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Archaeological Field Unit

**Roman Farmstead at 23-33 Wimblington Road,
March, Cambridgeshire**

Spencer Cooper

2003

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. A218
Commissioned by
Cambridgeshire Developments Ltd

**A Roman Farmstead at 23-33 Wimblington Road,
March, Cambridgeshire**

Spencer Cooper

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SUMMARY

Between January 20th-24th 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by staff of the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council at land to the west of 23-33 Wimblington Road, March, Cambridgeshire (TL4152 9494). The proposed site includes a residential development within an area of approximately 5250 square metres. The project was commissioned by Peter Humphrey Associates on behalf of Cambridgeshire Developments (G.Blore). The work was carried out in accordance with a Brief for an archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Service (Planning Application No H/0201462FUL).

Aerial photography has revealed possible remains of Roman settlement (villa?) immediately to the west of the development area.

Features uncovered within the development area included a large number of enclosure ditches and gullies, rubbish pits and post-holes which may be linked to a Roman farmstead or possible nearby villa. The ceramic evidence suggests occupation spanned from the Pre Roman Iron Age to early Roman period (c 2nd Century AD). It is interesting to note that there was no pottery from the later Roman period in particular there is an absence of Nene Valley Ware common from the 2nd Century AD onwards. A number of undated structural features were revealed in Trench 3 that may be late Iron Age. Human remains were recovered from Trench 1 although these were not from a grave.

Finds recovered from the evaluation included Roman pottery, animal bone and daub.

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**Roman Farmstead at 23-33 Wimblington Road, March,
Cambridgeshire (TL4152 9494)**

1 INTRODUCTION

Between January 20th 2003 and January 24th 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by staff of the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council at land to the west of 23-33 Wimblington Road, March Cambridgeshire (TL4152 9494). The proposed development includes a residential development within an area of approximately 5250 square metres. The project was commissioned by Peter Humphrey Associates on behalf of Cambridgeshire Developments. The work was carried out in accordance with a Brief for an archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Service (Planning Application No H/0201462FUL).

The nature of cropmarks located immediately to the west of the site would suggest that a Roman settlement, perhaps a villa was present adjacent to the development area (Cambridgeshire SMR09009). On a local level it was anticipated that this work would make a contribution to refining a deposit model for the archaeology of the gravel island of March.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

March island is formed from a bed of till (Boulder Clay) on the Kimmeridge Clay overlain in places by March Gravels. Until the later Medieval period March would have been considered a gravel island within the fens. Wimblington Rd lies on March gravels at an average height of 4.83m OD. These areas of light soils (March Gravels) commonly favoured by early farming populations are entirely contained within the modern town and have therefore not been accessible to the extensive survey work undertaken by the Fenland Project (Hall 1987).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

Earlier prehistoric flint artefacts have been identified within the parish. These are concentrated to the west of the town (Barroway Drove roddon), far from the proposed development site (SMR 08455 and 05210).



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Figure 1 Location of Trenches, Development Area (blue) and Cropmarks (red).

Bronze Age

Bronze Age lithic scatters have been recorded on March Island. As with the earlier prehistoric artefacts, these are concentrated on the old roddons to the west of the town (SMR 04548 and 05007). A small urn with cross-hatched decoration (SMR 05924) was found to the north of March, under the modern railway line (north of March station). Bronze Age activity is also known some 1.5km north of the site on the fen edge of the island (SMR 08459) and at Estover (SMR 07936b).

Iron Age

During this period fen peat deposits developed around most of the island. There are only two known Iron Age settlement sites on March island (SMR 08448a and 08451a), although other islands (e.g. Manea and Stonea) also have Iron Age settlement. Both sites (on March) are associated with the later Romano-British settlements and field-systems at Flagrass. Similarly, excavations conducted at Estover, revealed a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British droveway beneath the Fen Causeway (SMR 407936a), and ditched enclosures (aligned on the droveway and not on the Fen Causeway) that survived into the later Roman period (SMR 07936).

Roman

During the Roman period the dry land at March increased significantly to the northeast of the island, as marine flooding ceased. Extensive areas of cropmarks have been recognised in the northeast corner of March (around Estover (SMR 07936) and Flagrass Hill Road, (SMR 08449) and these appear to have developed from earlier Iron Age settlements. The Roman site of Stonea Grange (SMR 08448) is situated 3.8km southeast of the present site. It is thought to have been the administration centre of the fenland imperial salt making estate established between AD 130 and 150 close to the former Iceni stronghold of Stonea Camp (Potter & Jackson 1996).

The Fen Causeway Roman Road runs through these settlements and across the north of March. Excavations in southern March have recovered quantities of pottery which suggest that Roman settlement was not confined to the northern reaches of March island (Kemp 1999). Wimblington Road the route which passes through March from north to south may be older than previously thought. It may have linked settlements on the southern and central parts of the island and possibly even areas further to the southeast such as Stonea Grange. The Fen Causeway connected Peterborough with settlements such as March across the fens to Denver in Norfolk. Most other Roman sites on the island are small and have been interpreted as farmsteads. These tend to date to between the second and fourth centuries AD. A number of sites lies on the silt roddons to the north of March and are thought to be associated with salt production (e.g. SMR 8446).

In April 2002 Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust carried out an evaluation to the north of the development area at 9 Church St. (O'Brien 2002). The evaluation revealed a number of ditches, a gully and a pit that dated from the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Immediately to the south west of the development area are a series of rectilinear cropmarks (Malim SMR 09009). These form a small rectilinear enclosure with adjacent field systems. The cropmarks may also reveal a possible rectilinear building which might be a possible villa site (Palmer 1989 SMR 09009). Additional cropmarks extending the enclosures to the north were recorded in 1994 (Robinson SMR 09009). The proximity of these remains to the development site would make their presence in the evaluation a very likely probability.

Saxon, Medieval & Post-Medieval

The exact location of the Saxon and medieval settlements of March is unknown at present, although the cross stump and church of St Wendreda are commonly thought to represent the core of the Saxon settlement. This lies just 250m to the north of the development site. In Saxon times March was a hamlet dependent on Doddington which may have been an ecclesiastical centre with a Minister church (Haigh 1988). Documentary references to March suggest that it was an important fishing centre with valuable land, of financial interest to the abbeys of Ely and Bury St Edmunds. Various charters dating to AD 955 to 1010 refer to exchanges and leases of fisheries at Wimblington and Stonea (Hart 1996).

During the medieval period land north of the River Nene (in March) seems to have been meadows or shallow fen on the basis of place names (Hall 1987). Historic maps indicate a similar pattern of low lying land which may have been used for pasture or small scale arable cultivation dating back to at least the 1680s.

The modern development of March has extended the urban growth in all directions and the development site lies on the south-western edge of the modern town (Page *et al*, 1974).

4 METHODOLOGY

Four trenches, totalling 163m in length and 1.6m wide, were excavated using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The position of the trenches is shown in Figure 1. After machining was completed each trench was cleaned by hand, photographed and recorded using the A.F.U. standard archaeological system. In addition all of the spoil heaps from the trenches

were scanned visually for artefacts and all spoilheaps were metal detected by S. Critchley.

5 RESULTS

This evaluation has identified significant Roman remains, including enclosure ditches, narrower gullies, rubbish pits and post holes which are linked to a Roman settlement (farmstead). A number of undated structural features were revealed in trench 3 which may be late Iron Age.

Human remains were recovered from ditch **64** in trench 1.

Medieval artefacts (pottery) and a coin were recovered from the topsoil.

One of the most notable observations from the evaluation was the high density of features encountered within the trenches.

The depth of overburden across the development area varied from 0.4m – 1.1m. The overburden consisted of topsoil and subsoil. The topsoil was a dark grey silty clay.

The subsoil consisted of brownish grey silty clay.

5.1 Trench 1

General

This trench was characterised by a large number of ditches that produced early Roman material. The most significant finding in this trench was the presence of human remains in ditch **63**.

Trench 1 was 40m long and 1.1m deep and positioned on an east-west alignment. This trench contained six ditches, one pit and two gully's which all produced Roman artefacts.

The topsoil was 0.49 m deep and consisted of a dark grey silty clay. The subsoil was 0.51m deep and consisted of a brownish grey silty clay. The subsoil sealed the following archaeological features:

In the eastern part of the trench a number of deep ditches were identified. Ditch **46** ran on a northwest-southeast alignment and was 0.9m deep and 1.4m wide. This ditch contained two fills 44 and 45 and Roman grey ware. Fill 44 was dark grey brown silty clay. Fill 45 was light grey brown silty sand. No finds recovered.

Further excavation of the area around ditch **46** is required in order to define alignment, extent function and related activity

To the west of ditch **46** was ditch **49**. Ditch **49** ran on a north- south alignment and produced Roman artefacts. It measured 0.70m deep and 2m wide and contained three fills.47, 48 and 50. Fill 47 (0.40m deep) was a dark grey brown silty sand with large pebbles. Fill 48 (0.30m deep) was a dark grey brown silty sand with large pebbles. Fill 50 was a dark grey brown silty sand with large pebbles.

Further excavation of the area around ditch **49** is required in order to define alignment extent function and related activity

Intercutting features were identified in the northern part of the site. Pit **52** cut ditch **54**. Pit **52** was 0.5 m wide and 0.25m deep and contained a single fill 51. Fill 51 was mid grey silty sand and produced Roman pottery. Ditch **54** ran on a north-south alignment and produced Roman material. It measured 0.38m wide and 0.17m deep contained

Gully **56** ran northwest-southeast and was 0.40m wide and 0.19 deep and contained one fill 55. Fill 55 was greyish brown silty sand.

Ditch **57** was a modern feature located in the centre of the site. Ditch **57** was located on a north-south alignment and was 0.5m wide and 0.30m deep and contained modern pottery. This feature was also sealed by later garden soil.

Ditch **63** ran on a north-south alignment and contained a single fill 62. It measured 2.02m wide and 0.51m deep and produced human remains (see Appendix C).

Gully **67** ran on a northwest southeast alignment and produced Roman pottery. It contained a single fill 66, which was a mid grey brown silty sand.

Ditch **69** located in the northern part of the site (west end of trench) and was positioned on a north-south alignment. It measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep and contained a single fill 68. Fill 68 was dark grey silty sand with frequent small gravel.

5.2 Trench 2

General

This trench was characterised by a large number of ditches, which produced early Roman material. Ditch **11** may represent a large enclosure ditch. The most significant feature in this trench was pit **18**, which probably represents a large rubbish pit.



Figure 2 Trench Plans

Trench 2 was 42m long and 0.90m deep and positioned on a north-south alignment. This trench contained eight ditches and one pit that have all produced Roman artefacts.

The topsoil was 0.45m deep and consisted of a dark grey silty clay. The subsoil was 0.45m deep and consisted of a brownish grey silty clay. The subsoil sealed the following archaeological features:

In the northern part of the trenches a series of intercutting ditches were identified.

The earliest ditch within this sequence was ditch 31 that was truncated by ditches 24 and 26.

Ditch 31 was 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep and was located on an east-west alignment. Fill 30 was a light grey sandy silty clay with a moderate amount of gravel.

Ditch 24 was 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep and located on a north-east-west alignment. It contained a single fill 23 which was a dark grey clay.

Ditch 26 measured 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep and was positioned on an east-west alignment.

Ditch 36 located in the centre of the trench measured 0.50m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained an orange sandy silt with gravel.

Pit 18 was probably the most substantial feature revealed in the evaluation. This pit contained four fills (14, 15, 16 and 17) that produced a large assemblage of Early Roman pottery. Fill 14 mid grey brown silty sand with occasional stones. Fill 15 dark grey brown silty sand with occasional stones. Fill 16 a very dark black silty sand with occasional stones. Contained human skeletal bone fragment. Fill 17 was a yellowish sandy gravel (Ditch 13 cuts Pit 18).

Ditch 13 was 1.3m wide and 0.40m deep and was positioned on an east-west alignment. It contained a single fill 12, which was a mid grey brown silty sand.

In the southern part of the trench a segment was excavated through a large ditch 11.

Ditch 11 was 1.1m wide and 0.40m deep and was positioned on a north-south alignment. This ditch contained three fills 8, 9 and 10 and was orientated on a northeast-southwest alignment. Fill 8 was a mid grey clayey silt which produced Roman pottery. Fill 9 was a dark reddish brown silty sand with small sub-angular gravel. Fill 10 was dark reddish brown silty sand with sub-angular gravel.

Ditch **34** was probably a foundation trench for a large building. Ditch **34** was 0.72 m wide and 0.34m deep and was positioned on a east-west alignment. It contained a single fill **33** which consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt.

Ditch **36** foundation trench, probably relates to the same building as ditch **34**. This feature contained a single fill **35** which consisted of a light brown sandy silt.

Pit **38** was located in the southern end of the trench. Pit **38** measured 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill **37**. Fill **37** was a silty sand which produced a flint flake.

Ditch **41** foundation trench, probably relates to the same building as ditch **34**. This feature contained a two fills **39** a brownish grey sandy silt, no finds. And a basla fill **40** a greyish brown sandy silt which contained animal bone and Roman pottery.

5.3 Trench 3

This trench was characterised by a large number of ditches that produced early Roman material. The most significant finding in this trench was the presence of structural remains (post hole and beamslots) in the centre of the trench.

The topsoil was 0.45m deep and consisted of a dark grey silty clay. The subsoil was 0.45m deep and consisted of a brownish grey silty clay. The subsoil sealed the following archaeological features:

In the northern end of the trench a series of ditches **73**, **75** and **77** running on an east-west alignment were identified.

Ditch **77** measured 0.90m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill **76**. Fill **76** was a dark grey silty sand.

Ditch **75** measured 0.09m deep and 0.18m wide and contained a single fill **74**. Fill **74** was dark grey brown silty sand.

Ditch **73** measured 0.17m deep and 0.90m wide and contained a single fill **72**. Fill **72** was a dark greyish brown, which produced early Roman material.

Pit **71** was a large pit that measured 0.95m deep and 1m wide. It contained two fills **70** and **88**. Fill **70** was mid grey sandy silt with occasional stones.

Pit **85** measured 0.5m deep and 0.90m wide and contained a single fill **84**. Fill **84** was dark greyish silty clay.

In the centre of the trench two ditches **81** and **79** were identified running on a east-west alignment.

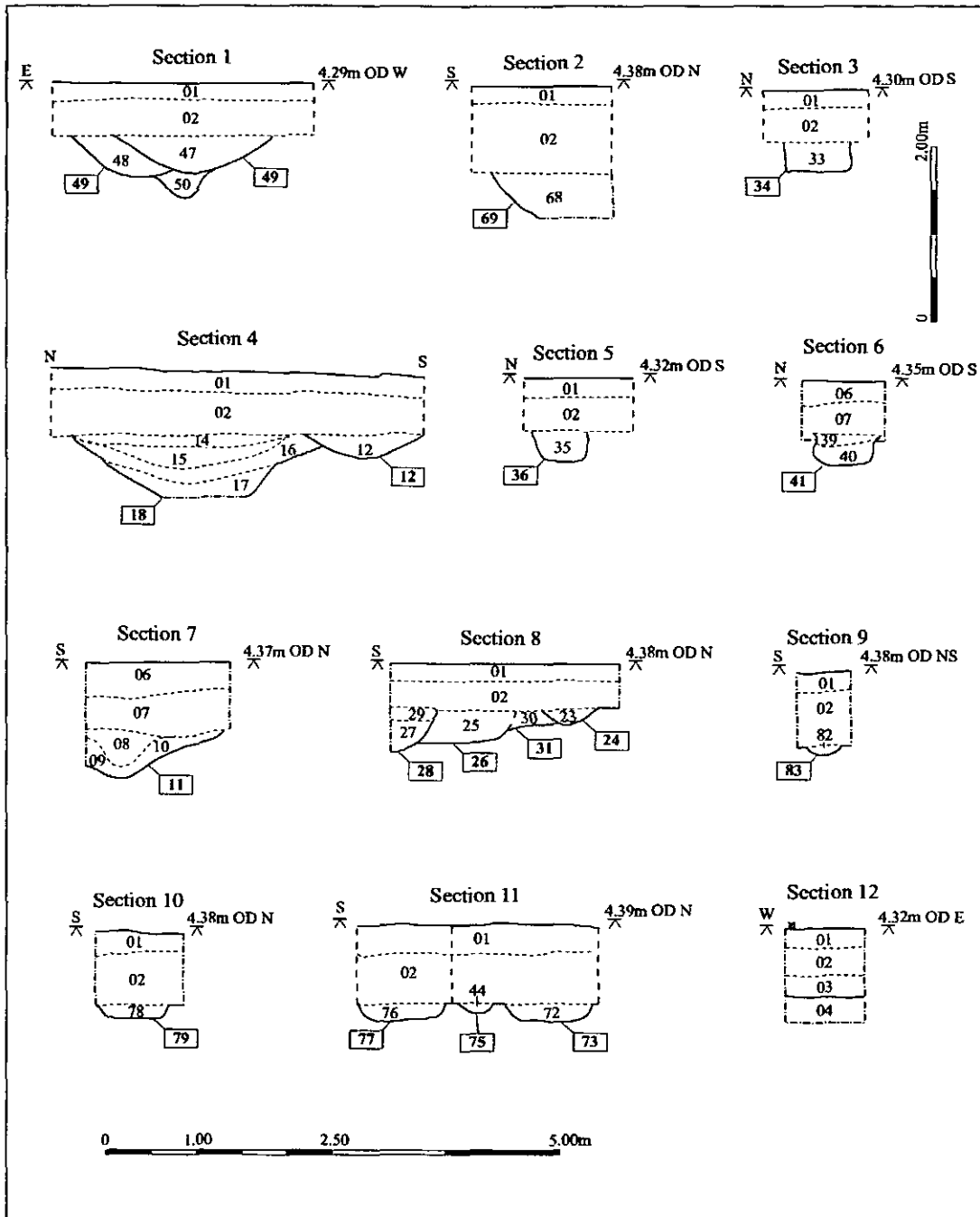


Figure 3 Trench Plans

Ditch **81** measured 0.68m wide and 0.5m deep and contained a single fill **80**. Fill **80** was a dark grey silty sand.

Ditch **79** measured 0.70m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a single fill **78**. Fill **78** was a dark grey sandy silt.

Structural remains **83**, **87** and **91** were identified in the centre of the site. These features were undated but they may be Iron Age or Early Roman.

Beam slot **83** was 0.18m wide and 0.07m deep and contained a single fill **82**. Fill **82** was a light grey sandy silt.

Beam slot **87** was 0.40m wide and 0.24m deep and contained a single fill **86**. Fill **86** was a light grey sandy silt.

Post hole **91** measured 0.21m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a single fill **90**. Fill **90** was a light grey silty sand.

Pit **101** unexcavated.

Pit **102** unexcavated.

Post hole **103** unexcavated.

Ditch **93** was a partially excavated ditch running on an east west alignment.

Features **96**, **97** and **98** were unexcavated shallow modern? features.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench was 35m long and varied from 0.85m–0.90m in depth. The topsoil was 0.45m deep and consisted of a dark grey silty clay. The subsoil was 0.46m deep and consisted of a brownish grey silty clay.

This trench contained a large ditch **4** which ran the length of the trench. Ditch **4** measured 0.60m deep and 1.15m wide and contained a single dark greyish brown fill. No artefacts or any evidence was recovered to date this feature.

The water table was high in this part of the site and the trench filled quickly with water preventing extensive investigation of this area.

6 DISCUSSION

The aim of the project was to establish the character, date, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains within the site. Given the existing state of knowledge about the site and the immediate crop marks to the west of the site it was always likely that further archaeology would be revealed during the evaluation and this has proven to be the case.

This evaluation has identified significant Roman and potentially late Iron Age remains, including enclosure ditches gullies, rubbish pits and postholes that may be part of a farmstead.

It is difficult to provide detailed interpretation of the function of many features since only a small part of them are revealed and they are clearly not of one phase. The vast majority of surviving features were found to be ditches indicating that considerable effort had gone into the maintenance of good drainage (and stock control?) across the site from the early Roman period at least.

The ceramic evidence suggests occupation spanned from the Pre Roman Iron Age to early Roman period. It is interesting to note that there was no pottery from the later Roman period, in particular Nene Valley ware. The accepted main period of Roman occupation and settlement in the fens is from the 2nd Century AD onwards, however the early date of this Roman settlement (with predominantly 1st-2nd Century ceramics) is of interest.

The presence of human remains is of particular importance and further work may reveal more human remains, although the proximity of the medieval church may indicate that these remains are from this source, however this cannot be confirmed with any veracity. The human remains were not recovered from a grave cut but from an undated (Roman?) ditch.

7 CONCLUSION

The uncovering of a Roman-British farmstead in Fenland March is of local and perhaps regional significance. The presence of such a site will make a useful contribution to the study of Roman rural sites in East Anglia. The presence of Late Iron Age and early Roman activity will help to understand the development into the Roman period. Further investigations of features revealed in the evaluation would certainly help to elucidate the form and function of the ditches and establish the presence of buildings. Artefactual evidence from ditches and pits may provide us with evidence for craft activities as well as trade and exchange networks.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Greg Blore (Cambridgeshire Developments Ltd) who funded the archaeological work. The Brief for archaeological work was written by Andy Thomas (Principal Archaeologist, Land Use and Planning Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Office) and Kasia Gdancic monitored the site. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay (CCC AFU). Spencer Cooper supervised work on site and Rob Atkins, David Crawford-White and Adam Lowden excavated the remains.

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APPENDIX A

MARWR03 Wimblington Road, March, Ceramic Report by Stephen Macaulay

An assemblage of 3752g of pottery was recovered from the evaluation at Wimblington Road, March 2003.

The assemblage was almost entirely Roman (c95%), with a few sherds of possible Late Iron Age pottery and some Post-Medieval pottery.

The pottery was in a good condition, and large sherds were present. The site has a thick overburden and the sherds are relatively unabraded.

The pottery was derived from 17 contexts (including unstratified/topsoil). These can be divided into ditches (N = 13 or 76%), Pits (N = 1), Posthole (N = 1) and unstratified/disturbed (N = 2). These features are part of a larger Romano-British complex identified as cropmarks directly to the west of the site.

The principal Roman fabric types are Horningsea greywares, Gritty Buff wares, Oxidised wares, Shell Gritted wares. Also present are White ware and Colchester ware. Of interest is the absence of finewares or Nene Valley wares (in any quantity) and Samian in entirety, which may both indicate status and possible dating (c.f.). The fabrics are dominated by coarse wares.

Pottery forms identified are dominated by kitchen and cooking wares, with jars, cooking pots and bowls in the main. Very few flagons or fineware forms were identified. Larger Horningsea and Shell Gritted storage jars were present.

The Roman pottery, although largely comprised of undiagnostic greywares and coarse fabric types, would appear to date to the earlier Roman period (c 1st-Late 2nd Centuries AD). The presence of Late Iron Age material and the 1st century forms (Gallo-Belgic Camulodum/Carinated bowl) coupled with the low level of Nene Valley wares (and total absence of Nene Valley Colour Coat) suggest both an early Roman date and perhaps suggest that the settlements status (based on this section of the assemblage) is not particularly high.

In conclusion the assemblage would appear to have been derived from an early Romano-British (c 1st-2nd Century AD) farmstead, perhaps with continuity from the preceding Late Iron Age. The material would suggest nearby domestic use. Given the size (and condition) of the assemblage (3683g derived from only 17 contexts excavated during evaluation) this material derives from a very substantial settlement which has been well preserved.

TABLE 1

Cont ext	Feature	Description	Total Wt.	Context Date Range
w/s	Topsoil	Horningsea greyware jars, RSG rs, GBW, Late Iron Age cooking pot?	389g	MODERN (LIA/ early Roman)
8	Ditch	GW, Ox, RSG	63g	Roman
12	Ditch	White ware (Colchester) jug handle, Hor GW, GW rs	97g	1 st -2 nd Century AD
14	Ditch	BGW (distinct grey core common to fens) jar,	115g	2 nd Century
15	Ditch	Hor GW's jars and bowls, RSG, BB?	130g	Roman
16	Ditch	Ox rs, Horningsea GW inc jars, large storage jar & Gallo-Belgic Camulodum bowl (carinated with corded shoulder)	1538g	1 st - 2 nd Century AD
19	Ditch	NVGW?, GW, Hor GW, RSG large storage jar	15g	Roman
21	Ditch	Ox, GW	13g	Roman
25	Ditch	Ox	13g	Roman
35	Ditch	Hor GW	3g	Roman
37	pit	Ox, decorated bowl	39g	Roman
40	Ditch	NVGW (flagon?), Ox, GW	69g	2 nd Century AD+
44	Ditch	RSG	17g	Roman
47	Ditch	Horningsea GW jars & bowls, NVGW?, Ox jars, Colchester creamware (flagon?), Oxford ware? flagon	835g	2 nd Century AD
48	Ditch	RSG & Horningsea jars	88g	Roman
57	Modern disturbed	Include Bourne D ware (c1450-1650) no Roman	157g	20 th Century
62	Posthole	Hor GW	45g	Roman
68	Ditch	GBW large jar, Hor GW	126g	2 nd Century AD

RSG = Roman Shell Gritted ware, Hor = Horningsea, BB = Black Burnished ware, GBW = Gritty Buff ware. Ox = Oxidised ware, GW = greyware, NVGW = Nene Valley Greyware. rs = rim sherd, bs = body sherd

APPENDIX B

MARWR 03 Assessment of the animal bone from the evaluation stage at Wimblington Road, March by Jeni Keen

A box of animal bone was received containing approximately 70 fragments of bones. An assessment of the potential of the assemblage for further analysis was carried out.

Preservation

The preservation of the bone material is variable. Some of the bone exhibits burning, gnawing and cracking, which is indicative of weathering of the bone. Concretions of unknown origin are also apparent on some of the material, this may hinder some areas of analysis. In general the preservation of the bone was good.

Quality and quantity of bone

All main domestic species are present within the assemblage as well as some bird remains. A range of anatomies are also present, including the long bones, skull fragments and bones of the thorax. This indicates that whole skeletons in a disarticulated form may be present on the site.

Age

There is evidence of young animals particularly cattle and sheep. A greater sample may provide data (kill off) about whether the usage of certain species (dairying, wool production etc.) i.e. consumer vs producer site. Both teeth and un-fused bones were present within the sample and can be used in the ageing analysis.

Butchery

At least 15% of the assemblage was butchered. Analysis on the butchered bones may show different butchery techniques i.e. chopping and knife marks. This in turn may distinguish between period specific butchery types and also whether it is of a purely domestic nature.

Stature

Stature estimates could be carried out on a few of the complete long bones, this would give information regarding the breed and general size of the animals.

Context number	Material Type	Artifact cat	Weight	Count	Comment
3	Organic	Animal bone	30	0	TR4
5	Organic	Animal bone	23	0	TR4
8	Organic	Animal bone	112	0	TR2
14	Organic	Animal bone	32	0	TR2

Context number	Material Type	Artifact cat	Weight	Count	Comment
16	Organic	Animal bone	683	0	TR 2
16	Organic	Animal bone	3	0	TR 2, BURNT REMAINS
16	Organic	Animal bone	175	0	TR 2
19	Organic	Animal bone	50	0	TR2
35	Organic	Animal bone	10	0	TR2
37	Organic	Animal bone	98	0	
44	Organic	Animal bone	28	0	TR1
47	Organic	Animal bone	382	0	TR1
48	Organic	Animal bone	19	0	TR1
62	Organic	Animal bone	213	0	TR1
64	Organic	Animal bone	237	0	TR1
66	Organic	Animal bone	41	0	TR1
68	Organic	Animal bone	206	0	TR2
76	Organic	Animal bone	117	0	TR3
99999	Organic	Animal bone	63	0	TR2- TOPSOIL

APPENDIX C

MARWR 03 - Report on the Human Skeletal Remains by Jeni Keen

Two probable human skeletal remains from different contexts (62 & 1) were discovered from the site. One was a mandibular fragment (Fill 62) containing an unworn molar (probable 2nd). Also a possible femoral head was recorded (Fill 16). Burning had occurred on part of the bone. The fragmentary nature of the bone suggests that more may be on the site and should be looked for within contexts. Neither bone was recovered from a grave cut.

APPENDIX D

Environmental Statement from MAR WR 03 - Rachel Fosberry 11/02/03

One 10 litre bulk sample was submitted for assessment. It was subjected to bucket flotation with the flot collected in a 0.5mm mesh and the residue retained in a 1.0mm sieve. After air drying, the flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x8 magnification. The residue was scanned by eye. Preservation was by charring and was generally good

Sample 1, (16)

- 1 charred bud (un-id)
- 1 x *bromus* sp. (grass)
- 5 indeterminate cereal grains
- 1 *Hordeum* sp. (barley)
- 1 *Scirpus* sp.
- 1 *Atriplex* sp.
- 0.5 *Vicia* sp (bean/pea)
- 1 *Eleocharis pallustris* (rush)
- 1 *Carex* sp? (sedge)
- 5 *Sambucus nigra* – (modern elder)

It is difficult to draw conclusions from a single sample other than that plant macrofossils have been preserved and the few seeds recovered indicate a wetland environment. The cereal grains are the only food crops present in the assemblage.



**Cambridgeshire
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