative of all the different feature types in order to gain a complete picture of crop plant

utilisation. Comparable material from contexts dated to other periods would be desirable and sampling would need to reflect the proportion of these contexts to Roman.

Area		**H**	**H**	**H**	**H**	**H**	**H**
Trench							
Sample number		**<1>**	**<2>**	**<3>**	**<4>**	**<5>**	**<6>**
Context		[005]	[014]	[151]	[065]	[031]	[176]
Feature		F.003	F.014	F.077	F.035	F.022	F.085
Feature type		ditch	pit	ditch	structural gully	ditch	ditch
Phase/date		**Rom**	**Saxo/ Norman**	**IA**	**Rom/British**	**Mid/ L Rom**	**Rom**
Sample volume - litres		13	15	15	15	13	10
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	½	½	½
Hordeum sp. hulled grain	barley grain					5	
Hordeum sp. indet grain			1			6	
cf. *Hordeum* sp. grain					3	6	1
Triticum spelta sensu lato grain	spelt wheat grain				1		
Triticum cf. *spelta* grain					2	4	2
Triticum indet grain	wheat grain		1		2	18	4
cf. *Triticum* grain					2		
Triticum / Hordeum sp. grain	wheat / barley grain		3	1	15	29	2
Avena sativa	oat grain					24	1
cf. *Avena sativa*			1		6	6	
Triticum spelta glume base	spelt wheat chaff				3	6	56
Triticum cf. *spelta* glume base					1	3.5	11.5
Triticum monococcum/dicoccum /spelta glume base	glume wheat chaff				2.5	8	33.5
Triticum cf. aestivum/durum rachis internode	free threshing wheat chaff						1
culm node	straw chaff				1		
wild plant culm node					1		3
cf. *Lens culinaris*	lentil					1	
Ranunculus sp.	buttercup				1		
Chenopodium spp.	goosefoot			1	4	44	4
Malva sp.	mallow					1	1
Leguminosae					3	4	
Lathyrus/Vicia	pea/vetch				5		
Polygonum spp.	knotgrass/bistort					1	
Rumex spp.	dock			1	1	2	1
Artemesia spp.	mugwort				3	4	2
large *Poacaea* indet (c.	large grass family		1			2	9

4mm)							
medium *Poacaea* indet (c. 2 mm)	medium grass family				9		6
small *Poacaea* indet (c. 1 mm)	small grass family	1			7	2	3
charcoal fragments							
large charcoal > 4mm		-	-	+	+	+	+
medium charcoal 2 – 4mm		+	+	++	+++	+++	++
small charcoal < 2mm		++	++	++	++	+++	+++
untransformed rootlets		+++	++	+++	+++	+++	++
Ceciloides acicula	burrowing land snail		+++	+++	+++	++	-
Lymnaea truncatula	shallow water. Resists drying			-		-	
Planorbis leucostoma	ditches and ponds. Resists drying	-					-
Carychium tridentatum/minimum	damp locations, leaf mould, moss	+	-			-	
Pupilla muscorm	in turf, under stones, dry places	-					-
Vallonia costata	dry locations, in grass, leaves	-					
Vallonia excentrica/pulchella	dry locations, in grass, leaves & damp places			+		-	
Hygromia sp.	damp locations, waysides, woods	+		+	-	-	-
Punctum pygmaeum	dead leaves, logs, stones & moss					-	
Oxychilus/Retinella	moist & shady places			-		-	
Fish scale					1		

Table 12. Environmental samples.
Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' < 10 items, '++' 10 - 50 items, '+++' > 50 items

Discussion

The preliminary phase of trial trenching in Field H focused on the main group of cropmark archaeology and revealed the expected density of Romano-British archaeology. In addition, sparse later Iron Age and early Medieval activity were identified.

Evidence for prehistoric activity was meagre, comprising very occasional residual earlier Neolithic and undiagnostic worked flints, and four later Iron Age features in Trenches 3 and 4. The latter highlighted a clear potential for discovering further Iron Age activity in the main density of cropmarks. The visibility of both Iron Age and earlier prehistoric features was undoubtedly hindered by the considerable density of later archaeology. However, the extremely low quantity of residual prehistoric

material within later features provided further indication of the apparent paucity of Neolithic and Bronze Age archaeology on the site.

The Romano-British archaeology (Site XX) corresponded with two major concentrations of cropmarks identified in the aerial photographic survey (Palmer in Dickens and Evans 2002). It included two fairly discrete groups of enclosures and paddocks on a N-S/E-W alignment, within which structural gullies and post holes, occasional pits, a possible well and a corn drier were identified. All of the pottery from these features was dated to the later 2nd-4th centuries AD, confirming the findings of the fieldwalking survey (Beadsmoore above). They appeared to represent a fairly dense and sustained later Romano-British settlement of a moderate size, with at least three phases of occupation in the central area (Trenches 3 and 4).

The material that was recovered provided a sense of the character, status and shifting focus of this settlement. Features within Trenches 5-7 at the southern end of the main group of cropmarks were, in general, earlier in date (2nd-3rd century AD), slighter in character and contained a lower density of material. Most of the later and more materially rich features corresponded with the densest cropmarks in Trenches 3 and 4. A further, smaller and more coherent group of later (3rd-4th century AD) enclosures was identified in Trench 1. An overall shift in the focus of Romano-British settlement activity from southwest to northeast was thus implied.

The pottery recovered from these features was typical of a later Romano-British domestic assemblage, and largely consisted of fairly average courseware and fine ware vessels. The presence of a few imported fine wares also indicated wider contacts and aspirations. A relatively low density of 3rd-4th century AD Romano-British coins was recovered from across the site amongst which no clear concentrations were identified. However most of the lead artefacts were recovered from Trenches 5 and 6, and the majority of the metalworking debris was recovered from enclosure ditches in Trench 1. These densities could reflect particular zones of activity within the settlement.

Dispersed Anglo-Saxon activity was identified in Trenches 1-4, the character of which was difficult to assess. Again, the location of cut features corresponded with concentrations of Anglo-Saxon material identified during the fieldwalking survey (Beadsmoore above); Site XXIII. The recovery of a single sherd of St Neots pottery within a pit in Trench 2 also hinted at a later Saxon presence on the site.

Finally, the preliminary investigation raised points of relevance to the general archaeological potential of the site. Overall, the archaeology was well-preserved; a protective layer of subsoil was identified in most of the trenches, corresponding with a series of medieval headlands on an E-W alignment. However in places (e.g. Trenches 6 & 7), the features were fairly heavily truncated as a result of recent ploughing activity. It is also worth noting that there was a discrepancy between archaeology that was visible as cropmarks (Palmer in Dickens and Evans 2002) and that which was revealed as cut features within the trenches in some areas of the site. In particular, the density of features within Trenches 4 and 6 was not anticipated by the aerial photographic survey.

Part 3) Field G - Trial Trenching

Duncan Mackay

Field G is located on the north side of the village of Longstanton, approximately 9km north of Cambridge (centred TL 4020 6680) (fig. 4). The underlying geology was 3rd terrace river gravels, and the land was being used for pasture at the time of the evaluation. The field evaluation took place during May and June 2004.

Trial trenches were located in order to test anomalies identified by geophysical survey, and also to adequately evaluate areas of unknown potential. A topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey identified several areas of potential interest, and a magnetometer (gradiometer) survey showed possible pits and linears, all very weak signals, and the linears probably representing furrow bases (Johnson 2004). A total of 317m of 2m wide trench was machined, 21m of which was judgemental. Excavation methodology was the same as for Field H (Section 1, Part 2).

Results

Trench 8

Trench 8 was 100m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 18). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.40m in depth, and the subsoil 0.17m to 0.30m. This trench contained one small pit and seven linears, all on a roughly SE-NW alignment, i.e. parallel to the present western field boundary. These features were mostly narrow and very shallow, and were undoubtedly linked to post-medieval land use. Of the seven ditches, five (**F. 111, F. 112, F. 114, F. 117** and **F. 153**) were less than 1m wide and ranged between only 0.07m and 0.14m in depth. The two remaining ditches, **F. 113** and **F. 116**, were both approximately 2m wide and 0.30m deep, with the former containing post-medieval pottery of the 16th-17th centuries. Shallow pit **F. 110** contained no finds.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was 32m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 18). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.25m to 0.35m deep. No archaeological features were exposed.

Trench 10 and 10a

Trench 10 was 44m long on a NW-SE alignment, with a 7m long extension (Trench 10a) at 90° to the main trench at the northern end (fig. 18). The topsoil was 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.30m to 0.35m deep. A shallow ditch, **F. 118**, crossed both trenches on a North-South line. This feature was 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep with a pale, sterile fill, and contained a single piece of animal bone. This feature was slightly off the dominant post-medieval alignment, and lay more comfortably with (and at 90° to) the possible Roman system identified in Trench 11.

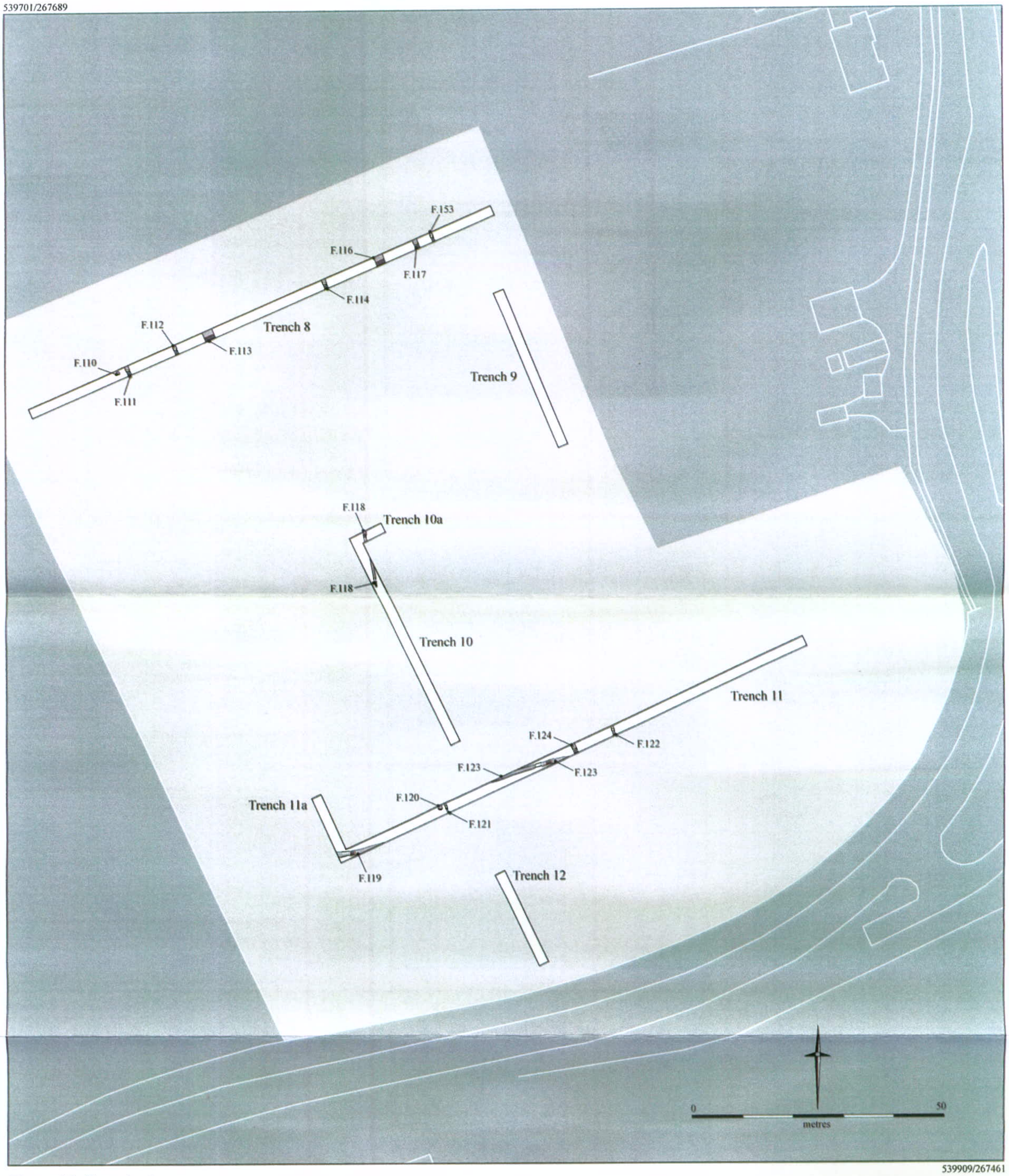


Figure 18: Trench plan

Trench 11 and 11a

Trench 11 was 100m long on a NE-SW alignment, with a 14m long extension (Trench 11a) at 90° to the main trench at the western end (fig. 18). The topsoil was 0.28m – 0.32m deep, and the subsoil 0.26m – 0.40m deep. Five ditches were uncovered, two (**F. 119** and **123**) on an E-W alignment, and three (**F. 121, 122** and **124**) on a NW-SE alignment. F. 124 contained later post-medieval brick fragments, and the remaining NW-SE features, as with those in Trench 8, were also undoubtedly post-medieval. Of more interest were parallel ditches F. 119 and 123, which formed part of a possible droveway, as well as lying at right angles to similar ditch F. 118 in Trench 10. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from any of these features, they may well represent part of an outlying Roman field system.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was 20m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 18). The topsoil was 0.30m - 0.40m deep, and the subsoil, where it existed, was up to 0.20m deep. More commonly, the topsoil bottomed immediately onto clean sandy gravels. This trench lay within a visible hollow, and appeared to have been truncated and re-topsoiled. Several features were uncovered, and sample excavation showed these to be relatively modern in date. No archaeology was encountered.

Discussion

Little of archaeological significance lay within Field G, and most of the features uncovered were demonstrably post-medieval. Linears F. 118, F. 119 and F. 123 could potentially date to the Roman period and represent outlying field systems (and possible droveway), but this is little more than speculation, and not entirely unexpected with a Roman settlement 300m to the NW and another 500m to the SE. In addition to this, the southern boundary of the field appears to have suffered relatively modern disturbance, possibly during small-scale gravel extraction, or during a period of road maintenance or construction. The post-medieval linears were all roughly parallel to the probable furrows shown on the magnetic susceptibility plot – the three linears that deviated from that alignment were also distinct in their paler, more 'settled' fills.

Part 4) Striplands West - Fields H & Q
Ricky Patten

Evaluation trenching of Field Q and the southern half of Field H took place between the 6th September 2004 and the 24th September 2004 (fig. 4). The fields lie to the north of the village of Longstanton (NGR 539330 267900). The underlying geology consists of Ampthill clay overlain in places by third terrace river gravels. Field Q is situated at between 6.50m and 7.50m OD, while Field H is located on the edge of a steep rise where the ground rose from 7.50m to 8.50m OD. At the time of evaluation

Field H had recently been ploughed. Field Q consisted off three separate paddocks, two of which were under pasture, and the third had a pumpkin crop on it.

Prior to the excavation of any trenches the southern portion of Field H was ploughed and the area fieldwalked. Following the fieldwalking twenty-three trenches were excavated totalling 1080m using a 360°-tracked machine with a toothless ditching bucket, which removed the topsoil and overburden down to an archaeological level. Excavation methodology was the same as for Field H (Section 1, Part 2).

Results: Field H

Trench 106

Trench 106 was 50m in length orientated east-west (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.40m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.40m to 0.50m. Gravel natural was encountered throughout this trench. Seven features were recorded within Trench 106, six of which were modern gravel extraction pits. The seventh feature was **F. 398** the terminal of a north-south gully, 0.08m deep and 0.35m wide.

Trench 107

Trench 107 was 29m in length orientated north-south (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.45m. Clayey gravel natural was encountered throughout this trench. Two inter-cutting linears (**F. 396** and **F. 397**) were recorded at the southern end of the trench.

Trench 119

Trench 119 was 24.90m in length orientated northeast-southwest (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.60m. There were no archaeological features within this trench and brown clay natural with outcrops of blue grey clay was encountered throughout.

Trench 120

Trench 120 was 45m in length orientated north-south (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.60m to 0.70m. Sandy clay natural was encountered throughout this trench. Seven features were recorded within this trench, one of which (a possible pit) was left unexcavated. **F. 440** and **F. 448** were two linears orientated northeast-southwest within the southern end of the trench. **F. 450, F. 451, F. 452** and **F. 453** were a group of features clustered within the centre of the trench. Feature 452 was a circular pit 1.30m in diameter and 1.35m deep with vertical sides, the depth of the feature fill suggests that it may have been used either for the retrieval of water (a well) or as a cess pit, [1104] was a greenish grey silty clay possibly representing an episode of cess staining. This pit cut through an earlier gully, F. 453, orientated northwest-southeast. On the southern side of the pit were two

postholes, F. 450 and F. 451, both were within a metre of the pit and may have been associated.

Trench 121

Trench 121 was 77.80m in length orientated east-west (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.50m. Sandy clay natural was encountered with sandy silt spread within the eastern half of the trench. Eight features were recorded within this trench, three pits (**F. 411**, **F. 419** and **F. 420**) and five postholes (**F. 413**, **F. 414**, **F. 415**, **F. 416** and **F. 417**). The five postholes were all located at the western end of the trench ranging from 0.17m to 0.36m in diameter and 0.09m to 0.14m deep. These postholes most likely represent some form of structure, the lack of any associated features and scarcity of artefacts, as well as the small size of them, would suggest that it was not an occupation structure. Feature 411 was a small pit 0.75m by 0.40m and 0.22m deep, from within its fill several fragments of bone were recovered. In close proximity to F. 411, F. 419 and F. 420 were two inter-cutting pits of seemingly different dates. Feature 419 was an Iron Age pit 0.54m in diameter and 0.19m deep which produced both fragments of pottery and bone. Cut into the top of this pit, F. 420 (1.85m in diameter and 0.56m deep) was a later Romano-British pit which produced fragments of pottery and a Claudius I coin minted between AD 41 and 54 (A. Challands *pers. comm.*).

Trench 122

Trench 122 was 58.15m in length orientated north-south (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.40m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.45m to 0.70m. Sandy clay natural with outcrops of blue grey clay was encountered throughout this trench. Eleven features were recorded within this trench, two pits (**F. 439** and **F. 447**) and nine linears (**F. 433**, **F. 434**, **F. 441**, **F. 442**, **F. 443**, **F. 444**, **F. 445**, **F. 446** and **F. 449**). Pit F. 439 was 0.78m by 0.62m and 0.12m deep and of irregular shape, containing a fragment of possible Neolithic pottery. Pit F. 447 was the remnants of a large pit 1.50m by 1.20m, which survived to a depth of 0.22m. Linear F. 441 was a northeast-southwest linear 1.10m wide and 0.32m deep which was later re-cut by F. 443 on a smaller scale (0.45m wide and 0.24m deep). Both of these features were cut by F. 442 a northwest-southeast linear 0.90m wide and 0.27m deep. Linear F. 434 was a northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.45m wide and 0.28m deep. Linear F. 433 was another northwest-southeast orientated linear, it was 2.18m wide and 0.60m deep. Linears F. 444 and F. 445 were narrow gullies orientated northeast-southwest 0.35m wide and 0.14m deep and 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep respectively. The arrangement of these two features would suggest they were contemporary and may represent some form of structure; F. 445 was slightly curved while F. 444 was straight. Linear F. 446 was orientated northwest-southeast 0.80m wide and 0.44m deep, from within its fill a fragment of pot and a piece of glass was recovered. Linears F. 433 and F. 446 flanked either side of pit F. 447 and the two gullies F. 444, these features may have been inter-related represent some form of settlement activity bounded by the two linear ditches. Linear F.449 was a curvilinear 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep which extended from the western baulk of the trench and seemed to terminate within the trench.

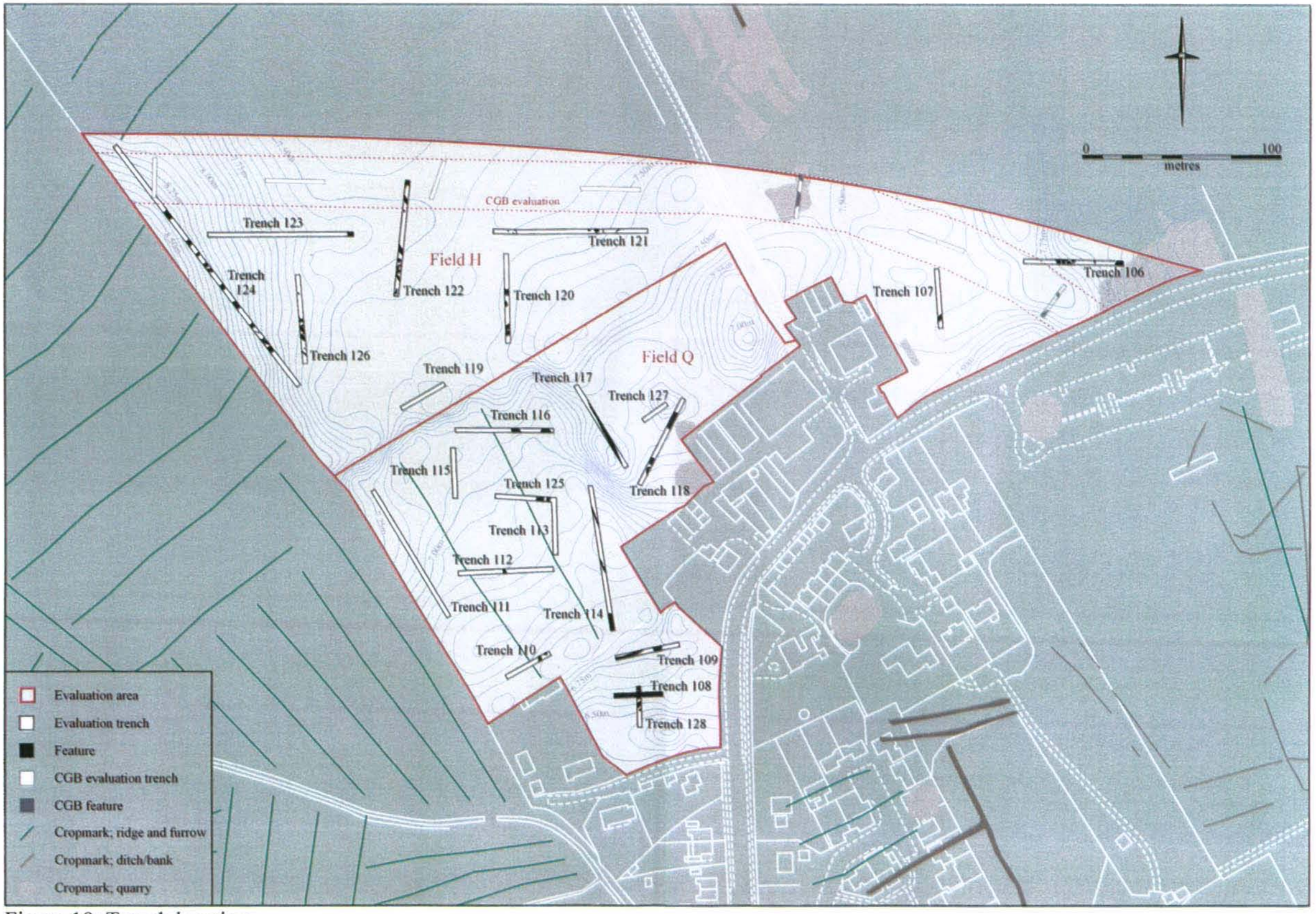


Figure 19: Trench location

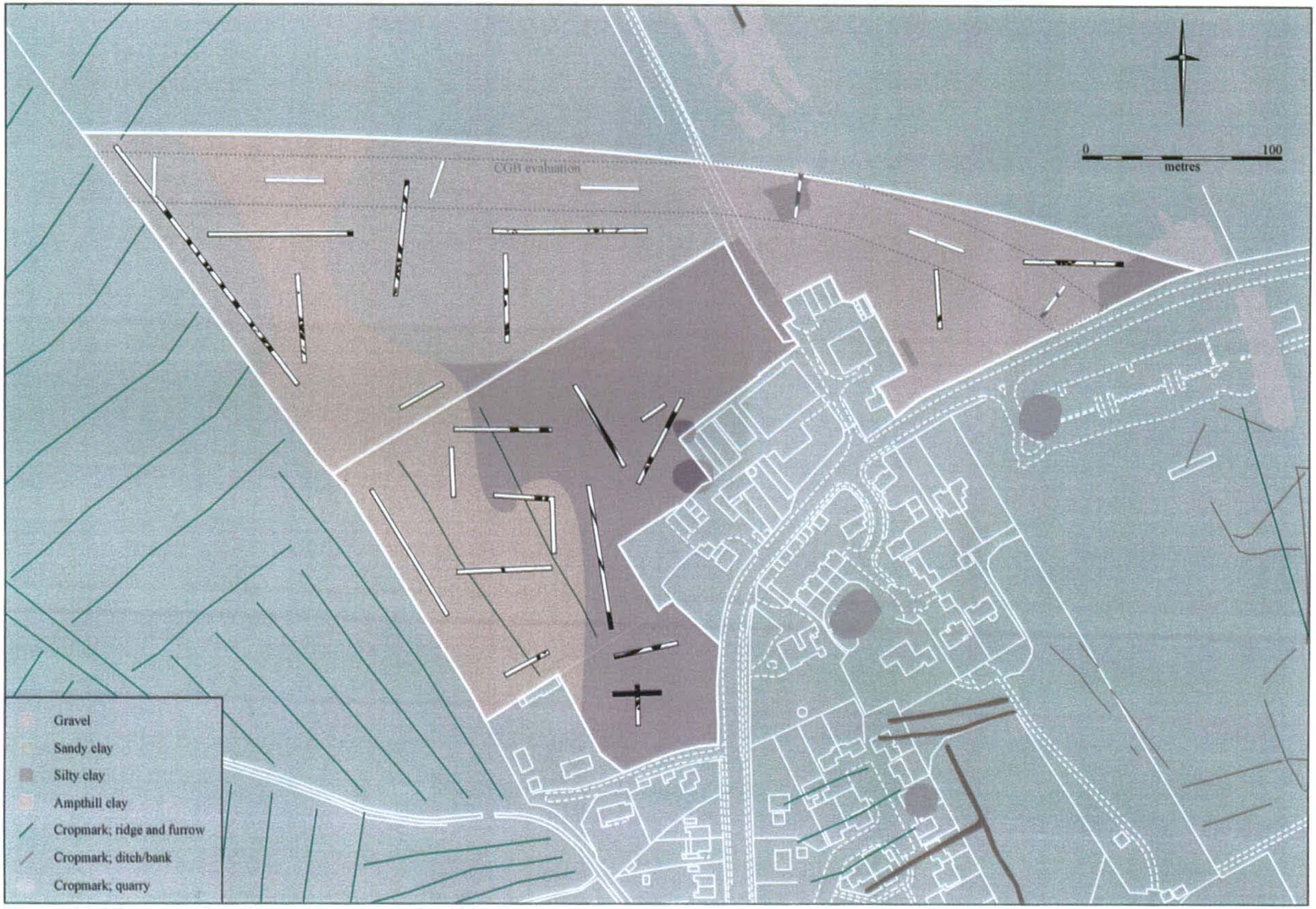


Figure 20: The natural geology as represented within the trenches

Trench 123

Trench 123 was 73.50m in length orientated east-west (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.40m to 0.50m. An area of sandy clay was recorded at either end of the trench with a 42m wide band of blue grey clay throughout the rest of the trench. One feature was recorded in the eastern end of this trench where the geology changed from blue grey clay to sandy clay. This feature was left unexcavated, but was similar to those excavated in Trench 122.

Trench 124

Trench 124 was 151.90m in length orientated northwest-southeast (figs. 19 and 21). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.40m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.40m where it existed. Sandy gravel clay was encountered within the northwest 140m of trench where the ground level rose, the southeast end of the trench (the lowest point) blue grey clay natural was recorded. At the northwest end of the trench where it crossed the route of the proposed CGB system the clay component of the natural became more marked and the archaeological features did not continue into this part of the trench. Trench 124 contained seventeen features, six of which were furrows or post-medieval linears. **F. 403** and **404** were inter-cutting linears orientated northeast-southwest, F. 403 was 1.10m wide and 0.29m deep and cut F. 404 which was 1.70m wide and 0.55m deep. Feature **425** was a north-south orientated linear 0.53m wide and 0.15m deep. Cut into F. 425, **F. 426** was a northeast-southwest orientated linear 0.50m wide and 0.13m deep which terminated 1.50m in to the Trench; it was possible to follow this feature through into Trench 126. Three postholes; **F. 406**, **F. 407** and **F. 408** were recorded within close proximity to two linears F. 425 and F. 426, these ranged in size from 0.22m to 0.36m in diameter and 0.04m to 0.13m in depth, but did not seem to form any type of coherent structure. Approximately mid way along the trench **F. 424** was the terminal of a north-south linear 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep, this had been truncated by a later furrow. This terminal produced fragments of Roman pottery along with fragments of bone. Orientated east-west, and approximately 20m to the northwest of F. 424 along Trench 124, **F. 431** was a 1.21m wide and 0.53m deep ditch which produced fragments of Roman pottery and animal bone. Features 424, 425 and 431 all shared a common alignment (north-south, east-west) and probably represented the eastern edge of an enclosure system, ending on the edge of the rise where the natural clay was at the surface. Towards the northernmost end of the trench **F. 421** was a northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.10m wide and 0.16m deep with a curvilinear gully F. 422 (0.50m wide and 0.11m deep) cut parallel. Disturbing both these features was a spread of potential occupation material ([1067]) from which Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered along with fragments of animal bone and a bone spindle whorl. This spread may represent the remnants of a Grubenhaus which had been lost through time.

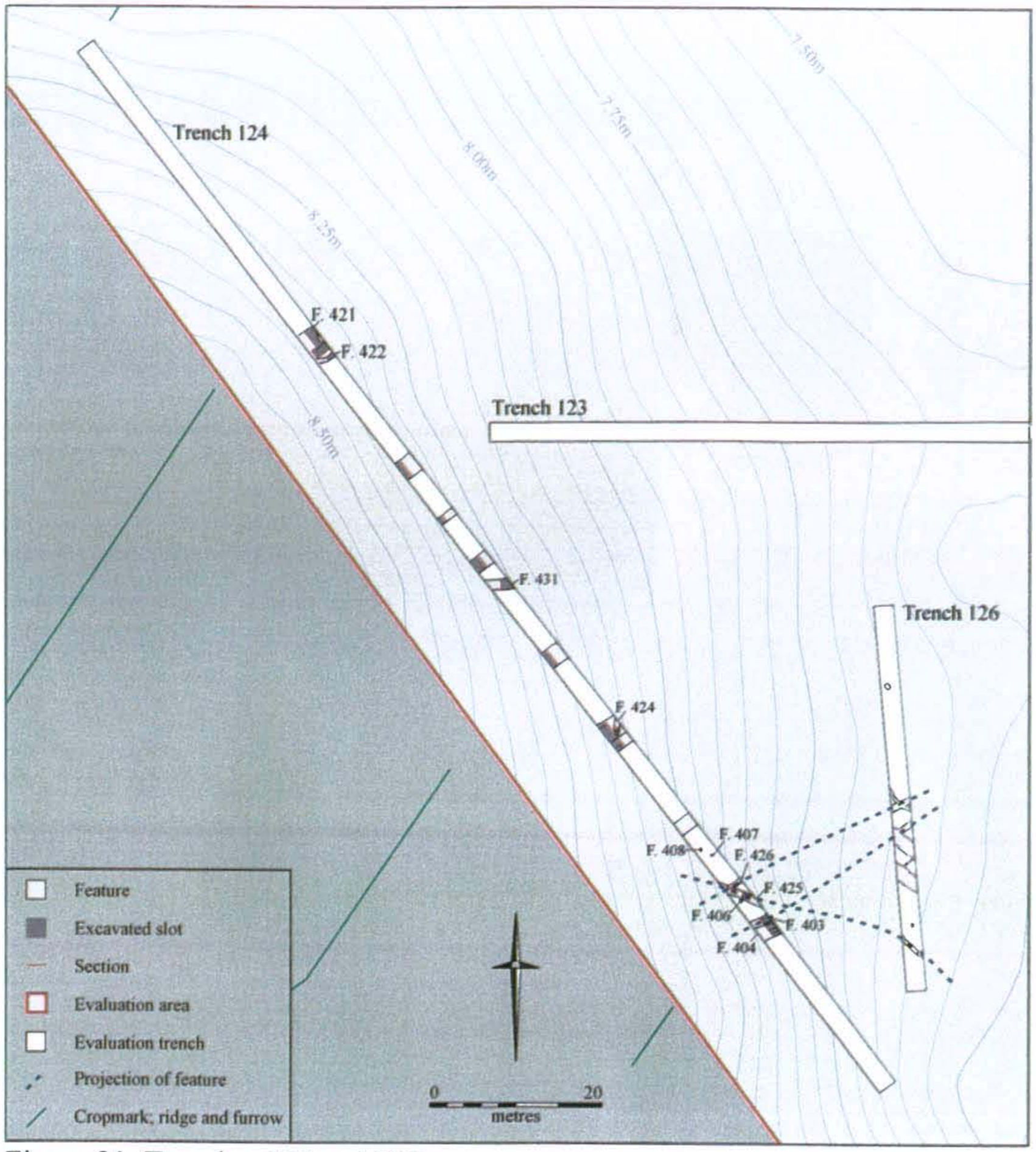


Figure 21: Trenches 124 and 126

Trench 126

Trench 126 was a judgemental trench 45m in length orientated north-south (figs. 19 and 21). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.40m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.40m where it existed. Blue grey clay natural was encountered throughout the trench. Ten features were recorded within this trench, three of which were postholes, two were northeast-southwest orientated linears, and five were northwest-southeast linears, none of which were excavated. The linears represented a continuation of the system encountered within Trench 124.

Field Q

Trench 108

Trench 108 was 24.40m in length orientated east-west (fig. 22). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.60m. A gravelly sand natural was encountered within this trench. The natural within this trench was only encountered in the base of the features excavated as this trench was cut along the length of a ditch (**F. 395**). Five cut features were recorded within this trench; **F. 390**, **F. 394**, F. 395, **F. 405** and **F. 432**. Feature 390 was a north-south orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.20m deep which produced Thetford Ware pottery and cut across F. 395. At the other end of the trench F. 394 was a northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.80m wide and 0.38m deep which produced Thetford and St. Neots Ware pottery and cut F. 395 and F. 432. Linear F. 395 crossed the entire length of the trench at a width of 3.50m and a depth of 1.05m. It was truncated at either end by Saxo-Norman features (F. 390 and F. 394) and contained a spread of dark material (**F. 391**) which produced Saxo-Norman pottery (Ipswich, Maxey, St. Neots and Thetford Wares) and metalwork that had been caught in the top of the feature after it had silted up. At the western end of the trench F. 395 was fed by a smaller north-south orientated linear F. 405 (0.40m wide and 0.40m deep) which may have been a drainage gully enabling water to flow into the larger 'boundary' ditch F. 395. At the eastern end of the trench F. 395 appeared to split into two separate features with F. 432 (0.70m wide and 0.70m deep) being cut more northeast-southwest. A few fragments of St. Neots Ware pottery were recovered from F. 395 suggesting a Saxo-Norman date for this linear, which was most likely a boundary ditch of some form.

Trench 109

Trench 109 was 33m in length orientated east-west (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.45m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.55m to 0.90m. This trench contained two cut features, **F. 392** and **F. 400**, both of which were linears. Linear F. 392 was orientated northeast-southwest 1.6m wide and 0.62m deep with near vertical edges and produced a fragment of St. Neots Ware, this was a substantial feature and probably represented a boundary ditch. Linear F. 400 was a north-south orientated ditch 3.70m wide and 0.56m deep, fragments of St. Neots Ware pottery were recovered from the uppermost fill suggesting a Saxo-Norman date for the feature.

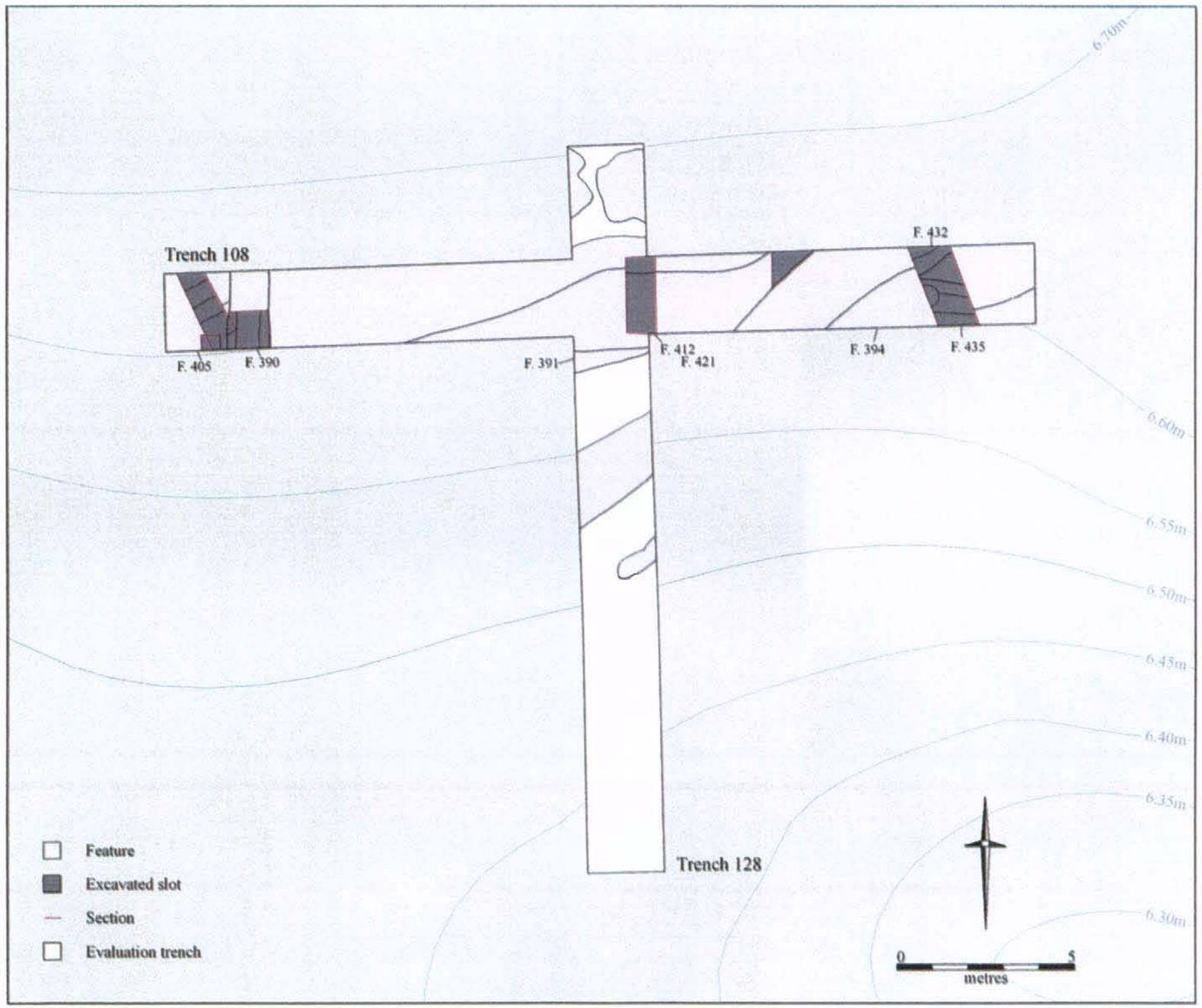


Figure 22: Trenches 108 and 128

Trench 110

Trench 110 was 25m in length orientated northeast-southwest (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.55m. Brown clay natural was encountered within this trench. Two features were recorded within this trench, a furrow and a possible pit, **F. 393**. The pit extended from the northern baulk for 0.90m and was 0.57m deep with steep sides and a concave base; two fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from this feature.

Trench 111

Trench 111 was 74.30m in length orientated northwest-southeast (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.15m to 0.25m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.50m. There were no archaeological features within this trench and the natural was brown clay with outcrops of blue grey clay.

Trench 112

Trench 112 was 48m in length orientated east-west (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.15m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.40m to 0.50m. Brown clay with outcrops of blue grey clay and silty patches were encountered within this trench. Only one feature (F. 402) was recorded, a shallow linear orientated northwest-southeast. This feature was probably the remnant of a furrow, of which several were recorded across the site.

Trench 113

Trench 113 was 25.80m in length orientated north-south (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.50m to 0.55m. There were no archaeological features within this trench and the natural encountered was brown silty clay with an outcrop of blue grey and brown clay.

Trench 114

Trench 114 was 73.70m in length orientated north-south (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.20m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.40m to 0.60m. Brown silty clay was encountered within this trench. Five features were recorded within this trench; **F. 423** and **F. 430** were northwest-southeast orientated furrows, and **F. 427**, **F. 428** and **F. 429** were a series of inter-cutting pits which produced fragments of pottery ranging from the Romano-British period to the 13th century AD, these were probably Post-medieval pits (possibly for quarrying) which had caught a profusion of different material, all of which appeared small and abraded.

Trench 115

Trench 115 was 25.50m in length orientated north-south (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.35m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.50m. There were no archaeological features within this trench and the natural encountered was brown grey clay.

Trench 116

Trench 116 was 49.50m in length orientated east-west (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.45m to 0.50m. Blue grey clay was encountered within the western 6m of the trench and brown silty clay throughout the rest. Trench 116 contained three linears; **F. 409**, **F. 410** and **F. 454**. Feature 410 was a north-south orientated ditch 4.12m wide and 0.85m deep from which was recovered some pottery and bone. Linears F. 409 and F. 454 were two inter-cutting ditches orientated north-south parallel to F. 410. The primary ditch in sequence was F. 409, 2.20m in width and 0.80m in depth; this was cut by F. 454, 2.47m in width and 0.65m deep. It is possible that these linears represented a track way, F. 410 was 10.50m from F. 409, and both feature sets comprised of similar depositional sequences. Feature 410 lacked any clear evidence of a re-cut; however, it may have been completely lost when F. 410 was cut. A north-south linear was recorded within Trench 125 which most likely represented the continuation of either F. 410 or F. 454.

Trench 117

Trench 117 was 48.20m in length orientated northwest-southeast (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.20m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.50m Brown silty clay was encountered throughout the trench. One feature was recorded in this trench, **F. 418**, a northwest-southeast furrow remnant.

Trench 118

Trench 118 was 48.50m in length orientated northeast-southwest (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.20m to 0.25m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.40m to 0.45m. Brown silty clay natural was encountered throughout this trench. Three features were recorded within this trench, **F. 436**, **F. 437** and **F. 438**. Feature 436 was a 1.50m wide pit, 0.55m deep which extended from the baulk. To the northeast F. 437 was a northwest-southeast orientated linear 3.10m wide and 0.35m deep, this may have been the remnants of a furrow. Feature 438 was a large pit 8.60m wide. Due to the size of the feature a small exploratory section was excavated on one edge of the pit in an attempt to determine the character of the feature. At a depth of 1.00m preserved wood was encountered in association with fragments of animal bone, a piece of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pot and six freshwater mussel shell halves, each of which had been perforated. The majority of the wood consisted of fragments of un-worked round-wood with a few pieces that showed evidence of being worked. In order to preserve the integrity of the feature and material within it excavation ceased at this depth.

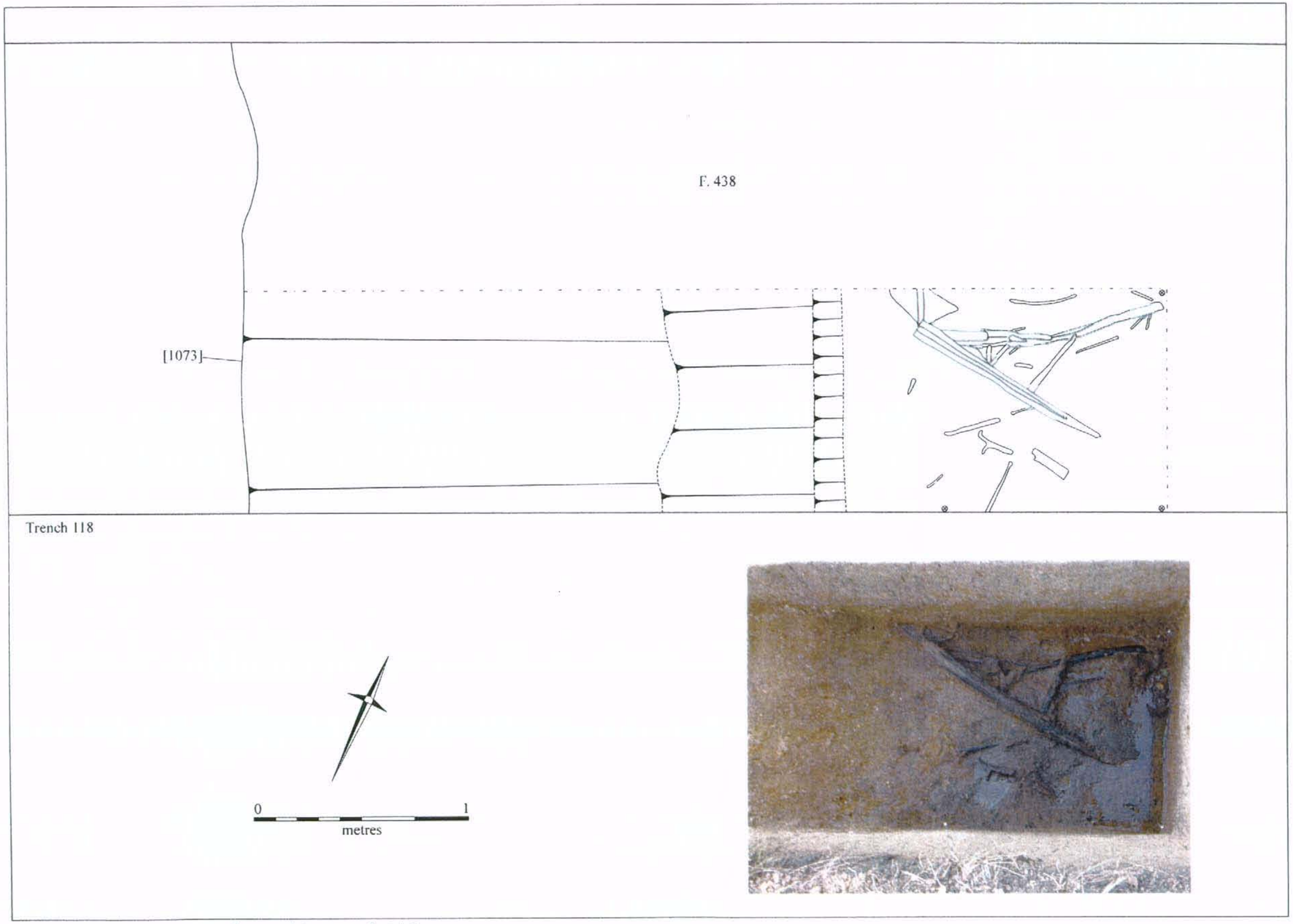


Figure 23: The preserved wood in trench 118

Trench 125

Trench 125 was a judgemental trench 29m in length orientated east-west (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.35m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.55m. Brown silty clay natural with outcrops or blue grey clay was encountered throughout this trench. Two features were recorded within this trench, north-south orientated linears. These were probably the continuations of F. 410 and F. 454 from Trench 116, however, they were left unexcavated.

Trench 127

Trench 127 was in length orientated northeast-southwest (fig. 19). The topsoil was 0.25m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.45m. There were no archaeological features within this trench and the natural encountered was brown silty clay.

Trench 128

Trench 128 was 20.50m in length orientated east-west (fig. 22). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil extended to a depth of 0.60m. A gravelly sand natural was encountered within this trench. This was a judgemental trench cut across Trench 108 in an attempt to determine the full width of F. 395 which traversed the length of the trench, and to investigate the area closer to the field boundary. Two possible pits and two further linears were exposed in this trench in close association with F. 395 at the northern end of the trench.

Specialist Reports

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery
Leo Webley

Approximately 600g of prehistoric pottery and 450g of Roman pottery were recovered. For this report, the material has been rapidly scanned to assess its character, dating and interpretative potential. No detailed recording or analysis has been carried out.

Prehistoric

Handmade prehistoric pottery in burnt flint tempered fabrics was recovered from eleven features in Trenches 116, 120-2 and 124, forming a 'settlement swathe' across the northwestern part of the site. However, almost all consisted of undiagnostic body sherds, making interpretation difficult. The only three feature sherds came from Trench 120. Context [1103] contained a sherd with an everted rim and a rounded shoulder ornamented with a fingernail impression, which can be dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Context [1104] meanwhile yielded a very slightly everted rim with a faint internal bevel, which probably dates to the Late Bronze Age, as well as a fragment of a flat base. There are no burnished sherds in the assemblage. It is likely that the burnt flint pottery as a whole can be dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, perhaps with an emphasis on the Late Bronze Age. However, the possibility that some of the more poorly sorted flint-tempered sherds (e.g. one sherd from F. 439) date to the Neolithic cannot entirely be discounted. Although this assemblage is modest in size, it can play

a useful part in the full comparative analysis of the Late Bronze Age-Iron Age pottery groups from the Longstanton excavations as a whole.

The following contexts containing burnt flint tempered pottery: 979 F. 404; 996-7 & 999 F. 410; 1014-5 F. 419; 1044 F. 431 (residual); 1068 & 1070 F. 438; 1078 F. 442; 1086 F. 446 (residual); 1089 F. 447; 1096 F. 449; 1098 F. 450; 1102-4; F. 444 surface.

Romano-British

A modest collection of coarse, generic Romano-British pottery was recovered, mostly from Trench 124. F. 424 contained several fragments from a medium, necked, grey ware jar, while F. 431 produced a bowl rim in a grey sandy fabric with traces of a black slip. Elsewhere on the site, small coarse ware sherds possibly of Roman date were recovered from F. 343 and F. 440. All of the Roman material is abraded, consistent with a 'field system' assemblage.

Early to Middle Saxon Pottery
Jess Tipper

Twenty-one handmade Early to Middle Saxon sherds weighing 357g, and representing a maximum of 12 vessels, have been recovered from the evaluation. There was no decorated pottery in the assemblage. This pottery is considered to date between the fifth and eighth centuries AD based on similarities of form and fabric with other assemblages dating to this period. In addition, there was also one sherd of wheelmade Middle Saxon Ipswich pottery (21g) and one sherd of Maxey-type pottery (5g).

All except one of the handmade sherds was stratified within the fill of F. 421, a possible *Grubenhäus*; one sherd (7g) derived from the fill of F. 403. Both these features were located Trench 124, Field H, in the north-west corner and highest point of the site. The two wheelmade Middle Saxon sherds were from the fill of F. 391 in Trench 128, Field Q, over 250m to the south-east of, and down slope from, Trench 124.

Four different fabric groups have been identified macroscopically based on a rapid visual assessment of the qualitative differences in fabric and matrix. The initial fabric groups are summarised as follows:

> Quartz and organic-tempered (QTZ+CHAFF)
> Five sherds (104g), from four different vessels, contained frequent fine to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz inclusions and also sparse to moderate organic inclusions, either as carbonised organic matter or most frequently as organic voids. It also contained occasional sandstone sand fragments and occasional flint fragments.
>
> Quartz-tempered (QTZ)
> Thirteen sherds (162g), from five different vessels, contained frequent fine to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz inclusions.
>
> Iron-rich sandstone sand and quartz-tempered (SST_FE+QTZ)
> One sherd (3g) contained reddish-brown ?iron-rich sandstone sand inclusions and medium to coarse sub-rounded quartz.
>
> Sandstone sand, quartz and chaff-tempered (SST+QTZ+CHAFF)
> Two sherds (88g), from different vessels, contained coarse sandstone sand inclusions <2mm and medium to coarse sub-angular quartz also occasional to moderate chaff inclusions/voids.

Several different and distinct pottery fabrics have been defined, indicating different clay sources used in production, although how local or non-local these sources were can only be determined with thin section analysis. This technique would clarify the identification of inclusions, give an objective description of the fabric groups and also help to characterise and locate the source of the clays. This assemblage, although small, does have the potential to inform on the wider issue of pottery production, and possible trade, during the period, as well as on more local variation between sites at Longstanton.

Early Anglo-Saxon pottery is characterised by a relatively limited range of vessel forms across the country, with two major categories which are generally referred to as bowls (open forms) and jars (closed forms). Most sherds in the assemblage from LON 04 were too small and indistinct to indicate the form of the vessel, as vessels are often represented by single sherds. There were no complete profiles in the assemblage, although there were several vessel joins within the fill of F. 421. There was a single rim sherd (23g) in the assemblage, an everted rim from a tall-necked and curved or globular vessel. The rim diameter of the vessel could not be established because the sherd was too small.

Most of the sherds in the assemblage have smoothed or lightly burnished internal and/or external surfaces. The coarse quartz and sandstone sand inclusions give a slightly gritty surface texture to the surface of these sherds.

The pottery is all handmade but with varying levels of competence. The vessels were probably coil built and have been carefully finished, although the coils were not generally visible in section. It appears to have been fired in a bonfire- or clamp-type kiln, resulting in the characteristic (reduced) dark grey-brown – black colour. Several of the sherds possess lighter grey-brown or orange surfaces, indicating variations in the conditions of firing.

Middle Saxon Pottery

Two sherds of possible Middle Saxon pottery was recovered (26g), both of which came from the fill of F391 in Trench 128 (Field Q). There was one base sherd of possible Ipswich ware pottery (21g) which was grey and quite hard-fired. The fabric consisted of fine quartz grains (Group 1). Ipswich ware pottery is dated between AD 725 and 850 (Paul Blinkhorn *pers. comm.*). There was also one small sherd of fossilised shell-tempered Maxey-type pottery (3g).

The two Middle Saxon sherds appear to have been residual because the same context also contained sherds of Saxo-Norman Thetford ware and St. Neots ware. Nevertheless, the fact that both the Middle Saxon sherds lie over 250m from the contexts containing earlier handmade pottery is probably significant. This might indicate a pattern of shifting settlement, seen on many sites of this period, which needs to be investigated further. This assemblage has an important role in understanding the Anglo-Saxon settlement pattern and landscape from the Longstanton excavations as a whole.

Saxo-Norman Pottery (with David Hall)

Eight distinct features produced 276g of Saxo-Norman pottery. Two of these (F. 428 and F. 429 which contained five fragments of St. Neots Ware) were Post-medieval pits and so the pottery recovered from them was residual. The remaining features produced a total of 22 fragments of Thetford Ware pottery and 12 fragments of St. Neots Ware. All of the material was recovered from features Trenches 108 and 109 located near the present day main road. That the pottery was only recovered from this area would suggest that Saxo-Norman activity was confined to the street frontage and the features encountered were representative of settlement, with F. 391 representing a significant boundary ditch.

Feature No.	Context No.	Number	Ware Type	Weight (g)
390	950	2	1 Thetford 1 13th Century	47
391	953	4	4 Thetford	34
391	955	8	7 Thetford 1 St. Neots	
391	Surface	8	6 Thetford 2 St. Neots	82

392	957	1	1 St. Neots	20
394	960	6	3 Thetford 3 St. Neots	20
395	962	2	2 St. Neots	12
395	983	1	1 St. Neots	7
400	971	3	3 St. Neots	23
428	1037	4	4 St. Neots	
429	1040	1	1 St. Neots	19
Trench 108	Topsoil	1	1 Thetford	12

Table 13: Saxo-Norman pottery types

Flint
Emma Beadsmoore

A total of eleven (76g) flints were recovered. Seven (53g) were unburnt and worked, whilst four (23g), recovered from F. 449 and F. 418 were unworked burnt chunks. The unburnt material included two chronologically undiagnostic waste flakes from F. 410; whereas F. 394 yielded a residual Neolithic broken secondary blade. However, two secondary flakes, recovered from F. 428 and F. 400, were the products of a less systematic, expedient flake production/core reduction strategy. A core fragment, the product of comparable *ad hoc* technology was recovered from F. 391. This small group of expediently produced working waste is likely to be Bronze Age or later.

Faunal Remains
Chris Swaysland

A quantity of animal bone numbering 747 fragments and weighing 6049g was recovered. The material was analysed in order to characterise the assemblage in terms of species represented, their relative importance to the cultural and economic life of the site and any other relevant patterning. The condition of the bone was variable though in general reasonable; root etching was apparent on many specimens. Methodology was the same as for Faunal Remains in Field H (Section 1, Part 2).

One animal bone bearing feature F. 410 was dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. It yielded a cattle scapula that showed gnaw damage.

Five animal bones were recovered from two features dated to the Iron Age. All bone was of cattle, a mixture of meat and non-meat bearing bones were represented.

One bone was recovered from a Romano-British context. This was a cattle mandible from an animal aged 6-8 years at death.

Nine bones were recovered from features dated to the Saxon period. Cattle are the most frequently represented species in this phase (44.4%). One worked cattle bone was recovered, a spindle whorl fashioned from a femora head. The artefact had an exterior diameter of 36.2mm and an interior diameter of 9.2mm, the maximum height was 16.0mm. A very similar example is illustrated in Jones (1993;162). Pig and sheep/goat are represented by two bones each. One sheep/goat mandible was recovered from an animal that died aged 1-2 years

Species	POSAC	POSAC %
Cattle	4	44.4
Sheep/goat	2	22.2
Pig	2	22.2

Horse	1	11.1

Table 14: Relative species proportions Saxon features.

A total of fourteen animal bones were recovered from features dated to the Saxo-Norman period. The three major domestic species (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) are found in similar proportions in this phase. Horse is represented by one bone, a residual metapodial. Dog is represented by four bones; three of these bones seem likely to have originated from one individual male dog.

Species	POSAC	POSAC %
Cattle	2	14.3
Sheep/goat	4	28.6
Pig	3	21.4
Horse	1	7.1
Dog	4	28.6

Table 15: Relative species proportions Saxo-Norman features

In conclusion, the assemblage is dominated by the major domestic species though the sample sizes are very small. The largest sample is from the Saxo-Norman phase. The species proportions in this phase are similar to those observed at the nearby Home Farm site (Hammon 2001); sheep are the dominant species at both sites and are likely to have been utilised predominantly for wool. Cattle bones were present in lesser numbers; however, when considered by live weight, beef may have been the main source of meat. Thus the site seems in keeping with the previously observed trend of rural sites of early medieval date being dominated by sheep (Albarella and Davis 1994).

Environmental Samples
Ellen Simmons

Six samples were analysed. Methodology was the same as for Environmental Samples in Field H (Section 1, Part 2).

Charred plant remains in all samples from Areas H and Q were puffed and pitted and generally could be identified by gross morphology only (cf. Hubbard & al Azm 1990). Few wild plant seeds were present and no chaff, although in light of the poor state of the remains present, this absence is most likely due to poor preservation. All samples contained moderate to high levels of intrusive rootlets suggesting somewhat disturbed burial conditions.

Three of the samples were taken from ditch contexts and two from pits. The pit samples <21> and <25> were both rich in charcoal, indicating that these pits did serve as a repository for burnt material, but with few charred plant remains. As mentioned above, this lack is likely to be due to preservational issues.

Sample <21> from pit context [1015] did however contain barley grain and some straw bases which would have resulted from the uprooting of the cereal plant, possibly in order to utilise the whole straw stem rather than just collect the cereal grains. Also tentatively identified from this sample was bitter vetch, a cultivated pulse grown in the Iron Age in Britain but less commonly found in the archaeobotanical record than cereal grains.

Low density and poor preservation of charred plant remains also characterised the three samples taken from ditch contexts although less charcoal was found to be present. These samples probably represent the background of charred material incorporated into archaeological contexts slowly in the form of waste from fires and often redeposited and highly mixed. As such, delicate plant remains such as chaff and wild plant seeds are less likely to be recovered. Unidentified wheat was present in all three samples as well as a possible barley grain from the large linear ditch feature 395 (sample <23>).

Seasonal waterlogging of this large linear ditch feature was also indicated by sample <23>, in the form of moderately abundant *Planorbis leucostoma* aquatic snails, which as well as dwelling in water, can survive being dried out on occasion. The other ditch samples contained mostly land snails reflecting a surrounding grassy, damp environment.

Sample <22> from a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age well feature was found to contain plant material preserved by waterlogging. The seeds of plants inhabiting waste places, scrub, grassland and hedges were found, probably representing plants growing in the near vicinity. A local waterlogged environment was also indicated by the relatively abundant seeds of sedges.

In conclusion, the environmental samples indicate a likelihood of a low density of charred plant remains being present across the site. Despite poor preservation, barley and/or wheat were identified in all but one bulk sample. The presence of the tentatively identified cultivated pulse bitter vetch demonstrates the potential for the recovery of a more diverse, and representative, range of food plant types with sufficient sampling.

It is recommended that sampling at this site should be as closely representative of the range of feature types and dates identified as possible, within the constraints imposed by the number of samples to be taken. Pits should always be sampled where possible due to the potential for recovering a more diverse range of crop plants but also a proportion of other context types in order not to produce skewed data. Further analysis of the waterlogged sample from Field Q would undoubtedly yield information about the local environment and any additional waterlogged deposits should be sampled as a useful comparison.

Area		**Q**	**Q**	**Q**	**Q**	**Q**
Trench		**122**	**121**	**108**	**120**	**120**
Sample number		**<20>**	**<21>**	**<23>**	**<24>**	**<25>**
Context		1086	1015	984	1094	1104
Feature		F.446	F.419	F.395	F.448	F.452
Description			basal fill		basal fill	
Feature type		linear ditch	pit	linear ditch	ditch	pit
Phase/date		**RB**	**IA**	**LBA/IA ?**	**?**	**LBA/IA?**
Sample volume - litres		14	8	17	11	15
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/4	1/1	1/1	1/1
Hordeum sp. indet grain	barley grain		1			
cf. *Hordeum* sp. grain				2		
Triticum spelta / T. aestivum/durum grain	spelt / bread/macaroni wheat grain	1				
Triticum indet grain	wheat grain	1		1	1	
Triticum / Hordeum sp. grain	wheat / barley grain			4		
culm node	straw node	1				
culm base	basal straw node		2			
Vicia cf. *fabia*	?bitter vetch pulse		1			
Crucifereae		1				
Chenopodium album	goosefoot		0.5			
Leguminoseae				1		
medium *Poaceae* indet (c. 4 mm)	medium grass family					
small *Poaceae* indet (c.	small grass family			2		1

2mm)						
charcoal fragments						
large charcoal > 4mm		+	+++	-		+++
medium charcoal 2 - 4mm		++	+++	+	-	+++
small charcoal < 2mm		++	+++	++	+	+++
vitrified		++	-	-	-	
intrusive roots		+++	++	+++	+++	++
Ceciloides acicula		+	-		+	-
Lymnaea truncatula	shallow water. Resists drying	+		+	+	
Planorbis leucostoma	ditches and ponds. Resists drying			++		
Cochlicopa lubrica/lubricella	damp locations, leaf mould, moss etc.		-	-		
Pupilla muscorm	in turf, under stones, dry places			-		
Vallonia excentrica/pulchella	dry locations, in grass, leaves	++	-	-		-
Hygromia sp.	damp locations, waysides, woods	+++	+	++	-	
Punctum pygmaeum	damp sites in woods, hedges & marshes	+				
Oxychilus/Retinella	moist & shady places	+	-			

Table 16: Charred plant remains
Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' < 10 items, '++' 10 - 50 items, '+++' > 50 items

Area		**Q**
Trench		**118**
Sample number		**<22>**
Context number		1072
Feature number		F.438
Description		
Feature type		well
Phase/Date		**IA**
Sample volume/litres		0.25
fraction examined		1/1
Ranunculus sp.	buttercup	++
Stellaria/Cerastium sp.	chickweed	+
Polygonum sp.	knotgrass/bistort	++
Rumex sp.	dock	-
Chenopodium sp.	gosefoot	-
Rubus sp.	bramble	+
Carex sp.	sedge	++
Daphnia sp. egg cases	water fleas	+
nutshell fragment		1
thorn		1

Table 17: Waterlogged plant remains

Fieldwalking Transects
Emma Beadsmoore (with contributions from Katie Anderson)

As a continuation of the previous fieldwalking undertaken within Field H the remaining part of the field was systematically fieldwalked on the 6th September 2004 (fig.24). A total of 108 transect points were walked to cover the field, yielding a very limited quantity of material spanning a broad chronological range. As there were no clear concentrations of material, the fieldwalking did not identify any sites.

Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity recovered from the field was limited to one (17g) worked flint and five (63g) chunks of burnt unworked flint from three transect points. Of the total 108 transects, 3 yielded flint, giving a mean number of 0.046 flints per transect and 1.7 flints for each transect that contained flint. The density of worked flint per 10 x 10m was 0.16. The burnt flint is chronologically undiagnostic; the only worked flint is a potentially later Neolithic unutilised secondary flake. All of the flint was recovered from the western area of the field.

Roman
Katie Anderson

Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from four different transects during the fieldwalking exercise. All of the pottery was examined and details of fabric, form and date were recorded.

Transect Y3 A20 contained one oxidised sandy body sherd that weighed 3g and could only be dated Romano-British. Y7 A80 contained a black slipped sherd from a beaker rim (7g), which could be dated 2nd-4th century AD. One sandy greyware base was found in transect Y10 A60, weighing 25g. The exact vessel form that this sherd came from is unclear, although the fabric suggests a 2nd-4th century AD date. The final sherd of Roman pottery consisted of a shell-tempered base (35g) from Y11 D100, which dates 3rd-4th century AD.

The small quantity of Roman pottery recovered from this investigation, on its own, does not reveal a great deal about the site, however, it can be combined with the pottery from the previous fieldwalking activity. The sherds recovered from the two phases are of the same date (2nd-4th century AD), which is not surprising given that they form part of the same site. The small number of sherds is also not enough to make any conclusions or statements about distribution, although it might be expected that most of the pottery was found on the eastern, gravel side of the field as opposed to the western clay side, since this is the area to have been settled. However given that this investigation is relatively far from the main settlement area, a greater level of dispersion is to be expected.

One sherd of Roman tegula was recovered from Y3 D60, although it can only be dated Romano-British.

Summary

Fieldwalking Field H yielded very little evidence for prehistoric activity, and only limited Roman material. The underlying clay in the western area of the field may account for the lack of prehistoric material; as dense subsoils overlying clays appear to have discouraged frequent pre Iron Age activity in the area (Evans 2003:8). Whereas the limited Roman material recovered in this phase is likely to relate to the main Roman settlement activity to the north.

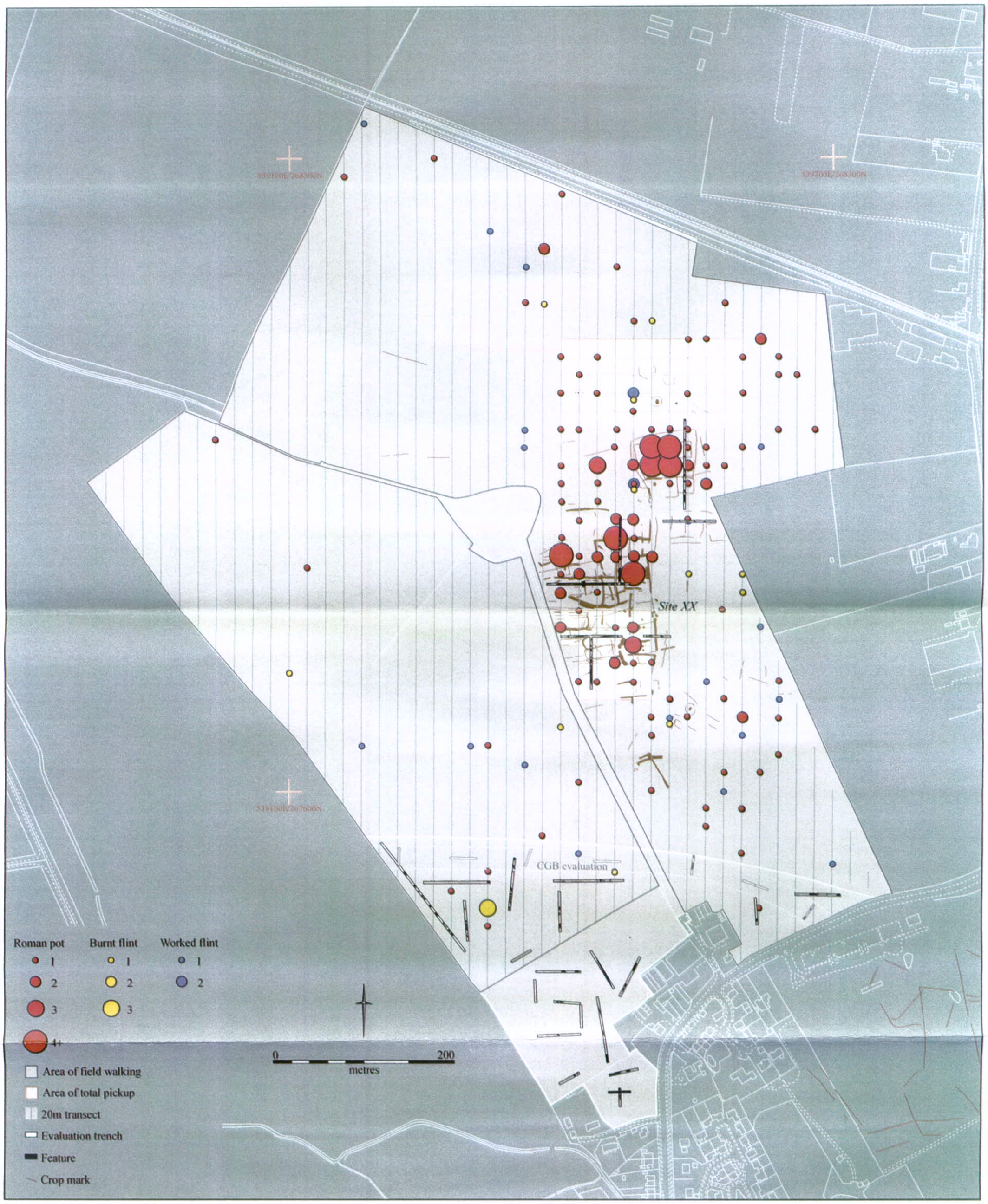


Figure 24: Field walking results from all phases of evaluation

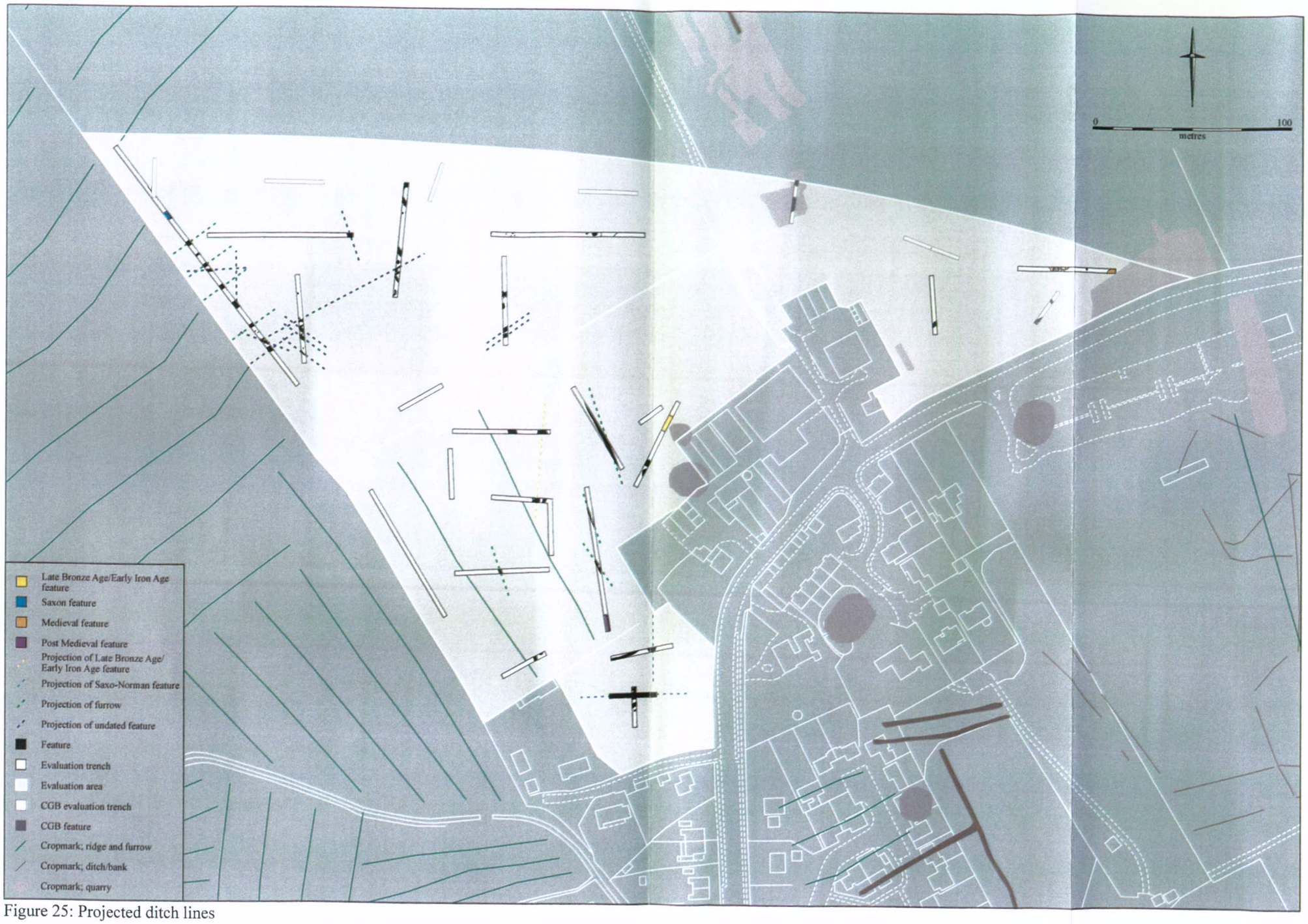


Figure 25: Projected ditch lines

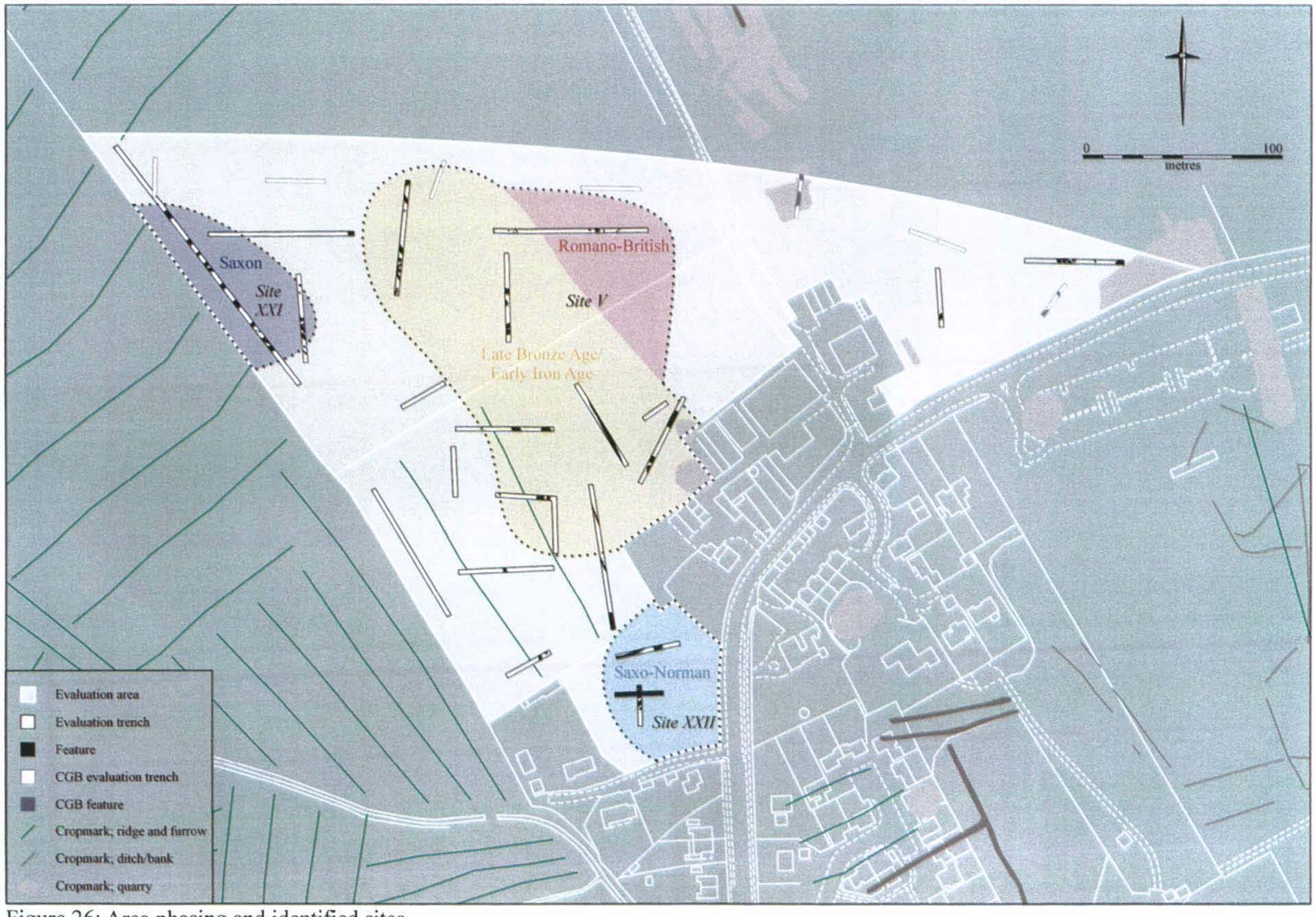


Figure 26: Area phasing and identified sites

Discussion

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

Albeit in very low densities, prehistoric activity has been encountered within all of the Longstanton archaeological investigations undertaken to date, the majority of which has been in the form of struck flint dating from the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic onward. The earlier prehistoric periods are represented more as a background activity, possibly a series of transitory or ephemeral activities. The majority of activity recorded within the archaeological record appears to be associated with the Iron Age. The evaluation at Hatton's Farm produced evidence for two Late Iron Age settlements and a field system (Evans 1991), and at Home Farm Late Iron Age activity was recorded as a series of pits and a ring gully (Ellis and Rátkai 2001).

Within Field H previous evaluations (the Guided Bus way and the earlier phase of evaluation) and fieldwalking highlighted an underlying Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age component to the later archaeology encountered. During this phase of evaluation the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was more apparent with a number of features producing material of this date. There was a distinct area of focus which spanned Fields Q and H and which hereafter will be referred to as Site V.

Within Field Q Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was represented by two feature sets, the parallel ditches (F. 409, F. 410 and F. 454) within Trench 116 and the large pit (F. 438) in Trench 118. The nature of these features and their location on the clays would suggest a nearby settlement; the sheer size of F. 438 alone (8.60m wide) would indicate the probability of settlement activity within close proximity.

In Trench 120 and 122 a number of linears and pits were dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. This set of features represented a concentration of later prehistoric activity which skirted the clay geology on an area of siltier natural. The linear features recorded within Trench 122 were not noted in any of the other nearby trenches suggesting that they were localised and unlikely to represent large tracts of enclosed land. F. 444, 445 and 449 were linears which may foundation slots suggesting that these features may have been associated with settlement structures similar to those recorded at Hatton's Farm and at Home Farm. The five postholes recorded at the western end of Trench 121 were most likely associated with the settlement features from Trench 122 although it was not possible to date these features.

Romano-British

During the previous phase of evaluation in Field H two areas of concentrated Romano-British settlement activity were recorded (Site XX) in the form of a series of enclosures and paddocks.

Romano-British activity was evidenced throughout the evaluated area. Artefactual material was recovered from a number of discrete features within Fields H and Q in both residual and secure contexts. Within Trench 121 a series of Romano-British

features represented the main concentration while elsewhere Romano-British activity was recorded as discrete features within individual trenches. These features probably represented field systems radiating from the two Romano-British settlement concentrations (Site XX) recorded in the earlier phase of evaluation to the northeast. As such Romano-British activity was recorded as a few linears and discrete pits with little artefactual material.

Saxon

Saxon activity within the area has been scant with previous excavations producing more evidence for Saxo-Norman activity than Saxon. The fieldwalking and previous phase of evaluation produced extensive evidence of Saxon activity with concentrations of pottery and the recovery of fragments of two brooches (Site XXIII). This represented a potentially rich settlement consisting of a number of individual grubenhäuser.

Here the Saxon activity seemed centred around the high ground on the western edge of Field H. With the exception of a few fragments of pottery from Trench 108 (in a residual context), Trench 124 produced all of the Saxon features recorded on site. If the spread of occupation material encountered ([1670]) were the remnants of a structure (such as a Grubenhaus) then it is possible the Saxon activity encountered within Trench 124 represents the edge of a settlement (pottery, bone and spindle whorl). The location of the features, on the high ground upon sandier geology, would make a better settlement location than upon the clays evidenced to the north, east and south. Coupled with the evidence from previous excavations (at Home Farm and to the northeast) this area of Longstanton would appear to have been the site of a significant Saxon settlement.

Saxo-Norman

Excavations at Home Farm recorded Saxo-Norman activity in the form of a series of gullies and pits which seemed to mark the antecedents of the later Medieval and modern settlement. There was no evidence of Saxo-Norman activity within previous investigations in Field H and this was mirrored in this phase of evaluation.

The Saxo-Norman activity was localised within the southernmost end of Field Q near the current roadside (Site XXII) and consisted of a number of linears representing at least two phases of activity. Within Trench 108, the large ditch encountered (F. 395) represented the first phase of activity with the two smaller linears F. 390 and F. 394 cutting it representing the second. Linears F. 395 (in Trench 108) and F. 400 (in Trench 109) were probably part of the same enclosure system. The scale of these features, in comparison to others recorded on site, would suggest that they may have acted as significant boundaries, and potentially represent part of the early formation of the settlement of Longstanton.

Section Two – *Longstanton North*

This section includes all the land inside the line of the former railway northeast of the village's main street (behind its houses) and northwest of the Airfield, and constitutes the main bulk of our fieldwork (fig. 27). It begins, appropriately, by summarising the results of the 1991 Hatton's Farm/Golf Course evaluation (Fields A & E). This includes the extraordinarily dense Romano-British settlement, Site XIX, which appears to incorporate two Iron Age compounds within it, Sites X and IX (the latter though falling within the area of Field J). Throughout this part it is stressed just how limited the trial trench sample was within this area, which made the entirely fortuitous and 'un-led' discovery of the Iron Age settlement, Site XI, all the more surprising. Also discussed is the ambiguous status of the Site III 'ring-ditch', which might actually represent still another Iron Age compound. During the 1991 investigation (and the ensuing watching brief cover of the club-house and its car park) the southwestern quarter of this area (Field A) was also assigned as a site. However, herein such appellation is not employed as the archaeology there seems to rather reflect essentially Romano-British land-use (against a background Iron Age 'presence') and not substantive settlement per se. The same range of activity was also distinguished in the fields immediately to the north, I and B, the latter being investigated in the course of the Guided Busway investigations earlier in 2004. However, before these two fields are discussed the results of the geophysical survey throughout this area will be summarised. Although in most instances the discussion of individual sites will best be dealt within on a field-by-field basis, this does not include the post-/later medieval remains in Field L (Site XXIV); subsequent trenching neither occurred within this field, nor in M and N to the southeast.

Following this, work in Field O will be reported that includes the northeastern continuation of Site XIX features and also two Iron Age compounds, Sites VII and VIII. Thereafter, the Field F trial trenching is reported, including still another Iron Age enclosure (Site VI) and a very ambiguous site cluster (IV), as well as traces of both Romano-British and medieval 'activity' adjacent to its southeastern boundary. (Unfortunately, due to its horticultural planting we were unable to trench the intervening field, J. It was, however, surveyed by magnetometer, with the Golf Course trench - reported with the Field O findings - being cut immediately beyond its northwestern boundary in compensation.)

Finally, the results within Field K are outlined. Whilst, again, no sites per se were there identified, evidence of Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxo-Norman activity was recovered.

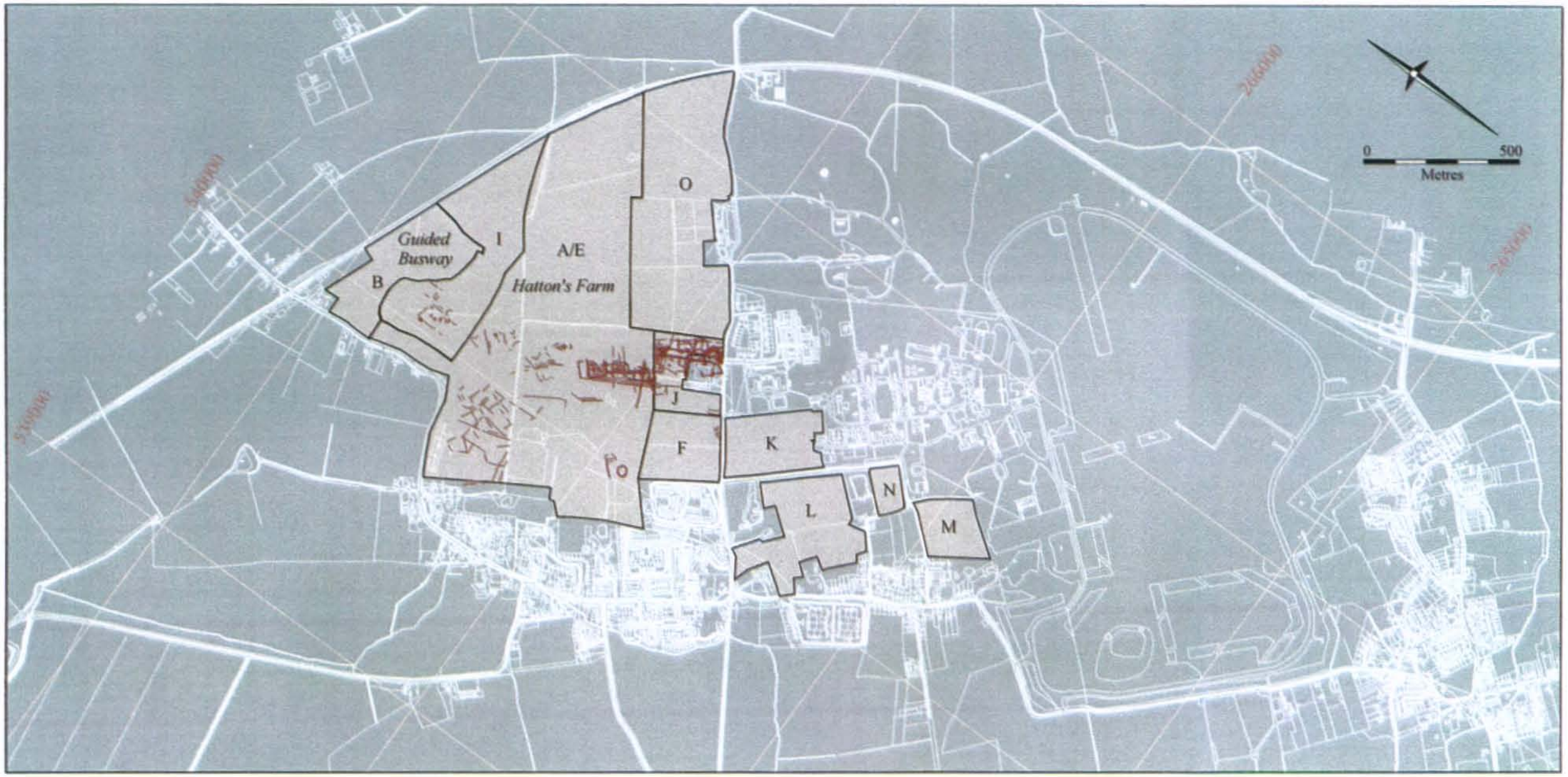


Figure 27: Longstanton North

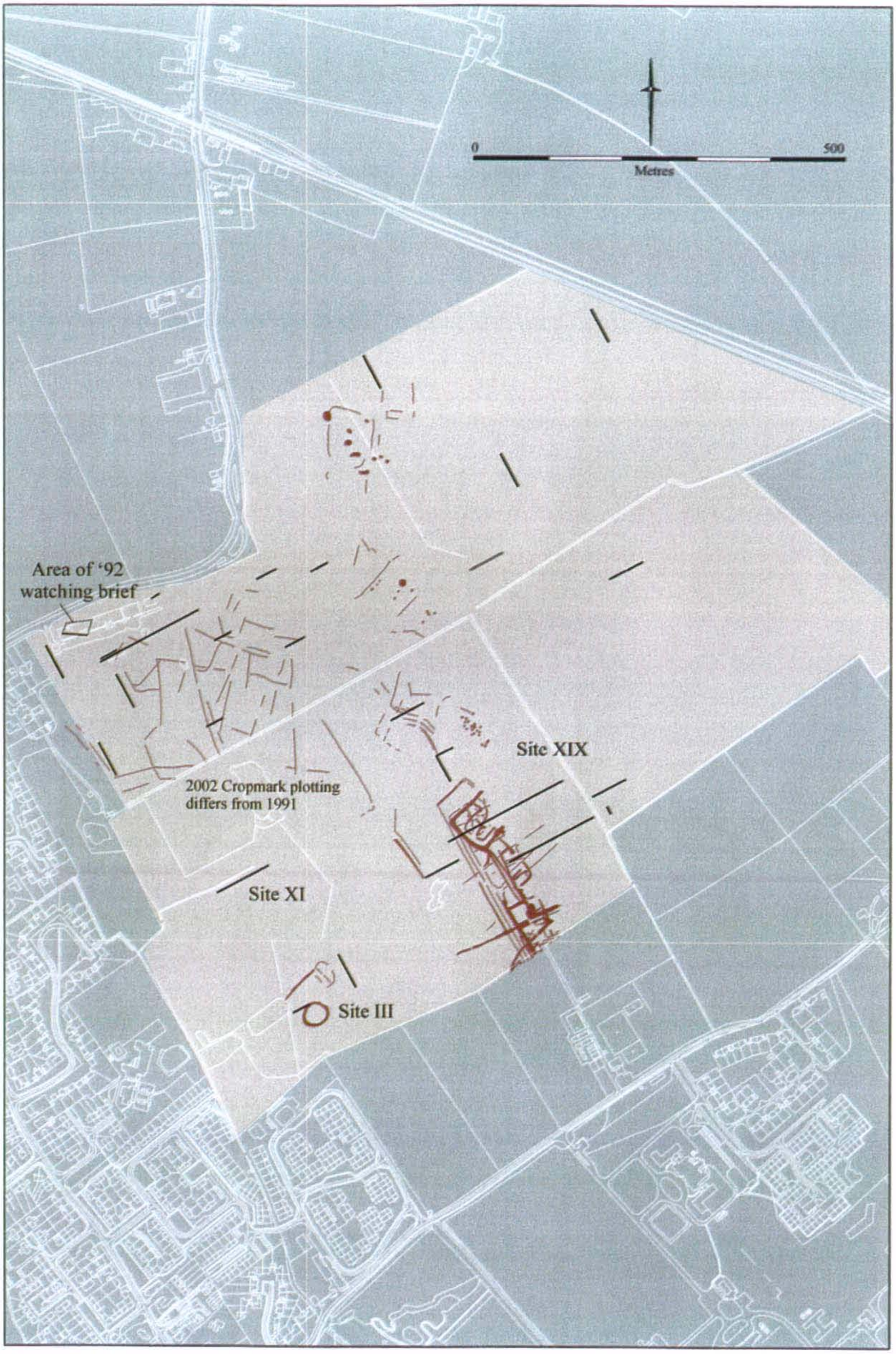


Figure 28: The Hatton's Farm investigations

Initially involving topsoil magnetic susceptibility throughout this area, based on its results ten locations were thereafter targeted for detailed magnetometer survey. The most obvious of these was where the main Romano-British settlement within the Golf Course (Site XIX) extended into Field J (Oxford Plot J1). What is interesting in this case is the degree to which the magnetic susceptibility survey indicates that the settlement was 'bounded' or, at least, discrete. To some extent belying the results of the trench evaluation, there is no indication that this site extends northeast into Field O. Equally, while somewhat enhanced levels continue across the northeastern half/two-thirds of Field F to the south (agriculturally related?), settlement traces clearly did not extend southeast into Field K and this, indeed, was confirmed by the evaluation there.

Probably the singularly most important discovery of this phase of survey was the Iron Age compound, Site VII in Field O (Oxford Plot O1). Interestingly enough as it may perhaps be reflective of its function (i.e. limited occupation as such), the surveys failed to detect the other Iron Age site in that field, Site VIII.

Otherwise, in the fields to the southeast (K, L, M & N), the magnetometer surveys largely only indicated traces of ridge-and-furrow agriculture. The only exception to this was in Plot-Area L2 in the centre of Field L, where the geophysics revealed evidence of a building and associated burning (Oxford Arch. 2004a: fig. 15). However, this settlement and/or 'activity' would appear to complement and be contemporary with the ridge-and-furrow agriculture and, therefore, probably of later medieval/early post-medieval attribution.

Part 7) The Guided Busway Investigations (Field B)

Following geophysical survey, 16 trenches were excavated by the CAU within this area during the winter of 2004 (fig. 27; Cessford & Mackay 2004, 16-23 & figs. 12, 16-28). Most of the features recovered related to later medieval/early post-medieval fieldsystems. Otherwise, a large Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit was recovered in their Trench 9 and it was postulated that the undated (but seemingly 'early') features revealed nearby in Trench 12 might be contemporary. Note, however, that no worked flint whatsoever was recovered from these investigations.

Part 8) Field I – Trial Trenching
Duncan Mackay

Field I is located on the northern side of the village of Longstanton (centred TL 4020 6680; fig. 27). The underlying geology consists of 3rd terrace river gravels and Ampthill clay, and the land was being used as rough pasture on the edge of Cambridge Golf Course at the time of the evaluation. The field evaluation took place during August 2004.

Part 5) Hatton's Farm, 1991

Occurring in the early days of PPG 16-incurred fieldwork, the original 1991 Hatton's Farm investigations involved only 1386.5m of trial trench (2773m^2) across the 79ha of the Golf Course site (a 0.35% area sample: fig. 28; Evans 1991). Despite its obvious limitations, a variety of other techniques were also employed, including topsoil test pitting, transect fieldwalking and also resistivity survey.

In the course of this work three major site complexes were investigated ('HF Site' denoting 1991 entitlement):

> *HF Site I* - This refers to the main Romano-British cropmark settlement (Site XIX). Three trenches were excavated across the site (Tr. 5, 6 & 9) and demonstrated the great density of its features. As was further confirmed during the 2004 fieldwork, these indicated that the settlement extends well north of its cropmark register in this field. Generally 150m across, the south-easternmost trenches (6 & 19) showed that it there widens to 220m where it enters the northwestern quarter of Field O (see Part 9 below). Although few features were excavated as such, the fieldwork demonstrated the 2nd-4th century date of the site (predominantly 3rd-4th century). In addition, a relatively substantial amount of later Iron Age pottery was forthcoming (especially from Trench 5), implying that the complex may also have distinct Iron Age components. (The sub-square compound at its northwestern end may well pre-date the Roman settlement; Site X).
>
> *HF Site II* - Again, as has been argued, the findings in this area did not so much seem to represent a dense settlement 'site' but rather portions of a Romano-British fieldsystem (e.g. droves and paddocks, *etc.*) with only limited occupation traces. However as in the case of the other investigations throughout this quarter of the study area (Striplands Farm and Field I & B), a low density later prehistoric/Iron Age component also seems to be present. (Note that this area's archaeology was further exposed when in the following year watching brief monitoring occurred during the construction of the Golf Course's club house and parking lot; Gdaniec 1992.)
>
> *HF Site III* - This was investigated through only one trench sited across a slight mound. While the latter proved to relate to a medieval windmill, it sealed a very dense later Iron Age settlement in which evidence of to six roundhouses were apparent (Site XI).

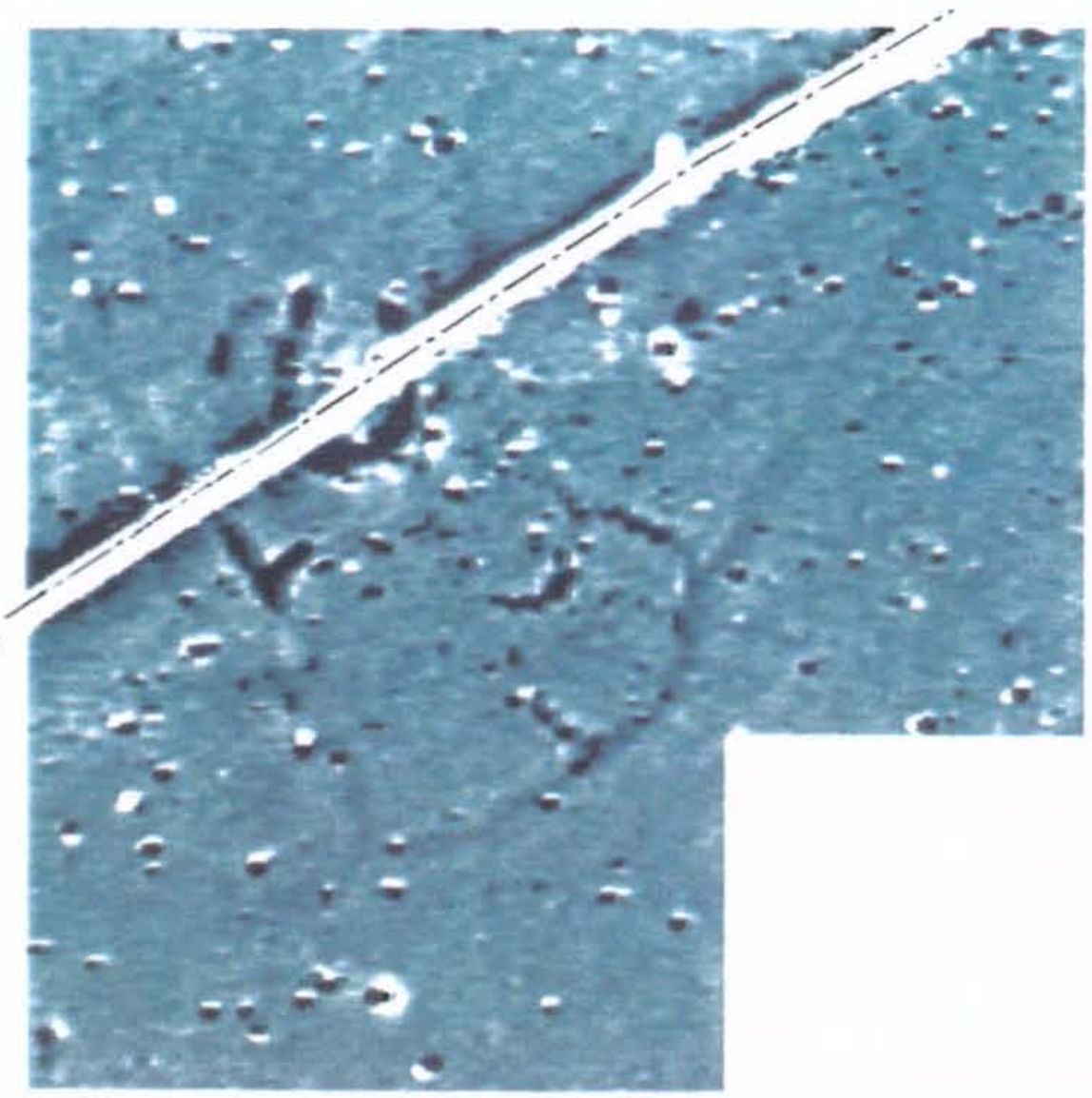
It should, in addition, be noted that Trenches 9, 21 and 26 were sited in the approximate area of the Site III 'ring-ditch'. The results, however, proved ambiguous with two undated linear features and a post-medieval boundary recovered. Nevertheless it would have to be admitted that our survey skills were then, in all honesty, probably too crude to have 'hit' the small target of the cropmark's circle with any certainty and, therefore, their results cannot be counted as constituting negative evidence.

It should be mentioned that, generally consistent with the later investigations, only negligible quantities of worked flint (25 pieces) were recovered from this fieldwork programme.

Part 6) Geophysical Survey

In April of 2004 Oxford Archaeotechnics undertook geophysical surveys across Fields F and J-O (and also G at Striplands Farm: fig. 27 and 29; Oxford Arch. 2004a).

Area O1



N

1:1000

Area L2

N

1:1000

Figure 29: Geophysics from Fields O and L

Trial trenches were located in order to test anomalies identified from aerial photographs, and also to adequately evaluate areas of unknown potential. One particular area of potential interest lay in the area of Trenches 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85, with the aerial photographs appearing to show a sub-rectangular enclosure with large pits both internally and externally (fig. 30). A total of 1195m of 1.90m wide trench was machined. Excavation methodology was the same as for Field H (see Part 2).

Results

Trench 79

Trench 79 was 77m long on a N-S alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.07m to 0.29m deep. Two post-medieval linears were exposed, and two possible pits, **F. 333** and **F. 341**. Both pits were somewhat dubious, despite the existence of bone fragments in the uppermost fill of F. 341, although this was the most convincing of the two. Pit F. 333 had a very square-ended cut, but nothing else to suggest an archaeological origin.

Trench 80

Trench 80 was 75m long on an E-W alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.26m to 0.33m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 81

Trench 81 was 100m long on a N-S alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.24m to 0.28m deep, and the subsoil 0.29m to 0.42m deep. Post-medieval plough-strikes crossed the trench parallel to the existing hedge line. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 82

Trench 82 was 80m long on an E-W alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.19m to 0.32m deep. Seven post-medieval linears crossed the trench, all but one parallel to the modern hedge line. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 83

Trench 83 was 50m long on an E-W alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.26m to 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.08m to 0.30m deep. Nearly 17m of the trench had been destroyed by 20th century activity, either quarrying or rubbish disposal, and by seven post-medieval linears, mostly field drains running parallel to the modern hedge line, and a modern post hole. A single pit, **F. 336**, was excavated at the western end of the trench, which although sterile was sealed by the subsoil, suggesting a pre-modern date.

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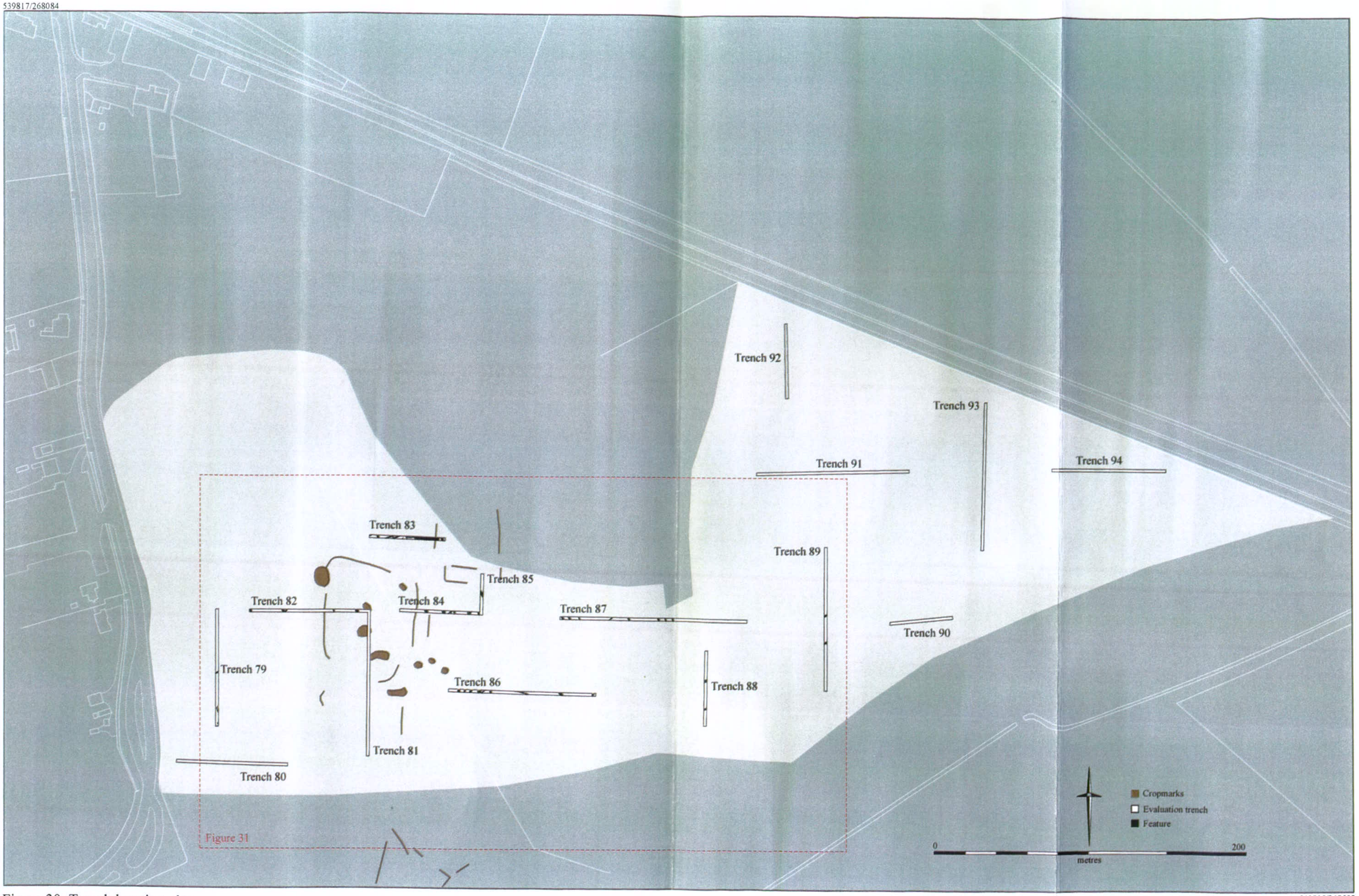

Figure 30: Trench location plan

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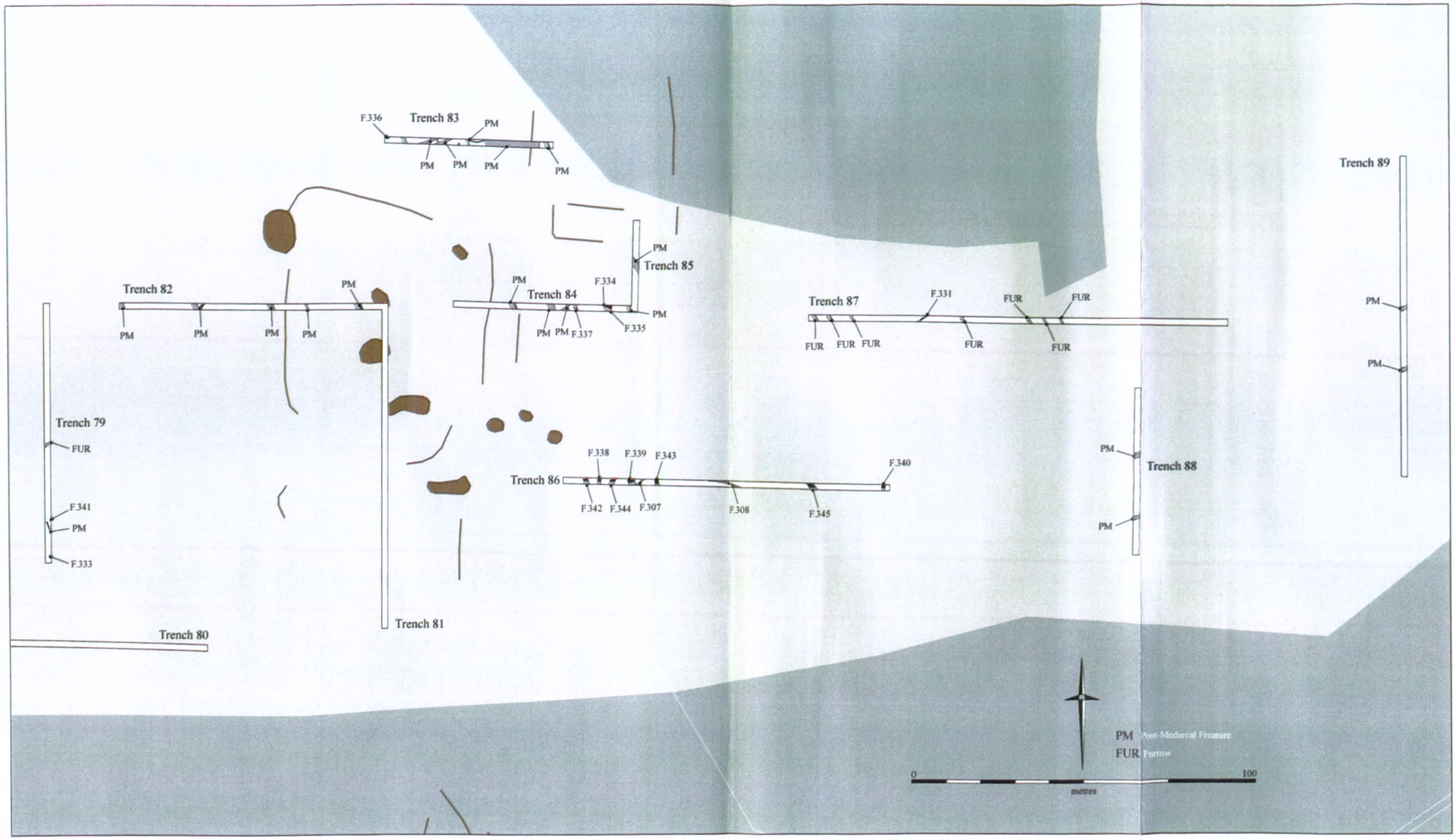

Figure 31: Detail of trenches

Trench 84

Trench 84 was 55m long on an E-W alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.27m to 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.07m to 0.22m deep. Six post-medieval linears were exposed, mostly parallel to the modern hedge line. At the eastern end of the trench, however, was a large pit (with a possible recut) **F. 334/335**, containing one sherd of shell-tempered pottery of probable later Bronze Age date. This feature may represent a well.

Trench 85

Trench 85 was 27m long on a N-S alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.27m to 0.28m deep, and the subsoil 0.22m to 0.28m deep. One post-medieval linear was exposed, which appeared in Trench 86 as F. 345. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 86

Trench 86 was 97m long on an E-W alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.29m to 0.32m deep, and the subsoil 0.12m to 0.23m deep. Nine linears on various alignments were uncovered, and all were excavated. Linear F. 345 was post-medieval and also appeared in Trench 85. Linears **F. 342**, **F. 307**, **F. 308** and **F. 345** were almost certainly all post-medieval, as also appeared **F. 339**, despite having what appeared to be a thin capping of subsoil. The remaining features (**F. 338**, **F. 340**, **F. 343** and **F. 344**) were less ambiguous, all clearly sealed by the subsoil, and mostly deviating from the typical post-medieval alignments of the field. None of these features produced artefacts, but it would be quite plausible for them to represent outlying Roman or Saxo-Norman field systems.

Trench 87

Trench 87 was 124m long on an E-W alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.27m deep, and the subsoil 0.22m to 0.33m deep. Nine post-medieval linears were exposed, including **F. 331**. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 88

Trench 88 was 50m long on a N-S alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.29m to 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.28m to 0.38m deep. Two shallow post-medieval linears were exposed. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 89

Trench 89 was 95m long on a N-S alignment (fig. 31). The topsoil was 0.28m to 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.25m to 0.33m deep. Two shallow post-medieval linears were exposed. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 90

Trench 90 was 40m long on an E-W alignment (fig. 30). The topsoil was 0.28m to 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.25m to 0.38m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 91

Trench 91 was 100m long on an E-W alignment (fig. 30). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.33m deep, and the subsoil 0.24m to 0.40m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 92

Trench 92 was 50m long on a N-S alignment (fig. 30). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.21m to 0.30m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 93

Trench 93 was 100m long on a N-S alignment (fig. 30). The topsoil was 0.28m to 0.37m deep, and the subsoil 0.33m to 0.40m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 94

Trench 94 was 75m long on an E-W alignment (fig. 30). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.31m deep, and the subsoil 0.41m to 0.52m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Environmental Sample
Ellen Simmons

One bulk sample was submitted for analysis from Field I. The methodology used for the analysis was the same as for Field H (see Part 2 above).

Low amounts of very fine rootlets were present this sample, possibly suggesting a somewhat dynamic burial environment. Although very few plant remains were preserved in this sample a diverse range of well preserved mollluscan species were present.

The relatively rich molluscan assemblage present this sample, taken from a later Bronze Age well/pit feature (F. 335 [854]), was dominated by various species of land snail characteristic of hedges, leaf litter and damp environments. No molluscan species of standing water were present barring *Lymnaea truncatula*, which is not restricted to that habitat. This evidence may have implications in the interpretation of this feature as a well, although it is possible that the mollusca became incorporated in the fill of the feature after it had dried up.

In conclusion, the molluscan assemblage of terrestrial taxa found in this sample indicates a damp, vegetated surrounding environment to the later Bronze Age well/pit feature from which the sample was taken. It is suggested that the lack of aquatic taxa may have implications for the interpretation of the nature of this feature as a well. Potential recovery of well a preserved molluscan assemblage appears to be high in samples from this site. Well sealed, dated contexts should be sampled. Separate samples from basal and any subsequent fills of an individual feature may provide information as to the nature of the feature and the formation of the different fills.

Area		**I**
Trench		**84**
Sample number		**<14>**
Context		[854]
Feature		F. 335
Description		
Feature type		well/pit
Phase/date		**Later BA**
Sample volume - litres		5
Flot fraction examined		1/1
Nutshell fragment		1
small *Poaceae* indet (c. 2mm)	small grass family	1
Lymnaea truncatula	shallow water. Resists drying	+
Clausilia sp.	hedges & woodland	+
Carychium tridentatum/minimum	damp locations, leaf mould, moss	++
Succinea sp.	damp marshy locations	+
Cochlicopa lubrica/lubricella	damp locations, leaf mould, moss etc.	+
Pupilla muscorm	in turf, under stones, dry places	+
Vallonia excentrica/pulchella	dry locations, in grass, leaves	+
Cepaea sp.	general dist, woods, hedges, downs	
Hygromia sp.	damp locations, waysides, woods	++
Punctum pygmaeum	damp sites, woods, hedges, marshes	
Oxychilus/Retinella	moist & shady places	++
Discus rotundus	leaves, moss & debris	+

Table 18. Environmental sample
Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' < 10 items, '++' 10 - 50 items, '+++' > 50 items

Discussion

The cropmark evidence proved to be marking natural features and seams in the underlying gravel geology. Most of the features actually uncovered in the trenches were post-medieval in date, either visibly cutting through the subsoil, or containing ceramic land drains. The few older ditches were, however, sterile of finds, indicating that they were field boundaries well beyond the edge of their related settlements, although this assumption of age is based predominantly upon their being sealed by a subsoil that was intermittently unclear. The one feature about which there can be no doubt was F. 334/335, a probable later Bronze Age pit or well of the same type as those found during the RTS excavations just to the north of Field I, and also on Field K. The environmental sample from this feature suggested a damp environment, but not standing water, although it must be pointed out that the sample was not taken from the basal fill. Interestingly, Field I shows the same story as was clearly demonstrated on Field O, of past activity concentrated on the gravels and leaving the clay (which dominates the eastern half of Field I) untouched.

Part 9) Field O and the Cambridge Golf Course - Trial Trenching

Duncan Mackay

Field O and the Cambridge Golf Course are located on the eastern side of the village (centred TL 4020 6680; fig. 27). The underlying geology was 3rd terrace river gravel and Ampthill clay, and the land was being used for pasture at the time of the evaluation. The fieldwork took place between May and August 2004.

The topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey had identified several areas of potential interest, and a magnetometer (gradiometer) survey showed a small settlement of probable Iron Age date, as well as possible pits and linears, the linears being very weak signals and probably representing furrow bases and drainage features. A total of 2803m of trench was machined (2649m at 2m wide, and 154m at 1.5m wide: fig. 32). Excavation methodology was the same as for Field H (see Part 2).

Results - Field O

Trench 28

Trench 28 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 35). The topsoil was 0.31m in depth and the subsoil 0.22m – 0.28m deep. A single linear, **F. 192**, crossed the trench on a NW-SE alignment, which was cut by a parallel field-drain running along its eastern edge. This may have been purely coincidental, for the feature had a settled, leached fill consistent with a pre modern date.

Trench 29

Trench 29 was 50m long on a SE-NW alignment (fig. 35). The topsoil was 0.28m to 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.22m to 0.30m deep. Two furrow bases crossed the trench on a NE-SW alignment. Three narrow, parallel linears crossed the northern end of the trench, **F. 197, 198, 199**, all running N-S, but each different in the character of its cut. Another narrow linear, **F. 166**, crossed the trench on an E-W alignment, at 90° to the other linears, and may represent a part of the same field system. This feature also appeared to be present in Trench 30, as F. 178, and contained a small amount of animal bone and burnt stone. All four of these features, without dating evidence, and with an uncertain relationship to the subsoil, may represent a pre-ridge-and-furrow field system.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was 150m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 35). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.15m to 0.32m deep. The whole length of this trench was dominated by shallow furrow bases running NE-SW. Although impressive in the regularity of their spacing and extent (approximately 8m centre to centre for each furrow – the typical average spacing (Hall 1998)), these furrows did not appear to be of any great age, one containing 19th century pot as well as a residual Roman sherd (furrow **F. 175**). The remaining genuine features deviated from the alignment of the

furrows and, as in Trench 29, a N-S/E-W system of narrow ditches was present. **F. 279** was seen to be cut by the furrow alongside it, although parallel and adjacent slots **F. 172/173** could be observed cutting across the top of the same furrow. Linear **F. 178,** on an E-W alignment, was probably the same ditch as F. 166 in Trench 29. The date of this ditch system is difficult to determine. Distinct from the alignment of the post-medieval furrows (which may themselves have a medieval origin), and also from the known Roman alignments to the west, a Saxon or earlier medieval date must remain a possibility. Linear **F. 174** may be a part of the same system, although the small section exposed suggests a slightly different alignment, and the feature may simply be an outlying Roman ditch.

Trench 31

Trench 31 was 75m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 34). The topsoil was between 0.22m and 0.33m deep, and the subsoil 0.12m to 0.18m deep. The western half of the trench contained only the base of a furrow (**F. 175** in Trench 30). A further eight genuine features were contained in the trench, mostly related to Iron Age Site I. Ditches **F. 182/183** and **F. 187** were both deep, wide features, probably representing parts of the same sub-circular enclosure, and containing pottery, bone, slag, burnt stone and burnt clay loomweight fragments. **F. 188** and **F. 189** were narrow, shallow slots. Although no discernible curve could be observed in the short section exposed, these could represent truncated roundhouse gullies, and the former contained small quantities of pot, bone, burnt clay and burnt stone. Ditch **F. 194**, which was partially truncated by a field drain, appeared to be a narrow curvilinear feature, and **F. 191**, crossing the trench on an E-W alignment, could potentially be linked to the proposed early medieval field system identified in Trenches 29, 30 and 34. Two shallow pits were also uncovered, **F. 190** and **186**.

Trench 32

Trench 32 was 21m long on a SE-NW alignment (fig. 34). The topsoil was between 0.23m and 0.25m deep, the subsoil 0.10m to 0.18m deep. This trench contained two post-medieval furrow bases on the typical NE-SW alignment. The remaining features, a pit, a ditch and a double ring gully, were all of Iron Age date. Ditch **F. 163** appeared to be part of a sub-circular enclosure identified by geophysics, and contained a small assemblage of domestic rubbish including pottery and bone. Double ring gully **F. 161** was part of a smaller semi-circular enclosure identified by geophysics, and probably marks the position of a large roundhouse. A large quantity of domestic rubbish was recovered from the ring gullies, including burnt flint, bone, slag and burnt stone, as well as over 2kg of pottery. Pit **F. 162** was hard up against the edge of the ring gully, and may have been contemporary with it, containing a comparable, albeit much smaller, finds assemblage.

Trench 33

Trench 33 was split into two halves to avoid a modern fence line, and is annotated on the plan as Trenches 33a and 33b (fig. 34).

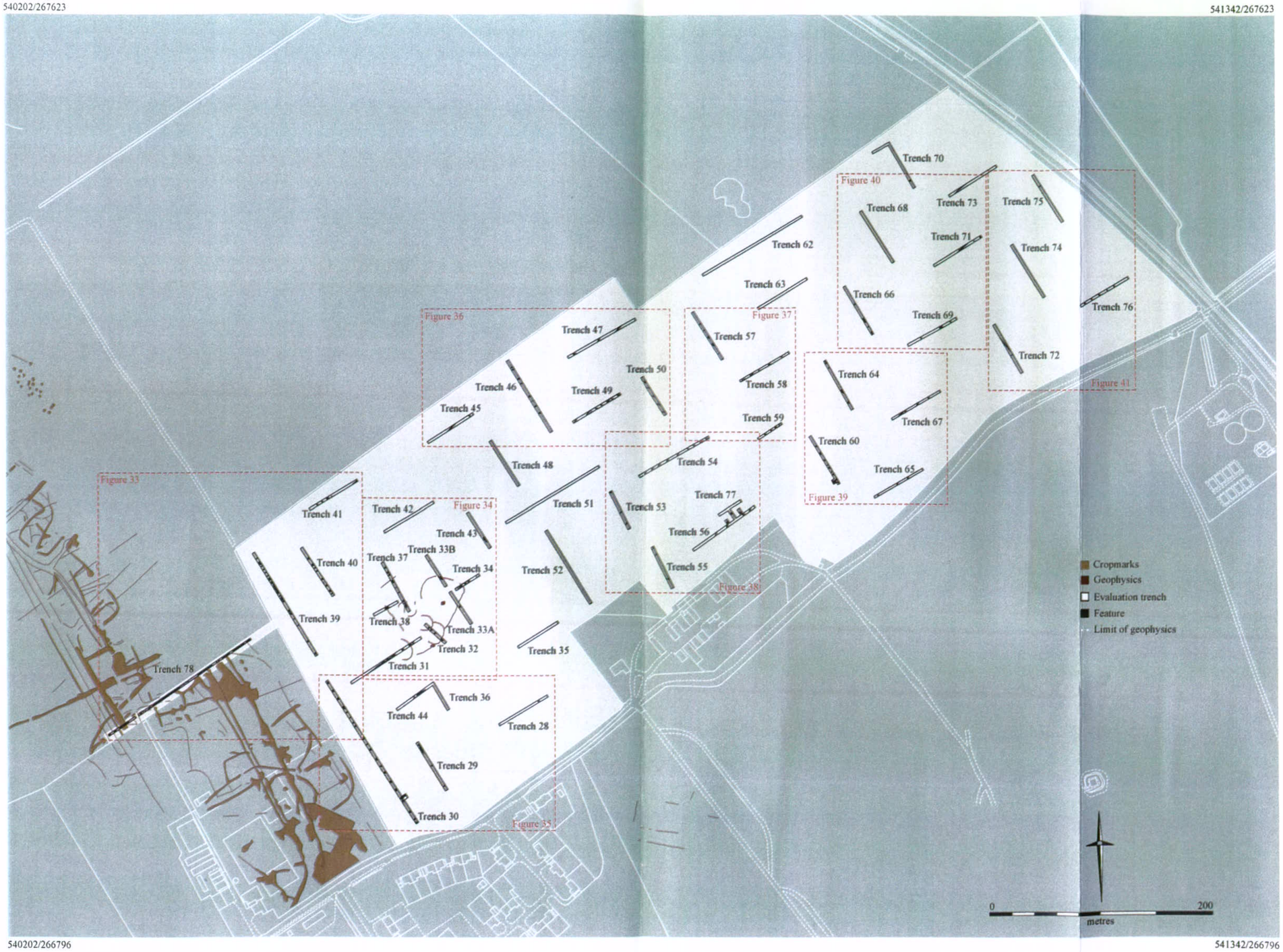

Figure 32: Trench location plan

features (but probably F. 259) dates to the mid 4th century, and two coins found in the trench spoilheap in the area of F. 259 and its junction with other features dated to the 3rd or 4th centuries.

Trench 40

Trench 40 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 33). The topsoil was 0.28m deep, and the subsoil 0.18m to 0.25m. Most of the activity in this trench, consisting of linears on a NE-SW alignment, was post-medieval and agricultural in origin. Plough-strikes were observed running parallel to both the post-medieval furrows and Roman ditches, some of which were continuations from Trench 39. Although it is possible that some of the features identified as agricultural could in fact relate to the early Roman activity identified in Trench 39, being on the same alignment and likewise shallow, the later fills tended to be a somewhat darker brown.

Excluding minor plough-strikes, five probable furrow bases were identified. Three Roman features were also identified, **F. 164** (which probably linked with F. 250 in Trench 39), **F. 274/275**, a shallow linear caught on the trench edge, and an unexcavated linear containing Roman pottery, almost certainly the same as F. 277.

Trench 41

Trench 41 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 33). The topsoil was 0.25m deep, and the subsoil 0.16m to 0.27m deep. Apart from a furrow exposed at the eastern end, three parallel linears and a pit were uncovered. The linears, running on a NW-SE line, consisted of **F. 159, 165** and double ditch **F. 169.** No dating evidence was recovered from these ditches. Although an ancient date cannot be ruled out, a post-medieval attribution is a strong possibility.

Trench 42

Trench 42 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 34). The topsoil was 0.24m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.25m to 0.35m deep. Apart from a post-medieval linear (possibly a furrow base), no archaeology was observed.

Trench 43

Trench 43 was 36m long, shortened from the proposed 50m to allow access to the adjacent field (fig. 34). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.12m to 0.20m deep. One possible feature was exposed, **F. 202**, a possible curvilinear ditch containing one sherd of Iron Age pottery. The edges were extremely poorly defined, however, and the feature itself somewhat amorphous. It remains possible that this was a large tree-throw with purely residual pottery.

confirm this assumption before being abandoned. The genuine features consisted of six ditches, **F. 205, 206, 207, 210, 211** and **212**, as well as small pits/post holes **F. 209** and **234**. Linear F. 206 was part of an Iron Age enclosure partially revealed by geophysics, containing bone and pottery as well as slag. All of the remaining features appeared to be Iron Age, except for F. 207, which contained a small assemblage of 2nd-3rd century pottery. What appeared to be a cluster of small post holes, **F. 213**, was simply an uneven, disturbed cut separating Iron Age ditches F. 211 and 212, which produced nearly a kilo of Iron Age pottery between them.

Trench 38

Trench 38 was 22m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 34). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.15m to 0.20m deep. A *c.* 3m wide ditch, **F. 238**, crossed the trench from NW to SE, and was later slighted by a parallel, smaller ditch, **F. 237**. This ditch line was identified by geophysics, and appears to relate to the Iron Age settlement. A small quantity of animal bone and pottery was recovered from the two ditches.

Trench 39

Trench 39 was 110m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 33). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.38m deep, and the subsoil 0.15m to 0.26m deep. Two post-medieval furrows dominated the southern end of the trench, followed by a succession of narrower linears crossing the trench on the same, or similar, NE-SW alignment. Most of the remaining features, however, were likely to be of Roman date, and the similarity of alignment purely coincidental.

One set of parallel features, initially thought to be furrows, consisted of (from SE northwards) **F. 269, 252, 257, 248, 268, 267, 266, 265, 264, 263, 253** and **262**. These linears, typically shallow and narrow with relatively pale, sterile fills, appear to represent Roman agricultural remains, possibly lazy-bed farming, or a smaller scale market garden production of a crop needing deeper beds (see Discussion below). As a general rule, this paler system seems to predate the much darker, later Roman features, although finds were almost entirely absent from this earlier system, and anomalies do exist, for instance F. 252 contained a single Roman coin, probably from the latter two-thirds of the 3rd century, and therefore contemporary with the main settlement phase.

The later Roman features, consisting of (from SE northwards) **F. 251, 250, 256, 277, 259/260, 270, 271, 272, 235, 236** and **247**, were generally much darker with more artefact-rich fills, and undoubtedly much closer to domestic activity. Once more, the features were all ditches, although not as regularly spaced and aligned as the earlier features. Such a small exposure makes a meaningful interpretation difficult, but it would seem unlikely that the later Roman features are wholly agricultural, and more likely define the eastern limit of 2nd-4th century settlement, as the continuation of some of these features into Trench 40 showed a marked decrease in domestic rubbish deposition only 40m to the east. All of the pottery from the Roman features dated between the 2nd and 4th centuries. A coin from the surface of the junction of several

Trench 33a was 35m long on a NW-SE alignment. The topsoil was 0.20m to 0.31m deep, and the subsoil 0.08m to 0.25m deep. The SE half of the trench appeared to have been subjected to post-medieval quarry activity, and this was not excavated. Further to the north, linear **F. 204** crossed the trench, corresponding exactly with a geophysical anomaly identified as an enclosure ditch. This feature, however, was unusual in its form and fill. The fill was a highly compacted gravelly clay, and once dried by exposure, was difficult to excavate, with very poor edge definition. However, the cut appeared to consist of a narrow slot cut along the edge of a shallow, wider butt-ending feature that probably represented the base of a shallow ditch. The finds assemblage included animal bone, burnt stone and Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 33b was 33m long, with topsoil 0.26m to 0.35m deep, and subsoil 0.20m to 0.25m deep. One linear crossed this trench, **F. 215**, identified as part of an enclosure ditch by geophysics, and contained a comparable finds assemblage to the other Iron Age enclosure ditches. Two pits were also uncovered, **F. 216** and **217**, although **F.** 216, lying hard up against the edge of F. 215, may itself have been a ditch butt. Both of these features contained pottery and animal bone, with F. 217 producing an assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 34

Trench 34 was 25m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 34). The topsoil was 0.27m to 0.36m deep, and the subsoil 0.14m to 0.26m deep. Three linears crossed the trench, **F. 157, 180** and **203**, as well as possible ditch/spread **F. 196**, and pits **F. 158, 181, 193** and **195**. Spread F. 196 corresponded approximately with the continuation of a geophysical anomaly identified and excavated in Trench 33a, and was likewise compacted and ill-defined, containing Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. Ditch F. 203 was the only one of the three ditches to contain pottery, but all three were likely to be of Iron Age date. All four of the pits contained Iron Age pottery. This trench lay entirely on clay geology, and once exposed, the features were very difficult to define.

Trench 35

Trench 35 was 40m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 32). The topsoil was 0.27m to 0.29m deep, and the subsoil 0.30m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 36

Trench 36 was 25m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 35). The topsoil was 0.26m to 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.27m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 37

Trench 37 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 34). The topsoil was 0.29m to 0.31m deep, and the subsoil 0.18m to 0.25m deep. Several NW-SE aligned furrows and a drain (**F. 214**) crossed the trench, and these were all sample excavated to

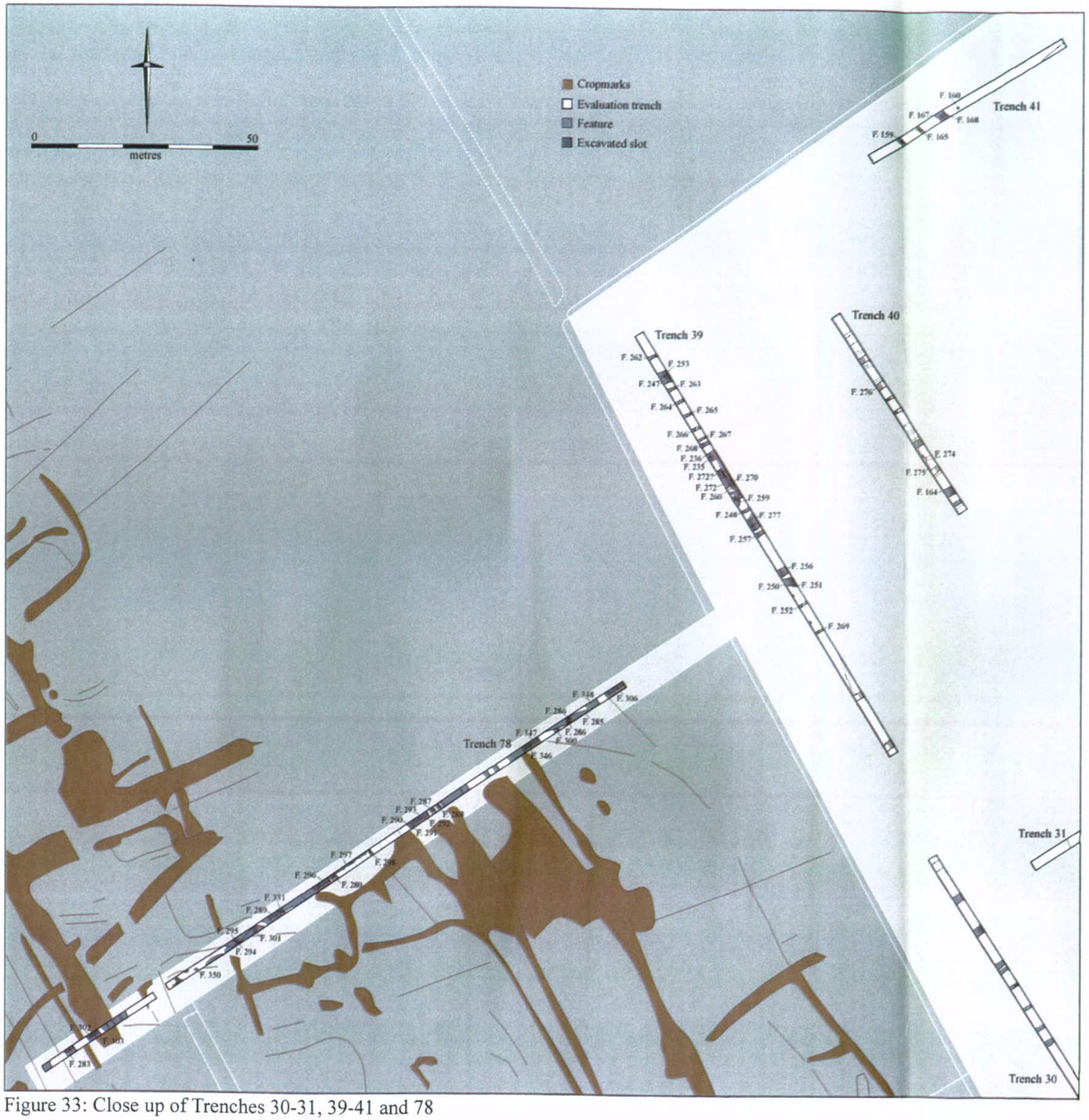

Figure 33: Close up of Trenches 30-31, 39-41 and 78

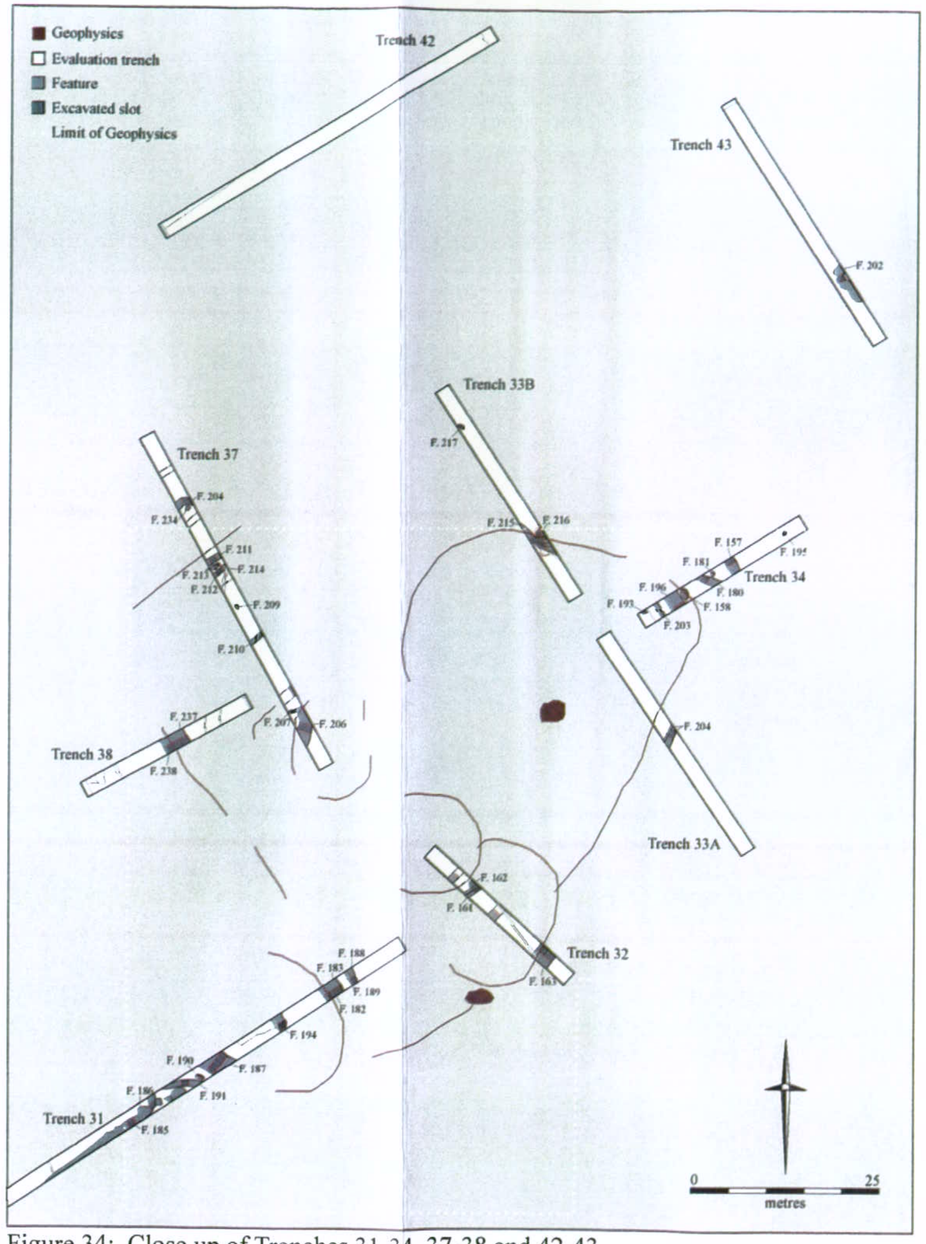

Figure 34: Close up of Trenches 31-34, 37-38 and 42-43

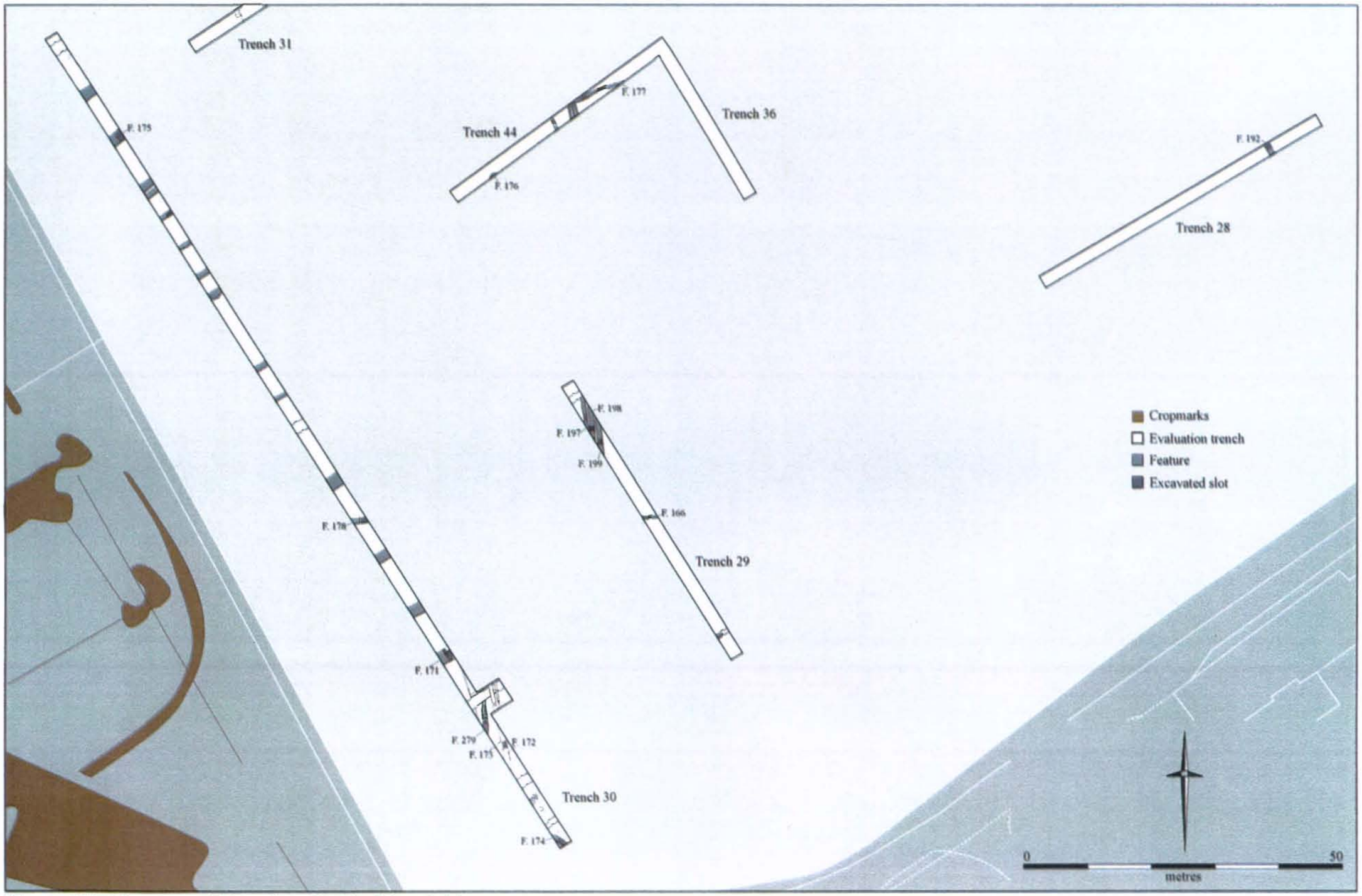

Figure 35: Close up of Trenches 28-31, 36 and 44

Trench 44

Trench 44 was a judgemental trench, placed to cover a large area potentially on the very edge of the known Iron Age settlement (fig. 35). The trench was 45m long on a NE-SW alignment. The topsoil was 0.27m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.27m to 0.29m deep. Ditches F. 197, 198, 199 (from Trench 29) crossed this trench, as well as one other parallel, none of which were excavated, having been sampled in Trench 29. These were cut across by **F. 177**, a narrow, dark-filled linear of a seemingly post-medieval date. A possible pit, **F. 176**, was partially exposed at the western end of the trench.

Trench 45

Trench 45 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 36). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.20m to 0.28m deep. Only post-medieval agricultural features were present. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 46

Trench 46 was 75m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 36). The topsoil was 0.33m to 0.36m deep and the subsoil 0.26m to 0.29m deep. Five probable furrows crossed this trench on the established NE-SW alignment. The remaining features consisted of shallow ditches **F. 249, 255**, and possible pit **F. 254**. Given the location of the features, their alignment and lack of artefacts, a post-medieval date can be assumed.

Trench 47

Trench 47 was 70m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 36). The topsoil was 0.32m to 0.46m deep and the subsoil 0.20m to 0.25m deep. Only post-medieval drainage features crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 48

Trench 48 was 46m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 32). The topsoil was 0.28m to 0.29m deep and the subsoil 0.24m to 0.32m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 49

Trench 49 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 36). The topsoil was 0.27m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.17m to 0.28m deep. Only post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

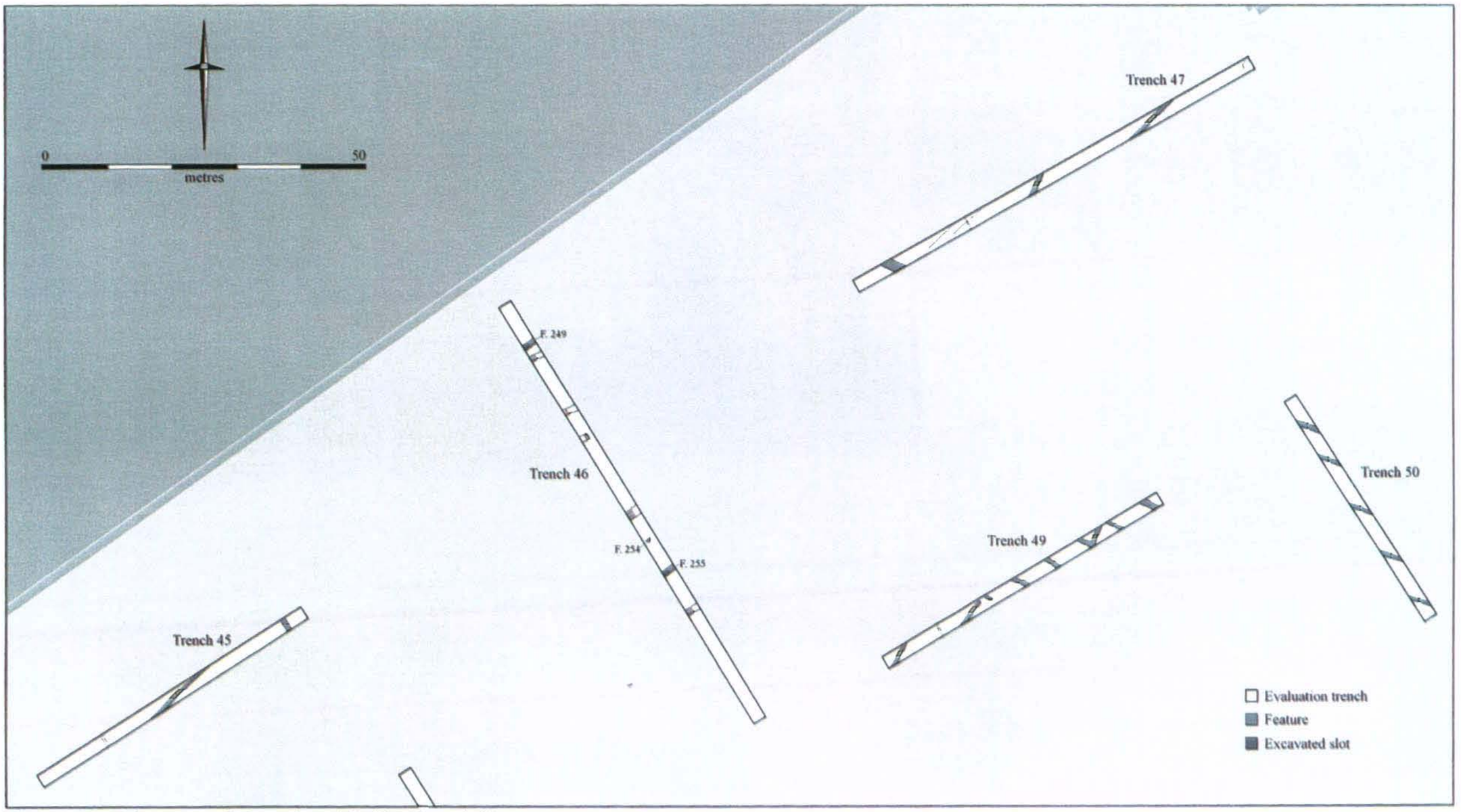

Figure 36: Close up of Trenches 45-47, 49 and 50

Trench 50

Trench 50 was 40m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 36). The topsoil was 0.29m to 0.43m deep and the subsoil 0.28m deep. Only post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 51

Trench 51 was 95m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 32). The topsoil was 0.28m to 0.36m deep and the subsoil 0.16m to 0.20m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 52

Trench 52 was 73m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 32). The topsoil was 0.32m to 0.37m deep and the subsoil 0.30m to 0.35m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 53

Trench 53 was 37m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 38). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.35m deep and the subsoil 0.25m to 0.30m deep. Only post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 54

Trench 54 was 72m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 38). The topsoil was 0.32m to 0.40m deep and the subsoil 0.26m to 0.32m deep. Only post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 55

Trench 55 was 41m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 38). The topsoil was 0.20m to 0.25m deep and the subsoil 0.40m to 0.50m deep. Only post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 56

Trench 56 was 67m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 38). The topsoil was 0.22m to 0.35m deep and the subsoil 0.30m to 0.47m deep. Two ditches were seen to be crossing the trench in opposing directions, and the excavation of three short judgemental trenches demonstrated that these were in fact likely to be the same feature forming a semi-circular enclosure, **F. 261** (Site II). This feature yielded 396 sherds (521g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, along with bone and burnt clay. The remaining features in the trench were post-medieval.

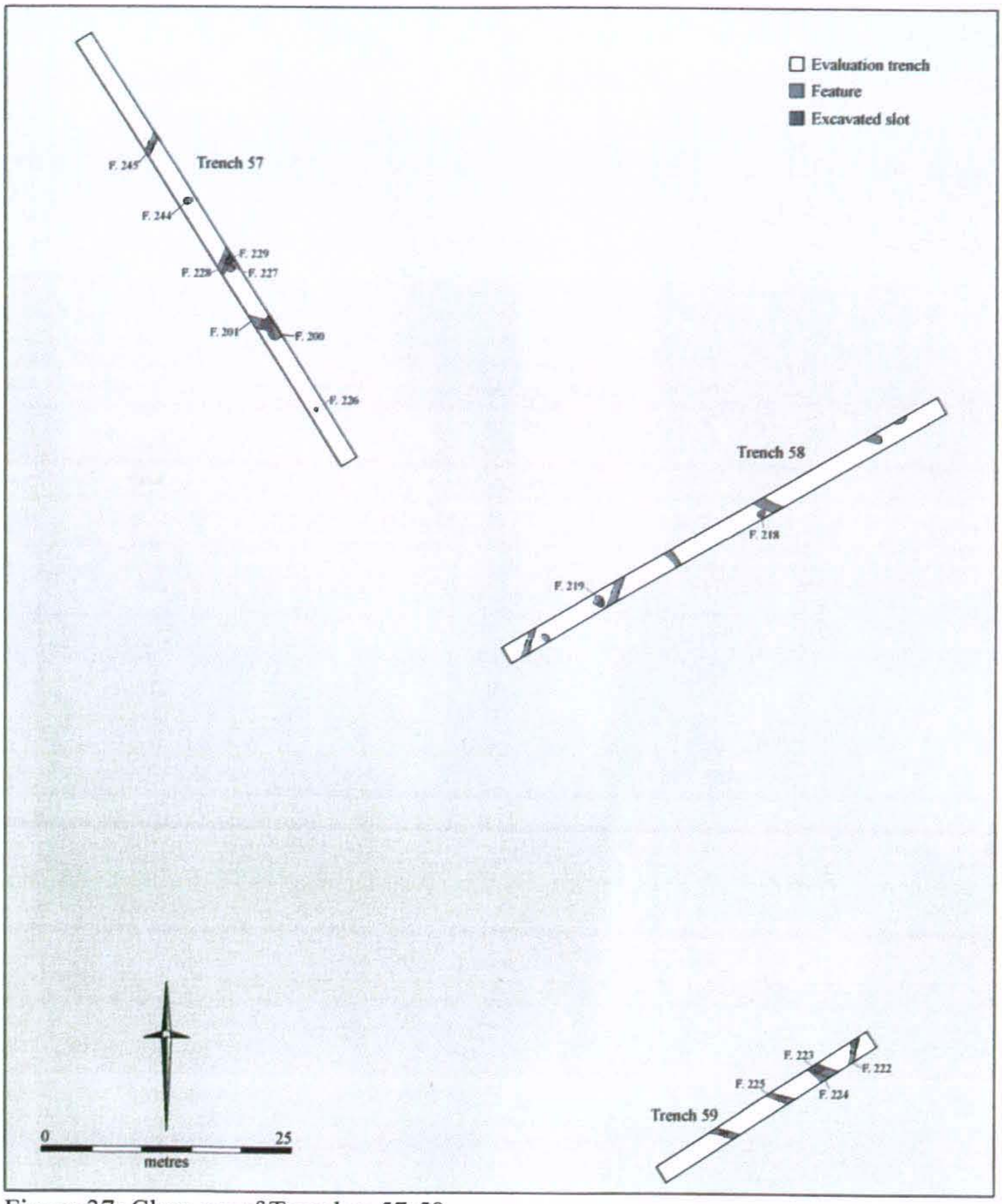

Figure 37: Close up of Trenches 57-59

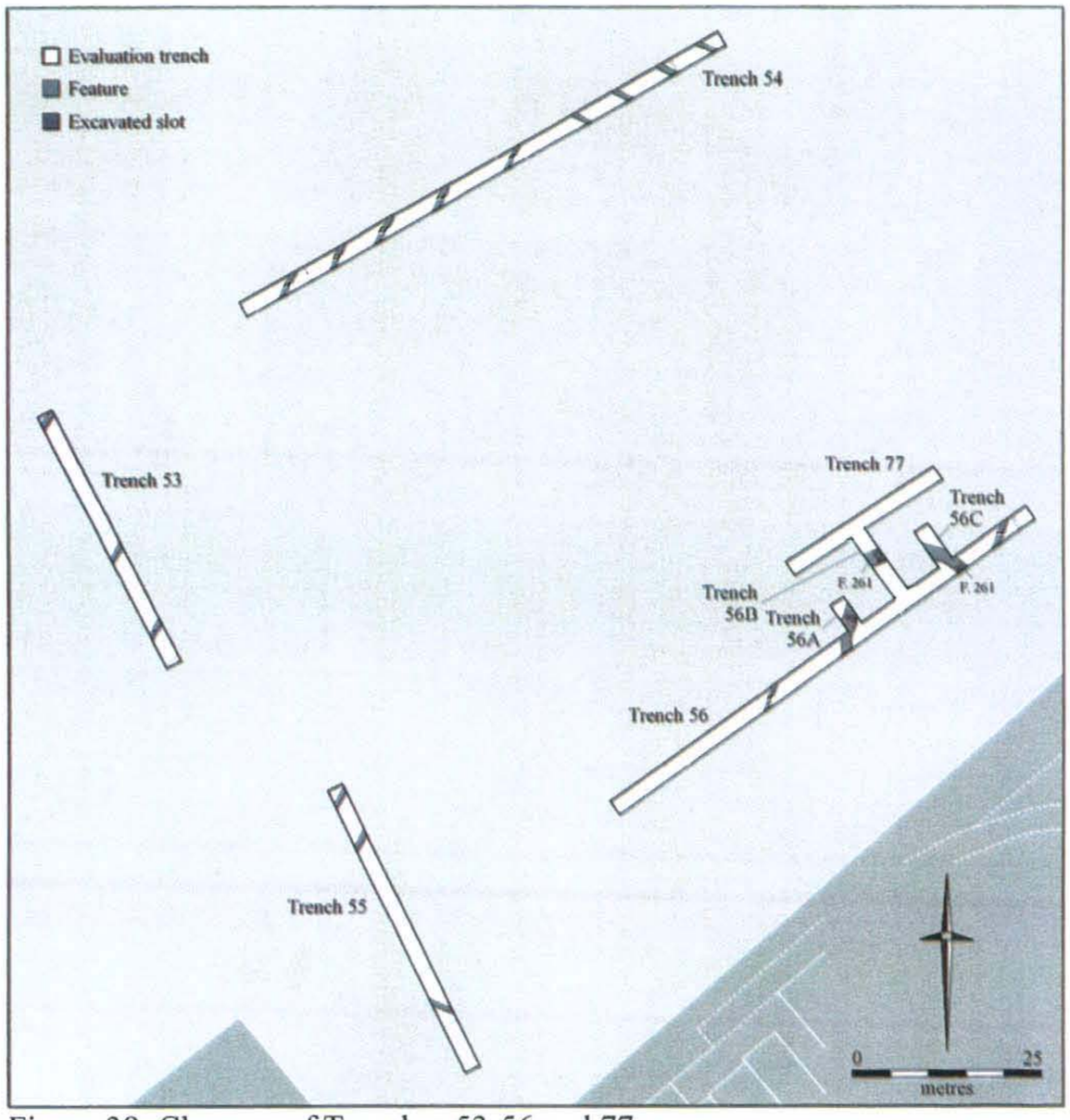

Figure 38: Close up of Trenches 53-56 and 77

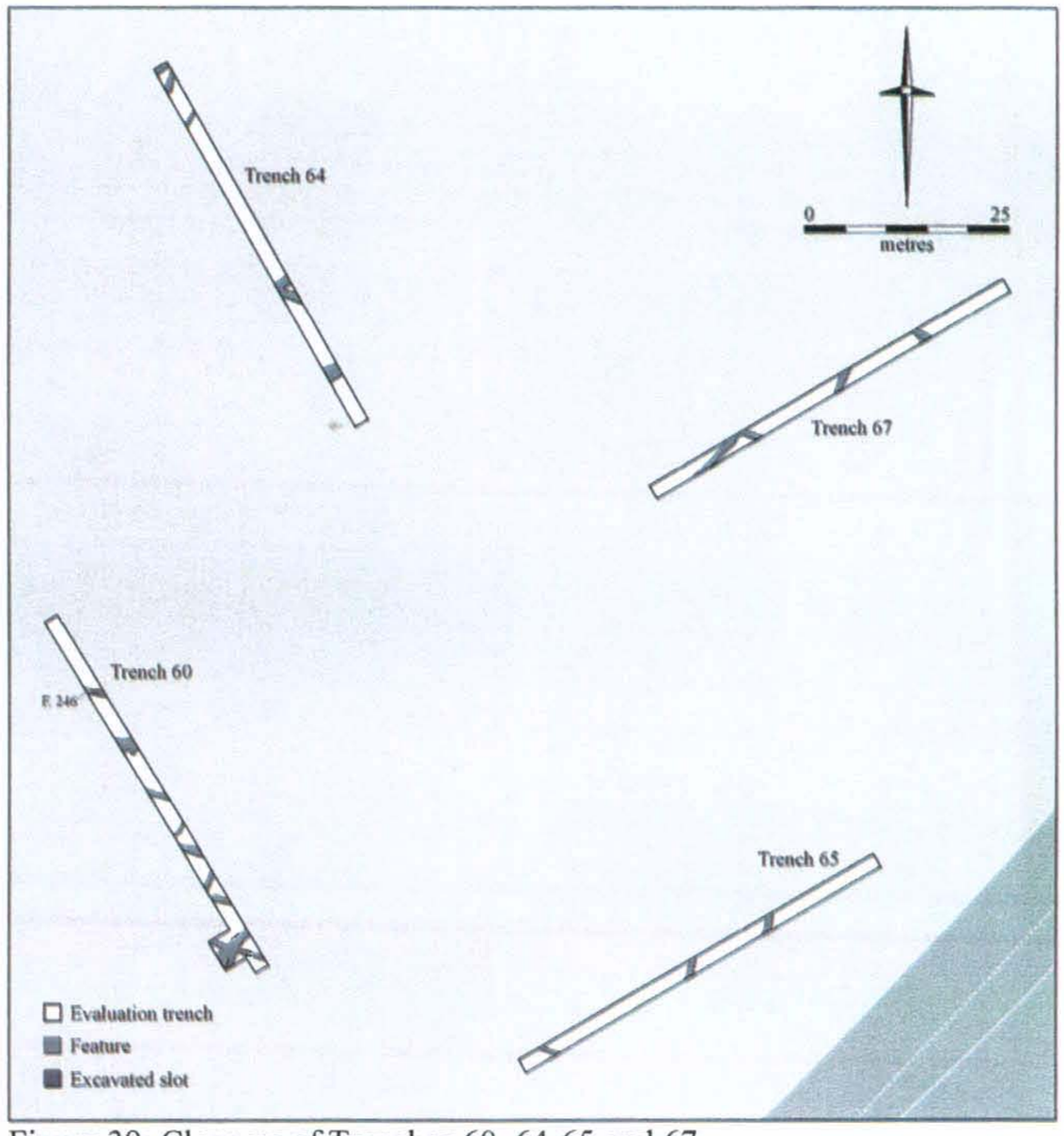

Figure 39: Close up of Trenches 60, 64-65 and 67

Trench 63

Trench 63 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 32). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.60m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 64

Trench 64 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 39). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.55m to 0.60m deep. Six post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 65

Trench 65 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 39). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.40m to 0.60m deep. Three post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 66

Trench 66 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 40). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.60m to 0.80m deep. Two linears and two pits were excavated (**F. 230** and **F. 233**, and **F. 220** and **F. 231** respectively), but all proved to be post-medieval or possibly natural.

Trench 67

Trench 67 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 39). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.55m to 0.70m deep. Four post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 68

Trench 68 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 40). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.60m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 69

Trench 69 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 40). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.55m to 0.70m deep. Three post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 57

Trench 57 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 38). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.60m to 0.70m deep. Several features in this trench were excavated as a sample. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery came from ditch **F. 229**, which was itself cut by linear **F. 228** and pit **F. 227**. However, pit **F. 200** contained an assemblage of fragments of different types of burnt clay, that do not immediately lend themselves to a post-medieval date. The connecting ditch, **F. 201**, contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 58

Trench 58 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 37). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.60m to 0.70m deep. Two possible pits were excavated, **F. 218** and **219**, but both could potentially have been natural. The remaining features were post-medieval.

Trench 59

Trench 59 was 23m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 37). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.60m to 0.80m deep. Five post-medieval linears were uncovered, all of which were excavated to sample the dominant feature type across the site.

Trench 60

Trench 60 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 39). The topsoil was 0.20m to 0.24m deep and the subsoil 0.10m to 0.23m deep. Nine post-medieval linears crossed the trench, one being test excavated (**F. 246**). A small extension was opened at the southern end of this trench to test the relationship between the two dominant alignments, but this could not be seen. Both alignments were post-medieval.

Trench 61

Not excavated due to presence of modern fence line.

Trench 62

Trench 62 was 100m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 32). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.60m to 0.70m deep. No archaeology was observed.

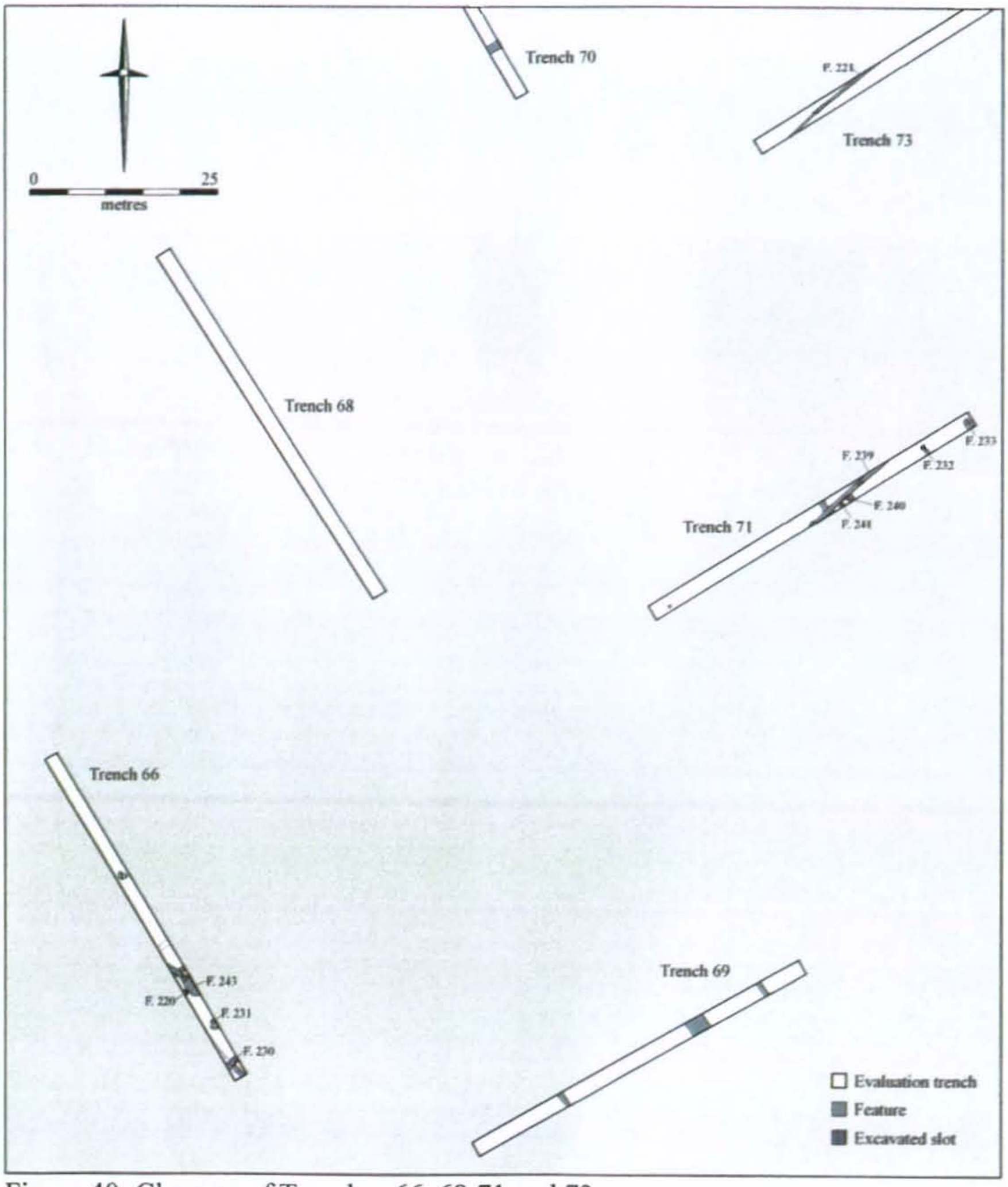

Figure 40: Close up of Trenches 66, 68-71 and 73

Trench 70

Trench 70 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment with an 18m NE-SW extension (fig. 40). The topsoil was 0.20m to 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.47m to 0.70m deep. One post-medieval linear crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 71

Trench 71 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 40). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep and the subsoil 0.50m to 0.60m deep. Several features were excavated (ditches **F. 239, 240, 241** and pits **F. 232, 233** and **242**), but all proved to be possibly natural or post-medieval, with no artefacts except burnt clay fragments from F. 239.

Trench 72

Trench 72 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 41). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.55m to 0.65m deep. Two post-medieval linears crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 73

Trench 73 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 40). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.60m to 0.70m deep. One post-medieval agricultural linear crossed the trench, which was excavated as a sample (**F. 221**). No archaeology was observed.

Trench 74

Trench 74 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 41). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.40m deep and the subsoil 0.50m to 0.60m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 75

Trench 75 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 41). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.50m to 0.60m deep. One post-medieval agricultural linear crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 76

Trench 76 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 41). The topsoil was 0.30m deep and the subsoil 0.50m to 0.55m deep. Five post-medieval agricultural linears crossed the trench on a NW-SE alignment. No archaeology was observed.

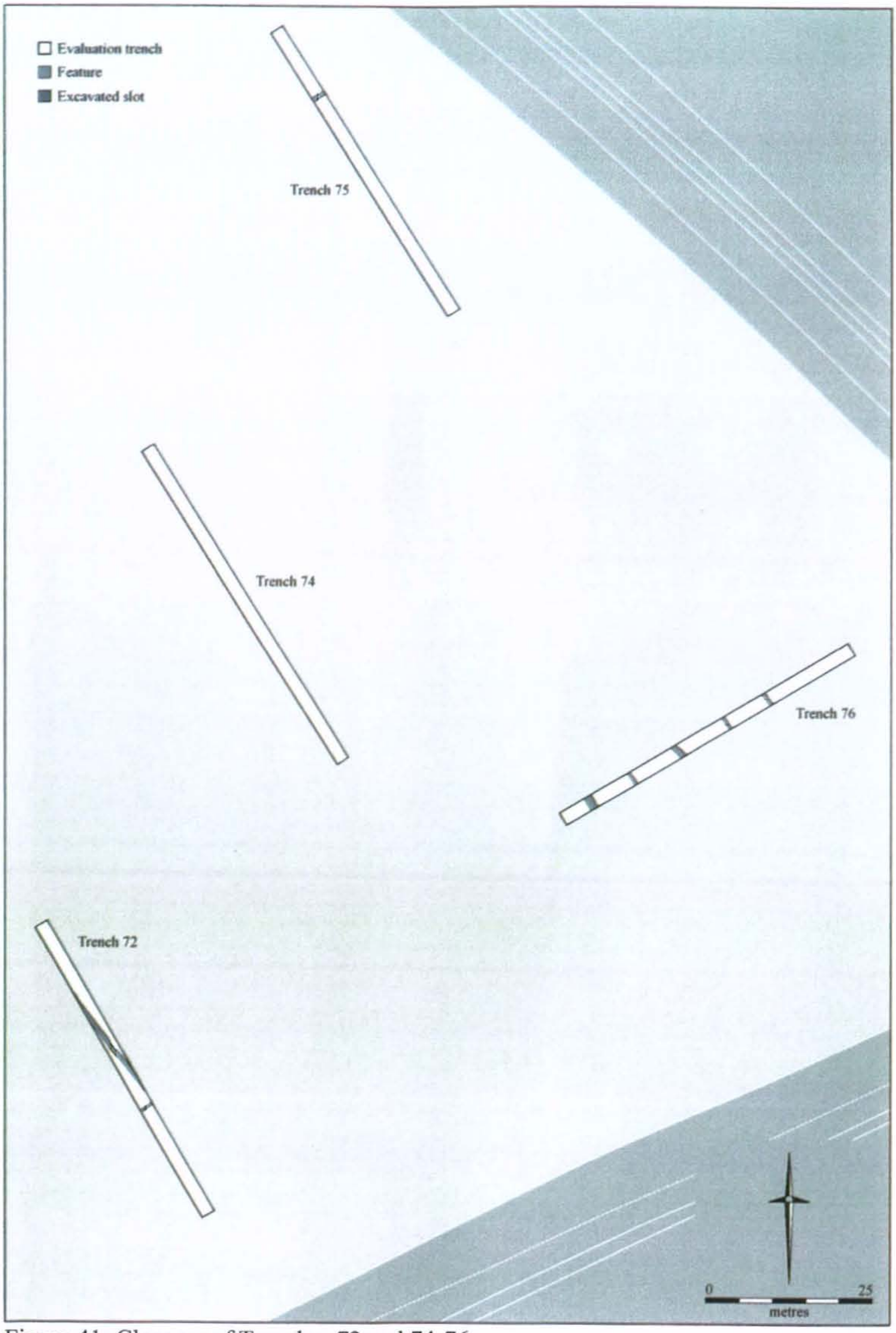

Figure 41: Close up of Trenches 72 and 74-76

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Buff sandy ware	1	6
Grey sandy ware	5	46
Black slipped ware	1	5
Oxidised sandy ware	11	48
Reduced sandy ware	3	66
Shell-tempered ware	7	123
Nene Valley colour coat	14	262
Oxford red slipped	5	115
East Gaulish Samian	1	2
Total	**48**	**673**

Table 19: Fabric groups from Field O

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Buff sandy ware	18	157
Grey sandy ware	93	1811
Oxidised sandy ware	100	1454
Reduced sandy ware	3	39
Black slipped ware	49	543
Grog tempered ware	4	64
Shell-tempered ware	73	872
Nene Valley colour coat	53	949
Unidentified colour coat	3	12
Whiteware	5	89
Hadham red slipped	5	21
Oxford red slipped	11	82
Oxfordshire imitation Samian	5	34
East Gaulish Samian	2	6
Total	**424**	**6133**

Table 20: Fabric groups from Trench 78

Vessel Form	No.	Wt(g)
Beaded bowl	1	6
Beaded, flanged bowl	2	61
Beaker with beaded rim	2	17
Flagon	1	14
Flanged bowl	1	6
Medium-sized jar	5	197
Mortarium	4	115
Imitation Dr38	2	61
Unidentified body sherd	30	196
TOTAL	**48**	**673**

Table 21: Vessel forms from Field O

Vessel Form	No.	Wt(g)
Beaded bowl	7	255
Beaded, flanged bowl	5	129
Beaker	1	12
Decorated body sherd	6	74
Dr79	1	2
Flat Base	18	1182
Flagon	1	103
Imitation Dr36	1	108
Imitation Dr38	5	34
Medium-sized Jar	36	897
Mortarium	4	64
Pedestal Base	2	54
Perforated body	1	15
Shallow dish	6	101
Unidentified rim	9	45
Unidentified body sherd	321	3058
Total	**424**	**6133**

Table 22: Vessel forms from Trench 78

A Note on the Roman Tile

Approximately 123 pieces of Roman tile were recovered from Trench 78. A range of tile forms were represented, including box flue tiles with combing, tegulae and floor tiles. F. 289 contained the largest quantity of tile with 103 pieces weighing 2038g, although all of these were fragmented and abraded, therefore the number of complete tiles that they represent is likely to be relatively small.

There were a significant number of pieces that appear to have been over-fired or burnt. One possible explanation for this may be that tile was being produced in or around this settlement. This theory is some what supported by a small number of possible kiln material from the site, including one kiln bar/support [735] as well as a number of possible wasters. However, it is equally likely that these pieces of tile were burnt after they had been used and discarded.

The bulk of the Roman material from Field O came from Trench 39, which was one of the closest trenches to the area of Roman activity and therefore the quantity of pottery is perhaps expected. In contrast however, Trench 30 contained only two sherds of Roman pottery. This is somewhat surprising given the close proximity of this trench to the large Roman earthworks and therefore, a greater quantity of Roman pottery might have been expected.

The vast majority of pottery came from features within Trench 78, which although located relatively close to the other trenches, had a much higher density of Roman features and pottery. The features from both areas of the site contain pottery dating 2nd-4th century AD, with many features more specifically dated 3rd-4th century AD. This suggests that the two areas were probably in use at the same time, which is not surprising considering that both areas are part of the same larger settlement.

The pottery recovered from the excavations provides important information concerning the nature of the site in terms of function, status and even wealth. Tables 21 and 22 show the number and weight of sherds by vessel form and show that the majority of sherds were non-diagnostic which is unsurprising from a Roman assemblage.

A relatively large variety of vessel forms were recovered from the excavations. Of those sherds that could be identified, the most common vessel forms were jars, which represented 9% of the total assemblage and 34% of all diagnostic sherds. The range of jar types did not vary much and consisted primarily of medium sized necked jars, which would probably have been used for cooking. The other vessel types were also associated with domestic use and included both cooking wares and finer tablewares, although only a few sherds had any use-wear evidence.

Coarseware vessels were the most common group representing 79% (by count) of the total assemblage from both areas of the site. Of these, the majority are likely to have been locally made, although the exact sources are unknown. The most common coarseware types were sandy wares, although, within this group there were a variety of fabrics. Shell-tempered wares which are also likely to have been locally made, also featured in the assemblage.

A large number of the finewares can also be counted as locally made, largely due to the Nene Valley wares which represented 14% of the assemblage. These were produced approximately 25 miles from Longstanton and range in date from the mid 2nd to the 4th century AD. Non-local finewares consisted of Oxfordshire imitation Samian and Hadham red slipped wares, both of which date to the later Roman period (3rd-4th century AD).

Four examples of imported wares were recovered, all sherds of Eastern Gaulish Samian, consisting of one Dragendorff 79 and three non-diagnostic sherds. All date mid 2nd-mid 3rd century AD, but were all small and abraded suggesting that they may have been redeposited.

The types of pottery recovered from this site are primarily related to domestic use, with perhaps the exception of the sherds from F. 281, which may have been used as grave goods. The variety of finewares in particular implies that this site was relatively affluent and had access to goods from outside of the local area.

The Longstanton assemblage from Field O and the Golf Course can be compared to the pottery recovered from an earlier evaluation (Cooper 2004), which was located approximately 2.7km away. 505 sherds of Roman pottery (8598g) were recovered in total and the overall assemblage was very similar. The pottery ranged in date from the 2nd-4th centuries AD and included many of the same vessel fabrics and forms, such as sandy wares, shell-tempered wares, Nene Valley colour coats and Oxfordshire red slipped wares. Therefore these two sites appear to have been in use during the same period and also had access to the same sources of goods.

In conclusion, the assemblage from Longstanton reflects a domestic settlement site and even though the excavations were on the outskirts of the area of foremost activity, still provide a useful insight into the nature of the site. There is no evidence of Roman activity before the mid 2nd century AD, suggesting that there was a break in occupation between the Iron Age and Roman periods. The pottery evidence does however indicate that the site was in use at least until the 4th century AD.

Trench 78

The largest quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from Trench 78 in the Golf Course. 424 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 6133g (7.48 EVEs) and representing 90% of the total assemblage were excavated from 20 different features in addition to several sherds from spoil and surface finds.

F. 289 contained the largest number of sherds from any feature, with 115 weighing 1323g. The assemblage from this feature consisted of a range of fabrics and included finewares and coarsewares. Two fineware fabrics were identified, consisting of 21 Nene Valley colour coats (515g) and 11 Oxfordshire red slipped and imitation Samian wares (48g). Coarseware fabrics including sandy greywares and shell- tempered wares. The bulk of the pottery can therefore be dated 3rd-4th century AD. A relatively large range of wares/vessels were found in this feature, most of which although broken were not particularly abraded, which implies that they were deposited in this feature very soon after being broken. The range of vessel forms included four beaded, flanged bowls, several medium sized necked jars, three imitation Samian vessels and one mortarium.

F. 285 contained 66 sherds weighing 856g from two different contexts. The pottery from this feature was dominated by coarsewares, with only two finewares consisting of Nene Valley colour coats. Different vessel types identified included several jars and a straight-sided, shallow dish. The majority of sherds from this feature were however, non-diagnostic, although these were relatively large in size, with a mean weight of 9g.

The pottery was recovered from two contexts, although there was no obvious difference in date between the pottery from the different layers, suggesting they had been deposited within a relatively short period of time.

F. 287, 288, 298 and 300 were noted as having lighter coloured fills when compared to other features within this trench. However, F. 298 was the only one to contain any pottery, consisting of one black slipped ware, dating 2nd-4th century AD. Therefore if these features are of any earlier date, it is unlikely to be significantly earlier than the majority of the other features in this trench and without further evidence, this view cannot be proven.

F. 293 cut into F. 291 and 292 and F. 290 cut into F. 291. Roman pottery was excavated from all four features; however, there is no apparent difference in date between any of the features. All four contained pottery which was dated 2nd-4th AD, with a similar range of vessel fabrics found in each feature. This included oxidised sandy wares, black slipped wares and a small number of grog-tempered wares. There were also two established wares consisting of one Nene Valley colour coat (F. 290) and one Eastern Gaulish Samian (F. 292). F. 293 contained six sherds from a single vessel, an oxidised sandy jar which had very heavy sooting/burnt residue on the interior of the vessel.

The similarity in date of the pottery from each of the four features raises several possible explanations. Firstly, that the features were constructed within a relatively short space of time and each was in use for only a small amount of time. A more likely explanation is that the pottery found in the later features (F. 290 and 293) had initially been deposited in one of the earlier features (F. 291 and 292) but had been displaced by later activity. This view is supported by the similarity of the pottery from each of the features in terms of fabric.

The remaining features in Trench 78 were dated either 2nd-4th century AD or 3rd-4th century AD, thus implying that many of the features in this trench were contemporary with one another. The pottery from these features was similar in nature to the material excavated from the features discussed above and they included many of the same fabrics and forms, such as Nene Valley colour coats, Oxfordshire imitation Samian and a range of coarseware vessels. Unfortunately the pottery evidence is not enough to be able to date each of the features more specifically and thereby establish the chronological order more accurately.

Discussion

The Roman assemblage from Field O was relatively small, although this is unsurprising since the trenches were located outside of the known area of Roman activity to the west.

unabraded which implies that they had not been redeposited, giving this feature a date of 3rd-4th century AD.

F. 260 was located very close to F. 272, with the possibility that one may cut into the other. This feature contained six sherds of pottery which were dated 2nd-4th century AD. This consisted of three shell-tempered sherds, two sandy greyware sherds and one oxidised sandy wares. All of the sherds were non-diagnostic, abraded and had a mean weight of only 5.5g, which is considerably lower than the pottery from F. 272 and suggests that these sherds had been redeposited.

F. 251 contained the only imported ware from this area, consisting of a small Eastern Gaulish Samian sherd (2g). The vessel form could not be determined and therefore it can only be dated mid 2nd-mid 3rd century AD. This was the only sherd recovered from this feature and the size and level of abrasion suggests that it is likely to have been redeposited.

Six sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from F. 277, weighing just 4g in total. All of these were very small and abraded and therefore could only be dated Romano-British.

F. 262 contained one sandy, buff coloured beaded bowl, which dates 2nd-3rd century AD. However, the sherd was small and abraded is therefore likely to be redeposited and the nature of the feature also supports this view. This was a shallow linear feature which is thought to be part of a series of agricultural trenches which would probably have been used for planting etc. Therefore, although this feature contained only a single sherd of pottery it is still important as it dates the series of features to mid Roman period and suggests that they are likely to be earlier than the majority of Roman features in this trench.

The remaining three features excavated in Trench 39 contained only one or two sherds of pottery each. F. 235 contained a non-diagnostic Nene Valley colour coated sherd dated AD 150-410, while F. 248 contained a sandy beaded, flanged bowl dating AD 250-410. F. 248 consisted of two sandy reduced sherds, including one necked jar, dating 2nd-4th century AD.

Seven sherds (174g) were recovered from spoil and subsoil in Trench 39. This consisted of three Nene Valley colour coated sherds, including one beaded, flanged bowl and a possible flagon. There was also an Oxfordshire red slipped mortarium, two shell tempered sherds including a rim from a large storage jar and a non-diagnostic black slipped sherd. The majority of the sherds recovered from the spoil and subsoil dated to the 3rd-4th century AD. Although they cannot be attributed to any specific feature(s), they still support the dating evidence from some of the other features that suggest this area was primarily utilized during the Later Roman period.

Trench 40

A total of 11 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 114g were recovered from three features in this trench. F. 164 contained six sherds of pottery including a Nene Valley colour coated beaker and two shell-tempered body sherds which all date 2nd-4th century AD from context [396]. There were two sandy greywares, including one mortarium rim, which could be dated 2nd-4th century AD. Context [395] contained a single sherd from an Oxfordshire mortarium, which dates 3rd-4th century AD.

F. 274 contained one Nene Valley colour coated ware. This sherd was non-diagnostic and therefore could only be dated AD 150-410.

F. 352 contained four sherds of pottery (33g), which consisted of two Nene Valley colour coated body sherds, an Oxfordshire red slipped ware and an oxidised sandy beaker rim. Therefore this feature can be dated mid 2nd-4th century AD, although the presence of the Oxfordshire sherd suggests a more specific 3rd-4th century AD date.

Trench 57

F. 201 was the only feature in this trench to contain Roman pottery. This was a single oxidised sandy ware (1g) which was non-diagnostic and therefore can only be dated Romano-British.

concentrated in enclosure ditch contexts. There are no specifically Late Iron Age or Romanizing traits in the assemblage, although given the conservatism of pottery traditions in the region activity as late as the 1st century AD cannot be ruled out.

The material from Site VIII is much more fragmented, most sherds being very small. There are no feature sherds, but the fabrics (mostly quartz tempered) suggest a date in the Middle/later Iron Age. Site II could thus have been contemporary with the Site I.

In conclusion, this is a useful assemblage which, in conjunction with the groups from the other Longstanton sites, has potential to shed light on local chronological developments in pottery styles (particularly the Early to Middle Iron Age transition) and issues of community identity. Longstanton lies near the boundary zone between the groups in the Fenland which mainly used shell-tempered Scored Wares during the Middle/later Iron Age, and those in south Cambridgeshire which are characterised by quartz-tempered Plain Wares (Hill and Horne 2003). Whether the boundary between these two 'style zones' was sharp or fluid and permeable is a matter of interest. The subjective impression gained at this stage is that the Longstanton community used fewer shelly or scored pots than the settlements on the Fen edge a few miles to the north at Earith, but more than some sites further south. Full quantification of both the Longstanton and Earith assemblages is required to fully investigate this question.

Roman Pottery
Katie Anderson

The total Roman assemblage from Field O and the Golf Course consisted of 472 sherds of pottery (8.3 EVEs), weighing 6806g. All of the pottery was examined and details of fabric, form and date (where possible), as well as any other information deemed significant, was recorded.

Trench 30

Two sherds of Roman pottery (22g) were recovered from two different features within this trench. F. 175 contained a non-diagnostic Nene Valley colour coated sherd and F. 184 contained an oxidised sandy sherd that was also non-diagnostic. Both of these features appear to be furrows and the size and condition of the sherds implies that they are likely to have been redeposited and the features may not be Roman. This view is supported by the find of a sherd of Victorian pottery from F. 175.

Trench 37

Only one sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this trench; an oxidised sandy flanged bowl from F. 207 (6g). This feature contained several other sherds of pottery, all of which are Iron Age in date. This therefore raises the possibilities that either the Iron Age sherds are residual, that the Roman sherd is intrusive, or that both have been redeposited.

Trench 39

This trench contained the largest quantity of Roman pottery from Field O, consisting of 33 sherds (530g), although this only represented 7% of the total assemblage. The pottery was excavated from eight different features in addition to several sherds which were recovered from the spoil and subsoil. The features in this trench contained only small quantities of pottery although with a mean weight of 16g, the sherds were relatively large.

F. 272 contained eight sherds of pottery weighing 224g. This consisted of five Nene Valley colour coated sherds, including one mortaria and three sherds from a beaded jar, all of which are dated 3rd-4th century AD. There were also two sherds from an Oxfordshire imitation Dragendorff 38, which dates 3rd-4th century AD. The remaining sherd from this feature was a non-diagnostic sandy greyware dated 2nd-4th century AD. The sherds from this feature were relatively large with a mean weight of 28g and

and these were clearly slighting the ditches at that end of the site. Graves **F. 281** and **F. 352**, both seemingly adult graves (left unexcavated), each cut through an underlying ditch. The similarly filled and aligned ditches to the side of these contained pottery of the 2nd to 4th centuries, and grave F. 281 itself contained pottery of the 3rd to 4th centuries, as well as bones thought to represent choice cuts of meat as grave goods. The two remaining graves, **F. 350** and **F. 353**, appeared as discrete features, and remained unexcavated, although both apparently contained adolescent burials, and a small shale bracelet, consistent with the wrist size of a child, was recovered from F. 350.

Specialist Reports

Worked Flint
Emma Beadsmoore

Three worked flints (11g) were recovered from the site. F. 163 yielded two broken narrow flakes; one is potentially Neolithic, although not clearly chronologically diagnostic. The third flake, recovered from F. 211, is the product of the type of systematic flake production/core reduction associated with the Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic.

Iron Age Pottery
Leo Webley

An assemblage of around 1200 sherds (*c.* 5600g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the evaluation. Most came from the area of the Site VII in Trenches 31-38 and 43, with a smaller amount (*c.* 520g) coming from the Site VIII in Trench 56. For this report, the whole assemblage has been rapidly examined in order to assess its date, character and interpretive potential. No detailed recording or analysis has been carried out.

The condition of the material from Site VII is fair to good. In general sherd size is medium to small, though some large vessel fragments were recovered, notably from enclosure ditch F. 161. This ditch also contained the largest amount of pottery of any feature (*c.* 2300g).

The earliest pottery dates to the Early Iron Age, although the bulk dates to the Middle Iron Age. The main enclosure ditches contain some (?later) Early Iron Age material but are mainly characterised by Middle Iron Age pottery, including Scored Ware.

The one feature that clearly dates to the Early Iron Age is pit F. 217. This contained fragments of a fine, shell-tempered tripartite bowl with a sinuous profile, decorated on the neck with incised slanting parallel lines grouped in threes. Sherds from a much coarser shelly vessel occur in the same context. The occurrence of just a single pit containing parts of a 'Post-Deverel-Rimbury' tripartite bowl mirrors the situation in the Longstanton Field K evaluation.

Other material datable to the Early Iron Age or early Middle Iron Age includes a number of burnt flint-tempered sherds, generally with relatively fine and sparse flint inclusions and with an admixture of quartz. A quartz-tempered body sherd ornamented with a row of fingertip impressions from F. 215 may also be relatively early. This 'early' material was frequently recovered from features that also contain typical Middle Iron Age-type wares, suggesting activity across the Early-Middle Iron Age transition.

The pottery in the Middle Iron Age tradition which forms the majority of the material is tempered with either quartz sand or shell. The rim sherds show that forms were dominated by the standard 'slack-shouldered' jars, sometimes ornamented with fingertip impressions along the rim top. There is however one more unusual piece from F. 238, from a large, coarse shell-tempered vessel with an everted rim that may have been designed to seat a lid. A few sherds in both sandy and shelly fabrics are scored, a feature that typically post-dates c. 300 BC. Scored sherds seem to be particularly

Trench 77

Trench 77 was a judgemental trench, placed to further understand Iron Age ditches exposed in Trench 56 (fig. 38). However, the ditches turned before reaching this trench, and no archaeology was observed. The trench was 23m long on a NE-SW alignment.

Cambridge Golf Course

A single trench (Trench 78) was excavated along the southern boundary of the Golf Course, effectively cutting through the centre of the Roman cropmark that continues northwards from Field J and into the Golf Course. Although essentially a separate area, Trench 78 is discussed alongside Field O as it lay adjacent to the only other trench (Trench 39) to have tested the cropmark.

Trench 78

Trench 78 was 154m long (with a 5m break to avoid cables) and 1.5m wide on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 33). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.37m deep, and the subsoil 0.21m to 0.28m deep. This trench was placed specifically to cross the centre of the Roman cropmark and to sample the nature of the deposits encountered.

As expected, Trench 78 revealed a large number of Roman settlement features, predominantly ditches, dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. The pottery represented a range of fine and coarse wares, mostly locally produced, but unfortunately quite undiagnostic for dating purposes, except to say that all of it was mid to late Roman. However, the features themselves demonstrated that several phases of activity were represented in the trench, although anything except the most cursory phasing would be impossible without seeing a larger area exposed. Interestingly, the exposed features bore very little obvious resemblance to the aerial photo survey plots.

The earliest features in the trench appeared to be **F. 287**, **F. 288**, **F. 298** and **F. 300**, all parallel NW-SE, shallow and pale-filled linears, not unlike (although not as regularly spaced as) the earliest linears in Trench 39, and at 90° to their alignment. The single piece of pottery recovered from these features dates from at least the 2nd century, and was abraded before deposition, so no Early Roman phase appears to exist.

For the remainder of the features, there was little to differentiate between the different phases of activity. The dominant NW-SE ditch alignment continued right across the site, and all of these features were dated 2nd to 4th century or 3rd to 4th century, making any distinction based on the pottery almost meaningless. Features **283**, **302**, **303**, **299**, **289**, **290**, **291**, **293**, **292**, **346**, **347**, **348** (unexcavated), **306**, **305** and **304** (listed in order SW to NE), as well as several unexcavated ditches all followed this general alignment. Several other ditches, while still running in the same vague direction, did deviate sufficiently to be listed separately. Ditches **F. 282**, **294**, **295**, **280** and **286** all deviated slightly but significantly from the dominant NW-SE alignment, and Features **301**, **297** and **285** were on different alignments entirely. In addition to these clashes of alignment, several graves were discovered at the south-western end of the trench,

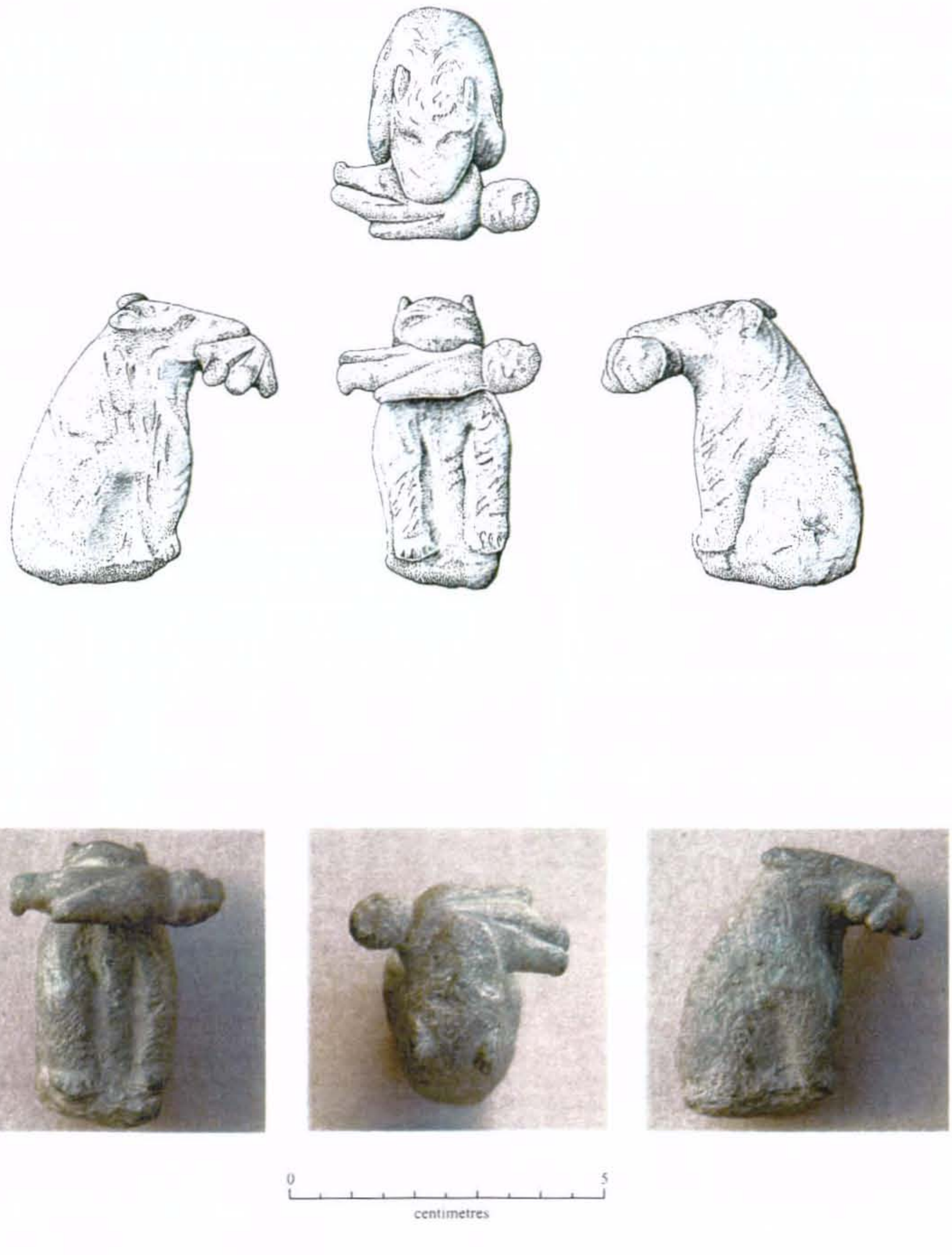

Figure 42: Bear figurine

the same date. Moreover, close appraisal of the Site XIX cropmarks immediately south of Field O (the 'Golf Course' settlement) indicates that a sub-circular enclosure is straddled by the line of the main Roman droveway (see fig. 43) and in all likelihood this is yet another Iron Age settlement compound.

Given the density of sites of this period not all need be directly contemporary, or of the same function. In the case of the Field O sites it may be the case that, with a much slighter character and lower find densities, Site VIII could have only been an animal enclosure and subsidiary to Site VII. Certainly the high density of Iron Age settlement within the Longstanton area is in marked contrast to the paucity of pre-Iron Age material recovered in the course of the investigations to date - the three flints (only) forthcoming from the Field O fieldwork being typical. Against this background the area's Iron Age occupation would suggest colonisation of the area's heavy soils and here what is interesting is to consider the nature of 'their' arrival. It is in this context that the recovery of the single Early Iron Age pit, F. 217, in the current investigations is relevant (comparable and also isolated features of this type were also found in Fields K & I; see Parts 8 and 11). It could be the case that such scattered features related to seasonal, possibly pastoral, usage of the area at that time. It would be by this means that these lands became 'known' and subsequently permanently settled during the Middle Iron Age.

The Roman cropmark crossed by Trench 78 produced a concentration of archaeological features and large quantities of finds, as might be expected in the centre of a Roman settlement, with its finds being consistent with the earlier, 1991 trenching of this site. This is clearly a very major and dense later Roman settlement, and the multiple ditch-lines that surround it are suggestive of the 'great' Camp Ground settlement at Colne Fen, Earith (Regan forthcoming). Be that as it may, this work has demonstrated that single-trench exposure of such an obviously complex settlement is unlikely to provide significant insights as to its character/multiple functions. Nevertheless, one point warrants emphasis and that relates to the recovery of rich Roman metalwork in the adjacent paddock immediately east of the Golf Course. As described above, these would seem to include votive material and may well relate to a shrine. If this is the case then the recovery of four inhumations within Trench 78 may well be relevant. Their density seems more than just 'incidental' interments and, rather, suggests a cemetery, which could well have related to this potential shrine.

Certain of the features found in the main Field O investigations did not fit in easily with the Roman or post-medieval systems, having alignments completely at odds with both, particularly ditches in Trenches 30, 29, 40 and 31. This system, which runs on an exact N-S and E-W alignment, produced no artefacts, but was evidently 'pre-modern'. In Trench 30 this system, represented by F. 279, was cut away by the ridge and furrow system. Although somewhat conjectural from the small fragments observed, these ditches may represent a Saxo-Norman field system, although, with the lack of any artefacts, it is clear that the co-existing settlement was a little distance away.

The water dwelling molluscan species *Valvata cristata* and *Lymnaea truncatula* present as both adults and juveniles in sample <16> indicates a breeding community and thus provides evidence for seasonal waterlogging of at least parts of ditch feature 285. Occasional taxa, likely to be intrusive, included the few individuals of the genus *Hygomia* and *Pupilla muscorm* present in samples <17> (F. 283 [685]) and <18> (F. 305 [761])

In Field O, fill [477], Roman pit F. 200 contained abundant numbers of *Planorbis leucostoma*, which inhabits ditches and ponds but is resistant to drying, along with the water dwelling *Valvata cristata*. This provides a strong indication that the pit was most likely seasonally waterlogged. Other species of land snail, characteristic of general grassy environments and damp places, are likely to have arrived in the pit from the surrounding area.

The two samples taken from the basal fills of the Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch F. 261 yielded probable intrusive taxa and two individuals of *Lymnaea truncatula* from sample <10> [671] only.

In conclusion, a fairly rich assemblage of mollusca was present in most samples indicating, in particular, the seasonal waterlogging of the possible Roman pit F. 200 in Field O and at least parts of the Roman ditch F. 285 in the Golf Course. Charred remains of spelt and emmer wheat, barley and hazelnut as well as arable weeds were present in the Roman ditch in Field O indicting the cultivation and processing of crops characteristic of the Iron Age and Roman periods as well as the possible collection of wild resources. Potential recovery of both archaeobotanical material and a well preserved molluscan assemblage has been demonstrated by the samples taken from this site. Ideally a representative range of different dated contexts should be sampled for charred plant remains. Sampling of basal and any subsequent dated fills of individual features may provide evidence, from differences in the molluscan assemblage, for the formation of the different fills.

Discussion (with C. Evans)

The trenching across Field O has demonstrated that past settlement has largely favoured the use of the gravels on the western edge of the area, rather than the clays which dominate the area as a whole. The Roman site immediately to the west lies wholly on the light terrace gravels, including the features on the periphery in Trenches 39 and 40. Few of the other trenches contain any demonstrably Roman features. Interestingly, Iron Age Site VIII, lying within the area of Trenches 31-34, 37 and 38, falls exactly on the change of geology, perhaps indicating an intention to exploit both the lighter, easily tilled gravel soils to the west for crops, and the heavier, nutrient-holding clays to the east for pasture, with the household/'farmstead' itself conveniently lying between the two. The Iron Age enclosure, Site VIII, seems to have been broadly contemporary with Site VII, but lies out on the clay geology, with a much smaller finds assemblage. The eastern half of Field O, lying almost entirely on the clays, contained very little archaeology. Otherwise, the trenches were dominated by post-medieval attempts to keep the land drained, and very occasional pits, most of which were sterile and could have a natural origin.

The recovery of the two Iron Age enclosures is very interesting and they contribute to the number now known throughout the area. The latter includes the 'Belgic-type' settlement found beneath the windmill mound in the 1991 Hatton's Farm evaluation (Evans 1991; Site XI) and the 'banjo-type' enclosure evaluated in the recent phase of fieldwork in the south of the larger development area (Site XII: Part 13 below). During the course of that evaluation in the latter area another ditched Iron Age settlement was found *c.* 600m to the north (Site XIII), and - given its marked similarity to Site VII in Field O - the cropmark complex in the fields still north of that (and south of the village itself; Site XIV) must surely also be another compound of

Area		**O**	**O**	**O**	**Golf**	**Golf**	**Golf**	**Golf**
Trench				**56B**	**78**	**78**	**78**	**78**
Sample number		**<9>**	**<10>**	**<11>**	**<15>**	**<16>**	**<17>**	**<18>**
Context		[477]	[671]	[ ]	[890]	[691]	[685]	[776]
Feature		F. 200	F. 261	F. 261	F. 347	F. 285	F. 283	F. 305
Description			basal fill	basal fill				
Feature type		pit	enc ditch	enc ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch
Phase/date		**Rom?**	**Mid IA**	**Mid IA**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**
Sample volume - litres		16	7	9	4	5	5	5
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Hordeum sp. hulled grain						6		
Hordeum sp. indet grain	barley grain					9		
cf. *Hordeum* sp. grain						17		
Triticum spelta sensu lato grain	spelt wheat grain					10		
cf. *Triticum dicoccum* grain	emmer wheat grain					4		
Triticum spelta / dicoccum grain	spelt / emmer wheat grain					16		
Triticum indet grain	wheat grain					20		
Triticum / Hordeum sp. grain	wheat / barley grain					31		
cf. Hordeum sp. rachis	barley chaff					3		
Triticum spelta glume base	spelt wheat chaff				3	27		
cf. *Triticum spelta* glume base						7		
cf. *Triticum dicoccum* glume base	emmer wheat chaff					2		
Corylus avellana shell fragment	hazel nut shell fragment					1		
Rumex spp.	dock					3		
Chenopodium cf. *album*	goosefoot					2		
Atriplex sp.						1		
Leguminoseae						3		
medium *Poaceae* indet (c. 4 mm)	medium grass family					18		
small *Poaceae* indet (c. 2mm)	small grass family					2		
Valvata cristata	slow flowing streams, stagnant water	-				+	-	
Lymnaea truncatula	shallow water. Resists drying		-			+		
Planorbis leucostoma	ditches and ponds. Resists drying	+++			+			
Carychium tridentatum/minimum	damp locations, leaf mould, moss					-		
Succinea sp.	damp marshy locations	-				-		
Cochlicopa lubrica/lubricella	damp locations, leaf mould, moss etc					-		
Pupilla muscorm	in turf, under stones, dry places	-	-			-		
Vallonia excentrica/pulchella	dry locations, in grass, leaves	+				++	-	
Cepaea sp.	general dist, woods, hedges, downs	-						
Hygromia sp.	damp locations, waysides, woods	+	-		+	++	-	-
Oxychilus/Retinella	moist & shady places						-	

Table 26. Environmental samples.
Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' < 10 items, '++' 10 - 50 items, '+++' > 50 items

1991). The relationship between the length and width of the bone indicates that this was a working rather than a riding animal (Rackham 1995).

Butchery marks were scarce throughout the Iron Age assemblage; one cattle humerus from [443] showed fine cut marks to the distal end. This is consistent with dismemberment of the limb. Dismemberment with a fine blade rather than chopping with a heavy blade is a typically Iron Age butchery technique.

Romano-British

Pottery dating evidence indicates the site dated to the 2-4th century AD with most material originating from the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Species	POSAC	POSAC %
Cattle	46	53.5
Sheep/goat	23	26.7
Pig	2	2.3
Horse	11	12.8
Dog	2	2.3
Bird	2	2.3

Table 24. Relative species proportions Romano-British contexts

The Romano-British assemblage is dominated by cattle (53.5%), this being a typically Romano-British trait. A mixture of meat and non-meat bearing elements are present in the assemblage. Age at death data derived from mandibular tooth eruption and wear is limited to two specimens; one died aged less than one month, possibly at birth. The other was mature and died aged 6-8 years (Legge 1992 wear stages 1 and 8 respectively).

Four intact metatarsals were recovered, these were measured and a withers (shoulder) height range of these animals has been calculated (Table 25).

Greatest Length (cm)	Factor (Matolcsi 1970) Female	Factor (Matolcsi 1970) Male	Withers Height (cm)
22.1	5.28	5.62	116.7-124.2
22.3	5.28	5.62	117.7-125.3
21.2	5.28	5.62	111.9-119.1
20.8	5.28	5.62	109.8-116.9

Table 25. Withers heights range of Romano-British cattle

Two of the four metatarsals measured above show new bone growth consistent with use as traction animals. One exhibits exostosis to the proximal articulation consistent with Bartosiewicz *et al.* stage 2 (1997, 36), another shows exostosis to the distal articulation consistent with Bartosiewicz *et al.* stage 2 (1997, 39).

Evidence of butchery techniques was rare though a scapula from [757] exhibits 'hook damage' that is, damage to the blade of the scapula consistent with hanging joints of meat either for curing or smoking. This is a typical Roman practise. (Dobney 2001).

Sheep/goat are the second most frequently represented species (26.7%). A mixture of meat and non-meat bearing bones were recovered. Three mandibles were recovered which were complete enough to allow an age at death to be calculated on the basis of tooth eruption and wear. One was aged 1-2 years at death (Payne 1973 stage D) and two were aged 4-6 years at death (*ibid.* stage G). One complete, undamaged element was recovered from grave F. 281 (see below). This radius was measured and a withers (shoulder) height of 53.1cm was calculated.

Ironwork

Aside from obvious post-medieval material and irregular lumps, the following objects were recovered:

Trench 31 topsoil
Large square-headed nail, probably Roman

Trench 32 spoil
Possible awl or stylus. Square-sectioned, 37mm long, 4mm thick at mid point.

Trench 39
Rod, 40mm long, with copper alloy ring through one end, 17mm diameter.

Trench 39
Knife blade fragment

Trench 46 topsoil
Latch key, late medieval. Cf. Ottaway and Roberts 2002, fig. 1459.

In addition, handmade nails were recovered from F.295, F. 287 ([696]), F. 289 ([703]) and F. 347 in the Golf Course, and from Trenches 37 (two) and 39 in Area O.

Faunal Remains
Chris Swaysland

A quantity of animal bone numbering 2131 fragments and weighing 27,548g was recovered. The bone was in a variable state of preservation. The methodology used for the analysis was the same as for Field H (see Part 2 above).

Iron Age

The two most frequently represented species in Iron Age contexts are cattle and sheep/goat; these occur in very similar proportions. Most of the cattle bones are meat bearing elements or bones that occur in close proximity to meat bearing elements. One cattle mandible was recovered, the extent of tooth eruption and wear indicated an age at death of 26-36 months (Legge 1992).

In contrast to the cattle, most of the sheep/goat bones were non-meat bearing; a relatively large number of mandibles and teeth were present in the assemblage. Three sheep/goat mandibles were complete enough to allow a calculation of age at death: two were aged 2-3 years and one was aged 3-4 years (Payne 1973). One complete metatarsal was recovered from [386] F. 161; the length of this bone indicates a withers (shoulder) height for the animal of around 56.0cm.

Species	POSAC	POSAC %
Cattle	12	37.5
Sheep/goat	11	34.4
Pig	2	6.3
Horse	7	21.9

Table 23. Relative species proportions Iron Age contexts

The relatively high proportion of horse remains in the assemblage (21.9%) may be explained by one context [561] F. 237 yielding five horse bones. Four of these bones are consistent with originating from the left front leg of a single individual. However, due to the poor condition of the bone it can only be conclusively stated that two of these bones, the metacarpal and the 1st phalanx, definitely originated from the same individual. The length of the metacarpal bone indicates that the animal had a withers (shoulder) height of 128.2m. This is equivalent to 12.6 hands and is in consistent with the small stature of horse commonly observed in Iron Age deposits (e.g. Maltby 1981, Armour-Chelu

The quantity of tile recovered is not enough to conclude that there was a building in the immediate vicinity, but it does imply that there was at least one within the main area of activity. The tile is difficult to date on its own, but as there is no evidence of any early Roman activity (1st-early 2nd century AD), it seems justifiable to give a 2nd-4th century AD date.

Metalwork

Coins and Copper Alloy Objects
Adrian Challands

F. 214 [508]
Decorated bracelet fragment

Trench 39, unstratified
Fragment of intaglio finger ring, intaglio missing.

Trench 39, unstratified
Official issue radiate.
Obv. legend illegible, radiate crowned head to right. Rev. illegible.
Minted last two thirds of the 3rd century AD

Trench 39, unstratified
Coin. Obv. legend illegible, bust right. Rev. traces of standing figure.
Mint mark illegible. Minted c. mid 4th century AD.

Trench 39, topsoil
Minim, illegible. Minted c. last two thirds of 3rd century to end of 4th century

Trench 39, topsoil
Broken coin, illegible. Minted c. last two thirds of 3rd century to end of 4th century

Trench 78, spoil 30m from west end
Copper alloy coin, Constantine Wolf and Twins commemorative issue, minted AD 330-341.

Trench 78, spoil 20m from west end
Copper alloy coin, minted c. AD 320-370.

Bear Figurine
Matthew Brudenell

This copper alloy figurine was found through metal detection by Gill Hayden-Smith in the area of the Roman cropmark complex, along with a Late Roman chi-rho coin. It is in the form of a bear holding a human figure in its mouth, weighing 102g (fig. 42). The long low snout, rounded ear and clearly depicted fur and claws suggest the animal is a bear rather than a dog. The bear is 42mm in height and 19mm wide. It is portrayed in a seated position, although only the front limbs are moulded. Four claws are visible on each paw, and small groves indicating fur are prevalent on the limbs, face, and upper back. Only the right eye of the bear survives, the left being removed by pitting. The human figure, possibly a child, is more crudely moulded than the bear. It is 29mm long, and portrayed in a stiff horizontal position. The direction of the feet and the presence of a buttock crease indicate that the figure faces downwards. In comparison to the bear, the figure is relatively unrealistic in its proportions, lacking a neck and having short legs, a long thick arm and a large head. There are no indications of a face on the figure, although this may be due to pitting on the surface of the head. The size of the head in relation to the body may suggest the figure is a child.

The object is not free standing, due to the uneven, unfinished base, although it is possible that it was once mounted or attached. The condition is fair to good, having a reasonably uniform bark green/brown patina, with some pitting on the back and face of the bear and the head of the human figure. Stylistically the piece appears of Roman date, and A. Challands suggest that the piece is a 'funerary beast'.

Part 10) Field F – Fieldwalking and Trial Trenching

Duncan Mackay

Field F is located on the eastern side of the village of Longstanton (centred TL 4020 6680; fig. 27). The underlying geology consists of 3rd terrace river gravels, and the land was under cultivation at the time of the evaluation.

Fieldwalking

Emma Beadsmoore

A 20m grid was set out over the field, aligned on the National Grid. The field was then walked; north-south, following the grid, in transects 20m apart, bagging artefacts in 20m sections along the transects (fig. 44). These units of collection are called transect points, a total of 118 transect points were field walked in Field F. The 2m wide collection corridors along transects supplied a 10% (4,720 m²) sample of the field. The field was covered in low-level crop, and the light conditions ranged from clear skies to rain

The only prehistoric material recovered from Field F was flint: an unburnt flake, a burnt flake and unworked chunk. Although one of the flakes could potentially be Neolithic, the material is badly damaged, ambiguous and not clearly chronologically diagnostic. The field yielded one sherd of Roman pottery, from a 2nd-3rd century flanged bowl. No evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity and only two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Limited post-medieval material was spread across the site.

Trial Trenching

The evaluation trenching took place during September and October 2004. The topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey had merely identified the potential for archaeological features, without highlighting any particular focus of activity. Twenty trenches 2m wide and totalling 1310m in length were machined (fig. 45). Excavation methodology was the same as for Field H (see Part 2). Metal detecting of trench base, subsoil and topsoil took place in Trenches 146, 147, 148, 149, 160, 162, 163 and 164. No artefacts whatsoever were recovered by the metal detector survey.

Trench 146

Trench 146 was 44m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 46). The topsoil was 0.26m to 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.26m to 0.27m deep. The southern half of this trench contained several features of Iron Age date. Major ditch **F. 638** (with recuts **F. 639** and **F. 640**) was a large feature measuring *c.* 4.50m wide (including recuts) and 0.70m deep (fig. 49). This contained an assemblage of Iron Age pottery, as well as much bone and occasional burnt clay. Further to the north, pits **F. 636** and **F. 637** produced Iron Age pottery and bone, and may have represented a small cluster of ill-defined intercutting pits, all sealed by a pale spread, [1526], that contained two small sherds of 1st-2nd century Roman pottery as well as single piece of Iron Age date. Pit **F. 646** was visible as a discrete feature, and appeared to be later than the pits alongside it.

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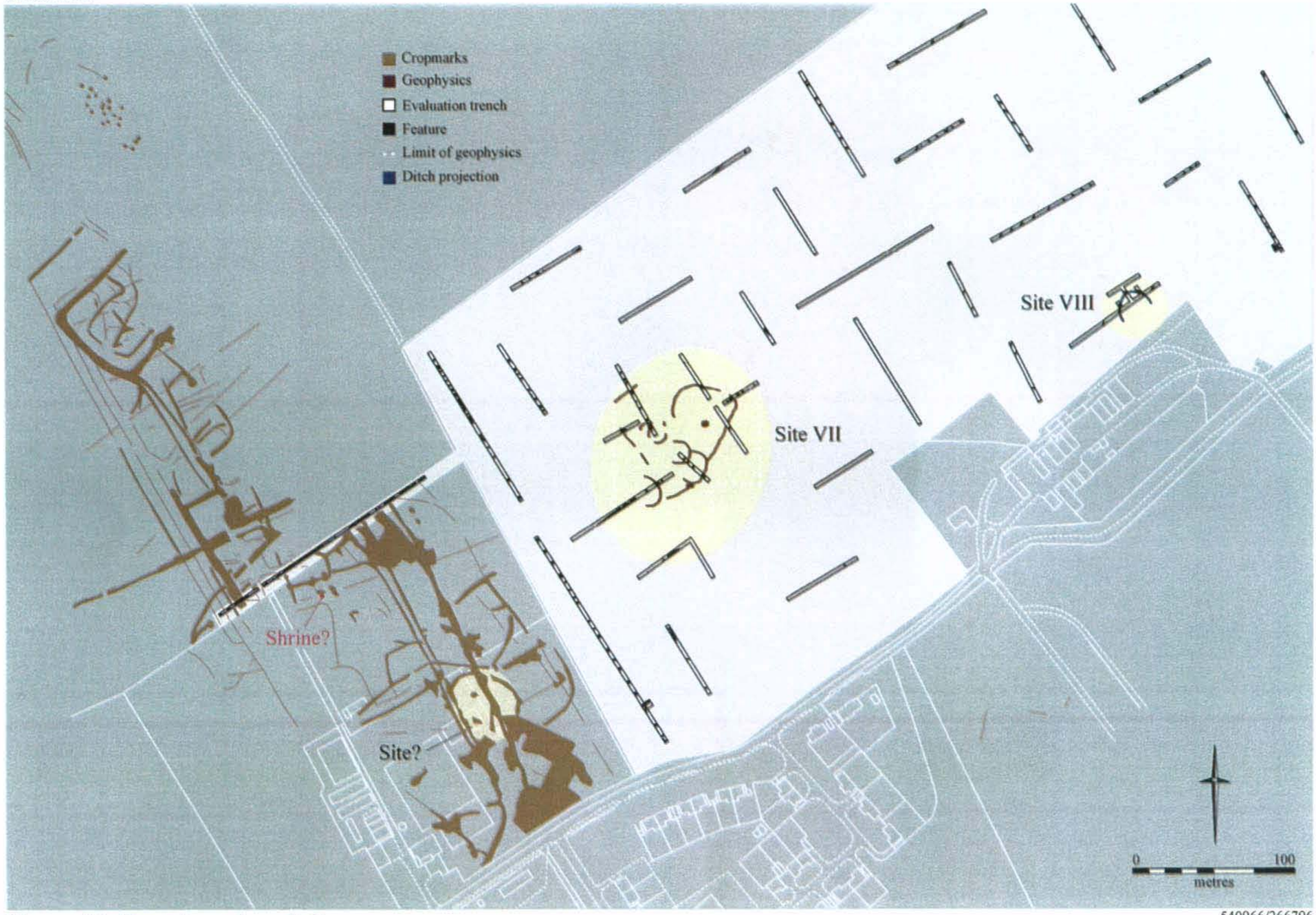

Figure 43: Overview plan of sites

540966/266796

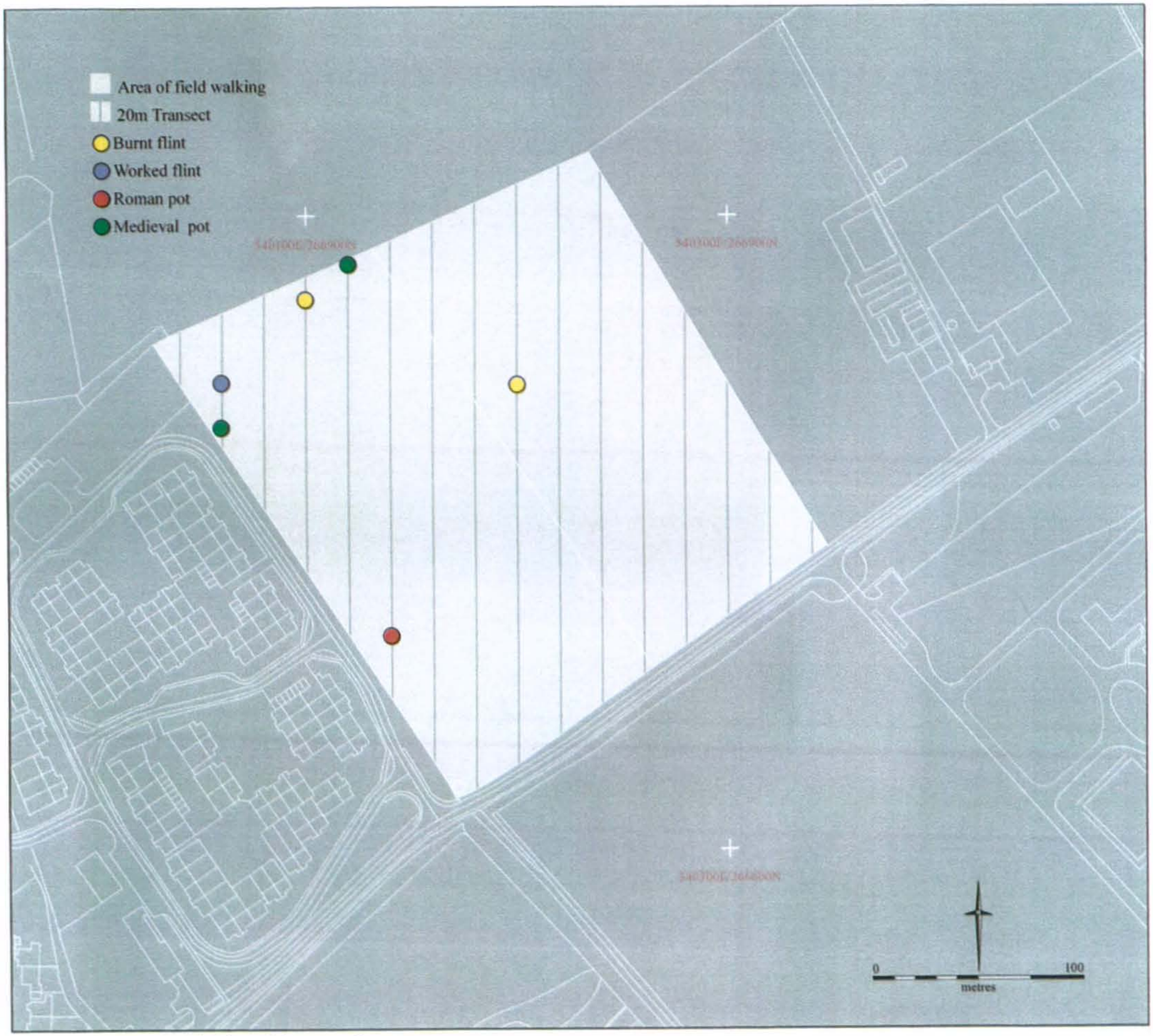

Figure 44: Area F, Field walking results

539884/266980

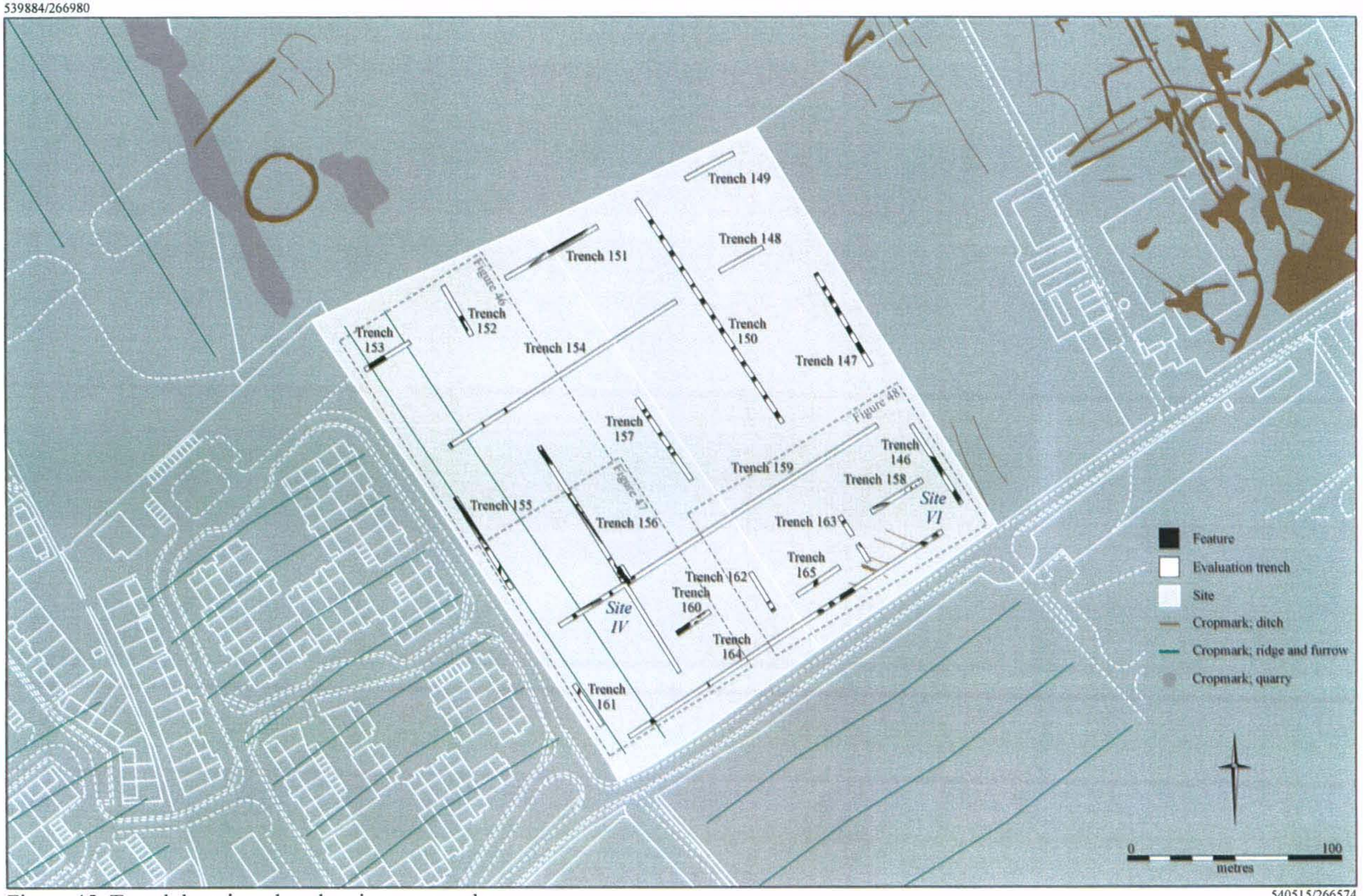

Figure 45: Trench location plan showing cropmarks

540515/266574

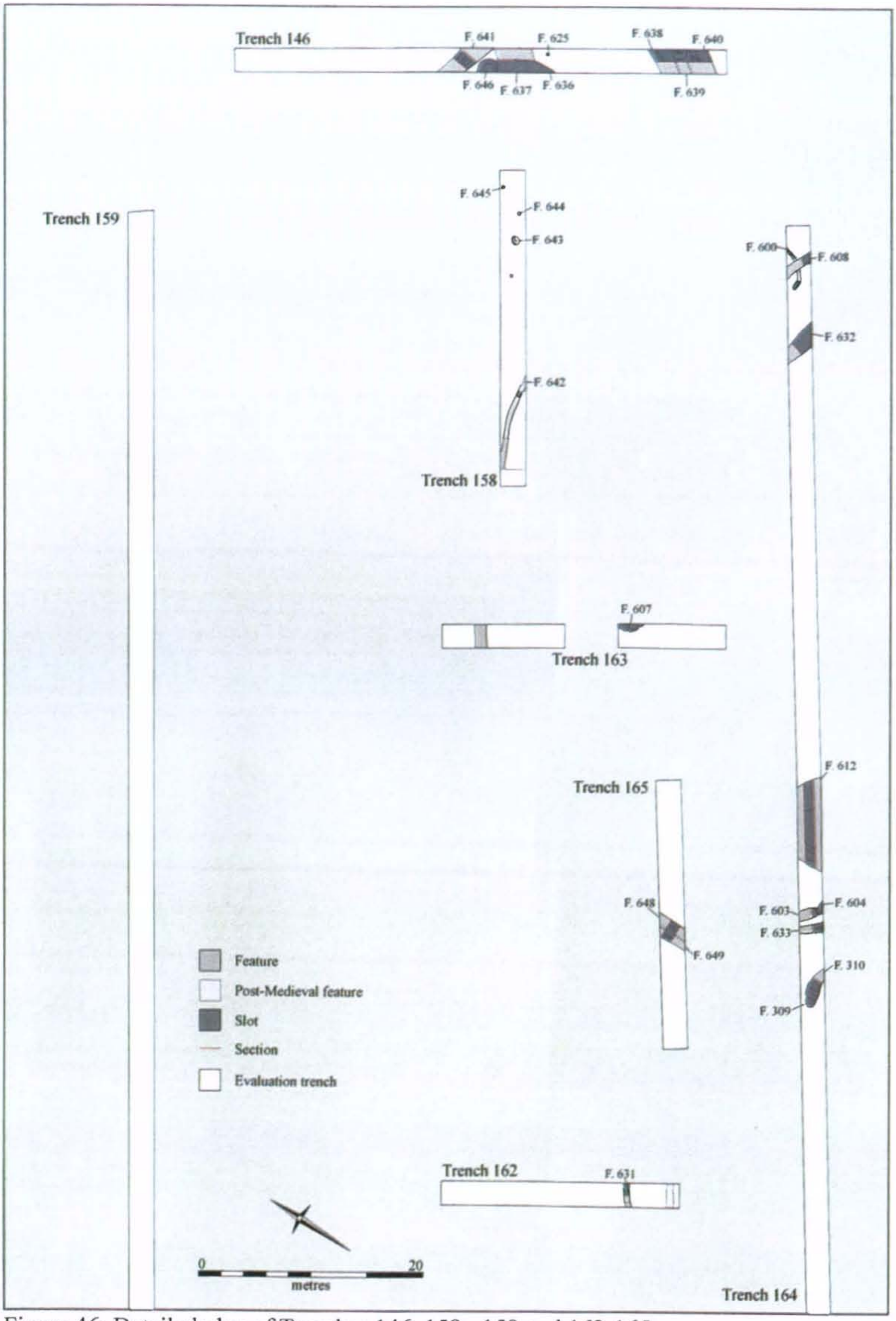

Figure 46: Detailed plan of Trenches 146, 158 - 159 and 162-165

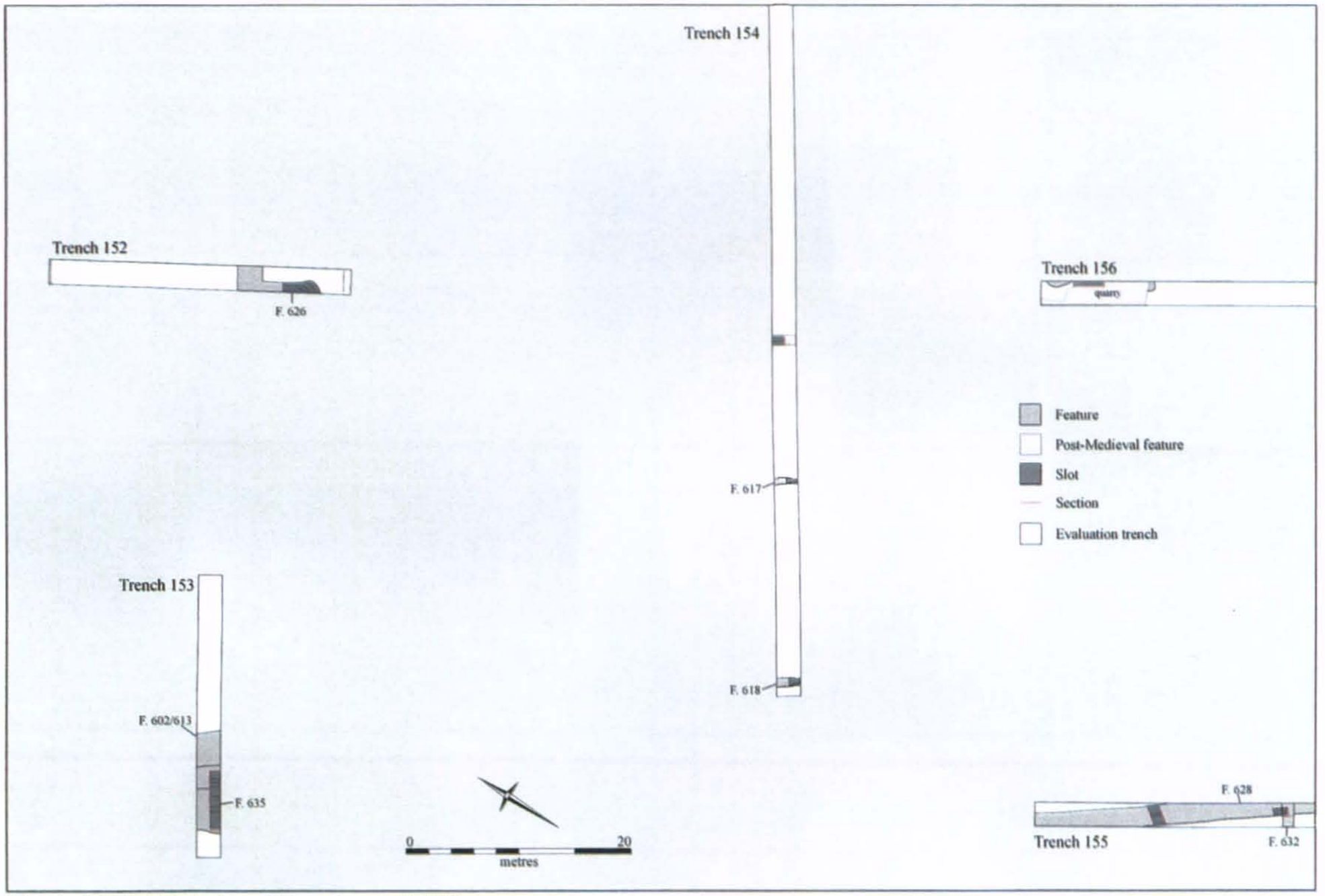

Figure 47: Detailed plan of Trenches 152-156

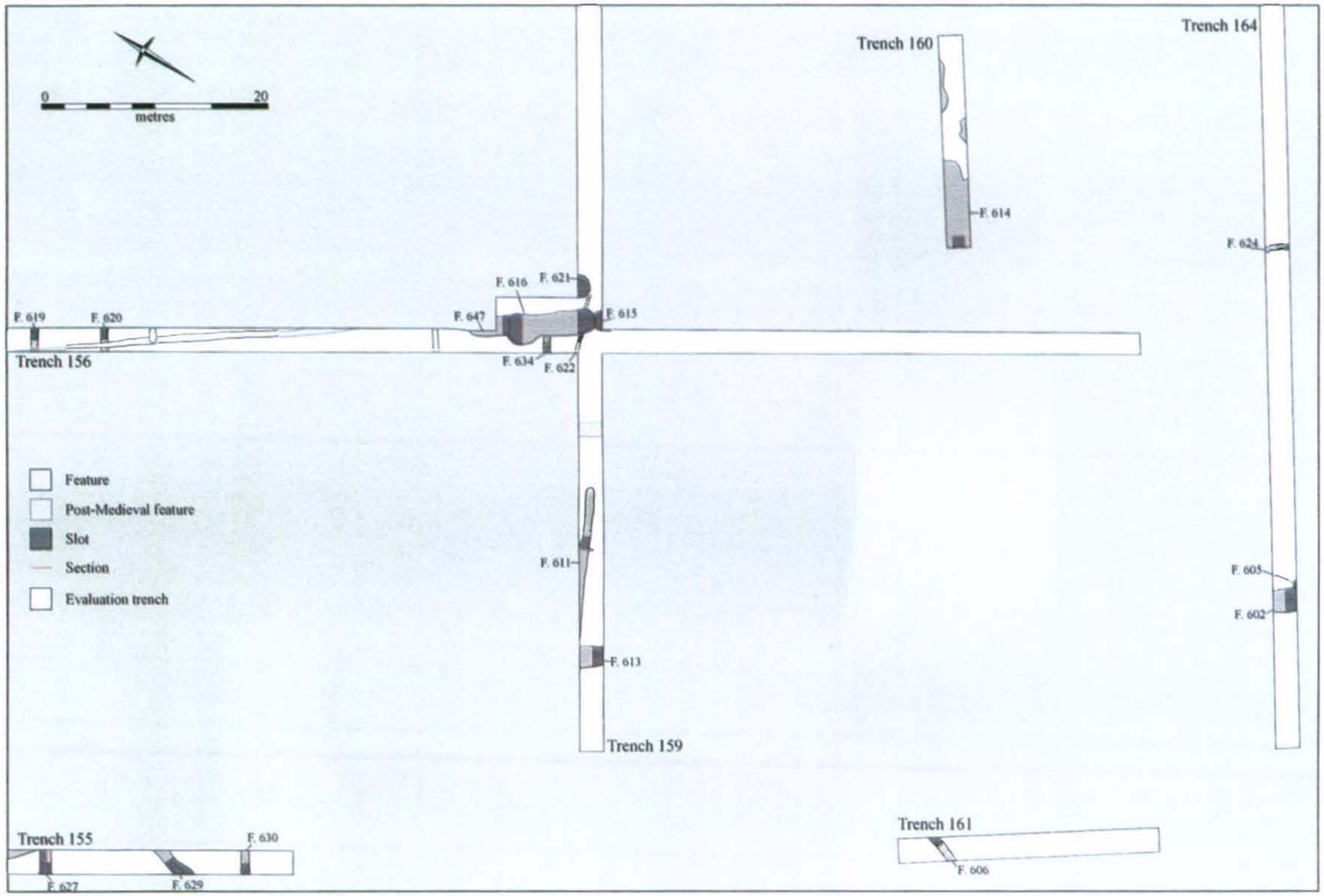

Figure 48: Detailed plan of Trenches 156, 159-161 and 164

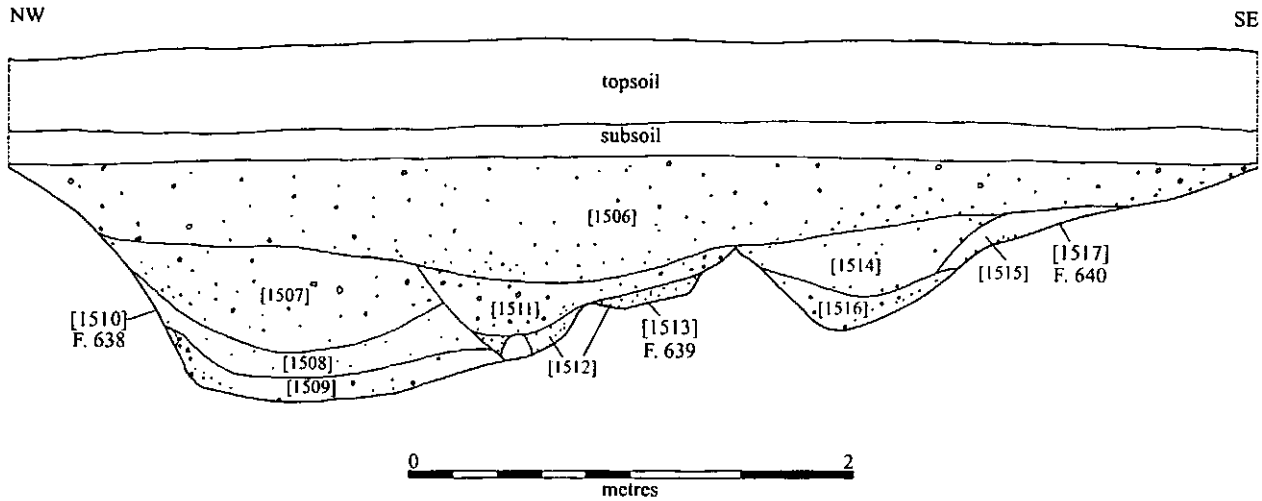

Figure 49: Section through F. 638, 639 and 640

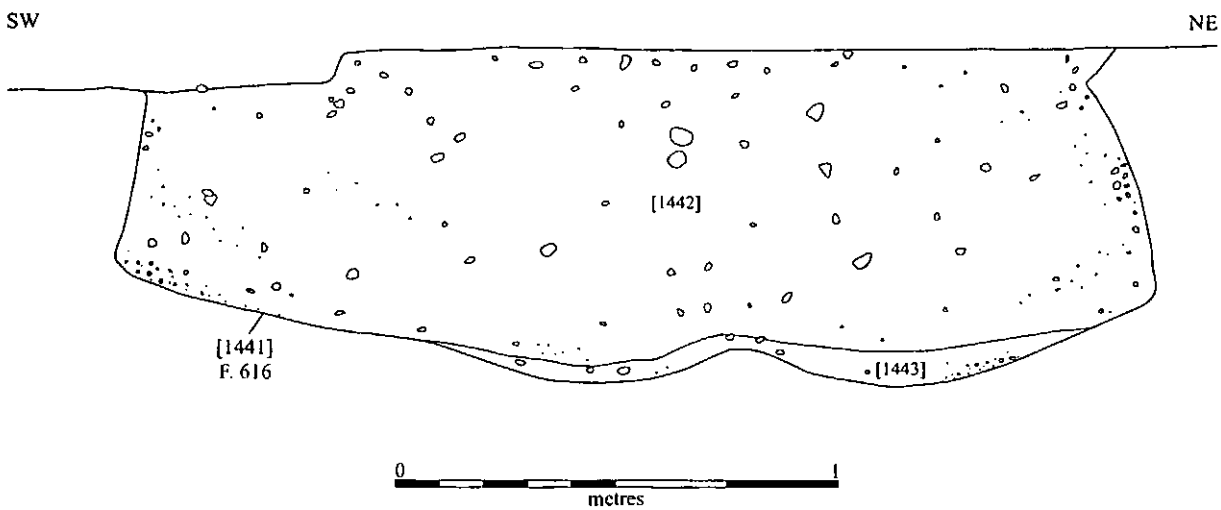

Figure 50: Section through F. 616

These features lay to the south of ditch **F. 641**, an E-W linear that contained burnt clay, bone and Iron Age pottery.

The northern half of this trench, accounting for approximately 19m of its length and pulled judgementally, was completely devoid of archaeology, apparently lying beyond the edge of the Iron Age settlement, most likely defined by ditch F. 641.

Trench 147

Trench 147 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 45). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.40m deep, and the subsoil 0.20m to 0.30m deep. This trench was dominated by the bases of ridge and furrow, appearing as regular, pale linears occurring approximately every 7m or 8m, and on an identical NE-SW alignment to those furrows exposed on Field O. Six furrows were exposed. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 148

Trench 148 was 25m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 45). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.40m deep, and the subsoil 0.05m to 0.10m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 149

Trench 149 was 25m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 45). The topsoil was 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.20m to 0.25m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 150

Trench 150 was 150m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 45). The topsoil was 0.20m to 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.10m to 0.25m deep. This trench was dominated by the bases of ridge and furrow, appearing as regular, pale linears occurring approximately every 8m, and on an identical NE-SW alignment to those furrows exposed on Field O. Thirteen furrows were exposed. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 151

Trench 151 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 45). The topsoil was 0.20m deep, and the subsoil 0.20m to 0.25m deep. This trench was largely dominated by a single furrow base, and a narrow, post-medieval agricultural feature. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 152

Trench 152 was 25m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 47). The topsoil was 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.15m to 0.30m deep. Two joining features were exposed,

although it is likely that only one feature was represented. Supposed ditch butt **F. 626** was sterile of finds except for a large lump of heavily corroded iron. Both features had identical fills, and cut through both the subsoil and headland material. A post-medieval date is assumed.

Trench 153

Trench 153 was 25m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 47). The topsoil was 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.10m deep. The western half of this trench was dominated by a large gravel quarry, **F. 635**, containing bone, brick and iron. This quarry was cut by a ditch, on the line of and with the same character as **F.602/613** in Trenches 159 and 164, and neither feature was sealed by the subsoil.

Trench 154

Trench 154 was 126m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 47). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.34m deep, and the subsoil 0.10m to 0.35m deep. This trench contained three NW-SE linears, one of which cut the subsoil and proved to be post-medieval. The remaining ditches, **F. 617** and **F. 618**, were both narrow and shallow features with no finds. Both were sealed by at least the upper half of the subsoil, and both contained relatively pale, sterile and compact, settled fills.

Trench 155

Trench 155 was 50m long on NW-SE alignment (figs. 47 and 48). The topsoil was 0.28m to 0.31m deep, and the subsoil 0.05m to 0.25m deep. This trench was dominated by a shallow furrow-like feature, **F. 628**, running at only a slight angle to the line of the trench, and at approximately 90° to the main furrow lines and parallel to the known headland. Four other relatively small linears crossed this trench, three on a NE-SW angle (**F. 627, F. 630** and **F. 632**), and one on a N-S alignment, **F. 629**, which contained a sherd of Ely ware of the 14th century. Although all of these features appeared to be sealed by the subsoil, this relationship was largely masked by the presence of the furrow. Ditches F. 627 and F. 632 appeared to link with ditches F. 619 and F. 620 in Trench 156, although this would make their actual alignment slightly different to that apparent within the trench. Ditch F. 627 contained a sherd of probable Roman pottery.

Trench 156

Trench 156 was 150m long on NW-SE alignment, and crossing the western half of Trench 159 (figs. 47 and 48). The topsoil was 0.35m to 0.50m deep, and the subsoil 0.25m to 0.30m deep. The section of this trench lying south of the junction with Trench 159 contained no features. The northern 10m of this trench was quarried away, a piece of later post-medieval pottery being found in the backfill; a post-medieval linear, cutting from the base of the topsoil, ran along the northern half of the trench at a slightly different angle to the trench itself, and was cut by a small modern

pit. A slight hollow, identified during a contour survey and cutting into the side of the upstanding headland, coincided with the quarry at the northern end. Two very truncated ditches were cut by the linear, **F. 619** and **F. 620**, neither of which produced any finds, but seemed to link with similar ditches F. 627 and F. 632 in Trench 155.

The main area of interest within Trench 156 occurred at its junction with Trench 159. Here a large segmented boundary crossed the trenches, consisting of **F. 615, F. 616** (fig. 50) and **F. 647**. These features contained no artefacts, but were sealed by the subsoil and had a prehistoric feel to them. They, and a small linear crossing them, will be described in greater detail under Trench 159.

Trench 157

Trench 157 was 50m long on NW-SE alignment (fig. 45). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.35m deep, and the subsoil 0.20m deep. Five NE-SW aligned furrows were uncovered. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 158

Trench 158 was 51m long on NE-SW alignment, and was excavated as a judgemental trench to help define the limits of Iron Age activity in the eastern corner of the field (fig. 46). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.32m deep, and the subsoil 0.18m to 0.22m deep. The eastern half of the trench contained four probably Iron Age settlement features – pit **F. 643**, and post holes **F. 644** and **F. 645**, and one other unexcavated post hole. Further to the west **F. 642**, a very pale and uneven ditch crossed the trench on an approximate E-W alignment. No finds were recovered from this feature, but it potentially linked with F. 648/649 in Trench 165, via Trench 163.

Trench 159

Trench 159 was 176m long on a NE-SW alignment (figs. 46 and 48). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.36m deep; and the subsoil 0.20m to 0.30m deep. The easternmost 130m of the trench contained no archaeology at all. The main area of interest occurred around the junction of Trenches 159 and 156. At this point a large NW-SE aligned segmented boundary occurred (**F. 615, F. 616** and **F. 647**), containing no finds and a largely sterile grey fill. Although no dating evidence was recovered, the nature of the fill and the existence of parallels elsewhere (see discussion) means that a prehistoric origin must be assumed for this feature. Lying 1m to the east of this boundary was pit/well **F. 621**, with much more gravelly, layered fills, and containing two sherds of pottery probable Roman date. The fills of this feature and the segmented ditch were different enough that no inference of date could be made, and the location of one beside the other is likely to be coincidence. A diminutive gully, **F. 622**, ran E-W across the line of the segmented ditch, and although the gully appeared to be cut away by the ditch, this was far from certain. The remaining features consisted of a furrow base, and two ditches. Ditch **F. 611** was very shallow with a relatively pale fill, initially thought of as a potential furrow, but not on any of the established furrow alignments. Ditch **F. 613** was also seen in Trench 164 as **F. 602**, and unexcavated in

Trench 153. A post-medieval date is assumed for this ditch, which ran parallel to furrow F. 628 in Trench 155, and also the headland, along whose western edge the feature ran.

Trench 160

Trench 160 was 18m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 48). The topsoil was 0.36m to 0.37m deep, and the subsoil 0.11m deep. This trench revealed extensive post-medieval disturbance, mostly consisting of quarry **F. 614**. This feature contained a black, waterlogged basal layer of decaying organic material, suggesting that the quarry afterwards remained open as a pond, at least for a time. A piece of post-medieval glass was recovered from this layer. The remaining features, which remained unexcavated, were cut from the base of the topsoil, and were undoubtedly associated with the same period of gravel extraction. This trench lay in a visible hollow in the field, which was seen to slight, at least partially, the medieval/post-medieval headland, and almost certainly shows the edge of the quarry itself.

Trench 161

Trench 161 was 50m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 48). The topsoil was 0.34m to 0.36m deep, and the subsoil 0.29m to 0.50m deep. This trench contained one ditch, **F. 606**, running almost N-S, which contained a single tooth. Several other features were excavated in this trench, but all proved to be natural in origin.

Trench 162

Trench 162 was 21m long on NW-SE alignment (fig. 46). The topsoil was 0.30m to 0.33m deep, and the subsoil 0.20m to 0.13m deep. Two narrow linears were observed, both of which appeared to cut from the base of the topsoil.

Trench 163

Trench 163 was 25m long on NW-SE alignment, although 5m was left upstanding to avoid a suspected service (fig. 46). The topsoil was 0.31m to 0.33m deep, and the subsoil 0.18m to 0.22m deep. Two features were exposed, one being a linear, left unexcavated, that potentially linked with ditch F. 642 in Trench 158, and with double ditch F. 648/649. The other feature, **F. 607**, was probably the base of very shallow tree root damage, although 11 sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill.

Trench 164

Trench 164 was 175m long on a NE-SW alignment (figs. 46 and 48). The topsoil was 0.32m to 0.38m deep, and the subsoil 0.23m to 0.40m deep. The western half of this trench was relatively empty, containing two ditches, **F. 602** and **F. 624**, at least one of which was probably post-medieval – F. 602, discussed above, was observed in

Trenches 159 and 153, and was not sealed by the subsoil in any of these trenches, as well as following a known post-medieval alignment. A single sherd of Roman pottery was found in association with F. 624 at the interface with the subsoil, although this sherd was somewhat abraded. Supposed ditch butt **F. 609/610** proved to be almost certainly natural. Ditches **F. 603** and **F. 633**, despite being identical and parallel on the surface, proved to be completely different in profile, F. 603 being only 0.15m deep with a bowl profile, and F. 633 0.90m deep. Pit **F. 604** was potentially natural, but too little was exposed to be certain. Large hollow **F. 612** was an impressive feature at least 8.5m wide and 0.54m deep, containing Iron Age pottery, bone and burnt stone, all in relatively small quantities. Unlikely to have been deep enough to have tapped into the ground water, and with no evidence of water-lain basal deposits, the feature did not continue into Trench 162, and contained no obvious sign of trampling; the purpose of this feature must remain open to interpretation.

Apart from a furrow dominating the eastern end, the remaining activity in this trench dated to the Iron Age. Ditch **F. 623** crossed the trench on an almost E-W alignment, and appeared to delineate the edge of the Iron Age activity – the only demonstrably Iron Age activity west of this ditch being hollow F. 612 which, considering the volume of fill removed, contained only a sparse assemblage. Gullies **F. 600** and **F. 608** both contained seemingly contemporary Iron Age material, although F. 608 was stratigraphically the demonstrably later feature, and F. 600 almost certainly structural, and with a much higher density of artefacts, albeit as a seemingly isolated dump within the feature.

Trench 165

Trench 165 was 24m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 46). The topsoil was 0.33m deep, and the subsoil 0.14m to 0.22m deep. A double ditch, **F. 648** and **F. 649**, crossed the centre of the trench on a N-S alignment. The features were shallow (0.26m and 0.20m deep respectively), with a sandy grey fill containing no finds. They were sealed by the subsoil, but were otherwise undated.

Specialist Reports

Flint
Emma Beadsmoore

The only flint recovered from the site is a chronologically undiagnostic worked and subsequently burnt chunk.

Iron Age Pottery
Leo Webley

A total of 133 sherds (*c.* 1000g) of Iron Age pottery were recovered, all from Trenches 146, 163 and 164 in the southeastern part of the site. For this report, the material has been rapidly examined to assess its character, date range and interpretative potential. No detailed recording or analysis has been carried out.

The pottery is largely in quartz sand-tempered fabrics, although shell- and burnt flint-tempered fabrics also occur. Feature sherds include rims from five slack-shouldered jars/bowls. One of these is a very

finely made, burnished vessel with an everted rim from F. 600 [1400]; another from F. 608 [1422] has a row of fingertip impressions along the rim top. The only other vessel form attested is an open bowl with a flat-topped rim in a coarse shelly fabric, from F. 607 [1419]. Both simple and pinched-out base angles are present. A few sherds may have been 'brushed' or roughly wiped, though none resemble Scored Ware *per se*. There is a single combed sherd in an unusual, bright orange fabric with burnt flint and sand inclusions.

This assemblage largely dates to the Middle/later Iron Age, and like the other assemblages of this period at Longstanton it belongs to the south Cambridgeshire tradition of sandy Plain Ware. The presence of burnt flint-tempered pottery could be taken to suggest that there was an element of earlier activity, during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, although the lack of feature sherds in these fabrics other than bases makes the issue difficult to evaluate. The flint-tempered material is usually associated with more typical Middle Iron Age-type sherds, so there are no clear indications that there was a *separate* earlier phase of occupation. At the other end of the chronological spectrum, none of the material is diagnostically Late Iron Age (after c. 50 BC) with the possible exception of the combed sherd from F. 638. There is also no Roman pottery associated with the site, with the exception of two sherds (one sandy coarse ware and one tiny Samian fragment) from layer [1526] that overlay Iron Age pits F. 636 and F. 637. It can tentatively be suggested that the site originated some time around the Early to Middle Iron Age transition (c. 4^{th}-3^{rd} century BC) and was abandoned at some point in the Middle to Late Iron Age, probably before the Roman conquest.

Roman Pottery
Katie Anderson

Seven sherds of Roman pottery (31g) were recovered from four different contexts. Two sherds were from layer [1526] in Trench 146, consisting of one tiny piece of central Gaulish Samian (less than 1g), c. AD 120-150 and a black slipped ware dated 1^{st}-2^{nd} century AD. Two further sherds were recovered from [1469] (F. 627), both of which were from the same vessel, a black slipped jar, dating 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD. Context [1455] (F. 621) contained one sandy grey ware, which can also be dated 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD, although a post-Roman sherd was also found in this context, suggesting the Roman sherd is likely to be residual. Two buff sandy sherds were also found in the subsoil next to F. 624 and are dated 2^{nd}-4^{th} century AD.

Faunal Remains
Chris Swaysland

A small quantity of animal bone numbering 362 fragments and weighing 3869g was recovered. The condition of the bone was variable though generally good to reasonable. Some bones suffered from concretions of sediment adhering to the surface and root etching was apparent on many specimens. These factors are likely to have effaced fine detail. The methodology used for the analysis was the same as for Field H (see Part 2 above).

Iron Age

Nine contexts were dated to the Iron Age. The most frequently represented species is cattle (43.5%); a mixture of meat and non-meat bearing bones are represented in the assemblage. One radius and ulna was recovered in a complete state. A withers (shoulder) height was calculated from the radius at 1.08m. This stature is typical of Iron Age cattle.

The second most frequently represented species is pig (30.4%). In contrast to cattle almost all the pig remains are teeth. Only two mandibles were complete enough to allow an age range estimation to be calculated. Both were identified as being from adults (A1 and A3: O'Connor 1989). These animals probably represented breeding stock. As pigs provide no secondary products (except dung) there is little reason to keep them alive beyond the point at which they reach prime meat weight, except for the purposes of breeding. The lack of any juvenile/sub-adult pigs is intriguing; it may be that this site was a 'producer' site and that the young animals went elsewhere. However, the small size of the assemblages cautions against forming any strong conclusions.

Sheep/goat is the smallest constituent of the Iron Age assemblage (26.1%). A mixture of meat and non-meat bearing bones are represented in the assemblage. One humerus exhibits fine cut marks to the distal end. This is indicative of dismemberment, a characteristic Iron Age method of carcass preparation.

Species	POSAC	POSAC %
Cattle	10	43.5
Pigs	7	30.4
Sheep/goats	6	26.1

Table 27. Relative species proportions, Iron Age features.

Romano-British

Two animal-bone bearing contexts were dated to the Romano-British period: [1526], an early Romano-British trample layer, and F. 621, a pit. From [1526] one cattle tibia was recovered; from F. 621 a complete horse tibia. A withers height of 140.8cm (13.9 hands) was calculated; this seems a typical stature of a horse of this period (Rackham 2004).

Post-medieval

Animal bone was recovered from two post-medieval features F. 613 and F. 635. Three bones were identified; two from sheep/goat and one from a roe deer.

In conclusion, the relatively high proportion of adult pig teeth in the Iron Age assemblage is a point of interest. Iron Age sites in Eastern England and East Anglia are, in general high in cattle and low in sheep and pig (Hambleton 1999). Only one other site in this area; Puckeridge-Braughing (Fifield 1988) dated to the late Iron Age, shows a similarly high level of pig remains. Further work on this site should focus upon seeing if the patterns observed in this small dataset are replicated in a larger sample.

Environmental Samples
Ellen Simmons

Five bulk environmental samples were submitted for analysis from Field F. The methodology used for the analysis was the same as for Field H (see Part 2 above). The environmental remains identified from each sample are listed in full in Table 28.

Charred plant remains in these samples showed poor preservation being puffed and pitted and identifiable by gross morphology only (cf. Hubbard & al Azm 1990). Generally only cereal grains were preserved with weed seeds and chaff most likely absent due to poor preservation. Intrusive rootlets were present in large numbers in all samples indicating a dynamic burial environment.

Of the four samples taken from contexts dated to the Iron Age, only two contained any charred plant remains. Two indeterminate wheat/barley grains were found and one wild plant seed. The low density of material in these samples is most likely to be due to poor preservational conditions. The sample richest in charred plant remains, sample <61> (F. 616), was taken from a context of uncertain date but with the possibility of it being prehistoric. Spelt wheat was tentatively identified as being present in this context, along with indeterminate wheat/barley grain and *Chenopodium*, a wild plant associated with cultivated fields and most likely harvested along with the cereal crop. Sample <61> also contained evidence for seasonal waterlogging of F. 616, based on the presence of *Planorbis leucostoma*, an aquatic molluscan taxa which can also survive out of water if necessary. Charcoal was also present in all samples, indicating waste from fires had become incorporated into the fills of features in Area F. This material would be expected to have been redeposited due to generally low densities of material and high fragmentation. The presence of charcoal was noted not to correlate with the presence of charred plant remains. The sample richest in charcoal, sample <60>, contained no charred plant remains at all.

In summary, low densities of poorly preserved plant remains were found in the environmental evaluation samples from Field F. Only a tentative identification of spelt wheat being present was possible, along with indeterminate barley / spelt wheat. F. 616 was indicated as being seasonally waterlogged due to the presence of relatively abundant *Planorbis leucostoma* aquatic snails. Although it has been shown that environmental material recovered is likely to suffer from poor preservation and be present at low densities, charred plant remains have been shown to be present at this site. Sampling would still be recommended from a representative selection of context types and dates, in order to provide more reliable identifications of crop types present. Samples should not be taken based solely on the presence of charcoal as this does not seem in general to correlate with the presence of charred plant remains.

Area		**F**	**F**	**F**	**F**	**F**
Trench		**164**	**156**	**146**	**164**	**146**
Sample number		**<60>**	**<61>**	**<62>**	**<63>**	**<64>**
Context		[1400]	[]	[1535]	[1461]	[1509]
Feature		F.	F.616	F.646	F.623	F.638
Feature type		Ring gully		pit	ditch	ditch
Phase/date		**IA**	**?Prehist oric**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**
Sample volume - litres		7	15	10	8	10
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
cf. Triticum spelta grain	?spelt wheat grain		2			
Triticum indet grain	wheat grain		3			
Triticum / Hordeum sp. grain	wheat / barley grain		2	2		
cf. *Chenopodium*	goosefoot		1			
cf. *Artemesia*	mugwort					1
Charcoal fragments						
large charcoal > 4mm		+	-		-	
medium charcoal 2 - 4mm		+++	++	+	+	+
small charcoal < 2mm		+++	++	++	+	+
Vitrified		-	-		+	
intrusive roots		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Ceciloides acicula	burowing land snail		+	++	+	+
Lymnaea truncatula	shallow water. Resists drying		-			
Planorbis leucostoma	ditches and ponds. Resists drying		++	-		
Carychium tridentatum/minimum	damp locations, leaf mould, moss		-			
Pupilla muscorm	in turf, under stones, dry places	-		-		
Vallonia excentrica/pulchella	dry locations, in grass, leaves	-	+		-	
Hygromia sp.	damp locations, waysides, woods		+	+		
Oxychilus/Retinella	moist & shady places		-			

Table 28. Charred plant remains. Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' < 10 items, '++' 10 - 50 items, '+++' > 50

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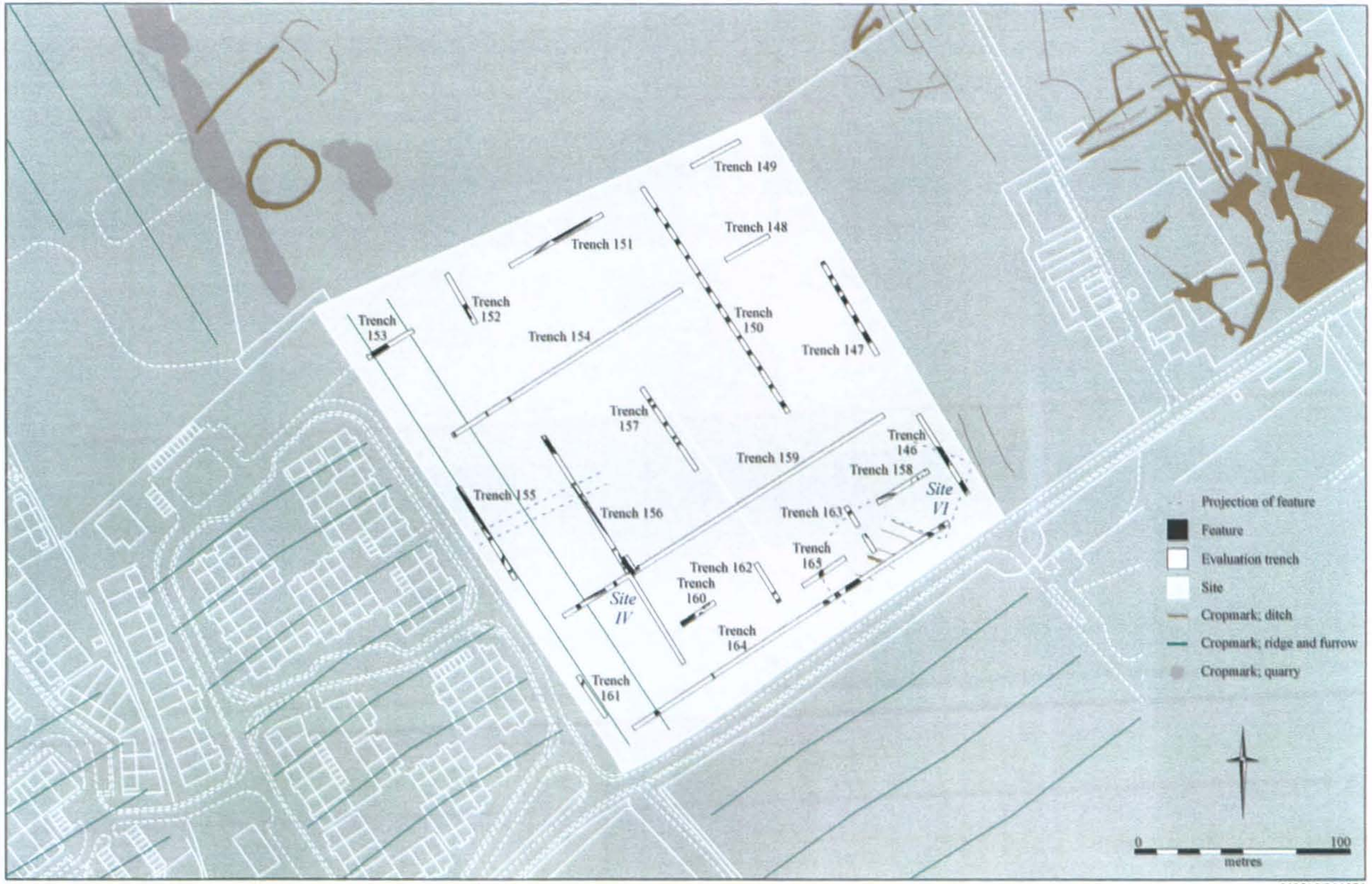

Figure 51: Projections of features

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Discussion

The main focus of interest in Field F lies within the eastern corner of the field and the relatively discrete Iron Age activity present in Trenches 146, 158 and 164 (Site VI). The fact that this activity was not present directly across the road in Field K suggests the edge of a small scale settlement or farmstead comparable in size and date to that identified on the western side of Field O, approximately 400m away to the NE, and only 150m from the visible activity underlying the Roman cropmark in Field J presumed to be of Iron Age date (see Discussion in Mackay 2004d). Although it is entirely plausible that all of these settlements were occupied simultaneously, it is also possible that a farmstead might 'creep' across the landscape with episodes of abandonment and rebuilding on adjacent sites. The extent of this domestic activity is plainly apparent in Trench 146, with not a single feature occurring north of ditch F.641. In Trench 164 the situation is a little more ambiguous, with hollow F. 612 lying considerably east of the settlement focus, and containing little domestic refuse. In the light of this, and the obvious focus of the Iron Age features in the eastern field corner, it is likely that the domestic activity is quite sharply bounded by F. 641 in the north, and by F. 623 in the south, with every likelihood that these are part of the same enclosure (possibly in rectangular form), with large ditch F. 638/639/640 providing a possible third axis, at least in part.

Of the numerous undated features across the field, the main candidate for further Iron Age activity was the segmented ditch feature in Trenches 156 and 159 (Site IV; F. 615, F. 616 and F. 647). Despite containing no artefacts of any kind, the settled and relatively pale fill of this feature was quite unlike the seemingly Roman feature (F. 621) beside it, or any of the other features on the site, but bore a striking resemblance in both form and fill to a segmented and demonstrably Iron Age boundary excavated at Oundle Road on the western side of Peterborough (Mackay 2002). Given the complete lack of even a residual fleck of pottery or bone, it is almost inconceivable that this feature dates to the Roman or post-Roman periods with so much obvious activity in the landscape around it. The environmental evidence from this feature indicated seasonal waterlogging, and was also relatively rich in charred plant remains (see Appendix 4). While it may be likely that the feature fits in to some phase of the Iron Age, it may also, potentially, be much earlier.

Other features of potential importance are double ditch F. 648/649 in Trench 165, which was presumably related to the Iron Age settlement, and ditch F. 642 in Trench 158, both of which might be linked via an unexcavated ditch section in Trench 163. Also of potential interest was Trench 155. The route of F. 627 and F. 632 is difficult to define, firstly due to the severely truncated nature of the similar features in Trench 156, and exacerbated by the ditches following a broadly similar alignment to the ridge and furrow. Intriguingly, F. 629, on a N-S alignment completely at odds with the ridge and furrow (which presumably had medieval origins), contained a piece of 14th century pot. It is possible, however, that this ditch was part of a relict Saxo-Norman system, with later pottery working its way into the top.

The post-medieval activity on the site was extensive, but likely to be of only limited impact on the archaeology. The quarries, of whatever age, would evidently have destroyed any archaeology in their path, but the individual quarries appear to be of very limited size. The ridge and furrow, the far more prolific later activity, was

nevertheless shallow and of only limited impact; indeed, the resulting headland may have helped to preserve features that might otherwise have been truncated. This headland, however, despite being clearly visible when viewing the field from ground level, actually represents a rise and fall of only *c.* 0.35m-0.40m over a distance of more than 40m width.

Part 11) Field K - Trial Trenching

Duncan Mackay

Field K is located on the eastern side of the village of Longstanton (centred TL 4020 6680; fig. 27). The underlying geology consists of 3rd terrace river gravels, and the land was being used as a playing field within the grounds of the Immigration Reception Centre at the time of the evaluation. The field evaluation took place during May and June 2004.

The topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey had identified several areas of potential interest, and a magnetometer (gradiometer) survey showed a possible pit and linears, the linears being very weak signals and probably representing furrow bases, as well as the line of a probable pipe or cable. A total of 676m of 2m wide trench was machined, 74m of which was judgemental (fig. 52). Excavation methodology was the same as for Field H (see Part 2).

Results

Trench 13

Trench 13 was 75m long on a NW-SE alignment, with a 6m long extension along the eastern edge at the northern end of the trench (fig. 53). The topsoil was 0.25m to 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.22m to 0.28m deep. In addition to this depth, dirty (probably rooted) natural was intermittently removed to a depth of up to 0.20m. Features were restricted to the northern end, consisting of three ditches (**Fs. 127, 129** and **130**) and one shallow pit (**F. 128**). Parallel ditches F. 129 and F. 130 crossed the trench on a NE-SW line, possibly forming a droveway, while F. 127, of a contemporary date, ran in a SSE direction from its junction with F. 129. Ditch F. 129 was also observed in Trench 14 (as F. 133) and Trench 16a, although the feature became more truncated towards the west, to the point where the more diminutive parallel F. 130 ceased to exist. Only one artefact was recovered from this trench, a single piece of 2nd-3rd century AD pottery from F. 127.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was 100m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 53). The topsoil was 0.24m - 0.28m deep, and the subsoil 0.08m - 0.41m deep. Features were restricted to the northern end of the trench, consisting of a ditch, **F. 133**, pit **F. 139**, and possible post holes **F. 134** and **F. 135**. Ditch F. 133 was up to 1m wide and 0.40m deep, containing a sandy clay-silt. Pit F. 139 was 2.40m wide and 0.65m deep, and was filled by a

succession of grey silty layers, containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, as well as bone fragments (some burnt), part of a triangular, fired clay loomweight, and burnt clay or daub. Given the date, size and depth of this feature, its primary function may have been as a "well". Possible post holes F. 135 and F. 134 were dubious at best, and may have been of natural origin.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was 53m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 53). The topsoil was 0.25m - 0.28m deep, and the subsoil 0.08m - 0.38m deep. Two features were uncovered, ditch **F. 131**, and furrow base **F. 132**. Ditch F. 131 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.09m deep. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this feature, the height of the feature within the trench section suggested a post-medieval date. F. 132, which was 0.10m deep, on a NW-SE alignment, was almost certainly a medieval or post-medieval agricultural feature, running parallel to the suspected furrows revealed in the magnetometer survey. A single sherd of 15th century pottery was found in the subsoil.

Trench 16 and 16a

Trench 16 was 25m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 53). The topsoil was 0.25m - 0.27m deep, and the subsoil was 0.38m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 16a was 22m long, added to the northern end of Trench 16. Ditch **F. 129/133** from Trenches 13 and 14 was revealed and excavated. No finds were recovered.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 53). The topsoil was 0.26m - 0.32m deep, and the subsoil 0.26m - 0.30m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 18

Trench 18 was 25m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 54). The topsoil was 0.30m deep, and the subsoil 0.31m - 0.33m deep. A single modern pipe crossed the trench. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 19

Trench 19 was 28m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 54). The topsoil was 0.31m deep, and the subsoil 0.24m – 0.31m deep. A single ditch was exposed, **F. 155**, on a NE-SW alignment. Although the ditch contained no artefacts, it appeared to be sealed by the subsoil, and was convincing as an archaeological feature. The fill was sterile grey-brown silt, most closely comparable to the known prehistoric features on the site.

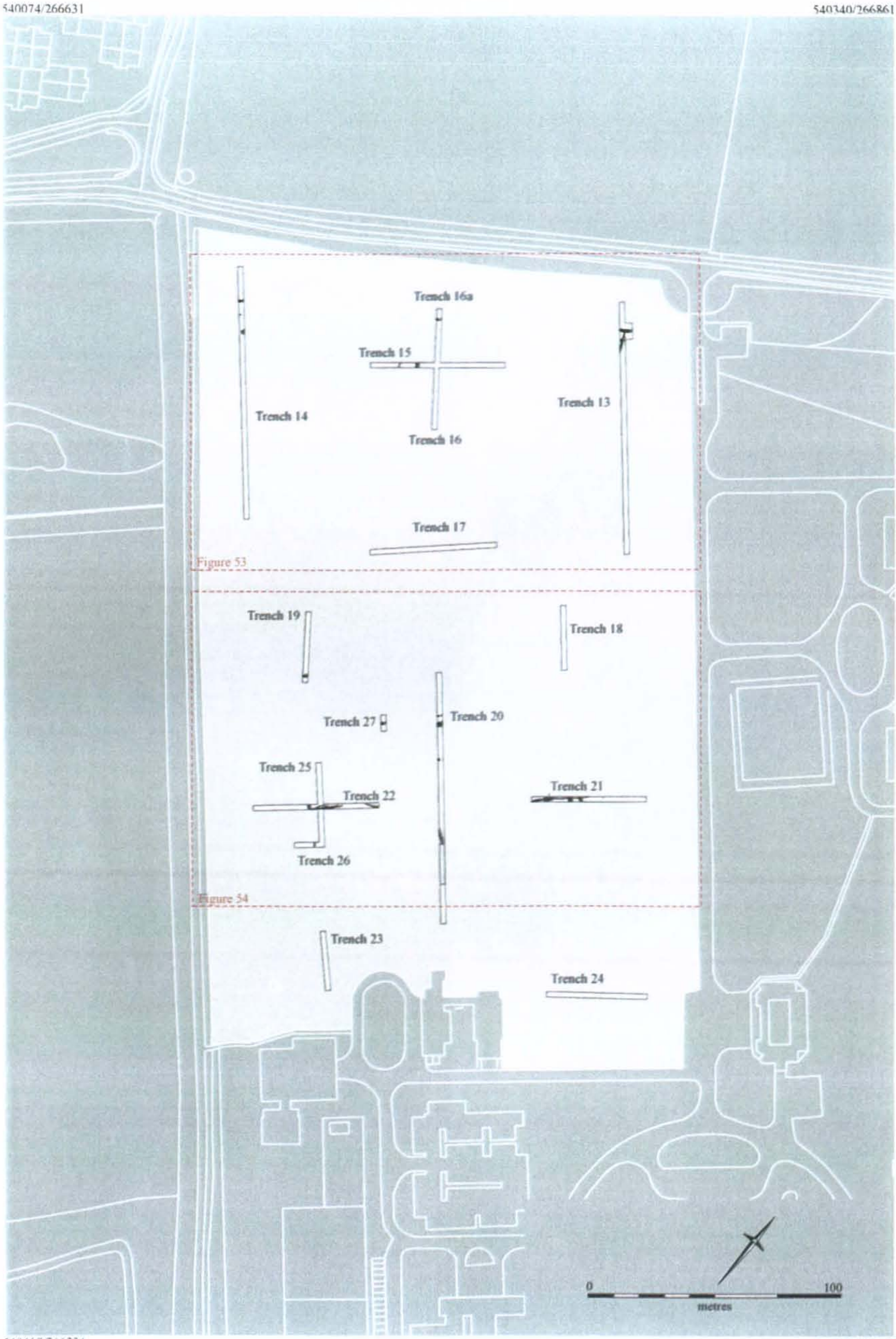

Figure 52: Trench location plan

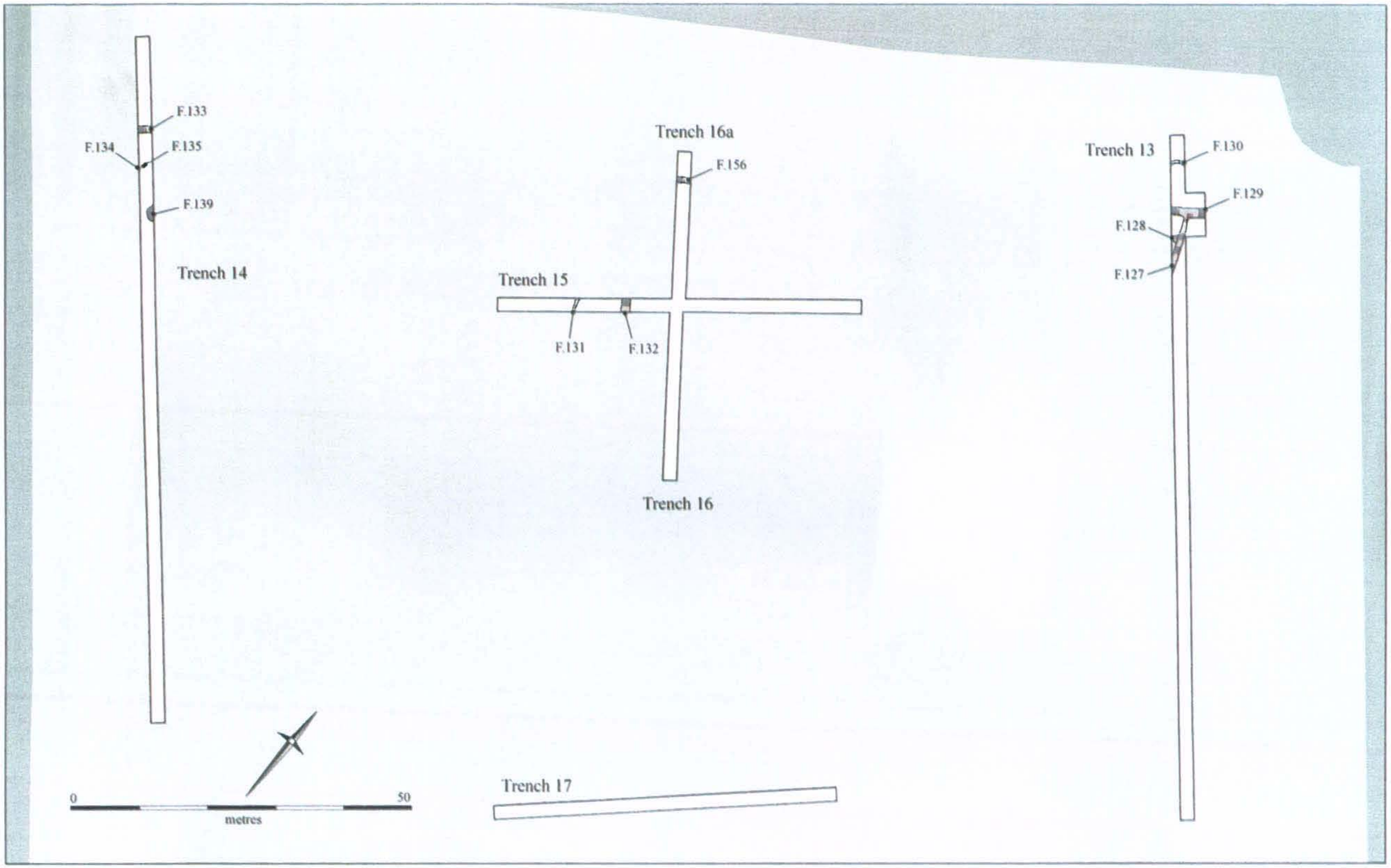

Figure 53: Detail of northern end of site

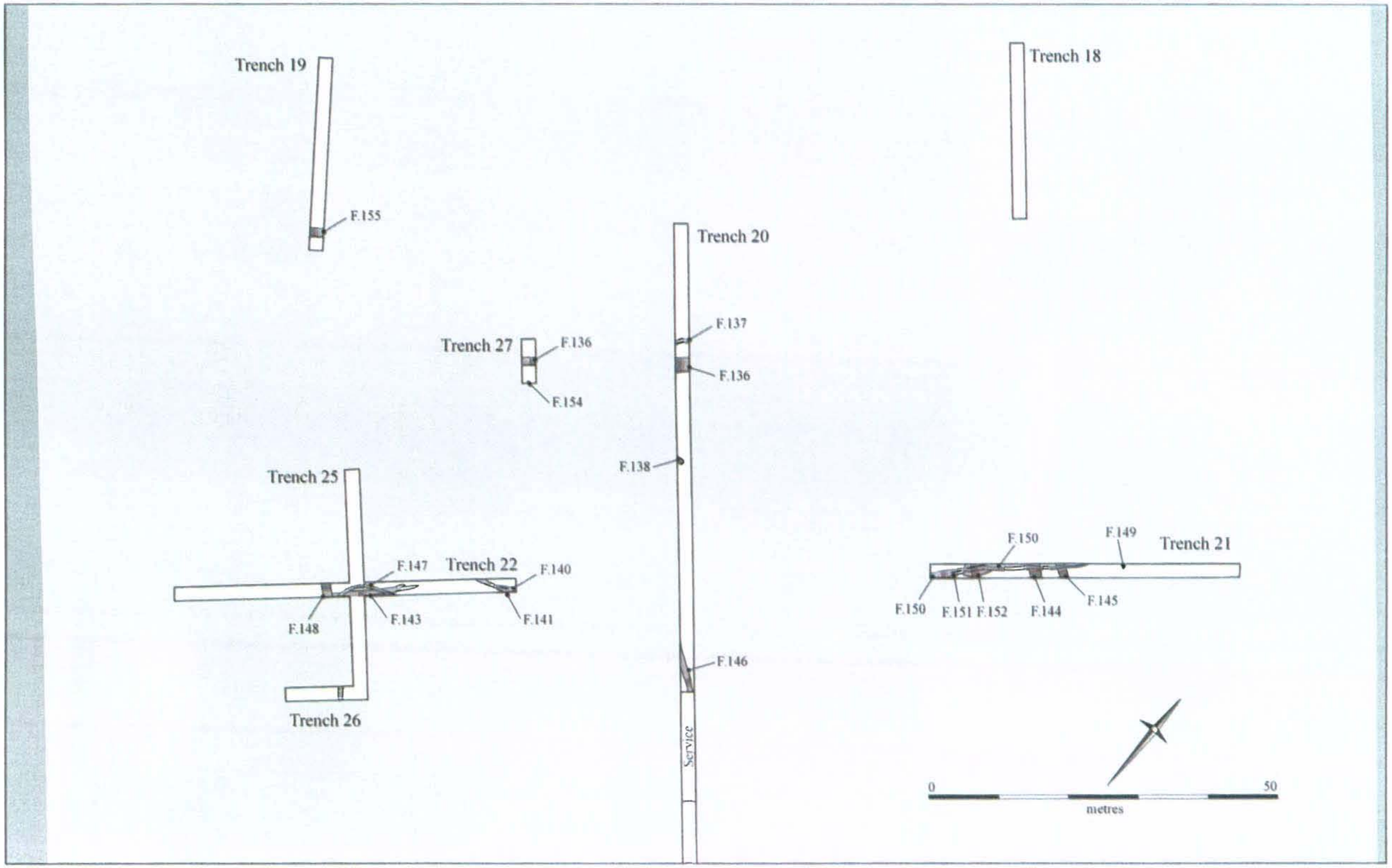

Figure 54: Detail of southern end of site

Trench 20

Trench 20 was 100m long on a NW-SE alignment, although 15m of this length was left unexcavated due to a live cable cutting obliquely across the trench (fig. 54). The topsoil was 0.25m - 0.46m deep, and the subsoil 0.21m - 0.37m deep. Although various features were initially visible within this trench, excavation demonstrated that several of these were either natural or modern. Four more convincing features were exposed, but only one of these, F. 136, was likely to be of any age.

Ditch **F. 137** was shallow and irregular, 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep, possibly representing a ditch base, but more probably a furrow base. Ditch **F. 136** was more impressive, lying on a NE-SW alignment, 2.20m wide and 0.80m deep with mixed grey-brown fills. No dating evidence was recovered, but the fills were well-settled and appeared to be sealed by the subsoil. This feature was also observed in Trench 27. Ditch **F. 146**, running on a NW-SE alignment, was 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep, with a seemingly trampled base, but produced late post-medieval artefacts. The remaining possible feature, **F. 138**, could have been an elongated pit or ditch butt, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep, but contained an absolutely sterile grey silt. A natural origin for this feature is likely.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was 45m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 54). The topsoil was 0.30m – 0.36m deep, and the subsoil was 0.10m – 0.25m deep. Several features were exposed, although excavation demonstrated that **F. 144, F. 150, F. 151** and **F. 152** were all post-medieval. Ditch **F. 145**, however, was 1.10m wide and 0.26m deep on a NW-SE alignment, and filled by a pale brown sandy silt, containing a single sherd of Early Bronze Age pot and a piece of bone in its basal fill.

Trench 22

Trench 22 was 50m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 54). The topsoil was 0.30m – 0.40m deep, and the subsoil was 0.18m – 0.32, with some areas of dirty, probably rooted gravel that had to be truncated by machine. Six features were uncovered, five being narrow, shallow, curvilinear gullies (**Fs. 140, 141, 142, 143** and **147**), and one a NW-SE ditch (**F. 148**). All of these features proved to be post-medieval. **F. 148** was also revealed in Trenches 23 and 26.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was 27m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 52). The topsoil was 0.26m deep, and the subsoil was 0.26m deep, with a skim of dirty natural. Two modern services passed through this trench, as well as a small section of post-medieval ditch F. 148.

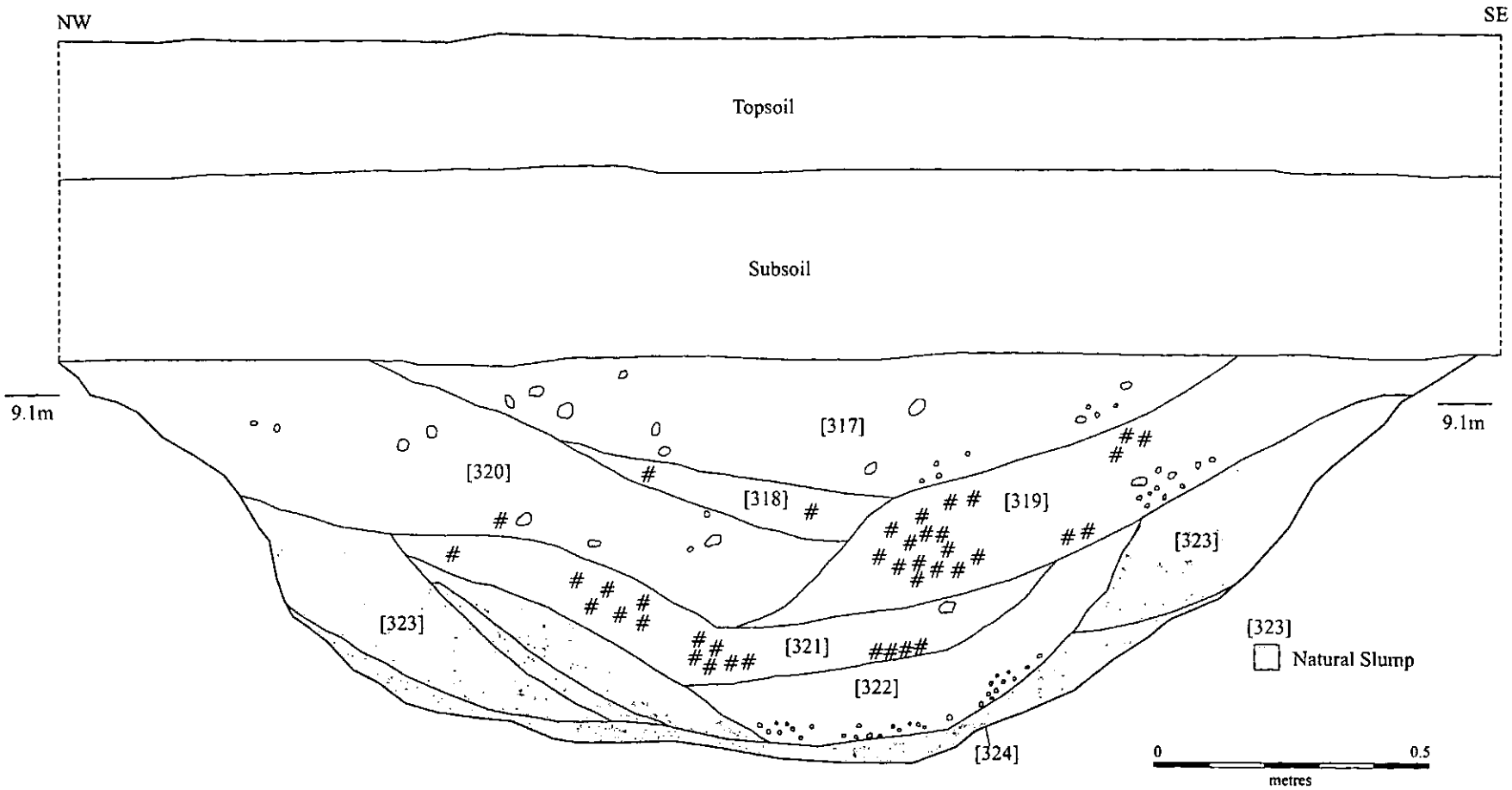

Figure 55: Section through F.139, Trench 14

Trench 24

Trench 24 was 39m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 52). The topsoil was 0.26m – 0.28m deep, and the subsoil was 0.24m – 0.29m. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 25

Trench 25 was 33m long on a NW-SE alignment, and crossed the line of Trench 22 (fig. 54). The topsoil was 0.36m – 0.45m deep, and the subsoil was 0.30m – 0.34m deep. No archaeology was observed.

Trench 26

Trench 26 was 12m long on a NE-SW alignment (fig. 54). The topsoil was 0.49m and 0.65m deep, and the subsoil was 0.25m – 0.30m deep. Post-medieval ditch F. 148 crossed through this trench, but was not excavated. No other archaeology was observed.

Trench 27

Trench 27 was 7m long on a NW-SE alignment (fig. 54). The topsoil was 0.50m deep, and the subsoil was 0.25m deep. Ditch F. 136 from Trench 20 crossed through this trench, and was excavated, but no finds were recovered. A small pit or post hole, **F. 154**, was also excavated, but was thought by its fill to be post-medieval.

Specialist Reports

Prehistoric Pottery
Leo Webley

The evaluation produced a small quantity (95g) of prehistoric pottery from two features. For this report, the whole assemblage has been rapidly examined in order to assess its date and character; no detailed recording or analysis has been carried out.

The majority of the pottery came from pit F. 139 (82g). This includes part of the rim and shoulder of a tripartite bowl with a flared mouth and fairly sharp carination, tempered with quartz sand and fine burnt flint. This vessel falls within the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition and dates to the terminal Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The other material in this feature is consistent with this date, consisting of body sherds tempered with either burnt flint or shell. The occurrence of just a single pit containing parts of a 'Post-Deverel-Rimbury' tripartite bowl mirrors the situation in the Longstanton Area O evaluation.

The remaining pottery came from F. 145 and consists of a few sherds in a coarse fabric containing quartz, grog and sparse medium burnt flint. This material is most likely to date to the Early Bronze Age.

Animal Bone
Chris Swaysland

Animal bone was found in three features on Field K. Linear F. 151 was post-medieval, and the bone was not examined. Bronze Age ditch F. 145 contained a single unidentifiable fragment. Iron Age pit/well F. 139 contained eighteen very small, unidentifiable fragments of burnt bone, as well as a small unburnt fragment with clearly visible scavenger damage.

Discussion

Although not densely covered by archaeology, several features of interest were uncovered on Field K. The Roman activity along the northern edge of the site was anticipated prior to excavation, given that what appears to be a large droveway shown by the cropmark on Field J (Site XIX) turns towards Field K. This seems to be the possible drove ditches identified as F. 129/133 and 130, and the fully contemporary F. 127 follows an identical alignment to the remainder of the cropmark ditches. The one piece of pottery from these ditches was fully consistent in date with pottery recovered from the main cropmark site, and the relatively sterile nature of the fills fits with the assumption that these features lay beyond the edge of the settlement's domestic activity while still being directly related to the settlement itself.

Prehistoric activity is represented by the probable well, F. 139, and by ditch F. 145, and also possibly by undated ditch F. 155. Well F. 139 turned up by far the most impressive quantity and range of artefacts of any period, and although the assemblage hints at settlement nearby, no evidence of such was found. Similar features of the same date have been found in the Longstanton landscape, and likewise isolated from any obvious settlement activity despite containing artefacts. Ditch F. 145 contained a broken sherd of grog-tempered pottery, probably dating to the Early Bronze Age. Although a single sherd of pot does not necessarily date the feature, the only other artefact was a piece of animal bone, and the settled, relatively pale fill of the ditch had a prehistoric feel to it.

Section Three - *The Roadway Corridor*

Due largely to the pressure of the harvest timetable, and otherwise the impossibility of access through ground conditions (e.g. power lines, orchard planting, etc.), in the end it only proved possible to undertake trial trenching across four fields out the 17 intended and this could only occur along the northwestern road corridor (fig. 56). However, of these the work allowed for the trenching of the major Iron Age/Romano-British cropmark complex known beforehand at its southern end (Site XII) and, some 400m to the north, led to the discovery of a new Iron Age site (XIII) in Fields 2 and 6. No fieldwalking or geophysical survey was undertaken in conjunction with this work.

Part 12) Field 5 Trial Trenching

Ricky Patten

A total of five trenches were excavated, although due to the presence of services cutting across the northern part of the site two of the trenches had to be interrupted (figs. 56 and 57). Each trench was excavated through between 0.20m and 0.30m to an archaeological level comprising of gravel natural with a clay component (evidenced by a number of drainage pipes criss-crossing the site) suggesting that it may only be shallow. Within Trenches 102, 103, 104 and 105 traces of a subsoil of no more than 0.15m thick were encountered at certain points. Excavation methodology was the same as for Field H (see Section 1, Part 2).

Results

Trench 101

Trench 101 was 100m in length orientated northeast-southwest (fig. 58). 22m from the northeast end of the trench a 9m break in the trench was created due to underground services. Ten features were recorded and excavated all of which could be dated to the medieval or, more likely, the post-medieval period. Nine of these were the remnants of furrows orientated northwest-southeast (**F. 375**, **F. 376**, **F. 377**, **F. 378**, **F. 379**, **F. 380**, **F. 382**, and **F. 383**). All of these features were excavated and recorded and all were found to have similar characteristics. The tenth feature was a field drain (**F. 379**) placed within a hand dug feature rather than within a narrow machine cut trench.

Trench 102

Trench 102 was 100m in length orientated northeast-southwest (fig. 58). 64m from the northeast end of the trench a 10m break in the trench was created due to underground services. Eleven furrows were recorded orientated northwest-southeast and could be matched up with the furrows excavated within Trench 101.

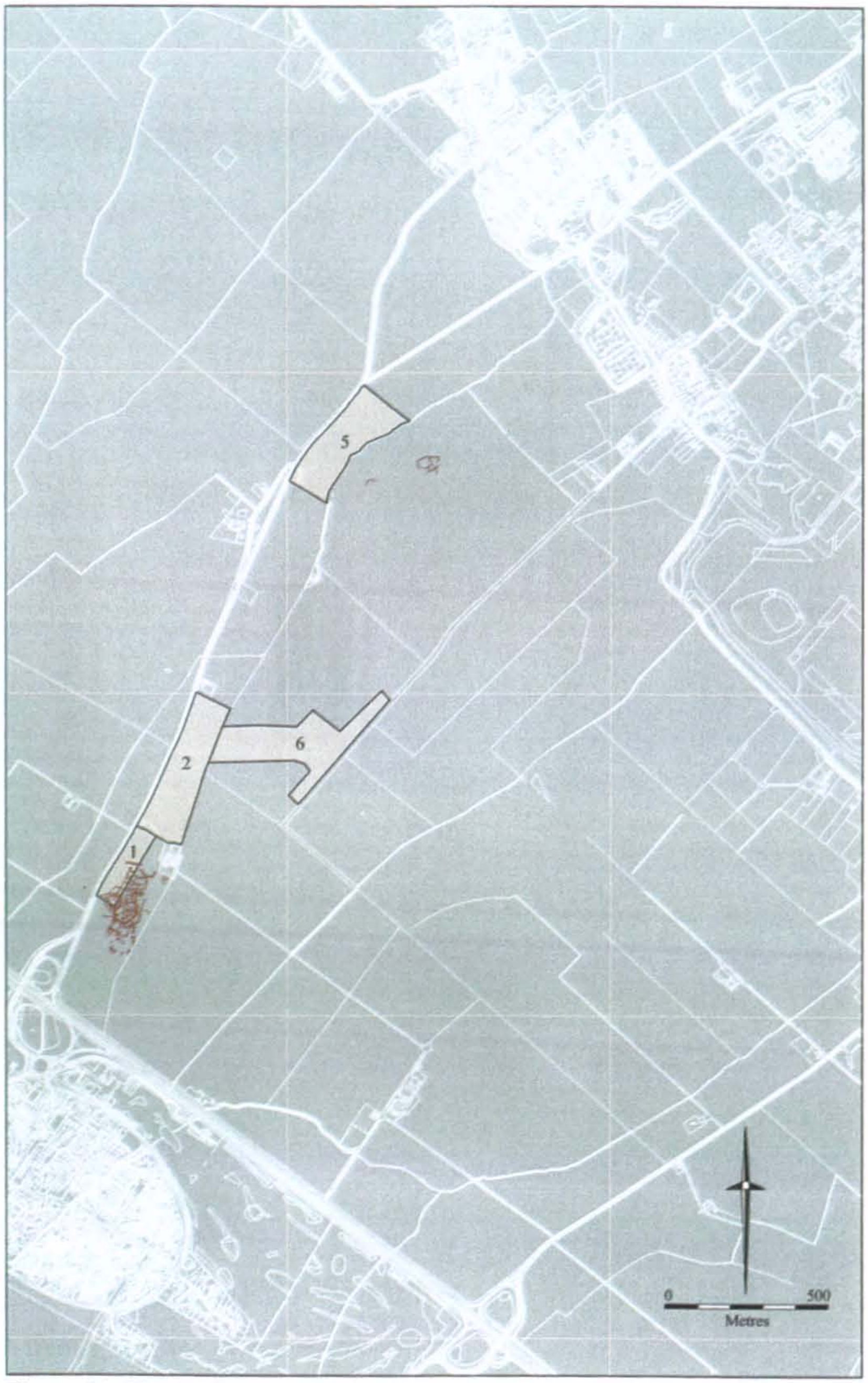

Figure 56: The roadway corridor

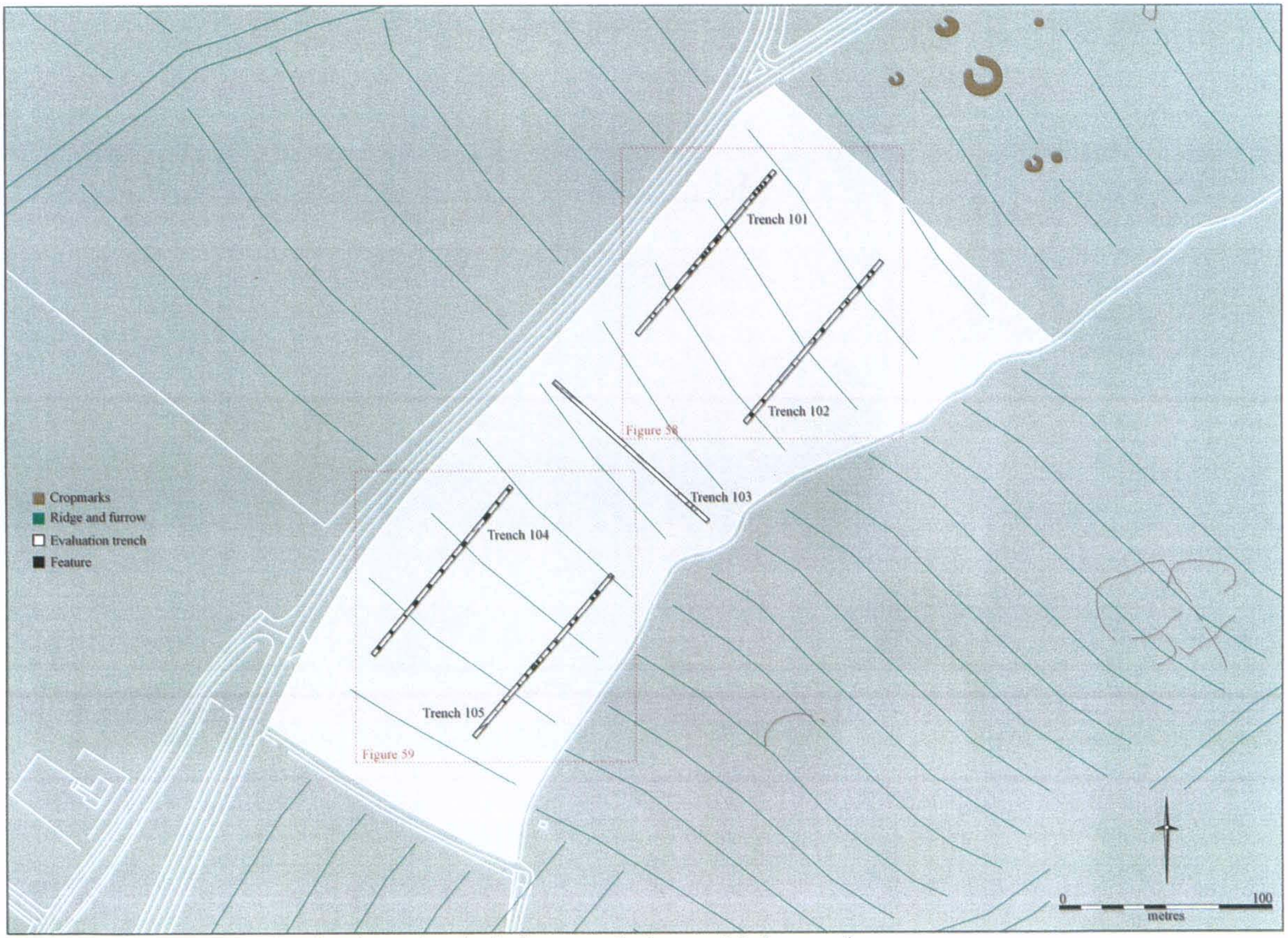

Figure 57: Trench location plan showing archaeological crop marks from aerial photographs

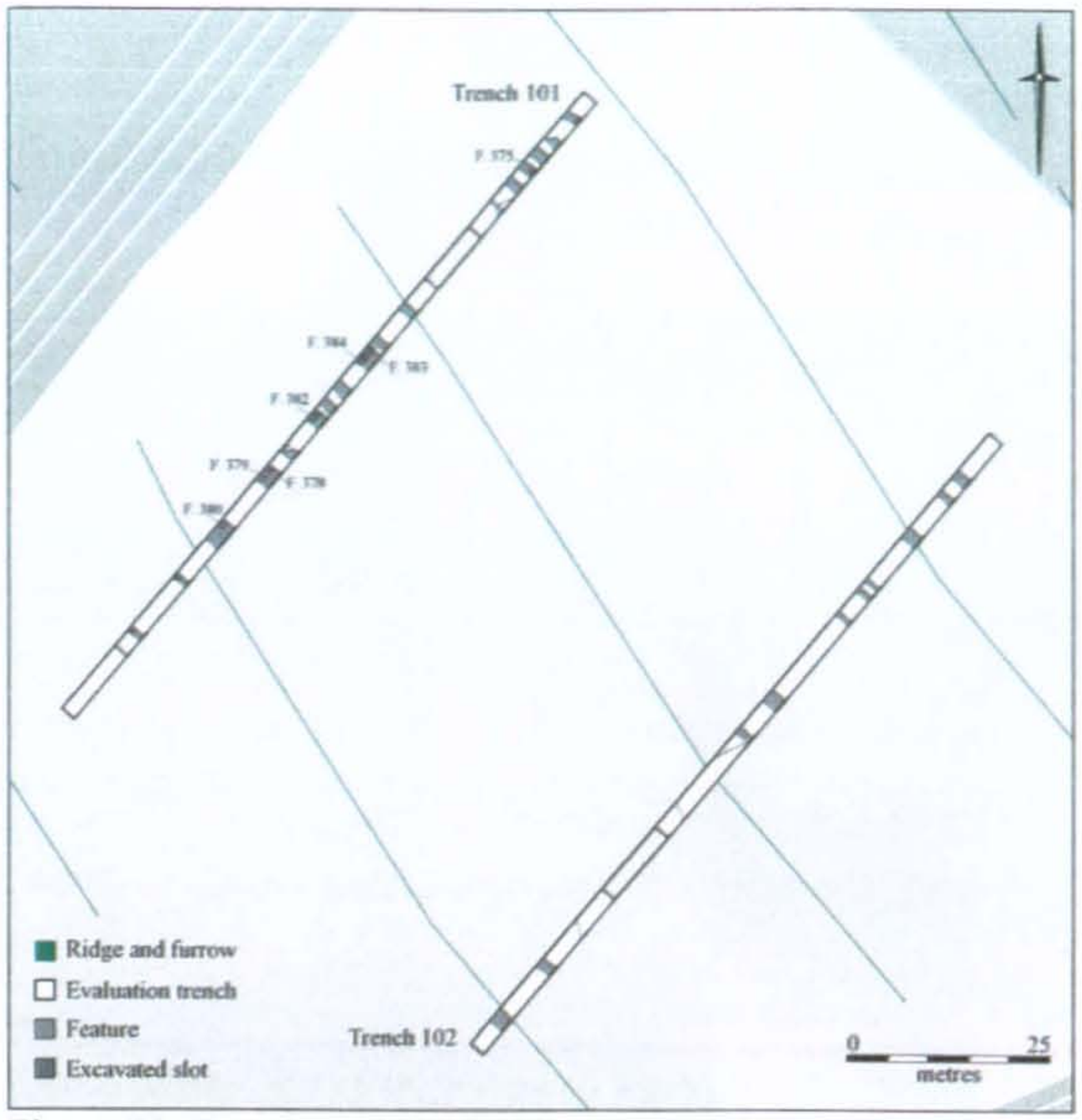

Figure 58: Trenches 101 and 102

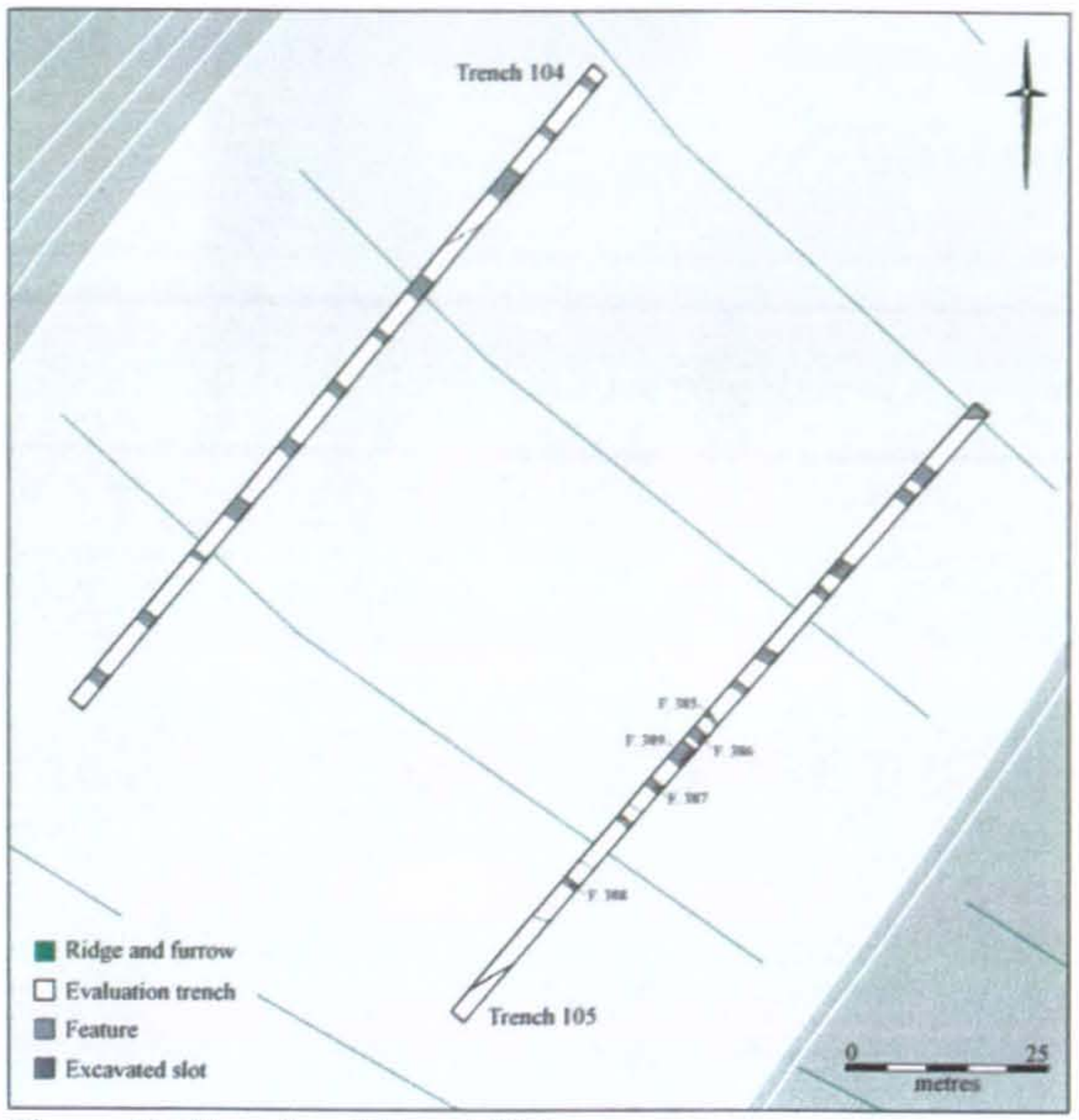

Figure 59: Trenches 104 and 105

Trench 103

Trench 103 was 98m in length orientated northwest-southeast (fig. 57). 85m from the northwest end of the trench a 3m baulk was left due to an underground service. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 104

Trench 104 was 103m in length orientated northeast-southwest (fig 59). Eleven features were recorded within this trench, ten of which were furrows seen to continue through from Trench 105, and one the continuation of boundary ditch F. 389.

Trench 105

Trench 105 was 100m in length orientated northeast-southwest (fig. 59). Nine features were recorded within the trench, eight of which were furrows (**F. 385**, **F. 386**, **F. 387**, **F. 388** and four further examples which were sampled but not recorded) similar to those in Trench 101, and one ditch (**F. 389**). This ditch was 3m wide and had been cut to a depth of 0.65m on a northwest-southeast alignment along with the furrows. This probably represented an old field boundary associated with the land use represented by the furrows and, as with the furrows, could be traced through into Trench 104.

Discussion

Field 5 has shown evidence for a medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape with ridge and furrow extending across the entire area. The furrows recorded in four of the five trenches can be seen on aerial photographic plots for this area (Palmer in Evans and Dickens 2002). However, the boundary ditch F. 389 does not appear on the 1886 1st Edition OS map suggesting that this feature (and the field system) predates this map and the boundary itself had gone out of use by the time of the survey. The absence of earlier archaeological activity may be explained by the natural geology of this area. Although gravel was encountered within the trenches it appeared to have a high clay content and the fill of all excavated features was clay based, suggesting that the gravel deposits may not extend very deep. It is unlikely that this area was as inviting as the gravel terraces upon which the modern settlements occur, and so it may have consisted of open tracts of land which were not settled.

Part 13) Fields 1, 2 and 6 (Sites XII and XIII) – Trial Trenching
Steve Williams

Evaluation trenching of Fields 1 and 2 took place during early September 2004 (fig. 56). Field 6, adjoining these, had been investigated in August under the direction of A. Cooper; its findings are also incorporated in this report. The area lies 2km southwest of the village (centred NGR 5385/2643), covers 42ha and falls between 15-

20m OD. The site is currently under arable cultivation, whilst land immediately to the north and east is also arable. The underlying geology consists of both Greensand and Kimmeridge Clay (British Geological Survey 1989).

For ease of reference the site has been divided into two areas, Field 1 to the south and Field 2 to the north (fig. 60). The former is Site XII whilst the latter is Site XIII. These correspond with numbers assigned within the gazetteer of the desktop study. Excavation methodology was the same as for Field H (see Section 1, Part 2).

Results: Site XIII (Fields 2 and 6)

A total of eleven trenches were machined totalling 977m (fig. 61). There were no cropmarks visible within this area.

Trench 95

Two features were present in this trench (**F. 312** and **F. 313**), as well as two plough furrows (fig. 61). The features were approximately 14m south from the northern limit of the trench. Linear F. 312 cut across on an east-west orientation and appeared to form a corner with F. 313 (fig. 4). Further south along the trench was another linear, F. 313, also running on an east-west alignment. Both features produced pottery dating to the Middle/Late Iron Age.

Trench 96

This trench produced two linear features, **F. 310** and **F. 311** (fig. 61). Both were situated adjacent to the western limit of the trench, with F. 310 running northeast-southwest, whilst F. 311 truncated the former on a northwest-southeast orientation. Pottery dating to Mid/Late Iron Age was retrieved from both features. There were also two plough furrows orientated northnorthwest-southsoutheast.

Trench 97

No archaeology was present in this trench (fig. 60).

Trench 98

No archaeology was present in this trench (fig. 60).

Trench 99

There were three features within this trench, **F. 314**, **F. 315** and **F. 316** (fig. 61). The two former represented linear features, F. 314 orientated northwest-southeast and F.

315 northeast-southwest. F. 316 was a sub-ovoid pit situated between the two linears. No finds were associated with any of these features.

Trench 100

Six features were present throughout this trench (**F. 317**, **F. 318**, **F. 319**, **F. 320**, **F. 321** and **F. 322**; fig. 61). Situated at the north of the trench was F. 317, the possible terminal end of a ditch, and post-holes F. 318 and F. 319. The remaining features (F. 320, F. 321 and F. 322) were located to the extreme south of the trench and represented a northeast-southwest linear, an east-west linear terminating half-way across the trench and a pit or possible terminal end of a linear feature which projected from the western baulk of the trench.

Trench 135

There were two features in this trench (**F. 503** and **F. 506**), as well as eight plough furrows (fig. 61). Approximately 16m south F. 506 was encountered, this was a small sub-oval post-hole less than 1m south of a large furrow and produced no dating evidence. Cutting diagonally across the northern limit of the trench was F. 503; this feature could be projected northwest into the adjacent trench, Trench 136.

Trench 136

This trench had just two features, **F. 503** and **F. 505** (fig. 61). The ditch F. 503 was orientated northwest-southeast, it cut diagonally across the trench and was approximately 7m from the trench's northern limit. It produced Middle/Late Iron Age pottery, as well as a quantity of burnt stone and some bone fragments. The remaining feature, F. 505, represented a medium sized post-hole about seven meters south of F. 503. It contained a solitary sherd of Iron Age pottery and apart from the latter feature seemed to be isolated.

Trench 137

Three features were present in this trench (**F. 508**, **F. 509** and **F. 513**; fig. 61). Nine metres north along the trench F. 508 projected from the eastern baulk, and represented a linear butt ending. Although there was no artefactual evidence retrieved, large amounts of charcoal were present. Further north F. 513 cut across the trench on a northnortheast-southsouthwest alignment and was a shallow but relatively wide linear measuring 2.20m across. Pottery found suggests an Iron Age date. Finally, towards the northern limit of the trench was F. 509. This feature represented a burnt patch with small amounts of charcoal present and may be evidence of a hearth.

Trench 138

No archaeology was present in this trench (fig. 61).

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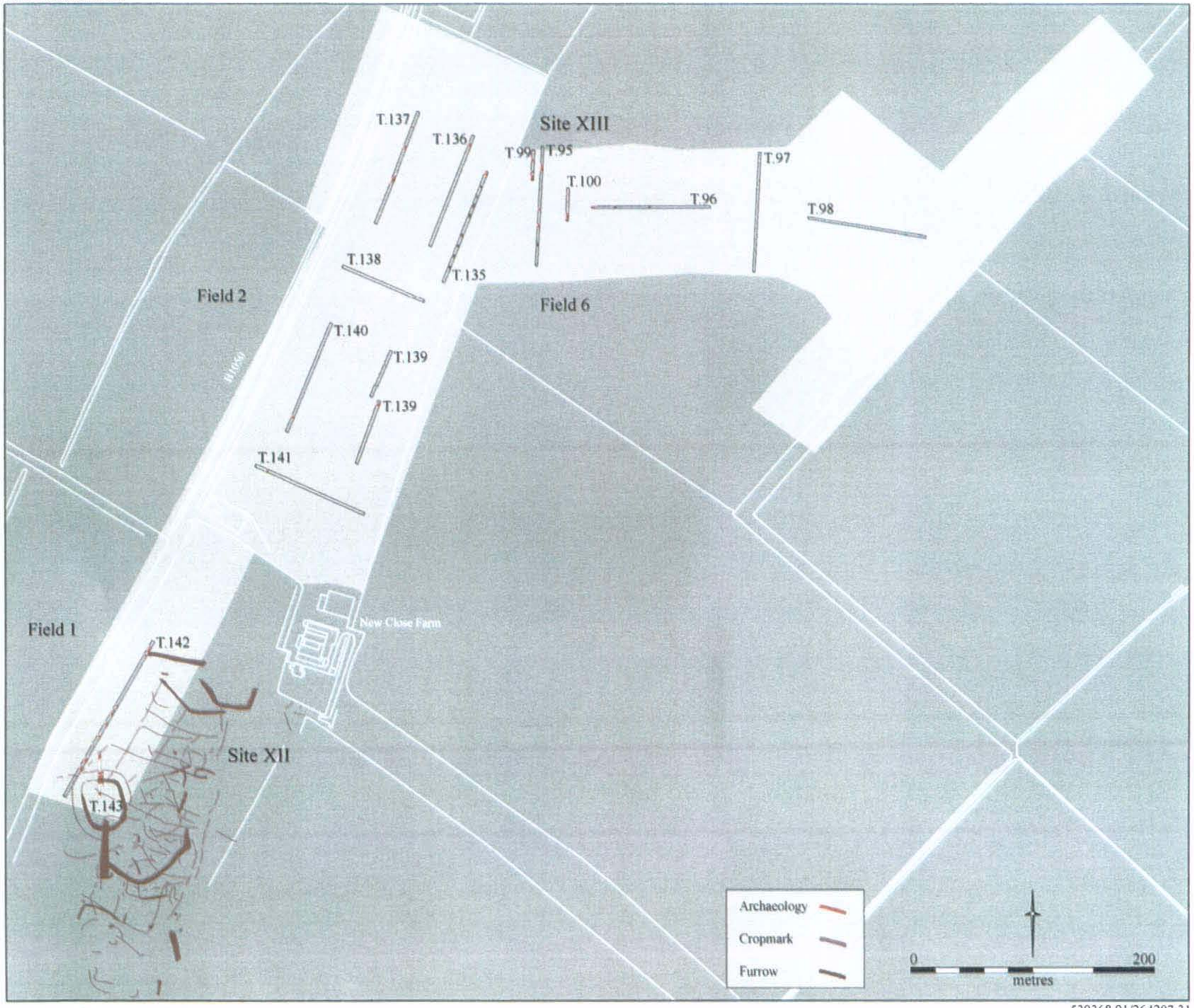

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Figure 60: Trench locations

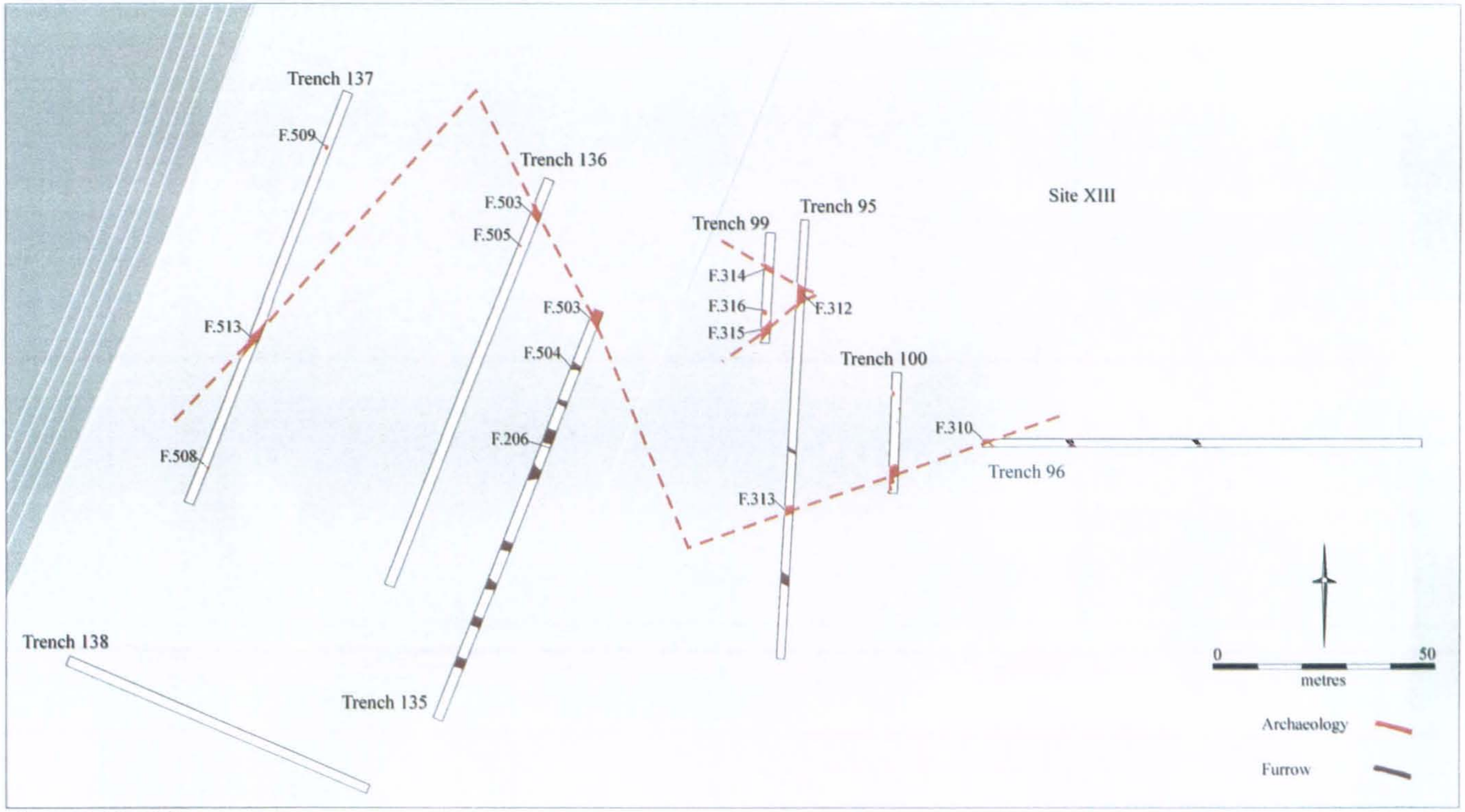


Figure 61: Site XIII

Trench 139

One feature was present (**F. 514**), this was 12m north and represented a linear butt ending 1.10m from the western baulk (fig. 60). No dating evidence was retrieved. Further north was a plough furrow on an east-west alignment.

Trench 140

There was a solitary furrow within this trench, 13.50m to the north on an east-west orientation and which was most likely post-medieval in origin (fig. 60). This feature was not excavated.

Trench 141

A single linear 9m north along the trench was present (**F. 507**; fig.60). This feature was orientated northeast-southwest and produced no dating evidence and is most likely to represent either a medieval or post-medieval ditch.

Site XII (Field 1)

Two trenches measuring a total of 1.65m were opened up in the southwest limit of the site and had been specifically targeted over an area of well defined cropmarks, of which include a possible 'Banjo-type' enclosure (fig. 62).

Trench 142

There were 16 features in this trench (**F. 501**, **F. 510**, **F. 517**, **F. 518**, **F. 520**, **F. 521**, **F. 522**, **F. 524**, **F. 525**, **F.526**, **F. 527**, **F. 528**, **F. 529**, **F. 530**, **F. 531** and **F. 533**; fig. 62). Four of the features (F. 517, F. 518, F. 528 and F. 531) were pits, the remaining features being linears.

The four pits were concentrated towards the middle of the trench. The first three abutted the western baulk of the trench, whilst F. 531 was against the eastern baulk and although unexcavated may have represented a possible butt end of a ditch. The other three features were relatively shallow and produced no dating evidence.

The linears were dispersed throughout the trench and represented three separate alignments belonging to the Iron Age and Roman periods. The alignments were as follows: F. 501 northnorthwest-southsoutheast; F. 527, F. 510, F. 533, F. 524 and F. 529 northwest-southeast; F. 521, F. 522, F. 525, F. 526, F. 502, F. 520 and F. 531 westnorthwest-eastsoutheast.

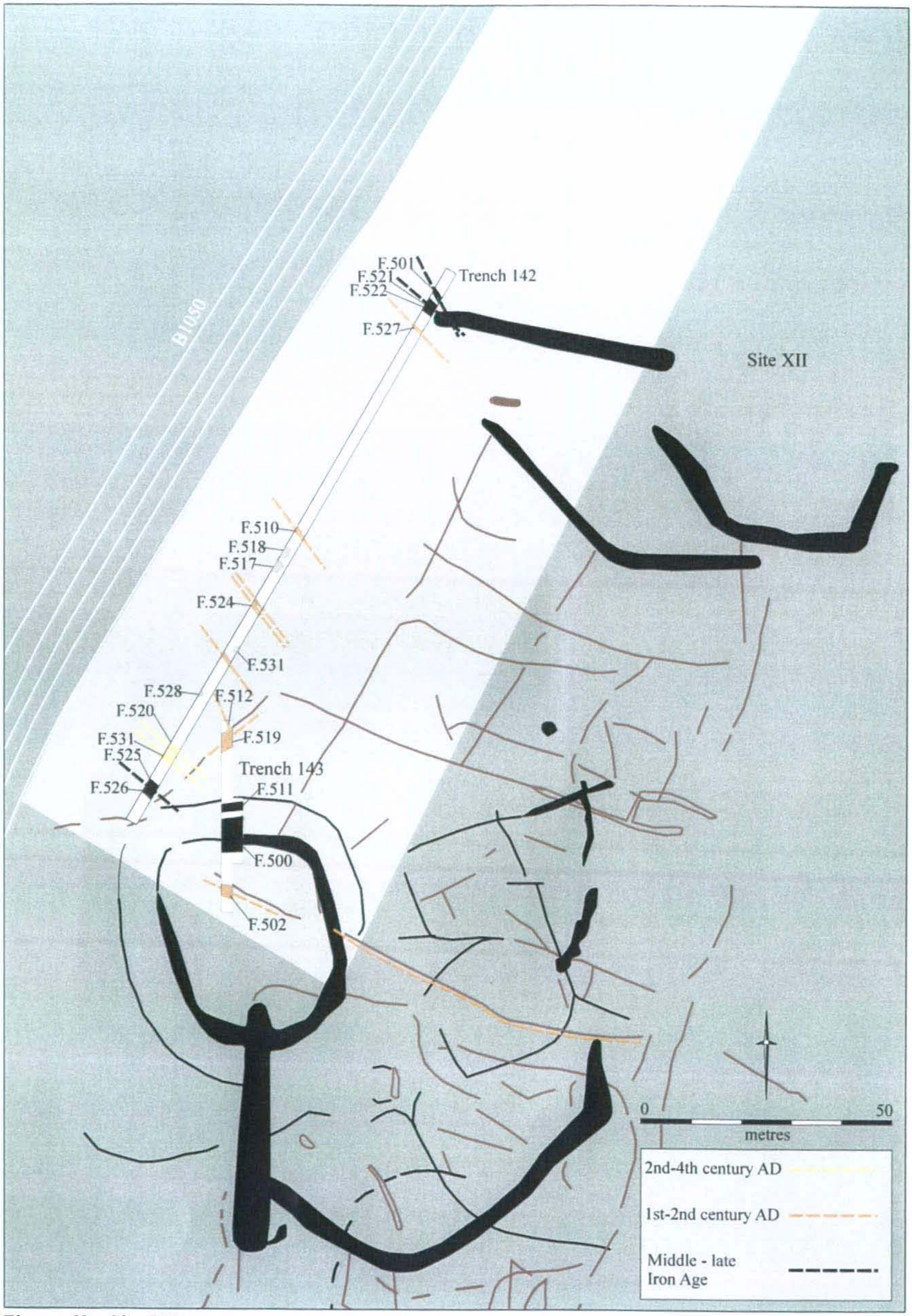


Figure 62: Site XII

Figure 63. Trench 143, Features 511, 500 & 502, from the North.

Figure 64. F. 502 East facing section (top).
F. 500 East facing section (bottom).

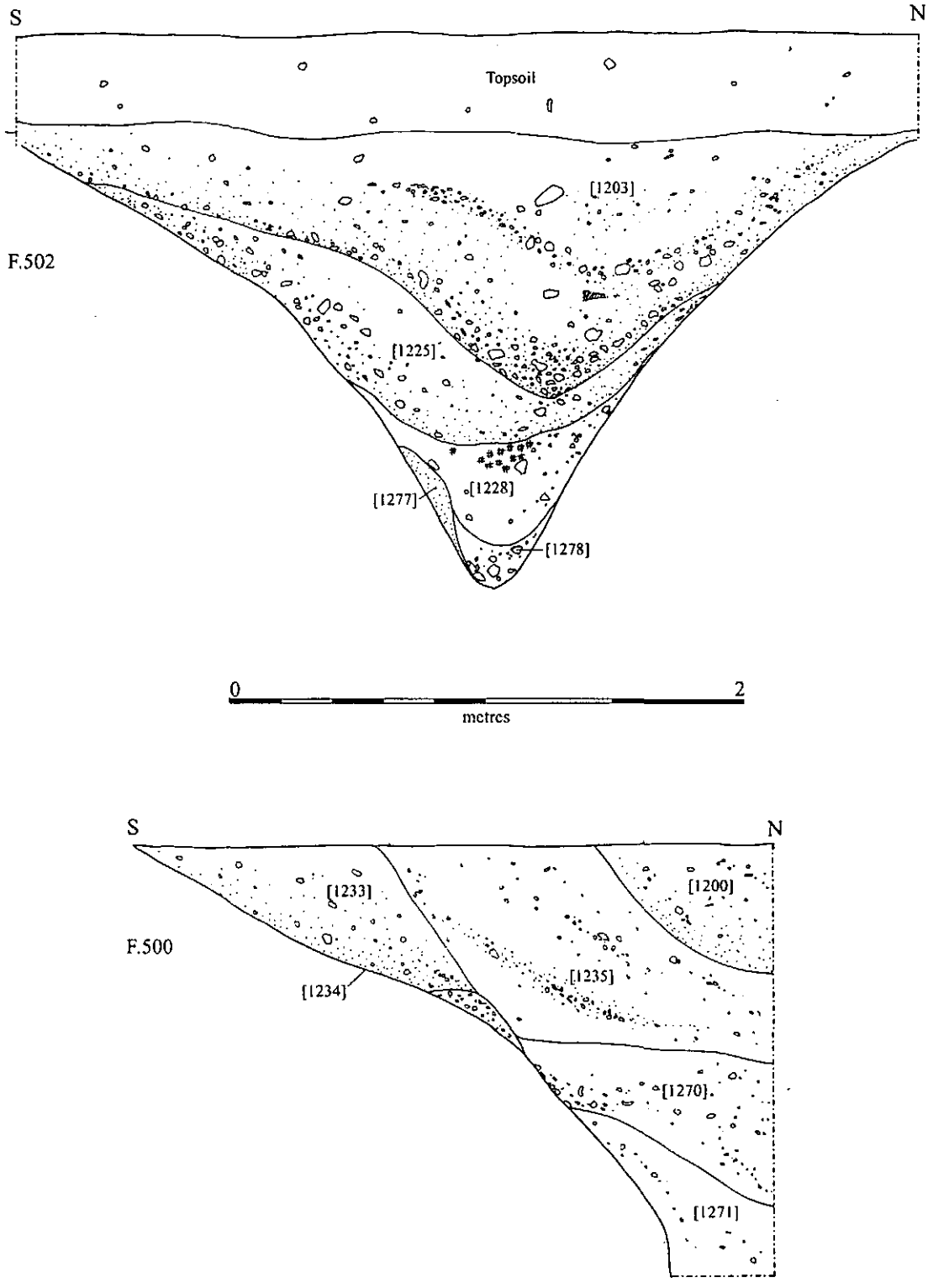


Figure 65: Site XII Iron Age enclosure ditch sections

Trench 143

This trench contained five features (**F. 500**, **F. 502**, **F. 511**, **F. 512** and **F. 519**; fig. 62). All features were of a linear nature, F. 500 and F. 511 running east-west, F. 502 westnorthwest-eastsoutheast, F. 519 northeast-southwest and F. 512 northwest-southeast, the latter feature having an unclear relationship with F. 519. All features encountered within this trench with the exception of F. 512 seemed to correspond with the cropmarks interpreted from the aerial photographs, with F. 500 and F. 511 lining up with the inner and outer ditches of the possible 'Banjo-type' enclosure. The inner ditch produced a mixed pottery assemblage dating from the Middle/Late Iron Age and 1st century AD; the outer ditch produced no finds. A large ditch F. 502, just south of F. 500 also produced a mixed assemblage of similar dates, whereas F. 519 had pottery dating to the 1st century AD only. The small gulley F. 512 produced no finds.

Specialist Reports

Flint
Emma Beadsmoore

The site yielded one (7g) flint, an unburnt flake blank recovered from F. 503. The flake removed a natural fracture covered in incipient cones; unsuccessful attempts to remove flakes with a directly applied hard hammer. The chronologically undiagnostic waste flake could have been removed to create a platform, which would have allowed flake blanks to be manufactured.

Iron Age Pottery
Leo Webley

A total of 169 sherds (1383g) of handmade Iron Age pottery was recovered from Sites XIII and XII. For this report, all sherds have been examined and recorded following PCRG guidelines, using the form and surface treatment codes devised by J.D. Hill.

Site XII

The Site XII assemblage consists of 97 sherds (1097g) from five features (F. 500-502, 521 and 525), which show a range of fabric sources. The assemblage is dominated by quartz-tempered sherds (63.8% by weight) but also includes material with shell (10.6%), shell and quartz (10.3%), chalk or limestone (12.7%) or grog (2.6%) inclusions. This pattern, with quartz-tempered sherds forming the majority while sherds with shell or calcareous inclusions form a significant minority, is reproduced at other Middle-Late Iron Age site at Longstanton.

Forms are dominated by Middle Iron Age type bowls/jars, with eleven rims present. Four of these can be identified as coming from slack-shouldered, upright-rimmed vessels (type A) and two from ovoid vessels (type K). Three vessels have rim top decoration, with two instances of diagonal fingernail impressions (RT E), one of which comes from an ovoid vessel, and one instance of fingertip impressions (RT D). There are two base sherds, one with a stepped profile and one with a pinched-out profile. Fifteen body sherds are burnished or smoothed and two are scored. In addition to these Middle Iron Age style forms, there is a single everted, slightly beaded rim in fabric Q2 from F. 502 [1203] that probably comes from a Late Iron Age style bowl/jar. From the same context, two body sherds also in fabric Q2 are combed, another Late Iron Age feature. Two further combed sherds from F. 525 [1263], one of which is grog tempered, can similarly be identified as Late Iron Age.

The deposition of the different pottery types is revealing. In F. 500, penultimate fill [1235] contains only Middle Iron Age-type pottery, but uppermost fill [1200] contains a mixture of Middle Iron Age-

type and early Roman pottery. In contrast, in F. 502, not only does uppermost fill [1203] contain a mixture of Middle Iron Age-type, Late Iron Age and Roman wares, but lower fill [1228] also contains both Iron Age and Roman pottery.

In terms of dating, contexts [1200], [1203] and [1228] with their admixture of early Roman sherds must belong to the mid-late 1st century AD, while context [1263] can be placed more broadly in the Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC- mid 1st century AD). The other contexts on the site containing Iron Age pottery can strictly speaking be dated no more closely than 4th century BC-mid 1st century AD, but there is nothing to prevent them all being of a similar late date.

Site XIII

Sixty-six sherds (286g) were recovered from five features in Site XIII (F. 310, 312, 313, 335 and 503). There were four feature sherds. F. 503 contained one rim and shoulder profile from a slightly S-shaped bowl/jar with an everted rounded rim, and one further everted rounded rim possibly from a vessel of similar form, both in sandy fabrics. F. 312 yielded a rim sherd in a shelly fabric from a slack-shouldered or ovoid jar/bowl with a slightly everted rim, with fingertip impressions along the top giving a 'crimped' profile. Meanwhile, F. 310 contained a small fragment of a flat-topped rim in a sandy fabric. The remaining material consists of body sherds, all in sandy fabrics except three sherds from F. 335 [845] that are in a shelly fabric. Amongst the sandy sherds, one is burnished and one scored. This assemblage can be dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age (4th century BC-mid 1st century AD).

In conclusion, Sites III and 30 can both be characterised as essentially falling within the south Cambridgeshire Middle/later Iron Age tradition of sandy Plain Ware pottery, as opposed to the fenland/north Cambridgeshire tradition of shelly Scored Ware (cf. Hill and Horne 2003). Also notable is the fact that the evidence from Site XII complements that from Field H in indicating that there was only very limited penetration of pre-Conquest wheelmade pottery or "Belgic"-type wares into the Longstanton area. The community at Site XII appears to have continued to use Middle Iron Age-type wares alongside the earliest Roman pottery in the years immediately following the Conquest. Comparable evidence of conservatism in potting traditions during the 1st century BC-1st century AD has been gained from settlements across northern East Anglia (Hill 2002). This contrasts with some sites further south in Cambridgeshire, such as New Addenbrooke's, where Middle Iron Age-type wares had almost entirely been given up by the time of the Conquest (Webley forthcoming).

Fabric	Site XII	Site XIII
C1	6 (139g)	-
G1	1 (29g)	-
Q1	53 (447g)	61 (212g)
Q2	20 (235g)	1 (5g)
Q3	3 (18g)	-
QS1	4 (94g)	-
QS2	1 (19g)	-
S1	2 (24g)	-
S2	2 (58g)	4 (69g)
S3	1 (13g)	-
S4	4 (21g)	-

Table 29. Iron Age pottery fabrics

Fabric Series

C1 Sparse medium-very coarse chalk/limestone, sparse medium-very coarse platy shell. Very hard, pale buff/grey

G1 Moderate medium-coarse grog, sparse fine quartz

Q1	Moderate medium quartz, sparse coarse quartz. Hard, typically brown-black
Q2	Moderate medium quartz, sparse coarse quartz, sparse coarse flint. Hard, orange surfaces and grey core
Q3	Moderate fine quartz. Hard, brown-black
QS1	Moderate medium quartz, sparse fine-medium platy shell
QS2	Moderate medium quartz, sparse coarse-very coarse platy shell
S1	Sparse-moderate very coarse platy shell
S2	Common medium-coarse platy shell
S3	Sparse fine-medium spiral shell
S4	Sparse fine-medium platy shell

Roman Pottery
Katie Anderson

46 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 264g were recovered from four different features on the site. All of the pottery was examined and details of fabric, form and date were recorded.

The Roman assemblage contained coarseware sherds, consisting of sandy greywares, black slipped wares and oxidised wares, all of which are likely to have been locally made. There were no finewares or established wares in the assemblage, which is perhaps unsurprising given its small size. All of the sherds were small and abraded and therefore only a small number of vessel forms could be identified, consisting of five rim sherds from medium sized jars.

F. 519 contained the largest quantity of Roman pottery from any feature with 23 sherds in total (159g), which could be dated 1st-3rd century AD. F. 510 contained 18 sherds of pottery dating 1st-2nd century AD. Features 500 and 502 contained much smaller quantities of pottery, with two and three sherds respectively. F. 500 was dated 1st century AD, while F. 502 was dated 1st-2nd century AD.

Overall the quantity of pottery limits any discussion on the nature of the site. Although the small quantity recovered does give a 1st-3rd century date for activity and the fabrics and forms suggest this was primarily a domestic site. However, the size and condition of all of the sherds raises the possibility that they had been redeposited from elsewhere and therefore the information should be treated with caution.

Faunal Remains
C. Swaysland

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from a series of evaluation trenches and was identified as originating from two sites. The bone was in a variable state of preservation; root etching was apparent on most specimens, this is likely to have effaced fine detail. Methodology was the same as for Faunal Remains in Field H (Section 1, Part 2).

Site XII

A small assemblage numbering 279 fragments and weighing 1606g was recovered from the site. The bone was in a reasonable state of preservation although most specimens displayed root etching. The bone is considered by phase as defined by the excavator.

Two elements were recovered from features dated to the Middle-Late Iron Age. Both were from cattle, one was humerus, one was a tibia.

Material dated to the Middle-Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods formed the bulk of the assemblage from this site. Sheep/goat is the most frequently represented species in this 'phase'. There is a mixture of meat and non-meat bearing elements though non-meat bearing elements predominate. One complete metatarsal was recovered from [1203] this bone was measured and a withers (shoulder) height of

56.5cm was recorded. Cattle is represented by four elements; a mixture of meat and non-meat bearing elements are present. Horse is represented by one mandible recovered from [1235].

Species	POSAC	POSAC %
Cattle	4	30.8
Sheep/goat	8	61.5
Horse	1	7.7

Table 30. Relative species proportions Site XII, Middle-Late Iron Age/Romano-British

One element was recovered from Romano-British context [1262], a mandibular sheep/goat molar.

Site XIII

A small assemblage numbering 76 fragments and weighing 516g was hand recovered from the site. The bone was variable in preservation; some bone was in reasonable condition with light root etching, other bone was in poor condition with 'chalky' surfaces having suffered chemical attack. All contexts were dated to the Middle-Late Iron Age.

Species	POSAC	% POSAC
Sheep/goat	6	54.5
Cattle	3	27.3
Pig	1	9.1
Horse	1	9.1

Table 31. Relative species proportions Site XIII

Sheep/goat and to a lesser extent cattle, dominate the assemblage; pig and horse are represented by one bone each. Carnivore gnaw damage was apparent on two bones. No evidence of butchery was noted and no osteometric data was recovered.

In conclusion, clearly these are both small assemblages and some of the phasing evidence is imprecise. However the species and proportions represented are in keeping with what may be expected from sites of this period and location.

Environmental Samples
Ellen Simmons

Three samples were submitted for analysis. Methodology was the same as for Environmental Samples in Field H (Section 1, Part 2).

The presence of wild plant seeds and cereal plant chaff, particularly in sample <41>, has proven good preservation of plant remains at this site. These particular items are the most easily destroyed during the process of preservation by charring (Boardman and Jones 1990). Low levels of cereal grain distortion were complemented by low levels of vitrified charcoal, an indicator of high temperature, destructive burning (cf. Hubbard and al Azm 1990).

Redeposition of material has led to abrasion of surface structures, although where the context was composed of a clay substrate some remarkably good preservation was observed. Low levels of intrusive rootlets as well as intrusive burrowing land snails, demonstrated minimal disturbance of the context, again generally resulting in better preservation of charred plant remains.

The crop types recovered in these samples were barley, spelt wheat and a cultivated vetch-like pulse. Pulse cultivation is of particular interest as archaeobotanical evidence for this is less commonly recovered than for cereal crops in Britain, particularly from Iron Age sites (Grieg 1991).

The two charcoal rich contexts sampled from F. 502 produced two very different archaeobotanical samples. Sample <40> from [1228] contained low densities of plant remains, and included wild plant seeds, which demonstrate that this absence is not likely due to preservational issues. Sample <44> from F. 500, although lower in charcoal, yielded a similar density and suite of plant material. The wild plant seeds present represent some of the weeds typical of cultivated ground and field edges and would probably have been harvested with the cereal crop and charred as waste used as fuel. A diverse range of preserved wild plants incorporated with a harvested crop are very useful in interpreting the ecological conditions and husbandry techniques under which that crop was grown.

Sample <41> , the second sample from F. 502, [1225], is rich in plant remains with an interesting range of wild plant seeds as well as the chaff of spelt wheat, which provides evidence for harvesting and processing of the crop. With a range of sampled contexts, both background levels of plant material, and more rich dumps may be found, always producing a more representitive picture of crop utilisation.

Both samples <40> and <41> also contained an indication that F. 502 was seasonally waterlogged, in the form of *Planorbis leucostoma* aquatic snails, which as well as dwelling in water, can survive being dried out on occasion.

Trench		**143**	**143**	**143**
Sample number		**<40>**	**<41>**	**<44>**
Context		[1228]	[1225]	[1270]
Feature		F.502	F.502	F.500
Phase/date		**Mid/L IA**	**Mid/L IA**	**Mid/L IA**
Sample volume - litres		15	14	16
Flot fraction examined		1/2	1/2	1/1
Hordeum sp. hulled grain	barley grain		2	
cf. *Triticum spelta* grain	possible spelt wheat grain	1		
Triticum / Hordeum sp. grain	wheat / barley grain	1	9	4
Vicia sp.	vetch pulse		1	
Triticum spelta glume base	spelt wheat chaff		9.5	
Glume base indet	glume wheat chaff		8.5	1
Culm base	basal straw node		2	
Terminal spikelet	tip of cereal plant			1
Polygonum spp.	knotgrass/bistort	1	2	
Rumex spp.	dock		2	1
Chenopodium album	goosefoot		6	
Chenopodium cf. *album*				1
Chenopodium spp.			2	
Atriplex sp.	orache		1	
Galuim sp.	bedstraw		1	
cf. *Galuim sp.*				1
Brassica spp.	wild cabbage/mustard		6	
Leguminoseae		2		
Astragalus spp.	vetch		2	
Trifolium/Melilotus spp.	clover/melilot		4	
Umberlifereae		1		
Large *Poaceae* indet (c. 4 mm)	large grass family	1	1	
Medium *Poaceae* indet (c. 2mm)	medium grass family	1	1	
Small *Poaceae* indet (c.	small grass family	1	2	2

1mm)				
Unidentified wild plant seed			6	
Charcoal				
Large charcoal > 4mm		+++	++	+
Medium charcoal 2 - 4 mm		+++	+++	++
Small charcoal < 2mm		+++	+++	+
Vitrified		+	-	-
rootlets		+	++	+
Ceciloides acicula	burrowing snail		-	
Lymnaea truncatula	shallow water. Resists drying			-
Planorbis leucostoma	ditches and ponds. Resists drying	++	++	-
Planorbis crista	stagnant & flowing water	+		-
Cochlicopa lubrica/lubricella	damp locations, leaf mould, moss etc.			-
Vallonia excentrica/pulchella	dry locations, in grass, leaves		+	-
Cepaea sp.	general dist, woods, hedges, downs	-		
Hygromia sp.	damp locations, waysides, woods	+	++	-
Oxychilus/Retinella	moist & shady places	+	-	

Table 32. Environmental samples
Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' < 10 items, '++' 10 - 50 items, '+++' > 50 items

In conclusion, typical crops of the Iron Age, barley and spelt wheat, were found at Site XII. A vetch like pulse was also identified, also an Iron Age food crop but not so commonly found in archaeobotanical samples. The weeds of crop cultivation were also recovered, demonstrating both good levels of preservation and good potential for more detailed analysis of agricultural practices and plant food utilisation in the area in the Iron Age period. The three samples show significant potential for the recovery of statistically robust numbers of crop and associated plant remains, and thus enable detailed analysis of both crop and pulse cultivation, husbandry and consumption for the area in the Iron Age. Sampling at this site should be as closely representative of feature types and dates as possible within the constraints imposed by the number of samples to be taken. Charcoal rich contexts should be sampled, but not out of proportion to other context types as the presence of charcoal has been shown by this evaluation to not always correlate with the recovery of crop material. Clay substrates, for example, seem to provide good conditions for preservation, possibly due to low abrasion.

Discussion

The investigation of Site XIII showed a moderate concentration of features to the north and east of the area, a majority of these belonging to the Middle/Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, while the remainder were medieval or post-medieval plough furrows and a solitary boundary ditch of the same period. The Iron Age features consisted of a series of linears on varying alignments. These may form settlement or livestock enclosures (fig. 4).

Further to the south at Site XII, a more concentrated and substantial pattern of features were discovered, many of which can be related to the cropmark evidence (fig. 3). The first phase consisted of an extensive enclosure system dating to the later Iron Age. Trench 143 sampled a sub-circular, double-ditched enclosure measuring approximately 0.25 hectares in extent with a possible entranceway situated to the

northwest. Its inner ditch was substantial measuring approximately 5.30m in width and 1.70m in depth, producing pottery from the Middle to Late Iron Age as well as some 1st century AD Roman sherds from its uppermost fill, suggesting it was still open at the time of the Conquest. First interpretations of this enclosure through cropmark analysis tentatively suggested it could be of 'Banjo-type' although this was later rejected. Its size can also be compared to similar enclosures of a comparable date such as Wardy Hill (Evans 2003) and Mingies Ditches (Lambrick 1978), although it does not seem to have the same complex sequence of outer works as associated with the former.

Cropmark evidence shows that the double-ditched enclosure forms part of a much larger enclosure system, the western margins of which were sampled in Trench 142, producing later Iron Age pottery. The enclosure system seems to be more complex than the other Middle-Late Iron Age settlements encountered in the Longstanton investigations. Interpreting its plan is difficult, but a second sub-circular enclosure may be present just to the east of the double-ditched enclosure, raising the possibility of a bi- or poly-focal settlement.

This enclosure system was subsequently overlain by an Early Romano-British system of ditches. These may take the form of rectilinear enclosures and fields on an aprroximately NW-SE alignment. The small quantities of pottery recovered from the sampled ditches suggest that any settlement in the immediate vicinity was modest in scale. Nonetheless, it can be noted that Site XII is unusual within the wider Longstanton excavations in that it apparently attests direct continuity from the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British periods. There was little evidence for activity after the 2nd century AD, although two parallel ditches at the southern end of Trench 142, on a slightly different alignment to the nearby Early Roman ditches, may date to the Mid-Late Roman period.

Section Four - *The Airfield*

In April we were able to fieldwalk the fields within the northwestern quarter of the Airfield lands ('Field P'; the remainder of this area other largely being under grass), which extended down to the 'Luftwaffe cropmark' site (fig. 66). Although the conditions were fair, as discussed below no definite or distinct scatters were identified. Thereafter, a large-scale magnetometer survey was undertaken across most of the remainder of the base, with the findings along four of these leading to more extensive area-wide surveys. Three definite sites were thus distinguished (Sites XV, XVI & XVIII) and it had been our intention to, at least, trial trench all of these. Because, however, of the potential for war-time ordnance, this eventually proved impossible. Accordingly, below a précis is provided of the results of the Oxford Archaeotechnics geophysical report for this area.

Part 14) Field P – Fieldwalking

Field P, under arable cultivation and to the east of Longstanton, was systematically fieldwalked between the 5th and 8th of April 2004 (figs. 66 and 67). The methodology followed that of the previous fieldwalking survey of Fields H and F (see Parts 2 and 10). A total of 783 transect points were walked to cover the *c.* 35ha field, yielding a limited quantity, but wide chronological range of material. The material was dispersed across the field without any clear concentrations; consequently no obvious sites were identified. Transect points over the eastern section of the TL 411664 cropmark complex in the southwestern corner of the field yielded no perceptible concentration of material, probably as the area is potentially covered in deep soil (Palmer 2004). The field is at a height of 10m; the underlying geology is Ampthill clay in the northern half of the field, Kimmeridge clay in the southern half and 4th Terrace gravel in the southwestern corner.

Results

Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity recovered from the field was limited to eight pieces of unburnt worked flint and three (25g) unworked burnt chunks from 11 transect points; a density of 0.035 flints per 10 x 10m (fig. 67). The worked flint, consisting of six secondary flakes, a retouched flake and circular scraper, is not clearly chronologically diagnostic. However, the flakes and retouched flake are broad, thick, expediently produced and probably Bronze Age. The morphology of the circular scraper also dates it tentatively to the Early Bronze Age.

Roman
Katie Anderson

Evidence of Roman activity was in the form of 11 sherds (390g) of Roman pottery, recovered from eight transect points, a density of 0.035 sherds per 10 x 10m (fig. 67).

The pottery was examined and details of fabric, form and date (where possible) were recorded. All of the pottery was small and abraded and only one sherd was diagnostic.

Transects yielding pottery contained only single sherds, with the exception of one transect in the southeastern part of the field. Two transects, in the centre and southwestern parts of the field, yielded reduced sandy sherds, both of which were non-diagnostic and probably locally made coarsewares. Three transects in the eastern and western parts of the field yielded single sandy greyware sherds, whilst three transects clustered in the southeastern part each contained an oxidised sandy ware. A transect in the same area also yielded a Nene Valley colour coat sherd with barbotine decoration, dating 2nd-3rd century AD, which is the only sherd from the Roman assemblage that could be dated more accurately than Romano-British. The final transect to contain Roman pottery was in the central part of the field; it yielded a sherd of black slipped ware.

The small quantity of pottery makes the identification of any clusters of material very difficult, although this in itself can be taken as evidence of limited archaeological activity. There was however a small group of pottery in the southeastern part of the field, although this only equated to six sherds and therefore does not necessarily constitute a cluster. Overall the poor condition and small quantity of the pottery suggests it had moved around a great deal in the ploughsoil and that there was little Roman activity in this field.

Medieval (with David Hall)

Evidence for medieval activity was in the form of five sherds (39g) of pottery, recovered from four transects, a density of 0.016 sherds per 10 x 10m (fig. 67). The pottery dates to the 13th to 15th centuries and includes Lyveden and Hedingham ware. The material was spread across the field with no concentrations, providing an impression of low-density, dispersed medieval activity.

Post-Medieval

Recent post-medieval material, predominantly large fragments of modern brick, tile and concrete, were spread across most of the field, with concentrations in the western and eastern halves.

Conclusions

Fieldwalking Field P yielded evidence for low density, dispersed, prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity. The underlying geology in Field P is clay and the limited quantities of prehistoric material recovered probably reflect actual low-density archaeological activity, as heavy subsoils overlying clays appear to have deterred persistent pre-Iron Age activity in the wider area (Evans 2003, 8). Heavy subsoils may also account for limited Roman and medieval activity in the field. However, types of soils can also influence the rate at which artefacts rise to the surface (Evans 2000, 16), suggesting that the heavy clay soils could be limiting the upward

movement of artefacts. Yet the cropmark complex TL 411664 in the southwestern corner of the field is on 4th Terrace gravels. In this part of the field, it could be the quantity as opposed to quality of overlying soil that accounts for the lack of material in the ploughsoil. The large quantities and concentrations of recent post-medieval material, particularly in the western and eastern halves of the field, are the traces of former airfield features (Evans & Dickens 2002, fig. 9).

Part 15) Geophysical Survey

As a result of Oxford Archaeotechnics second series of surveys (Oxford Arch. 2004b), three main sites within the former Airfield were distinguished (fig. 68). In reference to Oxford's area-designations, these are:

A) What seems to be the northern half of a sub-circular compound with rectilinear interior features

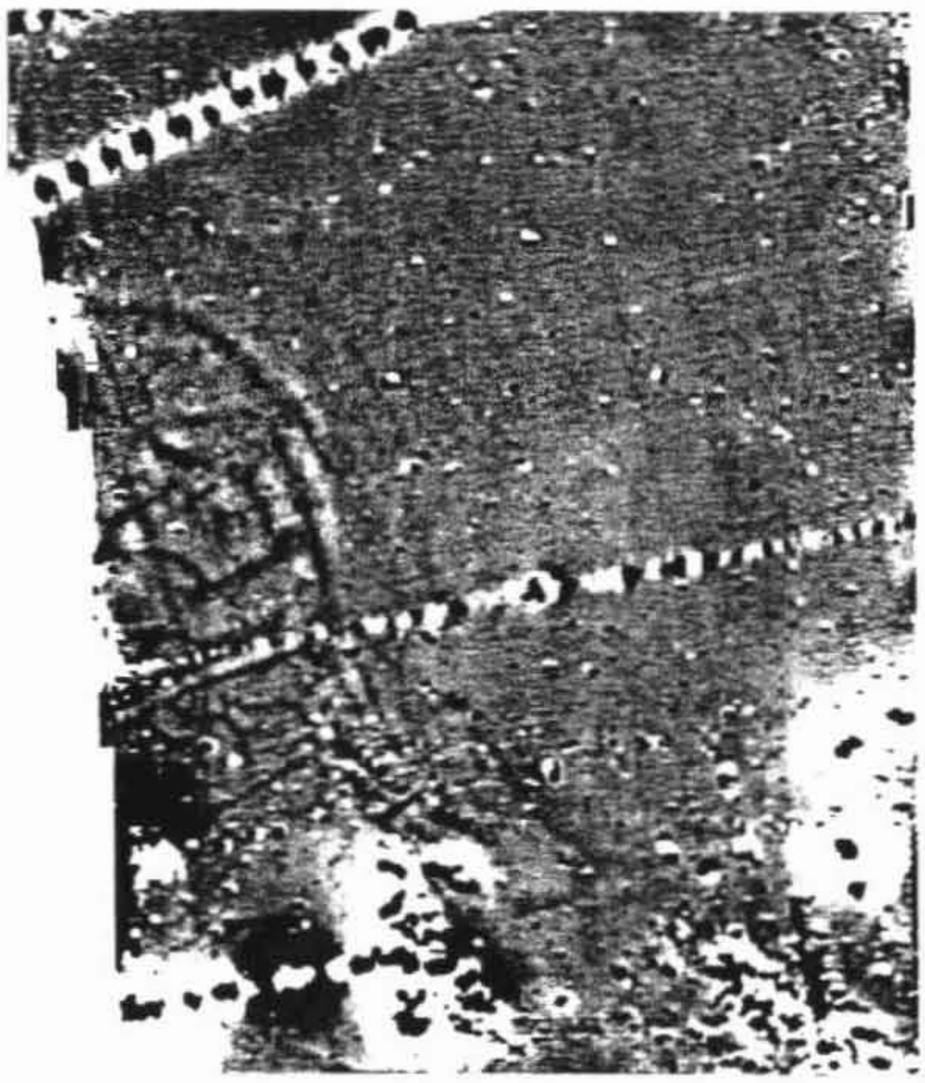
B) A series of sub-rectangular compounds within small interior sub-divisions

D) A small and discrete 'organic' (sub-rectangular and -circular) compound complex.

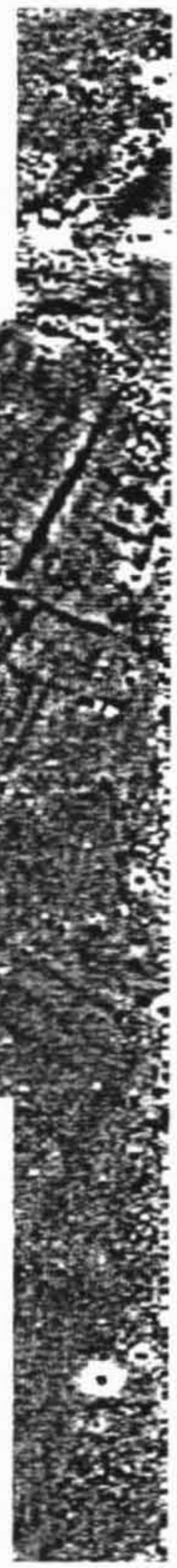
Based on its plan morphology, there would seem to be little doubt of the Iron Age attribution of the latter (XVI). Greater ambiguity, however, relates to the status of the first two areas. Are these part of one very large/continuous complex? The rectilinear system within the interior of the Area A enclosure follows the same alignment as in B and there are hints that the 'interfered' swathe between the two areas might also contain features on these axes. Another pressing issue is the date of the Area B system. At points traces of ridge-and-furrow seem to respect the compounds and this could, in fact, suggest that what we are seeing are a series of medieval tofts (i.e. a DMV). Yet, at other points the ridge-and-furrow seems to go 'through' the system suggesting their pre-medieval date. There equally seems to be the 'ghost' of an outer concentric ditch beyond the main circular circuit of the Area A enclosure. However closer inspection indicates that its signal is only the same strength as the ridge-and-furrow traces. Weighing the evidence, what this therefore seems to attest to is probably an Iron Age circular enclosure (Area A/Site XV) with a conjoining Romano-British rectilinear system extending east to Area B, the latter hereafter being referred to as Site XVIII. Elements of this system were evidently still upstanding in early medieval times and ploughing then must have occurred, at least locally, around their earthworks in a sympathetic manner.

Note that further area-wide survey was also undertaken in the extreme southwest of this area in order to investigate the suspected site of the manor/'Bishops' Palace' (Area E). The area is clearly badly disturbed and the results proved entirely negative.

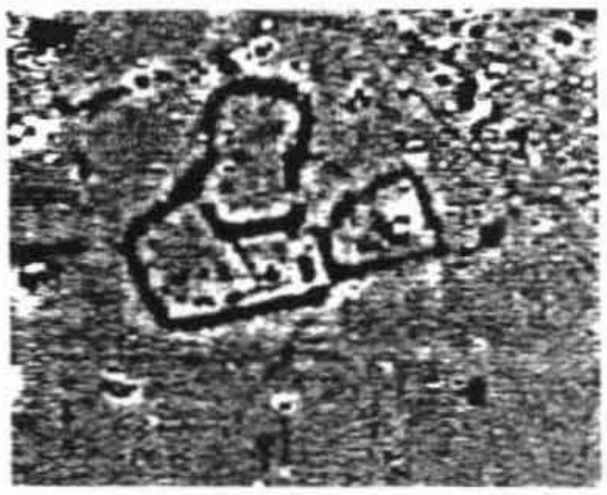
Area A

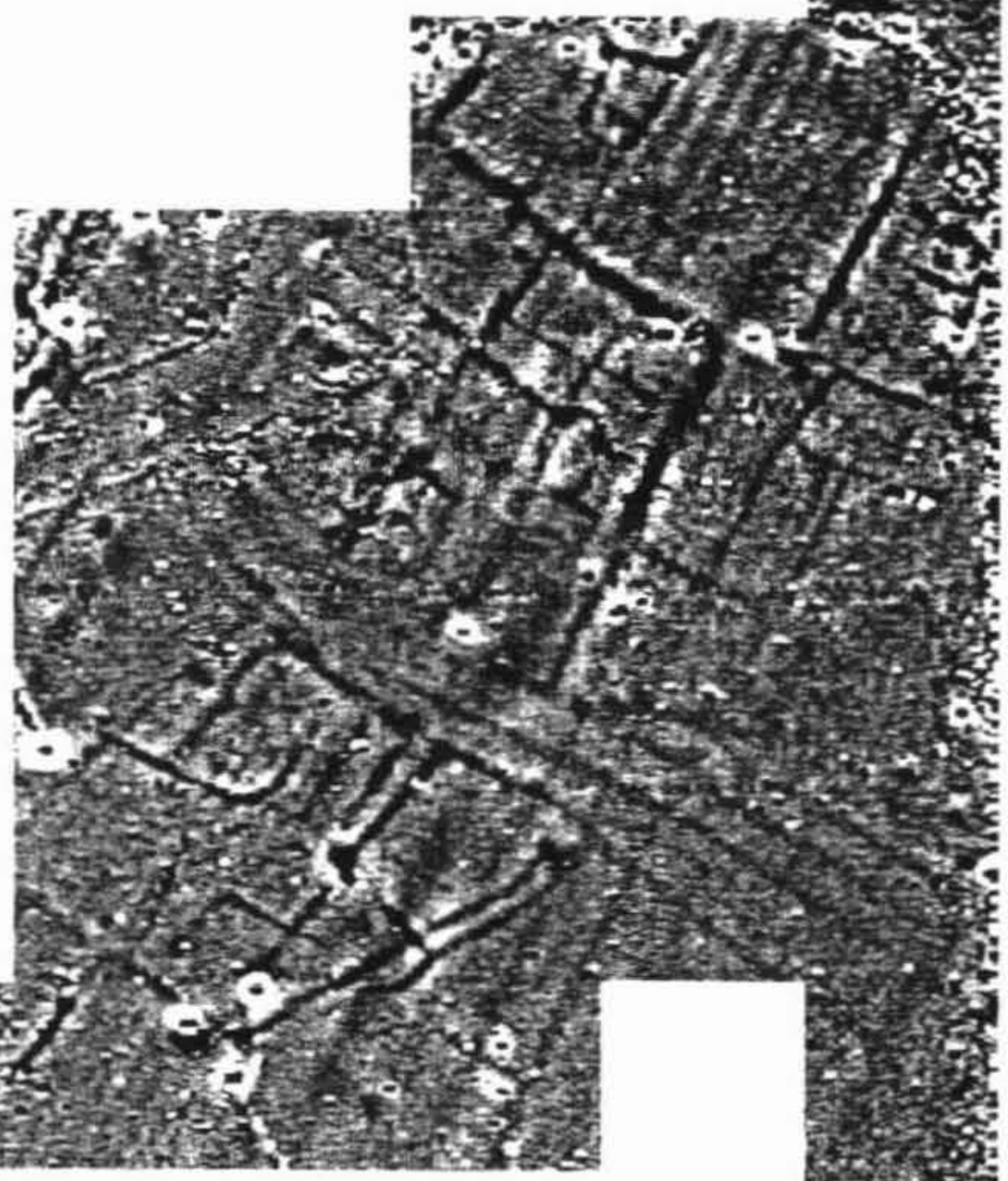


Area B



Area C





0 100

metres

Figure 68: Geophysical survey results from the Airfield

DISCUSSION

A Village Hinterland - *Clayland Sequences*

Christopher Evans

All things considered, the admixture of the three evaluation techniques employed - fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching - worked well together. For example, though there was only limited yield from the fieldwalking within Field F and Field P in the Airfield (as opposed to the splendid geophysical results in the latter), the Saxon component with the Field H investigations was largely only distinguished through fieldwalking. Equally, the case of the Field O investigations is salient. While geophysical survey there forewarned of the existence of Site VII (and thereby allowed us to design the trench layout sympathetically), the discovery of Site VIII occurred through trial trenching alone and was 'unannounced' by the geophysics.

It warrants mention that in 1991, because of the low level of disturbance anticipated through golf course construction (and in full consultation with the CAO), it was not thought necessary to trial trench the two eastern 'off-terrace', heavy clay-natural fields within the area of the original evaluation (Field E, aside from HF Trench 17). In the light of the recent discovery of the Iron Age compound, Site VIII, on the clays (Field O), and that Iron Age and Romano-British settlements are now regularly encountered on the region's claylands, this decision can obviously no longer be consider justified.

Prehistory

The marked paucity of worked flint recovered in the course of the recent CAU investigations is entirely in keeping with the results of the 1991 fieldwork (Evans 1991). Whilst material of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date has variously been forthcoming, it is generally only in remarkably low densities and only suggests short-stay sporadic or seasonal usage (i.e. 'visitations') and not any sustained occupation. Indeed, the only substantial lithic spread known within the Longstanton environs is the later Mesolithic scatter found by Cotswold Archaeological Trust in 1989 on the Greensand deposits south by the A14 corridor (Site I; fig 69). As opposed to the heavy clay geology of much of the area its recovery on the light Greensands is surely relevant. As outlined in the Desktop Study, from this point these beds continue north-eastwards along the line of the Oakington Brook and may well have attracted more robust pre-Iron Age prehistoric usage.

Otherwise, the only main candidates for sites of this date are two untested cropmark complexes. The first, Site II, falls just outside the development area on the terrace gravels on the north side of Oakington, and it consists of two ring-ditches that are probably of Bronze Age date. Traces of a fieldsystem that are also visible there, although possibly contemporary, could well be of later attribution. Similarly, the Site III ring-ditch known to lie within the area of the golf course (also with a similarly attributed portion of fieldsystem nearby) may also mark a Bronze Age ritual monument. However, its cropmark registration suggests that its encircling ditch is quite large and seems irregular (i.e. more ovoid in plan). It is possible that this 'circle'

actually relates to an Iron Age compound and could, therefore, be comparable to Sites VIII, IX and XV (see below).

This being said, all be them still low, relatively higher flint densities were encountered in the Striplands Farm area, and dispersed traces of later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity occurred throughout that area. This raises the possibility that some manner of low density later 2nd/earlier 1st millennium BC settlement might well lie within those fields (e.g. Site V).

Otherwise, as was first discussed within the context of the 1991 evaluation, the apparent lack of pre-Iron Age usage of the Oakington/Longstanton terrace would suggest that the occurrence of its gravel geology many not then have, in fact, been known or recognised as such. In this capacity, the status of this as a 'land-locked' terrace away from river valleys is of great interest. Certainly the marked paucity of pre-Iron Age material contrasts with the high intensity of usage known along the gravel terraces of the Ouse and Cam river valleys (e.g. Evans & Knight 2000), with the lack of material from this time at Longstanton suggesting that the role of river valleys as, effectively 'communication corridors' through land may have been as important a factor for early communities as their well-drained sub-soils. This being said, the Longstanton/Oakington 'ridge' generally consists of 3rd/4th terrace gravels and not the 1st/2nd deposits typical of most river valleys in the region. Elsewhere such as at Arbury north of Cambridge (Evans & Knight 2002), fieldwork has shown that such heavier gravel terraces were not particularly attractive to prehistoric groups.

We should, however, be wary of ascribing prehistoric land-use entirely through immediate geographic determination. Recent fieldwork on the Isle of Ely has shown unexpectedly high densities of flintwork on its heavy clays (with Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery also recovered). Admittedly probably only also attesting to short-stay camping episodes relating to hunting, pastoral and/or resource collection activities, nevertheless it occurs at a much greater density than at Longstanton (Evans 2002). In the case of Ely this probably reflects the density of Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement that occurred on the light skirtlands of the 'island' - the home communities drawn to seasonally utilise its claylands. Whereas, by extension, not only would the almost negligible flint densities at Longstanton suggest limited seasonal exploitation, but also perhaps that no major foci of pre-Iron Age settlement was located nearby.

Iron Age

By far and away the most prolific category of sites found were of Iron Age date, of which 14 were identified (including the somewhat ambiguous 'circle', Site III, and Sites IX and X 'within' Site XIX; fig. 70). However, the attribution of only eight of these were actually confirmed by trial trenching, with the remainder being assigned to this period by the morphology of the plans of their ditched compounds. It warrants notice that of these 14 sites, six were identified through aerial photography. Otherwise, three were new discoveries arising from the geophysical surveys (Sites VII, XV & XVI) and five were found only through 'un-led' trial trenching (Sites V, VI, VIII, XI & XIII). Note that 12 sherds of Iron Age pottery were also recovered

when trenching Site XX (main southern compound), which would suggest that still another enclosure of this date may be masked there by the later system's axes.

Aside from Sites X and XIII, the Iron Age ditched compounds show a remarkable uniformity of plan-layout and generally consist of sub-circular enclosures (though Site VI has a 'square tendency'; due to very limited trench investigation in 1991, the 'shape'/layout of Site XI is unknown). Of the sub-circular compounds, Sites VI and XV, and possibly Sites III and VIII, would seem to be of simple, 'single-circle' plans, with Site XII consisting of a bi-vallate double circuit with conjoining banjo-/antennae-type outworks and other paddocks. Otherwise, Sites VII, XIV, XVI and XVII would generally seem to consist of a series of 'organically' compounded, interconnecting sub-circular 'cells'.

Apart from Site XII (and possibly Site XIII, see below), all of these Iron Age enclosures would be of a comparable single family-unit scale and less than a hectare in area and be of Middle/later Iron Age date. The bi-vallate Site XII enclosure system would, indeed, seem to be different. Possibly analogous to the Wardy Hill Ringwork at Coveney, Ely (Evans 2003), its concentric circuit could suggest a defensive function, and what appears to be a network of conjoining paddocks could indicate something more than a single family residence.

Of those eight settlements tested through excavation, Sites V and XIII would again seem to be exceptional; the Site V occupation seems to be of 'early' attribution and, though we cannot be certain, it does not appear that it was enclosed as such. Although also of Middle/later Iron Age attribution, both the scale and layout of Site XIII differs. Extending over some 1.5ha, it is over 2½ times the size of the other Iron Age enclosures and seems also of entirely rectangular form. Why its plan layout should differ so markedly from the other enclosures of this date within the area is unknown.

The density of Longstanton's Iron Age settlements can be appreciated by considering the interrelationship of Sites III, VI-XI within the area of the Golf Course (the original 1991 Hatton's Farm investigations) and Fields F, J and O, where these enclosures lie at a distance of only 200 to 300m from each other. At first glance this seems an extraordinary density, but it can be broadly comparable to the recovery levels of Iron Age settlement on the West Cambridge clays and on the Isle of Ely. Based on these 'core' Longstanton densities it would have to be postulated that within the main study area that, at least, a further 14 such sites should be expected, with perhaps 1-4 additional enclosures of this type to be anticipated within the area of the southern road corridors.

The generic Middle/later Iron Age attribution of these sites (aside from Site V) reflects the fact that, lying north of the Aylesford-Swarling zone border (see e.g. Hill *et al.* 1999), little distinctly/formally Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from these investigations (only occurring at Sites XI and XII). This should not, however, be read as reflecting that all of these compounds were otherwise abandoned prior to the 1st century AD, but rather the 'archaic' maintenance of extra-'core' or 'marginal' traditions until the time of the Roman Conquest. The issue of the area's Romanisation will be further discussed below. Equally important, however, is also its potential Iron Age colonisation. Given the apparent paucity of its Neolithic and Bronze Age usage in contrast to the sheer density of the area's Middle/later Iron Age settlements, the

area's heavy soils must surely then have seen some degree of colonisation. Leaving aside the possibility of more substantial Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation within the Striplands Farm area (Site V), how are we to envisage this as occurring? What may be relevant here is the occurrence of seemingly isolated Early Iron Age pits scattered throughout the landscape (Fields, B, I and K). These may well correlate with temporary patterns of land-use, perhaps relating to seasonal pasture. If so, this would provide a mechanism for how landscape became, in effect, 'known' and thereby facilitate the subsequent arrival of people into the area for the purposes of permanent settlement.

Romano-British

Four major Romano-British settlements were investigated within the course of the evaluation fieldwork, Sites XII and XVIII-XX (fig. 71). Of these, only the attribution of XVIII was not confirmed through trial trenching; the reasons for Site XVIII's assignment to this period has been fully outlined in Part 15 above. When compared to the size of the preceding Iron Age settlements these all seem quite large:

XII - 2.5ha
XVIII - 3.2ha (minimum; 12.6ha maximum)
XIX - 7.3ha
XX - 3.7ha (including the adjoining northern compound).

Yet, Site XIX aside (and if rather taking the minimum size of XVIII) they generally seem comparable to the familial farmsteads of the period as documented elsewhere in the region (e.g. see Evans *et al.* forthcoming for sites on the Isle of Ely); such Roman settlements often seem that much larger and more complicated than their Iron Age counterparts because the 'living unit' tends also to include their associated ditched in-fields and various ancillary paddocks. This being said, the Site XX settlement is clearly 'dense' with occupation *per se* seeming to occur throughout it and, moreover, it also includes a distinct conjoining sub-square compound on its northern side. This could suggest that it was some manner of 'compounded' settlement (i.e. multi-household). This, and the occurrence of iron slag there attesting to industrial activity, could suggest that it was something more than just a single family farmstead.

The dating of these sites seems broadly comparable and they are largely of later Roman date, largely 3rd-4th century and with only limited quantities of 2nd century AD material. However, 1st century pottery was recovered from Site XII and the Roman brooch from Site XX is also of 'Early' attribution (1st/2nd century); small amounts of Early Roman pottery were also present in the Site XIX assemblage. Albeit minor, the occurrence at all of this 1st century material is important *viz.* the character of the area's Romanisation. Otherwise, as based on the dating, this would have to be seen as taking place in the 2nd century AD (or else attest a marked settlement hiatus). In this capacity, even if lacking in distinctly Late Iron Age wares the fact that Iron Age settlements correspond with at least two, and possibly all four, of the subsequent Roman settlements would itself suggest direct settlement continuity:

Site XII - The Site XII Iron Age 'double-circle'

Site XIX - Incorporating Iron Age compounds IX and X

Site XVIII - Possibly incorporating Site XV

Site XX - The recovery of Iron Age pottery from within the main southern paddocks would suggest that an earlier, Iron Age compound is masked by the Roman settlement.

Against this background context there is no denying the fact that the Site XIX settlement seems quite extraordinary. On the one hand, it is very large, being more than twice the size of Sites XII and XX (though it would be comparable to the maximum extent of Site XVIII). Equally, its features are extremely dense and settlement *per se* might well occur throughout its axes. On the other hand, it also seems somewhat more formally planned as its southwestern and northwestern sides were bounded by regular/straight double- and even triple-ditch systems. Finally, the exposure of what seems to be part of a formal cemetery in Trench 78, adjacent to the probable location of a contemporary shrine in Field J (see Part 9) would also suggest that this site seems 'special' and rather 'different'. Possibly fulfilling a function of some manner of local 'centre', perhaps analogous with the Earith Camp Ground complex (Regan forthcoming), it is even possible that the network of its surrounding ditches related, in part, to embankments and, if topped by hedges, these may have had a defensive capacity (however limited and/or symbolic).

The broader landscape setting of this settlement also warrants attention. Between the original 1991 plotting of the area's aerial photographs and Palmer's re-analysis for the 2002 Desktop (Evans & Dickens 2002) he was able to detail the pattern of fieldsystems northwest of Site XIX. Some aspects of this were apparent in the initial plotting, like the curvilinear swathe of three/four parallel ditches immediately north of that site. What the recent rectification demonstrated was the much greater scale of density of the fieldsystems in the field immediate to the northwest (though indications of this were also provided by the 1991 trenching there). In this area there seems, in fact, to be two alignments. The one is oriented north-northwest/south-southeast and would seem to complement both the layout of Site XIX, the historical landscape and the immediate 'lie' of the terrace itself. The second - which is dominant in the cropmark plots - includes two track-/droveway routes, both of which appear to approach Site XIX and, therefore, suggests that this was the main alignment of the Roman fieldsystem. (It would equally seem to the generic alignment of 'early' fieldsystems in the region as a whole and is, for example, followed by both the Iron Age and Roman systems on Ely and across the Addenbrooke's landscape; Evans *et al.* 2004; Evans 2002; linears on this orientation are also visible on the cropmark plots in Field H to the north.)

Finally, it warrants notice that on the cropmark plots for Site XIX the 'great' drove/thoroughfare that appears to run through the middle of the settlement seems to turn south-eastward along the southern edge of Field J. This may, in fact, continue as the possible droveway distinguished along the northern side of Field K through trial trenching. The evidence, therefore, suggests that we must not view these sites as isolated 'islands' of settlement somehow dropped onto the terrace, but as set within the broader fabric of their supportive fields and networks of roads and droveways. In short, they need to considered within an active agricultural landscape setting.

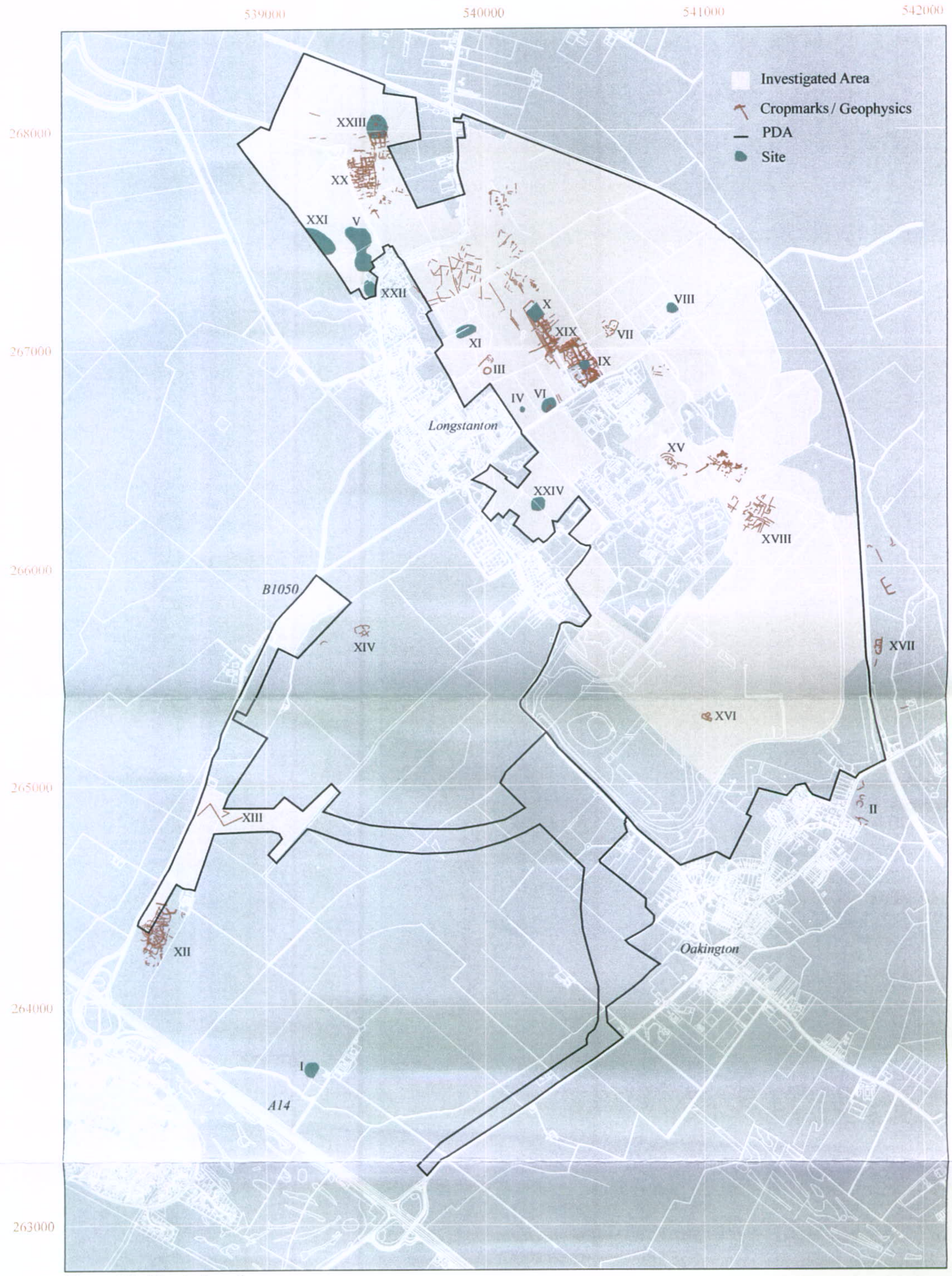


Figure 69: Site designations

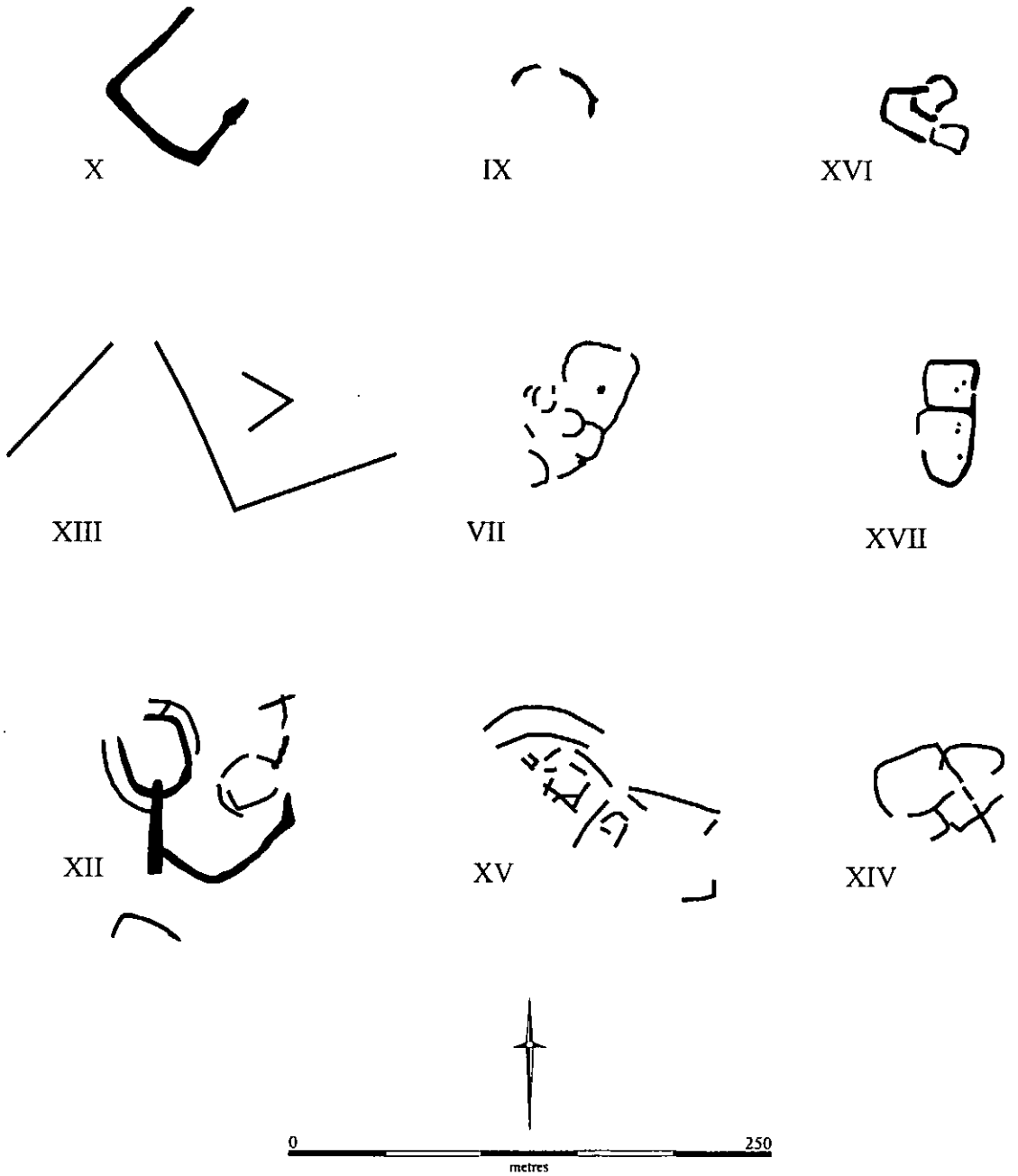
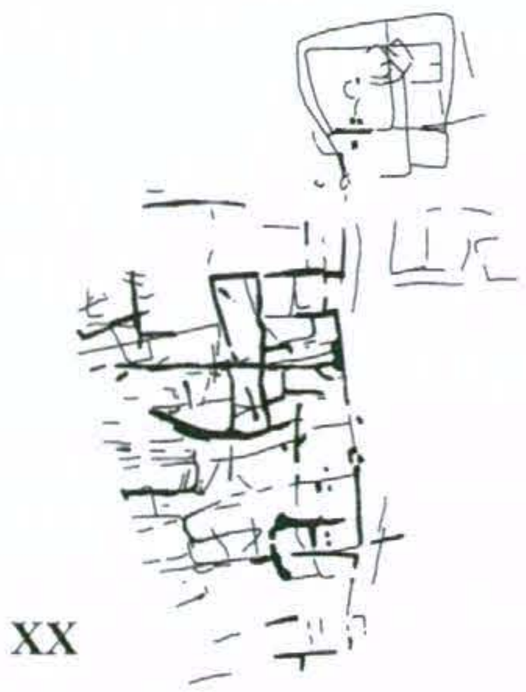


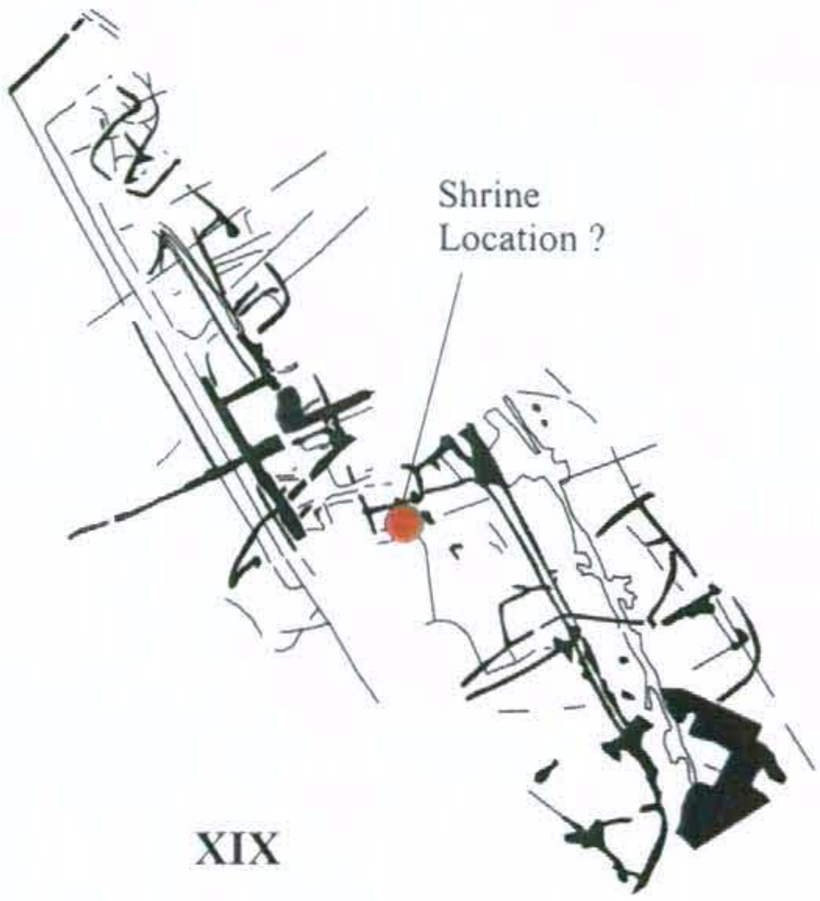
Figure 70: Comparison of Iron Age site plans



XX

XVIII

XII



XIX

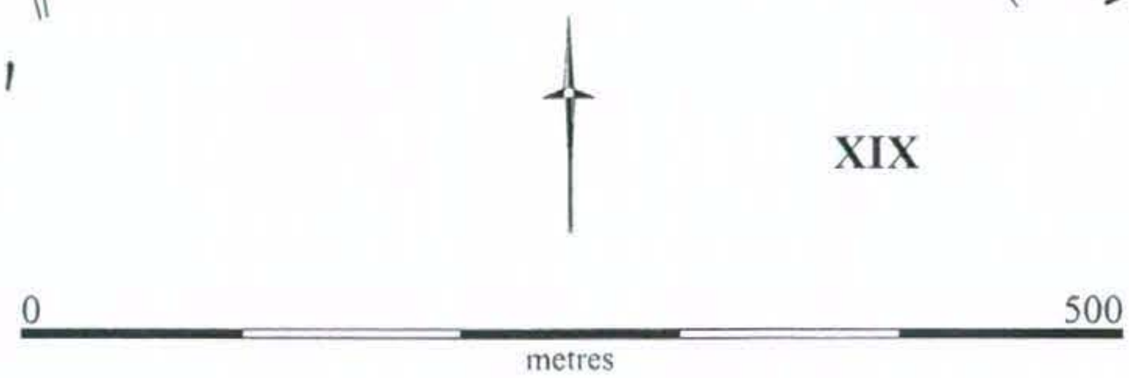


Figure 71: Comparison of Romano-British site plans

Saxon-Medieval

Given how much trenching was undertaken in the course of the fieldwork around the village's environs it is remarkable just how little post-Roman material (excluding post-medieval/modern) was recovered, and it must be admitted that the investigations contribute little to the understanding of the development of the historical village *per se*. Aside from the windmill mound sealing Site XI in Field A, potentially Site XXIV in Field L and some very minor traces of medieval activity along the southern side of Field F (and presupposing that Site XVIII is, in fact, of Roman attribution), findings of this date were restricted to the Striplands Farm area. There two, seeming discrete Saxon 'clusters' were distinguished (Sites XXI and XXIII) and Saxo-Norman features were recovered south near the roadside (Site XXII). Equally, an important array of medieval finds was found in the metal-detecting of Field H.

In both cases it is difficult to determine the extent of Early Saxon settlement. For Site XXI only its eastern edge seems to have been exposed, with the majority of the site falling within the field immediately to the west. In the instance of Site XXIII the focus of the Saxon surface scatter coincides with, and continues north of, only the northern compound of the main Roman settlement (Site XX) and very few features of that date were present in the trenches. That being said, within the larger site's cropmark plot a number of large sub-rectangular pits/hollows are visible (*c.* 20 in total). These may, in fact, be *Grubenhäuser* or Sunken Feature Buildings, in which case this would indeed be a substantial Saxon settlement.

Close inspection of the aerial photographic plot also reveals what seem to be two matching features respectively on the northern and southern fringes of the larger site. These consist of large sub-rectangular pits/hollows set centrally within slight ring-ditches, *c.* 10-12m in diameter. While these may just possibly be some manner of elaborate Saxon building type, alternatively they could be Iron Age or Saxon barrows.

The recovery of both Saxon and Saxo-Norman occupation in the Striplands Farm fields beyond the northern end of the village would correspond with the Birmingham Unit's findings west and southwest of this area, where both extensive Saxo-Norman and medieval settlement has been found, and also local foci of earlier Saxon date (Ellis and Ratkai 2001). The moot issue is whether this is to be considered as the origins of Longstanton itself or an entirely separate settlement (the Green End hamlet).

Research Directives

Although the evaluation programme can only be consider as preliminary, a number of major research issues already arise from the work to date. These resolve around two broad themes - the colonisation of settlement within the landscape, and the processes of its nucleation:

1) The character of the apparent *Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement* within the area of the Striplands Farm fields is of great importance - was this permanent and did it, for example, include fieldsystems? Equally, to what degree was the gravel terraces and their surrounding claylands still wooded at this time? Similarly does, otherwise, the evidence of low density

Early Iron Age activity represent seasonal usage which eventually facilitated the area's *colonisation* and permanent occupation during the Middle Iron Age?

2) Relating in part to questions of chronology, to what degree does the area's many *Middle/later Iron Age settlements* represent an *en masse* 'arrival' (i.e. colonisation) - were some of these earlier, with others being their off-shoots? Are we seeing evidence of any matter of settlement hierarchy and economic distinctions between these enclosures - did their functions vary with some relating to more specialist production? Equally, what does the markedly different plans of Sites XII and XIII represent - was for example, the former defensive and some kind of local centre (albeit minor)? Finally, does the paucity of distinctly Late Iron Age wares indicate the abandonment of these settlements prior to the 1st century AD or, far more likely, the retention of *'archaic' traditions* by communities beyond the 'core' of Aylesford-Swarling influence?

3) What were the process of the area's Romanisation and did it really occur as late as the 2nd century AD (as could be suggested by the pottery sequence of Sites XIX and XX) or were there earlier in-roads and selective cultural adaptation/response? The main Romano-British settlements located upon the terrace (Sites XVIII, XIX and XX) all seem quite large, especially Site XIX - do they attest to the nucleation of the area's Iron Age communities (possibly enforced?) and/or include a specialist industrial function? Did their inhabitants include members of communities displaced from the establishment of villa estates elsewhere? Equally, if Sites XII and XX are essentially considered to be farmstead-type settlements typical of the period (despite the fact that the latter includes evidence of industry and has another adjoining compound-unit; the character of Site XVIII being unknown) what was their interrelationship with the putative Site XIX 'centre'? Did, for example, they provision it, with perhaps the larger site (the postulated shrine locale) providing social and religious authority?

4) Although as it is untested we cannot be certain of the chronology/sequence of Site VIII within the Airfield, it would otherwise seem that only the northernmost Roman settlement attracted *Early Saxon settlement* (Site XX/XXIII). Is there any evidence of 5th century continuity at this locale, or does this Saxon horizon also represent another 'arrival' in the landscape? Equally, are we to see the Early Saxon clusters (Sites XXI and XXIII) as being directly ancestral to the Site XXII Saxo-Norman occupation and, thereby, the Green End hamlet and perhaps Longstanton itself? In other words, does this mark the establishment of a *distinct long-term place* with settlement shift thereafter occurring around this locale?

Underlying these issues relating to the patterns of settlement - variously colonisation, hierarchies/nucleation and abandonment/continuity - are also the long-term themes of *environment and economic adaptation and change*. At which times, for example, were the claylands managed differently from the gravel terraces, and did the latter see earlier woodland clearance than the heavy clay soils? In any ensuing fieldwork programme it will, moreover, be imperative to consider the development of this landscape in a dual perspective. That is one that encompasses both the specific development of Longstanton/Oakington (and their environs) as places/villages, and as a more general case study of the occupation sequence of the region's claylands (and 'land-locked' gravel terraces).

Yet, we must caution against only seeing this landscape and its dynamics in terms of the geological/geographical 'square' of the large study/development environs. Throughout communication routes and issues of landscape access must be borne in mind. Locally this could include the importance of the route of Oakington Brook, but at a broader scale also feature the 'spine' of the area's clay-locked gravel terraces as they continue northwest up to Willingham - was this actually how these claylands were approached? In this regard we equally guard against only analysing site distributions in relationship to Longstanton/Oakington as historical locales (set centrally in the 'square' of our maps), when what we might be seeing at any one time actually related to terrace-wide (or better '-long') phenomenon. In short, this project

presents all the challenges of coming to terms with long-term occupation within landscape, and must, therefore, invariably be 'open-ended' and multi-dimensional.

Acknowledgements

Although contingency invariably dictated that not all of our ambitious programme was achieved given the programme's scheduling, an extraordinary amount was done given its timetable. A large part of its success was due to the enthusiastic co-operation of the project's archaeological consultant, Alan Thomas of WSP, and also the inspired 'helmsman-ship' of Andrew Lawson of Gallagher's, who sponsored the work. Equally very much an *en masse* group endeavour, the outstanding efforts of the CAU's staff must be acknowledged. Aside from the many Site Assistants and those individuals featuring in the report's 'headline', the contributions of David Webb (Site Supervisor throughout most of its many parts) and also Norma Challands (the Unit's Finds Officer) must be singled out. The perseverance and professional expertise throughout of the Oxford Archaeotechnics team must be stressed, for which we thank Tony and Anne Johnston and their colleagues. Finally, we are grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambs. County Council who monitored the work, and also, variously, the participation and advice of Alison Dickens, David Hall and Roger Palmer, and Richard Cutler was generous with information concerning the BUFA's fieldwork within the area.

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Feature List

FIELD H

Trench 1

F. 1 E-W Ditch. Cut: [002] 1m section; width 0.5m; depth 0.35m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides on east face, shallow sloping sides on west face, and U-shape base. One fill: [001], a light brown, loosely compacted, silty clay with occasional charcoal and fine gravel inclusions.

F. 2 E-W Ditch. Cut: [004] 1m section; width 1.45; depth 0.66m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and flat base. One fill: [003], a light brown, loosely compacted, silty clay with occasional charcoal and moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 3 E-W Ditch. Cut: [006] 1m section; width 1.3m; depth 0.53m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and flat base. One fill: [005], a light brown, compact, clay silt, with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 4 E-W Ditch. Cut: [008] 1m section; width approx. 2.3m; depth 0.9m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides (lower part of southern side almost vertical), and flat base. One fill: [006], a grey-brown, gravelly clay with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 7 E-W Ditch. Cut: [016] 1m section; width 1.45m; depth 0.65m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and flat base. One fill: [015], a light brown, loosely compacted, silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 9 E-W Ditch. Cut: [038] 1m section; width 1.9m; depth 1.05m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and narrow V-shaped base. One fill: [037], an orange-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions. Contained Roman pottery, flint, bone and slag.

F. 15 Pit or ditch terminus. Cut: [018] 1m section; width 1.2m; depth 1m. Roughly semi-circular in plan, though outline not fully established through excavation, with steep vertical sides and flat base. One fill: [017], a light brown silt, darker silty clay near base.

F. 16 E-W Ditch. Cut: [020] 1m section; width 1m; depth 0.9m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and flat base. One fill: [019], a light brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 17 E-W Ditch. Cut: [022] 1m section; width 0.65m; depth 0.45m. Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides, base not established. One fill: [021], a reddish brown, loosely compacted, silty clay.

Trench 2

F. 12 N-S Gully. Cut: [010] length 0.96m; width 0.4m; depth 0.17m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides (shallower at terminus), and flat base. One fill: [009], a light grey, fine, silty sand with reddish brown staining and occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 13 N-S Ditch. Cut: [012] length 1.09m; width 1.06m; depth 0.22m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides and flat base. One fill: [011], a light reddish brown, fine, sandy silt with moderate small-medium gravel inclusions.

F. 14 Pit. Cut: [067] length 0.9m; width 1.97m; depth 0.65m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides and flat base. Two fills: [013], a dark grey silty sand with reddish brown inclusions increasing with depth, and frequent, small-medium gravel inclusions; [014], same as [013] with fewer inclusions.

Trench 3

F. 50 Pit. Cut: [092] width 0.56m; depth 0.15m. Oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. One fill: [091], a black silty clay with gravel inclusions.

F. 52 N-S Gully. Cut: [097] width 0.70m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan, with steep sides and concave base. One fill: [096], a red-brown with gravel and charcoal inclusions.

F. 53 E-W Ditch. Cut: [099] 1m section; width 1.4m; depth 0.66m. Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. One fill: [098], a light brown silt with gravel and charcoal intrusions.

F. 54 E-W ditch. Cut: [101] 1m section; width 1m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. One fill: [100], a dark brown humic silt with a few gravel inclusions.

F. 55 E-W Ditch. Cut: [103] 1m section; width 0.66m; depth 0.21m. Linear in plan with gradual sides to a concave base. One fill: [102], a mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 56 E-W ditch. Cut: [105] 1m section; width 0.69m; depth 0.3m. Linear in plan, moderately steep sides to a concave base. One fill: [104], a dark brown clay silt with numerous gravel inclusions.

F. 57 E-W Ditch. Cut: [107] 1m section; width 1.4m; depth 0.53. Linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base. One fill: [106], a light brown silt with charcoal flecks and a high proportion of gravel .

F. 70 E-W ditch. Cut: [137] 1m section; width 1.5m; depth 0.35m. shallow sloping sides to irregular base. One fill: [136], a dark brown loam with charcoal and gravel inclusions.

F. 71 E-W Ditch. Cut: [139] 1m section; width 0.4m; depth 0.25m. linear in plan, initially steep sides but with a break of slope to a shallower angle and eventually a flat base. One fill: [138], a red-brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions.

F. 72 Pit. Cut: [141] 1m section; width 1.34m; dug to depth of 0.84m [base not reached]. Sheer sides. One fill: [140], a light grey-brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions.

F. 73 E-W ditch. Cut: [143] 1m section; width 0.98m; depth 0.63m. Linear in plan, irregular sides with flat base. One fill: [142], a light grey-brown sandy silt with gravel and charcoal inclusions.

F. 74 E-W ditch. Cut: [145] 1m section; width 1.45m; depth 0.6m. Linear in plan, U-shaped section. One fill: [144], a coarse grey-brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions.

F. 75 E-W ditch. Cut: [147] 1m section; width 1.07m; depth 0.47m. Linear in plan with U-shaped section. One fill: [146], a grey-brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions.

F. 76 E-W linear. Cut: [150] length 2.1m; width 2.6m; depth 0.95m. Linear in plan with stepped sides and flat base. Two fills:[148], a red-brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; lower [149], a dark grey-brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions.

F. 80 E-W Ditch. Cut: [162] 1m section; width 3m; depth 1.15m. Linear in plan, V-shaped in section, but with slightly steeper slope on northern side. Two fills: [160], a brown-orange gravelly slump, [161], a grey-brown silt with gravel intrusions.

F. 81 E-W Ditch. Cut: [164] 1m section; width 1.4m; depth 0.7m. Linear in plan, with stepped sides and a flat base. One fill: [163], a grey-brown silt loam with gravel intrusions.

F. 82 E-W Ditch. Cut: [168] 1m section, width only partially visible. Depth 1m. Linear in plan with gradually sloping sides. Three fills: [165], a dark grey-brown silt loam, [166], a red-brown-grey sandy silt, [167], an orange grey gravelly sand.

F. 83 E-W Ditch. Cut: [170] 1m section, only partially visible; depth 0.45m. Linear in plan. One fill: [169], a dark grey mixed sandy silt loam with red patches.

F. 84 E-W Ditch. Cut: [173] 1m section; width 1.9m; depth 0.5m. Linear in plan, gradually sloping sides and concave base re-cutting into earlier ditch. One fill [159], a dark grey-brown silt loam with gravel inclusions.

F. 85 N-S Ditch. Cut: [177] 1m section; width 2.45m; depth 1m. Linear in plan, steep sides and concave base. Three fills: [174], a dark brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions, [175], a mid grey-brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions, [176], a dark grey-brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions.

F. 86 E-W Ditch butt-end or pit. Cut: [179] 1m section; width 1.17m; depth 0.69m. Linear in plan with steep sides and flat base. One fill: [178], a brownish red gravelly silt.

F. 87 E-W Ditch. Cut: [181] not visible in profile; depth 0.89m. Linear in plan with V-shaped section. One fill: [180], a brownish grey gravelly loam.

F. 88 E-W Ditch. Cut: [183] 1m section; width 1.15m; depth 0.48m. Linear in plan with steep sides and rounded base. One fill: [182], a dark brown-red gravelly silt.

F. 89 N-S Ditch. Three slots.
Slot 1. Cut: [172], only partially excavated. Fill [171], a red-brown gravelly silt; Slot 2: Cut: [185], only partially visible. Depth 0.56m. Steep sides, linear in plan. One fill: [184], a red-brown gravelly silt; Slot 3: Cut: [214], only partially excavated. One fill: [186], a red-brown gravelly silt fill.

Trench 4

F. 59 N-S Gully. Cut: [113] 1m section; width 0.94m; depth 0.3m. Linear in plan with steep side to the east and shallower slope on the west. Three fills: [110], a dark grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions, [111], a layer of sub 1cm gravel, [112], a grey sandy silt intermixed with gravel.

F. 60 N-S Ditch. Cut: [115] 1m section; width 0.75m; depth 0.27. Linear in plan, steep sides to concave base. One fill: [114], a dark grey loamy sand with some gravel inclusions.

F. 61 N-S Ditch. Cut: [117] 1m section; width 1.16m; depth 0.47. Linear in plan, steep sides to slightly concave base. One fill: [116], a mixed red black clay sand silt, some gravel inclusions.

F. 62 N-S Ditch. Cut: [119] 1m section, width 0.2m, depth 0.06m. linear in plan, steep sides to concave base. One fill: [118], a mixed red black clay silt sand, some gravel inclusions.

F. 63 Posthole. Cut: [215] width 0.4m; depth 0.18m. Circular in plan, straight sides to flat base. One fill: [120], a dark grey black silty clay with large proportion of charcoal flecks.

F. 64 NW-SE Gully. Cut: [122] 1m section; width 0.73m; depth 0.5m. Very steep sides to flat base. One fill: [121], a dark brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions.

F. 65 Pit. Cut: [125] length 2m; width 2m; depth 0.54m. Steep sided and flat based. One fill: [124], a light brown silt clay with some intermixing of red-brown subsoil.

F. 66 N-S Gully Butt-end. Cut: [128] width 0.45m; depth 0.3m. Linear in plan, V-shaped in profile. Two fills: [126], a dark grey clay silt, gravel inclusions, [127], an orange-brown silty gravel.

F. 67 Gully Butt-end. Cut: [131] width 0.52m; depth 0.3m. U-shaped section. Two fills: [129] dark grey silty clay with gravel inclusions, [130], an orange-brown gravel.

F. 77 NE-SW Ditch. Cut: [152] 1m section; width 1.5m; depth 0.28m. Linear in plan, shallow sloping sides to flat base. One fill: [151], a light grey-brown silt sand with gravel inclusions.

F. 78 N-S gully. Cut: [155] 1m section; width 0.8m; depth 0.3m. Linear in plan, shallow slope on western side, steep slope on eastern. Two fills: [153]; a dark grey silty clay with gravel inclusions, [154], a grey sandy gravel.

F. 79 Posthole. Cut: [158] length/width 0.75m; depth 0.3m. Circular in plan, U -shaped section. Two fills: [156], a dark grey silty sand mottled with orange red sand. Gravel intrusions, [157], a dark red grey-brown silty clay, gravel inclusions.

F. 90 E-W ditch. Cut: [188] not visible as not fully excavated. Linear in plan. Fill [187] a compact light brown silt with high quantity of gravel.

F. 91 Hearth/Corn Drier. Cut: [192] length 3m; width 1.54m; depth 0.38m. Square/sub-square in plan, E-W alignment, irregular sides, flat base. Three fills: [191], a homogenous grey clay, [190], a soft brown sandy silt with mixed unbaked red and yellow clay, pockets of charcoal, burnt timbers and burnt stone, [189], a pale grey homogenous clay.

F. 92 NE-SW Gully. Cut: [194] only partially visible. Depth 0.19m. Gently sloping sides to rounded base. One fill: [193], a dark brown with charcoal inclusions.

F. 93 E-W Ditch. Cut: [196] 1m section; width 1.2m; depth 0.64m. Linear in plan, steep sides to concave base. One fill: [195], a light brown grey clay sand with gravel inclusions.

F. 94 E-W Ditch. Cut: [198] 1m section; width 1.5m; depth 0.58m. Linear in plan, steep sides to flat base. One fill: [197], a dark grey clay sand with gravel inclusions.

F. 95 NW-SE Ditch. Cut: [200] 1m section; width 0.9m; depth 0.58m. Linear in plan, steep sides to flat base. One fill: [199], a mixed light brown grey sand with gravel inclusions.

F. 96 E-W Ditch. Two Cuts, one Cutting into the fill of the other. Cut: [202] 1m section; width 0.8m; depth 0.58m. Moderate sides to a concave base. One fill: [201], a light brown sand, possibly redeposited natural. Cut: [204], steep sided with a concave base. One fill: [203], a dark grey clay sand.

F. 97 N-S Ditch. Cut: [206] 1m section; width 1.95m; depth 0.61m. Linear in plan, U-shaped in section. One fill: [205], a dark grey sandy silt with gravel intrusions.

F. 98 N-S Ditch. Cut: [208] 1m section; width 2.5m; depth 0.45m. Linear in plan, gradually sloping sides to a flat base. One fill: [207], a light grey-brown silt with yellow patches and gravel inclusions.

F. 99 NE-SW Gully. Cut: [210] 1m section; width 1.6m; depth 0.27m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. One fill: [209], a light yellow brown sand with grey-brown patches and gravel inclusions.

F. 100 NE-SW Gully. Cut: [212] 1m section; width 0.36m; depth 0.2m. Linear in plan with shallow sides and flat base. One fill: [211], a light grey silty sand with gravel inclusions.

Trench 5

F. 18 NE-SW Ditch. Cut: [024] 1m section; width over 0.75m; depth 0.3m. Linear in plan with stepped sloping southern side (northern side truncated by F19) and flat base. One fill: [023], a reddish brown, loosely compacted, silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 19 NE-SW Ditch. Cut: [026] 1m section; width 1m; depth 0.54m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and flat base. One fill: [025], a dark brown, loosely compacted, humic fill with occasional charcoal and moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 24 N-S Ditch. Cut: [040] 1m section; width 1.4m; depth 0.65m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and flat base. One fill: [039], a light brown, loosely compacted, silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 25 N-S Gully. Cut: [042] 1m section; width 0.53m; depth 0.1m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides and U-shaped base. One fill: [041], a mottled orangey brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

F. 26 Post-hole. Cut: [044] Diameter 0.45m; depth 0.35m. Circular in plan with steep vertical sides and flat base. One fill: [043], a dark brown clay-silt with orange clay and gravel inclusions near top of fill.

F. 34 E-W Ditch. Cut: [059] Length 1.3m; width 1.82m; depth 0.53m. Linear in plan with shallow slope on northern side and steep on the southern, slightly angled base. One fill: [058], a light brown, fine, sandy silt with occasional reddish brown patches and frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 41 E-W Gully. Cut: [061] 1m section; width 0.32m; depth 0.14m. Slightly curved in plan with steep sides and flat base. One fill: [060], a brown sandy silt with numerous gravel inclusions.

F. 42 N-S ditch. Cut: [063] 1m section; width 1.20m; depth 0.55m. Steep sided V-shaped section. One fill [062], a red-brown sandy silt with small gravel inclusions.

Trench 6

F. 27 N-S Ditch. Cut: 1m section; width 1.03m; depth 0.52m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and U-shaped base. One fill: [045], a mid brown sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions (less than 3cm diameter).

F. 28 E-W Ditch. Cut: 1m section; width 1.3m; depth 0.6m. Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and U-shaped base. One fill: [047], a grey-brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 29 E-W Gully. Cut: [050] 1m section; width 0.45m; depth 0.35m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and U-shaped base. One fill: [049], an orange-brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 30 E-W Ditch. Cut: [052] 1m section; width; 0.6m at base; depth 0.3m. Linear in plan, sides truncated by F. 29 and F. 31, flat base. One fill: [051], a brown yellow silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 31 Posthole?. Cut: [053] integral to gully F29. Shape indeterminate as truncated by F29, but steep sides and U-shaped base. One fill: [049], an orange-brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 32 N-S Gully. Cut: [055] 1m section; width 0.42m; depth 0.12m. Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and U-shaped base. One fill: [054], a light brown, loosely compacted, silt.

F. 33 E-W Ditch. Cut: [057] 1m section; width 0.75m; depth 0.27m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and U-shaped base. One fill: [056], a light brown, loosely compacted, silt.

F. 35 Beam slot/construction trench? Cut: [066] length 1.1m; width 0.85m; depth 0.23. slightly curved in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Two fills: [065], a dark brown humic silt with gravel inclusions, and [076], same as [065] but with natural sand mixed in.

F. 37 Post pad. Cut: [070] length 0.98m; width 0.98m; depth 0.29m. Sub-square in plan, with steep straight sides and flat base. Two fills: [068], a dark brown sandy silt with gravel and charcoal inclusions, [069], a medium brown silty sand with gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions.

F. 38 Posthole. Cut: [072] only partially visible at trench edge. Depth 0.42m. Probably circular with vertical sides and flat base. One fill: [072], a mottled pale greyish brown silty sand with patches of gravel and sand.

F. 43 NE-SW Ditch. Cut: [078] only partially visible as cut by F. 44. depth 0.44m. Linear in plan, steep sided with concave base. One fill: [077], a red-brown sandy silt with frequent angular gravel inclusions.

F. 44 NE-SW Ditch. Cut: [080] 1m section; width 1.04m; depth 0.54m. Linear in plan, steep sided V-shaped section but with a slightly concave base. One fill [079], a mid brown sandy silt with frequent angular gravel inclusions.

F. 45 NE-SW Ditch. Cut: [082] only partially visible as cut by F. 44. Depth 0.66m. Linear, steep sided with narrow base. One fill: [081], a mid grey-brown sandy silt, frequent small angular gravel incls.

F. 46 NE-SW Ditch. Cut: [084] only partially visible as cut by F. 45. Depth 0.47m. Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and wide concave base. One fill: [083], a mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel/grit inclusions.

F. 47 NNE-SSW Gully/Post Trench. Cut: [086] 1m section; width 0.46m; depth 0.39m. Steep sides and concave base. One fill: [085], a homogenous dark brown sandy silt with frequent angular gravel inclusions.

F. 48 Ditch. Cut: [088] 1m section; width 1.75m; depth 0.33m. Gradually sloping sides to a flat base. One fill: [087], a gravel clay sand.

F. 49 NE-SW Ditch. Cut: [090] 1m section; width 0.65m; depth 0.25m. Gradually sloping sides to a concave/flat base. One fill: [089], a dark brown clay sand

F. 58 N-S ditch. Cut: [109] only partially visible as cut by F. 27. Depth 0.46m. Steep sides to a concave base. One fill: [108], a red-brown silty sandy gravel.

F. 68 E-W ditch. Cut: [133] only partially visible. Depth 0.28m. Steep sided with concave base. One fill: [132], a brown clay sand with small amount of gravel.

F. 69 NE-SW Gully. Cut: [135] width 0.35m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with gradual sides sloping to concave base. One fill [134], a brown clay sand, small amount of gravel.

F. 101 Posthole. Cut: [213] width 0.3m; depth 0.3m. Oval in plan, steep sides and rounded base. One fill: [049] an orange-brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Trench 7

F. 20 N-S Ditch. Cut: [028] 1m section; width 1.05m; depth 0.22m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides and flat base. One fill: [027], a reddish brown gravelly sand.

F. 21 N-S Ditch. Cut: [030] 1m section; width 2.3m; depth 0.34m. Linear with shallow sloping sides and flat base. One fill: [029], a reddish brown gravelly sand with moderate medium gravel (3-4 cm).

F. 22 N-S Ditch. Cut: [033] length 1.7m; width 1m; depth 0.95m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and U-shaped base. Two fills: [031], a black, lightly compacted, clay-sand with occasional gravel inclusions (contained Roman pottery, tile, bone, slag, shell, burnt stone and small iron finds and a Roman coin), [032], a black-brown clay, gravel-sand, natural slumping layer.

F. 23 N-S Ditch. Cut: [035] length 0.82m; width 1m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with gradual sloping sides and U-shaped base. One fill: [034], a brown sandy silt-clay with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 39 Cow skeleton in pit. Cut: [073] unexcavated.

F. 40 E-W Gully. Cut: [075] 1m section; width 0.45m; depth 0.19m. Slightly curved in plan with steep sides and flat base. One fill: [074], a mixed red-brown sandy gravel.

FIELD G

Trench 8

F. 110 Shallow pit. Cut: [253] ; width 0.85m; depth 0.13m. Circular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [252] a brownish grey sandy clay. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 111 NW-SE aligned shallow ditch. Cut: [255] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.08m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [254] a brownish grey sandy clay with some small gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 112 NW-SE aligned shallow ditch. Cut: [257] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.11m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [256] a grey sandy clay with some small gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 113 NW-SE aligned . Cut: [251] ; width 2.10m; depth 0.29m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a irregular concave base. One fill : [250] a greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small gravel inclusions. Pottery fragments recovered – 16th and 17th centuries.

F. 114 NW-SE aligned shallow ditch. Cut: [259] ; width 0.75m; depth 0.12m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [258] a dark grey sandy clay. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 115 natural.

F. 116 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [261] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.32m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [260] a dark grey sandy clay. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 117 NW-SE aligned shallow ditch. Cut: [263] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.07m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [262] a light brownish grey sandy clay with small gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 126 natural. Cut: [283] ; width ; depth . Linear in plan with unknown sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [282] a brownish grey sandy clay . No dating evidence recovered.

F. 153 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [363] ; width 0.45m; depth 0.14m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [362] a light grey brown clayey silt. Post-med linear.

Trench 10

F. 118 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [265] ; width 0.30m; depth 0.07m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [264] an orange-brown clay with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered. Cut: [285] ; width 0.70m; depth 0.25m. in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [284] an orange-brown clay with some small gravel inclusions. Bone recovered.

Trench 11

F. 119 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [267] ; width 0.85m; depth 0.22m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [266] a brown sandy clay with some small gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 120 Geological.

F. 121 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [271] ; width 0.50m; depth 0.12m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [270] a brown sandy clay. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 122 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [273] ; width 0.45m; depth 0.08m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [272] a brown loamy clay with some small gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 123 E-W aligned shallow ditch. Cut: [275] ; width 0.65m; depth 0.11m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [274] a brown loamy sand. No dating evidence recovered. Cut: [287] ; width 0.35m; depth 0.50m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [286] a brown loamy sand. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 124 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [277] ; width 0.90m; depth 0.65m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a V shaped base. One fill : [276] a dark brown silt with few gravel inclusions, waterlogged at base of fill.

F. 125 not used.

FIELD K

Trench 13

F. 127 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [289] ; width 0.77m; depth 0.23m. Linear in plan with NE convex sloping and SW concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [288] a loosely compacted greyish orange silty sand with some small gravel inclusions more frequent at base of fill. Feature cuts earlier ditches F.no's 128 and 129. Cut: [347] ; width 0.54m; depth 0.18m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [346] a greyish brown sandy loam. . Cut: [351] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [350] a grey silty loam with orange brown mottling. Roman pottery fragments recovered from [288].

F. 128 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [291] ; width 0.77m; depth 0.14m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a truncated base. One fill : [290] a loosley compacted greyish orange silty sand with few gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by later feature F. 127 Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 129 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [295] ; width 2.00m; depth 0.60m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [292] a greyish brown sandy clay with few gravel inclusions; [293] a brownish grey sandy clay with few gravel inclusions; [294] a mixed layer of yellowish grey and orange brown sandy gravel. Cut: [345] ; width 1.10m; depth 0.34m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [344] a greyish brown sandy loam with few gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by later feature F. 127. Cut: [349] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.27m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [348] a greyish brown silty sandy loam. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 130 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [297] ; width 0.52m; depth 0.11m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [296] a firmly compacted light greyish orange silty sand with some gravel inclusions in base of fill. Possibly remains of medieval ridge and furrow

Trench 14

F. 133 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [303] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [302] a brownish grey sandy clay with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 134 posthole. Cut: [305] ; width 0.30m; depth 0.15m. Circular in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [304] a brown sandy clay with few inclusions. Adjacent to similar feature (F. 135) No dating evidence recovered.

F. 135 posthole. Cut: [307] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.14m. Circular in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [306] a reddish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [308] a greyish brown sandy clay with few inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 139 Pit. Cut: [324] ; width 2.40m; depth 0.65m. Sub Circular in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Seven fills : [317] a greyish brown clay silt with some gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecs; [318] a greyish brown silt with moderate charcoal flecs; [319] a very dark grey ashy clay silt with frequent charcoal inclusions; [320] a light brownish clay silt; [321] a brownish grey clay silt with frequent charcoal inclusions; [322] a light greyish clay silt with moderate charcoal inclusions; [323] sand and gravel weathering and edge collapse. Feature is sealed by sub-soil.

Trench 15

F. 131 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [299] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.09m. Linear feature in plan with steeply sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [298] a brownish grey clay silt with some gravel inclusions, a lens of ash and charcoal was seen in section. No dating evidence was recovered.

F. 132 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [301] ; width 1.40m; depth 0.10m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [300] a greyish brown clay silt. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 16a

F. 156 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [373] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with moderate regular sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [372] a greyish brown silty sandy clay with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 19

F. 155 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [371] ; width 1.20m; depth 0.45m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [369] a greyish brown sandy silt with some gravel inclusions; [370] a greyish brown gravel sand mix with patches of yellow sand and frequent gravel inclusions. Possible Bronze age feature.

Trench 20

F. 136 (Trench 20). NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [312] ; width 1.50m; depth 0.50m. Linear in plan with SE side moderate convex sloping sides, NW moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [309] a firmly compactedly compacted light greyish brown silty loam sand with few gravel inclusions; [310] a firmly compacted greyish brown sandy clay with few gravel inclusions; [311] a firmly compacted greyish brown sandy clay with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 137 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [314] ; width 0.50m; depth 0.10m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [313] a greyish brown sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 138 E-W aligned furrow. Cut: [316] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.20m. Sub-rectangular in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [315] a brown sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 146 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [337] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.10m. Linear in plan with truncated sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [364] a light greyish brown silty clay loam with few gravel inclusions. Base of a truncated Post-medieval ditch. Iron nails recovered but no other artefacts present.

Trench 21

F. 144 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [334] ; width 1.70m; depth 0.17m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [333] a light brown clay silt. Feature is possibly a medieval furrow. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 145 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [335] ; width 1.10m; depth 0.36m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [336] a light brown sandy silt. Feature has some rodent disturbance. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 149 Posthole. Cut: [343] ; width 0.34m; depth 0.26m. Circular in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [342] a firmly compacted light greyish brown silty sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. No other postholes seen in trench. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 150 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [353] ; width 0.59m; depth 0.19m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [352] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions. Cut: [355] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.18m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [354] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions and few charcoal flecs. FE fragment recovered.

F. 151 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [357] ; width 0.58m; depth 0.17m. Linear in plan with truncated sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [356] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions. Post-medieval pottery fragments recovered. Cut: [359] ; width 0.45m; depth 0.18m. Irregular linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [358] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions. Bone recovered.

F. 152 NE-SW aligned ditch/furrow?. Cut: [361] ; width ; depth 0.20m. in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [360] a light yellowish brown silty sandy clay with some gravel inclusions. Pottery fragments recovered.

Trench 22

F. 140 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [326] ; width 0.28m; depth 0.05m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [325] a greyish brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 141 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [328] ; width 0.48m; depth 0.16m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [327] a greyish brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 142 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [330] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.11m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [329] an orangish brown sandy silt with some gravel inclusions. Feature cuts adjacent earlier ditch feature F.no 143. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 143 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [332] ; width 0.50m; depth 0.14m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [331] a greyish brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by adjacent later ditch feature F.no 142. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 147 NE-SW aligned field drain. Cut: [339] ; width 0.35m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [338] a light grey silty loam with some gravel inclusions. Post-med. pottery and tile recovered., not retained

F. 148 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [341] ; width 1.30m; depth 0.48m. Linear in plan with stepped sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [340] a greyish brown silty loam with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 27

F. 136 (Trench 27) NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [366] ; width 1.10m; depth 0.42m. Linear in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [365] a reddish brown sandy silt with orange brown mottling and some gravel inclusions.

F. 154 posthole. Cut: [368] ; width 0.30m; depth 0.18m. Sub-circular in plan with vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [367] a dark brown silty loam. No dating evidence recovered.

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Trench 28

F. 192 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [464] ; width 1.00m (truncated); depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [463] a firmly compacted orange-grey clay with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 29

F. 166 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [404] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [402] a brownish grey sandy clay with few gravel inclusions; [403] a greyish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Bone recovered.

F. 197 N-S aligned furrow. Cut: [472] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.08m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [471] a brownish grey silty clay. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 198 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [474] ; width 0.70m; depth varying from 0.10 to 0.27m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [473] a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 199 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [476] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.34m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [475] a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Cut is stepped on the east side of feature. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 30

F. 171 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [415] ; width 2.50m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [413] a reddish brown silty clay loam with few gravel inclusions; [414] a greyish brown sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 172 NE-SW aligned field drain. Cut: [417] ; width 0.30m; depth 0.40m. Linear in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [416] an orange-brown clay. A modern field drain. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 173 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [419] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.05m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [418] a brown loamy clay with some small gravel inclusions. Possible earlier ditch or construction phase of F.172. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 174 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [421] ; width 0.82m; depth 0.11m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [420] a brownish grey sandy clay with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 175 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [423] ; width 2.20m; depth 0.41m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [422] a loosely compacted light greyish brown silty sandy clay with some gravel inclusions at base of fill. Feature is one of several furrows all similarly aligned and spaced seen in Trench 30. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 178 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [431] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.22m. linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [430] a brownish grey sandy clay. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 179 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [433] ; width 1.20m; depth 0.10m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [432] a yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 184 furrow.

F. 279 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [668] ; width 0.85m; depth 0.42m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [666] a redeposited fill of natural orangish brown silty clay gravel mix; [667] a dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 31

F. 182 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [446] ; width 2.35m; depth 0.69m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. Four fills : [442] a dark grey clayey silt with orange brown mottling, frequent gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks; [443] a light grey clayey silt with orange brown mottling, frequent gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks; [444] a very light grey silty clay with orange brown mottling, frequent gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks; [445] a light brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Pottery, bone and slag fragments recovered.

F. 183 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [448] ; width 0.50m; depth 0.19m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [447] a grey clayey silt with frequent orange brown mottling and some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 185 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [450] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.12m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [449] a brownish grey silty clay. Probable result of Post-Med agricultural activity. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 186 N-S aligned furrow. Cut: [452] ; width 0.90m; depth 0.06m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [451] a firmly compacted dark greyish brown clay silt with chalky clay mottling and frequent gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 187 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [456] ; width 3.20m; depth 0.90m. Linear in plan with moderate irregular sloping sides, and a irregular concave base. Three fills : [453] a grey sandy clay loam with few gravel inclusions; [454] a greyish brown sandy clay with orange brown mottling and some lenses of material from edge collapse; [455] a grey clay with slight orange brown mottling, few gravel inclusions and some lenses of chalky clay material from edge collapse. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 188 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [435] ; width 1.28m; depth 0.22m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [434] a dark greyish clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Bone and fired clay recovered.

F. 189 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [458] ; width 1.28m; depth 0.22m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a irregular base. One fill : [457] a light greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 190 Pit. Cut: [460] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.21m. Oval in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [460] a grey clayey silt with frequent orange brown mottling and some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 191 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [462] ; width 1.02m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [461] a grey clayey silt with some orange brown mottling and some gravel inclusions. Bone fragments recovered.

F. 194 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [468] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.32m. Linear in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [467] a greyish brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions. Bone recovered.

Trench 32

F. 161 NE-SW aligned ring gully. Cut: [385] ; width 0.65m; depth 0.37m. Linear in plan with steep concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [383] a friable dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and few gravel inclusions. Material in base of fill appears to be a burnt deposit. Similar to [386]; [384] a firmly compacted dark orange brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Possibly a ring gully forming one phase of structure (round house) not uncovered by excavation. Pottery, bone, flint, slag and burnt clay recovered.

F. 161 NE-SW aligned ring gully. Cut: [387] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.37m. Linear in plan with steep concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [386] a friable dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and few gravel inclusions. Material in base of fill appears to be a burnt deposit. Similar to [383]. Possibly a ring gully forming one phase of structure (round house) not uncovered by excavation. Pottery, bone, flint, slag and burnt clay recovered.

F. 162 Pit. Cut: [389] ; width 0.90m; depth 0.28m. Sub-circular in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [388] a loosely compacted dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. Fill contains significant amounts of burnt material. Pottery, bone, slag and burnt gravel recovered.

F. 163 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [394] ; width 2.70m; depth 0.75m. Linear in plan with steep concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Four fills : [390] a firmly compacted light greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [391] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [392] a loosely compacted orange brown sand gravel mix; [393] a firmly compacted bluish brown clay. Possible enclosure ditch surrounding settlement. Pottery, bone, shell, flint and burnt gravel recovered.

Trench 33

F. 204 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [488] ; width 0.20m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [487] a firmly compacted grey clay. One of two adjacent cuts (486 and 488) following the same alignment. Cut: [486] ; width 0.90m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with steep to moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [485] a firmly compacted grey clay. One of two adjacent cuts (486 and 488) following the same alignment.

F. 215 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [516] ; width varying from 1.00m to 2.00m; depth varying from 0.25m to 0.45m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Four fills : [512, 513, 514] dark grey clay loam with frequent gravel inclusions and some charcoal lumps and flecks, three distinct patches of similar fill probably the base of a truncated fill; [515] a brownish grey silty clay with orange brown mottling and few gravel inclusions. Enclosure ditch seen in trench 34 and 33a. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 216 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [518] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [517] a dark brown sandy clay loam with some gravel inclusions. Probable ditch terminus (or pit) cut by later feature F..216. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 217 posthole. Cut: [521] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.30m. Sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [519] a dark grey clay loam with frequent charcoal lumps and some gravel inclusions; [520] a greyish brown silty with orange brown mottling, some charcoal flecks and few gravel inclusions. Small pit, possible post hole but no other structural features in vicinity. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

Trench 34

F. 180 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [438] ; width 1.20m; depth 0.62m. Linear in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [436] a dark grey clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks; [437] light grey clay with orange brown mottling and some gravel inclusions. Pottery, bone and slag fragments recovered.

F. 181 posthole. Cut: [441] ; width 0.62m; depth 0.20m. oval in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [439] a dark grey clayey silt with some gravel inclusions; [440] a light grey clay with orange brown mottling and some gravel inclusions. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 193 Pit. Cut: [466] ; width 0.34m; depth 0.36m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [465] a firmly compacted dark orange-grey clay with some gravel inclusions. Feature is cut on the east side by modern field drain. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 195 Pit. Cut: [470] ; width 0.45m; depth 0.12m. Circular in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [469] a firmly compacted light orange-brown clay with few charcoal flecks. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 196 natural

F. 203 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [484] ; width 0.54m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [483] a dark brownish grey clay silt clay.

Trench 35

F. 157 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [376] ; width 1.20m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [374] a dark grey silty loam with gravel and gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks; [375] a reddish brown sandy clay with some gravel and gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 158 Pit. Cut: [378] ; width 1.40m; depth 0.15m. Oval in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [377] a light grey clay with orange brown mottling and some gravel inclusions. Pottery and bone recovered.

Trench 37

F. 205 Ring gully. Cut: [490] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [489] a brownish grey loamy silt. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 206 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [493] ; width 0.95m; depth 0.76m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [491] a firmly compacted dark grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [492] a firmly compacted brownish grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Pottery, bone and slag fragments recovered.

F. 207 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [511] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.31m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [510] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Terminus of ditch. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 209 Pit. Cut: [495] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.12m. Sub-circular in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [494] a loosely compacted dark greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal flecks, burnt bone and pottery. Possibly a deposit of burnt material or in situ burning. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 210 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [497] ; width 0.70m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [496] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 211 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [499] ; width 0.88m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [498] a firmly compacted light greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal flecks. One of two similar adjacent features (F.'s 211 & 212) following the same alignment. Pottery, bone and burnt gravel recovered.

F. 212 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [501] ; width 0.75m; depth 0.35m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [500] a firmly compacted dark greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal flecs. One of two similar adjacent features (F.'s 211 & 212) following the same alignment. Pottery, bone and burnt gravel recovered.

F. 213 Pit. Cut: [503] ; width 0.45m; depth 0.12m. Circular in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [502] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal flecks. One of three adjacent small pits [503] [505] and [507] possibly functioning as working area or fire pits. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 213 Pit. Cut: [505] ; width 0.45m; depth 0.12m. Circular in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [504] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal flecks. One of three adjacent small pits [503] [505] and [507] possibly functioning as working area or fire pits. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

Trench 38

F. 237 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [563] ; width 1.80m; depth 0.60m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [561] a dark brownish grey clay with small gravel inclusions; [562] a light brownish grey clay. Feature cuts earlier feature F. 237. Bone recovered.

F. 238 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [566] ; width 1.90m; depth 0.95m. Linear in plan with steep stepped sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [564] a light brownish grey clay with small gravel inclusions; [565] a grey clay with orange mottling and occasional peaty patches. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

Trench 39

F. 236 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [560] ; width 1.20m; depth 0.37m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [559] a loosely compacted dark grey silty clay with very common small to medium sized gravel inclusions and occasional large gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by feature F. 235 on southern edge, possibly a recut of ditch. Bone recovered.

F. 247 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [593] ; width 2.10m; depth 0.75m. Linear in plan with steep concave sloping sides, and a irregular base. Five fills : [588] a firmly compacted reddish grey silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [589] a firmly compacted orange-grey silty sandy clay with some gravel inclusions; [590] a firmly compacted orange-grey silty sandy clay with some gravel inclusions; [591] a very dark grey silty clay with organic content; [592] a dark orange-grey silty sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. Pottery, bone fragments and glass recovered.

F. 248 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [595] ; width 0.94m; depth 0.36m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [594] a soft greyish brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions throughout and charcoal flecks in upper part of fill. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 250 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [599] ; width 1.60m; depth 0.38m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [598] a loosely compacted dark brownish grey silty clay with common gravel inclusions . Bone recovered.

F. 251 Pit. Cut: [601] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.24m. Circular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [600] a moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate small gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by later feature F. 250. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 252 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [603] ; width 0.68m; depth 0.10m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [602] disturbed fill of plough furrow. Other similar furrow type features (F.'s 262 to 269 and 252) observed in trench.

F. 253 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [606] ; width 1.10m; depth 0.35m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [604] a softly compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with few small gravel inclusions; [605] a firmly compacted orange-grey silty sandy clay with common gravel inclusions.

F. 256 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [612] ; width 2.02m; depth 0.19m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [611] a soft greyish brown silty with frequent gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 257 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [614] ; width 1.02m; depth 0.12m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [613] a greyish brown silty with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 259 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [618] ; width 0.95m; depth 0.34m. Curving linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [617] a moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay loam. Pottery, bone fragments and glass recovered.

F. 260 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [620] ; width 0.70m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [619] a loosely compacted dark grey silty clay loam with common gravel inclusions . Feature cuts earlier features F.'s 271 and 273 and is cut by later feature F. 270 Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 262 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [624] ; width 0.93m; depth 0.19m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [623] a firmly compacted dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. Other similar furrow type features (F. 262 to 269 and 252) observed in trench. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 263 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [626] ; width 0.95m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [625] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. Other similar furrow type features (F. 262 to 269 and 252) observed in trench. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 264 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [628] ; width 1.01m; depth 0.12m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [627] a loosely compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Other similar furrow type features (F. 262 to 269 and 252) observed in trench. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 265 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [630] ; width 0.79m; depth 0.16m. Linear in plan with SE side shallow and NW steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [629] a loosely compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Other similar furrow type features (F. 262 to 269 and 252) observed in trench. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 266 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [632] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.22m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [631] a loosely compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Other similar furrow type features (F. 262 to 269 and 252) observed in trench. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 267 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [634] ; width 0.76m; depth 0.07m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [633] a loosely compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. Other similar furrow type features (F. 262 to 269 and 252) observed in trench. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 268 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [636] ; width 0.78m; depth 0.04m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [635] a loosely compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Other similar furrow type features (F. 262 to 269 and 252) observed in trench. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 269 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [637] ; width 0.84m; depth 0.08m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a irregular base. One fill : [633] a loosely compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. Other similar furrow type features (F. 262 to 269 and 252) observed in trench. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 270 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [641] ; width 1.10m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [639] a dark brown sandy clay loam with common gravel inclusions; [640] a brownish grey sandy clay with few gravel inclusions.

F. 271 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [643] ; width 2.00m; depth 0.40m. Linear in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [642] a greyish brown silty clay with some orange brown mottling and few gravel inclusions.

F. 272 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [649] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.60m. Linear in plan with steep concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [644] a loosely compacted dark greyish brown silty clay loam with frequent orange brown mottling and common gravel inclusions; [645] a greyish brown sandy clay with some gravel inclusions; [646] a loosely compacted dark grey silty clay loam with lenses of orange brown sandy gravel and common gravel inclusions; [647] a greyish brown sandy clay with some gravel inclusions; [648] a very dark grey silty clay with few gravel inclusions.

F. 273 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [651] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [650] a greyish brown sandy clay with frequent orange brown mottling and some gravel inclusions.

F. 277 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [661] ; width 2.00m; depth 0.50m. Linear in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a flat base. Three fills : [658] a dark grey sandy clay loam with some gravel inclusions more frequent at base of layer; [659] a greyish brown sandy clay with frequent orange brown mottling and common gravel inclusions more frequent at lower interface of fill; [660] a very dark grey clay loam with some gravel inclusions.

F. 278 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [663] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.10m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat irregular base. One fill : [662] a loosely compacted greyish brown sandy clay loam with some gravel inclusions. Feature is severely disturbed by root action and truncated by later feature F. 277. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 40

F. 274 Pit. Cut: [653] ; width 2.00m; depth 0.38m. Sub-circular in plan with moderate irregular sloping sides, and a concave irregular base. Two fills : [652] a firmly compacted dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with no inclusions; [664] a loosely compacted orangish brown silty sandy clay with no inclusions. Roman pottery fragments recovered.

F. 275 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [655] ; width unknown; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with concave sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [654] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 41

F. 159 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [380] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.22m. Linear in plan with the west side being moderate concave and the east being moderate convex sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [379] an orange-grey clay; [379] a brownish grey clay with frequent orange brown mottling. Bone recovered. from [379].

F. 160 Pit. Cut: [382] ; width 0.59m; depth 0.28m. Circular in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [381] a grey clay. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 165 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [401] ; width 0.65m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [400] a brownish grey clay with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 167 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [406] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.35m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [405] an orange-grey clay. Bone recovered.

F. 168 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [408] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.35m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [407] an orange grey clay with some small gravel inclusions. Bone recovered.

Trench 43

F. 202 ring gully. Cut: [482] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.28m. Curving linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [481] a greyish brown clay; [482] a very light greyish brown clay. Poorly defined feature. Pottery fragments recovered.

Trench 44

F. 176 Tree bole. Cut: [425] ; width 1.42m; depth 0.48m. Sub-circular in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a irregular concave base. One fill : [424] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel and gravel inclusions. Feature is one of several furrows all similarly aligned and spaced seen in Trench 30. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 177 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [429] ; width varying from 0.85 to 0.35m; depth varying from 0.38 to 0.09m. Linear in plan with varying from moderate to steep concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [426] a loosely compacted orange-brown silty sandy clay with few gravel inclusions; [427] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions; [428] a loosely compacted orange-brown silty sandy clay with some gravel inclusions in base of fill. Patches of charcoal seen in surface of feature. Pottery fragments recovered.

Trench 46

F. 249 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [597] ; width 0.85m; depth 0.28m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [596] a dark grey clay loam with some chalky clay inclusions and some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 254 posthole. Cut: [608] ; width 0.50m; depth 0.26m. Curving sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a v-shaped base. One fill : [607] a grey silt loam with some small gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 255 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [610] ; width 0.90m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with steep

sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [609] a reddish brown clay loam with few gravel inclusions.

Trench 56

F. 261 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [622] ; width 1.70m; depth 0.55m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [621] a reddish brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions. Pottery and bone fragments recovered. Cut: [670] ; width 0.90m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [669] a dark brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions; . Cut: [672] ; width 1.30m; depth 0.70m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [671] a yellowish brown silty clay with some marl inclusions. Bone fragments recovered.

Trench 57

F. 200 pit. Cut: [478] ; width 2.50m; depth 0.30m. Sub-rectangular in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [477] a loosely compacted very dark greyish brown silty clay with burnt material. Quantity of pottery recovered and burnt material suggests a deliberate dump of domestic material. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 201 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [480] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.90m. Linear in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [479] a moderately compacted brownish grey silty clay. Feature cuts earlier pit F. 200. Some degree of contamination of finds from [479] F.. 200. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 226 Posthole. Cut: [539] ; width 0.32m; depth 0.17m. Circular in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [539] a dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 227 Pit. Cut: [541] ; width 0.85m; depth 0.12m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [540] a dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions . The Feature cuts earlier furrow. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 228 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [543] ; width 0.55m; depth 0.14m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [542] a dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Post-medieval drainage ditch cuts a later furrow. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 229 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [545] ; width 0.58m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [544] a brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 244 Pit. Cut: [580] ; width 0.72m; depth 0.12m. Oval in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [580] a light grey clayey silt and some small rounded gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 245 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [582] ; width ; depth . Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a irregular base. : [581] a dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional very small rounded gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 58

F. 218 Pit. Cut: [523] ; width 0.75m; depth 0.17m. Circular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a irregular base. One fill : [522] a dark grey clay with charcoal flecks.

F. 219 Pit. Cut: [525] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.21m. Sub-circular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [524] a light greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal flecks.

Trench 59

F. 222 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [531] ; width 0.70m; depth 0.18m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [530] a dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Post-medieval drainage ditch.

F. 223 NW-SE aligned field drain. Cut: [533] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.38m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [532] a dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Post-medieval drainage ditch. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 224 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [535] ; width 0.45m; depth 0.21m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [534] a brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Small drainage ditch. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 225 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [537] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [536] a dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Post-medieval drainage ditch. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 246 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [584] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with the NE being steep stepped and the SW a slightly undercut sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [583] a dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional very small rounded gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 66

F. 220 Pit. Cut: [527] ; width 0.67m; depth 0.08m. Sub-circular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [526] a reddish brown sandy loam with some gravel inclusions.

F. 230 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [547] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Fill [546] a dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Post-medieval drainage ditch. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 231 Pit. Cut: [549] ; width 0.55m; depth 0.27m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [548] a brown silty sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Feature cuts a tree throw No dating evidence recovered.

F. 243 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [578] ; width 1.30m plus; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [577] a greyish brown clayey silt with patches of reddish brown sand and some small gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 71

F. 232 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [552] ; width 0.45m; depth 0.16m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [550] a dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions; [551] a brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 233 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [554] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [553] a dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Terminus. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 239 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [568] ; width 0.62m; depth 0.12m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [567] a grey silty clay with some small gravel inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks and shell fragments. Burnt clay and brick recovered. Cut: [570] ; width 0.25m plus; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with sloping sides, and a irregular base. One fill : [569] a grey silty clay with some small gravel inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks and shell

fragments.

F. 240 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [572] ; width 0.50m; depth 0.08m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [571] a grey clayey silt with yellowish orange mottling with occasional small gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 241 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [574] ; width 0.60m plus; depth 0.22m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [573] a grey silty clay with occasional very small rounded gravel inclusions.

F. 242 posthole. Cut: [576] ; width 0.36m; depth 0.15m. Oval in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [575] a grey clayey silt with occasional yellowish orange mottling, frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small rounded gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 73

F. 221 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [529] ; width 0.18m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [528] a greyish brown clay loam with some gravel inclusions. A small "bush" drain.

CAMBRIDGE GOLF COURSE

Trench 78

F. 280 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [678] ; width 1.60m; depth 0.50m. Linear in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [677] a loosely compacted very dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [679] a loosely compacted very dark brownish grey sandy silt mix with redeposited sand and gravel with some gravel inclusions. Pottery, bone fragments and tile recovered.

F. 281 NE-SW aligned grave. Not excavated. Feature may cut grave on south side (human femur in section).

F. 282 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [682] ; width 1.40m; depth 1.77m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a v-shaped base. Two fills : [681] a dark brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [682] a yellowish brown sand lens at base of feature.

F. 283 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [683] ; width 2.50m; depth 0.95m. Linear in plan with moderate slightly irregular sloping sides, and a concave irregular base. Three fills : [684] a yellowish orange sand with few small gravel inclusions; [685] a dark brown silt with few small gravel inclusions and some orange clay present in lower part of fill; [686] a dark grey silt with some gravel inclusions.

F. 284 grave. Cut: [687] ; width 0.74m; depth 0.30m. Rectangular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [688] a firmly compacted dark brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [689] . Possible grave cut disturbed by later cut of feature F. 282.

F. 285 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [693] ; width 1.60m; depth 0.45m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [690] a friable dark grey sandy loam with some gravel inclusions; [691] a loosely compacted very dark grey sandy clay loam with frequent gravel inclusions; [692] a loose primary fill of greyish yellow sand with abundant gravel inclusions. Context [691] contained significant amounts of pottery probably a dump of domestic material. Feature bisects earlier feature F.286.

F. 286 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [695] ; width 1.20m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [694] a loosely compacted yellowish brown sandy clay loam with some gravel inclusions. A poorly defined possible ditch feature bisected by later ditch cut feature F. 285.

F. 287 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [698] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with the SW being moderate straight sided and the SE being steep straight sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [696] a loosely compacted greyish brown sandy loam with some gravel inclusions; [697] a loosely compacted brownish grey sandy clay loam with abundant gravel inclusions. Feature is similar to adjacent feature F. 288. Pottery and iron object recovered.

F. 288 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [701] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with the SW being moderate straight sided and the SE being steep straight sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills : [699] a loosely compacted greyish brown sandy loam with some gravel inclusions; [700] a loosely compacted brownish grey sandy clay loam with abundant gravel inclusions. Feature is similar to adjacent feature F. 287. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 289 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [702] ; width ; depth . Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. : [703] a black clayey silt; [744] a brown clayey silt with few gravel inclusions ; [743] a brown clayey silt with few gravel inclusions; [742] a yellowish orange sand with gravel inclusions.

F. 290 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [706] ; width 0.77m; depth 0.28m. Linear in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [704] a brown loamy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [705] a brown silt with abundant gravel inclusions. Feature cuts larger linear feature F. 291. Roman pottery fragments recovered.

F. 291 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [715] ; width 1.70m plus; depth 0.55m. Linear in plan with the SW being moderate straight sided and the NE has truncated sloping sides, and a concave base. Eight fills : [707] a firmly compacted clayey silt with few gravel inclusions; [708] a brown gravely silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [709] a brown gravelly silt with few gravel inclusions; [710] an orange-brown silty gravel with frequent gravel inclusions; [711] an orange silty gravel; [712] a grey silty clay with few small gravel inclusions; [713] a layer of redeposited natural; [714] a grey clayey gravel. Feature is cut by later features F. 290 on the SW edge and F. 293 on the NE edge. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 292 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [722] ; width 1.80m plus; depth 0.85m. Linear in plan with the NE being moderate concave sided and the SW has truncated sloping sides, and a concave base. Six fills : [716] a brownish grey clayey silt with few gravel inclusions; [717] an orange-brown silt with few gravel inclusions; [718] a brown silty gravel; [719] a firmly compacted grey clay with few gravel inclusions; [720] a brownish orange clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [721] a brownish grey clayey gravel. Feature is cut by later feature F. 293.

F. 293 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [726] ; width 3.20m; depth 0.75m. Linear in plan with moderate irregular sloping sides, and a flat base. Three fills : [723] a greyish brown gravely silt overlying F.'s 291, 292, & 293; [724] a reddish brown gravelly silt with gravel inclusions; [725] a light brown sandy gravel with some large gravel inclusions. Feature cuts earlier features F.'s 291 and 292.

F. 294 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [728] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.29m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [727] a loosely compacted brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions . Feature is cut by later feature F. 295. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 295 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [732] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.55m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [729] a firmly compacted dark grey silty clay with some gravel inclusions; [730] a brownish grey silty clay with few small gravel inclusions; [731] a firmly compacted brownish grey silty clay with few inclusions and some lenses of natural sand . Feature cuts earlier feature F. 294. Pottery, bone fragments and iron object recovered.

F. 296 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [734] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.72m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Three fills : [735] a dark brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [736] a brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions; [737] a brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions.

F. 296 ditch. Three fills : [738] a firmly compacted yellowish brown sandy clay with few gravel inclusions and a lens of dark bluish black sand at interface with lower gravel fill; [733] a loosely compacted yellowish brown gravelly sand; [739] a yellowish brown sandy silt with large gravel inclusions.

F. 297 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [741] ; width unknown; depth 0.15m. linear in plan with shallow straight sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [740] a dark brown silt with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 298 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [754] ; width 0.73m; depth 0.13m. Linear in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [753] a brown silty gravel. Pottery fragments recovered.

F. 299 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [747] ; width 1.50m plus; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a irregular base. One fill : [746]+U196. One of two linear features bisected by later ditch feature F. 289.

F. 299 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [748] ; width 0.90m plus; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [745] a grey sandy silt with some small gravel inclusions. One of two linear features bisected by later ditch feature F. 289.

F. 300 E-W aligned ditch. Cut: [755] ; width 0.77m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [756] upper fill, grey silt with lenses of orange sand at edges; middle fill, very dark grey silt with few gravel inclusions; lower fill light orange sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 301 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [761] ; width 1.30m; depth 0.78m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Four fills : [757] a firmly compacted brownish grey silty clay with some gravel inclusions; [758] a loose friable brownish grey sandy clay with some small gravel inclusions; [759] a brownish grey sandy clay with some small gravel inclusions; [760] a brownish orange sand gravel mix .

F. 302 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [765] ; width 1.80m; depth 0.92m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a irregular base. Three fills : [762] a brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [763] a light orange brown gravelly sand with frequent small gravel inclusions; [764] an orange gravelly sand with abundant gravel inclusions . Feature cuts earlier adjacent feature F. 303. Pottery and bone fragments recovered from [762].

F. 303 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [769] ; width 1.32m; depth 0.74m. Linear in plan with steep irregular sloping sides, and a irregular base. Four fills : [762] a brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [766] a light brown gravelly sand with abundant gravel inclusions; [768] an orange brown sandy gravel with abundant gravel inclusions. Feature cut by later feature F. 302. Pottery and bone fragments recovered from [762].

F. 304 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [770] ; width 1.15m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with steep irregular sloping sides, and a irregular base. One fill : [771] a dark orange brown silty sand.. A poorly defined irregular feature.

F. 305 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [772] ; width 1.50m; depth 0.58m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [774] a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [773] a yellowish brown silty sand with some gravel inclusions; [776] a yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small gravel inclusions more frequent at base of cut.

F. 306 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [775] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.45m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a v-shaped base. Two fills : [778] a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions; [777] a yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 346 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [893] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.60m. Linear in plan with truncated sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [884] redeposited gravel.

F. 346 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [894] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.55m. Linear in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [882] a dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions; [883] a light brown sand gravel mix probably redeposited natural.

F. 346 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [895] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.50m. Linear in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a flat base. Three fills : [879]a dark brownish grey sandy silt with some small gravel inclusions; [880] a dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions; [881] a dark brownish grey sandy silt with abundant small gravel inclusions.

F. 347 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [892] ; width 2.80m; depth 0.90m. Linear in plan with step concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Eight fills : [885] a very dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions; [886] a dark brownish grey sandy silt with abundant gravel inclusions; [887] a dark grey black sandy silt with some gravel inclusions; [888] a dark brown silt with some gravel inclusions and small wood fragments; [889] a dark grey black sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [890] a black organic waterlogged silt with some gravel inclusions and small wood fragments; [891] redeposited gravel.

F. 349 NW-SE aligned layer. [878] a firmly compacted coarse gravel surface.

F. 350 E-W aligned grave not excavated. Cut: [896] sub-rectangular in plan. Jet bracelet recovered.

FIELD I

Trench 79

F. 333 N-S aligned Natural feature. Cut: [789]; width 1.00m; depth 0.20m. Sub-rectangular in plan with irregular sloping sides, and a irregular base. One fill: [790] an orange-brown sandy clay silt. Possibly prehistoric feature most likely natural feature.

Trench 83

F. 336 Pit. Cut: [858]; width 2.00m; depth 0.42m. Circular in plan with moderate irregular sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [857] a loosely compacted brownish grey sandy clay with some gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 84

F. 331 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [786]; width 0.56m; depth 0.34m. Linear in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill: [785] a greyish brown silty gravel with few gravel inclusions. Feature is on similar alignment to several other linear features. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 334 Pit. Cut: [852]; width 1.00m; depth 0.70m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [851] a loosely compacted greyish orange clayey silt with gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by later feature F. 335.

F. 335 Pit. Cut: [856]; width 2.25m; depth 0.88m. Sub-rectangular in plan with steep to moderate irregular sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [853] a grey silty clay with some gravel inclusions; [854] a loose black silty sandy clay with some gravel inclusions, the deposit has frequent burnt material (e.g.; charcoal lumps, scorched gravel, gravel) throughout; [855] a very

loosely compacted greyish orange clayey silt gravel.

F. 337 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [859] ; width 1.25m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill: [860] an orange-brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Pottery fragments and iron item recovered.

Trench 86

F. 307 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [780] ; width 0.52m; depth 0.40m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill: [779] a brown sandy silt with lenses of redeposited natural and few small gravel inclusions. Possible field drain.

F. 308 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [782]; width 0.50m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [781] a light orange-brown sandy silt with some small gravel inclusions.

F. 309 NE-SW aligned ditch. Cut: [784]; width 0.50m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [783] an orange-brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions.

F. 338 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [862]; width 1.05m; depth 0.45m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [861] a moderately compacted brown sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 339 furrow. Cut: [864]; width 1.20m; depth 0.33m. Linear in plan with shallow straight sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [863] a moderately compacted reddish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions.

F. 340 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [865]; width 1.10m; depth 0.35m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [866] a firmly compacted reddish brown clay with few charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions.

F. 342 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [871]; width 1.30m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [870] a brown clayey silt with some gravel inclusions.

F. 343 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [873]; width 0.90m; depth 0.27m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [872] a reddish brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 344 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [875]; width 2.00m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill: [874] a light brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 345 NW-SE aligned ditch. Cut: [877]; width 0.60m; depth 0.43m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill: [876] a brown clayey silt with some gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by modern field drain. No dating evidence recovered.

FIELD 6 SITE XIII

Trench 95

F. 312 A linear orientated east-west (105m) with slightly stepped sides and an irregular base [807]. It contained two fills, a grey/orange silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and flint inclusions [804], a mid grey clay with lenses of red sand, occasional pottery, charcoal flecks and stone inclusions [805] and a pale grey clay with inclusions of sand and occasional animal bone [806].

F. 313 A linear orientated northeast-southwest (1.80m x 0.53) with slightly stepped sides and a concave base [810]. It contained two fills, a mid/dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal [808] and a orange brown clay with frequent charcoal [809].

Trench 96

F. 310 A linear orientated southwest-northeast (1.30m x 0.57m) with gradual sides and an irregular base [800]. It contained a single fill, a grey/brown silty clay with occasional burnt clay fragments, animal bone, pottery and sub-rounded stones between 50-70mm [801].

F. 311 A linear orientated southeast-northwest (0.25m x 0.27m) with steep sides and an irregular base, truncates F. 310 [802]. It contained one fill, a dark brown clay with occasional burnt stone, charcoal flecks, pottery, manganese and iron pan inclusions [803].

Trench 99

F. 314 A linear orientated northeast-southwest (1.50m) 'un-excavated' [811].

F. 315 A linear orientated southeast-northwest (2.65m) 'un-excavated' [813].

F. 316 An ovoid feature (1.7m x 0.90m) 'un-excavated' [812].

Trench 100

F. 317 An ovoid feature (1.2m) 'un-excavated' [814].

F. 318 A circular feature (0.27m x 0.28m) 'un-excavated' [815].

F. 319 A circular feature (0.25m x 0.25m) 'un-excavated' [816].

F. 320 A linear orientated southeast-northwest (3.00m) 'un-excavated' [817].

F. 321 An ovoid feature (1.1m) 'un-excavated' [818].

F. 322 An ovoid feature (1.4m) 'un-excavated' [819].

FIELD 5

Trench 101

F. 376 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [902] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.09m. linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [903] a firmly compacted light brown silty clay with lenses of grey clay, some charcoal flecks and frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 377 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [904] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.10m. linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [905] a firmly compacted grey silty loam with some gravel inclusions.

F. 378 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [907] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.15m. linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [906] a firmly compacted grey silty loam with some gravel inclusions.

F. 379 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [909] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.20m plus. linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [908] a firmly compacted grey silty loam with some gravel inclusions.

F. 380 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [911] ; width 2.20m; depth 0.10m. linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [910] a firmly compacted light greyish brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions.

F. 381 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [912] ; width 0.99m; depth 0.09m. linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [913] a firmly compacted light brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions.

F. 382 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [914] ; width 1.70m; depth 0.20m. linear in plan with moderate to shallow sloping sides, and a flat irregular base. One fill : [915] a firmly compacted light brownish grey silty clay with some charcoal flecks and frequent gravel inclusions.

F. 383 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [916] ; width 2.10m; depth 0.26m. linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a slightly concave base. One fill : [917] a firmly compacted light greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Deep ploughing has disturbed the NE side of the furrow.

F. 384 NE-SW aligned furrow. Cut: [918] ; width 1.35m; depth 0.20m. linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a irregular base. One fill : [919] a firmly compacted light greyish brown clay with some charcoal flecks and frequent gravel inclusions.

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F. 385 NW-SE aligned bush drain. Cut: [921] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.15m. linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [920] a firmly compacted grey silty loam with few gravel inclusions.

F. 386 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [923] ; width 1.25m; depth 0.10m. linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [922] a firmly compacted brownish grey silty loam with some gravel inclusions.

F. 387 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [925] ; width 1.00m; depth 0.15m. linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. One fill : [924] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty loam with some gravel inclusions.

F. 388 NW-SE aligned furrow. Cut: [927] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.10m. linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [924] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty loam with some gravel inclusions.

F. 389 NW-SE aligned Boundary Ditch. Cut: [929] ; width 3.00m; depth 0.65m. linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. One fill : [928] a firmly compacted brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Feature is probably part of the same field system as the furrows

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Trench 106

F. 398 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [969]; width 0.35m; depth 0.08m. Linear with shallow sloping sides, and concave base. Single fill: [968] a loosely compacted pale brown silt. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 399 Modern quarry pit.

Trench 107

F. 396 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [965]; width 1.50m; depth 0.45m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [964] a brown silt with moderate gravel inclusions. Relationship with Feature 397. Bone fragments recovered.

F. 397 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [967]; width 0.70m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [966] a light brown silt with frequent small gravel inclusions. Bone fragments recovered.

Trench 108

F. 390 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [951]; width 1.00m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [950] a dark greyish brown sandy clay with some gravel inclusions, chalk marl and occasional charcoal lumps. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 391 Layer width 1.32m; depth 0.70m. Irregular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and irregular base. Single fill: [953] a dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 391 Layer. Cut: [954]; width 1.80m; depth 0.29m. Irregular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [953] a dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. Pottery, bone, shell and slag fragments recovered.

F. 394 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1054] a moderately compacted mixed layer of dark greyish brown clay and orange yellow silt with some chalk marl and some gravel inclusions; [961]; width 1.80m; depth 0.38m. Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides on north and on south shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [960] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with some gravel inclusions and chalk marl. Larger inclusions more frequent in the base of the fill. Possible boundary or drainage ditch. Pottery, bone, shell and flint fragments recovered from base of fill.

F. 395 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [963]; width 2.20m plus; depth 0.73m. Linear in plan with moderate to shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills: [962] a dark greyish brown clay with some gravel inclusions, occasional chalk marl and some unevenly distributed charcoal flecks. Occasional patches of degraded orange red ceramic material was noted; [983] a moderately compacted greyish brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions and some chalk marl. Evidence of bioturbation and root disturbance was noted. [984] a loosely compacted grey silt with unevenly distributed orange mottling and some gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by later feature 390 however relationship with feature 405 is not certain. Pottery and bone fragments recovered

F. 405 N-S Ditch. Cut: [986]; width 0.40m; depth 0.40m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [985] a moderately compacted greyish brown gravely silt with moderate gravel inclusions and some light yellowish grey silt mottling. Fill is similar to [983] in adjacent feature 395. The relationship between 395 and 405 is unclear and a precise stratigraphic sequence cannot be determined. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 412 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [952]; width 2.17m; depth 1.05m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Four fills: [1001] a moderately compacted brown clayey silt with occasional chalk marl and gravel inclusions. Lenses of yellow and orange sandy silt throughout fill; [1049] a firmly compacted brownish grey silty clay with orange mottling; [1050] a loosely compacted light grey sandy clay with orange mottling and lenses of sand; [1051] a loosely compacted light yellowish brown sandy clay. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 432 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1060]; width 0.70m; depth 0.70m. Linear in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a flat base. Three fills: [1046] moderately compacted dark greyish brown clay with some gravel and chalk marl inclusions. Lenses of yellowish, grey and orange silts occur throughout the fill; [1058] a loosely compacted dark brownish grey silty clay with some lenses of orange silt and occasional gravel inclusions; [1059].

F. 435 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1057]; width 1.40m; depth 0.50m. Linear in plan with moderate shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1055] a loosely compacted dark brownish grey silty clay with orange mottling and occasional flint inclusions. Feature is cut by later feature 394. The base of feature appears to have been disturbed by tree roots at some point.

Trench 109

F. 392 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [956] ; width 1.60m; depth 0.62m. Linear in plan with moderate to steep sloping sides, and a concave irregular base. Single fill : [957] a light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal lumps. Possible boundary ditch. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 400 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [972]; width 3.70m; depth 0.40m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [971] a firmly compacted brown clay with gravel inclusions. Pottery and bone fragments recovered

F. 401 N-S aligned linear Cut: [975]; width 0.80m; depth 0.56m. linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills: [973] an orange grey clay with some mottling and frequent gravel inclusions [974] lenses of clay. No dating evidence recovered. This was actually part of F.400

Trench 110

F. 393 Ditch termini or pit. Cut: [958]; width 0.80m; depth 0.57m. Extended from baulk with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [959] a firmly compacted brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Possible ditch butt or pit feature. Pottery and bone fragments recovered

Trench 112

F. 402 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [977]; width 1.30m; depth 0.18m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides on west and on east shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [977] a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Pottery and bone fragments recovered

Trench 114

F. 423 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1026]; width 0.30m; depth 0.05m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1025] a firmly compacted light greyish brown sandy silt with chalk marl and few gravel inclusions. Possible ditch or furrow but not on same alignment as other furrows. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 427 Pit. Cut: [1036]; width 1.00m; depth 0.65m. Circular in plan with steep to vertical sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1035] a greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. One of a series of intercutting med or post med pits. Feature cuts earlier feature 428 Pottery recovered.

F. 428 Pit. Cut: [1039]; width 0.95m; depth 0.80m. Circular in plan with steep to vertical sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills: [1037] a brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions; [1038] a brown orange sandy silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. One of a series of intercutting med or post med pits. Feature is cut by later F. 427 and cuts earlier F. 429 Pottery, bone and flint recovered.

F. 429 Pit. Cut: [1041]; width 0.75m; depth 1.25m. Circular in plan with vertical sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1040] a greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. One of a series of intercutting med or post med pits. Feature is cut by later feature 428. Pottery recovered.
F. 430 NW-SE aligned Furrow. Cut: [1043]; width 0.75m; depth 0.06m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1042] a brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

Trench 116

F. 409 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [994]; width 2.10m; depth 0.74m. Linear in plan with moderate stepped sloping sides, and a flat concave base. Single fill: [994] a moderately compacted brown silty clay. See feature 454.

F. 454 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [1107]; width 2.40m; depth 0.60m. Linear in plan with moderate stepped sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1106] a moderately compacted brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. The interface between the two features is very broad and the stratagraphic relationship is not easily distinguished but is most likely that feature 454 is the more recent feature cutting earlier feature 409.

F. 410 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [1000]; width 4.20m; depth 0.85m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a flat base. Four fills : [996] a firmly compacted light greyish brown silty sandy clay with some small flint inclusions; [997] a moderately compacted orange grey clay with lenses of sand and some charcoal flecks and few gravel inclusions; [998] a firmly compacted greyish orange clay with some orange sand present; [999] a moderately compacted orange brown clay with some orange sand present. Pottery, bone, and flint recovered.

Trench 117

F. 418 NW-SE aligned Pit. Cut: [1020]; width 1.70m; depth 0.28m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1019] a brown silty sand with some small gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. Probable furrow. Pottery and burnt flint recovered.

Trench 118

F. 436 Pit. Cut: [1064]; width 1.50m plus; depth 0.55m. Irregular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [1061] a moderately compacted reddish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1062] an orange sandy gravel with clay lenses; [1063] a moderately compacted grey silty clay. Pottery recovered.

F. 437 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1066]; width 3.10m; depth 0.35m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a irregular base. Single fill: [1065] a reddish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Extensive disturbance by rodent activity and bioturbation. Pottery recovered.

F. 438 Pit. Cut: [1073]; width 3.60m; depth 1.0m plus. Not known in plan with not known sloping sides, and a not known base. Five fills : [1068] a brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions; [1069] a greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1070] a greyish brown clayey silt with few gravel inclusions; [1071] a sandy gravel; [1072] a brownish grey silt. Due to significant quantities of organic material being revealed excavation was curtailed, sufficient extents of this feature where not revealed by the cut of the evaluation trench or adjacent trenching to reveal its true dimensions or function. The feature may possibly be a well. Pottery and wood were recovered.

Trench 120

F. 440 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1093]; width 1.90m; depth 0.50m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1092] a firmly compacted dark greyish brown clay with some charcoal flecks, chalk marl and gravel inclusions. Lenses of yellowish sand occur throughout fill. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 448 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1094]; width 2.00m; depth 0.65m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1095] a firmly compacted dark brown silty clay. Bone recovered.

F. 450 Posthole. Cut: [1099]; width 0.47m; depth 0.19m. Circular in plan with shallow to vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1098] a firmly compacted greyish brown clayey silt with few gravel inclusions. Post hole possibly associated with other adjacent postholes and cesspit Pottery recovered.

F. 451 Posthole. Cut: [1101]; width 0.30m; depth 0.09m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1101] a firmly compacted reddish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel

inclusions. Post hole possibly associated with other adjacent postholes and cesspit No dating evidence recovered.

F. 452 Pit. Cut: [1105]; width 1.30m; depth 1.35m. Circular to sub-rectangular in plan with moderate to vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Three fills : [1102] a firmly compacted dark greyish brown silty clay loam with few gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks; [1103] a firmly compacted greyish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions and frequent dumps of charcoal lumps. Lenses of greyish green silty clay "cess" occur throughout the fill. A dump of black sandy clay gravel was also observed; [1104] a loosely compacted greenish grey silty clay with a slight sand presence in lower part of fill, few gravel inclusions, frequent dumps of charcoal lumps, occasional lenses of dark grey clay and frequent lenses greyish green silty clay "cess" . Possible cess pit that may be related to adjacent postholes. Feature appears to have fallen into disuse and been capped with top soil [1102]. Feature cuts earlier slight gully. Pottery and bone recovered.

Trench 121

F. 411 Pit. Cut: [1002] ; width 0.75m; depth 0.22m. Circular in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1003] a firmly compacted dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Bone recovered.

F. 412 Posthole. Cut: [1005]; width 0.19m; depth 0.11m. Circular in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1004] a moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty clay sand with few small gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. Base of small posthole adjacent to 3 other similar features Feature no's 414, 415 and 416. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 414 Posthole. Cut: [1007] ; width 0.25m; depth 0.14m. Circular in plan with straight near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1006] a moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty clay sand with few small gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. Base of small posthole adjacent to 3 other similar features Feature no's 413, 415 and 416. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 415 Posthole. Cut: [1009]; width 0.17m; depth 0.10m. Circular in plan with straight near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1008] a moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty clay sand with few small gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. Base of small posthole adjacent to 3 other similar features Feature no's 413, 414 and 416. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 416 Posthole. Cut: [1011] ; width 0.19m; depth 0.09m. Circular in plan with straight near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1010] a moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty clay sand with few small gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. Base of small posthole adjacent to 3 other similar features Feature no's 413, 414 and 415. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 417 Posthole. Cut: [1013] ; width 0.36m; depth 0.12m. Circular in plan with straight near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1012] a moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty clay sand with few small gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. Base of small posthole in within 5m of 4 other similar features Feature no's 413, 414, 415 and 416. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 419 Pit. Cut: [1016] ; width 0.54m; depth 0.19m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [1014] a moderately compacted browny grey silty clay with moderate chalk marl inclusions and charcoal flecks; [1015] a moderately compact dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks. The feature is cut by later feature 420 Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 420 Pit. Cut: [1018]; width 1.85m; depth 0.56m. Circular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1017] a brownish grey silty clay with few gravel inclusions. The feature cuts earlier feature 419. Pottery and coin recovered.

Trench 122

F. 433 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1047]; width 2.18m; depth 0.60m. Linear in plan with moderate to steep irregular sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1048] a firmly compacted light greyish brown

sandy clay loam with few gravel inclusions, frequent chalk marl and occasional charcoal flecks.. Pottery and shell recovered.

F. 434 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1053]; width 1.45m; depth 0.28m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [1052] a yellowish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 439 Natural Hollow Cut: [1075] ; width 0.62m; depth 0.13m. Irregular in plan with irregular sloping sides, and a flat irregular base. Single fill: [1074] a firmly compacted silty clay varying from light brownish grey at surface to dark reddish grey at base of fill. Charcoal present throughout layer increasing in frequency towards centre of fill. Irregular shape of feature may suggest exploitation of natural hollow for a fire rather than a cut feature. Pottery recovered.

F. 441 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1077]; width 1.10m; depth 0.32m. Curvilinear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1076] a greyish yellow sandy silt with orange brown mottling and few gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by later features 443 and 442. Bone recovered.

F. 442 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1079]; width 0.90m; depth 0.27m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1078] a brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions. Feature cuts earlier feature 441. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 443 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1081]; width 0.45m; depth 0.24m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1080] a brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions. Feature appears to be re-cut of feature 441 and merges with F.no442. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 444 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1082]; width 0.35m; depth 0.14m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1083] a loosely compacted dark brown clayey silt with orange mottling and occasional gravel mottling. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 445 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [1084]; width 0.55m; depth 0.10m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1085] a loosely compacted brown clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions becoming more frequent at interface with natural. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 446 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1088]; width 0.80m; depth 0.44m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a V-shaped base. Two fills: [1086] a firmly compacted reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions and few charcoal flecks; [1087] a light brownish red silty clay. Pottery and glass recovered.

F. 447 Pit. Cut: [1091]; width 1.20m; depth 0.22m. Circular in plan with shallow to moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. Two fills: [1089] brown silty clay with orange mottling, few gravel inclusions and few charcoal flecks; [1090] a reddish brown clay with occasional small gravel inclusions. Pottery recovered.

F. 449 N-S aligned linear. Cut: [1097]; width 0.40m; depth 0.18m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. : [1096] an orange brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered.

Trench 124

F. 403 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [982]; width 1.10m; depth 0.29m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [981] a dark brownish grey clay with few gravel inclusions and some orange mottling. Bone fragments recovered

F. 404 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [980]; width 1.70m; depth 0.55m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a irregular base. Two fills: [978] firmly compacted light brown clay with few gravel inclusions and some chalk marl. [979] a dark greyish brown clay with orange mottling. Pottery and bone fragments recovered

F. 406 Posthole. Cut: [988]; width 0.36m; depth 0.04m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill: [987] a dark brown clay silt. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 407 Posthole. Cut: [990]; width 0.22m; depth 0.10m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [989] a mixed fill of orange and brown clays. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 408 Posthole. Cut: [992]; width 0.22m; depth 0.13m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [991] a brownish orange clay with some mottling. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 421 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1021]; width 1.10m; depth 0.16m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat irregular base. Single fill: [1022] a moderately compact dark brown silty clay with some charcoal flecks, frequent chalk lumps and flint nodules. Possible ditch termini. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 422 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1023]; width 0.50m; depth 0.11m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1024] a moderately compact dark reddish brown silty clay. Bone recovered.

F. 424 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1028]; width 0.60m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1027] a moderately compacted greyish brown clay with few gravel inclusions. Ditch terminus. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 425 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1030]; width 0.53m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1029] an orange red clay with few gravel inclusions. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 426 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1032]; width 0.20m; depth 0.13m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1031] a firmly compacted dark brown clay with frequent small gravel inclusions. Feature cuts earlier feature 425. Small bone fragments seen but not recovered.

F. 425 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1034]; width 0.25m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1033] a firmly compacted orange red clay. No dating evidence recovered.

F. 431 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1045]; width 1.21m; depth 0.53m. Linear in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill: [1044] a moderately compacted orange brown clay with some large gravel inclusions, chalk lumps and few charcoal flecks. Pottery and bone recovered. Residual Iron age material recovered from surface with Roman material in base of fill.
Layer [1067] a moderately compacted dark brown silty clay with lumps of chalk, frequent flint and sandstone nodules. Pottery and bone recovered.

FIELD 2

Trench 135

F. 504 A linear orientated east-west (2.20m x 1.90m x 0.19m) with moderate/gentle sides and a concave base [1212]. It contained one fill that was a mid brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded gravel inclusions [1211].

F. 506 Sub-Oval pit (0.52m x 0.29m x 0.18m) with steep/moderate sides and a concave base [1216]. It contained a single fill that was mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded well sorted gravels and rare charcoal fragments [1215].

Trench 136

F. 503 A linear orientated northwest-southeast (1.90m x 0.65m) with steep sides and a flat base [1210]. It contained three fills, a compacted medium grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal fragments and

medium sized gravel inclusions [1207], a compacted medium/dark grey clayey silt with frequent animal bone, pottery and charcoal fragments [1208] and a light grey clay with lenses of orange sand, occasional charcoal fragments and frequent fine-medium gravel inclusions [1209].

F. 505 A oval post-hole (0.55m x 0.35m x 0.25m) with steep sides and a concave base [1213]. It contained one fill which was a compacted medium grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal and occasional fine gravel inclusions [1214].

Trench 137

F. 513 A linear orientated northeast-southwest (2.30m x 0.28m) with moderate/shallow sides and an uneven base [1227]. It contained two fills, a mid brown clay containing a lense of gravel [1226] and a mid grey/brown clay with occasional gravels and pottery [1232].

Trench 139

F. 514 A linear orientated east-west (1.10m x 0.19m) with moderate to steep sides and a flat base [1230]. It contained one fill, a compacted grey/brown silty clay with manganese staining and occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions [1229].

F. 515 A linear orientated east-west (1.00m x 1.50m x 0.25m) with moderate sides and a concave base [1231]. It contained a single fill which was a grey/brown silt with yellow mottling and occasional rounded and angular stones [1232].

Trench 141

F. 507 A linear orientated north-south (1.12m x 0.24m) with moderate sides and flat base [1222]. It contained a single fill, a medium brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular gravels and oyster shell [1221].

FIELD 1 SITE XII

Trench 142

F. 501 A linear orientated northwest-southeast (1.00m x 1.06m x 0.38m) with steep sides and a V shaped base [1202]. It had one fill, a compacted medium brown clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions and occasional pottery [1201].

F. 510 A linear orientated NNW-SSE (1.15m x 0.40m) with moderate sides and a concave base [1218]. It contained one fill, a compacted light brown sandy silt with frequent angular, sub-rounded and rounded stone and chalk inclusions upto 50mm and occasional pottery, shell and burnt stone [1217].

F. 520 A linear orientated east-west (1.75m x 0.51m) with steep sides and a flat base [1247]. It contained two fills, a medium brown sandy clayey silt with occasional rounded, sub-rounded, angular and sub-angular stones between 5-50mm, Pea Grit, shell fragments and sub-rounded chalk inclusions upto 70mm [1245] and a medium grey/brown clay with slight oxidisation, occasional sub-rounded and angular stones upto 50mm, rounded chalk inclusions upto 10mm, shell fragments and pottery [1246].

F. 517 A oval pit (2.75m x 1.35m 0.29m) with gentle sides and an irregular base [1240]. It contained a single fill, a red/brown compacted sandy silty clay with occasional small to medium stones [1239].

F. 518 A sub-circular pit (1.35m x 2.20m) with gentle/steep sides with an uneven base [1241]. It contained a single fill, a dark brown silt with occasional stones 10-50mm in size and pottery [1242].

F. 521 A linear orientated east-west (1.73m x 0.65m) with steep sides and a concave base [1253]. It contained five fills, a medium red/brown clayey silt with rare stones [1249], a brown/grey silty clay

with frequent gravel inclusions, occasional medium to large stones, pottery and animal bone [1250], a red/brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions [1251] and a compacted brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions and medium sized stones [1252].

F. 522 A linear orientated east-west (1.00m x 0.50m) with steep sides and a concave base [1258]. It contained four fills, a compacted brown/red clayey silt sand with frequent gravel and medium sized stones [1254], a reddish medium brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions, animal bone and pottery [1255]. A compacted brown silt with gravel inclusions, slight weathering and slumping [1256] and an identical fill [1257].

F. 524 A linear orientated east-west (1.12m) 'not bottomed' with steep sides [1261]. It contained a single fill, a compacted medium orange/brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions and pottery [1262].

F. 525 A linear orientated northwest-southeast (1.50m x 0.47m) with steep sides and a rounded base [1265]. It contained two fills, a mid brown silty clay with orange mottling and occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions [1263] and a mid brown compacted clay with frequent gravel inclusions [1264].

F. 526 A linear orientated northwest-southeast (2.00m x 0.60m) with steep sides and a rounded base [1268]. It contained two fills, a pale brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions [1266] and a compacted medium brown silty clay with gravel inclusions [1267].

F. 527 A linear orientated northnorthwset-southsoutheast (0.91m x 0.29m) with moderate/steep sides and an irregular base [1272]. It contained one fill, a compacted medium reddish brown clayey silt with occasional stones and frequent gravel inclusions [1273].

F. 528 A sub-circular pit (0.94m x 0.21m) with moderate to steep sides and a flat base [1276]. It contained two fills, a compacted reddish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions and small stones [1274] and a orange-yellow sand with no inclusions [1275].

Trench 143

F. 500 A linear orientated east-west (7.20m x 1.70m) with very steep sides, base not bottomed [1234]. There were six fills within this feature, a mid brown/orange clayey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular and rounded chalk inclusions upto 10mm and sub-rounded stones upto 50mm, frequent angular stones between 5-10mm, occasional pottery and animal bone fragments [1200], a light brown clayey sandy silt with occasional light grey lenses of clay with some oxidisation, occasional sub-rounded, angular and rounded stones between 5-50mm[1233]. Also an identical fill to the above[1235], a mid grey clay with occasional chalk inclusions upto 5mm, pottery and animal bone [1269], a fill identical to the above [1270] and a mid grey silty clay with a slight green hue, occasional sub-rounded and rounded chalk inclusions between 3-5mm, charcoal flecks and fragments, rounded and angular stones between 5-50mm [1271].

F. 502 A linear orientated northwest-southeast (3.20m x 1.95m) with steep sides and a V shaped profile [1204]. It contained five fills, a mid brown slightly sandy clayey silt with moderately compacted with occasional pottery, bone and charcoal flecks and fragments and also occasional sub-rounded, rounded and angular chalk and stone inclusions between 2-55mm [1203]. A similar fill to that above but rare stone and chalk inclusions [1225], a mid grey silty clay with occasional rounded and sub-rounded chalk inclusions as well as occasional charcoal flecks and fragments, pottery and bone [1228], a light grey clay 'slump' with occasional chalk inclusions between 3-5mm [1277] and a light brown to mid grey silty clay with rare sub-rounded stones 20mm, occasional charcoal flecks chalk inclusions between 2-4mm and sub-rounded chalk inclusions between 2-4mm [1278].

F. 511 A linear orientated east-west (1.55m x 0.55m) with moderately steep sides and a U shaped base [1220]. It contained a single fill, a medium brown/grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions, medium-large stones and occasional animal bone [1219].

F. 512 a linear orientated northwest-southeast (0.54m x 0.21m) with steep sides and a flat base [1223]. It contained one fill, a orange/brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions [1224].

F. 519 A linear orientated northwest-southeast (3.15m x 0.67m) with gradual sides and an irregular base [1244]. It contained a single fill, a medium brown sandy clayey silt with occasional pottery, charcoal flecks and fragments, rounded, sub-rounded, angular and sub-angular stones between 5-8mm and also occasional rounded chalk inclusions between 5-10mm [1243].

FIELD F

Trench 146

F. 625 Posthole. Cut: [1464] ; width 0.24m; depth 0.13m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1465] a loosely compacted light brownish grey sandy silt with some gravel inclusions at base of fill and occasional flecks of charcoal. No artefacts recovered.

F. 636 Pit. Cut: [1502] ; width 0.90m; depth 0.52m. Oval in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat irregular base. Four fills : [1498] a loosely compacted dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks; [1499] a loosely compacted light brown sandy silt; [1500] a loosely compacted very light grey sand with gravel inclusions; [1501] a loosely compacted dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Feature is possibly two poorly defined intercutting pits Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 637 E-W Ditch. Cut: [1505] ; width 0.86m; depth 0.26m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a flat irregular base. Two fills : [1503] a loosely compacted dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1504] a loosely compacted light brownish yellow sandy silt. Feature cuts earlier adjacent features. Later occupation spread may cover feature. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 638 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1510] ; width 2.00m; depth 0.70m. Linear in plan with steep to vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Four fills : [1506] a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and yellow sandy patches; [1507] a moderately compacted reddish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks; [1508] a friable reddish grey clayey silt with sandy patches few gravel inclusions; [1509] a grey silty clay with orange sandy patches and few gravel inclusions. Pottery and bone fragments recovered [1507].

F. 639 E-W aligned Re-cut ditch. Cut: [1513] ; width 1.30m plus; depth 0.40m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a irregular base. Single fill : [1506] a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and yellow sandy patches; [1511] a moderately compacted greyish red silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1512] a friable clayey sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Re-cut of F. 638. No artefacts recovered.

F. 640 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1517] ; width 1.50m; depth 0.50m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Four fills : [1506] a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and yellow sandy patches; [1514] a moderately compacted grey silt with few gravel inclusions; [1515] a moderately compacted orange sandy silt with few gravel inclusions; [1516] a moderately compacted grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclussions and reddish sandy patches. No artefacts recovered.

F. 641 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1525] ; width 1.80m; depth 0.74m. Linear in plan with moderate concave sloping sides, and a concave base. Severn fills : [1518] a loosely compacted grey silt with orange mottling, some gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks; [1519] a moderately compacted yellowish brown sandy gravel; [1520] a moderately compacted dark grey gravelly sand with frequent charcoal flecks; [1521] a plastic pinkish brown silt with orange mottling, some gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks; [1522] a moderately compacted yellowish brown silty gravel with frequent gravel inclusions; [1523] a loosely compacted light yellowish brown silt; [1524] a loosely compacted dark greyish brown silt with some orange mottling. Pottery, bone and burnt clay recovered.

F. 646 Pit. Cut: [1536] ; width 1.70m; depth 0.45m. Circular in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [1503] a loosely compacted dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1504] a loosely compacted light brownish yellow sandy silt; [1535] a moderately compacted grey sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks. Pit feature with material from adjacent feature spilling / weathering in (1503 & 1504). Bone and burnt stone recovered.

Trench 152

F. 626 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [1467] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.60m. Linear in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [1548] a friable brown silty clay loam "top soil" with gravel inclusions (tertiary fill of ditch); [1482] a lense of light greyish brown (slight pinkish hue) sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions; [1466] a moderately compacted dark greyish brown sandy silt with some orange mottling and frequent gravel inclusions; [1483] a loosely compacted grey silty clay with some orange mottling. Feature cuts sub soil. Iron artefacts recovered

Trench 153

F. 635 Quarry pit. Cut: [1490, 1492, and 1494] ; width full extents not revealed; depth 0.80 to 0.90m. Full extents not revealed in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. Five fills : [1491] a friable dark greyish brown fill with occasional lenses of silty gravel; [1493] a friable brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions; [1495] a friable dark brown silty sand with orange mottling; [1496] a friable yellowish brown silty sand; [1497] a friable brown silty sand. Post-med quarrying No artefacts recovered.

Trench 154

F. 617 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1447] ; width 0.61m; depth 0.27m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a V shaped base. Single fill : [1446] a light brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions. No artefacts recovered.

F. 618 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1449] ; width 0.67m; depth 0.29m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a V shaped base. Single fill : [1448] a light brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions. No artefacts recovered.

Trench 155

F. 627 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1469] ; width 0.95m; depth 0.34m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1468] a loosely compacted brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions.

F. 628 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [1471] ; width 1.90m; depth 0.22m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1470] a firmly compacted brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions.
Cut: [1481]; depth 0.10m. Single fill : [1470] a moderately compacted brown clayey silt with few gravel inclusions.

F. 629 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1473] ; width 1.20m; depth 0.24m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1472] a loosely compacted brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions.

F. 630 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1475] ; width 0.70m; depth 0.25m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a irregular base. Single fill : [1474] a brown clay fill with few gravel inclusions. No artefacts recovered.

F. 632 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1479] ; width 1.0m; depth 0.41m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill : [1478] a brown clay silt with few gravel inclusions. No artefacts recovered.

Trench 156

F. 615 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1445] ; width 1.40m; depth 0.40m. Linear in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill : [1442] a firmly compacted light brownish grey silty clay with few gravel inclusions (same fill occurs in F. 616). One of two over lapping ditch cuts (features F. 615 and 616), fill [1442] is contempary in both features. No artefacts recovered.

F. 616 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1444] ; width 2.10m; depth 0.80m. Linear in plan with vertical undercut sloping sides, and a concave irregular base. Two fills : [1442] a firmly compacted light brownish grey silty clay with few gravel inclusions (same fill occurs in F. 615); [1443] a firmly compacted grey sandy clay with few gravel inclusions. One of two over lapping ditch cuts (features F. 615 and 616), fill [1442] is contempary in both features. Feature bisects earlier shallow ditch / gully feature F. 622. No artefacts recovered.
Second section. Width 2.90m; depth 0.70m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Three fills : [1540] an orangish brown clay; [1541] a grey clay with orange mottling; [1542] a grey clay. No artefacts recovered.

F. 619 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1451] ; width 0.65m; depth 0.23m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1450] a brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions. Feature on similar alignment to F. 620 (6.0m to the south). No artefacts recovered.

F. 620 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1453] ; width 0.65m; depth 0.23m. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1452] a moderately compacted light brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Feature on similar alignment to F. 619 (6.0m to the north). No artefacts recovered.

F. 622 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1457] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.10m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill : [1456] a loosely compacted light yellowish brown sandy clay loam with moderate inclusions. Feature is cut by later feature F. 616. No artefacts recovered.

F. 647 Pit. Cut: [1539] ; width 1.60m; depth 0.67m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [1537] a greyish orange clay with some mottling and few gravel inclusions. Feature probably cut by later feature F. 616. No artefacts recovered.

Trench 158

F. 636 Occupation layer.: [1526] a moderately compacted dark brownish black sandy silt loam with charcoal inclusions. Pottery and bone recovered.

F. 642 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1528] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.33m. Linear in plan with steep straight sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1527] a moderately compact very light greyish brown silty clay (slight sand presence) with frequent gravel inclusions. No artefacts recovered.

F. 643 Pit. Cut: [1530] ; width 0.65m; depth 0.10m. Sub-Circular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1530] a loosely compacted dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions, some charcoal flecks and some burnt clay. No artefacts recovered.

F. 644 Posthole. Cut: [1532] ; width 0.25m; depth 0.12m. Circular in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1531] a loosely compacted brown clayey silt with few gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks. One of three adjacent postholes in trench. No artefacts recovered.

F. 645 Posthole. Cut: [1534] ; width 0.30m; depth 0.15m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1533] a loosely compacted brown clayey silt with few gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks. One of three adjacent postholes in trench. No artefacts recovered.

Trench 159

F. 611 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1430] ; width 0.70m; depth 0.21m. Linear in plan with shallow straight sloping sides, and a flat concave base. Single fill : [1429] a loosely compacted greyish brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No artefacts recovered.

F. 613 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1435] ; width 1.60m; depth 0.60m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Two fills : [1436] a moderately compacted grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1437] a loosely compacted brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Pottery, bone and shell recovered.

F. 621 Pit. Cut: [1454] ; width 1.85m; depth 0.95m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave flat base. Single fill : [1455] a loosely compacted dark brownish grey sand with some red sand inclusions and frequent gravel inclusions. Episodes of weathering and collapse are visible in the form of lenses of natural material, the base also shows evidence of initial weathering and collapse. Pottery, bone and burnt stone recovered.

Trench 160

F. 614 Quarry pit. Cut: [1441] ; width not defined; depth 0.70m. Shape not defined in plan with not defined sloping sides, and a not defined base. Three fills : [1438] an orangish grey clayey silt with few inclusions and some mottling; [1439] a greenish grey clayey silt; [1440] a dark greyish black peaty layer.

Trench 161

F. 606 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1418] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.30m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1417] a loosely compacted greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Bone fragment recovered.

Trench 162

F. 631 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1476] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1477] a firmly compacted reddish brown sandy soil with occasional gravel inclusions increasing in frequency at base of fill. Shells recovered

Trench 163

F. 607 Tree throw / rodent burrow. Cut: [1420] ; width 2.30m; depth 0.02m. Irregular in plan with shallow sloping sides, and a irregular base. Single fill : [1419] a brown sandy silt. A probable tree throw or rodent burrow with IA pot fragments.

Trench 164

F. 600 E-W Ditch. Cut: [1423] ; width 0.34m; depth 0.24m. Linear in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1424] a loosely compacted brownish silty sand with frequent charcoal and gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by later feature F. 608. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 601 Pit. Cut: [1403] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.10m. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill : [1402] a moderately compacted friable very light greyish brown silty loam with few inclusions of small gravel. Deposit of sandstone cobbles possibly burnt.

F. 602 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1413] ; width 2.10m; depth 0.80m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a V shaped base. Four fills : [1409] a loosely compacted brown silt, possibly a turf line; [1410] a loosely compacted orangish brown silt; [1411] a moderately compacted orangish grey silt with some mottling; [1412] a firmly compacted grey clay silt. No artefacts recovered.

F. 603 N-S aligned ditch. Cut: [1405] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.15m. Linear in plan with shallow concave sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill : [1404] a loosely compacted light greyish brown silt with some orange mottling and few gravel inclusions. Feature is cut by later feature F. 604 and is sealed by sub-soil. No artefacts recovered.

F. 604 E-W aligned Pit. Cut: [1407] ; width 0.40m; depth 0.37m. Rectangular in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a irregular base. Single fill : [1406] a loosely compacted light grey silt with some orange mottling and a few gravel inclusions. Root disturbance in base of feature. Feature cuts earlier feature F. 603 and is sealed by sub-soil. No artefacts recovered.

F. 605 Pit. Cut: [1416] ; width unknown; depth 0.20m. Sub-rectangular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill : [1415] a moderately compacted orangish grey clayish silt with some mottling and few inclusions. Uncertain feature (possibly a ditch terminus or pit) adjacent to F. 602. No artefacts recovered.

F. 608 E-W aligned Ditch. Cut: [1421] ; width 0.80m; depth 0.55m. Linear in plan with near vertical sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1422] a loosely compacted light brownish grey silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and lumps. Significant amounts of domestic debris suggesting possible boundary or enclosure ditch. Feature cuts earlier feature F. 600. Pottery and bone fragments recovered.

F. 609 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1426] ; width 1.20m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with the S being steep sided and the N shallow sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill : [1425] a loosely compacted light grey silt with some orange mottling and some gravel inclusions. A poorly defined ditch feature seen at terminus of larger ditch feature F. 610 and only defined by slight colour change in fill. No artefacts recovered.

F. 610 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1428] ; width 1.20m; depth 0.40m. Linear in plan with moderate straight sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1427] a loosely compacted light grey silt with some gravel inclusions and some iron oxide mottling. No artefacts recovered.

F. 612 NW-SE aligned Hollow. Cut: [1434] ; width 8.5m; depth 0.54m. Shape not defined in plan with shallow straight sloping sides, and a flat base. Single fill : [1433] a brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Pottery, bone and burnt stone recovered.

F. 623 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1458] ; width 0.70m; depth 1.80m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base. Three fills : [1459] a loosely compacted brown silty sand with few gravel inclusions; [1460] a friable orangish brown silty sand with frequent chalk marl inclusions and occasional gravel inclusions; [1461] a friable brownish orange silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. Bone and burnt stone recovered.

F. 624 NW-SE aligned Ditch. Cut: [1463] ; width 1.30m plus; depth 0.65m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1462] a moderately compacted light greyish brown sandy clay silt with few gravel inclusions. No artefacts recovered.

F. 633 NE-SW aligned Ditch. Cut: [1487] ; width 1.02m; depth 0.93m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a concave base. Single fill : [1484] a loosely compacted dark grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions; [1485] a loosely compacted greyish brown sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1486] a loosely compacted light brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions and lenses of natural material. Bone recovered.

Trench 165

F. 648 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [1545] ; width 0.45m; depth 0.26m. Linear in plan with steep sloping sides, and a V-shaped base. Two fills : [1543] a loosely compacted greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1544] a loosely compacted reddish grey silty sand. [1543] seals two ditches. No artefacts recovered.

F. 649 N-S aligned Ditch. Cut: [1547] ; width 0.60m; depth 0.20m. Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides, and a concave base. : [1543] a loosely compacted greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1546] a loosely compacted brownish orange silty sand. [1543] seals two ditches. No artefacts recovered.