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**LAND OFF BROADLANDS, PETERBOROUGH,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

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## **RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT FOR EXCAVATIONS OFF BROADLANDS, PETERBOROUGH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This report comprises the research archive for excavations off Broadlands, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (NGR TF 2142 0001) (Fig 1), carried out in four stages by Archaeological Solutions Ltd between 1998 and 2006 (Fig 2). It has been compiled in accordance with EH MAP 2, Section 7 and Appendix 6. It follows the evaluation report (Vaughan 1998)<sup>1</sup>, interim site narratives (Vaughan and Last 1999; Crank and Ralph 2001; Hounsell 2002; Hallybone and Nicholson 2006) and post excavation assessment and updated project design (Nicholson 2006), and anticipates the publication report. It supersedes the grey report written on the completion of Stage III excavation (Wotherspoon 2003).

1.2 Part I of the report comprises the analytical reports which have arisen from post-excavation research. This is supported by Part II, in which the relevant catalogues and other records are presented, as well as by photographs taken/illustrations drawn during finds analysis (Plates; Figs 31-32) and plan/ section drawings (Figs 2-30).

### ***PART I ANALYTICAL REPORTS***

#### **2 SITE NARRATIVE**

##### **2.1 Overview**

The investigations revealed five phases of activity, identified on the basis of datable artefacts, stratigraphic relationships and spatial/ functional associations. The earliest features at the site were middle Bronze Age boundary ditches (Phase 1), though there is very sparse evidence to hint at a Neolithic presence prior to this. The main period of activity at the site was the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age (Phase 2); features of this date include a stockyard, water-holes and a crouched burial. Although some isolated Phase 2 features may extend into the middle Iron Age, there was a clear hiatus in activity following this period of pastoral activity. Phase 3 dates to the late Iron Age and comprises only a small cluster of pits; early Romano-British activity (Phase 4) activity followed on directly from this and included pits cutting their Phase 3 predecessors. The main elements of the Phase 4 site were a square enclosure (probably used for livestock) and a significant boundary ditch, alongside which ran a gully from which a votive deposit of cattle bone was recovered.

A similar deposit model was identified in all four stages of the investigation (see Section 4.1); this comprised recent deposits and topsoil overlying a palaeosol which sealed all Phase 1 to 4 features and the vast majority of the site's undated features. In Stages I-III of the investigation only the B horizon of the palaeosol was present; in the southern part of the Stage IV area only, its A horizon (which had been subjected to

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<sup>1</sup> The findings of the evaluation are largely superseded by those of the later stages of investigation. When mention of features from the evaluation is relevant, these will be designated (e.g.) 'EF1000' to avoid confusion with features revealed in the Stage III investigation, designated (e.g.) 'F1000'.

alluvial aggradation from over bank flooding) was also present (French in Vaughan 1998). The palaeosol sealed natural deposits of yellowish orange silty sand with gravel, into which Phase 1 to 4 features were cut.

The final pre-modern phase of activity (Phase 5) at the site comprised two large pits and a small oven, all of which cut the palaeosol, dating to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

In addition to the phased archaeological features, a number of undated features, sealed by the palaeosol, and a few modern features were identified (see Sections 4.11 to 17).

## 2.2 Possible early activity

The earliest features to be securely dated by their artefact content were those assigned to Phase 2 (late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age; see Section 2.4). However, a series of ditches have been dated to the middle Bronze Age (Phase 1) on the grounds of a probable relationship to features at an adjacent site (see Section 2.3), and there are hints of still earlier (Neolithic) activity at the site.

Later Neolithic activity is well attested at the adjacent Edgerley Drain Road site (Beadsmoore 2005), *c.* 300m east of the Stage IV excavation area (see Fig 1), by tree hollows and by pits containing grooved ware pottery sherds and flint working waste. Tree hollows and pits containing Neolithic worked flint and a possible sherd of Peterborough ware pottery were identified in an evaluation south of this site (Morris and Mudd 2001). Irregular features in the Stage I and IV excavation areas at Broadlands are thought to be tree hollows (Sections 4.12, 4.15 and 4.16), but the chronological relationship between tree-clearance and early features at the site could not be discerned. A single tree hollow (F4498) contained large flint scrapers, considered typical of the middle Neolithic, which may be indicative of its date and not residual. Other flint indicative of Neolithic activity in the area was recovered residually in later contexts, notably in Phase 2 Pit F4562.

One of the five undated structures at the site (Stage I, trench 11) differed markedly from the other four (see Section 2.8) in construction, being represented by two slots and three postholes in a sub-circular configuration (max. external diameter 1.87m), with a further posthole offset *c.* 0.6m to the south-west (Fig 12; Undated Structure 5). No finds were recovered from the features of this structure, though a few small flecks of charcoal, some identified as oak, were recovered from a sample taken from Slot F2040.

It was commented at the time of excavation that this structure may have been of Neolithic date (B. Robinson, pers. comm. to Vaughan and Last 1999), but it was not possible to prove this. The only Neolithic structures identified in the Fengate area to date (at Padholme Road and Cat's Water) are thought to have had ritual/mortuary functions (Pryor 2001, 49). Undated Structure 5 did not resemble either of these in dimensions (they were much larger) or configuration. Though an apparently domestic Neolithic structure (not resembling Undated Structure 5) has been identified at Over (Pollard 1998), it is likely that settlement of this period in lowland Britain is represented archaeologically by informal groupings of features with no clear patterns to denote spatially discrete houses (Thomas 1991, 15; Pryor 2001, 49). A Neolithic

date for Undated Structure 5 does not seem likely, and all that can be said with any confidence is that it predated the formation of the palaeosol in the late 2<sup>nd</sup>/ early 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD. The function of this building, which is very small, remains unknown.

### **2.3 Phase 1: middle Bronze Age land divisions**

(Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.2)

Four parallel linear ditches (F4320, F4338, F4463/ F4465 and F4293) in the Stage IV excavation area represent activity in the middle Bronze Age (Figs 2 and 6). The Phase 1 ditches had similar profiles, with moderate sides and concave bases, but F4338 and F4463 were generally wider than F4320 and F4293; they varied in depth along their lengths (Fig 13). The ditches typically contained a single fill per excavated segment, generally a loose silty sand, though with a small number of more clayey deposits present. These were generally of light to mid shade, though of varying colour (greyish brown, brown, bluish brown and bluish grey deposits all being present), with red or orange mottling identified in some segments. Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from F4320 and F4328 during the excavation, and two pieces of struck flint from F4463 (=EF1040) during the evaluation. Ditch F4320 was the only one to contain charcoal flecks in its fill. With the exception of F4465, a possible (narrower) recut of the northern end of F4463, the ditches showed no evidence of clearing or maintenance.

The approximately north-north-east/ south-south-west alignment of these ditches is parallel to that of the southern end of the middle Bronze Age boundary system at the Edgerley Drain Road site (Beadsmoore 2005), though not to the northern end of this system, which lies *c.* 200m due east of the Stage IV area. The ditches at the two sites had similar profiles, though some elements of the Edgerley Drain Road system were both wider and deeper than the Broadlands ditches. The *c.* 10m spacing between F4293 and F4463/ F4465 is narrower than that between the ditches of the southerly driveway at Edgerley Drain Road (*c.* 15m), and both are significantly wider than the main driveways of the Fengate system (e.g. Ditches 3 and 4, 2-3m; Ditches 8 and 9, 4m; Pryor 2001 43, 60). It is not claimed that any of the Phase 1 ditches at Broadlands represent driveway edges, rather they are thought to indicate land divisions peripheral to the fen edge system at Edgerley Drain Road.

### **2.4 Phase 2: late Bronze Age to early Iron Age**

#### *2.4.1 Stock management features*

##### The stockyard: description of features

(Features and context descriptions: Section 4.3)

Phase 2 at Broadlands was dominated by a sub-square ditched enclosure (internal dimensions *c.* 40 x 45m) in the Stage III (sprinkler tank) and Stage IV areas (F4286, F4328 (recut as F4311), F4029 (=F4011), F1035 and F1028). The enclosure was aligned almost parallel/ perpendicular to the Phase 1 ditches, though the parallel alignment tended more towards north-west/south-east than had been the case in Phase 1 (see Figs 2, 5 and 6). Two entrances to the enclosure were identified, one (3.4m wide) at the centre of its eastern side and one (1.40m wide) at its south-eastern corner. The stratigraphic relationship between Ditches F1035 and F1028 suggests that in the

later part of its use, the enclosure was unbounded (or incompletely bounded, by gullies F1061 and F1065) on the western part of its northern side (see Figs 2 and 5).

The north and south sides of the enclosure were flanked by additional ditches (F1018, recut as F1016, to the north and F4316 (=F4033, F4021) to the south), separated from them by gaps of *c.* 4-6m. The western edge of the enclosure lay at the boundary of the excavated area, but a similar flanking ditch ran along the southern part of its eastern side. This ditch (F4084) cut and followed the line of Phase 1 Ditch F4320; its northern and southern termini were in line with those of F4328, and it seems likely that its recutting (as Gully F4178 or possibly as a double boundary also incorporating Gully F4071 (=F4076)) was contemporary with the recutting of F4328 as F4311. The courses of the northern and southern flanking ditches beyond the corners of the enclosure remain unknown. F1018 and F1016 did not terminate within the sprinkler tank area, but showed no signs of turning parallel to the corners of the enclosure; the same was true of the western end of F4316 (=F4033, F4021), but its eastern end terminated in line with that of Ditch F4029.

The ditches of the enclosure had similar, moderate to steep sided, flat or concave based, profiles but those within the Stage III (sprinkler tank) area were much narrower and shallower than those in the Stage IV area (see Fig 14). The same pattern was observed in the flanking ditches, though F1018 and F1016 were more substantial than the northern enclosure ditches (compare Figs 14 and 15). The ditches were filled by multiple deposits of light to mid greyish or orangey brown silty clay, though those in F4084 and F4178 tended to be sandier.

Very few finds were recovered from the enclosure ditches, the only datable items being seven small pot sherds from F4328, but Ditch F4316 contained a dumped deposit of large assemblage of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery (317 sherds, 1269g) and crude daub (370 fragments, 2350g) in its penultimate fill, just west of its terminus. Much of the pottery in this deposit had been burnt post-firing. The general absence of finds from the ditches is consistent with their interpretation as parts of a sock handling system.

F4412 was located at the south-eastern entrance to the enclosure, between the termini of Ditches F4316 (=F4033, F4021), F4029 and F4328. It is interpreted as a posthole in spite of its great size, and is thought to have held a sizable post. The configuration of its fills suggests that this was removed, and the feature left to silt up for a time, though the presence of two (undated) smaller, consecutive recuts probably indicate that the post was re-erected twice after this. An undated pit and posthole (F4309 and F4253) were located at the eastern entrance to the enclosure; their relationship to it is unknown: they have been contemporary with its construction, a later addition to block this entranceway, or still later cuts, unassociated with its use.

To the south of the south-eastern entrance, undated Ditches F4526 and F4528 ran on the same alignment as F4084 and F4328. Though they may have been contemporary with Phase 1 features, it is also possible that these ditches represent the northern part of the extension of late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age land divisions southward from the stockyard.

There were no datable features present within the enclosure, and the undated pits, gullies and postholes which were sealed by the palaeosol showed no sign of spatial/functional patterning to suggest any association with the enclosure.

#### The stockyard: interpretation of features

The enclosure and its associated features are thought to represent a stockyard, either with a double boundary, or flanked by ditches forming part of a droveway system, extending westwards from the site. If the latter, then the presence of additional ditches to 'partner' F1018/ F1016 and F4316 (=F4033, F4021) as they run westwards from the enclosure is postulated.

Double ditches (and a flanking droveway) are attested at the middle Bronze Age 'community stockyards' at Newark Road, *c.* 750m south of Broadlands. This system was earlier and undoubtedly far more complex than that at Broadlands, acting as a focus for trade and social interaction and being positioned at the western landfall of the Flag Fen post alignment (see Pryor 1996, 317; 2001, 415-416). Nonetheless, the principles of its use, and that of the Storey's Bar Road stock-handling system, as explored and discussed by Pryor (1996; 2001, 415-420; 2006 89-109) are of relevance to considerations of how the Broadlands stockyard was used.

The narrow droveways and 'races' around the edges of the yards at Newark Road are thought to have been designed to allow animals to be easily inspected, taking advantage of the tendency of sheep to behave more docilely in restricted spaces; the layout of the entrances/ exits to the droveways and races allowed the animals to be sorted into groups following inspection. The use of two- or three- way drafting gates at strategic points would have allowed animals to be directed into the appropriate enclosures. A feature of this system, but more markedly of the simpler stock handling system at Storey's Bar Road, is the location of entrances at the corners of enclosed spaces, allowing animals to be easily channelled from a larger space into a smaller one.

The spaces between the enclosure and flanking ditches at Broadlands would have formed races, within which animals could be inspected and sorted. Posthole F4413 is thought to have supported a drafting gate, allowing animals to be sorted at this point. The direction in which animals would have been moved is not known. If they approached from the west, between F4316 (=F4033, F4021) and F4029, they could have been inspected in this confined space and sorted at F4413 into three groups – one channelled into the enclosure, another into the space (maybe a second enclosure, bounded to the east by F4526/ F4528) south of the race, and the third into a second race between F4084 and F4328. It is possible that undated Posthole F4253 represents another drafting gate at the eastern entrance to the stockyard.

#### The water-holes

(Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.4)

Pits F4562 and F4402, located (respectively) *c.* 54m south east of and 51m east of the south-eastern entrance to the stockyard, have been identified as water-holes (Figs 2, 6 and 7). F4562 was exceptionally large, though waterholes of similar size have previously been excavated in the Fengate area (e.g. Pryor 1978, 39), though F4402



was also sizable. In profile, both resembled water-holes from other sites in the Fengate area, having steep or moderately sloping sides and flattish bases; both also contained multiple layered fills (Figs 16 and 17), the lower of which were waterlogged. There was some confusion on-site over the relationship between F4562 and Pit F4208. The latter may have been dug as a smaller replacement for F4562 after it had been filled in, but it is thought more likely that F4208 was a small pit cut into the lower fills of F4562 and sealed by L4209; the upper fills attributed to it are thus considered to be fills of F4562 (see Figs 6, 16 and 17).

Wood was preserved in the waterlogged deposits of both pits. The wood from F4402 was predominantly roundwood, some of it coppiced or trimmed, but pieces of bark, timber debris and a wood chip were also present. The wood from F4562 was also composed mainly of roundwood and debris, but included two partial log ladders. One of these (SF19) was found driven into the base of F4562, to a depth of 0.15m and leaning at angle of *c.* 45° against the side of the feature. It is thought to have been found in the position of its last use, confirming the theory that such ladders were used for access to water in deep water-holes, especially those cut into gravelly deposits (see Section 8.7). The concretion of L4572 and accumulation of clay silt deposits L4572 and L4574 around the broken-off base of SF19 whilst the water-hole was still in use enabled it to remain *in situ*. The second log ladder (SF26) was found lying horizontally within L4572.

Apart from waterlogged wood, F4562 contained few finds (12 sherds of late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery, a small assemblage of struck flint and a few animal bone fragments). Finds from F4402 were more plentiful, and included three pieces of a (residual) Deverel-Rimbury type bucket urn (Fig 31.1), as well as 36 sherds representing two early Iron Age fine ware vessels. Animal bone from the lowest fill of this water-hole included three fragmented cattle skulls, one of which was substantially complete at the time of excavation.

The presence of water-holes, to provide water for livestock, is consistent with the interpretation of the Phase 2 enclosure as a stockyard.

#### 2.4.2 *The burial*

(Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.5)

A single human burial was identified at Broadlands. The individual, an adolescent or young adult whose sex could not be determined, was buried in a crouched position in a sub circular pit (F4295) on the eastern edge of the Stage IV area, cutting Phase 1 Ditch F4293 (Figs 2, 6 and 8). No items which could be specifically identified as grave goods were identified but the fill of the pit contained a large assemblage (60 sherds) of early Iron Age pottery and two tertiary flint flakes.

The position of the burial is thought to have been marked by a wooden post, the base of which (SF10) was preserved in deposits into which it had been driven, through the base of the pit. Though grave markers like this one may have been used commonly in the early Iron Age, the preservation and recovery of this item is thought to be unique.

In the middle Bronze Age droveways and related features of the Fengate system, human burials occurred in the bases of the large ditches, placed either directly on the

ditch bottom, or in shallow scrapes cut through it (Pryor 1980, 5, 39, 168, 175). Two further crouched burials of similar date, deposited in the same manner, were found in a ring ditch at Storey's Bar Road (Pryor 1978, 34). The Broadlands burial bears little resemblance to these earlier examples, being apparently unassociated with the site's landscape division/ stock management features, and being placed in a deliberately cut (and clearly marked) sub-circular grave. In this respect, it has greater affinities with the six (probable ) middle Iron Age crouched burials at the Cat's Water settlement (Pryor 1984, 116-122).

The position of the burial, *c.* 100m from the stockyard and 440m from the nearest Phase 2 feature (water-hole F4402), may have been influenced by the presence of a barrow (HER 3002) *c.* 100m to its north-north-east. The barrow, known as Herdsman's Hill, had been destroyed by gravel quarrying before 1912, but records indicate that it contained a Beaker period inhumation accompanied by two flint daggers and a quartzite axe hammer. It is one of three barrows known in this area, the other two being located *c.* 200m to its north-north-east (HER 50420) and *c.* 300m to its north-east (HER 3111).

### 2.4.3 Other Phase 2 features

(Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.6)

The remaining Phase 2 features comprised two isolated pits in the north of the site and two in the Stage IV excavation area.

Pit F1013 may post-date other Phase 2 features, as the pottery it contained comprised 11 sherds of an early or middle Iron Age jar. It was located almost 100m from the stockyard, and is not thought to have been associated with other Phase 2 activity at the site (Figs 2, 4 and 14). Pit F3072 (Figs 2, 5 and 14), located *c.* 275m north of the stockyard contained a few fragments of prehistoric pottery and an iron knife blade with parallels at Danebury, Hampshire. Charcoal recovered from samples from its two fills has been identified as oak and hazel. Its precise date is not clear, and it may also post-date other Phase 2 activity.

Pits F4112 and F43127 were located in isolation from each other, and from other Phase 2 features, in the Stage IV excavation area (Figs 2 and 6). They had similar dimensions in plan but F4317 was deeper (up to 0.4m) and less regular in both plan and section (See Fig 9). The configuration of fills in F4112 was distinctive: a mound of mid brownish orange firm sandy silt was deposited in the centre of the pit (L4114), and an additional deposit of similar material apparently packed around it (L4115); a light brown silt (L4116) then accumulated over these to fill the feature. Both of the initial deposits were described on-site as being burnt and 'containing burnt material'. Samples from these deposits were found to contain charred hazelnut shell fragments as well as charcoal. Finds were recovered only from L4115, though small amounts of animal bone (including a few burnt fragments) were recovered from the residues of samples from L4114. L4115 was found to contain 70 sherds of early Iron Age pottery all in the same fabric; a similarly large assemblage (74 sherds) from the two fills of F4317 is thought to derive from a single vessel of the same fabric and of similar date. Charcoal was the only non-contaminant material present in a sample taken from F4317.



Pits F4412 and F4317 seem to represent the same kind of activity, characterised by the deposition of pottery and burnt plant material. The flots and residues of samples taken from these features were carefully examined, but no evidence was found to support the theory that they represent damaged cremations. The nature and significance of these features thus remains unknown.

## **2.5 Phase 3: late Iron Age pits**

(Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.7)

After a hiatus of up to 300 years, activity at Broadlands resumed in the late Iron Age, though on a very small scale. Activity of this period is represented only by the cutting of three pits (F4625, F4604 and F4442) in the eastern part of the Stage IV area (Figs 2 and 6). These formed the beginning of a sequence of pit cutting in this area, which continued into Phase 4.

Pits F4604 and F4625 were comparatively small. They were cut into a localised sequence of natural deposits, and F4604 also cut Phase 1 Ditch F4463 (Figs 18 and 19). Both of these pits contained waterlogged basal fills in which wood (roundwood, debris fragments and, F4625, bark) was preserved. F4625 also contained animal bone and six sherds of late Iron Age and late Iron Age to early Roman pottery.

Pit F4442 was larger, but also had waterlogged fills and contained preserved wood (roundwood and bark). Other finds from this feature included animal bone, a broken flint flake, four sherds of residual late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and 71 sherds of late Iron Age pottery.

## **2.6 Phase 4: early Romano British**

### *2.6.1 The pits*

(Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.8)

The pitting which began in Phase 3 continued in Phase 4 with the cutting of an additional seven pits (F4610, F4583, F4590, F4626, F4436, F4448 and F4597) in the sequence in the east of the Stage IV area (Figs 2, 6 and 18-20). These were all stratified between their Phase 3 predecessors and the palaeosol, whose deposition is thought to date to the late 2<sup>nd</sup>/ early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. One of them, F4597, located on the northern edge of the group, contained a complete early Roman jar which had been placed upright in its fill. Another, F4436, located on the southern edge of the group, contained the near complete, articulated skeleton of a pig whose head had been deliberately removed. Both the jar and the pig remains could represent acts of structured deposition (cf. Hill 1995).

A second group of Phase 4 pits (F3025, F3027, F3083 and F3085) was located in the western part of the Stage II excavation area (Figs 2, 4 and 21). All except F3027, which cut F3025, contained small amounts of Roman pottery and all were sealed by the palaeosol.

## 2.6.2 *The enclosure, boundary ditch and gully* (Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.9)

### Description of features

The Phase 4 site was dominated by a suite of north-west/ south-east aligned features, centred in the Stage I (trenches 6 and 10) and II areas (Figs 2-6).

A sub square ditched enclosure measuring approximately 30 x 35m was identified in the Stage I and II areas (Ditches F2100, F2186, F3005 and F3011). A further ditch (F3015) ran parallel to the north west side of the enclosure in the Stage II area, separated by a gap of *c.* 5.7m, but did not continue into the Stage I (Trench 6) area. The ditches had similar moderate sided, concave based profiles and dimensions, though F3005 and (especially) F3011 were narrower and shallower than the rest (Fig 22). Their fills were of mid grey/ greyish brown silty sand. The few finds recovered from them comprised a few fragments of animal bone and pottery, the latter recovered almost exclusively from Ditch F3005 (65 sherds, late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD).

No contemporary features were identified within the enclosed area, though it should be noted that this was not fully excavated and that several undated (probably natural) features were present.

A large ditch, F3029 (=F1037, F4326), ran parallel to the south-east side of the Phase 4 enclosure, separated from it by a gap of *c.* 6m. Its north-western terminus lay outside of the excavated areas, but it terminated to the south-east within the Stage IV area, having been recorded over a distance of 125m (Figs 2 and 4-6). Its profile and dimensions varied along its length (Fig 23). The only datable finds recovered from this ditch were a fragment of tegula and part of a jet/ shale armlet of Roman date; both are consistent with its being contemporary with the enclosure.

In the Stage IV area only, Gully F4289 (=F4355) ran parallel to the large ditch, *c.* 3m to its north-east, terminating *c.* 28m further to the south-east (Figs 2, 6 and 23). Approximately 16m north-west of this terminus, the partial remains of at least three cattle were recovered from an enlarged section of this gully (Fig 10). The cattle remains included an articulated skull and spine as well as six articulated hind limbs and three articulated fore limbs (described in detail in Section 3.9.3 and discussed in Section 3.9.4). This deposit stands out clearly among the otherwise sparse animal bone assemblage, though 11 cattle bones representing two limbs were also recovered from Ditch F3029 (=F1037, F4326) in the Stage II area during the trial trench evaluation, when it was identified as EF1083 (Trench 5).

### Interpretation of landscape divisions

The Phase 4 features represent a second period of large scale delineation of land divisions at Broadlands. The enclosure is likely to have had an agricultural function, perhaps similar to that of the Phase 2 stockyard, though the evidence for this is less clear. The large ditch and gully are thought to mark a significant boundary in the landscape, perhaps indicating that the pits in the Stage IV area were on land under different ownership to those in the Stage II area; certainly there was no striking resemblance between the two groups of features.

Most of the significant earlier sites remained flooded in the Roman period; there may have been a brief drier period in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, when the Fen Causeway was constructed, but wetter conditions had resumed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (French 2001, 403). The proximity of flood waters, and the fen edge, to Broadlands would have varied on an annual basis, relating to land-use up stream and the growth of the peat (French 2001, 403), but there is no evidence to attest flooding of the site at this time. Roman (2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century) activity at Edgerley Drain Road comprised a single pit capped by peat and alluvial deposits (Beadsmoore 2005), indicating wet conditions to the immediate east of Broadlands.

The north-west/ south-east and south-west/ north-east alignments of the early Romano-British site differed markedly from those of its late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age predecessor, probably indicating that no trace of the former system of land division survived. Roman activity in the southern Fengate area similarly does not follow the alignments of the Bronze Age system of land division; there does not seem to have been a coherent system across the area. At the Depot site, the alignment of a system of fields (possibly used until the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD) approximately followed the local fen edge (Pryor and Evans 2001, 24) while at Cat's Water, Roman (mid-late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD) stockyards followed the alignments of the abandoned middle to late Iron Age settlement (Pryor 1984, 125).

Similar alignments to those of Phase 4 features at Broadlands have been identified in a co-axial field system *c.* 900m north-north-east of Broadlands (Williams and Webley 2004), but this area is separated from Broadlands by an expanse of lower lying ground, and the two sites are unlikely to represent a continuous system. Cropmarks show features (parallel ditches and an enclosure with possible circular structures) aligned north-west to south-east *c.* 300m west-south-west and *c.* 160m south of Broadlands (HER 8189 and HER 8189a). No dates have previously been assigned to these, but the similarity of their alignments to that of Phase 4 features at Broadlands allows a tentative suggestion of an early Roman date.

The area immediately north of Broadlands has not been investigated archaeologically, but stray finds (pottery and building materials; HER 2984, 2987, 2969, 2988) and archaeological evaluations incorporating geophysical survey (Meadows 1992) in the Newark/ Newark Hill areas north of Oxney Road suggest (late Iron Age and) Roman settlement. The Phase 4 (and Phase 3) features at Broadlands, just 300m south of the closest find spot, may well represent agricultural activity on the periphery of this settlement. Pryor (2001, 414) notes that although fen-edge paddocks are known from the Roman fen edge at Cat's Water and the Depot site, other Romano-British features have been identified on the higher ground of the Vicarage Farm (pitting from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD)/ Gravel Pits (settlement features, not recorded in detail)/ Tower Works (features including the continuation of the Cat's Water Droveaway) areas. He concludes that in the Roman period, settlement at Fengate moved onto higher ground to the south-west (the Vicarage Farm and Gravel Pits areas both lie at/ above 5m OD), and elsewhere beneath the modern city. It seems probable that one of these areas of settlement was the Newark area and its southern periphery.

## 2.7 The palaeosol and Phase 5

(Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.1 and 4.10)

All Phase 4 and earlier features were sealed by a palaeosol (see above). This must have developed in the later 2<sup>nd</sup> and earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, as it was cut in the Stage I (trench 10) and IV areas by Phase 5 features in the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. In the southern part of the site, the A horizon of this palaeosol, which had been subjected to alluvial aggradation from overbank flooding, was deposited later, sealing Phase 5 Pit F4438.

Phase 5 features comprised a small oven (F2003) with two associated postholes, located *c.* 4.6m south-south-east of a large pit (F2188) in the Stage I (trench 10) area (Figs 2 and 3), and a single large pit (F4438) cut into the cluster of Phase 3 and 4 pits in the Stage IV area (Figs 2 and 6).

The oven contained burnt sandstone and baked clay, the remains of its lining (Figs 3 and 24). A baked clay pilaster in the same fabric was recovered from the palaeosol in the Stage I (Trench 7) area; its distance from F2003 may imply that it derived from a second oven at the site. Three sherds of (residual) 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered from F2003.

The two large pits are tentatively interpreted as ponds or water-holes (Fig 24). Unworked limestone blocks in the base of F2188 are thought to have acted as a revetment to support its sides; concretion, iron staining and peat formation in its lower fills are thought to indicate a fluctuating water table. A complete 3<sup>rd</sup> century bowl/jar in its secondary fill (L2258) is considered to accurately date this feature. F4438 contained (residual and non-residual) pottery and animal bone throughout its fills, but the most significant find recovered from it was the base of a two piece of stave built wooden vessel. The fills of this feature form horizontal bands, consistent with gradual silting and a rising water table; the lack of slumping or in-washing deposits suggests that F4438 was well maintained.

Like their Phase 4 predecessors, these features are likely to represent activity peripheral to settlement in the Newark area, to the north.

## 2.8 Significant undated features

(Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.11)

Though a large number of features from all areas of the investigation remain undated, only a few are considered to be significant and potentially illuminating to the interpretation of the site.

Ditches F2084 and F2178 (Stage I, trench 10) ran parallel to one another, separated by a distance of *c.* 11.5m, on an approximate north-north-west/ south-south-east alignment (Fig 3). They were sealed by the palaeosol, and datable finds recovered from them comprised a single sherd of Roman pottery, thought to have been intrusive from the palaeosol. Their alignment is similar, though not identical, to that of features associated with the Phase 2 stockyard, but in profile they are more similar to the ditches of the Phase 4 enclosure (compare Figs 22 and 27), within which they are

located, and (like those of the Phase 4 ditches) their fills were sandy, rather than clayey.

Four arcs/ partial circles of postholes in the Stage (trench 6), Stage II and Stage IV areas are thought to represent parts of circular post-built structures (Structures 1-4; Figs 11 and 12). Crude, semi-circular post-built structures of similar dimensions to Structures 1 and 2 (*c.* 4 to 5.5m 'diameter'), were found in association with middle Bronze Age droveways at the Fourth Drove and Newark Road sites (Pryor 1980, 60, 61, 135, 137); Structures 3 and 4 were both larger (*c.* 10.5 and *c.* 9m diameter, respectively). Structure 3 was the only one whose features contained any datable finds, but these included both prehistoric and Roman pot sherds. A piece of Iron Age pit-furnace slag was also recovered from one of this structure's postholes (F3033) but (like other slags of this type recovered in this country) is thought to be residual in this feature; the profiles of F3033 and others of this structure (see Fig 11) are thought to result from their function as postholes, and not from design for use as pit furnaces. The fifth undated structure is that described in Section 2.2. As stated above, this structure is considered to be undated, despite early suggestions of Neolithic date.

All five of the undated structures predate the palaeosol (late 2<sup>nd</sup> / early 3<sup>rd</sup> century). Given the dominance of Phase 2 (late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age) features at the site, it may be that the structures were associated with agricultural activity in that period; the lack of finds recovered in association with them would be consistent with such a function. However, only Undated Structure 4 (immediately south of the Stockyard) has any spatial association with Phase 2 activity. A 'roundhouse' similarly lacking in finds evidence for occupation is set within Yard C at Newark Road and is considered more likely to have been a part of the stock management system than to have had a domestic function (Pryor 1996, 316; 2001, 416). The remaining circular buildings were clustered in the area of the Phase 4 enclosure and may represent associated activity. However, elements of Structure 3 stratigraphically preceded the Phase 4 enclosure, and a possible element of Structure 2 stratigraphically post-dated it.

### **3 ARTEFACT AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS**

#### **3.1 The flint**

Martin Tingle

(See Section 5.1 for data)

##### *3.1.1 Introduction*

The assemblage is composed of 133 pieces weighing 914g, although if natural flint and burnt but apparently unworked flint is excluded, the worked flint totals 113 pieces weighing 693g. The whole assemblage was recovered from 44 contexts forming components within features dating to Phases 1 (middle Bronze Age) to 5 (late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD), as well as unphased features. The site is located on the prehistoric fen edge just to the north of Fengate and the Flag Fen Basin (Pryor, 1980, 23-129).

##### *3.1.2 Raw Materials*

The flint with surviving dorsal cortex appears to derive from secondary deposits and there are also water rolled examples. Most of the flint is unpatinated and varies in



colour from light grey and pale brown to black, with a thin pitted and abraded cortex similar to the material that was found during excavations at Etton (Middleton 1998, 216). There are some patinated examples notably the 38 pieces from Pit F4317, L4319.

### 3.1.3 Composition and Technology

<b>Find</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Mean weight (g)</b>
Broken Flake	31	41	1.3
Primary Flake	2	17	8.5
Secondary Flake	6	40	6.6
Tertiary Flake	33	126	3.8
Uncorticated Flake	23	53	2.3
Blade	3	2	1.5
Core	2	30	15
Core Fragment	3	43	14.3
?Broken Scraper	1	7	7
Scraper	7	257	36.7
Retouched	1	13	13
? Retouched Lump	1	64	64
Natural Flint	8	17	2.1
Burnt Flint	11	94	8.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>914</i>	
<i>Worked Flint Total</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>693</i>	

*Table 1: The composition of the assemblage*

The low numbers and mean weights of primary and secondary flakes compared with tertiary flakes suggests that the latter may have been initially worked away from the site. The high mean weight of retouched tools compared to all flakes implies that they too were manufactured elsewhere. However there was some in-situ flint working as evidenced by the small number of core fragments and a single, much reduced core.

### 3.1.4 Distribution

The assemblage derived from 44 contexts with the greatest concentration being 38 Pit F4317, L4319. Also of note are the three scrapers and one tertiary flake, weighing 44g, 49g, 96g and 65g, found in the fill of a tree bowl (F4498, L4499). The scrapers are in a fresh condition, unusually large and finely made, the largest being completely retouched. The tertiary flake is of a near identical flint to that of the two smaller scrapers and could well have been a scraper blank. The association of Neolithic worked flint and tree bowls has been noted during excavations at the Eton Rowing Lake (Allen and Welsh 1998, 27). It is possible that this association resulted from tree bowls acting as “traps” for unstratified objects however it is possible particularly in a case involving a group of unusual retouched tools, that deliberate deposition was involved.

### 3.1.5 *Dating*

None of the flint can be definitely associated with a particular period of prehistory although large scrapers such as those from F4498, L4499 are often found in middle Neolithic contexts. The scraper and borer found in Phase 2 Pit F4562, L4252, are both unusually fine pieces and of a type found in Neolithic assemblages.

### 3.1.6 *Conclusion*

It would seem likely that most of the assemblage formed part of an accumulated assemblage that became incorporated within the fills of later features. One possible exception to this is group of scrapers in Tree Hollow F4498, L4499, however the rest of assemblage is too small and too dispersed for any firm conclusions to be drawn about its origins, functions and taphonomy.

### 3.1.7 *Terminology*

Throughout this analysis the term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint while 'patination' denotes the colouration of the flaked surfaces exposed by human or natural agency. Following Andrevsy (1998, 104) dorsal cortex is divided into four categories; the term primary flake refers to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face while secondary flakes have cortex on between 50% to 99% of the dorsal face. Tertiary flakes have cortex on 1% to 49% of the dorsal face while flakes with no dorsal cortex are referred to as non-cortical

A blade is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth. These often have parallel dorsal flake scars, a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio

## **3.2 The prehistoric pottery**

Peter Thompson

(See Section 5.2)

### 3.2.1 *Introduction*

This report is a synthesis of the reports on the prehistoric pottery from Stages I to III of the Broadlands investigation (Last in Wotherspoon 2003) and the analysis of the (larger) Stage IV pottery assemblage. The late Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered from the site has been reported separately by Andrew Peachey.

The combined excavations recovered a total of 739 prehistoric sherds weighing 3.498kg. The pottery is generally poorly preserved comprising small and often abraded sherds with a mean weight of just 4.73g. This suggests that some of the pottery is residual. The fabrics are predominantly in shelly wares (>96%) although in many cases the actual shell has dissolved due to the acidity of the soil leaving voids and pitted surfaces. However, some contexts (including F4402, L4454 and L4561, and F1013, L1014) contained pottery preserved in relatively good condition; L1014 was also the only example to provide an almost complete vessel profile.

### 3.2.2 *Fabrics*

The sherds have been examined under x35 binocular microscope and divided into broad fabric groups based on the nature of the main inclusions. Other attributes noted, where applicable, are rim type, profile, base, and decoration. These have been recorded on Excel database by sherd count and weight per context which can be found in the site research archive. The main fabric groups are listed below using site specific codes only. Some of the shell tempered sherds can also contain a little sand and/or grog whilst there is evidence of grading between finer and coarser wares. Only 25 small sherds contained alternative inclusions: 7 sherds with crushed flint from Ditch F4328, 5 sherds with very coarse quartz from Ditch F4361 and Pit F4208, 2 grog and sand tempered sherds from Posthole F2046 and unstratified from Palaeosol L2001, and 11 sand tempered sherds from Pits F3033 and F3052 and unstratified from Palaeosol L2001.

F1: Shell tempered, dark grey or black sometimes with brown or orange external surfaces; abundant white platy shell up to 3mm across and irregular voids from dissolved shell. Walls 8 mm-1cm thick. *Middle Bronze Age?*

F1a: Shell tempered, dark grey or black with moderate white platy shell up to 7mm across. *Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age*

F1b: Shell tempered, dark brown with abundant white fine to medium crushed shell. Surfaces vesiculated but smoothed. Walls 3-5mm across. *Early Iron Age*

F2 Shell tempered, dark grey or brown sometimes with paler brown surfaces. Irregular voids from dissolved shell. *Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age*

F2a: Shell tempered, mottled red but can be mottled with grey and brown. Surfaces very pitted and uneven with voids. Rarely white shell survives. *Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age*

F2b: Sparse shell temper. Usually hard pale orange fabric with sparse small vesicles from dissolved shell/calcareous. *Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age.*

F2d: Shell tempered. Very rough, pitted surfaces, pale orange/brown occasionally with grey cores. Voids from dissolved shell. *Middle Bronze Age?*

F3: Flint tempered, dark grey/ brown containing moderate to common crushed white flint up to 1 mm across. *Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age*

F4: Shell tempered, pale grey hard fired fabric with moderate to common white platy shell and occasional large rounded pieces of fired clay. Walls 7-8 mm across. *Early Iron Age?*

F4a: Shell tempered, dark grey/brown well fired fabric with occasional small voids on surfaces. Contains moderate voids and calcareous matter with rare to sparse coarse sub-rounded quartz. *Early Iron Age?*

F6: Quartz tempered, dark grey with surfaces oxidised orange. Contains very coarse angular to sub-angular grey quartz up to 3mm across. *Early Iron Age?*

F7: Shell & sand tempered, dark grey/black with burnished external surface. Sparse to moderate shell with sub-rounded to rounded quartz up to 1.5 mm across. *Early Iron Age*

In the Fengate area, fabrics are not generally diagnostic of period although Barrett (in Pryor 2001, 251) notes some trends over time. Shelly wares are predominant in nearly all periods in prehistory whilst grog, although less common is also not a particularly diagnostic trait (Last in Wotherspoon 2003, 20).

### 3.2.3 *Forms*

Forms, where they can be identified, are more useful for dating the pottery and although the assemblage is fragmentary there are a dozen or so partial profiles that are more informative than the rest of the assemblage. In particular there is a large urn

base from Ditch F4402, two necked forms from Pit F3021, two carinated jar forms from Pit F3083 and Pit F4402, a small bowl from Pit F4402 and a jar rim with a flaring neck from Pit F1013. The diagnostic sherds are discussed by period below.

#### 3.2.4 Early to middle Bronze Age

A number of rough sherds from thick coarse ware vessels of 0.8-1cm width identified in several features are in the Deverel-Rimbury tradition *c.*1400-1000 BC (Gibson and Woods 1997, 145). However, their abraded nature and in some cases occurrence with sherds of later date indicates most if not all of this pottery is residual.

Posthole F2046 (L2047) contained potentially the earliest sherd, a piece of urn base in grog and sand temper of early to middle Bronze Age date. Ditch F4316 (=F4033, F4021) contained a thick body sherd with a single example of finger tip decoration in the Deverel-Rimbury tradition (L4022; Fig 31.1) and the inturned rim and body sherd of a barrel urn (L4315; Fig 31.2). Pit F4402 (L4454) contained a thick slightly pinched out base of a large Deverel-Rimbury type bucket urn with sooting adhering to the interior surface (Fig 31.3). The latter is in good condition other than dissolution of shell but comes from a context dated to the early Iron Age so the vessel is either residual or else is actually a large early Iron Age jar or urn manufactured in a form reminiscent of Deverel-Rimbury wares.

#### 3.2.5 Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age

The majority of the prehistoric assemblage is datable to the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age. Fabrics are still mainly coarse and shelly (vesicular where it has dissolved) but the sherds are thinner and generally less coarse than the earlier Deverel-Rimbury wares. However, a fine ware component is also apparent (described below) along with an increase in the number of vessel types.

Ditch F4316 (=F4033, F4021) yielded 317 sherds (48% of all prehistoric sherds from the site) of which 302 came from L4533. Many of the latter were pink or red throughout having apparently been burnt post-firing. The only diagnostic sherd present in this feature is a simple upright rim in excess of 35cm diameter from a large vessel possibly of cylindrical shape (Fig 31.4). This, together with a fairly upright simple rim containing very coarse platy shell from L4209 (Pit F4208 or Pit F4561), bears similarities to post Deverel-Rimbury forms of the East Midlands region (D. Knight 2002, 129). At Aldermarston Wharf in Berkshire an assemblage of this type, one of the relatively few well-stratified assemblages of the late Bronze Age, consisted mainly of undecorated bowls, plain straight-sided jars and rounded jars with little decoration, and was assigned a date, partly through radiocarbon dating, between the 11th-9th centuries bc (Bradley *et al* 1980, 232-248).

Pit F3083 (L3084) at Broadlands contained three carinated forms in shell with sand and grog temper including a jar rim (Fig 31.5). Such S-profile or carinated hollow necked forms can be found both in post Deverel-rimbury assemblages and Iron Age proper, the latter seen on early Iron Age sites at neighbouring Fengate and at Gretton on the river Welland, Northamptonshire (D. Knight 2002, 128, No. 9; Hawkes and Fell 1945, 202 No.F2; Jackson and Knight 1985, 78 No. 26). In a similar vein Pit F3021 (L3022) contained two partial necked profiles with flattened or expanded rims

(Figs 31.6 and 31.7) and a body sherd with a single finger-tip impression which is almost the only example of decoration from the site. Again general lack of decoration suggests post Deverel-rimbury 'plain wares' although the profiles are also quite similar to decorated and undecorated early Iron Age examples from Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, 78). Similar forms to Figs 31.5, 31.6 and 31.7 were found at Tower Works site, Fengate, some with finger tip decoration, and it is suggested these date to the period c. 900-700 BC (Last in Wotherspoon 2003, 21). A date of 10<sup>th</sup> century BC is therefore possible as the earliest Deverel-rimbury wares are not typified by angular forms (Last in Wotherspoon 2003, 21). However, this needs to be treated with caution due to the general lack of decoration on the site even from the contexts containing typical early Iron Age pottery.

Pit F4317 (L4318 and L4319) contained a flaring rim profile with outturned lip (Fig 31.8) which is similar to a larger version from Pit F3021 (Fig 31.6) but the slightly pinched out lip is indicative of a very early Iron Age date, as is another example from Pit F4112 of a flattened, squared rim (M. Knight, pers.com).

### 3.2.6 *Finer Wares*

Fragments from several finer ware vessels were recovered from Broadlands including two black burnished carinated body profiles in sand and sparse fine shell from Grave Pit F4295 and Pit F4402 respectively (Fig 31.9). These are in an early Iron Age Fengate-Cromer tradition with parallels at Fengate that include a vessel described as a degenerate situlate jar, although the latter example contained flint temper (Hawkes and Fell 1945, 210 Fig. 8 U8). The Broadlands sherds are similar in appearance to burnished shelly wares from Bradley Fen on the south-eastern edge of the Flag Fen basin where an Iron Age settlement overlay middle Bronze Age field systems (M. Knight, pers. com). Pit F4402 also contained sherds (from L4561 and L4556) of a third fine vessel, a thin walled cup or tiny bowl (Fig 31.10). This is also of the Fengate-Cromer tradition which includes globular bowls with flaring rims and encircling grooved lines (M. Knight pers. com) and can be matched with an S-profile example from Fengate (Hawkes and Fell 1945, Fig 7 No. R6). A similar vessel excavated from a roundhouse in a settlement at Kings Dyke West, Whittlesey, provided a radiocarbon date centred on circa 500 BC (Knight 1999). Another fine bowl example came from Pit F3072 which contained a partial angled small bowl profile in a similar finer shelly fabric. The only virtually complete profile of the Broadlands assemblage came from Pit F1013 (L1014) which contained eleven sherds comprising a jar with a flaring neck (Fig 31.11). This profile could be early or middle Iron Age in date, and is again similar to an early Iron Age example from Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, 79 No. 64) indicating that it need not be later than any of the Iron Age pottery discussed above.

Following the early (or middle) Iron Age there is a gap in the site's pottery chronology until the very late Iron Age or Roman period (see Section 3.3).

### 3.2.7 *Discussion*

The earliest pottery from Broadlands is Deverel-rimbury ware dating to the middle Bronze Age. These include fragments from a barrel and bucket urn (Figs 31.1 and



31.2), however, the pottery is largely eroded and rounded and likely to have been redeposited

The remaining pottery is datable between the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. Fragments of rim sherds from Ditch F4316 and Pit F4208 or F4562 (Figs 31.4 and 31.5) are possibly of post Deverel-Rimbury 'plainware' type but could also be particularly coarse early Iron Age wares. The squared rim from Pit F4112 is of a very early Iron Age date; the black burnished carinated body sherds and the thin walled cup with a single ridged cordon from Pit F4402 (Figs 31.7 and 31.8) are of the Fengate tradition, which was current from the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC until the end of the early Iron Age (Barrett 1980, 313). Pit F4402 and possibly Pit F1013 are the latest demonstrably Phase 2 features from Broadlands. The absence of middle Iron Age forms or scored decoration, which first appeared in the 5<sup>th</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC, in the Broadlands assemblage indicates that none of the assemblage can be much later than c. 500 BC.

One slightly unusual feature is the virtual lack of decoration, particularly where the pottery can be demonstrated to be of the terminal Bronze Age/ early Iron Age periods. Pryor suggests from his work at Vicarage Farm that the area was separated from East Anglia by the Fens and should be seen rather as a site of the south-east Midlands and western Fen Margins with possible contacts further in along the Welland and Nene valleys (Pryor 1974, 39). This is supported to a degree by the similarity of some of the pottery with the early Iron Age assemblage from Gretton.

### 3.2.8 *List of Figures*

- Fig 31.1 F4021 (L4022) Deverel-rimbury body sherd with finger decoration
- Fig 31.2 F4316 (L4315) Rim and body sherd to Deverel-rimbury barrel urn
- Fig 31.3 F4402 (L4454) Lower profile and base to Deverel-rimbury type bucket urn
- Fig 31.4 F4316 (L4533) Upright rim to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessel
- Fig 31.5 F3083 (L3084) S-profile or carinated form
- Fig 31.6 F3021 (L3022) Necked form with flattened rim
- Fig 31.7 F3021 (L3022) Necked form with expanded rim
- Fig 31.8 F4317 (L4318) Outurned rim with pinched out lip
- Fig 31.9 F4402 (L4454 and L4561) Black burnished carinated profile
- Fig 31.10 F4402 (L4556 and L4561) Globular cup with ridged cordon
- Fig 31.11 F1013 (L1014) Flaring jar rim

## 3.3 **The late Iron Age and Roman pottery**

Andrew Peachey  
(See Section 5.3)

### 3.3.1 *Introduction*

Excavations produced a total of 302 sherds (4483g) of late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery with a total R.EVE of 1.97. The assemblage includes an abraded group of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery in Ditch F3005, and a complete 2<sup>nd</sup> century vessel in Pit F4597. A well-preserved 3<sup>rd</sup> century vessel was also recorded in Pit F2188, L2258.

### 3.3.2 Fabric Codes and Descriptions

**BOG SH:** Bourne-Greetham shelly ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 156)

**GRS:** Un-sourced sandy grey wares. *Description:* A coarse or fine, hard, reduced fabric that is medium grey throughout with inclusions of abundant ill sorted quartz sand and sparse calcite.

**HOR RE:** Horningsea reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 116)

**LEZ SA 2:** Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1999, 32-33)

**LNV CC:** Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Perrin 1999; Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)

**LNV RE:** Lower Nene Valley reduced ware (Perrin 1999, 78)

**TSG:** Late Iron Age to early Roman transitional shell-tempered ware (Perrin 1996, 119), also includes highly abraded, sparse sherds of probable Late Iron Age origin

**UNS OX:** Un-sourced oxidised wares. *Description:* This fabric may be soft or hard with a sandy-soapy feel, pale-mid orange surfaces and either a grey or black reduced core. The fabric contains abundant ill-sorted quartz, sparse-common silver mica and calcite with varying quantities of red iron ore. This fabric was probably produced locally and is very similar to Fabric 1 from the Stanground kilns (Cooper 1989, 60).

**ROB SH:** Un-sourced Romano-British shell-tempered ware (Perrin 1996, 119)

**UNS WH:** Un-sourced white ware. *Description:* the fabric is composed of fine but ill sorted quartz with common red iron ore, sparse black iron ore and calcite. This fabric was probably produced locally and is possibly associated with the Stanground kilns (Cooper 1989, 60: Fabric 1).

### 3.3.3 Discussion

The prehistoric pottery in the assemblage is limited to slightly abraded late Iron Age sherds in Pit F2625 (L4623 and L4624; total 6 sherds, 188g) and highly abraded, very small probable Iron Age sherds in Pit F4442 (in total 72 sherds, 272g). The fabrics in all these prehistoric features are inconsistently tempered with sparse to common, medium to coarse shell and sparse grog. Also present in Pit F2442 are three grittier sherds (9g), otherwise similar to the Iron Age fabrics, that may date to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age but appear residual with later material. Beyond the low quantity of sherds in Pit F2625 the prehistoric sherds are extremely limited in their diagnostic/chronological potential due to very poor preservation. The pottery in Pit F2625 is solely comprised of late Iron Age to early Roman transitional shell-tempered ware and includes sherds from a handmade base of an unknown vessel type, probably a jar.

The early Roman pottery is principally comprised of a 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery group from Ditch F3005, complemented by a complete vessel in Pit F4597 and residual material in Pit F2188. The pottery in Ditch F3005 is all abraded and comprises 66 sherds (1218g) including 4 diagnostic vessels with a total R.EVE of 0.97. Two of the vessels, in locally produced oxidised ware, are a platter/dish imitating samian form 18 or 18/31 (Fig. 32.2) comparable to an example recorded at Chelmsford (Going 1987, type A4/6.1); and a dish with a slightly undercut rim (Fig. 32.3) comparable to an example from Verulamium (Wilson 1984, No.2548) both dating from the late 1<sup>st</sup>/early 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD. Also present are smaller rim and neck sherds from a small necked jar in sandy grey ware (Fig. 32.1) comparable to a vessel recorded at Orton Hall Farm (Perrin 1996, No.136); and from a storage jar with a bifid rim in un-sourced (Romano-British) shell-tempered ware comparable to a vessel recorded at Chesterton (Perrin 1999, No.460). Both of these vessel types are also associated with the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The single, complete vessel in Pit F4597 (L4598) is in an

identical un-sourced (Romano-British) shell-tempered fabric to the storage jar in Ditch F3005 and is equally abraded. The vessel is a cavetto rim jar with rilling on the body comparable to examples at Orton Hall Farm (Perrin 1996, No.180), Chesterton (Perrin 1999, No.428) and Longthorpe (Dannell and Wild 1987, Type 68b) dating from the late 1<sup>st</sup>/early 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid/late 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries. The un-sourced (Romano-British) shell-tempered fabric is the most common fabric in the assemblage and was probably produced locally throughout the Romano-British period (Perrin 1996, 119; Perrin 1999, 118). Alongside the shell-tempered fabric and other vessels discussed above, Ditch F3005 also contained a base in un-sourced white ware, and fragments of three bases in Lower Nene Valley reduced ware: the next most common fabric after the un-sourced (Romano-British) shell-tempered fabric. Residual 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD sherds in 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD Pit F2188 also include un-sourced white ware and Lower Nene Valley reduced ware body sherds, as well as fragments of a shell-tempered fabric vessel from a different source. This vessel comprises a jar with an everted rim and two shoulder grooves in Bourne-Greetham shelly ware (Fig. 32.5) comparable to a vessel recorded at Orton hall Farm (Perrin 1996, No.12) dating to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Further sparse sherds that are probably associated with 2<sup>nd</sup> century activity include abraded body sherds of Lower Nene Valley reduced ware in Oven/Kiln F2003 and a single abraded sherd of Lezoux samian ware in Palaeosoil L3001.

The later Roman pottery in the assemblage is in noticeably better condition than the 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and is only slightly abraded. Pit F2188 (L2258) contains a complete, well-preserved wide-mouthed bowl/jar with a burnished exterior in sandy grey ware (Fig. 32.4) comparable to a 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD example recorded at Orton Hall Farm (Perrin 1996, No.377). Probably contemporary with this vessel, possibly in the mid/late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, are fragments of a Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware flanged dish (too incomplete for further comparison) in Palaeosoil L3001 and fragments from the base of a jar in Pit F4438 (L4619) in the same fabric. Also present, and probably contemporary, in Pit F4438 (L4619) are body sherds in Lower Nene Valley reduced ware and in F4438 (L4621) body sherds from a Horningsea reduced ware storage jar.

### 3.3.4 *List of Illustrations*

Fig. 32.1: Small necked jar, GRS, Ditch F3005 L3006

Fig. 32.2: Platter/dish imitating samian form 18 or 18/31, UNS OX, Ditch F3005, L3006

Fig. 32.3: Dish with a slightly undercut rim, UNS OX, Ditch F3005, L3006

Fig. 32.4: Wide-mouthed bowl/jar with a burnished exterior, GRS, Pit F2188, L2258

Fig. 32.5: Everted rim jar with two shoulder grooves, BOG SH, Pit F2188, L2257

## 3.4 **The ceramic building materials and baked clay**

Andrew Peachey

(See Section 5.4 for data)

### 3.4.1 *Introduction*

Low quantities of CBM and sparse concentrations of daub and fired clay were recovered from excavations at Broadlands, Peterborough. The fabric of each material was examined at x20 magnification and recorded by fragment count and weight (g)

with additional notes on intact surfaces or impressions. The data and notes were entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

### 3.4.2 Fabric Codes and Descriptions

**Daub1:** Soft sun-dried clay or ?baked clay, mottled reddish yellow to reddish brown throughout (2.5YR 5-6/6 to 5YR 6/4-6). Inclusions comprise common fine quartz (<0.25mm, sparse larger grains), sparse organic voids and grog/clay pellets (<5mm). Intact surfaces are rare, but those that are demonstrate a darker, reddish brown (5YR 5/3-4) slight 'crust', although it is not clear if this is the result of baking or surface drying. The intact surfaces, though small, appear curved and were crudely shaped, clearly not flat or smoothed. Prehistoric.

**RB1:** Hard Oxidised CBM (2.5-5YR 6/8) with some reduced cores. Inclusions comprise poorly sorted quartz sand-temper (0.1-0.5mm). Romano-British

**RB2:** Baked Clay, generally in a variety of reduced grey-brown tones, with oxidised surfaces where it was exposed to a relatively low heat (it cannot be described as fired). Inclusions are of poorly sorted quartz sand-temper (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse flint and quartzite (5-15mm). Romano-British

**MOD1:** Modern machine cut, 65mm thick brick. Modern

### 3.4.3 Commentary

The most common and concentrated material in the assemblage is Baked Clay (RB2), totaling 108 fragments (7490g) in three features. The most significant of these concentrations (79 fragments, 5165g) is in Oven F2003, L2004, where the fabric was partially or wholly in situ as the lining of the oven. The clay appears to have been tempered to prevent excessive shrinkage before being applied as the lining of the oven. It is not possible to tell whether/ how often the oven was re-used but the oxidation/reduction of the clay indicates that it did not reach a very high temperature. One of the Baked Clay fragments in Palaeosoil L2001 (Stage I, Trench 7) suggests that this kiln or another nearby incorporated a clay pilaster shaped from the lining (not pre-fabricated) as part of its structure. The fragment is incomplete but appears to have been part of a cylinder, with a diameter of at least 30cm and a height of at least 15cm, that exhibits oxidation, thus exposure to relatively low heat, around its circumference. The Baked Clay recovered from Ditch F4328, L4333 (22 fragments, 153g), may be clay lining deposited after an oven furnace or stoke hoe was raked out; it was, however, intrusive in this Phase 2 context. Clay lined ovens or furnaces are a common feature of Romano-British sites and include a furnace with a simple coarse clay lining recorded at Longthorpe (Dannel & Wild 1987, 79). Uses for low temperature ovens/furnaces such as this in the Romano-British period may have included food, salt or iron preparation/production.

The remaining Romano-British CBM (RB1) is sparsely distributed in the assemblage, totalling 13 fragments (2205g). The only small concentration, seven fragments (1694g), is in Palaeosoil L2001 (Stage I, Trench 10) and includes a highly abraded fragments of Romano-British bessalis brick (?x200x40mm) with a slightly laminated surface suggesting it may have been incorporated into the structure of an oven such as F2003 (in the same trench). A fragment of tegula was recovered from Ditch F4326, L4327.

The only other CBM in the assemblage is Modern Brick (MOD1) recovered from the palaeosoil, subsoil and (intrusively) Ditch F4293 and is not discussed further.

The function of the remaining clay fabric (Daub1) remains unclear because of its exceptionally poor preservation. This material may simply represent clay packed together to form part of a structure, but other possibilities remain. The lack of any wattle or straw impressions mean the daub would have been extremely crude and friable, and the presence of grog/clay pellets in the fabric has more in common with prehistoric loom weights. This function would also explain the lack of flat surfaces on the fragments recorded. The only significant concentration of this fabric was recorded in Ditch F4316, L4533 (370 fragments, 2350g), alongside a considerable quantity of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery. Unfortunately the preservation of this fabric is very poor with a very low average fragment size of 6.35g and does not allow any further conclusions to be drawn.

### **3.5 The metal and stone objects**

Nina Crummy

#### *3.5.1 Introduction*

A small assemblage of metal and stone items were recovered during excavations at Broadlands. Items of interest were a Roman period jet/ shale armlet and an Iron Age iron knife blade. Other items recovered were iron nails, fittings and sheet fragments, and pieces of stone which probably occurred naturally.

#### *3.5.2 The jet/shale armlet*

A small fragment of a jet/shale armlet was found in the fill of Ditch F3029 (L3030). Until recently jet and shale have been identified by eye on the basis that shiny black objects were jet, while dull grey-black objects were shale. On that basis the fragment would be identified as shale. However, recent analysis of jet objects from northern Britain has shown them to be made of a range of black minerals, not only jet and shale, but also cannel coal and other grey-black minerals. In consequence, unless analysis has taken place, the term jet/shale is now generally used.

Jet comes from the Yorkshire coast and cannel coal is also chiefly from Yorkshire, while the main source of shale was the Kimmeridge beds in Dorset. The latter does, however, also outcrop further north (Allason-Jones 1996, 6-7). The source of the mineral used for this object is therefore far from certain. Waste cores from the manufacture of shale armlets have been found at Silchester, Hampshire, suggesting that the raw material was not necessarily worked at the point of extraction, but could be transported for manufacture into objects at town centres (Lawson 1976, fig 6, 57-8). Similarly, raw Yorkshire jet was transported to York and South Shields (Allason-Jones 1996, 6, 17, note 5).

The armlet's internal ridge is a characteristic of jet/shale armlets produced on a lathe, and marks the point of detachment from the core. A solid disc of shale would have been fixed in position on the lathe, the rim worked into the required shape, and then two grooves cut into each face. When the grooves were close to meeting, the remaining narrow band of solid shale split and the armlet broke away from the core completely. The remaining ridge was then filed to remove any sharp edges (Calkin 1955; Allason-Jones 1996, 11).



The armlet fragment is of a thin bangle form, a type common in Roman Britain in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, when several bangles might be worn together on one arm (Clarke 1979, 301; Crummy *et al* 1993, 136-7). They do, however, also occur as site finds throughout the Roman period.

### 3.5.3 *The iron blade*

The blade is leaf shaped in general outline, and has corroded to form a hollow, distorting the section. Given the outline and the centrally placed tang, it must have been double-edged. Blades of this form are not common in the Iron Age, but there are two of this shape and size among the assemblage from Danebury, Hampshire (Sellwood 1984, fig 7.10, 2.33; Cunliffe and Poole 19991, fig 7.11, 2.231).

The scarcity of the form suggests it may have had a specialised use. Craft knives are most likely to be single-edged, as is shown by medieval illustrations of blades in use (Cowgill *et al* 1987, 51-7). Double-edged blades are designed for penetration, and may have been used as hunting knives or daggers.

### 3.5.4 *Catalogue*

#### Iron objects

Stage IV. (L4002). Topsoil. Nail with round flat head. Length 35 mm.

Stage IV. (L4010) F4009. Ditch fill. Modern. 1) Right-angled corner fragment from a piece of iron sheet. Maximum dimensions 156 by 96 mm. 2) Fitting consisting of a long stout tapering round-section shank and flattened, probably perforated, terminal. Length 215 mm. 3) Nail shank fragment. Length 50 mm.

Stage IV. (L4172). Palaeosol A horizon. Fragment of thick sheet; one edge is straight, the others may not be original. Maximum dimensions 39 by 37 mm.

Stage II. SF2. (L3073) F3072. Pit fill. Phase 2. Fragment of a tanged iron blade with traces of organic material from a handle, probably wood. Length 73mm, maximum width 20mm.

#### Stone objects

Stage IV. SF 18. (L4468) F4467. Pit fill. Unphased. Fragment of a worn sandstone block, with rough base but worn and rounded sides and upper face. The lack of wear on the base and its size (it is too large to be comfortably held in the hand for any length of time) make it unlikely to be a hand tool, and it shows no sign of having been used for grinding or polishing. Probably part of a water-worn pebble used as building stone. Maximum dimensions 105 by 83 mm.

Stage IV. (L4315) F4316. Ditch fill. Phase 2. Fragment of iron-rich lava or slag-like material, with haematite filling many of the vesicles. Either a naturally-occurring stone or debris from iron-working. Weight 84g.

Stage II. SF1. (L3030) F3029. Ditch Fill. Phase 4. Small fragment of jet/ shale armlet of a thin bangle form, a type common in Roman Britain in the 4<sup>th</sup> century but found throughout the Roman period. Split in section, so that only about two thirds of the original height remains. Section appears to have been oval to D shaped, with an internal ridge. Internal diameter approx. 54mm, thickness 5mm, height (incomplete) 4.5mm. Only a 22.5mm length remains from an original circumference of about 170-180mm.

### **3.6 Slag**

Jane Cowgill

(See Section 5.5 for catalogue)

#### *3.6.1 Introduction*

During the excavation by Archaeological Solutions (formerly the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust), pits and ditches of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age date were revealed.

#### *3.6.2 Description*

Two pieces of slag were recovered. One of these was a large (488g) piece of smithing slag from a modern ditch (F4009); it was in a fresh condition and is thought to have been deposited direct from the smithy.

The other piece (1260g) was recovered from Phase 2 Pit F3033 (L3034). The maximum height on the slightly curving edge is 90mm, but this is considerably reduced towards the centre where it is only 40mm high. The edge is covered in reduced-fired sandy clay, presumably the lining of the pit. The piece is either abraded or leached, or possibly both. The slag is dense and has large grains indicating that it cooled slowly. There are no charcoal fuel or wood imprints in the core or on the edge. There is no clay on the uneven base so it may have fractured off a larger block. This is an iron smelting slag, generated during the smelting of iron in a pit furnace.

#### *3.6.3 Discussion*

Iron Age pit-furnace slags are characteristically very large and often weigh several kilos when complete, in contrast to the much smaller, more common tap slags. They formed in pits below or beside the smelting furnace and once the pit was full (possibly after just one smelt) the evidence from the continent suggests that a new furnace would be built over a new pit. This contrasts with the method used on some late Iron Age sites and in the Romano British period when the slag was tapped out of the base of the bloomery furnace producing the characteristic flowed and ropey tap slags. Very little is known or understood about how the pit-slag technology worked in this country; the pit-slag are usually single isolated finds in secondary contexts. Vast numbers, indeed whole fields, of pits containing slags have been found on hundreds of sites on the Continent from the Polish-German border to the Netherlands. Most of these are, however, dated to the Roman Iron Age/ Migration periods. This suggests that the technology in Britain is somehow different but until some of the slag is found *in situ*, or a furnace is excavated it is difficult to reconstruct the process used. The fact that in Britain the slag is always found in secondary contexts suggests that here

the slag was removed from the pit before the next smelting operation commenced, in stark contrast to Northern Europe where batteries of furnace pits have been identified. The only likely explanation for this is the pit and the furnace were both being reused, a significant difference in process and concept to that which was happening in Europe (Godfrey and McDonnell 2002).

The pit-slag was recovered from oval Pit F3033 which has a maximum diameter of 0.38m and a depth of 0.19m. This pit had vertical sides and a flat base, similar to nearby Pit F3019, which was 0.39m in diameter and 0.29m deep. These may be approximately the proportions and form that could be expected for a pit for a pit-slag furnace but one has never been recorded in Britain with the slag *in situ*. Isolated examples of smelting slags have also been recovered during the nearby Fengate excavations. Two pieces have been analysed and published but these have not been seen by the author (Sample 6 Padholme Road Area XI and Sample 7 Cat's Water Area IV; Craddock 1984). There is also a third piece from the excavations at Cat's Water Area VI, F989, which weighs 637g. This piece is in many respects similar to that that from Broadlands. It has again extensive amounts of reduced clay attached but in this instance a silty clay, probably reflecting a difference in the subsoil into which the pits to contain the slag were dug. It also has large grains, no evidence for fuel attached and is leached and/ or abraded. It is a smaller fragment and its orientation is rather unclear but it may have a height of 60mm. These two pieces differ from the majority of pit slags in that they do not have huge (several centimetres long) charcoal imprints within them or on the surface and neither are magnetic, both of which are usually characteristics of the slag type.

The presence of these scattered slags, albeit single pieces from the four excavations, suggests that some iron was produced in the area. Certainly the raw material required (ore, wood and clays) would have been available, probably in some quantity (pers. comm.. M. Taylor). This is a fairly southerly find spot for these slags, although some were found in Egham, Surrey (Starley 1998), the majority being from north of the Humber Estuary. It is possible, given the differences between these examples and the other pit-slugs that there was a local, or regional, difference in the technology employed.

### **3.7 The waterlogged wood**

Maisie Taylor

(See Section 5.6 for catalogue)

#### *3.7.1 Quantity of material*

63 pieces of wood were examined in detail. A number of samples were also taken from material that appeared to be 'natural' deposits or root, eg. F4208, L4578.

#### *3.7.2 Provenance*

The material came from eight features:

F4402: Phase 2 pit

F4562/F4208: Phase 2 pits (see Section 2.3.6 on relationship between F4562 and F4208)

F4295: Phase 2 grave pit  
 F4562: Phase 2 pit  
 F4442: Phase 3 pit  
 F4604: Phase 3 pit  
 F4625: Phase 3 pit  
 F4438: Phase 5 pit

### 3.7.3 Variation

Although the features represent wood-working activity over a long time scale, there is no 'development' as such. This is partly due to the fact that some of the individual assemblages are small (e.g. only 2 items from Phase 5 Pit F4438). The light woodland in the area would have been cleared by the middle Bronze Age; after this time people would have continued coppicing and producing material from domestic use from local material. The gradual flooding of the adjacent fen might have affected the quantities and species of coppiced roundwood, but the same type of woodworking (coppicing, hurdling, bodging etc) would have continued.

### 3.7.4 Condition of material

Using the scoring scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort, Ellis, Taylor and Weir 1995 Table 15.1) most of the material scores 4 or 5.

	<b>Museum conservation</b>	<b>Technology analysis</b>	<b>Woodland management</b>	<b>Dendro-chronology</b>	<b>Species identification</b>
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Scoring scale developed by Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort, Ellis, Taylor and Weir 1995 Table 15.1)

### 3.7.5 Categories of material

The wood is derived from the following categories: artefacts; bark; debris (timber debris and woodchips) and roundwood. By far the biggest category is 'roundwood'.

#### Artefacts

Altogether 4 artefacts have been examined in detail. Phase 2 grave Pit F4295 contained a grave marker (SF10) which seems to be unique, and Phase 2 Pit F4562 contained two log ladders (SF19 and SF 26). The fourth artefact was recovered from Phase 5 Pit F4438 and is the base of a two-piece, or stave built vessel (SF35).

The grave marker (SF10) is very soft, partly mineralised roundwood. The grain of the wood towards the base is slightly swirly and it is possible that it has a coppiced end.

The first log ladder (SF19) is a ½ split log, which has 1 end trimmed from three out of four sides to a point. 1½ steps have survived, one with a toolmark on the step, which is 42mm wide and 6m deep (42:6). The second log ladder (SF26) is more complete, with 3 steps surviving, and is generally in better condition, though no tool marks are preserved. The log is slightly curved.

The fourth artefact (SF35) is oak (*Quercus* sp.), and comprises is slightly less than half of the circular base of a two-piece or stave built vessel (Plate 1). It is 178mm across, which would make the original diameter slightly larger. The piece is hewn from a tangentially split or sawn board. The maximum thickness of the base is 9mm, chamfered down to 6mm. There are faint marks of hewing on the base, suggesting that it was hewn down from a thicker piece. The circular edge has been chamfered.

### Bark

Five pieces of bark were examined. Three were from the Phase 2 Pit F4402. One of these pieces is 8mm thick, and the other two are 15mm thick. This bark came from reasonably mature trees, possibly bigger than anything recorded from this context or from any other at the site.

One piece came from the Phase 3 Pit F4442 and is too decayed to measure. The last piece, from Phase 3 Pit F4625, is very thin (2mm).

### Debris

Phase 2 Pit F4402 produced 2 pieces of timber debris, one derived from roundwood, and one a hacked about lump of heartwood.

Phase 2 Pit F4562 produced one piece of timber debris derived from roundwood, diameter 66/49mm and a charred stake tip.

A radial woodchip came from Phase 3 Pit F4442, and a tangential woodchip from Phase 5 Pit F4438.

### Roundwood

48 pieces have been examined in detail across all periods. Much of the material is probably derived from coppice with long, straight stems, and mostly below 50mm in diameter. This is classic debris from coppice which is being harvested for wattle and fencing (Forestry Commission 1956). There is some evidence for slightly larger (over 90mm diameter) trees. Phase 2 Pit F4402 contained roundwood with a diameter of 90/110mm, showing clear evidence for felling. The log ladders are derived slightly larger trees: 180mm diameter in the case of SF19 and 80/90mm in the case of SF26. The grave marker (SF10) was slightly smaller at 85/50mm.

### Toolmarks

The assemblage of toolmarks (two) is too small assemblage to discuss in detail but it is interesting that both of the toolmarks recorded on the wood from this site are quite small. Both are only 42mm wide but one has a deeper curve on the blade. The mark



on the trimmed Roundwood from Pit F4402 is almost straight, with a curve only 2mm deep, while the one on the step of the log ladder (SF19) from Pit F4562 is more deeply curved at 6mm deep. Given the dates for the two deposits which produced these toolmarks, it is not surprising to note that the blade width falls right in the middle of the range for socketed axes in the area. (Taylor 2001 Table 7.28)

### 3.7.6 Discussion

The vessel base (SF35) could be from a two piece or stave-built vessel, but it is so rare that there are few pieces for comparison. Carved two piece vessels or tubs first appear in the Neolithic. The early ones sometimes have the bases 'sewn' to the body as at Wilsford (Earwood 1993 Fig.30), held in place by dowels (Earwood 1993 Fig.31.2) and finally (at some time between the 6th and 9th centuries BC) slotted into a groove cut in the body. Vessels made in this way continued in use, but during the Iron Age it became more and more common to stave build buckets and similar vessels. By the 3rd century AD it would have been commonplace to build vessels from staves rather than a single carved body. Few stave built vessels survive as wood, but a number survive in the form of metal fittings.

Until recently, log ladders were comparatively rare finds. One of the first to be recorded was found further down Newark Road, between Newark Road and Fengate (Pryor 1978 Fig.27 and Plate 12). Pryor could only offer ethnographic parallels as nothing similar was known at the time. A number of these ladders have been found recently, particularly in the Peterborough area, but also in the Thames Valley and other gravel areas. They seem to be a feature of access to deep water-holes, particularly where the water-hole or well has been cut in fairly loose sand/gravel. The pair of ladders from this site are of two different designs: one (SF19), is a ½ split log, while the other (SF26) is a full log (i.e. roundwood). The ends are different with SF19 trimmed on 3 out of 4 sides to a point and SF 26 trimmed from 2 directions to a flat tapered point. SF26 is also slightly curved, and this may have helped the log lay securely against the side of the pit.

The assemblage of bark (5 pieces, one unmeasurable) is far too small for any useful discussion.

The assemblage of wood working debris is also too small for extensive discussion. The material from Phase 2 Pit F4402 is appropriate to the other material from the same pit, which is roundwood. Similarly the small amount of material from Phase 2 Pit F4562 is derived from roundwood of similar size and character.

The tangential woodchip from Phase 5 Pit F4438 , on the other hand, has no connection with the fabrication of the artefact from the same context (the vessel base).

The roundwood from the site is all relatively small and seems to be derived from local material. None of the material is from forest trees, but this is often the case with domestic material.

### **3.8 Human bone**

Carina Phillips

(See Section 5.7)

#### *3.8.1 Introduction*

The only human bone recovered from excavations of Broadlands, Peterborough was inhumation SK4382, dated to Phase 2, late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. The bones of SK4382 were poorly preserved, exhibiting erosion, splintering and incompleteness. Age estimations suggest it to have been aged as a late adolescent/young adult at time of death. Estimation of sex and stature was not possible due to the incompleteness of the skeleton, related to the poor bone survival. Due to the recovery of only one skeleton, analysis and discussion is limited to the osteological.

#### *3.8.2 Method*

The human remains were examined to determine sex and age, stature and record any pathological evidence. It was not possible to base age and sex estimations on the usual pelvic and cranial features due to fragmentation of these bones (see Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994 and Ferembach *et al* 1980 for details). Estimation of age was therefore based on dental eruption and bone fusion (see Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994 and Ferembach *et al* 1980 for details). Dentition was recorded, including details of dental pathologies and dental attrition ages for adults will also be considered following Miles (1963). Assessment of the remains for other skeletal pathologies and non-metric traits took place, but were not observed; a factor associated partly with fragmentation of the bone. All data is available in the site archive.

#### *3.8.3 SK4382*

Inhumation SK4382 was *c.* 50-75% complete. Age was indicated through the dentition and the epiphyseal fusion of two bones. Eruption of the mandibular and maxilla 3<sup>rd</sup> molars, and absence of wear on the 2<sup>nd</sup> molars gives an age estimate of 15-21 years (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994). Most of the long bones were incomplete; however it was possible to record the fusion state of the right distal humerus and right iliac crest. The distal humerus was completely fused which occurs between the ages of 14-18 years. The iliac crest was un-fused, fusion of this occurs between the ages of 21-24 years. The epiphyseal lines are visible for approximately 1-2 years after ossification (Ferembach *et al* 1980, 531). It thus seems that the individual was aged 15-21 years. Both the dentition and fusion therefore suggest the SK4382 was in late adolescence/young adulthood at time of death. Dental attrition fell in the 17-25 age group (Miles 1963). It was not possible to estimate stature, although the remains were observed to be small and gracile. Although gracile appearance is usually associated with females it may be due to the young age of the individual and cannot therefore be used to infer sex

### 3.9 Animal bone

Carina Phillips  
(see Section 5.8)

#### 3.9.1 Introduction

The majority of the bone from the Broadlands investigation came from early Roman (Phase 4) Gully F4289 (L4290). The partially articulated remains of at least three cattle in various stages of completeness were present in this feature. Articulated limbs were most frequent. Also recovered from a Phase 4 feature (Pit F4436, L4437) was a headless pig skeleton. Both may be examples of special deposits. 390 other animal bone fragments were recovered, these dated to Phase 2 (late Bronze Age to early Iron Age), Phase 3 (late Iron Age), Phase 4 (early Roman) and Phase 5 (later Roman). One fragment came from a modern feature, three came from palaeosol and 31 from undated features; these have been excluded from further analysis.

The majority of the bone was poorly preserved, with concretion of salts (caused by a waterlogged anaerobic environment) affecting a large proportion. The friable nature of the bone resulted in much of the assemblage fragmenting during excavation. This is likely to result in a large amount of the bone being unidentifiable to species and element. The poor preservation may also have obliterated butchery marks, particularly cut marks. The hand recovery technique used may be biased towards the recovery of larger bones, possibly resulting in an under-representation of small species particularly bird, fish and small mammals.

#### 3.9.2 Method

When possible the bones were identified and recorded to species and element. Unless a clear identification was possible the category sheep/goat has been used due to the difficulties in clearly identifying the species sheep (*Ovis sp.*) or goat (*Capra sp.*). The term cattle has been used to refer to bones that are not distinguishable to cow or bull. Tooth wear for cattle, sheep and pig were recorded using the method of Grant (1982) and ages assigned following the method of Hambleton (1999). Tooth wear ageing was not possible for horses due to the absence of observable teeth. Measurements were taken when viable following the methods of Jones *et al* (1976) and von den Driesch (1976), and are contained in the site archive. The conversion of measurements to withers heights was only possible for cattle; it was carried out using Matolcsi (1970). When available the fusion state of identifiable bones was also recorded and ages were assessed following Silver (1969). Fragments not identified to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large sized', consisting of cattle (*Bos sp.*), large deer, and horse (*Equus sp.*), sized fragments and 'small sized' consisting of sheep/goat, pig (*Sus sp.*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) sized bone fragments. The unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded as such. Evidence of burning, sawing, chopping, knife-cutting and gnawing was also recorded, as was deliberately smashed bone.

The data was separated by phase and analysed separately. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) of a species was calculated from most frequent left or right skeletal element (MNE, minimum number of elements).

### 3.9.3 Results

#### Phase 1: middle Bronze Age

Phase 1 contained only three fragments of bone. All were identifiable as cattle and were eroded and concreted.

#### Phase 2: late Bronze Age to early Iron Age

Species	NISP	MNI	Chopped	Cut	Smashed	Gnawed	Burnt
Cattle	35	4	0	0	0	1	0
Sheep/goat	15	3	0	1	0	1	0
Pig	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Horse	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Large sized	10	-	0	0	0	0	0
Small sized	16	-	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentifiable	53	-	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>

*Table 3: The Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP), Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and counts of cut, smashed and gnawed bone in Phase 2*

A small assemblage of 133 fragments came from Phase 2 features (Table 3). Small numbers of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse bones were identified, of which cattle bones were most frequent, followed by sheep/goat. Two cut marks were the only evidence of butchery in the assemblage. Carnivore gnawing was evident on three bone fragments. Age estimates based on tooth wear were possible for two cattle mandibles, aged as young adult and senile and one sheep/goat mandible aged at 4-6 years.

The fragmented remains of at least three cattle skulls were recovered, in addition to other disarticulated animal bone, from Pit F4402 (L4454). One of the skulls is assumed to have been substantially complete when excavated as it was noted in excavation records. However it was not possible to tell which of the skulls it was as all animal bone from this context was collected together. It is possible that these skulls could represent a special deposit, but due to the presence of other animal bone and the mixing of all the skulls this cannot be discussed any further.

Samples from two Phase 2 burnt features, F4112 (L4115, Sample 3; L4114, Sample 4) and F4317 (L4319, Samples 14 and 26) were processed (see Fryer, this report) and the resultant residues were sorted. No bone was present in the residues from F4317 (L4319). The bone from the sample residues from F4112 comprised two bone fragments exhibiting evidence of burning (a partly calcinated small sized long bone fragment and an additional unidentified calcinated fragment); the only bone to be hand recovered from this feature was a calcinated small sized long bone fragment, possibly from the same bone as that found in the sample residue. Also recovered from the sample residues were five teeth from the mandible and maxilla of a pig aged *c.* 21-27 months (Hambleton 1999), fragments of a small sized rib and long bone exhibiting iron oxide staining, and fragments of a sheep/goat molar.

Phase 3: late Iron Age

Species	NISP	MNI	Chopped	Cut	Smashed	Gnawed	Burnt
Cattle	12	2	0	0	2	1	0
Sheep/goat	16	3	0	1	0	0	0
Pig	24	3	0	0	0	2	0
Horse	6	1	0	1	0	1	0
Large sized	12	-	0	0	1	0	0
Small sized	11	-	0	1	2	0	0
Unidentifiable	17	-	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 4: The Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP), Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and counts of cut, smashed and gnawed bone in Phase 3

The Phase 3 assemblage consisted of 98 fragments of animal bone. Pig bones were most frequent in NISP counts; sheep/goat followed, and produced the same MNI. Three pig mandibles gave three age estimates, two at 2-7 months and one 21-27 month. Cattle and horse bones were also present in small numbers. Butchery evidence was present in small numbers, smashed bone was most frequent. One horse bone exhibited cut marks suggestive of de-fleshing. Four fragments exhibited carnivore gnawing.

Phase 4: early Roman

Species	NISP	MNI	Chopped	Cut	Smashed	Gnawed	Burnt
Cattle	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep/goat	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pig	64 (*63)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Horse	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Red deer	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Large sized	8	-	0	0	0	0	0
Small sized	6	-	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentifiable	9	-	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

\* number from a single skeleton

Table 5: The Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP), Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and counts of cut, smashed and gnawed bone in Phase 4 excluding Gully F4290

The majority of the Phase 4 assemblage came from Gully F4289 (L4290) (see below). 99 other bone fragments were recovered from features of this phase; identifiable bones included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) (Table 5). Two cattle mandibles were aged as senile.

Of the bone from contexts other than L4290, 64% came from a pig skeleton in Pit F4436 (L4437). The pig was partially complete. All bones exhibited severe concretion. The skull and mandibles were absent. It was not possible to observe the cervical vertebrae for evidence of cut marks associated with removal of the skull due to the poor preservation of the bone. Considering the presence of the rest of the skeleton and the absence of teeth, which have a high survival rate, it is likely the head was removed before deposition. The completeness of the rest of the skeleton also



suggests that the carcass was deposited articulated with at least the muscle present. Due to the absence of all teeth age estimation can only be made based on bone fusion, the fusion of all observable bones indicates the pig to have been aged over 3 ½ years at time of death.

An enlarged section of Gully F4289 (L4290) between Segs B and E contained the bones from a minimum of three cattle. No other species were present in this feature. As the bones were poorly preserved and likely to fragment during excavation, they were recorded *in situ* in addition to post-excavation recording. The overall count of bone fragments during post-excavation analysis was grossly exaggerated due to severe fragmentation of the bone (1235 fragments), the bones from this feature are therefore considered by identifiable elements and articulated bones. Most of the bones were fragmented, hindering measurements; however the dense structure of the astragali enabled measurements of most. The size of the astragali indicated which hind limbs came from the same individual (Table 6).

Gully position	Observable articulations	Bones present	Associated with	Butchery	Age
South	Art. 1 (skull & spine)	Skull, mandible, cervical & thoracic vertebrae, ribs	-	-	Senile
	Art. 2 (left hind limb)	Femur to Tibia	Art. 3	-	>3 ½-4 yrs
Middle	Art. 3 (right hind limb)	Femur to Metatarsal	Art. 2	-	>2-2½ yrs
	Art. 4 (left hind limb)	Pelvis to Phalanges	Art. 5	cut marks on 1st phalanges	>2-2½ yrs
	Art. 5 (right hind limb)	Pelvis to Phalanges	Art. 4	-	>2-2½ yrs
	Art. 6 (right hind limb)	Femur to Phalanges	Art. 10	-	>2-2½ yrs
	Art. 7 (left front limb)	Humerus to Metacarpal	-	-	-
	Art. 8 (right front limb)	Scapula to Radius/Ulna	Possibly Art. 9	-	>1-1 ½ yrs
	Art. 9 (right lower front limb)	Metacarpal to Phalanges	Possibly Art. 8	cut marks on 1st phalanx	>1-1 ½ yrs
North	Art. 10 (left hind limb)	Femur to Phalanges	Art. 6	cut marks on 1st phalanges	>2-2½ yrs
	Art. 11 (right front limb)	Humerus to Radius	-	-	>1-1 ½ yrs
	Possible Art.12	Mandibles (left & right), skull & atlas vertebrae	-	-	Senile

Table 6: The cattle bones from Gully F4289 (L4290), detailing articulations, associated articulations (from the same individual), butchery evidence and age (based on tooth wear for mandibles, and bone fusion for long bones).

The southern end of the enlarged part of Gully F4289 (L4290) contained a (cattle) skull, mandible, cervical and thoracic vertebrae and ribs, which appear to have been articulated (Art.1) at time of deposition, although the mandible was moved from its natural position possibly through post depositional disturbance. Ageing using the teeth of this mandible indicate the individual to have been in very old age ('senile' following Hambleton 1999) at time of death. Abutting the spine was a left hind limb (Art.2). The right hind limb from the same individual was deposited in the middle of the enlarged section of the gully (Art.3). Three other hind limbs were deposited in this middle area (Art. 4, 5 and 6). A right and left hind limb from the same animal (Art.4 and 5) appear to have been deposited whilst articulated with the pelvises. Both 1<sup>st</sup> phalanges from the left hind limb (Art.4) of this pair exhibited cut marks on the

mid-shaft indicative of skinning. The fourth hind limb in this area was also substantially complete consisting of the femur and most foot bones (Art.6).

Two front limbs, one left (Art. 7) and one right (Art.8, from which the lower limb bones were absent) were also present in the middle of the enlarged section of the gully. It was not possible to determine whether these limbs came from the same individual as the bones were too fragmented for measurements. A right metacarpal and articulating foot bones (Art. 9) were also present in this area, these were out of anatomical position with the right front limb (Art 8), but may have been associated. The right 1<sup>st</sup> phalanx associated with this metacarpal exhibited cut marks indicative of skinning.

In the northern part of the enlarged section of the gully were two mandibles (from the same animal) with an age of ‘senile’ based on tooth wear. In addition to these were the very fragmented remains of a left hind limb (Art.10) (probably from the same individual as Art .6), the phalanges of which exhibited cut marks associated with skinning. Also present in the northern area were the fragmented remains of a right front limb (Art.11), a fragmented skull and part of an axis vertebra (possible Art.12).

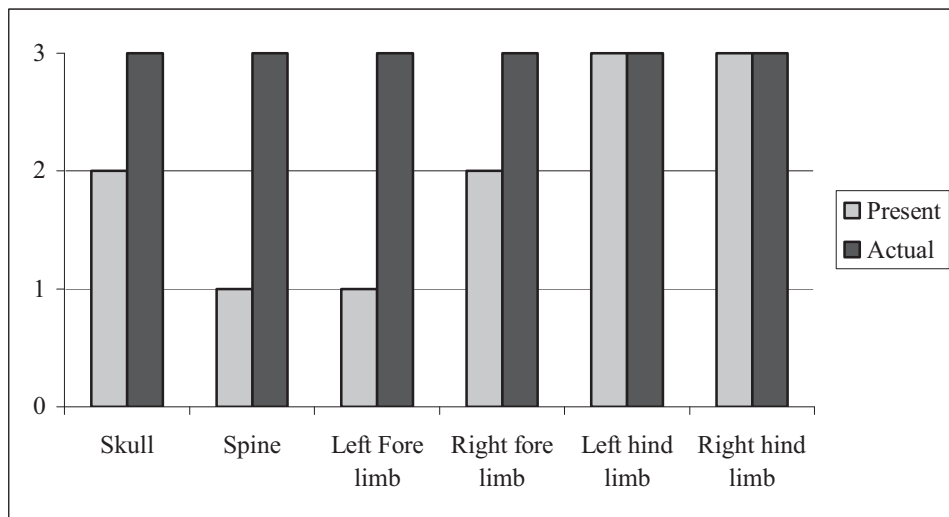


Table 7: The present cattle body parts in L4290, and the actual count that should be present for three cattle

Hind limbs were more frequently deposited than any other body part. Table 7 illustrates the counts of the body parts present and the count that should actually be present for a minimum of three cattle carcasses. Fore limbs and spines are below the expected count suggesting that the absent parts of the carcasses were deposited or utilised elsewhere.

Butchery was only evident on the phalanges from a minimum of two cattle, the position of these cut marks is indicative of skinning. Although other examples of butchery are absent (probably due to fragmentation of the bones), the deposition of separate body parts strongly suggests that the carcasses were butchered into parts/joints before deposition.

Phase 5: later Roman

Species	NISP	MNI	Chopped	Cut	Smashed	Gnawed	Burnt
Cattle	24	3	1	3	4	0	0
Pig	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Horse	19	2	0	2	0	1	0
Large sized	12	-	0	0	1	0	0
Small sized	1	-	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentifiable	40	-	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 9: The Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP), Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and counts of cut, smashed and gnawed bone in Phase 5

The Phase 5 assemblage consisted of 97 animal bone fragments (Table 9). 41% of the assemblage was identifiable to species. Cattle bones were most frequent, followed by horse. Only one bone was identifiable to pig. Butchery marks were present on 12% of the assemblage. Cut and smashed bones were most common. Two of the horse bones exhibited cut marks one, the position of these indicates skinning and defleshing.

Some of the bone from F2188 could not be recorded for this analysis. This assemblage had been previously recorded by Rhodri Gardner using the method of Davis (1992), which resulted in only identifiable bones being counted (Gardner in Wotherspoon 2003). The counts of the bones unidentifiable to species in F2188 may therefore be an under-representation. One of the previously recorded bones was a cattle radius with a length (GL) of 311mm, suggesting a withers height in the region of 134cm (Matolesi, 1970). This is larger than expected for Romano-British cattle; an average of c.112cm is suggested by Davis (1987). The radius is larger than the largest radius listed in Jones *et al* (1985, 160), which was 305mm in length (from Maltby 1979). Gardner (in Wotherspoon 2003) suggests this is more consistent with the size of post-medieval/modern improved breeds. However, the ceramic evidence which dates this feature as later Roman is strong, and it is possible that the bone in question came from a very large animal, possibly a bull. It is larger than the metatarsal found in early Roman Phase 4 (evaluation assemblage, see below). However, the lack of other complete bones in the assemblage hinders further consideration of this.

Bone from the evaluation

53 of the 61 fragments recovered during the evaluation excavations came from F1083, L1084. This feature was a part of the large Phase 4 boundary ditch, labelled during the excavations as F3029 (=F1037, F4326), which ran parallel to Phase 4 Gully F4290 (see above). Eleven of the bones from this feature come from two hind cattle limbs. The right leg was present from the tibia to the phalanges and the left from the tibia to the metatarsal. There was no evidence of butchery. Measurements indicate they came from the same individual. The right metatarsal was complete (GL=211.5 cm) enabling calculation of withers height. This was calculated at 118 cm, falling within the height range found at other Roman sites (Jones *et al* 1985, 159-161). The remaining bone from F1083 (L1084) was disarticulated, and no articulated bone was recovered from this boundary ditch during the excavations.

It is possible that the articulated lower hind cattle limbs from F1083 are similar to the cattle deposit in Gully L4290. However, this suggestion can only be speculative as two limbs were present, and these were recovered with a mixture of other, disarticulated, bone.

#### 3.9.4 Discussion

Excavation records suggest that there were a high number of animal mandibles on site. Consideration of these in the recording stage indicates that mandibles, maxillae and teeth were present, but not in exceptionally high numbers. These bones, particularly the teeth, have a higher survival rate than most due to their dense structure and are therefore more likely to survive and be recognisable in a poorly preserved assemblage.

Phase 1 (middle Bronze Age) contained too few fragments of animal bone to enable a discussion. Phases 2, 3, 4 (excluding Gully F4290) and 5 produced small animal bone assemblages consisting of 83-133 fragments. The small size of these assemblages is likely to be associated with both the poor preservation of the bone and the use of the area for agricultural activity rather than settlement.

The main domestic species, cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse formed the majority of the identifiable assemblages in all phases. In each phase proportions of these species varied. However these results are considered tentative due to the small amount of identifiable bones in each phase. Phase 2 was dominated by cattle, then sheep/goat, Phase 3 by pigs and sheep/goat, Phase 4 is biased by the cattle and pig deposits and Phase 5 has a dominance of cattle and then horse. The only wild species to be identified was red deer present in Phase 4. The presence of bone and antler suggests hunting of this species was taking place. Red deer have a natural habitat of woodland or forest, although today they have adapted to more open environments. This may imply that woodland was situated within a close enough proximity for hunting to take place.

Butchery evidence on cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones is indicative of meat and marrow utilisation. Use of horse carcasses for skin and meat was indicated by butchery marks in Phase 3 (late Iron Age) and Phase 5 (later Roman). Horses are likely to have exploited primarily for their speed; they were probably kept in small numbers and may only have been useful for riding until the development of the harness for ploughing in the 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century AD (Trow-Smith 1957). Utilisation of the horse carcass would have been a secondary benefit of keeping horses. In the late Iron Age (Phase 2) it is not unusual for horse meat to have been used for food by humans, but the Romans influenced opinion away from eating horse meat, which was not the practice elsewhere in the empire (Wilson 1991, 71-72). Horse meat may however, have been used to feed dogs as has been found at occurring on some post-medieval sites (Wilson & Edwards 1993, Thomas & Locock 2000).

#### Unusual animal bone deposits

Unusual deposits were found in Phases 2 (one example) and Phase 4 (three examples). In all cases, the excavated evidence may be consistent with the much-debated phenomenon of structured, or special, animal bone deposits (cf. Grant 1984a, Wait

1985), otherwise referred to as Associated Animal Bone Groups (ABGs; cf. Hill 1995). The existence, meaning and methods for identifying such deposits are subjects of continuing debate. The earlier stages of this debate largely comprised attempts to set out the criteria by which such deposits could be defined (e.g. Grant 1984a; Wait 1985), but these were robustly challenged (e.g. Wilson 1992), and later contributions have described and discussed a much more loosely defined phenomenon, encompassing artefact categories other than animal bone (e.g. Hill 1995; Cunliffe 1995). Attempts to understand the significance of such deposits have been made (e.g. Grant 1984a; Cunliffe 1992, 1995), but this area remains open to speculation.

The three fragmented cattle skulls from Phase 2 Pit F4402 could represent a special animal bone deposit but this cannot be verified owing to the fragmentation and mixing of the skulls, and to the presence of other animal bone in the same context. The presence of two articulated cattle lower limbs in Phase 4 Ditch F1083 (= F3029, F1037, F4326) is similarly ambiguous, given the presence of other (disarticulated) bone in the same context, though the case for these representing a structured deposit is supported by the relationship of the ditch to Gully F4290 (see below). The partial pig skeleton from Phase 4 Pit F4437 is likely to represent a special deposit, though this cannot be proven; the pig carcass is thought to have been near complete when deposited, the major exception being its head which is thought to have been deliberately removed.

The least ambiguous example of a special deposit at the Broadlands site came from an enlarged section of Gully F4289 (L4290), which contained an articulated skull (probable mandible) and spine, six hind limbs, three/four front limbs and a skull with possible associated mandibles. The mandibles from two individuals were aged at senile using tooth wear, and all bones with observable fusion points were fully fused, suggesting adult animals. Articulated limbs (particularly hind limbs) were most common and positioned mainly in the middle of the enlarged section of the gully. A skull and probable associated mandibles and vertebrae were found in the north and south parts of the enlarged section of the gully, in addition to at least one articulated limb. The positioning of the skulls at either end of the gully and the limbs mainly in the middle may be indicative of deliberate patterning of the bones.

The limbs were substantially complete, in some cases the scapula or pelvis was present. Most included the metapodials and foot bones. These bones bear little usable meat and because of this are commonly removed during butchery, or sometimes removed with the skins (Serjeantson 1989, 137). Cut marks were present on the phalanges from a minimum of two cattle indicating that the skin was removed before deposition. There was no other evidence of butchery, probably due to the fragmentation of the bone. However, it is likely that butchery occurred to separate the carcass into the pieces (limbs, skulls/mandibles, vertebrae) in which they were deposited. There was no evidence for the filleting of meat and it is unlikely, given the completeness of a number of the deposited limbs, that their meat was utilised, though this possibility cannot be discounted. The adult age (and 'senile' age of at least two) of the cattle suggest these were older than prime meat animals. They are therefore likely to have been used for produces other than meat, i.e. traction, milk, breeding, resulting in their survival to old age.



The butchery of these carcasses into joints (i.e. limbs, spine) could have been to enable easy disposal in the gully, as a complete carcass would be extremely hard to move. Not all the skeletal elements from three cattle were present, suggesting that the remaining parts of the carcasses were deposited or utilised elsewhere. A practical explanation for the deposition of the meat bearing limbs of these cattle would be that the beasts were diseased and so not suitable for consumption (the old age of the animals is unlikely to have been a factor in determining whether or not they would be consumed). There is evidence for the skinning of at least two of the cattle, and presumably these skins would have been put to some practical use; it would not necessarily have been realised by the Roman community at Broadlands that the skins of diseased animals could be a potential health hazard (cf. Roberts and Cox 2003, 40). However, neither the consistency of carcass parts selected nor their deliberate positioning within Gully F4290 would be expected if their presence were explained by factors such as disposal of diseased animals.

Mixed deposits of limbs and crania, such as that in F4290 have previously been identified as special/ structured animal bone deposits, for example at Mount Farm, Oxfordshire (Wilson 1999, 1996) and at Danebury, where (as in Ditch F4290) deliberate positioning of the bones within the feature was seen as an important factor in the identification of deposits as non-mundane (Grant 1984a; Wilson 1992, 1999). The pig skeleton in Pit F4436 is a clear example of deposition of a near complete carcass, and skulls (as recovered from Phase 2 Pit F4402 are another recognised category of special/ structured deposit (e.g. Wait 1985).

Early studies of special animal deposits (e.g. Wait 1985, 151) were strongly based on the evidence from Danebury (Grant 1984b), and proposed deposition in pits (not ditches) as a criterion for recognising such deposits. However, more examples of special/ structured deposition have since been identified, and Hill (1995) discusses the symbolic use of enclosure ditches drawing on the presence of ABGs. An example of structured deposition recently identified at Haddenham (on the fen edge *c.* 35km south east of Broadlands) comprised the burial of numerous articulated cattle and horse skeletons in a ditch dating to the (very) late Iron Age or early to mid Romano-British period (Phillips and Grassam 2006).

The pig in Pit F4436 is thought to have been deposited with its muscle in place, and the meat from the cattle limbs in Gully F4290 does not seem to have been utilised. A failure to exploit animal carcasses/ carcass parts 'in the normal manner' is one of Wait's (1985) criteria for recognition of special deposition. However, the evidence from F4290 suggests that at least two of the cattle were exploited for their skins prior to deposition. Grant (1984a, 225) discusses ways in which a community could make a symbolic sacrifice whilst minimising the real loss to the community: the choice of old animals (rather than prime meat, milk or draught animals), the removal of skins and the deposition of carcass parts rather than whole carcasses may all be explained in this way.

The frequency of limbs, by comparison to other body parts, is noticeable in the deposit in Gully F4290 and is likely (along with the absence of other species from the feature) to be significant. Wait (1985) writes that consistency in the choice of body parts chosen implies choice and deliberation in the creation of the deposit. This comes very close to the point made by Hill (1995) that it is the structuring (i.e. the

deliberate and conscious choice) behind the act of deposition which sets certain bone deposits (those previously labelled as ‘special’) and artefact deposits apart from others.

The similarity between the cattle limb and skull deposit in Gully F4290 and the linear multiple burial of horses and cattle at Haddenham (Grassam and Phillips 2006) may point to similarities in belief between the communities inhabiting different part of the fen edge in the Roman period. Similarities noted between a deposit including sheep mandibles and metatarsals at Flag Fen and a similar Romano-British deposit at Haddenham’s Romano-Celtic temple (Halstead and Cameron 1992, 500) further attest this theory, and also suggest longevity of the beliefs in question.

### *3.9.5 Conclusion*

Little can be said about the husbandry practices and butchery practices for this site due to the small and fragmented assemblages. More can be said regarding the three unusual deposits in Phase 4. The burial of three complete cattle would normally result in a great loss to the community, for cattle are the most valuable domestic species in farming, providing, not only meat, skins, sinew, bone and horn in death, but calves, milk, manure and draught/traction in life. The age of the cattle in F4289 (L4290) suggests that they were likely to have been at the near or at end of their working life. The removal of the skin of at least two of the carcasses and the exclusion of some parts suggest that meat was likely to have been the main sacrifice. The deposition of the skulls at both ends and limbs in the middle of the gully is suggestive of deliberate deposition. Although special ‘limb’ deposits and the use of linear features are less common there are examples of these at other sites, therefore suggesting that these cattle deposits in Gully L4290 could be a special deposit. The partial pig skeleton in Phase 4 is probably also an example of a special deposit.

## **3.10 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains**

Val Fryer

(See Section 5.9 for data)

### *3.10.1 Introduction and method statement*

Excavations prior to development at Ideal Shopping, Peterborough, undertaken by Archaeological Solutions, revealed features of middle Bronze Age, late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, late Iron Age and Roman date. Although samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, a number were from undated contexts and were unsuitable for assessment, and others, once processed, were so severely contaminated with silt concretions that effective sorting was not possible. As a result of this pre-selection, seventeen assemblages were finally submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by Archaeological Solutions, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Section 5.9. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Samples containing material possibly suitable for C14/AMS determinations have been denoted by an asterisk (\*), although it should be

noted that suitability may have been compromised by the incomplete drying of the flots and subsequent fungal growth. Modern contaminants including roots, straw, moss, arthropods, seeds and fungal sclerotia were present throughout, and formed the major component of some assemblages.

### 3.10.2 Results

With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, which were present at varying densities in all assemblages studied, plant remains were exceedingly scarce, and were confined solely to the cremations. Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were noted within Samples 3 and 4 from Pit F4112, and a single sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) fruit was recorded from Pit F4413 (Sample 45). Other remains were equally scarce; occasional fragments of burnt bone and stone were recorded along with black porous and tarry concretions, both of which are possible residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures.

### 3.10.3 Conclusions

In summary, the assemblages are all very small (<0.1 litres in volume) and, in most instances, plant remains, including charcoal fragments, are extremely scarce. The assemblages are almost certainly largely composed of low densities of scattered/wind-blown refuse, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

## 3.11 Charcoal

Rowenna Gale

### 3.11.1 Introduction

Small quantities of charcoal were recovered from environmental samples taken from an early Iron Age pit (F3072) and a slot associated with an undated (possibly Neolithic, definitely pre 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD) structure (see Sections 2.2 and 2.8). Species identification was undertaken to provide environmental evidence.

### 3.11.2 Materials and methods

Bulk soil samples were processed by flotation and sieving. Charcoal was sparse in both contexts and in a poor state of preservation, especially that from L2041 from which none of the fragments measured >2mm in radial cross section. In view of the paucity of the material every effort was made to examine as much of the material as possible. The samples were prepared for examination using standard methods (Gale and Culter 2000). The anatomical structures were examined using incident light on a Nikon Labophot-2 microscope at magnifications of up to x400. The taxa identified were matched to prepared reference slides of modern wood.

### 3.11.3 Results

The charcoal analysis is summarised in Table 10 and discussed below. Where a genus is represented by a single species of British flora this is named as the most likely origin of the wood, given the provenance and period, but it should be noted that

it is rarely possible to name individual species from wood features, and exotic species of trees and shrubs were introduced to Britain from an early period (Godwin 1956; Mitchell 1974). Classification follows that of *Flora Europea* (Tutin, Heywood *et al* 1964-80). The anatomical structure of the charcoal was consistent with the following taxa:

Corylaceae. *Corylus avellana* L. , hazel.

Fagaceae. *Quercus* sp., oak.

Sample	Feature	Context	Description	<i>Corylus</i>	<i>Quercus</i>
10	F3072	L3073	Upper fill of pit	1	3h
11	F3072	L3074	Lower fill of pit	1	9h, 1s
7	F2040	L2041	From slot relating to possible building	-	1

Table 10: Charcoal from Pit F3072 and Slot F2040

### Phase 2 Pit F3072

Charcoal was examined from the upper (L3073) and lower (L3074) fills of Phase 2 Pit F3072, which also contained an iron knife (see Sections 2.4.3 and 3.5). The charcoal included oak (*Quercus* sp.), mostly heartwood, and hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

### Undated Slot F2040

Slot F2040 (L2041) was related to an undated circular structure from which there were no associated finds. The charcoal consisted of a few tiny flecks and included oak (*Quercus* sp.).

### 3.11.4 Discussion

The site was located on the edge of the fenlands area which appears to have been used intensively for stock rearing since the Neolithic period, when large-scale woodland clearance made way for field-systems. Climatic fluctuations during the late Bronze Age and Iron Age led to flooding and consequently the reorganisation of land use, before a return to drier conditions in the late Iron Age.

The origin of the charcoal from the fill of the slot cut (L2041) is unknown, although it seems likely to represent fuel debris. Similar origins apply to charcoal from Pit F3072. Charcoal was sparse in both features but suggested that fuel was supplied from oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). In addition to other wood species, it is probable that reeds and peat were also used, although there was no evidence of such from the site.

As indicated above, the early Iron Age environment presented a landscape of ditches and field boundaries, and was mainly or totally devoid of woodland. Evidence from the charcoal analysis indicated the availability and use of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*), probably as fuel. Contemporary posthole alignments attested the use of stakes or posts for wooden boundary fences or post-built structures, which would have required relatively wide poles or trunks. These may have undergone regular replacement and the discarded wood from rotten posts or collapsed hurdles was probably consigned to fuel stocks. It is not possible to assess from the charcoal

residues whether they originated from managed woodland, but given the character of the environment and its long history of land-use, this would seem a strong possibility if the wood was of local origin. Ready access to wood fuel (in this instance charcoal) is also suggested by iron-smelting slag in Pit F3033 (Cowgill, this report), which may imply on-site industrial activity. However, the use of alternative fuels such as peat charcoal (which has successfully been used in areas where wood fuel is unavailable, e.g. the Orkneys and Shetland; Fenton 1978), may have been relevant at Broadlands.

Clearly, wood was available at Broadlands and, possibly, from trees of fairly large dimensions. The fens would have offered suitable habitats for wetland species such as willow (*Salix* sp.), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*), but the majority of trees and shrubs, including oak and hazel, would not have tolerated these persistently waterlogged soils. Oak/ hazel woodland would have been restricted to confines of drier land. If hedgerows were used to define field boundaries, they would have supplied a source of poles and could also have provided a useful means of procuring firewood. Hedgerows may also have included mature trees.

Given the small amount of charcoal available, it was impossible to assess the woodland element at the site with any certainty. Wood was evidently a necessity for various aspects of daily life but whether this was brought to the site from further afield or was obtained from very local sources is not known.

### 3.11.5 Conclusion

This report presents the analysis of charcoal from two contexts associated with settlement or agricultural structures and has been attributed as fuel debris. The deposits indicated the use of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). The site was located in a landscape given over to pastoral farming and it is not clear whether the fuel was obtained from small stands of trees retained, for example, within the field systems or from associated hedgerows, or was imported from elsewhere. There was no evidence to indicate the use of managed woodland or fenland species.



## ***PART II CATALOGUES AND OTHER RECORDS***

### **4 FEATURE AND CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

#### **4.1 Site deposit model**

<b>Layer</b>	<b>Description</b>
L2000 (=L3000, L1000, L4002)	Topsoil. Dark greyish black silty clay. Absent in the Stage III (loading dock) area where it had been replaced with hardcore and gravel; compacted in the Stage IV area.
L4172	A horizon of palaeosol, subjected to alluvial aggradation from over bank flooding (present in Stage IV area only).
L2001 (=L3001, L1001, L4003)	B horizon of palaeosol, pale yellowish brown loamy sand to silt loam.
L2002 (=L3002, L1002, L4004)	Natural deposits of yellowish orange silty sand with gravel.

## 4.2 Phase 1 ditches

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill
F4320	L4321 (Seg A only)	c. 8 x 0.81 x 0.50-0.52	Linear/ steep straight sides, slightly concave base	Dark bluish grey mottled with darker patches and red patches compact silty sand; occasional sub angular and rounded stones and flecks of charcoal
	L4357 (Seg A only)			Light brownish grey with red friable sand; very occasional stone
	L4358 (Seg B only)			Dark bluish grey mottled with darker patches and red patches, compact silty sand; occasional stone and charcoal
	L4359 (Seg B only)			Light brownish grey with red friable sand; very occasional stone
	L4360 (Seg C only)			Dark bluish grey mottled with darker patches and red patches, compact silty sand; occasional stone
F4338	L4339 (Seg A only)	c. 33 x 1.15-1.33 x 0.45-0.50	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base	Mid dark grey with orange patches loose clayey silt; occasional gravel inclusions
	L4428 (Seg B only)			Mid grey brown with occasional orange flecks friable sandy silt; moderate angular and sub angular stone inclusions
	L4431 (Seg C only)			Mid grey brown with orange flecks friable silty sand; moderate angular and sub angular stone inclusions
F4463	L4464 (Segs B, C and F only)	c. 52 x 0.93-1.39 x 0.25-0.59	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base (flat towards terminus)	Mid bluish brown loose sandy silt; occasional small sub rounded and sub angular inclusions of stone and flint
	L4469 (Segs A and C only)			Fairly loose sandy silt; occasional sub angular gravel inclusions
	L4484 (Segs C and F only)			Mid bluish reddish brown firm sandy silt; occasional small sub angular and sub rounded inclusions of stone and flint
	L4495 (Seg. F only)			Light bluish grey compact silty clay
	L4534 (Seg. F only)			Mid brownish orange compact silty sand with gravel

F4465	L4535 (Seg. F only)			Light brownish grey loose sandy silt; occasional of small sub angular gravel
	L4537 (Seg. E only)			Light brownish grey loose sandy silt
	L4587 (Seg. G only)			Light greyish yellow compact silty clay; moderate medium sized inclusions of flint
	L4466		1.90+ x 0.46 x 0.23	Mid-dark brownish grey fairly loose sandy silt; occasional sub rounded gravel
F4293	L4424 (Seg. A only)		c. 53 x 0.64-0.90 x 0.23-0.41	Light-mid brown with orange mottling fairly loose sandy silt; occasional sub angular pebbles
	L4294 (Seg B. only)			Light orangey brown loose sandy silt; moderate sub angular gravel
	L4298 (Seg B. only)			Mid brown grey very loose sandy silt
	L4530 (Seg C only)			Light grey loose silty sand; occasional small angular stone inclusions
	L4536 (Seg D only)			Light brown grey firm clayey silt
	L4545 (Seg E only)			Light-mid grey friable silty sand
	L4567 (Seg E only)			Light-mid grey friable silty sand; occasional angular and sub angular stone

### 4.3 The Phase 2 stockyard

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ Profile	Fill	Findings Date
<i>The enclosure</i>					
F1035	L1036	34.5 x 0.3-0.7 x 0.08-0.16	Linear/ steep sides, sloping base	Light greyish brown clayey silt; sand and gravel	-
F1028	L1029	31.2 x 0.8 x 0.15-0.57	Right-angled/ steep sides, variable base	Mid to light brown silty loam, clayey to east and south	-
F4311	L4312 (Seg A only)	18.80 x 0.87-1.73 x 0.42-0.80	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid grey firm clayey silt; occasional small pebbles	-
	L4313 (Seg A only)			Mid brown orange firm clayey silt; occasional small gravel	-
	L4329 (Seg A only)			Mid orange brown firm clayey silt; occasional small gravel	-
	L4330 (Seg A only)			Light grey orange firm clayey silt; occasional small gravel	-
	L4345 ( Seg B only)			Mid grey firm clayey silt	-
	L4346 (Seg B only)			Mid orange brown firm sandy silt	-
	L4347 (Seg B only)			Mid grey brown firm clayey silt; occasional small rubble	-
	L4348 (Seg B only)			Mid brown orange firm clayey silt; moderate small gravel	-
	L4349 (Seg B only)			Mid brown grey firm clayey silt; occasional small gravel	-
	L4364 (Seg C only)			Light grey brown with occasional orange mottling compact clayey silt; moderate sub angular gravel	-
	L4393 (Seg D only)			Light grey brown firm clayey silt; occasional small gravel	-
L4459 (Seg E only)	Mid brown grey firm clayey silt; occasional small pebble	-			

	L4460 (Seg E only)				Light grey firm clayey silt; occasional gravel and small pebbles	-
F4286	L4287 (All segs)	9.60 x 1.85-2.65 x 0.43-0.75	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base		Mid orangey brown firm clayey silt; occasional gravel and small pebbles	-
	L4288 (All segs)			Mid grey brown firm clayey silt; occasional gravel and small pebbles	-	
F4328	L4331 (Seg A only)	19.20 x 0.57-0.97 x 0.33-0.92	Right-angled/ moderate sides, concave base		Mid grey firm clayey silt	LBA-EIA
	L4332 (Seg A only)			Mid orangey brown firm clayey silt; moderate inclusions of gravel	-	
	L4333 (Seg A only)			Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt; occasional rounded pebbles	-	
	L4334 (Seg A only)			Light greyish brown firm clayey silt; occasional gravel	-	
	L4340 (Seg B only)			Mid grey firm clayey silt	-	
	L4341 (Seg B only)			Mid orangey brown firm clayey silt	-	
	L4342 (Seg B only)			Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt; occasional rubble	-	
	L4343 (Seg B only)			Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt; occasional rubble	-	
	L4344 (Seg B only)			Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt; moderate gravel	-	
	L4365 (Seg C only)			Light-mid orangey brown compact clayey silt; occasional sub angular gravel	-	
	L4396 (Seg D only)			Mid orangey brown firm clayey silt; occasional gravel	-	
	L4227 (Seg E only)			Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt	-	
	L4228 (Seg E only)			Light greyish brown with orange flecking firm clayey silt; occasional gravel	-	
L4229 (Seg E only)	Light brown grey firm clayey silt; occasional small pebbles and gravel	-				
F4029 (= F4011)	L4030 (F4029)	c. 65.60 x 1.50-1.80 x 0.49-0.50	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base		Mid/dark brown with orange flecking firm clayey silt; occasional flint and gravel	-



	L4012 (F4011)					Light grey orange compact clay; occasional inclusions of possible orange ferric oxide	-
F1065	L1066	8.8 x 0.27 x 0.18	Linear/ steep sides, concave base			Light grey silty clay; occasional gravel	-
F1061	L1062	5.1 x 0.25 x 0.32	Linear/ near vertical sides, concave base			Light grey silty clay; occasional gravel	-
<i>The flanking ditches</i>							
F1018	L1019	40+ x 1.1-1.4 x 0.58-0.92	Linear/ steep sides, flat base			Mid orangey brown silty clay; occasional gravel (slumped deposit)	-
	L1034					Mid grey silty clay; occasional gravel	-
F1016	L1017	40+ x 0.47-0.73 x 0.24-0.45	Linear/ moderate to steep sides, flat base			Dark greyish brown sandy silt	-
F4084	L4085	c. 22 x 0.80-1.55 x 0.30-0.50	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, irregularly flat base			Dark grey with orange and red mottles friable sandy silt; occasional inclusions of charcoal and rounded pebbles	-
	L4086					Dark grey loose sandy silt; occasional inclusions of rounded gravel, crushed burnt stone and charcoal	-
	L4397					Mid brown grey friable sandy silt; moderate angular and sub angular stones	LBA-EIA
	L4398					Orange, similar to redeposited natural, friable sandy silt	-
	L4399					Light to mid grey compact sandy clay; occasional inclusions of charcoal	-
	L4400					Dirty grey and orange friable sandy silt; frequent angular and sub angular stone inclusions	-
	L4401					Pale orange friable sandy silt with gravel inclusions; similar to wet gravel	-
	L4335					Mid grey friable sandy silt; occasional flecks of charcoal and degraded pottery. Medium to small sub angular flint and pebble inclusions	-

	L4336				Mid orangey grey compact sandy silt; frequent small to medium sized sub angular stones and gravel and rounded pebbles	-
	L4386				Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt; occasional sub angular stone inclusions	-
	L4387				Mid brown friable sandy silt; moderate sub angular stone inclusions	LBA-EIA
	L4384				Dark bluish grey compact silty sand; occasional stone inclusions	-
F4178	L4087 (Seg A only)		c. 21.40 x 0.58-0.80 x 0.11-0.43	Linear/ gently sloping concave sides, slightly rounded but mainly flat base	Mid grey with orange and reddish mottles compact sandy silt; occasional angular and sub angular gravel	-
	L4396 (Seg B only)				Mid orangey brown friable sandy silt; frequent angular and sub angular small gravel inclusions	-
	L4337 (Seg C only)				Pale orangey grey compact sandy silt; infrequent inclusions of small to medium rounded and sub angular stones and gravel	-
	L4388 (Seg D only)				Mid orangey brown friable sandy silt; moderate small sub angular stone inclusions	-
	L4383 (Seg E only)				Orangey red mottled with greyish brown compact silty sand; occasional stone inclusions	-
F4071 (= F4076)	L4072		c. 21.40 x 0.40-0.56 x 0.17-0.23	Linear/ moderate to steep sides, concave to V shaped base	Mid grey brown firm clayey silt; occasional inclusions of charcoal	
	L4077				Mid brownish orange friable clayey silt	
	L4078				Light-mid brown friable clayey silt; occasional small sub angular stone	
F4316 (= F4021, F4033)	L4022 (F4021 only)		36.80 x 1.21-2.42 x 0.20-0.98	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid brown friable clayey silt; moderate angular and sub angular gravel; some patches of redeposited natural within the fill	MBA
	L4034 (F4033, Segs A and B)				Mid grey brown with orange mottling compact clayey silt; occasional charcoal inclusions	-
	L4314 (F4316 Seg A)				Mid brown grey firm clayey silt; occasional	-

	L4315 (F4316 Seg A)			gravel inclusions Light brown grey firm clayey silt; occasional gravel inclusions	MBA
	L4531 (F4316 Seg B)			Light brown grey firm clayey silt; occasional gravel inclusions	-
	L4532 (F4316 Seg B)			Light brown grey firm clayey silt	-
	L4533 (F4316 Seg B)			Dark purple brown firm clayey silt; moderate burnt material	LBA-EIA
	L4570 (Seg B only)			Light brown firm clayey silt; occasional small angular inclusions of flint	-
<i>Posthole</i>					
F4413	L4414	2.60 x 1.54 x 1.12	Oval/ steep sloping sides, slightly rounded base	Reddish mottled with grey compact but friable sandy silt; occasional stone	LBA-EIA
	L4470			Dark reddish material mottled with darker brown and brownish grey compact sandy silt; frequent stone	-
	L4471			Mid grey waterlogged clayey silt; preserved organic material	-
	L4472			Mid greyish brown waterlogged clayey silt; occasional stone	-
	L4473			Greyish brown mottled with some red patches cohesive sandy clay; very occasional stone	LBA-EIA
	L4474			Orangey reddish brown compact but friable silty sand; occasional sub angular stones	-
<i>Phase 2 pits with stratigraphic relationships to the enclosure ditches</i>					
F4361	L4362	2.90 x 1.50 x 0.39	Sub oval/ moderate concave sides, even concave base	Mid orange brown firm clayey silt; occasional small gravel inclusions	EIA
	L4363			Light grey firm clayey silt; occasional large patches of burnt material	-
F1041	L1042	0.7+ x 0.6 x 0.4	Sub circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid orangey grey sandy clay	-

## 4.4 The Phase 2 water-holes

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ Profile	Fill	Spot Date
F4562	L4577	7.40 x 7.00 x c. 1.33	Circular/ moderate to steep, almost flat base	Green clay natural at base of pit (stained by overlying deposits)	
	L4576			Green sand gravel natural (Stained by overlying deposits)	-
	L4563			Very dark grey plastic clay silt; infrequent small angular stone	-
	L4575			Mottled mixture of pale grey and dark grey plastic, soft clay; infrequent sub angular and sub rounded stone	-
	L4574			Pale grey beige extremely compact concrete layer; frequent sub angular and sub rounded stone	-
	L4572			Dark grey plastic soft clay silt; occasional sub angular stone	-
	L4573			Very dark grey plastic clay silt; infrequent small sub angular stone	LBA-EIA
	L4571			Mid grey plastic clay; infrequent small sub angular	-
	L4209			Black plastic silty clay; waterlogged	LBA-EIA
	L4350			Bluish grey plastic silty clay; occasional charcoal and rounded pebbles	-
	L4351			Yellowish grey orange friable sandy silt; moderate angular and sub angular stone	-
	L4581			Blackish grey friable clayey silt; moderate charcoal	-
	L4352			Light orange grey friable sandy silt; moderate angular and sub angular stone	-
	L4582			Mid grey with orange mottles firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal and angular and sub angular stone	-
	L4580 (W of pit only)			Mid to dark grey plastic silty clay; occasional charcoal	-

F4208	L4375 (W of pit only)	1.70 x 2 x c. 0.9	Circular/ vertically sloping sides, almost flat base	almost sloping	Orangey brown compact silty clay; frequent angular and sub angular stone	-
	L4250 (W of pit only)				Blueish grey plastic silty clay; occasional charcoal and rounded pebbles	-
	L4251 (W of pit only)				Light grey friable clayey silt; occasional charcoal flecks	-
	L4252 (W of pit only)				Mid orangey grey firm clayey silt; occasional angular and sub angular gravel and charcoal	-
	L4376 (W of pit only)				Mid grey and mottled orange firm clayey silt; occasional angular and sub angular stone and charcoal	-
	L4578				Very dark grey plastic clayey silt; occasional small sub angular stone inclusions	-
F4402	L4225	3.09 x 2.95 x 0.98	Sub circular/ near vertical sides, uneven concave base	near	Orange yellow loose silty sand; slump seen in east facing section	-
	L4222				Mid to dark grey plastic silty clay; occasional charcoal	-
	L4223				Blackish grey friable clayey silt; moderate charcoal	-
	L4224				Mid grey with orange mottles firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal and angular and sub angular stone	LBA-EIA
	L4559				Grey compact stone/ cement layer	-
	L4557	Dark blackish brown loose clay silt		EIA		
	L4556	Mid brownish yellow loose sand; frequent inclusions of stones and pebbles		EIA		
	L4454	Light bluish grey waterlogged firm clay silt; occasional stone		EIA (+MBA)		
	L4561	Dark blackish brown compact silty clay; frequent stone		EIA		
	L4403	Dark blackish brown compact peat		-		
	L4455	Dark bluish grey waterlogged firm clay silt		-		
L4405	Dark reddish orange compact sandy gravel	-				
L4578	Very dark grey plastic clayey silt; occasional small sub angular stone	-				



#### 4.5 Phase 2 grave pit

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ Profile	Fill	Finds date
F4295	L4296	1.05 x 0.96 x c. 0.56	Sub circular/ vertical sides, undulating base	Dark grey friable silty sand; frequent charcoal flecks	EIA
	L4297			Mid orangey brown friable sandy silt; occasional small stone	-

#### 4.6 Other Phase 2 features

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
<i>Pits in the north of the site</i>					
F1013	L1014	2.7 x 2.6 x 0.55	Sub oval/ steep sides, slightly undulating base	Mid greyish brown clayey silt; lenses of weathered redeposited natural gravel/ sand	E-MIA
F3072	L3074	1.45 x 1.45 x 0.8	Sub oval/ steep sides (NW undercut) flattish base	Mid orangey brown silty sand; occasional flint & pebbles	-
	L3073			Mid greyish brown silty sand; moderate pebbles	EIA
<i>Burnt pits in the Stage IV area</i>					
F4112	L4113	0.95 x 0.80 x 0.14	Oval/ steep sides, slightly rounded base	Burnt material including pottery and building material	-
	L4114			Mid brown orange firm sandy silt; contained a large amount of burnt material	-
	L4115			Mid brown orange firm sandy silt; contained a large amount of burnt material	LBA-EIA
	L4116			Light brown orange firm sandy silt	-
	L4127			Mid brown orange firm sandy silt	-
F4317	L4318	1.40 x 1 x 0.40	Irregular oval/ moderate sides, slightly rounded base	Brown grey firm clayey silt; occasional rounded and angular pebbles	LBA-EIA
	L4319			Dark brown black firm clayey silt; moderate small pebbles and occasional charcoal and burnt material	LBA-EIA

4.7 Phase 3 pits

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ Profile	Fill	Find date
F4604 = F4588	L4607	1.51 x 1.34+ x 0.49	Sub circular/ moderate to steeply sloping concave sides, rounded base	Dark grey compact waterlogged clay	-
	L4606			Light grey compact silty clay	-
	L4605 =			Mid orangey grey compact silty clay	-
	L4589				
F4625	L4623	1.75 x 1.55 x 0.81	Sub circular/ near vertical straight sides, rounded	Mid to dark orangey grey compact silty clay; moderate inclusions of small sub rounded stones and gravel	LIA/ early Roman
	L4624			Mid to dark greyish brown firm gravely sand with inclusions of dark bluish grey clay	LIA
	L4622			Mid orangey brown friable silty sand; frequent inclusions of small sub rounded stones and gravel	-
F4442	L4443	8.50 x 10 x 1.30	Sub circular/ gradually sloping concave sides, rounded base	Light to mid grey friable clay and gravel	-
	L4444			Blackish grey plastic clayey silt; occasional charcoal flecks	-
	L4451			Yellowish orange loose silty sand; occasional small rounded stone	-
	L4445			Brownish grey plastic clayey silt	LIA
	L4446			Reddish orange with grey mottles firm sandy silt; occasional angular and sub angular gravel	LIA
	L4447			Light grey friable clayey silt; occasional small rounded pebbles	LIA

## 4.8 Phase 4 pits

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ Profile	Fill	Findings date
<i>Pits in the Stage IV area</i>					
F4610	L4611	c.13.25 x c.8.50 x c.0.30	Sub oval/ gentle sides, flat base	Light orangey grey compact silty sand	-
F4583	L4584	2.85 x 0.55 x 0.34	Curvilinear/ moderate to near vertical sides, concave base (slope to the south east)	Light orangey grey friable silty sand; infrequent inclusions of rounded river pebbles	-
F4590	L4591	2.89 x 1.57 x 0.19	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, flat to slightly rounded base	Light to mid greyish brown firm silty clay; occasional flecks of charcoal and degraded pottery	-
F4626	L4627	4.60 x 1.60 x 0.03	Sub oval/ moderate sides, flat base	Dark grey sandy silt	-
F4436	L4437	6 x 1.40 x 0.35	Elongated oval/ gentle sides, concave base	Greyish orange firm sandy silt; Occasional angular and sub angular pebbles	EIA (residual)
F4448	L4449	1.70 x 1.20 x 0.42	Sub circular/ steep sides, irregular sloping base	Dark brown with orange mottles compact silty clay; occasional small angular gravel	-
F4597	L4598	1 x 0.50+ x 0.40	Sub circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Mid grey compact silty clay; frequent small sub angular stones and flint	Early Roman
<i>Pits in the Stage II area</i>					
F3025	L3035	2.00 x 2.12 x 0.55	Oval/ Steep/ near vertical sides, flat base	Mid to light reddish grayish brown sandy silt; occasional charcoal and flint pebbles	-
	L3026				Roman
F3083	L3084	1.35 x 0.75+ x 0.13	Sub oval/ gentle sides, concave base	Mottled dark brown and grey sandy silt	-
F3085	L3086	1.35 x 1.05 x 0.12	Oval/ gentle sides, flat base	Mid orange brown silty sand	LIA/ early Roman
F3027	L3028	1.8+ x 0.6 x 0.3	Oval/ moderate irregular sides, flattish base	Mid grayish brown silty sand; occasional flint pebbles Light grey soft sandy silt; occasional charcoal	Roman -

## 4.9 Phase 4 enclosure, boundary ditch and gully

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Find date
<i>Enclosure</i>					
F2100	L2101	25+ x 0.75-1.5 x 0.22-0.38	Right angled/ moderate sides, concave base	Light/ mid grey sandy silt; occasional charcoal, gravel and orange sandy gravel (redeposited natural).	Roman
F2186	L2187	6.3+ x 0.55 x 0.35	Right angled/ moderate sides, concave base	Light brown/ grey sandy silt; occasional gravel	-
F3005	L3006	8+ x 1.10 x 0.1	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown silty sand; moderate flint pebbles	LC1-MC2 AD
F3011	L3012	4.5+ x 0.5 x 0.1-0.3	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown silty sand; moderate flint pebbles	-
F3015	L3016	9+ x max 1.3 x 0.35-0.4	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Early Roman
<i>Boundary ditch</i>					
F3029 =F1037	L3030	125+ x 1.1 – 1.94 x 0.22-0.4	Linear; moderate sides, concave or flat base; stepped in F4326 Seg C	Mid to dark mottled reddish grey sandy silt; occasional clay patches	Roman
	L1038			Dark grayish brown silt; occasional gravel	-
	L4327 (Seg A) = L4411 (Seg B)			Mid grey brown with orange flecks friable sandy silt; moderate angular and sub angular stone inclusions	Roman
=F4326	L4434 (Seg C)			Mixed orange natural and mid grey brown friable sandy silt	-
	L4427 (Seg C)			Mid grey brown with orange flecks friable sandy silt; occasional angular and sub angular stone inclusions	-
<i>Gully</i>					
F4289 (=F4355)	L4290	c. 66 x 0.17-0.70 x 0.05-0.18	Linear/ moderate to steep sides, concave base	Dark grey with patches of yellow and blue friable silty clay; occasional angular fragments of chert	-
	L4356			Dark brown grey friable silty clay	-

## 4.10 Phase 5 features

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ Profile	Fill	Find date
<i>Oven (F2003) and related postholes</i>					
F2003	L2004	2.5 x 0.55-0.83 x 0.26	Sub rectangular, bulbous northern end/ steep sides, flat base	Dark brown fine sandy loam; extensive charcoal fragments	C2 (residual)
F2068	L2069	0.2 x 0.17 x 0.1	Sub circular/ steep sides, flat base	Dark greyish brown, fine compact sandy silt; moderate pebbles, occasional charcoal	-
F2070	L2071	0.48 x 0.26 x 0.07	Sun oval/moderate sides, concave base	Mid to dark greyish brown compact sandy silt	-
<i>Large pits/ ponds</i>					
F2188	L2252	12 x 10 x 1.3 (max)	Oval/ moderate sides, flattish base	Blackish grey peaty clay and silt; decayed wood	Roman
	L2259			Grey silty clay	-
	L2256			Sticky grey silty clay	-
	L2258			Partially concreted orange sandy gravel; iron stained	C3
	L2260			Mottled grey compact sandy gravel with silt; iron stained	-
	L2257			Mottled grey and orange sandy silt	Early Roman (residual)
	L2255	Partially concreted orange sandy gravel; iron stained	Early Roman (residual)		
	L2264	Mottled orange and grey sandy silty gravel	MC2-MC3		
	L2262		Grey sandy silt	Early Roman (residual)	
	L2263	Slightly concreted orange sandy gravel	-		
	L2261	Mottled orange and grey sandy silt	Early Roman (residual)		
	L2253	Grey sandy loam	-		
	L2189	Mid grey clayey silt; iron stain and occasional gravel	MC2-C4		
L2254	Blocky light brown silty clay	Post-med (intrusive)			

F4438	L4439 =	8 x 8 x 0.70	Sub oval/ steep sides, rounded base	Mid blue, grey brown friable sandy silt; occasional angular gravel	C2-C4
	L4621 =				
	L4440 =				
	L4620 & L4596				
	L4619				
L4441				Light grey with orange mottles firm clayey silt	-
				Dark grey compact clay; frequent angular and sub angular stones	MC3-C4
				Blackish brown compact clay	-

#### 4.11 Significant unphased features

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ Profile	Fill	Find Date
<i>Parallel ditches</i>					
F2084	L2085	15.2+ x 0.45-1.1 x 0.15-0.32	Linear/ steep sides, flat base	Light brownish grey sandy silt; occasional iron stain and pebbles/ gravel	-
F2178	L2179	8.7+ x 0.97-1.15 x 0.46	Linear/ moderate sides, narrow concave base	Light grey sandy silt; occasional charcoal and pebbles/ gravel	(Roman)
<i>Structure 1</i>					
F2210	L2211	0.29 x 0.22 x 0.12	Oval/ near vertical sides, flat base	Pale orangey grey compact slightly sandy silt	-
F2212	L2213	0.17 x 0.13 x 0.05	Oval/ steep sides, concave base	Pale orangey grey compact slightly sandy silt	-
F2222	L2223	0.3 x 0.29 x 0.08	Sub circular/ steep sides, flat base	Mid to light grey compact sandy silt; occasional iron stain	-
F2224	L2225	0.37 x 0.29 x 0.12	Sub oval/ steep sides, concave base	Pale yellowish grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional iron stain	-
F2208	L2209	1.5 x 0.69 x 0.29	Sub oval/ steep sides, flat base	Pale greyish orange compact slightly sandy silt	-
<i>Structure 2</i>					
F2116	L2117	0.78 x 0.43 x 0.12	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain	-
F2118	L2119	0.39 x 0.37 x 0.18	Circular/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt	-



F2124	L225	0.82 x 0.38 x 0.28	Sub oval/ steep sides, flat base	Pale brownish grey compact slightly sandy silt	-
F2126	L2127	0.34 x 0.31 x 0.15	Circular/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain	-
F2128	L2129	0.48 x 0.42 x 0.13	Sub oval/ moderate-steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	-
<i>Structure 3</i>					
F3040	L3041	0.52 X 0.25 X 0.14	Oval/ steep sides, flat base	Grey silty clay; charcoal flecks	-
F3042	L3043	0.39 x 0.39 x 0.06	Circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Dark reddish brown silty sand; charcoal flecks	-
F3044	L3045	0.9 x 0.75 x 0.24	Oval/ steep sides, flat base	Mid orange brown silty sand; occasional flint pebbles	-
F3023	L3024	0.6 x 0.38 x 0.2	Oval/ gentle-moderate sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown silty sand	(Roman)
F3003	L3004	0.6 x 0.45 x 0.19	Oval/ sides truncated, flat base	Mid orange brown silty sand; occasional charcoal	-
F3017	L3018	0.6 x 0.52 x 0.1	Oval/ gentle sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown silty sand ; moderate flint pebbles	-
F3013	L3014	3.6+ x 0.3 x 0.13-0.19	Curvilinear/ moderate sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown silty sand	-
F3054	L3055	1.35 x 0.52 x 0.22	Oval/ steep sides, flat base	Mid orangey brown silty sand	-
F3021	L3022	0.75 x 0.43 x 0.25	Oval/ moderate-steep sides, flat base	Dark greyish brown silty sand	(LBA-EIA)
F3019	L3020	0.39 x 0.39 x 0.3	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown silty sand; moderate flint pebbles	(LIA/ early Roman)
F3007	L3008	0.6 x 0.52 x 0.2	Oval/ vertical sides, flat base	Dark greyish brown silty sand; moderate flint pebbles	-
F3009	L3010	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.19	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown silty sand; moderate charcoal and flint pebbles	-
F3050	L3051	0.46 x 0.46 x 0.18	Circular/ (near) vertical sides, flat base	Dark orangey brown silty sand	-
F3052	L3053	0.55 x 0.55 x 0.2	Sub circular/ vertical sides, flat base	Mid orangey brown loose silty sand; occasional charcoal	(LBA-EIA)
F3048	L3049	0.55 x 0.55 x 0.1	Circular/ steep sides, flat base	Mid orangey brown silty sand; charcoal flecks	(BA)

F3046	L3047	0.19 x 0.19 x 0.13	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base	Mid orangey brown silty sand	-
F3033	L3034	0.38 x 0.38 x 0.19	Sub-rectangular/ near vertical sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown silty sand; moderate flint pebbles	(Iron Age)
F3036	L3037	0.6 x 0.52+ x 0.2	Sub rectangular/ vertical sides, flat base	Orangey brown silty sand; charcoal flecks	(Roman)
<i>Structure 4</i>					
F4088	L4089	0.24 x 0.20 x 0.15	Sub circular/ vertical sides, flat base	Dark orangey brown friable silty clay; occasional stones	-
F4090	L4091	0.18 x 0.17 x 0.14	Sub circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark orangey grey to brown firm clayey silt; occasional redeposited L4004	-
F4092	L4093	0.21 x 0.18 x 0.18	Sub circular/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark brown firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal	-
F4094	L4095	0.37 x 0.26 x 0.11	Sub oval/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark reddish brown compact clayey silt; frequent gravel	-
F4096	L4097	0.17 x 0.15 x 0.16	Sub circular/ moderate to vertical sides, rounded base	Dark reddish brown firm clayey silt; occasional gravel	-
F4100	L4101	0.26 x 0.20 x 0.20	Sub circular/ near vertical sides, rounded base	Dark orangey brown firm clayey silt; occasional gravel	-
F4104	L4105	0.24 x 0.20 x 0.13	Sub circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark orangey brown firm clayey silt; moderate gravel	-
F4106	L4107	0.20 x 0.18	Circular/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark brown black firm clayey silt; frequent charcoal	-
	L4108			Dark orangey brown firm clayey silt	-
F4152	L4153	0.24 x 0.19 x 0.08	Sub circular/ moderate sides, rounded base	Dark reddish grey firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal	-
F4154	L4155	0.12 x 0.13 x 0.08	Sub circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark reddish brown firm clayey silt	-
F4156	L4157	0.19 x 0.86 x 0.09	Sub circular/ moderate sides, rounded base	Dark reddish brown firm clayey silt; moderate charcoal	-
F4158	L4159	0.20 x 0.25 x 0.06	Circular/ gentle sides, rounded base	Dark reddish brown firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal	-
F4197	L4198	0.20 x 0.18 x 0.12	Circular/ steep sides, rounded	Dark orangey grey friable clay with a moderate	-

F4098	L4099	0.13 x 0.11 x 0.19	base Sub circular/ vertical sides, flat base	mixture of sandy silt Dark orangey brown firm clayey silt	-
F4102	L4103	0.10 x 0.12	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base	Dark brown compact clayey silt	-
F4160	L4161	0.12 x 0.18	Circular/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark brown grey fill firm silty clay; occasional organic material	-
F4162	L4163	0.15 x 0.08	Circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark grey firm silty clay; occasional charcoal	-
F4164	L4165	0.13 x 0.11 x 0.12	Sub circular/ gentle to vertical sides, rounded base	Dark grey firm silty clay; occasional charcoal	-
F4166	L4167	0.32 x 0.15 x 0.18	Linear/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark grey firm silty clay; occasional charcoal and black organic material	-
F4181	L4182	0.06 x 0.09	Circular/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark reddish grey friable sandy silty clay	-
F4183	L4184	0.17 x 0.08	Circular/ moderate to steep sides, rounded base	Dark orangey grey firm sandy silty clay	-
F4185	L4186	0.12 x 0.10	Circular/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark orangey grey firm silty sandy clay	-
F4187	L4188	0.17 x 0.12 x 0.08	Circular/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark reddish grey friable sandy silty clay	-
F4189	L4190	0.09 x 0.11	Circular/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark orangey grey firm silty sandy clay	-
F4191	L4192	0.09 x 0.08	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base	Dark orangey grey firm silty clay	-
F4193	L4194	0.07 x 0.06	Circular/ vertical sides, rounded base	Dark orangey grey firm sandy silty clay	-
F4195	L4196	0.05 x 0.09	Circular/ near vertical sides, rounded base	Dark reddish grey friable sandy silty	-
<i>Structure 5</i>					
F2034	L2035	1.48 x 0.37 x 0.1	Linear/ moderate – steep sides, flat base	Pale orangey grey compact sandy silt; occasional gravel	-
F2040	L2041	1.32 x 0.35 x 0.17	Slightly curvilinear/ steep sides, flat base	Pale orangey grey compact sandy silt; occasional pebbles	-

F2042	L2043	0.36 x 0.32 x 0.15	Sub oval/ moderate to vertical sides, concave base	Pale orangey grey compact sandy silt; occasional pebbles and charcoal	-
F2032	L2033	0.26 x 0.24 x 0.11	Sub circular/ moderate to steep sides, flat base	Mid grey compact sandy silt; occasional flint fragments	-
F2036	L2037	0.5 x 0.46 x 0.13	Sub circular/ moderate sides, flat base	Mid orangey grey compact sandy silt; occasional pebbles	-
F2038	L2039	0.29 x 0.28 x 0.07	Sub circular/ sides truncated, concave base	Very pale greyish orange compact silty sand; occasional gravel	-

#### 4.12 Unphased features in the Stage I area

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Comment
<i>Trench 6</i>					
F2220	L2221	0.18 x 0.15 x 0.21	Sub circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale orangey grey compact sandy silt	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 1
F2218	L2219	0.52 x 0.62 x 0.32	Sub circular/ steep sides, narrow concave base	Pale orangey grey compact sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 1
F2214	L2215	1.7 x 0.93 x 0.29	Sub rectangular/ near vertical sides, concave base	Mid brownish grey slightly compact sandy silt	Pit
F2216	L2217	1.6 x 1.16 x 0.21	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, flat base	Pale orangey yellow compact very sandy silt; occasional charcoal	Pit
F2226	L2227	2.9 x 0.82 x 0.34	Linear/ steep sides, flat base	Pale greyish orange compact slightly sandy silt	Natural
F2228	L2228	1.14 x 0.42 x 0.14	Curvilinear/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale greyish orange compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Natural
F2122	L2123	0.58 x 0.47x 0.12	Sub circular/ moderate –near vertical sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain	Posthole; cuts Ditch F2100, cut by Pit F2130
F2130	L2131	1.56 x 1.0 x 0.29	Irregular/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Pit; cuts Posthole F2122, cut by Posthole F2128
F2134	L2135	0.31 x 0.27 x 0.15	Sub circular/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 2

F2140	L2141	0.16 x 0.16 x 0.1	Circular/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain, occasional gravel	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 2
F2142	L2143	0.57 x 0.48 x 0.15	Sub circular/ steep sides, slightly concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain, occasional gravel	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 2
F2150	L2151	0.71 x 0.65 x 0.35	Sub circular/ steep – vertical sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain, occasional gravel	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 2
F2232	L2233	0.22 x 0.20 x 0.11	Sub circular/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 2
F2234	L2235	0.28 x 0.24 x 0.09	Sub circular/ near vertical sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 2
F2236	L2237	0.24 x 0.24 x 0.10	Circular/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 2
F2330	L2231	0.2 x 0.2 x 0.05	Circular/ sides truncated, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole; ?associated with Structure 2
F2238	L2239	2.06 x 0.83 x 0.21	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, flat base	Yellowish grey compact sandy silt	Natural
F2102	L2103	2 x 0.72 x 0.38	Curvilinear/ moderate – steep sides, irregular base	Very pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Natural
F2120	L2121	4.57 x 0.98 x 0.28	Irregular linear/ moderate – near vertical sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Natural
F2240	L2241	2.1 x 1.28+ x 0.21	Sub rectangular/ gentle sides, flat base	Orangy pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	?Natural
F2242	L2243	3.27+ x 1 x 0.22	Irregular linear/ gentle – moderate sides, flattish base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel and charcoal	Natural
F2154	L2155	3.4 x 0.5 x 0.19	Curvilinear/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Natural
F2148	L2149	0.34 x 0.24 x .01	Sub oval/ moderate – steep sides, slightly concave base	Pale brownish grey compact slightly sandy silt	?Posthole
F2152	L2153	0.86+ x 0.54 x 0.21	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, concave base	Pale orangy grey compact slightly sandy silt; very occasional gravel	?Natural/ pit
F2146	L2147	c. 7 x 0.48 x 0.24	Irregular/ moderate-undercut sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Natural

F2138	L2139	4.2+ x 1.1 x 0.41	Irregular linear/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel and charcoal	Natural; cuts F2108, cut by Postholes F2104 and F2106
F2106	L2107	0.19 x 0.18 x 0.06	Circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel and charcoal	Posthole; cuts F2138
F2104	L2105	0.22 x 0.22 x 0.16	Circular/ steep sides, flat base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel and charcoal	Posthole; cuts F2138
F2108	L2109	2.55 x 0.88 x 0.48	Irregular/ moderate – undercut sides, concave base	Pale brownish grey compact silt; occasional gravel and charcoal	Natural; cut by F2138
F2250	L2251	c. 6 x 1.56 x 0.37	Irregular linear/ gentle sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain, occasional gravel	Natural
F2122	L2123	0.58 x 0.47 x 0.12	Sub oval/ moderate to steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole
F2144	L2145	1.74 x 0.5 x 0.24	Sub linear/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel, iron stain	Natural
F2136	L2137	1.27+ x 0.6 x 0.39	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel, iron stain	?Natural/ pit
F2110	L2111	1.4 x 0.69 x 0.25	Curvilinear/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional pebbles, iron stain	?Natural/ pit
F2114	L2115	0.28 x 0.26 x 0.05	Circular/ sides truncates, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole
F2098	L2099	1+ x 0.5+ x 0.32	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, flat base	Mid brownish grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	?Pit/ natural
F2244	L2245	0.45 x 0.27+ x 0.17	Sub circular/ steep sides, flat base	Mid/ pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole
F2246	L2247	0.69 x 0.42+ x 0.18	Sub circular/ moderate sides, flat base	Mid/ pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole
F2166	L2167	1.66 x 1.08 x 0.08	Sub circular/ gentle sides, concave base	Mid – dark brownish orange compact silty sand	Pit
F2160	L2161	5.8 x 0.5 x 0.19	Curvilinear/ uneven moderate sides, flat base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Natural
F2162	L2163	3.5 x 0.72 x 0.19	Irregular linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain	Natural



F2158	L2159	1+ x 0.58 x 0.17	Sub rectangular/ sides truncates, concave base	Pale orangey grey compact slightly sandy silt	Natural
F2164	L2165	2.4 x 0.7 x 0.25	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, flattish base	Pale grey compact silt; occasional gravel, iron stain	?Pit/ natural
F2248	L2249	1.12 x 0.57 x 0.22	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid to pale greyish brown compact very sandy silt	Pit
F2156	L2157	2.26 x 0.82 x 0.19	Sub rectangular/ steep irregular sides, variable base	Pale grey compact silt; occasional gravel and iron stain	Natural
<i>Trench 7</i>					
F2052	L2053	0.09 x 0.09 x 0.13	Sub circular/ vertical sides, concave base	Pale grey compact silty sand; occasional charcoal and iron stain	Stakehole
F2058	L2059	0.8+ x 0.45+ x 0.16	?Oval near vertical sides, flat base	Greyish orange cohesive slightly sandy silt; iron stain and concretions, occasional small pebbles	Pit
F2056	L2057	1.56 x 1.04 x 0.29	Sub rectangular/ moderate to steep sides, flattish base	Pale orangey grey compact silty sand; iron stain and concretions; occasional charcoal	Natural. ?Part of a N-S boundary incorporating trees/shrubs as well as posts.
F2060	L2061	1.4 x 1 x 0.3	Irregular/ moderate sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown compact silty sand; iron stain and concretions, moderate flint pebbles	Natural. ?Part of a N-S boundary incorporating trees/shrubs as well as posts.
F2054	L2055	2.4 x 0.49 x 0.29	Linear/ near vertical sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown compact silty sand; pockets of light grey silt	Natural.
F2062	L2063	0.4 x 0.6 x 0.28	Irregular (ill defined)/ gentle sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown sandy silt; pockets of orangey sand; moderate pebbles, occasional iron stain	Natural. ?Part of a N-S boundary incorporating trees/shrubs as well as posts.
F2048	L2049	0.23 x 0.15 x 0.07	Sub oval/ steep sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown compact sandy silt; occasional/ moderate pebbles	Posthole. ?Part of a N-S boundary incorporating trees/shrubs as well as posts.
F2046	L2047	0.52 x 0.50 x 0.17	Sub circular/ (near) vertical sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown compact sandy silt; pockets of orangey sand; moderate pebbles and charcoal	Posthole. ?Part of a N-S boundary incorporating trees/shrubs as well as posts.
F2044	L2055	0.7 x 0.3+ x 0.15	?Sub circular/ moderate sides, flattish	Mid greyish brown compact silty sand;	Posthole. ?Part of a N-S

			base	occasional pebbles and charcoal	boundary incorporating trees/ shrubs as well as posts.
<i>Trench 10</i>					
F2076	L2077	3.5+ x 1.34+ x 0.28+	Irregular/ gentle sides, concave base	Pale brownish grey slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel and iron stain	Natural.
F2074	L2075	1.22 x 0.56 x 0.12	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, flattish base	Pale grey slightly compact sandy silt; iron stain and occasional gravel	Pit
F2072	L2073	2.25 x 0.8 x 0.28	Sub rectangular/ moderate to near vertical sides, concave base	Pale grey compact silt; occasional iron stain and gravel	Natural.
F2206	L2207	1.26 x 0.6 x 0.25	Sub oval/ moderate to steep sides, variable base	Pale greyish yellow compact sandy silt; occasional charcoal and gravel	Pit
F2204	L2205	1.85 x 0.45 x 0.30	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale greyish yellow compact sandy silt; occasional charcoal and gravel	Pit
F2088	L2089	0.47 x 0.25 x 0.1	Sub circular/ near vertical sides, flat base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain, occasional gravel	Posthole
F2078	L2079	0.54+ x 0.64 x 0.13	Oval/ stepped sides, flattish base	Very pale brownish grey compact silt; occasional iron stain and gravel	Pit
F2066	L2067	0.21 x 0.19 x 0.11	Sub circular/ near vertical sides, concave base	Dark greyish brown compact sandy silt; moderate pebbles	Posthole
F2064	L2065	2.89 x 0.8 x 0.33	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown compact silty sand; pockets of orange sand, gravel, iron stain and concretions, moderate pebbles	Natural
F2112	L2113	0.8+ x 0.68+ x 0.09	Sub circular/ truncated sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional iron stain and pebbles	Pit
F2080	L2081	0.66 x 0.29+ x 0.12	?Sub circular/ moderate sides, flattish base	Orangey pale grey compact sandy silt; occasional gravel	Pit
F2082	L2083	0.3 x 0.24 x 0.19	Sub circular/ steep sides, concave base	Orangey pale grey compact sandy silt; occasional gravel and pebbles	Posthole
F2092	L2093	0.5 x 0.2+ x 0.11	?Sub circular/ gentle sides, concave base	Pale orangey grey compact sandy silt	?Posthole
F2090	L2091	0.24 x 0.22 x 0.2	Circular/ near vertical sides, concave base	Light grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel and pebbles	Posthole

F2086	L2087	1.14 x 0.82+ x 0.17	Sub circular/ irregular sides and base	Pale yellowish orangey grey compact slightly sandy silt; frequent gravel	Pit
F2096	L2097	0.32 x 0.23 x 0.13	Sub rectangular/ moderate to steep sides, V-shaped base	Orangey grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional pebbles and gravel	Posthole
F2094	L2095	0.17 x 0.16 x 0.11	Circular/ near vertical sides, flat base	Pale orangey grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel and pebbles	Posthole
F2194	L2195	1.48 x 0.48 0.16	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale yellowish brown compact silt	?Pit
F2168	L2169	1.32 x 0.73 x 0.15	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional iron stain, moderate gravel	Pit
F2200	L2201	0.6 x 0.45+ x 0.13	Sub oval/ moderate sides, flat base	Pale brownish grey compact silt; occasional gravel	Posthole
F2170	L2171	2.87 x 0.76 x 0.32	Linear/ steep sides, concave base	Greyish brown compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain, charcoal, pebbles and gravel	Natural
F2172	L2173	1.03 x 0.83 x 0.19	Sub oval/ moderate to steep sides, irregular base	Pale brownish grey sandy silt occasional gravel	Pit
F2180	L2181	2.83 x 0.66 x 0.16	Linear/ steep to vertical sides, concave base	Pale brownish grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional iron stain, gravel and charcoal	Natural
F2196	L2197	0.62+ x 0.75 x 0.07	Oval/ truncated sides, concave base	Greyish brown compact slightly sandy silt; occasional iron stain and pebbles	Pit
F2176	L2177	2.9+ x 1.08 x 0.22	Irregular curvilinear/ near vertical sides, irregular base	Mid greyish brown compact slightly sandy silt; occasional iron stain and pebbles	Natural
F2198	L2199	0.58 x 0.57 x 0.06	Sub circular/ truncated sides, flattish base	Yellowish pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole
F2190	L2191	0.2 x 0.22 x 0.09	Sub circular/ near vertical sides, flattish base	Mid orangey brown compact slightly sandy silt; occasional pebbles and gravel	Posthole
F2202	L2203	2.8 x 0.8 x 0.31	Irregular/ moderate sides, slightly concave base	Mid greyish yellow compact slightly sandy silt; iron stain, occasional charcoal	Natural
F2192	L2193	1.18 x 0.56 x	Sub rectangular/ moderate to vertical	Pale orangey grey compact silt;	Natural

F2182	L2183	0.23	sides	occasional gravel					Natural.
F2174	L2175	0.44 x 0.35 x 0.06	Irregular linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional iron stain, gravel and charcoal (especially towards top of fill)					Posthole
F2184	L2185	1.02 x 0.36+ x 0.23	Sub oval/ irregular moderate sides, irregular slightly concave base	Pale greyish orange compact silt; occasional gravel and pebbles					Pit
<i>Trench 11</i>									
F2007	L2008	0.47x 0.27 x 0.11	?/ vertical sides, flat base	Pale orangey grey compact silty sand					
F2009	L2010	0.21 x 0.14 x 0.06	Sub oval/ steep sides, concave base	Light greyish brown compact sandy clay; pockets of light orange sand; moderate pebbles					Posthole
F2022	L2023	0.15 x 0.15 x 0.04	Sub circular/ moderate sides, flat base	Dark greyish brown sandy silt; frequent pebbles					?Stakehole
F2019	L2020	2.1 x 0.9 x 0.52	Circular/ sides truncated, concave base	Mid to dark brown compact gravelly sand; frequent pebbles					Posthole/ stakehole
F2028	L2029	0.4 x 0.37 x 0.13	?Sub rectangular/ irregular steep sided sides, irregular concave base	Mid to dark greyish brown coarse sandy silt					Pit
F2026	L2027	0.27+ x 0.36 x 0.08	?Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, flattish base	Dark greyish brown coarse sandy silty loam; pockets of lighter greyish brown sand; moderate pebbles					Posthole
F2024	L2025	0.56 x 0.44 x 0.08	?Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid to dark grey compact sandy silty loam; gravel near base					?Natural
F2030	L2031	2.0 x 0.69 x 0.26	Linear/ steep sides, flat base	Mid to dark grey compact sandy silt loam					?Natural
F2017	L2018	2.85 x 0.83 x 0.17	Linear/ gentle to steep sides, concave base	Mid orangey grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional charcoal and pebbles					Natural
F2013	L2014	0.23 x 0.20 x 0.15	Circular/ near vertical sides, concave base	Pale orangey/ yellowish grey compact sandy silt; occasional pebbles					Natural
				Pale grey compact silty sand; patches of greyish orange silty sand, occasional pebbles					Posthole

F2015	L2016	1.89 x 0.49 x 0.10	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Pale to mid orangey grey compact sandy silt; occasional pebbles	Natural
F2011	L2012	0.31 x 0.16 x 0.08	Sub circular/ near vertical to undercut sides, flat base	Compact dark grey silt mixed with redeposited natural gravel	Posthole
F2005	L2006	2.19 x 0.86 x 0.2	Irregular linear/ moderate to near vertical sides, concave base	Mid brownish grey compact slightly sandy silt; occasional pebbles	Natural

#### 4.13 Unphased features in the Stage II area

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Comment
<i>Features in the NW of the site</i>					
F3079	F3080	1.8 x 0.9 x 0.12	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, concave base	Pale grey sandy silt	?Natural.
F3070	L3071	1.35 x 1.05 x 0.25	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, concave base	Mid to pale brownish grey sandy silt; occasional pebbles	Pit. Contained 1 sherd of generic IA pottery.
F3075	L3076	1.35 x 1.35 x 0.3	Sub circular/ steep sides, flat base	Pale to mid brownish grey sandy silt; moderate pebbles	Pit.
<i>Features close to Structure 3</i>					
F3081	L3082	0.8 x 0.4 x 0.15	Linear/ steep sides, concave base	Light grey sandy silt	Natural.
F3031	L3032	0.23 x 0.23 x 0.17	Circular/ steep sides, flat base	Mid orangey pale brown sandy silt; moderate pebbles.	?Posthole. Contained a single sherd of generic Roman pottery
F3038	L3039	0.45 x 0.23 x 0.05	Oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid orangey silty sand	Natural.
<i>Features S of Ditch F3029</i>					
F3087	L3088	0.85 x 0.47 x 0.12	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, slightly concave base	Mid brownish grey sandy silt; occasional iron stain	Pit/ posthole.
F3089	L3090	0.75 x 0.5 x 0.09	Sub oval/ gentle to moderate sides, concave base	Mid brownish grey sandy silt; occasional iron stain	Pit/ posthole
F3091	L3092	0.75 x 0.55 x .24	Sub oval/ moderate to steep sides, V-shaped base	Mid brownish grey sandy silt; occasional iron stain	Pit/ posthole
F3093	L3094	3.9 x 0.35-1.2 x	Irregular linear/ moderate to vertical	Light orangey grey sandy silt.	Natural.

F3068		0.3	sides, flat base			
F3066	L3069	0.8 x 0.6 x 0.05	Oval/ gentle sides, flat base	Pale grey soft slightly clayey sandy silt	?Pit (truncated)	
F3062	L3067	0.5 x 0.3 x 0.03	Sub rectangular/ gentle sides, concave base	Pale grey soft slightly clayey sandy silt	?Posthole (truncated)	
F3060	L3063	1.2 x 1.1 x 0.16	Sub circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid orangey brown loose silty sand; occasional flint pebbles	Pit. Cut F3060.	
F3064	L3061	1.64 x 1.54 x 0.36	Sub circular/ steep sides, concave base	Mid greyish/ orangey brown loose silty sand; occasional pebbles	Pit. Cut by F3062	
F3056	L3065	0.2 x 0.45 x 0.1	'U-shaped' / gentle to moderate sides, sloping base	Pale grey soft slightly clayey sandy silt; moderate flint	Natural.	
F3058	L3057	1.2 x 0.8 x 0.2	Sub oval/ steep sides, slightly concave base	Dark orangey brown loose silty sand	Pit.	
F3077	L3059	0.8 x 0.69 x 0.12	Sub circular/ gentle sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand	Pit.	
	L3078	1.15 x 0.45 x 0.2	Sun rectangular/ steep to undercutting sides, flat base	Mid to light mottled greyish brown soft sandy silt; occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles	Natural.	

#### 4.14 Unphased features in the Stage III area

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Comment
<i>Features in the loading dock trench</i>					
F1003	L1004	0.95+ x 0.4 x 0.19	Elongated or linear/ moderate sides, V-shaped base	Dark grey silty clay	Pit/ ditch terminus.
F1011	L1012	0.32 x 0.28 x 0.1	Sub circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Dark orangey brown friable sandy silt; moderate pebbles	Posthole
F1007	L1008	2.45 x 0.89 x 0.14	Linear/ moderate sides, flat base	Light grey soft sandy silt	?Pit/ natural. Cut by F1005.
F1005	L1006	0.71 x 0.65 x 0.35	Sub circular/ near vertical sides, sloping base	Mixed dark and lighter grey soft sandy silt	Pit. Cut F1007.
F1009	L1010	2.5 x 0.59-0.7 x	Linear/ gentle to moderate sides,	Light Yellowish grey friable sandy silt;	?Pit/ natural.



-	L1015	0.4	concave to flat base	occasional pebbles	Mid greyish brown soft sandy silt	Natural silt layer. Cut by Pit F1013.
<i>Features in the Sprinkler tank trench</i>						
F1020	L1021	1.25 x 1.25 x 0.6	Circular/ steep sides, slightly concave base	Mid greyish yellow firm clayey sand; ; moderate stones, manganese and charcoal		Pit. Cut by F1022.
F1022	L1023	0.8 x 0.62 x 0.16	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid slightly yellowish grey firm clayey sand		Pit. Cuts F1020.
F1024	L1025	1.06 x 0.66 x 0.17	Sub oval/ gentle to moderate sides, irregular concave base	Light greyish yellow firm sand; stones		Pit.
F1026	L1027	0.24 x 0.21 x 0.07	Circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Light/ mid greyish yellow firm clayey sand; stones		Pit/ posthole
F1063	L1064	1.0 x 0.7 x 0.36	Sub oval/ moderate to steep sides, concave / V-shaped base	Dark grey slightly plastic silty clay; occasional gravel		Pit. Cut by Gully F1061.
F1043	L1044	0.4+ x 1.05+ x 0.19	?Sub circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Light brownish orange loose and friable sandy silt; occasional gravel.		Pit. Cut by Ditch F1035.
F1030	L1031	0.89 x 0.48 x 0.24	Irregular sub rectangular/ gentle to steep sides, concave base	Mid yellowish grey firm clayey sand; stones		Pit. Cuts Ditch F 1028.
F1067	L1068	0.37 x 0.31 x 0.13	Sub circular/ near vertical sides, concave base	Dark orangey brown soft sandy clay; occasional pebbles		Posthole/ small pit
F1069	L1070	0.85 x 0.3 x 0.11	Irregular sub oval/ moderate sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown soft sandy silt		?Pit/ natural.
F1032	L1033	0.4 x 0.3 x 0.05	Sub circular/ gentle to moderate sides, concave base	Light yellowish grey firm sand; moderate stones		?Pit
F1039	L1040	0.5+ x 0.45+ x 0.18	?Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Light brownish orange loose sandy silt		Pit. Cut by Ditch F1028.
F1073	L1074	0.5 x 0.35 x 0.08	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid grey soft sand; occasional stones		?Pit.
F1071	L1072	1.15 x 1.15 x 0.28	Sub circular/ gentle sides, concave base with dip at centre	Dark orangey brown soft sandy silt; occasional pebbles		Pit. Disturbed by rooting.
F1057	L1058	0.22 x 0.23 x 0.09	Sub circular/ steep sides, flat base	Dark blackish grey soft sandy silt; moderate gravel		?Pit/ posthole/ natural.

F1059	L1060	0.3 x 0.16 x 0.15	Sub oval/ near vertical sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown soft sandy silt; occasional gravel	Pit/ posthole
F1055	L1056	0.62 x 0.47 x 0.07	Sub oval/ gentle sides, irregular base	Mid grey soft sandy silt; occasional gravel and charcoal	Pit/ natural
F1053	L1054	0.45 x 0.24 x 0.07	Oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Dark blackish grey soft sandy silt; occasional gravel	Pit/ posthole
F1049	L1050	0.31 x 0.27 x 0.14	Sub circular/ steep sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown soft sandy silt; occasional gravel	Posthole/ pit
F1051	L1052	3.2 x 0.7 x 0.3	Linear/ moderate to steep irregular sides, uneven base	Mid greyish brown soft sandy silt; occasional gravel	Natural
F1045	L1046	0.95 x 0.5 x 0.17	Sub oval/ gentle to moderate sides, concave base	Mid brownish grey soft sandy silt; frequent gravel	?Pit/ natural
F1047	L1048	1.55 x 0.6 x 0.28	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, uneven base	Dark grey soft clayey silt	?Pit/ natural

#### 4.15 Unphased features with a *terminus post/ ante quem* in the Stage IV area

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ Profile	Fill	Comment
<i>Features stratigraphically predating Phase 1</i>					
F4429	L4430	0.57+ x 0.25	Sub circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid grey brown friable silty sand	Pit. Cut by Ditch F4338.
F4467	L4468	2.75 x 2.14 x 0.35	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, undulating base	Mid-dark brownish grey fairly loose sandy silt; occasional sub angular gravel	Pit. Cut by Ditch F4463.
F4079	L4080 (Seg A only) L4385 (Seg B only)	c. 16 x 0.50-0.63 x 0.10-0.24	Linear/ near vertical sides, flat base	Extremely pale grey yellow beige with orange flecks friable silty sand;	Irregular gully. Cut by Ditch F4084 and Gullies F4178 and F4071 (=F4076)
				occasional angular and sub angular stones	
F4564	L4565	5.50+ x 0.80 x	Linear/ moderate sides, relatively flat	Light whitish grey friable sand; very occasional stones	Ditch. Cut by Ditch F4293
				Mid brownish grey plastic sandy clay	

	L4566	0.45	base	Dark orangey brown friable silty sand	(possibly an earlier cut of that feature)
<i>Features stratigraphically predating Phase 2</i>					
F4013	L4014	0.19 x 0.13 x 0.09	Circular/ near vertical sides, rounded base	Light bluish grey compact clay	Posthole. Cut by Ditch F4011. Seen only in section.
F4408	L4409	4 x 2.4 x 0.6	Irregular/ moderate sides, irregularly rounded base	Brown orange firm clayey silt; occasional rounded pebbles	Irregular pit/ natural feature. Cut by burnt feature F4317.
F4435	L4410	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.20	Sub circular/ gentle to vertical sides, pointed base	Light brown loose clayey sand; occasional small pebbles	Posthole, Cut by burnt feature F4317.
F4366	L4367	9 x 8 x 1.06+ x ?	Linear (although very difficult to see)/ moderate sides, flat base	Mottled bluish green grey plastic clay	Pit/ natural (periglacial). Cut by Pit F4562.
	L4368	Mid brownish grey with mottles of light grey loose silty sand; moderate small gravel			
	L4369	Light grey with white grey and mid brown mottles friable clay silt; occasional angular and sub angular gravel			
F4301	L4302	3.80 x 1.60 x 0.74 +	Sub circular/ steep sides, flat base	Mid brownish grey loose silty sand; occasional small angular gravel	Pit/ natural (periglacial). Cut by Pit F4562.
	L4303	Darkish grey brown firm silty sand; frequent angular and sub angular gravel			
	L4304	Whiteish grey firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal			
	L4305	Blackish grey compact silty clay; occasional charcoal			
	L4306	Light orange grey firm clayey silt; occasional small gravel and charcoal			
F4425	L4426	3.95+ x 0.95 x 0.25	Linear/ steep sides, heavily disturbed base	Light reddish grey firm silty sand	Gully/ plough scar. Cut by Pit F4402
<i>Features stratigraphically post-dating Phase 2</i>					
F4248	L4249	1.30 x 1.00 x 0.25	Sub circular/moderate sides, rounded base	Mid orange grey friable clay silt; occasional angular and sub angular	Pit. Cut Pit F4562.

						pebbles	
F4452	L4456	1.46 x 1.35 x 0.55	Circular/ moderate sides, uneven concave base		Light reddish grey firm silty sand		Pit. Cut Pit F4402.
F4453	L4404	1.78 x 1.70 x 0.76	Sub circular/ moderate sides, concave base		Mid bluish grey firm silty clay		Pit. Cut Pit F4402.
	L4406				Mid reddish grey firm silty sand; occasional angular and sub angular stone and flint		
F4475	L4476	c. 2 x 0.50 x 0.56	Sub oval/ steep sides, concave base		Orangy red compact silty sand; moderate stones		Posthole. Cut Posthole F4413.
F4477	L4478	c. 2 x 0.97 x 0.45	Sub oval/ near vertical sides, slightly rounded but mainly flat base		Mid brownish grey compact clayey sand; frequent stones		Posthole. Cut Posthole F4413.
F4118	L4119	1.60 x 1.50 x 0.65	Sub circular/ steep sides, rounded base		Light orange grey friable clayey silt; occasional angular and sub angular gravel		Pit. Cut Ditch F4084 and Gully F4078
	L4120				Dark grey with dark red mottling friable clayey silt; occasional angular gravel and charcoal		
F4378	L4379	17.20+ x 1.10 x 0.63	Curvilinear/ moderate sides, concave base		Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt		Ditch. Cut Ditches F4316 (=F4033, F4021) and F4380
F4023	L4024	c. 1.60 x 0.85 x 0.17+	Linear/ gentle sides, flattish base		Mid orangey brown friable clayey silt; occasional small angular and sub angular stones		Ditch. Cut Ditch F4021 (=F4316, F4033)
<i>Features stratigraphically preceding Phase 4</i>							
F4432	L4433	2.02 x 0.33	Sub circular/ gentle to moderate sides, almost flat base		Light-mid grey friable sandy silt		Pit. Cut by Ditch F4326 (=F3029, F1037)
F4322	L4323	0.89 x 0.66 x 0.25	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base		Dark grey yellow friable silty clay; occasional sand, grit and small angular chert		Pit. Cut by Gully F4289 (=F4355)
	L4370				Dark grey friable silty clay		

F4291	L4292	2.30 x 1.42 x 0.26	Irregular sub oval/ moderate sides, irregular base	Dark brown friable silty clay; occasional angular chert fragments	Pit. Cut by Gully F4289 (=F4355)
<i>Features stratigraphically post-dating the palaeosol</i>					
F4035 (= F4060, F4125)	L4036 (F4035)	c. 66 (as visible) x 0.44-1.03 x 0.19-0.37	Linear/ moderate to steep sides, rounded / flat base	Light-mid grey brown firm to friable clayey silt; occasional orange redeposited L4004	Ditch/ gully. Contained 3 sherds of residual LBA-EIA pottery.
	L4061 (F4060)			Light-mid orangey reddish grey friable clayey silt; occasional angular and sub angular small stones and gravel, moderate ironstone	
	L4126 (F4125)			Mid grey to light brown friable clayey silt; frequent small stones	
F4281	L4283	? x 0.51 x 0.33	Linear/ steep sides, flat base	Mid brown orange friable sandy silt; moderate small stones	Ditch/ gully. Cut by F4035 and F4009. Not clearly visible in plan
F4284	L4285	? x ? x 0.18	Irregular/ irregular sides, concave base	Mottled light sandy brown friable silty sand	Uncertain feature type. Not clearly visible in plan
F4130	L4131	0.60 x 0.18	Sub circular/ moderate sides, irregular concave base	Dark grey black friable clayey silt; occasional small sub angular stones	Posthole. Part of a cluster with F4134, F4136 and F4146
F4134	L4135	0.30 x 0.24	Sub circular/ steep sides, concave base	Dark grey black friable loamy silt	Posthole. Part of a cluster with F4134, F4130 and F4146
F4136	L4137	0.29 x 0.12	Sub circular/ moderate sides, rounded base	Mid grey friable clay silt	Posthole. Part of a cluster with F4134, F4130 and F4146
F4146	L4147	0.40 (as visible) x 0.19	Sub circular/ gentle sides, rounded base	Dark greyish brown firm to loose silty sand; occasional small gravel	Posthole. Part of a cluster with F4134, F4136 and F4130

**4.16 Unphased features with no stratigraphic relationships in the Stage IV area**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>	<b>Plan/ Profile</b>	<b>Fill</b>	
<i>Features within the Phase 2 stockyard</i>					
F4051 (?= F4056)	L4054 L4055	5+ x 0.82 x 0.23	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid red brown friable loose silty clay Mid-dark grey plastic silty clay; moderate sub angular chert	Gully. Part of intercutting cluster.
F4056 (?= F4051)	L4057	5+ x 0.40 x 0.37	Linear/ moderate sides, rounded base	Orangey grey firm clay silt; occasional angular and sub angular pebbles	Gully. Part of intercutting cluster.
F4053 (?= F4058)	L4052	5+ x 0.60 x 0.22	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid grey plastic clay; moderate sub angular chert	Gully. Part of intercutting cluster.
F4058 (?= F4053)	L4059	5+ x 0.90 x 0.25	Linear/ steep sides, undulating base	Yellowish orange with areas of grey mottling compact clayey silt; occasional angular and sub angular pebbles	Gully. Part of intercutting cluster.
F4062	L4063	9.80+ x 0.45 x 0.18-0.22	Linear/ gentle sides, irregular base	Orange grey friable sandy silt; occasional angular and sub angular gravel	Ditch/ gully. Part of intercutting cluster.
F4064	L4065	3+ x 0.79 x 0.14-0.19	Linear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid grey-red brown friable silty clay with a little sand; occasional rounded chalk fragments and sub angular chert	Gully. Part of intercutting cluster.
F4380	L4381	15.90+ x 0.66 x 0.23	Curvilinear/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt	Ditch. Cut by Ditch F4378
F4023	L4024	c. 1.60 x 0.85 x 0.17+	Linear/ gentle sides, flattish base	Mid orangey brown friable clayey silt; occasional small angular and sub angular stones	Ditch. Cut Ditch F4021 (=F4316, F4033)
F4039	L4040	0.38 x 0.42 x 0.14	Sub circular/ straight steep sides, flat base	Mid brownish grey with occasional orange mottles firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal and small rounded and sub angular pebbles	Posthole. Close to intercutting gullies.
F4018	L4019 L4020	0.60 x 0.32 x 0.20	Sub circular/ gentle sides, rounded base	orange grey firm silty sand Dark grey compact clay; occasional rounded pebbles	Posthole.



F4240	L4241	0.25 x 0.25	Circular/ near vertical sides, slightly concave base	Mid-light grey friable silty sand	Posthole.
F4246	L4247	0.47 x 0.21	Sub circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Light grey brown firm clayey silt	Posthole.
F4461	L4462	0.28 x 0.09	Circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Light grey brown firm clayey silt; frequent rounded river pebbles used as packing stones	Posthole.
F4066	L4067	0.45 x 0.40 x 0.23	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, flat base	Reddish orange and grey friable sandy silt	Posthole. Cut Gully F4062.
F4253	L4254	0.70 x 0.49 x 0.29	Oval/ steep sides, concave base	Mid brown grey firm clayey silt; occasional small stone chips and gravel	Posthole. Between ditch termini at eastern entrance to enclosure.
F4309	L4310 (Seg A only)	c. 2 x 0.96-1.03 x 0.25-0.39	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Light grey firm clayey silt; occasional gravel and small pebbles	Pit. Between ditch termini at eastern entrance to enclosure.
	L4483 (Seg B only)				
F4015	L4016	1.60 x 0.80 x 0.10	Sub rectangular/ gentle sides, rounded base	Dark blackish grey firm clay silt; moderate charcoal inclusions and occasional inclusions of crushed burnt limestone	Pit.
F4025	L4026	1.33 x 1.23 x 0.12	Sub circular/ moderate sides, irregular base	Dark to mid grey blue brown plastic silty clay; occasional small chert fragments	Pit. Cuts Pit F4027.
F4027	L4028	c. 1.30 x 0.80 x 0.19	Sub circular/ moderate sides, rounded base	Dark-mid blue grey brown plastic silty clay	Pit. Cut by Pit F4025.
F4485	L4486	3.02 x 0.93 x 0.25	Irregularly oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Light brown grey firm clayey silt	Pit in SE corner of enclosure.
<i>Features south of the Phase 2 stockyard/ close to Structure 4</i>					
F4244	L4245	c. 2 x 1.08 x 0.31	Linear/ moderate sides, rounded base	Light-dark orangey grey firm to friable clay with silt and sand inclusions	Ditch. S of enclosure; cut by several postholes.
F4299	L4300	c. 3.40 x 1.48 x	Linear/ moderate sides, rounded base	Light orangey grey friable clayey sand	Ditch. S of enclosure; cut by

F4232		0.34-0.37					several postholes.
L4233		0.21 x 0.20 x 0.19	Circular/ near vertical sides, rounded base	Dark grey friable to firm silty clay	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4244 and Pit F4324.		
F4234		1.29 x 0.63 x 0.30	Irregular sub oval/ gentle to steep sides, rounded base	Dark brown friable silty clay	Pit. Cuts Ditch F4244, cut by Posthole F4232.		
F4256		0.16 x 0.12	Circular/ moderate sides, rounded base	Dark grey firm clayey silt	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4244.		
F4258		0.12 x 0.08	Circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark grey friable sandy silty clay	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4299.		
F4260		0.11 x 0.08	Circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark grey friable sandy silty clay	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4299.		
F4262		0.14 x 0.11	Circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark grey friable sandy silty clay	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4299.		
F4264		0.19 x 0.11	Circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark brown friable clayey silt	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4299.		
F4266		0.18 x 0.09	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base	Dark brown friable clayey silt	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4299.		
F4268		0.17 x 0.05	Circular/ gentle sides, rounded base	Dark grey firm clayey silt	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4299.		
F4270		0.19 x 0.11	Circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark brown firm clayey silt	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4299.		
F4272		0.20 x 0.08	Circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Dark brown firm clayey silt	Posthole E of Structure 4. Cuts Ditch F4299.		
F4274		0.19 x 0.09	Circular/ steep sides, rounded base	Dark brown firm clayey silt	Posthole E of Structure 4.		
F4276		0.41 x 0.11	Circular/ shallow sides, rounded base	Dark brown firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal inclusions	Posthole E of Structure 4		
F4278		0.23 x 0.06	Circular/ shallow sides, rounded base	Dark brown firm clayey silt	Posthole E of Structure 4		
F4031		0.23 x 0.12	Circular/ steep sides, flat base	Grey brown plastic clay; moderate small decayed stone	Posthole W of Structure 4.		
F4041		0.29 x 0.24 x 0.13	Oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Dark brown grey firm silty sand	Posthole W of Structure 4.		
F4043		0.18 x 0.10	Circular/ moderate sides, concave	Mid-dark brown firm clayey silt	Posthole W of Structure 4.		

F4045	L4046	0.18 x 0.07	base Circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid brown firm clayey silt	Posthole W of Structure 4.
F4047	L4048	0.15 x 0.05	Circular/ moderate sides, concave base	Mid brown firm clayey silt	Posthole W of Structure 4.
F4199	L4200	0.31 x 0.27 x 0.05	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, rounded base	Dark orangey grey friable sandy silty clay	Pit. Formed a line with Pits F4201 and F4214.
F4201	L4202	0.20 x 0.25 x 0.04	Sub rectangular/ moderate sides, flat base	Dark orangey grey friable sandy silty clay	Pit. Formed a line with Pits F4201 and F4199.
F4214	L4215	0.43 x 0.46 x 0.12	Sub rectangular/ steep sides, flat base	Grey orange friable silty clay	Pit. Formed a line with Pits F4199 and F4214.
F4049	L4050	0.42 x 0.77 x 0.25	Linear/ steep sides, flat base	Brown with orange mottling compact clay; moderate redeposited L4004	Gully. Cut by Ditch F4035
F4212	L4213	0.97 x 1.02 x 0.46	Irregular/ steep sides, rounded base	Grey orange friable sandy silty clay	Pit.
F4526	L4527	4.70+ x 0.60-1.50 x 0.32-0.65	Linear/ gently (near terminus) to moderate sides, concave base (flat towards terminus)	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand; moderate stone	Gully. Parallel and close to F4320 (Phase 1) and F4084 (Phase 2)
F4528	L4529	1.10 x 0.30	Linear/ gentle sides, relatively flat base	Light reddish grey compact sand; very occasional stone	Gully. Parallel and close to F4320 (Phase 1) and F4084 (Phase 2)
<i>Features west of Phase 1 Ditch F4338</i>					
F4121	L4177	5+ x 1.10+ x 0.42	Linear/ steep sides, rounded base	Mid orangey grey plastic clayey silt; occasional angular and sub angular gravel	Short ditch. Cut by Pit F4118.
	L4122			Dark reddish grey friable clayey silt; occasional small angular gravel	
F4123	L4124	0.90 x 0.20	Sub oval/ moderate sides, slightly concave base	Light grey white loose silty sand; moderate re-deposited L4004	Posthole with adjacent tree hollow.
F4073	L4074	1.47 x 0.83 x 0.23	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base	Reddish grey friable silty sand; moderate re-deposited natural	Posthole.
	L4075			Mid grey loose silty sand; occasional large and small angular chert fragments	

	L4083									and rounded pebbles	
F4173	L4174	0.55 x 0.18 x 0.08	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base							Light grey white loose silty sand; occasional large and small angular chert fragments and rounded pebbles	
F4179	L4180	1.72 x 0.11	Sub oval/ irregular sides, irregular base							Mid-light orangey brown firm clayey silt	Pit.
F4140	L4141	1.5 x 0.95 x 0.30	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base							Mid brown friable clayey silt; moderate small stones	?Pit / natural depression
F4142	L4143	1.55 x 0.75 x 0.32	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base							Mid orangey brown firm clayey silt; occasional small angular stones and gravel	Pit. Cuts Pit F4142.
F4148	L4149	0.72 x 0.40 x 0.27	Sub oval/ moderate sides, concave base							Mid grey brown firm clayey silt; occasional small angular stones and gravel	Pit. Cut by Pit F4140.
F4170	L4171	0.21 x 0.21 x 0.07	Circular/ moderate sides, concave base							Mid brown grey firm clayey silt	Pit.
F4168	L4169	0.21 x 0.21 x 0.11	Sub circular/ moderate sides, concave base							Mid orangey brown firm clayey silt	Posthole. Formed a line with Postholes F4168 and F4150.
F4150	L4151	0.18 x 0.09	Circular/ moderate sides, concave base							Mid brown grey firm clayey silt; occasional small angular stones and gravel	Posthole. Formed a line with undated Postholes F4170 and F4150.
F4307	L4308	1.33 x 0.17	Sub circular/ gentle sides, relatively flat base							Mid orangey brown firm clayey silt	Posthole. Formed a line with undated Postholes F4170 and F4168.
F4069	L4070	0.48 x 0.16	Sub circular/ irregular sides, irregular rounded base							Mid greyish brown friable silty sand; occasional sub angular stones	Pit.
F4109	L4110	0.30 x 0.19	Circular/ moderate sides, flat base							Dark greyish brown firm silty sand; occasional small to medium sub rounded pebbles, frequent gravel	?Posthole (much vegetational disturbance in area)
										Dark reddish brown friable silty clay; occasional small angular pieces of chert and small pebbles	Posthole

L4111							Dark brown friable silty clay; occasional small angular pieces of chert and small pebbles	
F4230	L4231	0.33 x 0.20 x 0.05	Sub circular/ uneven sides, flat base				Light brown grey friable silty sand	Posthole.
<i>Features in the east of the site</i>								
F4353	L4354	0.39 x 0.11	Circular/ moderate sides, slightly convex base				Dark grey friable silty clay	Posthole. Immediately E of Gully F4289 (=F4355). ?Part of a line with Posthole F4324
F4132	L4133	2.45 x 0.82 x 0.31	Irregularly oblong/ steep sides, irregular base				Dark grey black friable loam	Pit (much root damage to profile).
F4128	L4129	0.58 x 0.25	Circular/ steep sides, slightly concave base				Mid grey brown friable sandy silt; occasional to moderate sub angular stones	Pit
F4144	L4145	0.38 x 0.35	Circular/ near vertical sides, irregular flat base				Light greyish brown friable silty sand; occasional small to medium sub rounded pebbles	Posthole. Cut by Posthole F4146
F4389	L4390	1.35 x 0.94 x 0.26	Sub circular/ gentle sides, slightly curved base				Dark greenish brown compact sandy silt; occasional small sub angular and rounded stones	Pit.
F4324	L4325	0.23 x 0.21 x 0.16	Circular/ moderate sides, concave base				Dark grey friable silty clay with sandy inclusions	Posthole. Immediately E of Gully F4289 (=F4355). ?Part of a line with Posthole F4353.
F4203	L4204	1.30 x 0.80 x 0.28	Oval/ steep sides, rounded base				Yellowish orange friable sandy silt; occasional rounded pebbles	Pit (truncated). Recut as F4205.
F4205	L4206	1 x 0.87 x 0.20	Oval/ moderate sides, rounded base				Mid grey firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal and rounded pebbles	Pit (truncated). Recut of F4203.
F4391	L4392	1.06 x 0.88 x 0.21	Sub circular/ gentle sides, concave base				Dark blackish brown firm sandy silt	?Pit/ natural. Several tree hollows in area.
F4371	L4372	1.51 x 0.92 x 0.41	Oval/ steep sides, flat base				Dark grey black loose organic loam	?Pit/ natural. Several tree hollows in area.
F4373	L4374	3.80 x 0.92 x 0.27	Sub rectangular/ concave sides, fairly flat base				Dark grey black loose organic loam; very occasional sub angular gravel	?Pit/ natural. Several tree hollows in area.

F4216	L4217	1.30 x 0.90+ x 0.25	Sub circular/ steep sides, flat base	Yellowish orange friable sandy silt; moderate rounded pebbles		Pit (truncated). Recut as F4219.
	L4218			Dark-mid grey firm clayey silt; occasional charcoal and rounded pebbles		
F4219	L4220	1.13 x 1.06 x 0.20	Sub circular/ gentle sides, flat base	Yellowish orange friable sandy silt; occasional rounded and sub angular pebbles		Pit (truncated). Recut of F4216.
	L4221			Blackish grey firm clayey silt; charcoal		
F4500	L4501	1.88 x 1 x 0.29	Oval/ gentle sides, concave base	Light grey compact sandy silt; moderate small angular flint		?Pit/ natural. Vegetational disturbance in area.
F4498	L4499	0.14 x 0.20 x 0.25	Irregular linear/ gentle sides, uneven base	Mid-dark brown compact silty clay sand; frequent stones		Natural (tree hollow ). Contained 3 flint scrapers and one tertiary flake (?scraper blank) of Neolithic date.
F4489	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4491	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4496	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4508	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4479	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4506	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4510	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4493	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4487	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4518	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4481	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4514	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4516	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4504	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4502	No details recorded.	Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration is apparent. Posthole F4524 of this structure was modern.				
F4255	L4551	0.37 x 0.36 x 0.10	Circular/ gentle sides, concave base	Light brown compact sand; occasional small angular flint fragments		Not recorded on plan. Located in area of 'Structure 4523'



F4457	L4458	0.66 x 0.66 x 0.22	Circular/ steep sides, flat base	Brown/ orange firm clayey sand; occasional charcoal, burnt bone and pebbles	Pit. Contained a flint core fragment and tertiary flake.
F4538	L4539	3.07 x 1.18 x 0.23	Sub rectangular/ gentle sides, flat base	Light orangey brown loose silty silt; occasional to moderate small sub rounded gravel	Pit. Cut by Ditch F4463.
F4601	L4603	4.45 x 1.25 x 0.45	Sub rectangular/ steep to vertical sides, irregular concave base	Light and mid greyish orange friable silty sand; mixed natural with occasional flecks of charcoal and degraded pottery	Pit.
	L4602			Mid grey with orange mottles firm silty sand; moderate inclusions of gravel and river rolled pebbles	
F4520	L4521	2.80 x 1.20 x 0.29	Sub oval/ gentle sides, sub flat base	Dark grey brown with red and yellow flecks compact sandy clay; occasional small sub angular stones, high organic content	Pit.
	L4522			Very pale grey beige with yellow mottling compact silty clay; occasional charcoal and small sub angular stones	
F4412	L4417	? x 2.25+ x 0.94	Horizontal sides at first before becoming steeper towards the rounded base,	Dark grey loose sandy silt	Natural (Palaeochannel/ glacial crack).
	L4418			Light orangey brown very loose sand	
	L4419			Light bluey grey compact silty clay; occasional to moderate inclusions of angular pebbles	
	L4420			Light brown very loose sand	
	L4421			Mid-dark orange compact sand	
	L4422			Light grey fairly compact clayey silt	
	L4423			Light orangey brown fairly compact silty sand	
F4628	L4629	1.25+ x ? x 0.42	Feature not visible in plan/ sides not visible in section, possibly rounded base	Mid reddish grey friable silty sand	Natural (peri-glacial)/ pit
	L4630			Mid yellowish orange with light grey	

F4631					mottles friable silty sand; occasional flecks of charcoal	
-	L4632	1.35 x ? x 0.39	Feature not visible in plan/ concave sides on western edge, convex on eastern edge, rounded base sloping eastwards		Pale to mid reddish orange with a light grey mottling friable silty sand; occasional rounded stones up to 50mm	Natural (peri-glacial)/ pit
-	L4635	-	-		Mid brownish compact orange sand with gravel pockets	?Natural deposit sealing Pits F4631 and F4628
-	L4636	-	-		Mid greyish brown with orange mottling firm silty sand	?Natural deposit overlying L4635.

#### 4.17 Modern features

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ Profile	Fill	Find Date
F4009	L4010 (Seg A)	c. 150 x 0.74-1 x 0.30-0.56	Linear/ moderate-steep sides, concave base	Dark grey blue brown plastic slightly silty clay with a little sand; moderate chert and occasional small pebbles especially towards the base	Modern
	L4010 (Seg B)			Dark brown firm silty clay with occasional patches of sand; occasional flint rubble	Modern
	L4010 (Seg C) L4017 (Seg C)			Dark black sticky clayey silt; occasional charcoal Light grey with slight orange and red mottling compact clay; occasional inclusions of ferrous material	Modern -
F4005	L4006 (All segs)	c.142 x 0.29-0.33 x 0.04-0.07	Linear/ gentle sides, flat base	Mid brown friable silty clay; occasional angular stone inclusions	Post medieval (residual)
F4007	L4008	c. 34 x 0.45 x 0.10	Linear/ gentle sides, rounded base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F4210	L4211	c. 36 x 0.80 x 0.23	Curvilinear/ gentle sides, slightly rounded base	Dark greeny blue black compact clay; moderate small stone inclusions	Modern

F4175	L4176	10.0+ x 0.68 x 0.1	Curvilinear/ gentle sides, concave base	Dark greyish black compact medium clay; frequent angular/ sub angular gavel	-
F4037	L4038	0.29 x 0.22 x 0.11	Sub rectangular/ gentle sides, flat base	Dark greyish brown friable clayey silt; occasional small rounded pebbles	-
F4524	No details recorded. Part of 'Structure F4523' though no structural configuration was apparent. Contained remains of a painted wooden post and a modern nail. Other postholes of this 'structure' (see Table 20) have not been classed as modern because their association with this one is not clear.				
F2050	L2051	0.24 x 0.23 x 0.14	Sub circular/ vertical sides, flat base	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with humic component; occasional charcoal	Modern

## 5 SPECIALISTS DATA (ARTEFACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL)

### 5.1 Flint data

Stage	Feature	Context	Phase	Find	No.	Weight	Comment
Eval (Tr 12)	None	L1001	-	Broken flake	1	1g	
Eval (Tr 12)	None	L1001	-	Core	1	12g	
Eval (Tr 12)	None	L1001	-	Tertiary flake	2	12g	
Eval (Tr 13)	F1032	L1033	-	Broken flake	1	2g	
Eval (Tr 13)	F1036	L1037	-	Tertiary flake	1	6g	
Eval (Tr 13)	None	L1001	-	Natural	1	4g	
Eval (Tr 13)	None	L1001	-	Tertiary flake	1	8g	
Eval (Tr 14)	None	L1001	-	Broken flake	1	3g	
Eval (Tr 14)	None	L1001	-	Natural	1	1g	
Eval (Tr 15)	F1066	L1067	-	Natural	1	1g	
Eval (Tr 15)	F1066	L1067	-	Secondary flake	1	7g	
Eval (Tr 16)	None	L1001	-	Uncorticated flake	2	2g	
Eval (Tr 18)	F1040	L1041	-	Secondary flake	1	6g	
Eval (Tr 18)	F1040	L1041	-	Uncorticated flake	1	1g	Systematic
Eval (Tr 18)	None	L1001	-	Uncorticated flake	1	1g	
Eval (Tr 20)	None	L1001	-	Broken flake	2	2g	
Eval (Tr 20)	None	L1001	-	Uncorticated flake	1	1g	
Eval (Tr 3)	None	L1001	-	Broken flake	1	1g	Fine
Eval (Tr 7)	None	L1000	-	Broken flake	1	1g	
Eval (Tr 7)	None	L1001	-	Broken flake	1	1g	
Eval (Tr 9)	None	L1001	-	Tertiary flake	1	8g	?Blade Seg
Evaluaton (Tr 6)	None	L1001	-	Tertiary flake	2	2g	
Evaluaton (Tr 6)	None	L1001	-	Uncorticated flake	1	6g	
Evalutaion (Tr 5)	None	L1001	-	?Broken Scraper?	1	7g	
I	F2154	L2155	-	Natural	1	1g	
I	F2188	L2189	5	Broken flake	1	1g	
I	F2188	L2256	5	Natural	1	6g	
I	F2188	L2258	5	Uncorticated flake	1	14g	
I	None	L2001	pre 5	Uncorticated flake	1	1g	
I (Tr 10)	None	L2001	pre 5	Secondary flake	1	7g	
I (Tr 11)	None	L2001	pre 5	Tertiary flake	1	6g	
II	F3015	L3016 (Seg 2)	4	Uncorticated flake	1	2g	
II	F3029	L3030	4	Secondary flake	1	12g	Tip
II	F3070	L3071	-	Burnt flint	1	17g	Broken
II	None	L3001	pre 5	Primary flake	1	11g	
II	None	L3001	pre 5	Tertiary flake	1	8g	Brown pebble
IV	F4029	?	2	Tertiary flake	1	2g	Fine
IV	F4029	L4030	2	Secondary flake	1	5g	
IV	F4029	L4030	2	Tertiary flake	1	1g	
IV	F4029	L4030 (Seg C)	2	?Retouched Lump	1	64g	Burnt

IV	F4035	L4036 (Seg D)	-	Broken flake	1	2g	
IV	F4084	L4086	1	Core	1	18g	
IV	F4084	L4399	1	Scraper	1	29g	
IV	F4084	L4399	1	Uncorticated flake	1	5g	
IV	F4118	L4120	-	Uncorticated flake	1	1g	
IV	F4208	L4223	2	Scraper	1	8g	
IV	F4208	L4224 (Seg C)	2	Burnt flint	1	32g	
IV	F4208/ F4562	L4209	2	Scraper	1	15g	
IV	F4208/ F4562	L4209	2	Uncorticated flake	2	6g	
IV	F4253	L4254	-	Broken flake	1	5g	
IV	F4286	L4288 (Seg B)	2	Retouched Flake	1	13g	
IV	F4293	L4530	1	Natural	1	3g	
IV	F4295	L4296	2	Tertiary flake	2	4g	
IV	F4311	L4330	2	Core Fragment	1	27g	
IV	F4316	L4315	2	Tertiary flake	1	3g	
IV	F4317	L4319	2	Blade	3	2g	
IV	F4317	L4319	2	Broken flake	17	12g	
IV	F4317	L4319	2	Burnt flint	9	45g	
IV	F4317	L4319	2	Natural	2	1g	
IV	F4317	L4319	2	Secondary flake	1	3g	
IV	F4317	L4319	2	Tertiary flake	6	27g	
IV	F4317	L4319	2	Uncorticated flake	9	9g	
IV	F4328	L4229	2	Tertiary flake	1	6g	
IV	F4378	L4379	-	Broken flake	1	5g	
IV	F4378	L4379	-	Tertiary flake	2	9g	
IV	F4413	L4473	2	Tertiary flake	1	3g	
IV	F4413	L4473	2	Uncorticated flake	1	4g	
IV	F4438	L4441	5	Primary flake	1	6g	
IV	F4442	L4446	3	Broken flake	1	4g	
IV	F4442	L4446	3	Tertiary flake	1	8g	
IV	F4457	L4458	-	Core Fragment	1	6g	
IV	F4457	L4458	-	Tertiary flake	1	1g	
IV	F4498	L4499	-	Scraper	1	44g	
IV	F4498	L4499	-	Scraper	1	49g	
IV	F4498	L4499	-	Scraper	1	96g	
IV	F4498	L4499	-	Tertiary flake	1	65g	
IV	F4562	L4251	2	Tertiary flake	1	11g	
IV	F4562	L4252	2	Borer	1	10g	
IV	F4562	L4252	2	Core Fragment	1	10g	
IV	F4562	L4252	2	Scraper	1	16g	
IV	F4562	L4252	2	Tertiary flake	2	13g	
IV	F4562	L4350	2	Tertiary flake	1	10g	
IV	F4564	L4565	-	Broken flake	1	1g	
IV	None	Unstratified	-	Tertiary flake	2	13g	
				<i>Total</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>914g</i>	

## 5.2 Prehistoric pottery data

Unfortunately, the databases relating to the prehistoric pottery recovered from the Stage I-III excavations have been lost due to a computer malfunction and cannot be recovered; quantifications of the pottery from these stages of the excavations can be found in the interim reports (Vaughan and Last 1999; Crank and Ralph 2001; Hounsell 2002).

The prehistoric pottery from the Stage IV excavation was recorded on a Microsoft Excel database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

## 5.3 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery data

The late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recorded on a Microsoft Excel database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

## 5.4 Ceramic building material and baked clay database

*Fabrics:*

Daub1: Soft, mottled reddish yellow to reddish brown throughout (2.5YR 5-6/6 to 5YR 6/4-6). Intact surfaces are rare, but those that are demonstrate a darker, reddish brown (5YR 5/3-4) slight 'crust'. The intact surfaces appear curved and were crudely shaped, clearly not flat or smoothed. Inclusions comprise common fine quartz (<0.25mm, sparse larger grains), sparse organic voids and clay pellets (<5mm).

RB1: Oxidised (2.5-5YR 6/8) with some reduced cores, poorly sorted quartz sand-tempered (0.1-0.5mm), and moderate hardness.

RB2: Fired clay, no forms. Fabric as RB1 with sparse flint and quartzite (5-15mm), oxidised surfaces, reduced cores.

MOD1: Modern machine cut, 65mm thick brick.



Feature	Context	Daub1		RB1		RB2		MOD1		
		Frag	Weight (g)	Frag	Weight (g)	Frag	Weight (g)	Frag	Weight (g)	
1001										
1016	1017	1	3					5	187	
2001				7	1694	7	2172			RB1 Very highly abraded, dimensions ?x?200x?40, no surfaces intact, probably a highly damaged bessalis brick, RB2 rough cylinder of clay 150mm high (1800g), diameter uncertain, possible structural support or pilaster.
2003	2004					79	5165			poss low quality superstructure of kiln, plus also ?pilaster in L2001
2188	2255			1	208					misc roman brick
3013	3014	1	3							
3072	3074	3	60							
4002				3	87					
4172				1	19			1	43	
4293	4294							12	618	1 brick, illegible (smashed) stamp
4316	4533	370	2350							average weight 6.35g, extremely highly fragmented, no impressions, poss daub or part of clay objects (?smashed loom weights)
4326	4327			1	197					fragment of tegula
4328	4333					22	153			
4558								1	38	
<i>Total</i>		375	2416	13	2205	108	7490	19	886	

## 5.5 Slag catalogue

Stage	Feature	Context	Type	No.	Weight	Comments
II	F3033	L3034	Pit-furnace slag	1	1260g	No charcoal fuel or wood imprints; no clay on base (uneven). Possibly fractured off a larger block.
IV	F4009	L4010	Hearth Bottom	1	488g	Coal Fuel; fresh condition; flint inclusions
IV	F4035	L4036 C	Iron Pan	1	9g	Natural - discard
IV	F4039	L4040	Iron Pan	1	27g	Natural - discard
IV	F4062	L4063 A	Iron Pan	14	81g	Natural - discard
IV	F4064	L4065 A	Iron Pan	2	382g	Natural - discard
IV	F4212	L4213	Iron Pan	12	173g	Natural - discard
IV	F4601	L4602	Iron Pan	1	28g	Natural - discard

## 5.6 Preserved wood catalogue

Feature	Context	Phase/ feature	Identifier	Identification	Notes
F4402	L4403	Phase 2 pit	SF15	Roundwood	L.170 D.35/40mm
F4402	L4403	Phase 2 pit	SF15	Roundwood	L.120 D.18/26mm
F4402	L4403	Phase 2 pit	SF15	Roundwood	1 end/torn L.110 D.16mm
F4402	L4403	Phase 2 pit	-	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/2 directions (felling) L.420+ D.90/110mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 47	Roundwood	Small and twiggy
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 48/ L4544	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.450+ D.150mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 49	Roundwood	L.295 D.14/19mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	-	Roundwood	L.260 D.14/16mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 50	Roundwood	Prob. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak – field id) L.180+ D.80/100mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 51/ L4541	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.260+ D.70/75mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 52/ L4542	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.280mm D.90mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 54	Roundwood	Coppiced. L.330+ D.25/26mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 56/ L4546	Bark	L.140 x 60 x 8mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 57/ L4547	Roundwood	Coppiced L.450 D.30/32mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	-	Wood chip	Tangential L.80 x 80 x 18mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 58	Wood	Too dry to record
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 60	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.260+ D.19mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 61	Roundwood	L.190 D.13mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 62	Wood	Too dry to record
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 63	Roundwood	L.155 D.27/29mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 53/ L4543	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction, toolmark 42:2, L.230+ D.44/56mm
F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	L4543	Roundwood	Coppiced, trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.330+ D.70mm

F4402	L4454	Phase 2 pit	Sample 55	Roundwood	Torn at heel L.225 D.20/22mm
F4402	L4548	Phase 2 pit	Sample 59/ L4548	Timber debris	¼ split and modified L.100+ x 80 x 60mm
F4402	L4548	Phase 2 pit	Sample 64 / L4549	Bark	L.165 x 65 x 15mm
F4402	L4548	Phase 2 pit	Sample 65/ L4550	Bark	L.165 x 39 x 15mm
F4402	L4548	Phase 2 pit	Sample 71/ L4560	Timber debris	Boxed heart, L.110 x 22 x 15mm
F4562	F4209	Phase 2 pit	SF19	Log ladder	½ split, tr. 1 end/all directions, toolmark 42:6, L.980 x 180 x 90mm
F4562	L4563	Phase 2 pit	-	Roundwood twigs and root	Various diameters
F4562	F4563	Phase 2 pit	Sample 82	Roundwood	Small and twiggy
F4562	L4571	Phase 2 pit	-	Roundwood	Twiggy (6) D.10-32mm
F4562	L4571	Phase 2 pit	-	Roundwood	L.490 D.51/59mm
F4562	L4572	Phase 2 pit	SF26	Log ladder	Roundwood with 3 steps, L.1125 D.90/80 tapering to 80/70mm
F4562	L4572	Phase 2 pit	SF27	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction, torn side branch L.690 D.70mm
F4562	L4572	Phase 2 pit	SF28	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.700 D.49/62mm
F4562	L4572	Phase 2 pit	SF29	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.140+mm D.60mm
F4562	L4572	Phase 2 pit	SF30	Roundwood	?Wattle? x9 D.2-25mm
F4562	L4572	Phase 2 pit	-	Mostly root, ?alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	V. poor condition, var. diameters, but distorted
F4562	L4573	Phase 2 pit	-	Roundwood	With eccentric pith
F4562	L4578	Phase 2 pit	-	Roots and roundwood	Mixed diameters mostly alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )
F4562	L4578	Phase 2 pit	-	Timber debris	½ split, trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.270 D.66/49mm
F4562	?	Phase 2 pit	-	Roundwood	L.200 D.30/41mm
F4562	?	Phase 2 pit	-	Debris	Trimmed 2 directions, probable charred stake tip L.100 x 70 x 60mm
F4562	?	Phase 2 pit	-	Roundwood	L.262 D.42/45mm
F4208	L4209	Phase 2 pit	SF21	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.150 D.21/33mm
F4208	L4209	Phase 2 pit	SF23	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/tapered L.230+ D.42/46mm
F4208	L4209	Phase 2 pit	SF24	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.255 D.14/15mm
F4208	L4209	Phase 2 pit	SF25	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/tapered L.250 D.40/65mm
F4562/ F4208	L4209	Phase 2 pit	Sample 73	Roundwood x 5	D.30-40mm
F4562/ F4208	L4209	Phase 2 pit	Sample 74	Roundwood	L.145 D.32/46mm

F4562/ F4208	L4209	Phase 2 pit	Sample 67	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.700 D.49/62mm
F4562/ F4208	L4209	Phase 2 pit	-	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/tapering L.225 D.38/45mm
F4562/ F4208	L4209	Phase 2 pit	Sample 10	Roundwood	Roundwood, trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.220 D.40/50mm
F4295	-	Phase 2 grave pit	SF10/ L4395	Roundwood	Very soft, partially mineralized – grave marker L.100+ D.85/50mm
F4442	L4443	Phase 3 pit	SF08	Woodchip	Radial, L.35 x 30 x 11mm
F4442	L4444	Phase 3 pit	SF11	Roundwood	L.280 D.26/31mm
F4442	L4444	Phase 3 pit	SF38	Bark	Too decayed for detailed analysis
F4442	L4444	Phase 3 pit	SF39	Roundwood	Curved, trimmed 1 end/3 directions L.310+ D.31mm
F4442	L4444	Phase 3 pit	SF40	Roundwood	Curved, trimmed 1 end/2 directions L.200 D.35/31mm
F4442	L4445	Phase 3 pit	SF34	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction L.75 D.22mm
F4442	L4445	Phase 3 pit	SF09	Roundwood	Trimmed 1 end/1 direction, L.440+ D.24/29mm
F4604	L4607	Phase 3 pit	SF36	Roundwood	Coppiced, trimmed 1 end/2 directions (heel) L.680+ D.36/40mm
F4604	L4607	Phase 3 pit	-	Roundwood & debris fragments	-
F4625	L4623	Phase 3 pit	-	Bark	L.20+ x 15+ x 2mm
F4625	L4623	Phase 3 pit	-	Roundwood & debris fragments	-
F4625	L4623	Phase 3 pit	-	Roundwood	Possibly coppiced (ring pattern) L.190 D.28mm
F4438	L4621	Phase 5 pit	SF35	Slightly less than half of the circular base of a two piece/stave- built vessel	W.178mm. Tangentially split or sawn and hewn. Max. Th. 9mm.
F4438	L4621	Phase 5 pit	-	Woodchip	Tangential, L.70+ x 35 x 13mm

## 5.7 Human bone data

A single skeleton (SK4382) was recovered. The details of this skeleton were recorded for analysis by hand on an appropriate recording form which can be found (as a .pdf file) on the accompanying CD.

## 5.8 Animal bone

The animal bone was recorded on a Microsoft Excel database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

## 5.9 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains database

Sample No.	3	4	14	26	45	7	8	9	16	12	68	72	6	43	31	28	42
Context No.	4115	4114	4319	4319	4471	4251	4224	4223	4350	4296	4556	4561	4228	4533	4445	4409	4468
Feature No.	4112	4112	4317	4317	4413	4208	4208	4208	4208	4295	4402	4402	4328	4316	4442	4408	4467
Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	PH	Water-hole	Water-hole	Water-hole	Water-hole	Grave pit	Water-hole	Water-hole	Enc. ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit/Nat.	Pit
Phase	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	-	-
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>																	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xx*	xx*															
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.					x												
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	x	x	xx	x	xxx	x	
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xxx	x												x		
Charred root/stem					x										x		
Mineralised root channels													x				
<b>Other material</b>																	
Black porous 'cokey' material					x												
Black tarry material								x								x	
Bone		xb	xpmc				xb										
Burnt stone		x															
Eggshell																xpmc	
Pot		x															
Small mammal/amphibian bone																	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	10	15	90	70	5	15	20	45	20	50	15	15	30	110	30	2	15
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<b>% flot sorted</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

x = 1-10 specimens; xx = 10-100 specimens; xxx = 100+ specimens; b = burnt; pmc = possibly modern contamination; \* = possibly suitable for radiocarbon (AMS) dating

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## PLATES



*Plate 1: the base of a two-piece, or stave built vessel (SF35)*

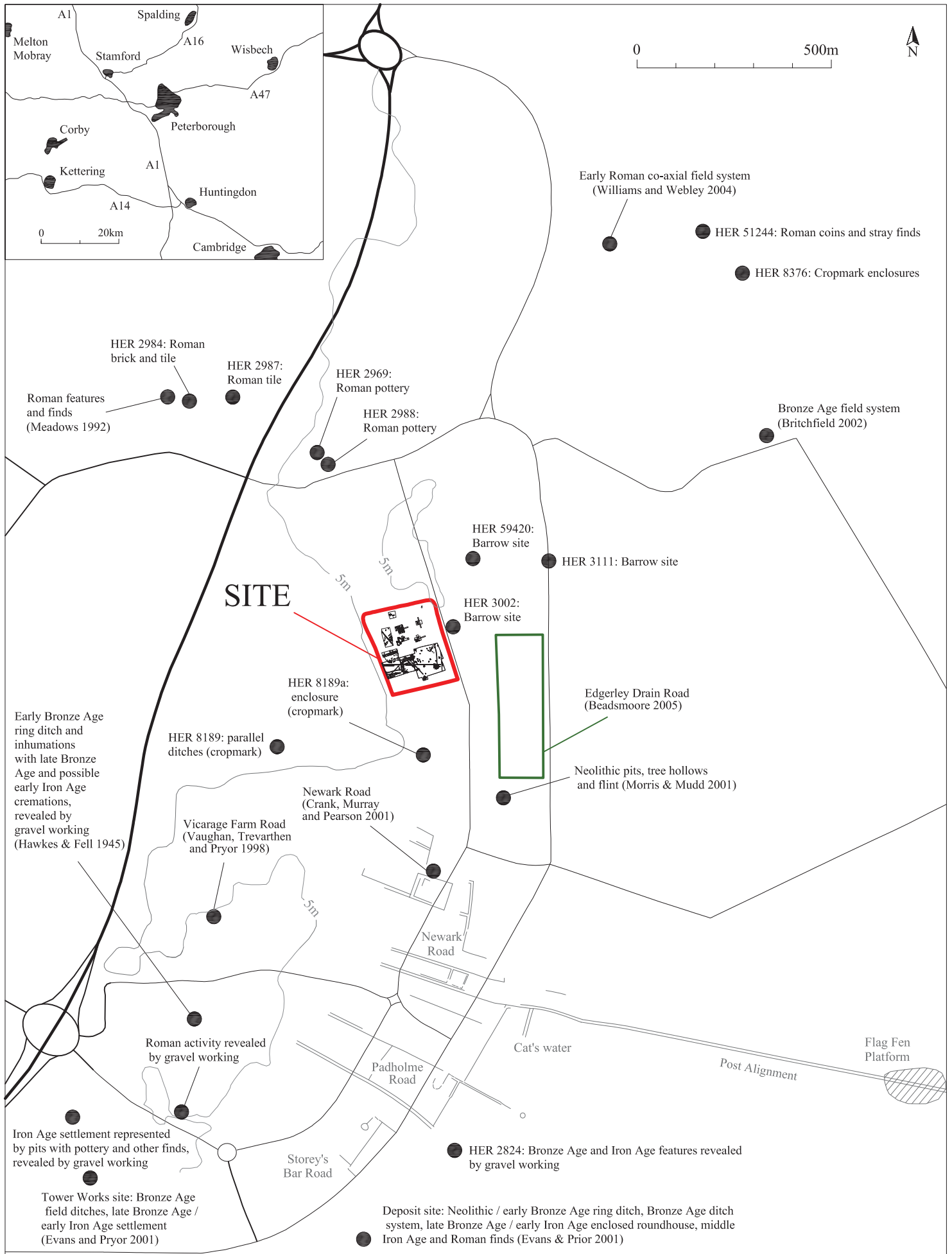
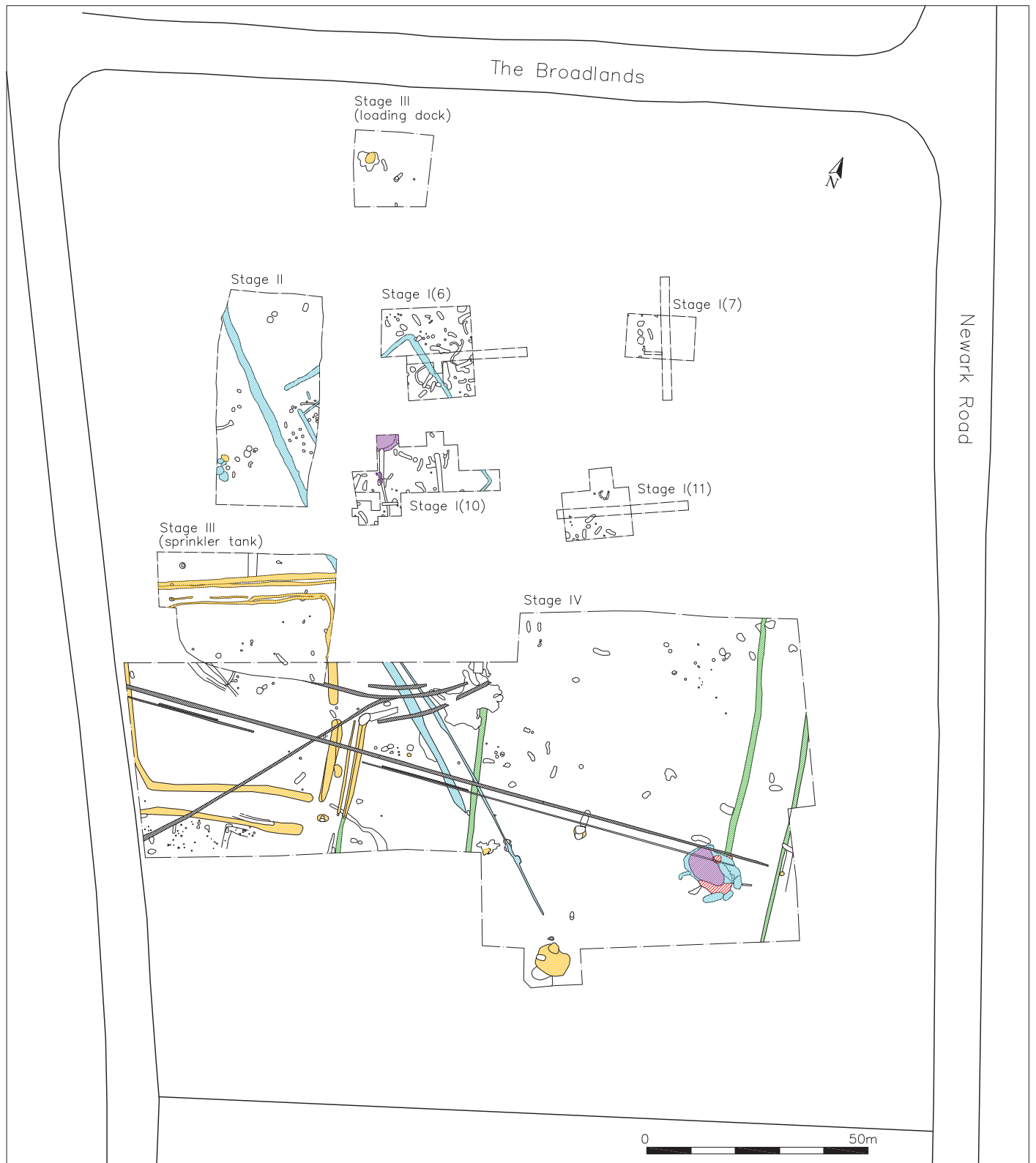


Figure 1 Location of significant sites



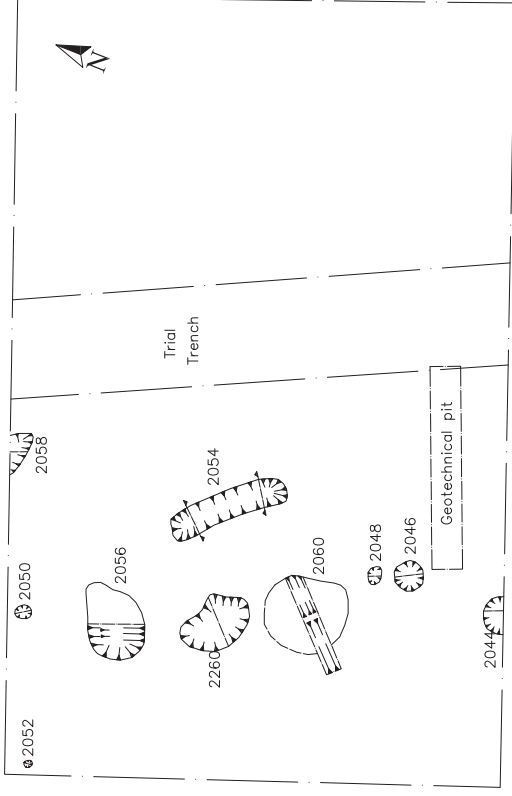
- Phase 1 – Middle Bronze Age
- Phase 2 – Late Bronze Age/  
Early Iron Age
- Phase 3 – Late Iron Age
- Phase 4 – Early Romano-British
- Phase 5 – Later Romano-British
- Phase 6 – Modern
- Unphased

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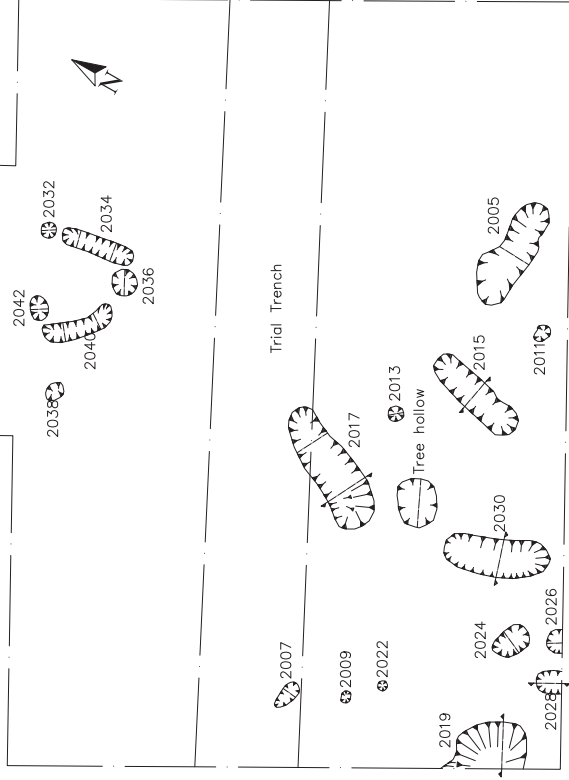
**Fig. 2 Phase plan**

Scale 1:1250 at A4

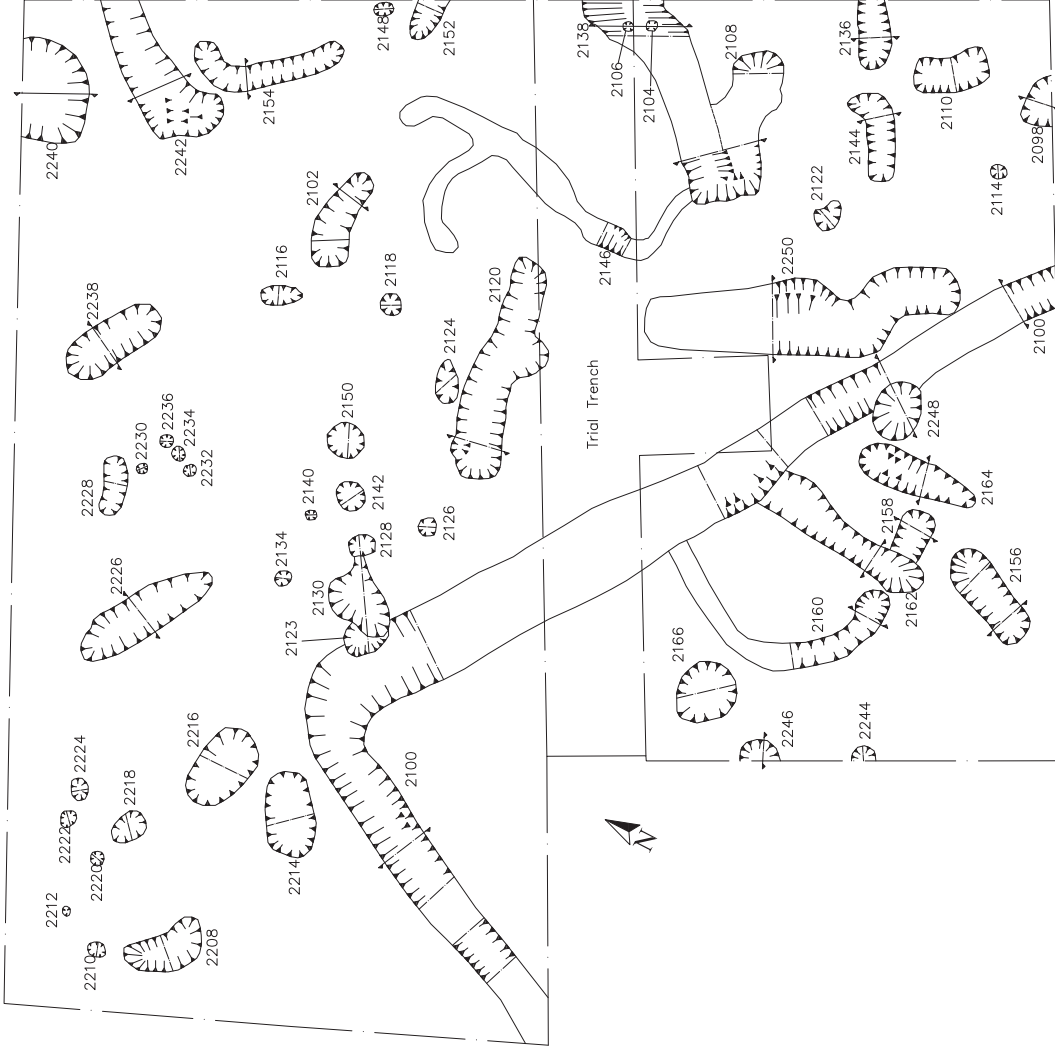
Trench 7

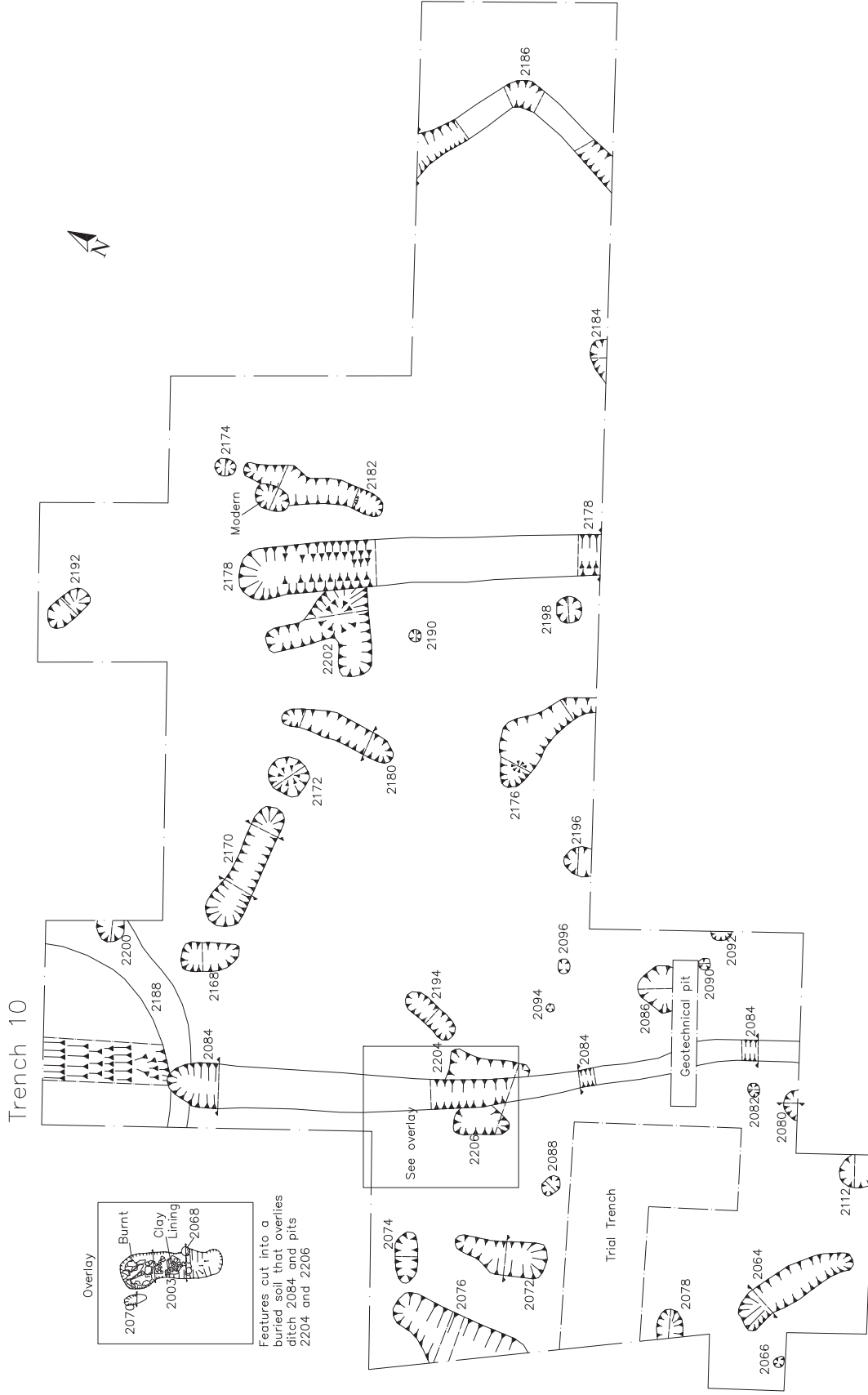


Trench 11



Trench 6



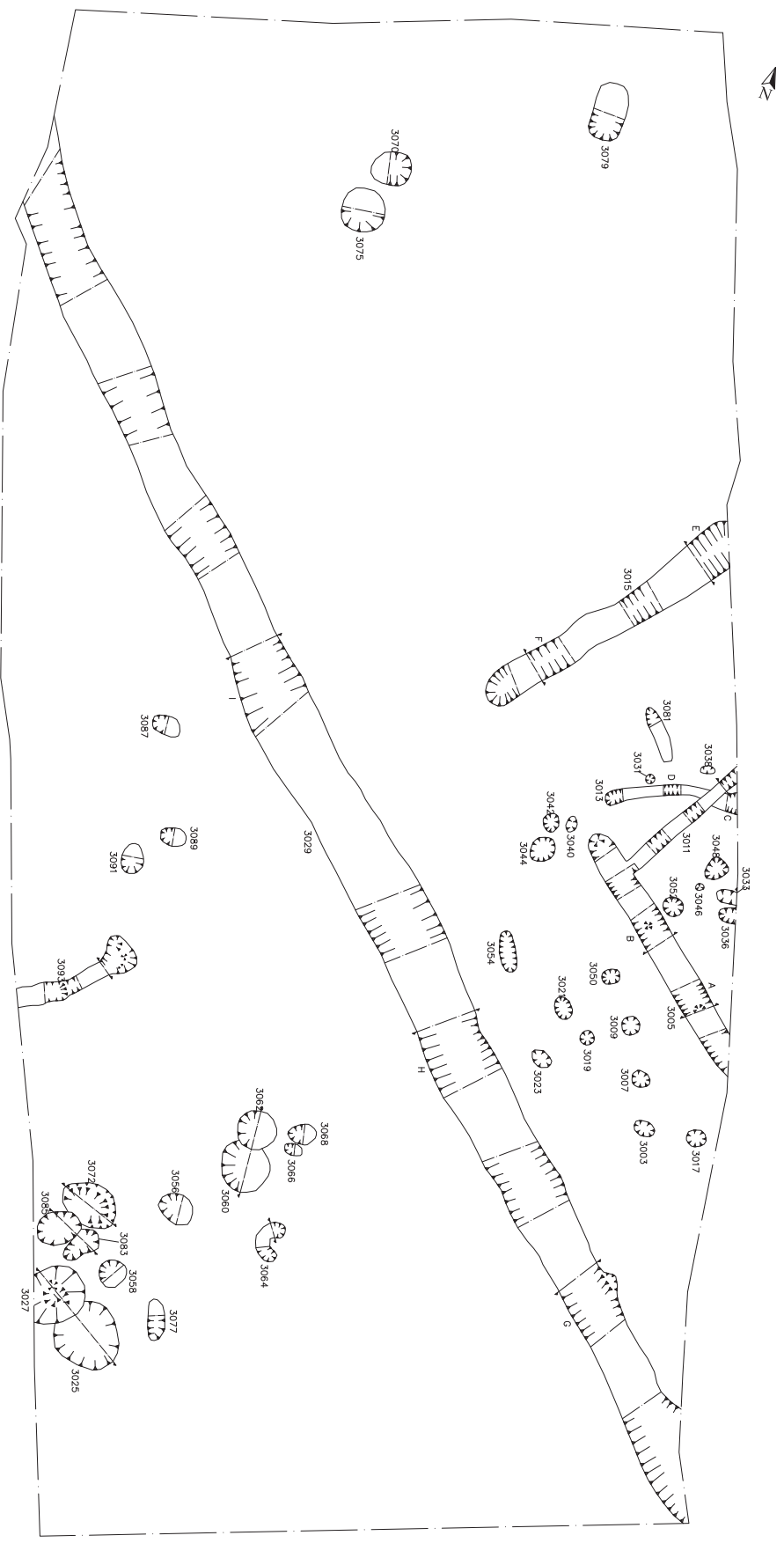


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**Fig. 3b Features plan (Stage I)**

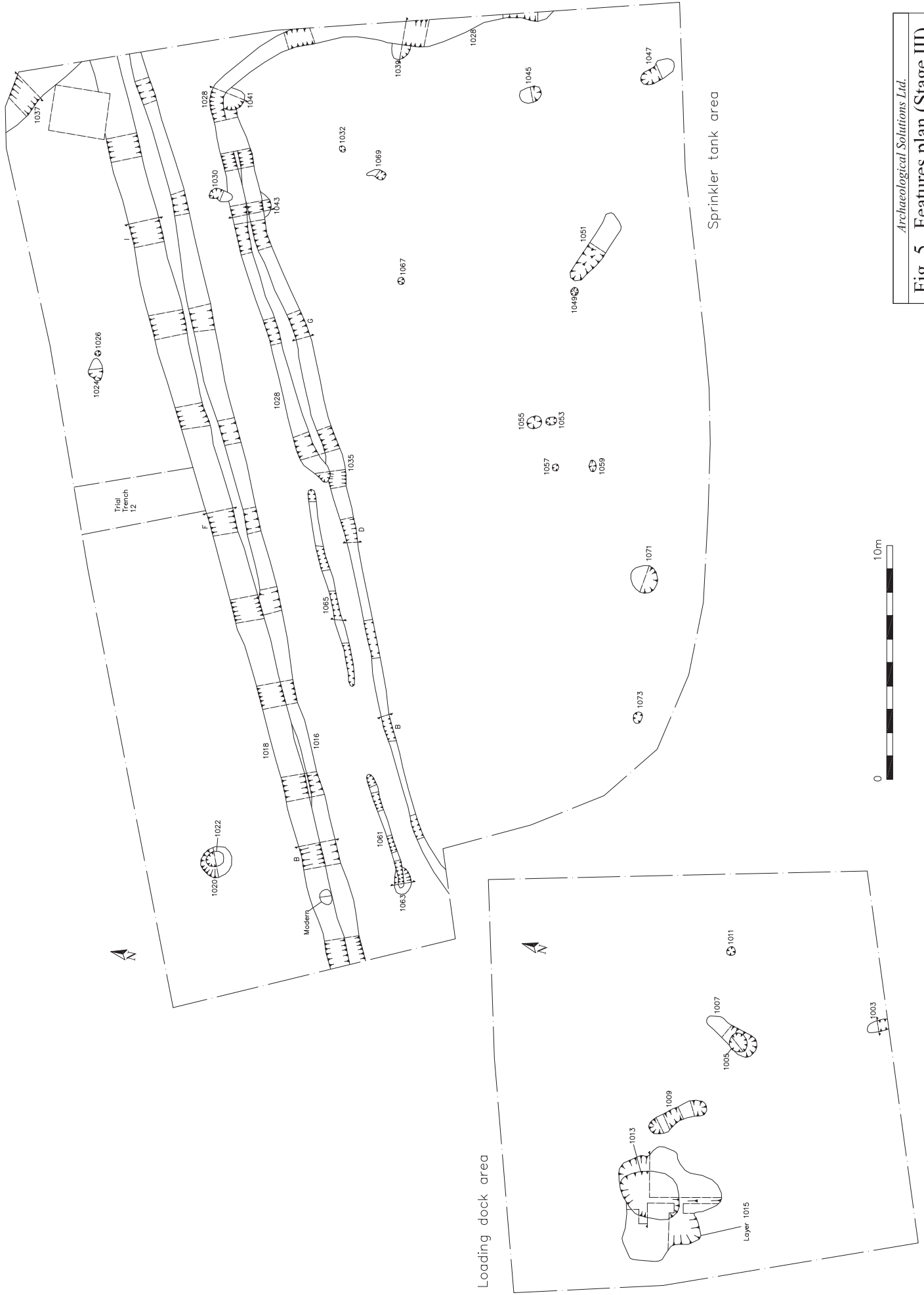
Scale 1:150 at A4



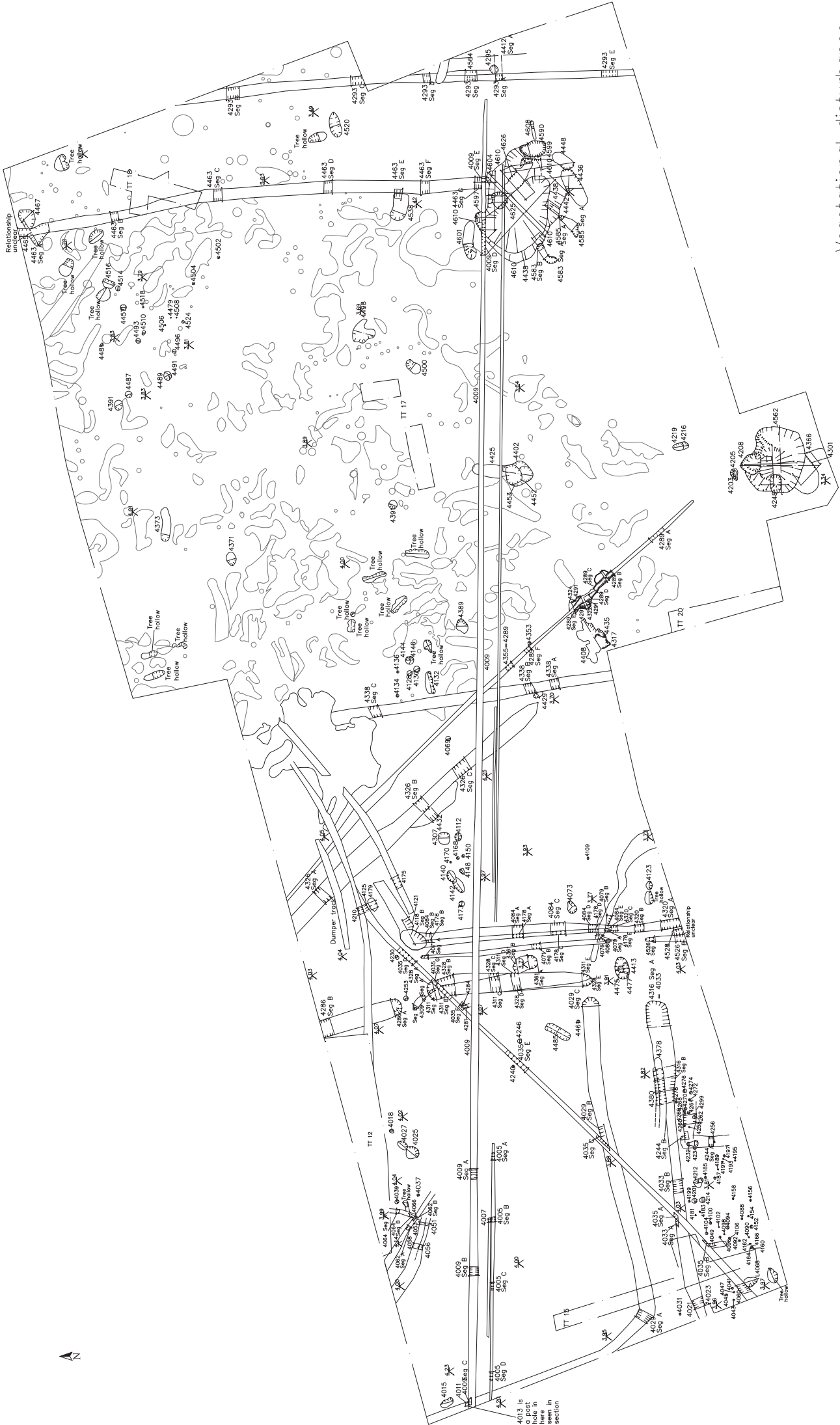


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**Fig. 4 Features plan (Stage II)**  
 Scale 1:150 at A3





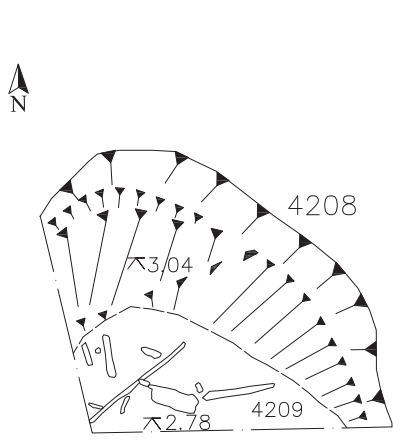
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**Fig. 5 Features plan (Stage III)**  
 Scale 1:150 at A3



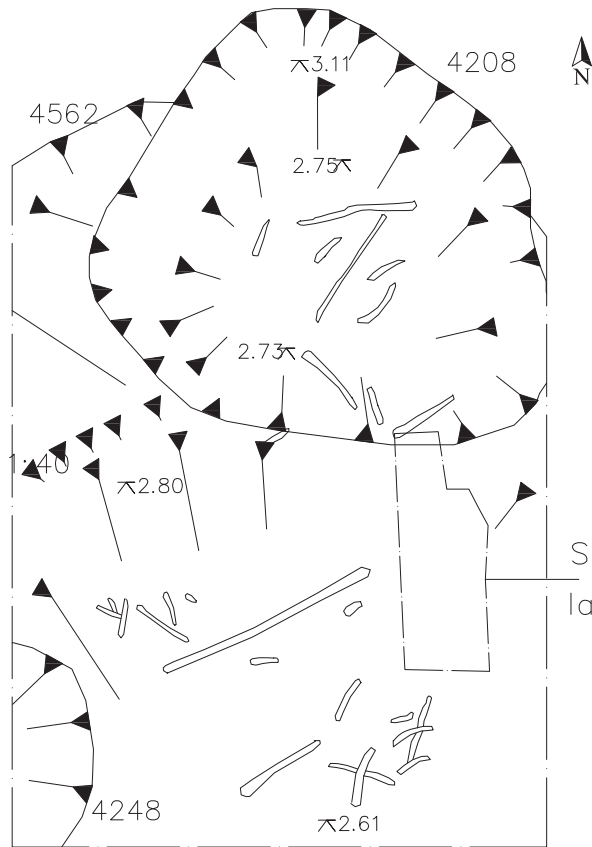
——— Vegetational disturbance

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**Fig. 6 Features plan (Stage IV)**  
 Scale 1:400 at A3

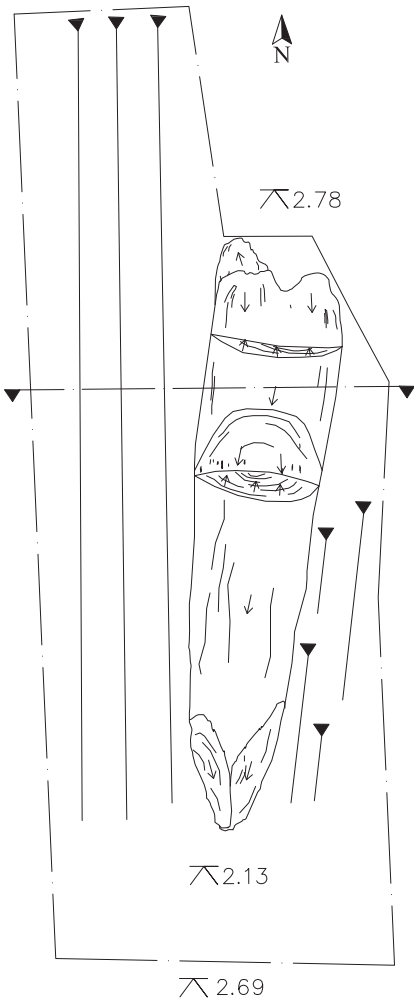
4013 is a post here in section



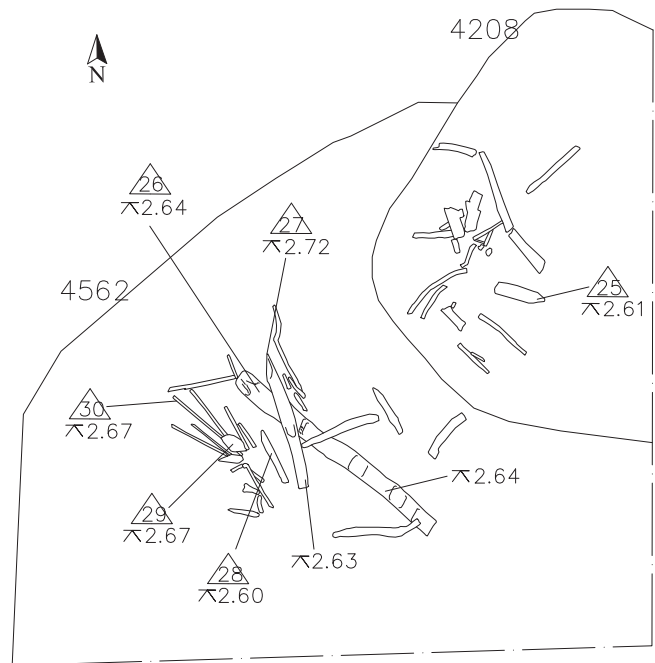
Upper layer of preserved wood at 1:40



Intermediate layer of preserved wood at 1:40



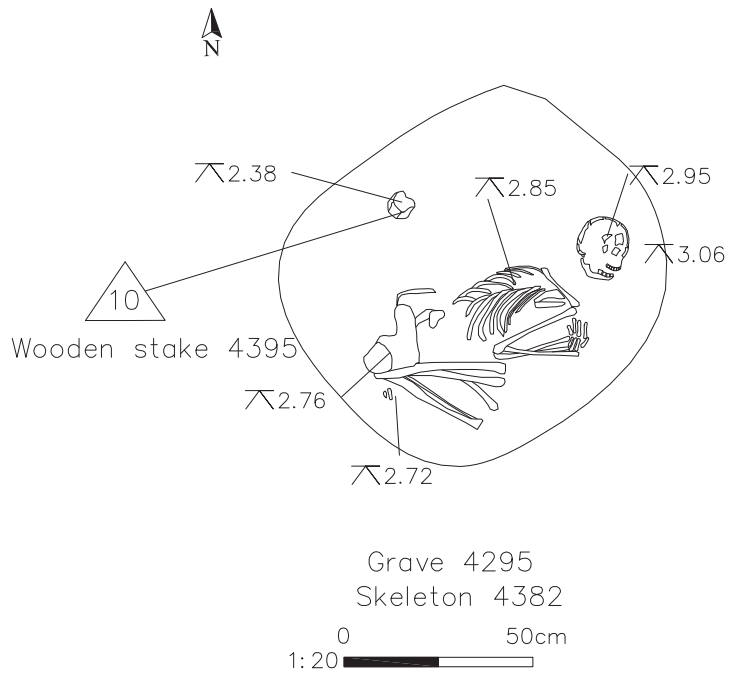
Plan of wooden ladder 19 at 1:10 within slot of feature 4562



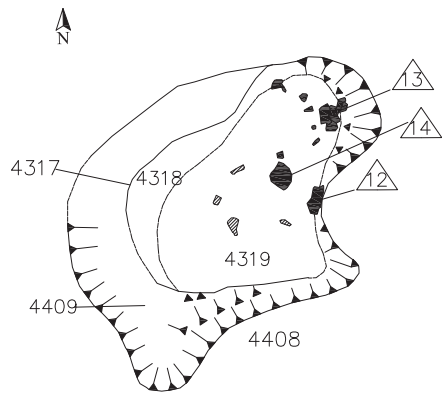
Lower layer of preserved wood at 1:40



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**Fig. 7 Plans of F4562 / F4208**  
 Scale 1:40 and 1:10 at A4

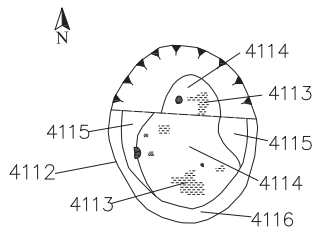
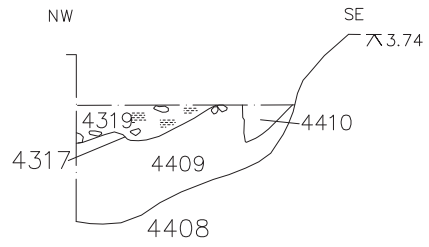


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd.</i>
<b>Fig. 8 Crouched inhumation</b>
Scale 1:20 at A4

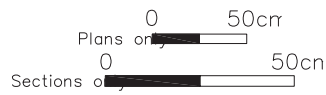
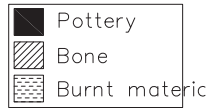
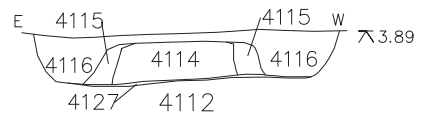


Mid excavation plan

0



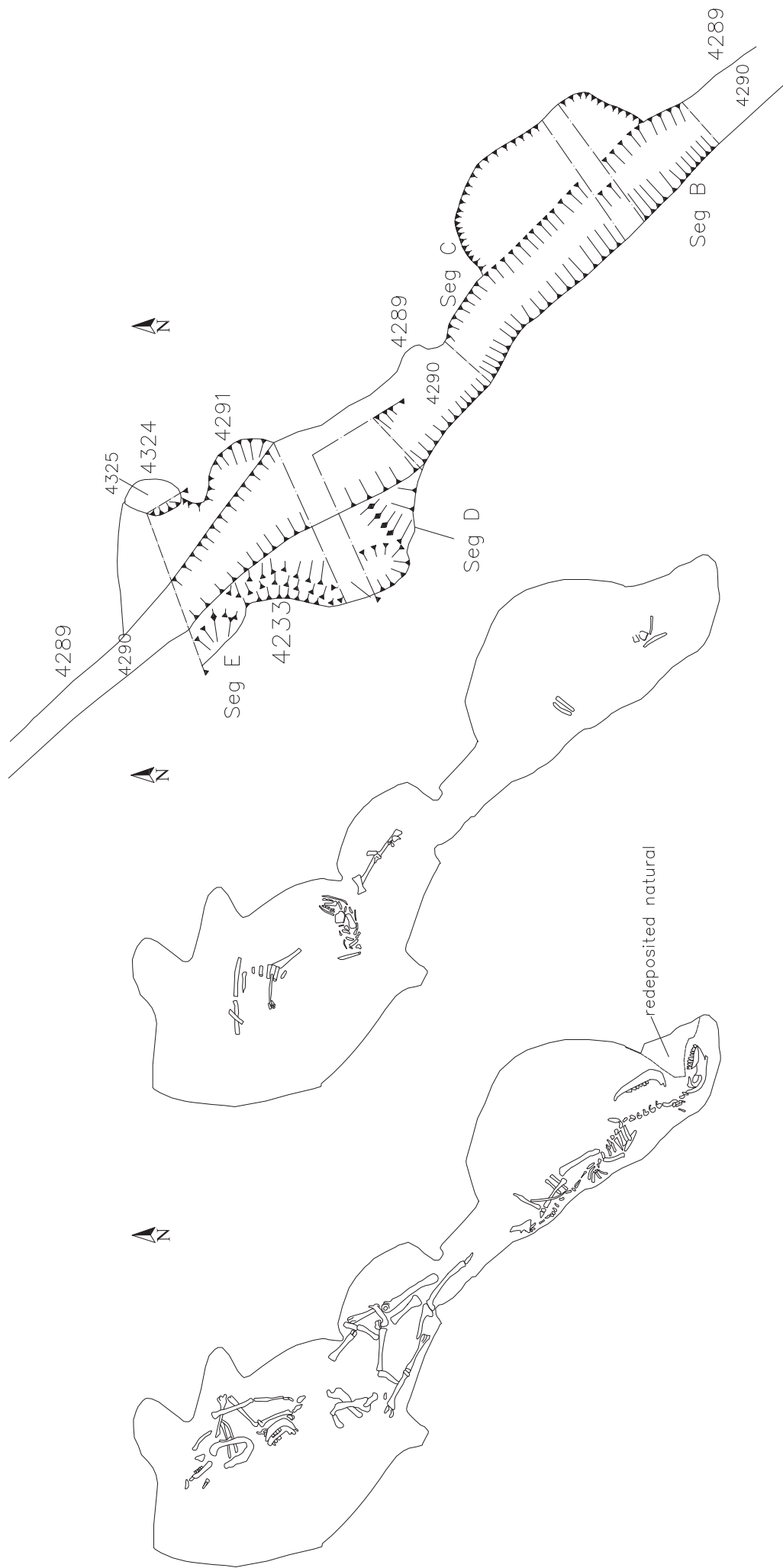
Mid excavation plan



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**Fig. 9 Burnt features**

Scale plans 1:40 and sections 1:20 at A4



Gully 4289 and pits 4291 and 4322  
uppermost layer of cattle bone

Gully 4289 and pits 4291 and 4322  
lower layer of cattle bone

Gully 4289 and pits 4291, 4322 and 4325  
Post excavation plan

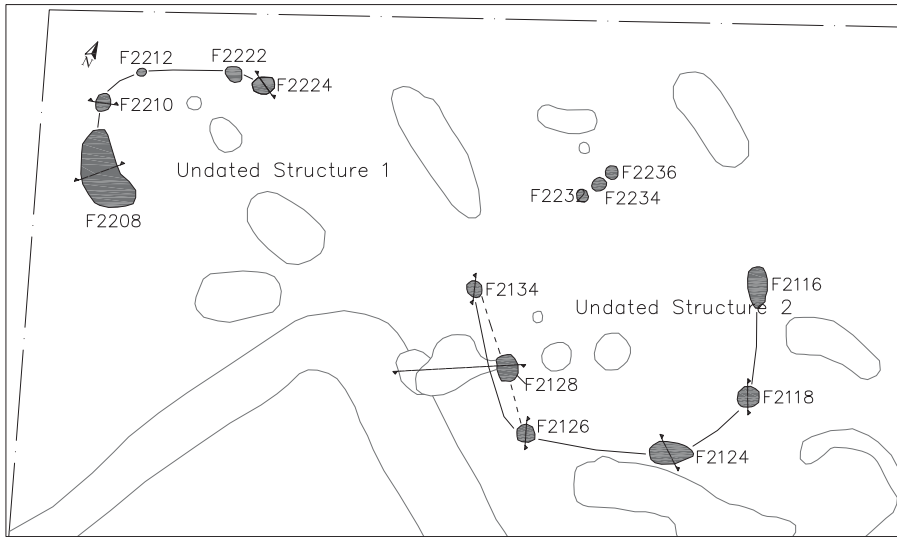
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**Fig. 10 Plans of cattle in F4289**

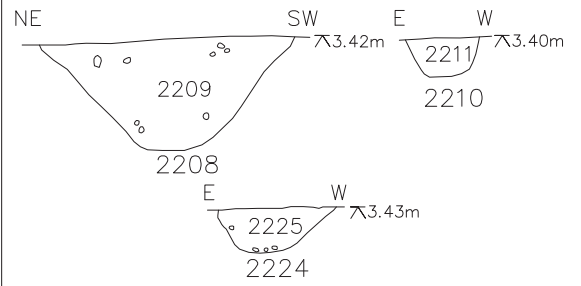
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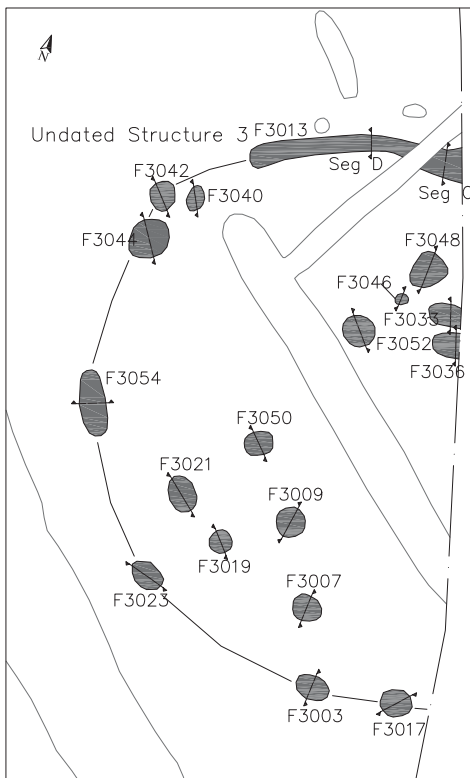
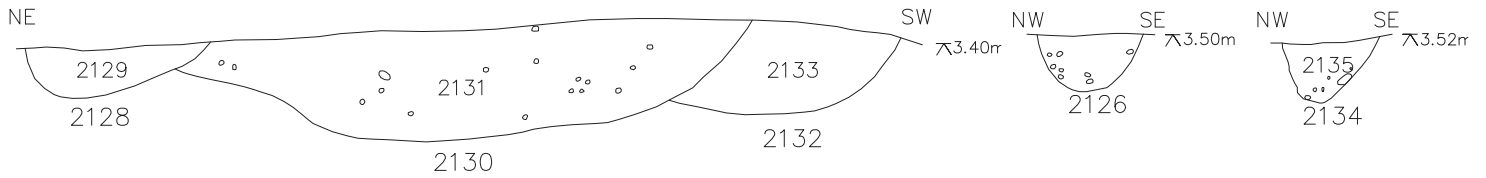
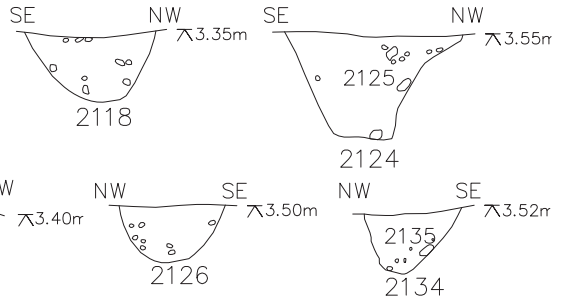




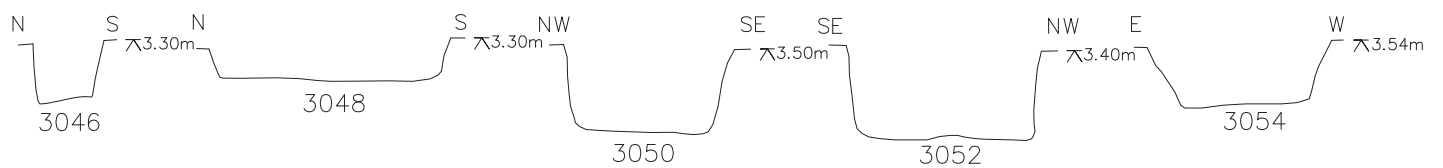
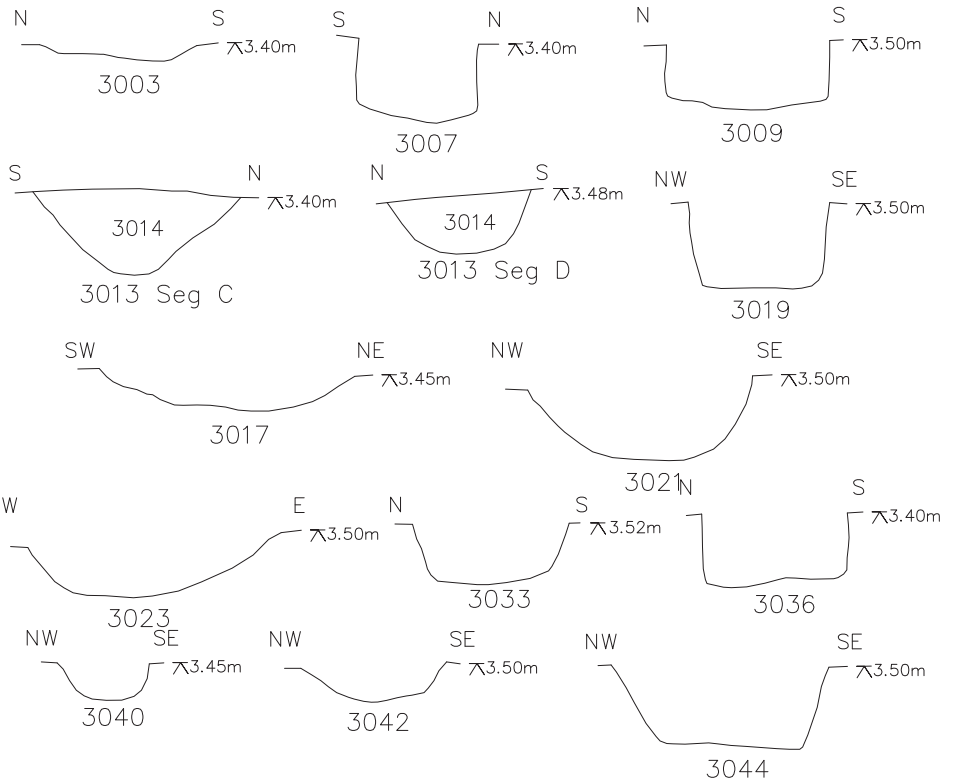
Undated Structure 1 Sections



Undated Structure 2 Sections



Undated Structure 3 Sections

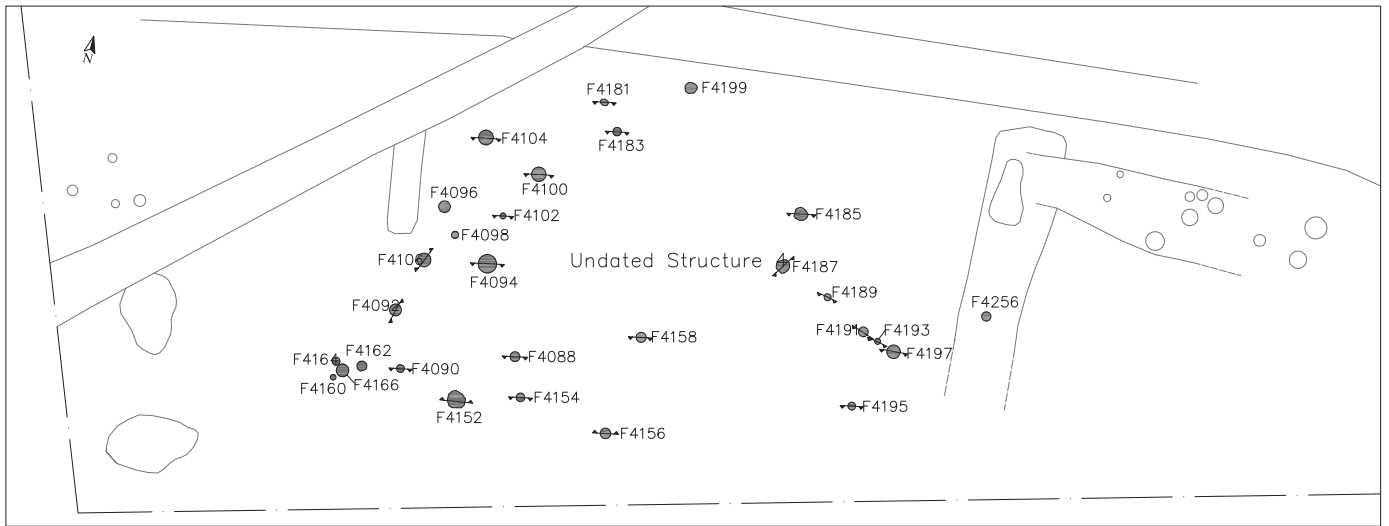


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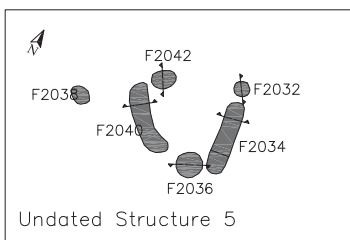
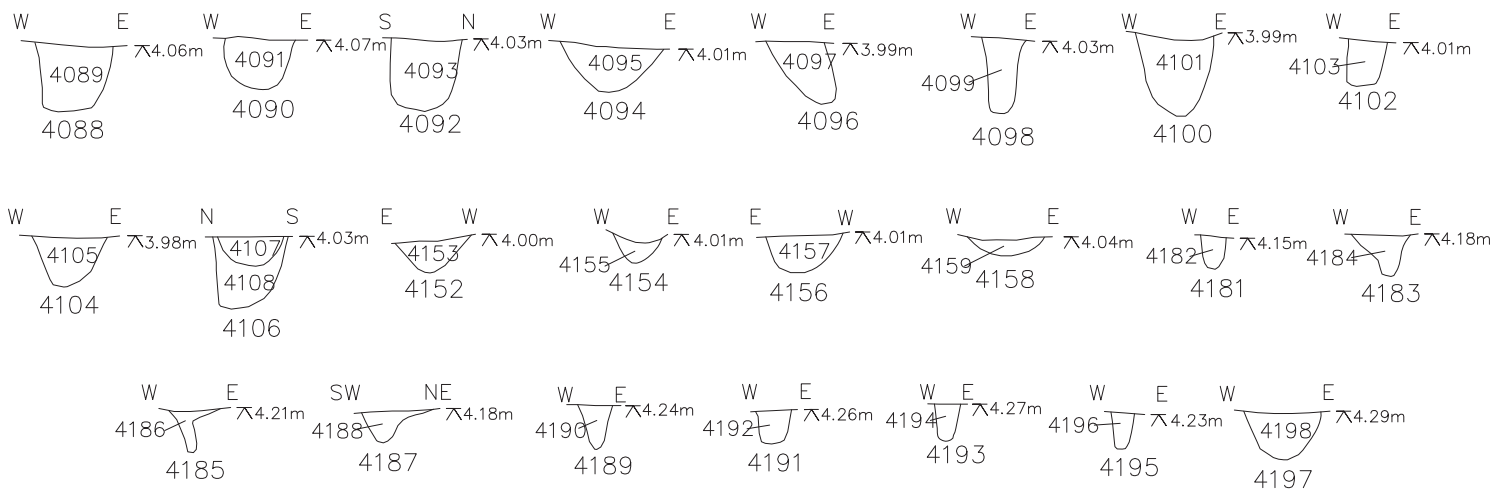
**Fig. 11 Undated possible structures (plans and sections)**

Scale plans 1:150 and sections 1:20 at A4

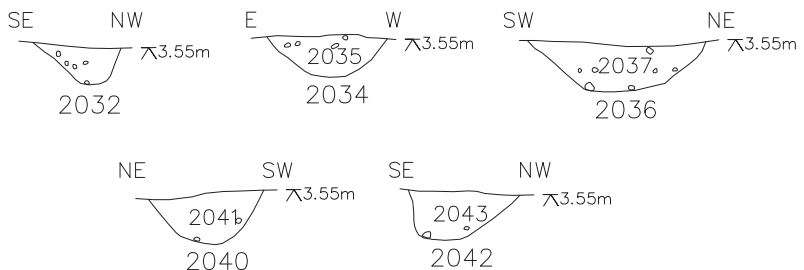




Undated Structure 4 Sections



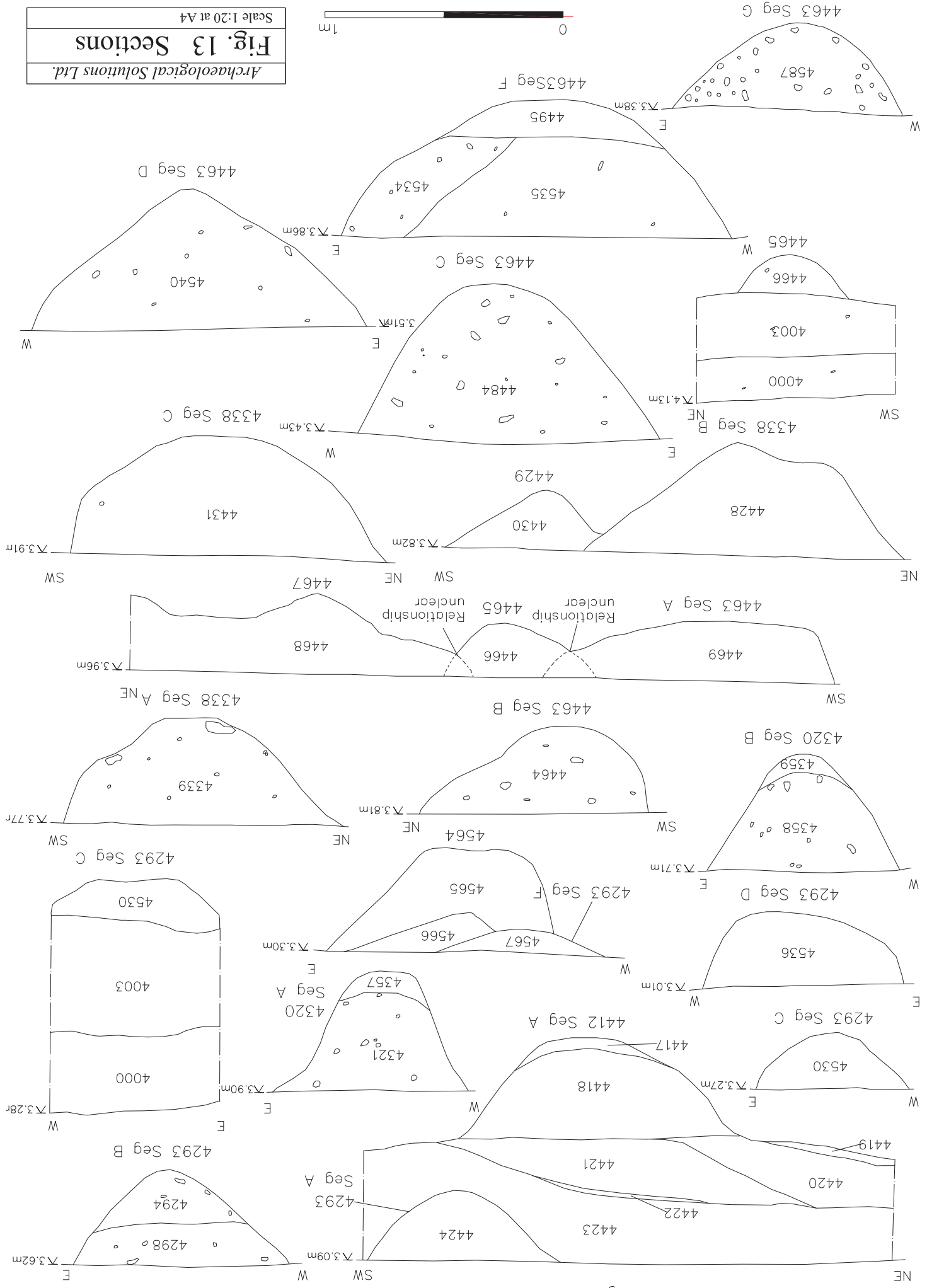
Undated Structure 5 Sections



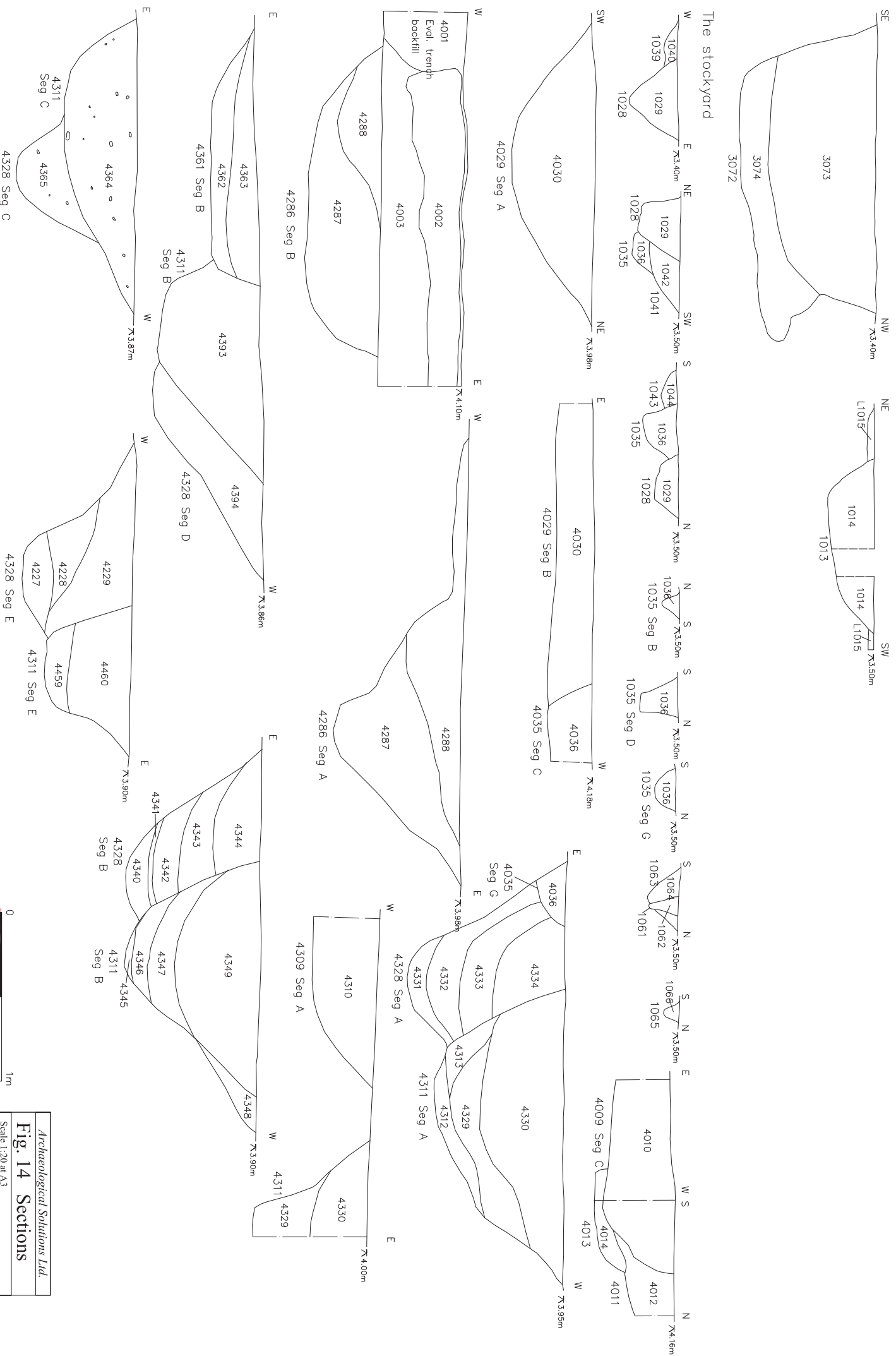
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**Fig. 12 Undated possible structures (plans and sections)**

Scale plans 1:125 and sections 1:20 at A4



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**Fig. 13 Sections**  
 Scale 1:20 at A4

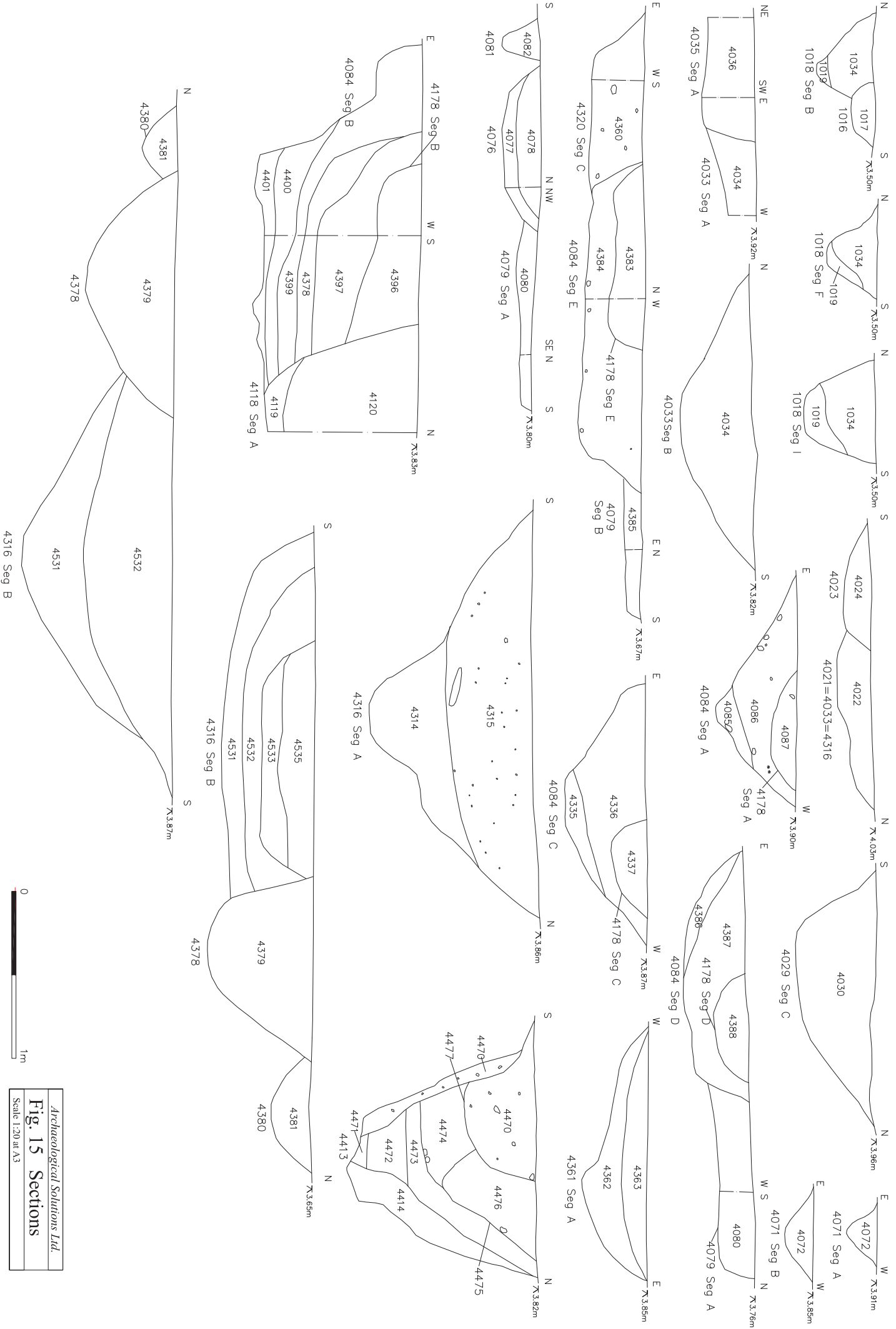


**Fig. 14 Sections**

Archaeological Solutions Ltd.  
Scale 1:20 at A3

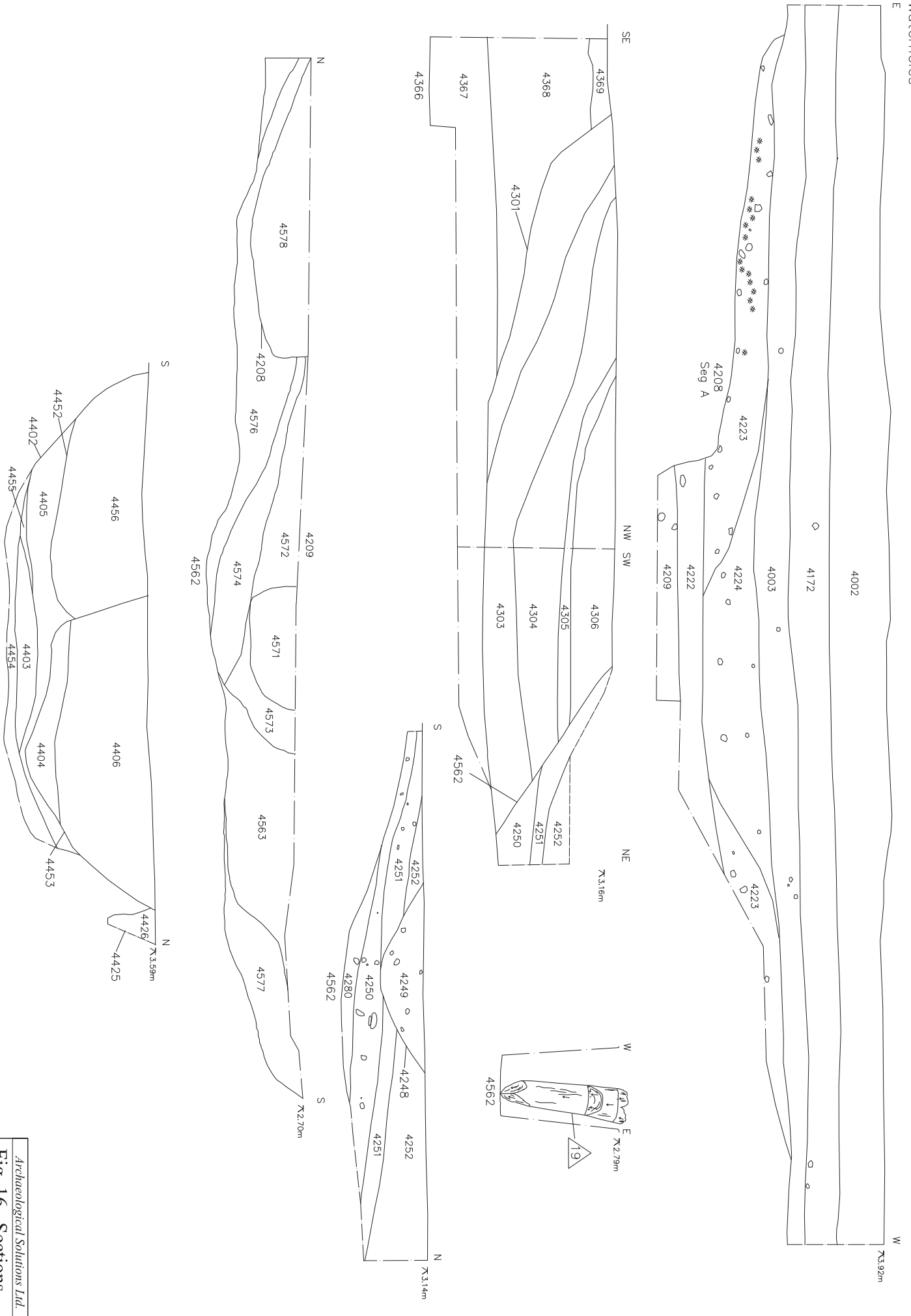
Phase 2 Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age

Associated with the stockyard



Archaeological Solutions Ltd.  
**Fig. 15 Sections**  
Scale 1:20 at A3

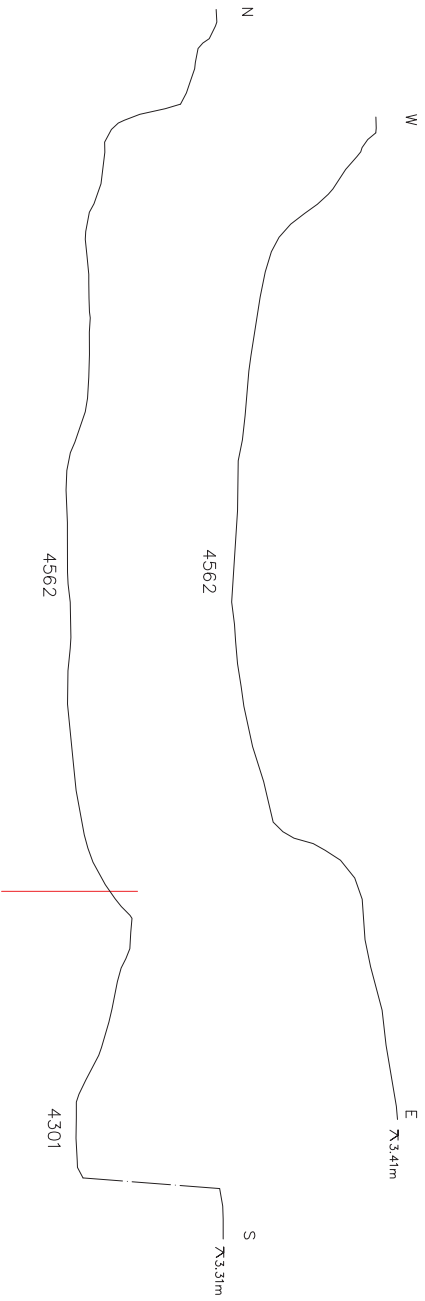
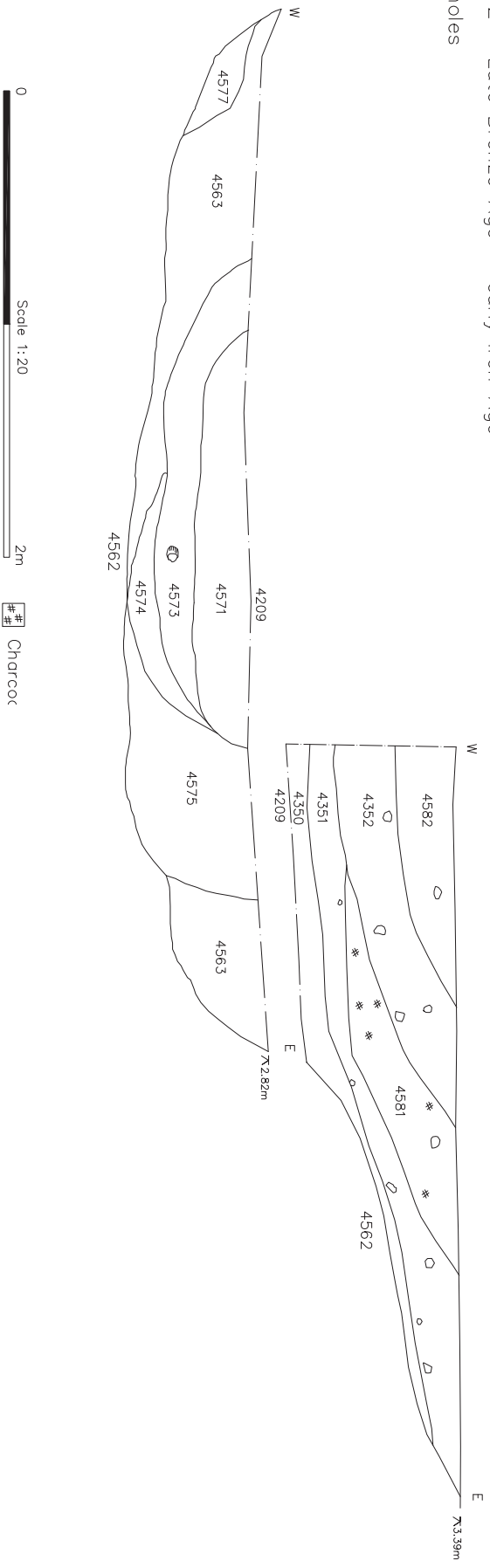
Phase 2 Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age  
Waterholes



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**Fig. 16 Sections**  
Scale 1:20 at A3

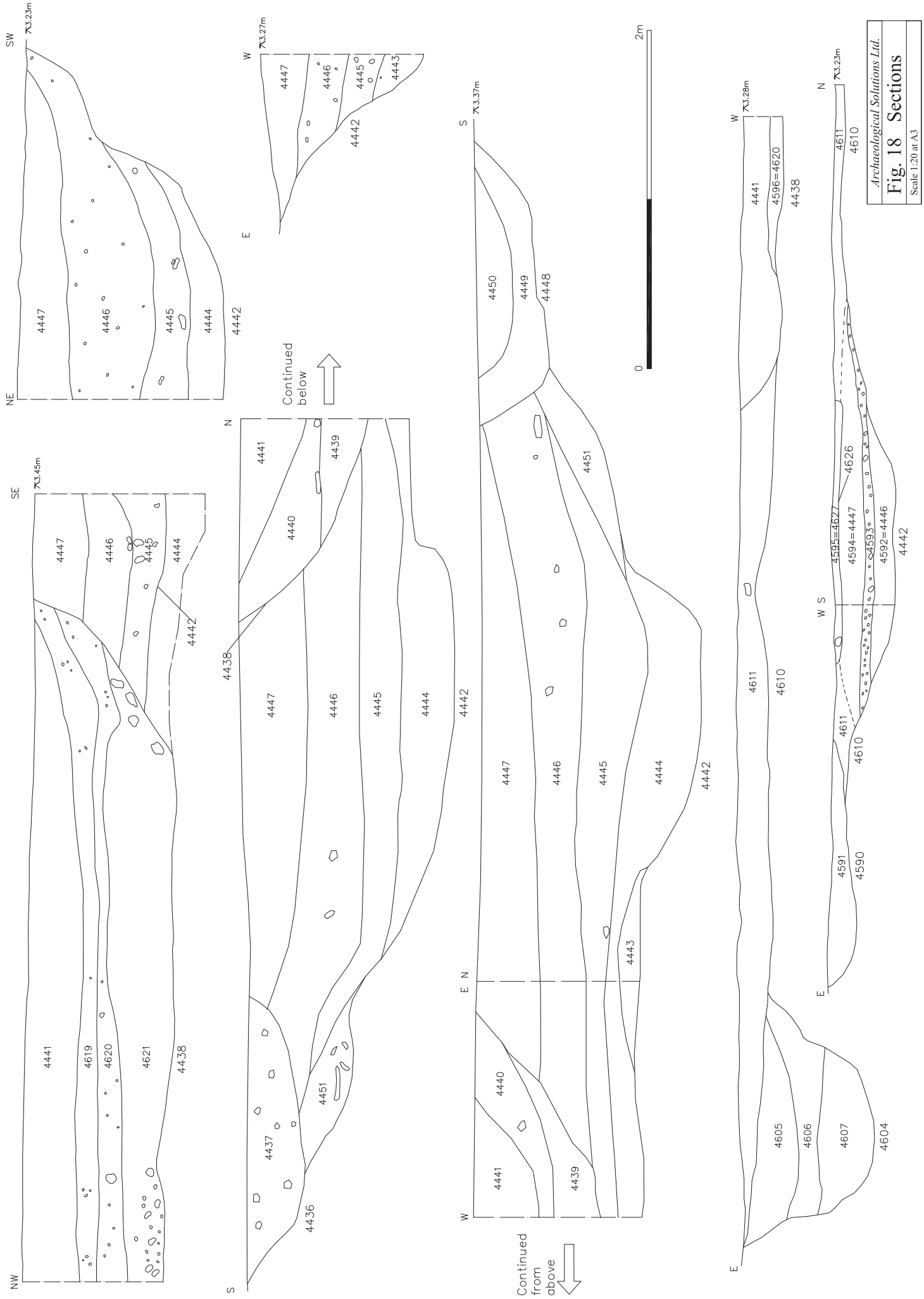


Phase 2 Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age  
Waterholes



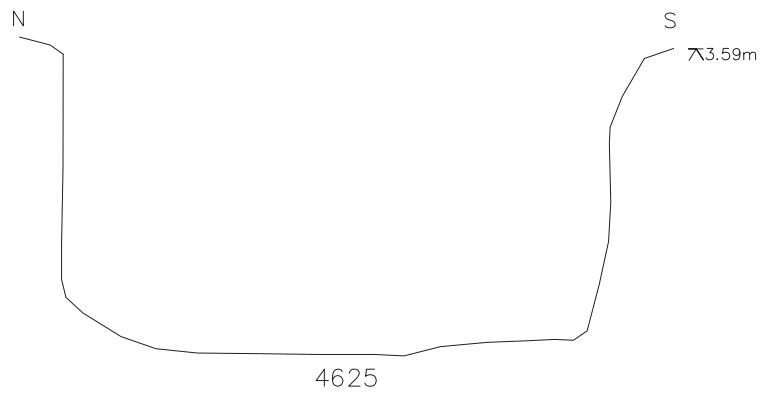
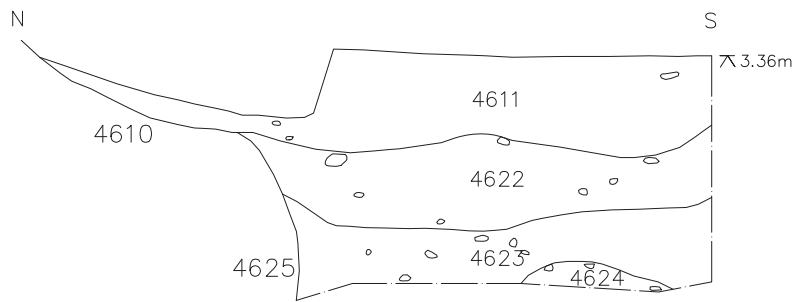
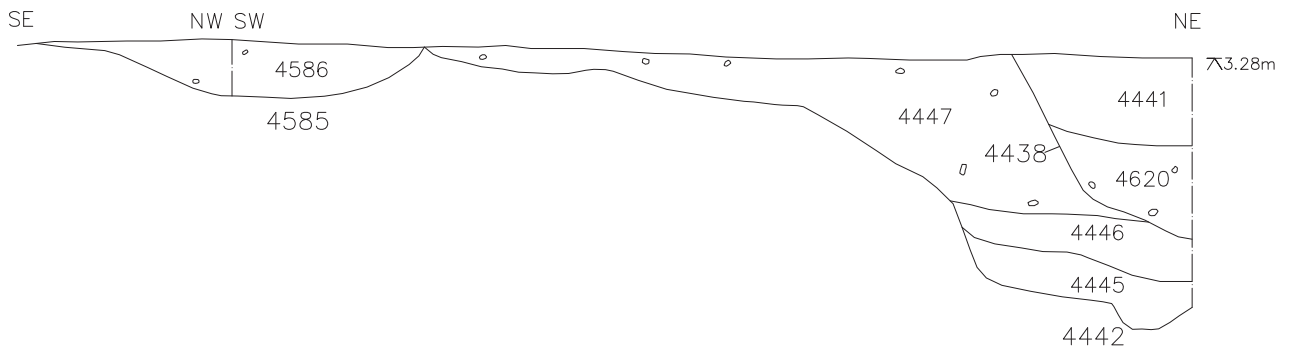
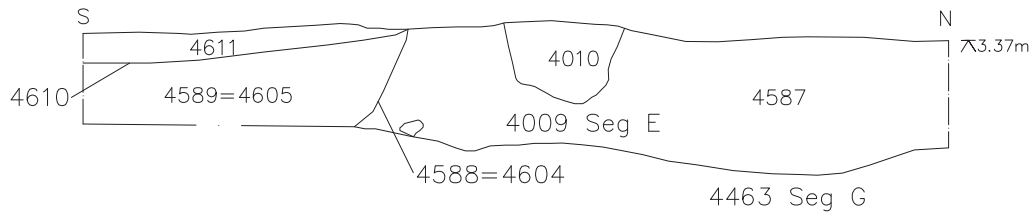
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**Fig. 17 Sections**  
Scale 1:20 and 1:40 at A3

Phase 3 Late Iron Age



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**Fig. 18 Sections**  
 Scale 1:20 at A3

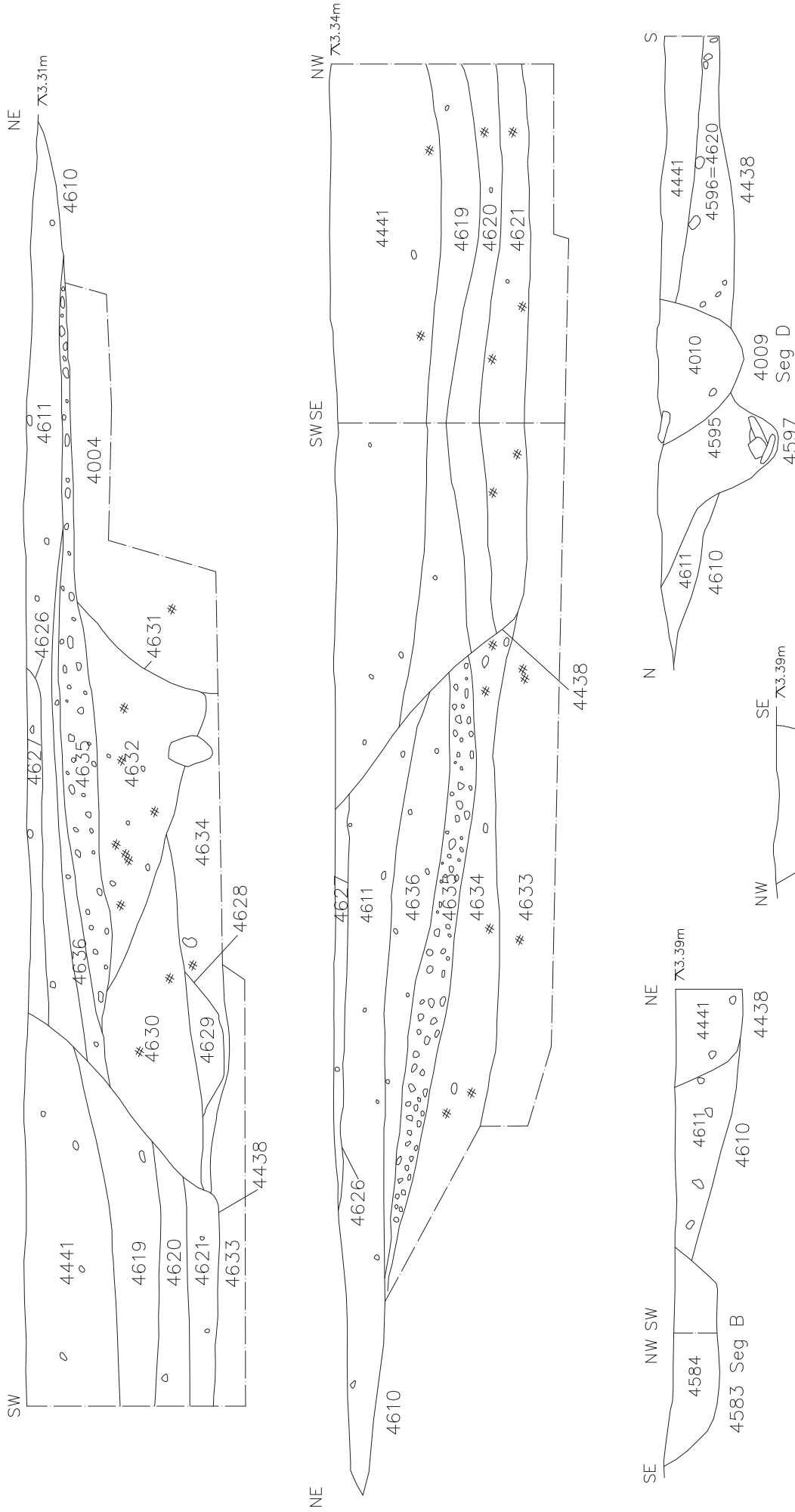
Phase 3 Late Iron Age



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<b>Fig. 19 Sections</b>
Scale 1:20 at A4

Phase 4 Early Romano-British

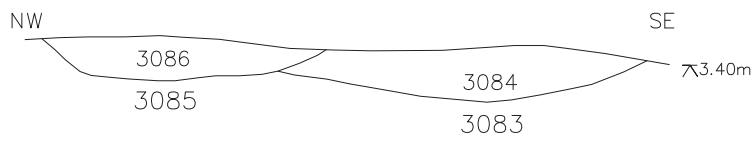
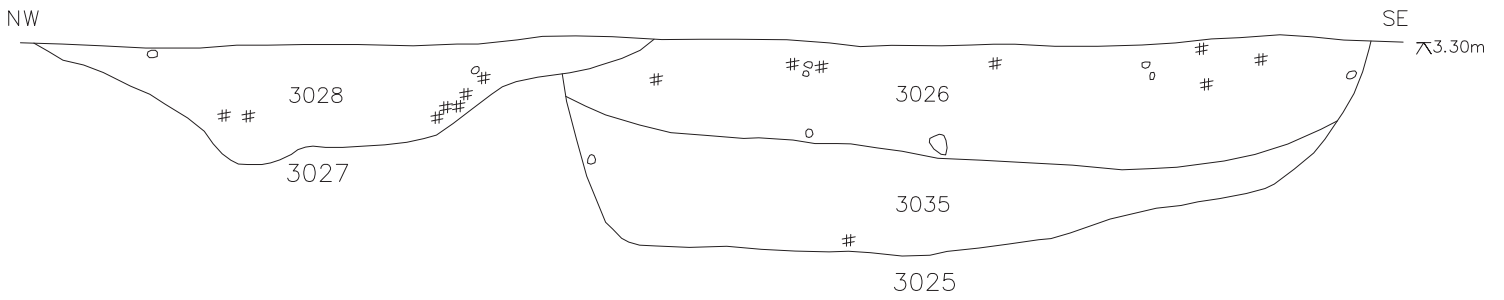
Stage IV pits and gully



○ Pit  
 □ Charcoa

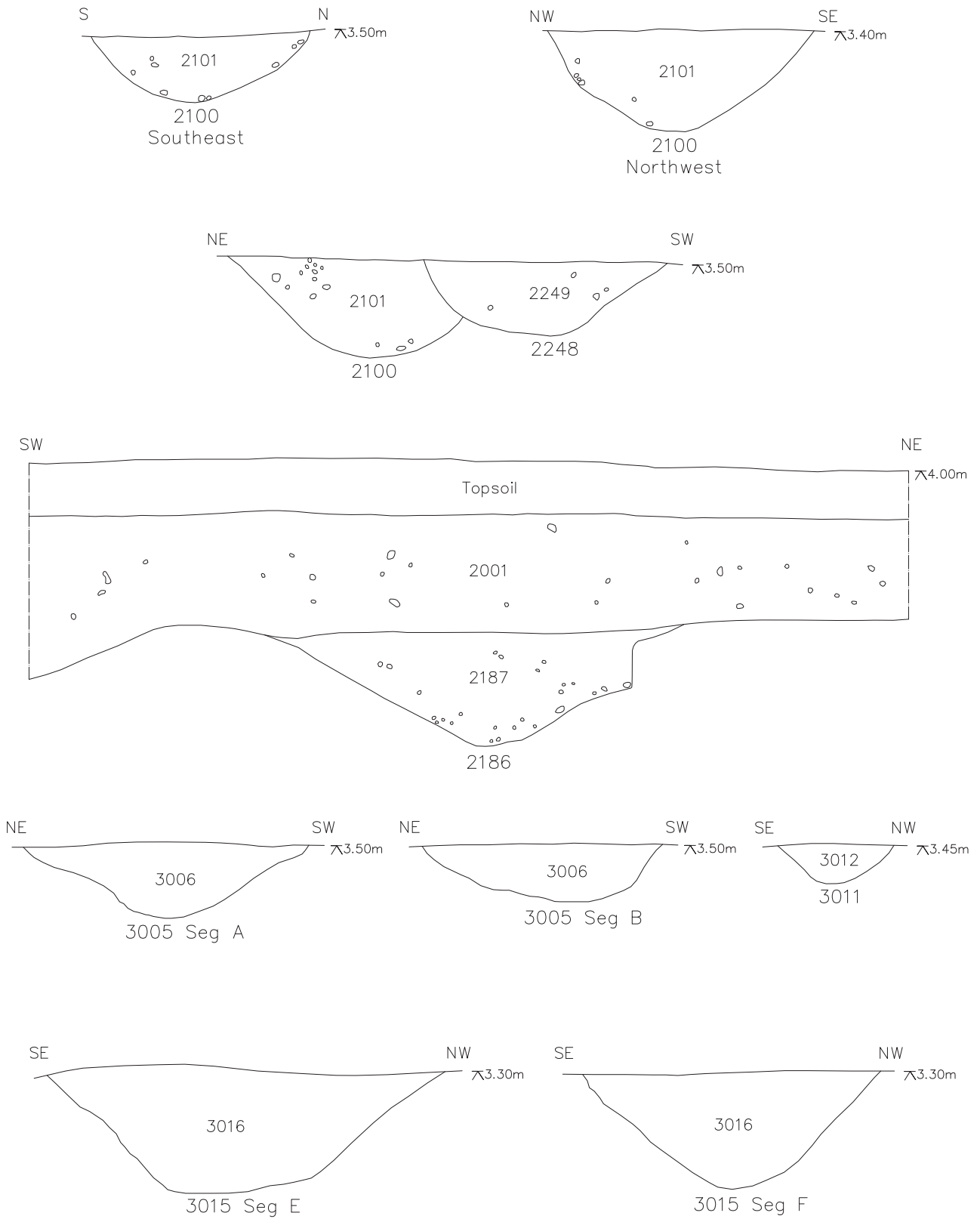


Phase 4 Early Romano-British  
Stage II pits



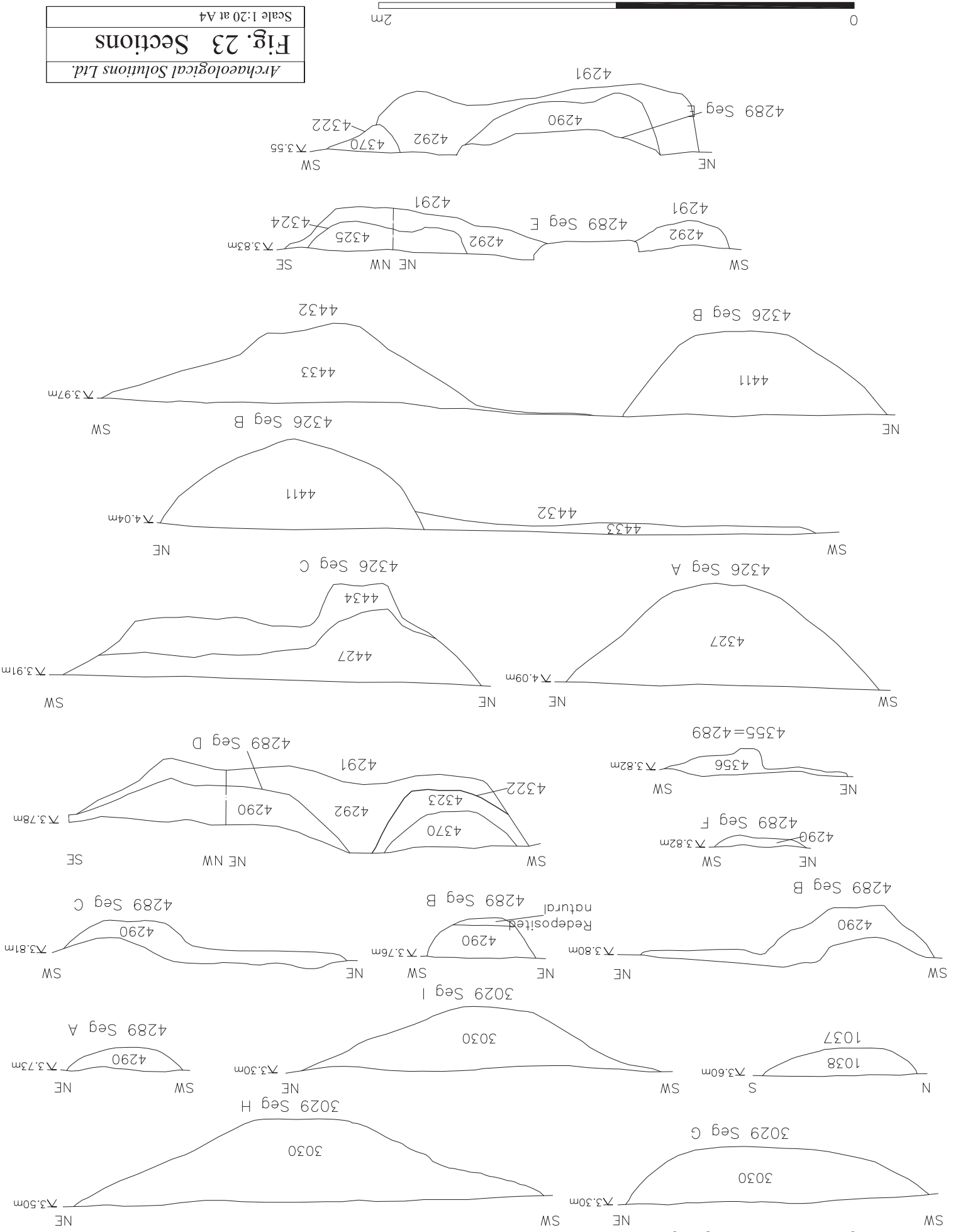
# Charcoc

Phase 4 Early Romano-British  
Enclosure



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<b>Fig. 22 Sections</b>
Scale 1:20 at A4

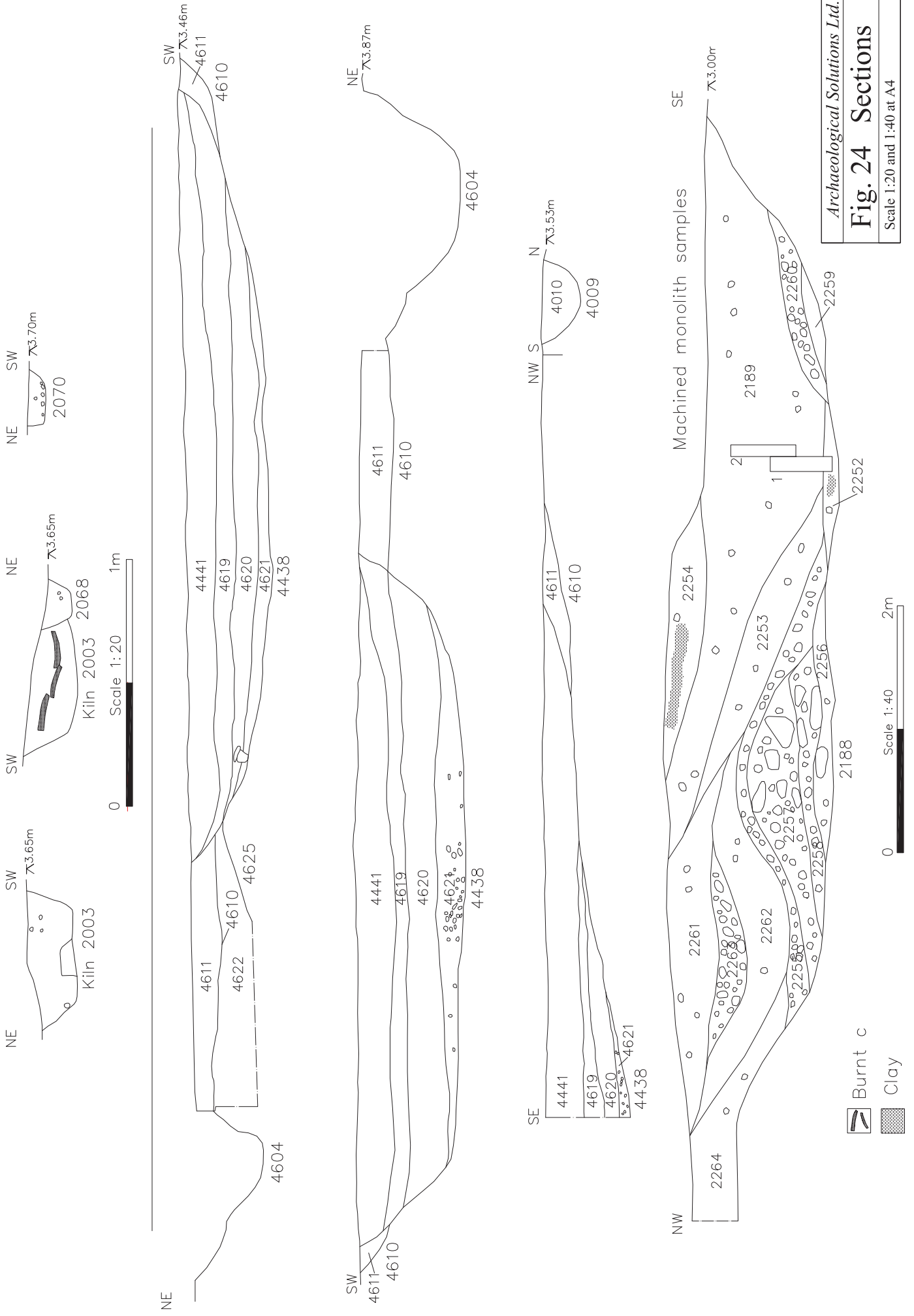
Phase 4 Early Romano-British  
Boundary ditch and gully



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Fig. 23 Sections  
Scale 1:20 at A4

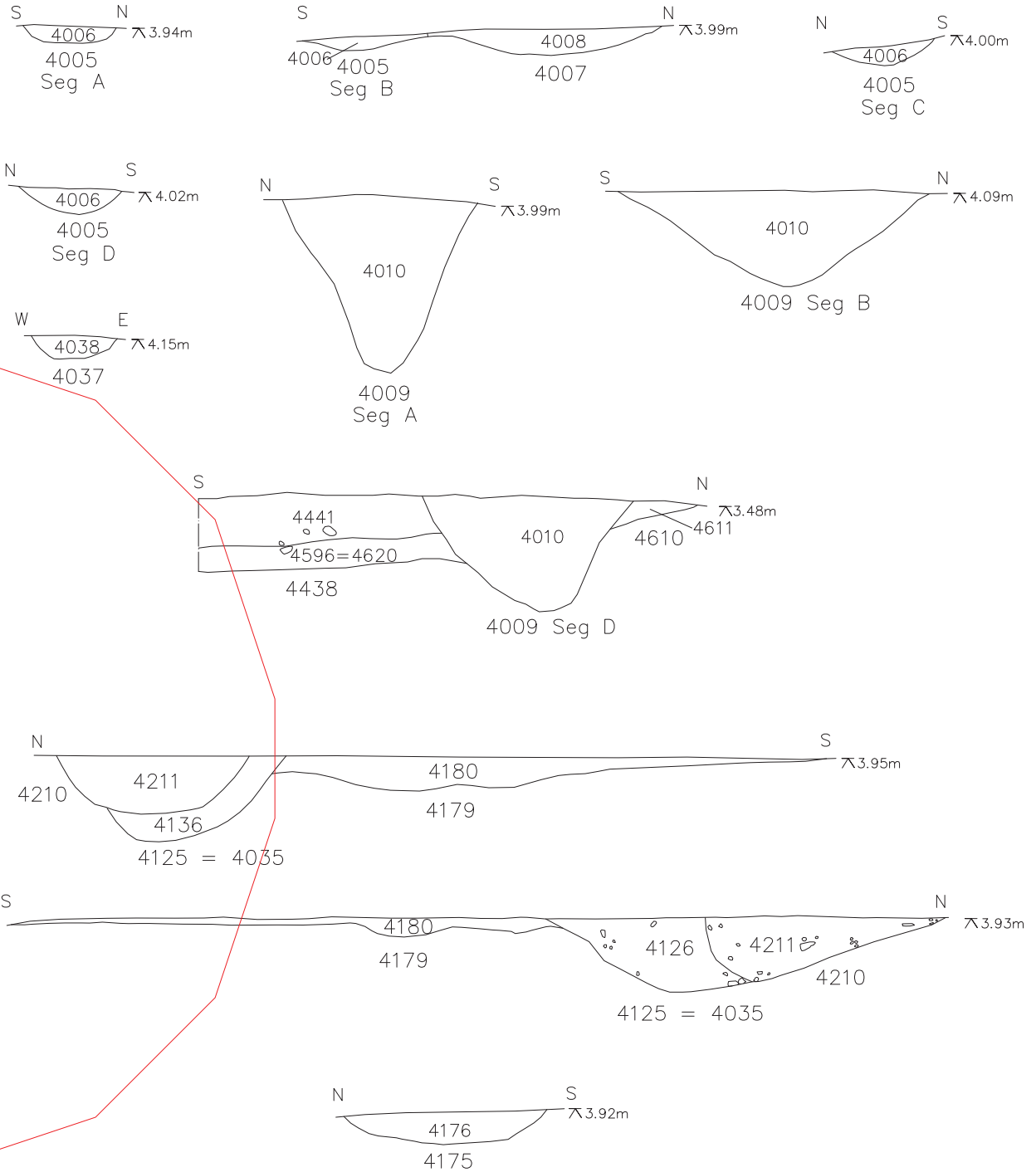


Phase 5



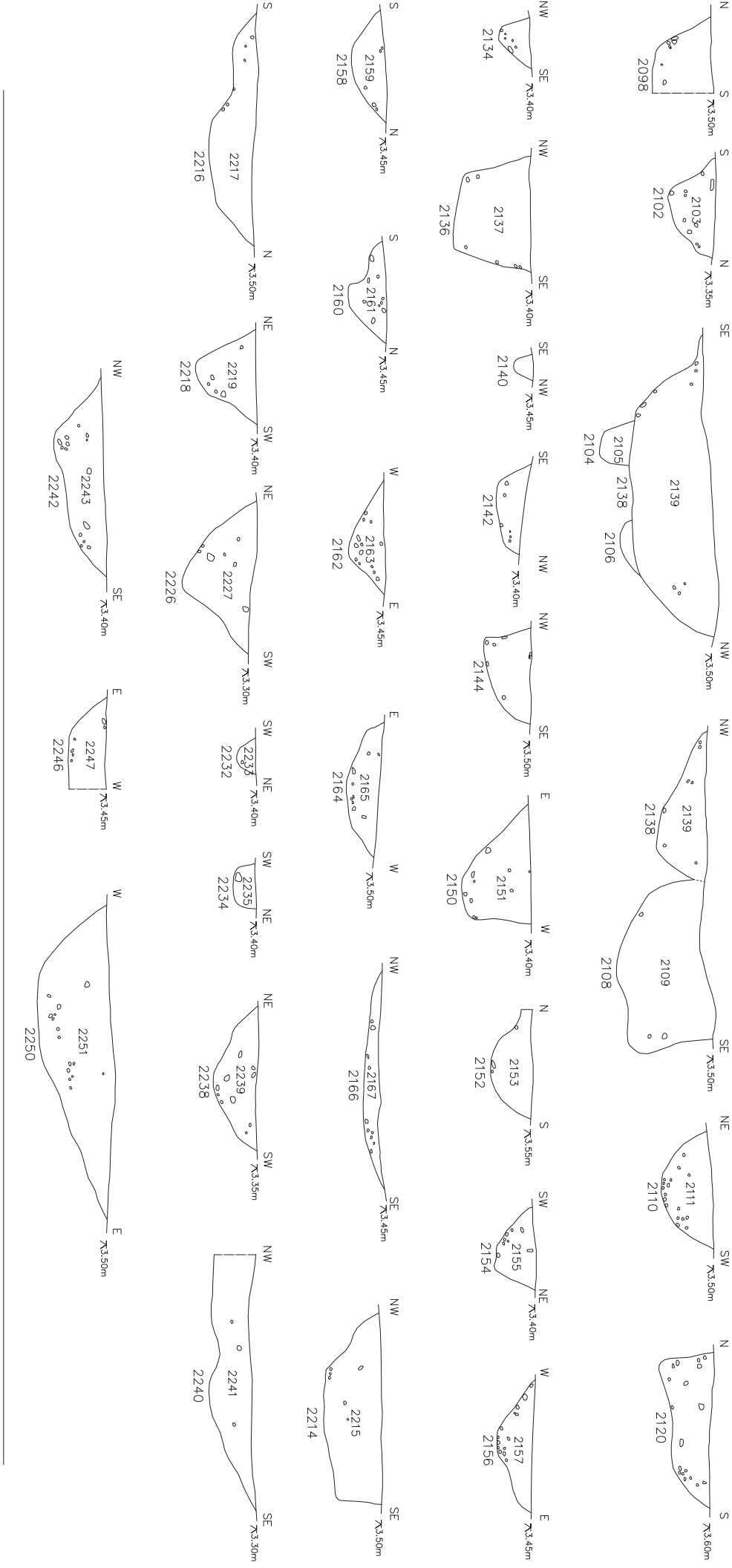
Archaeological Solutions Ltd.  
**Fig. 24 Sections**  
 Scale 1:20 and 1:40 at A4

Modern

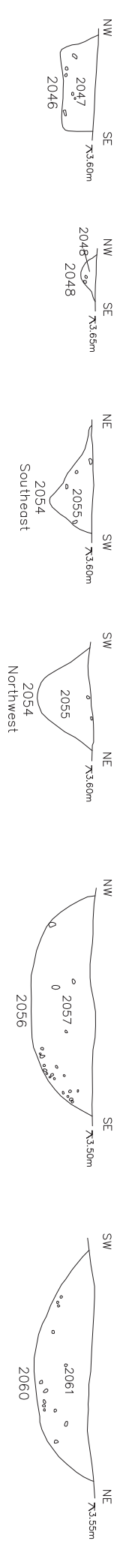


Archaeological Solutions Ltd.  
**Fig. 25 Sections**  
Scale 1:20 at A4

Stage I (Trench 6)



Stage I (Trench 7)

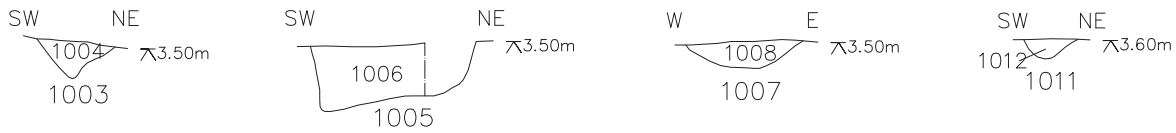


Archaeological Solutions Ltd.  
**Fig. 26 Sections**  
Scale 1:20 at A3

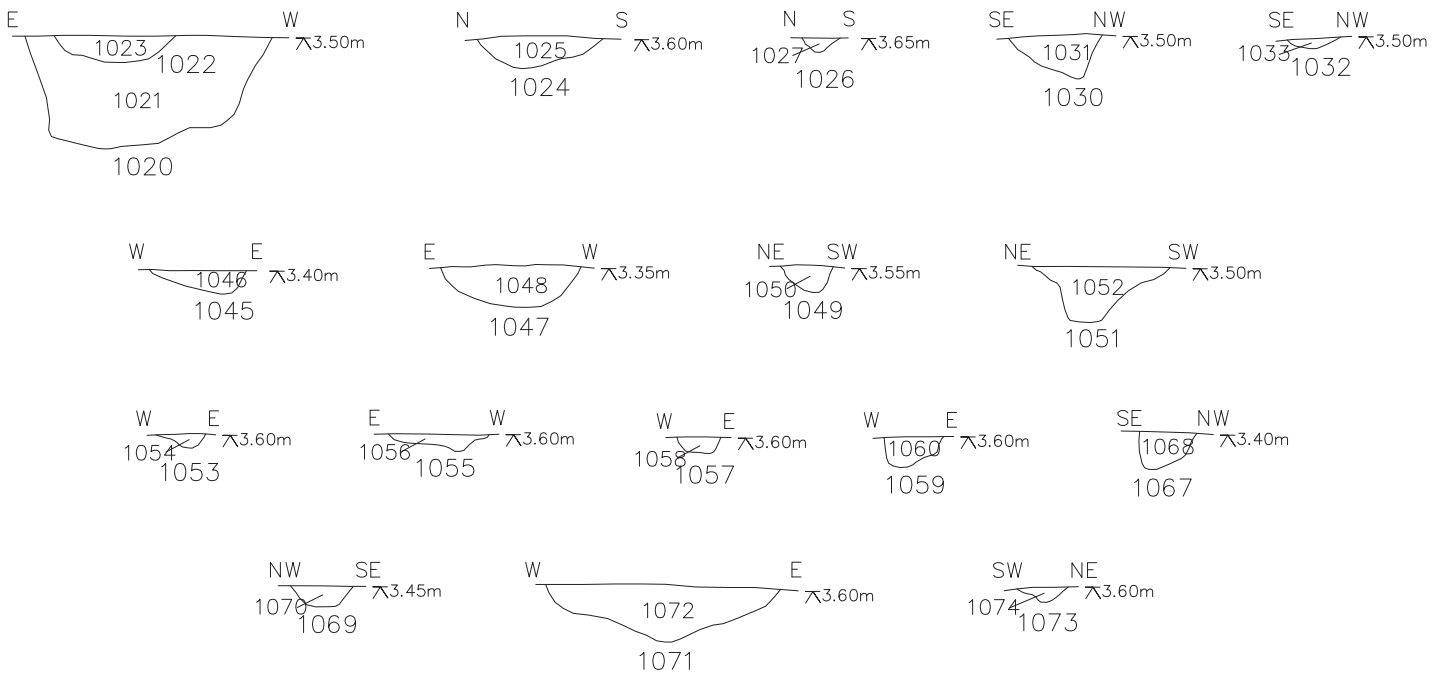


Unphased

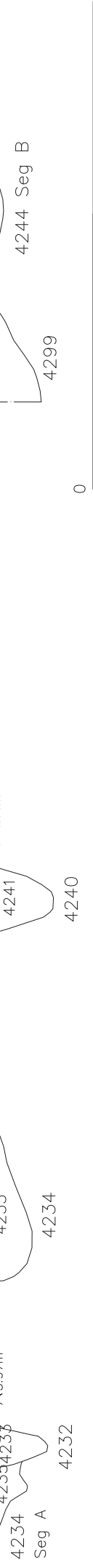
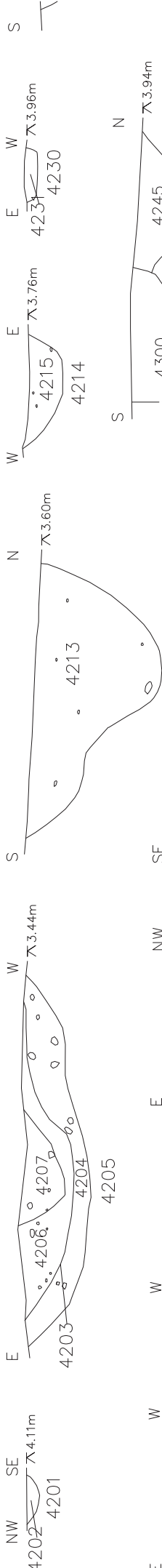
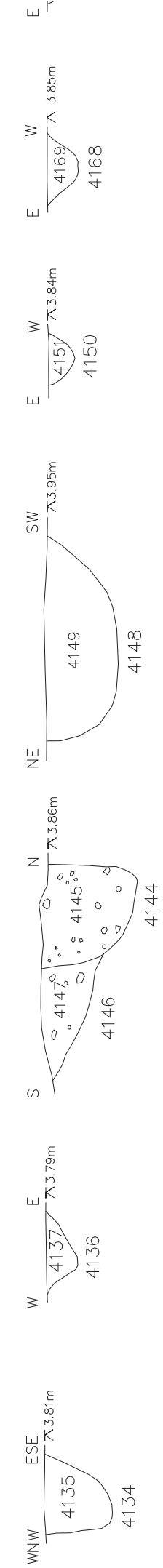
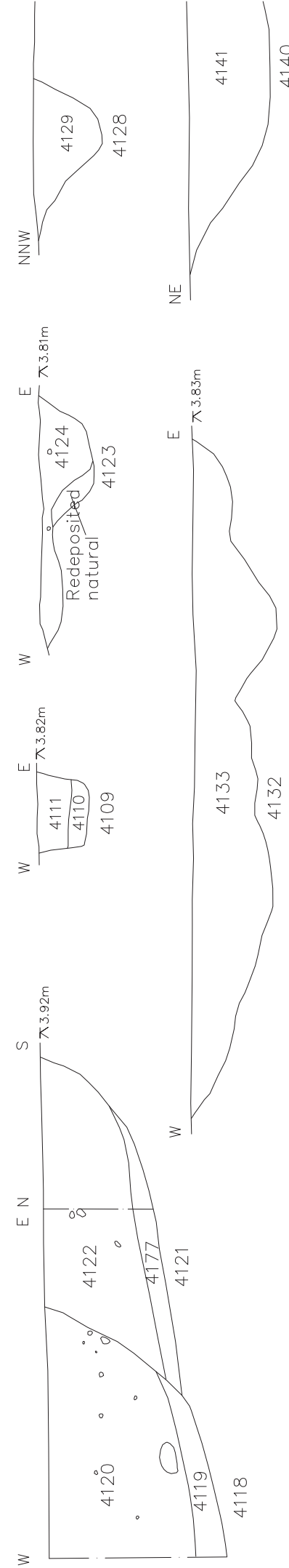
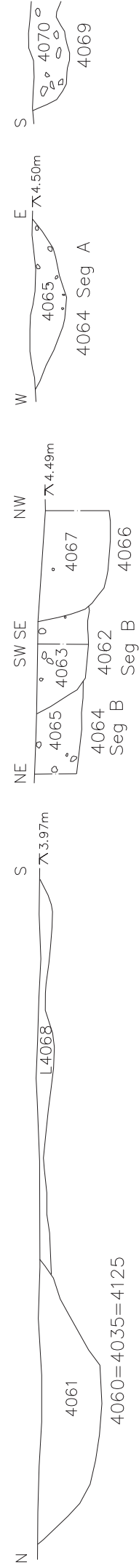
Stage III (Loading dock)



Stage III (Sprinkler tank)

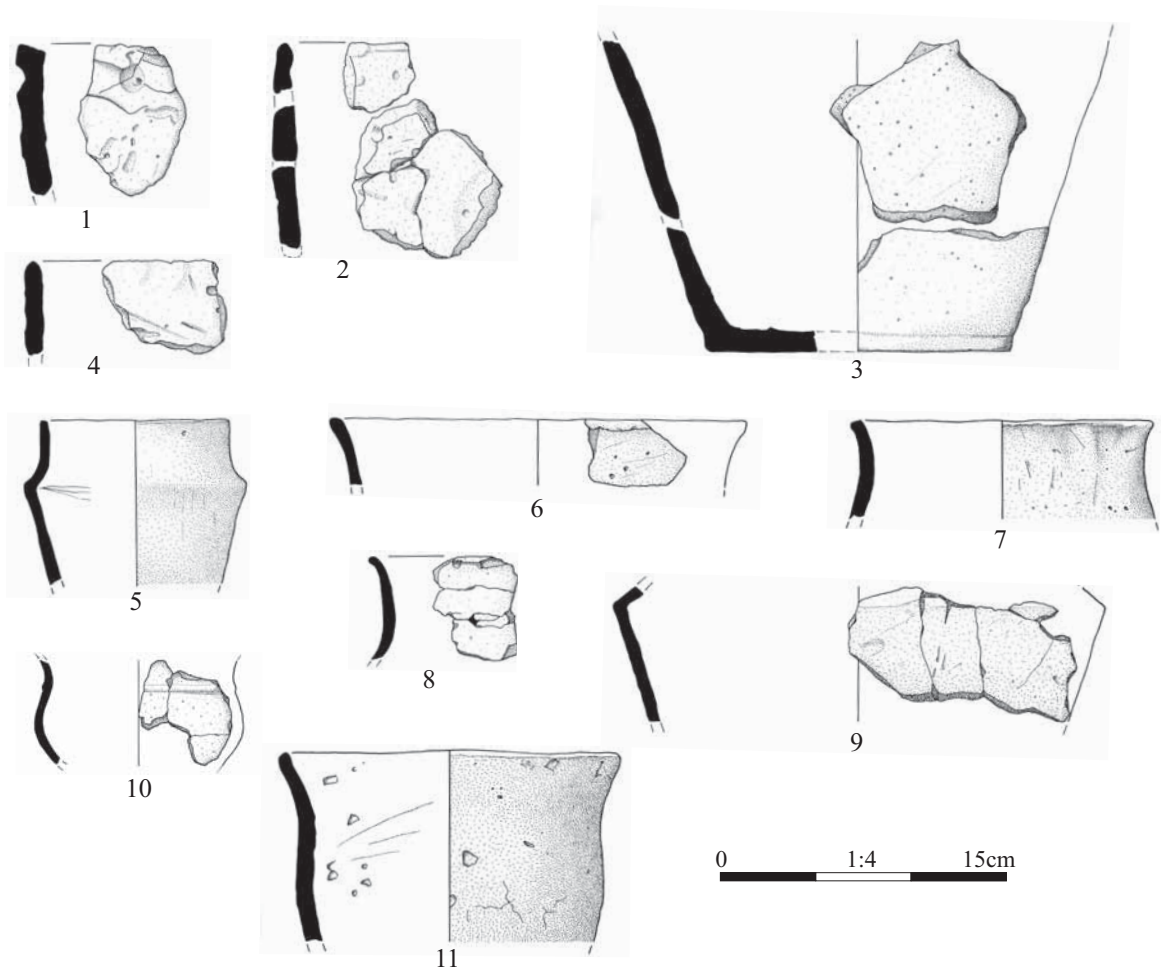


Archaeological Solutions Ltd.  
**Fig. 28 Sections**  
Scale 1:20 at A4

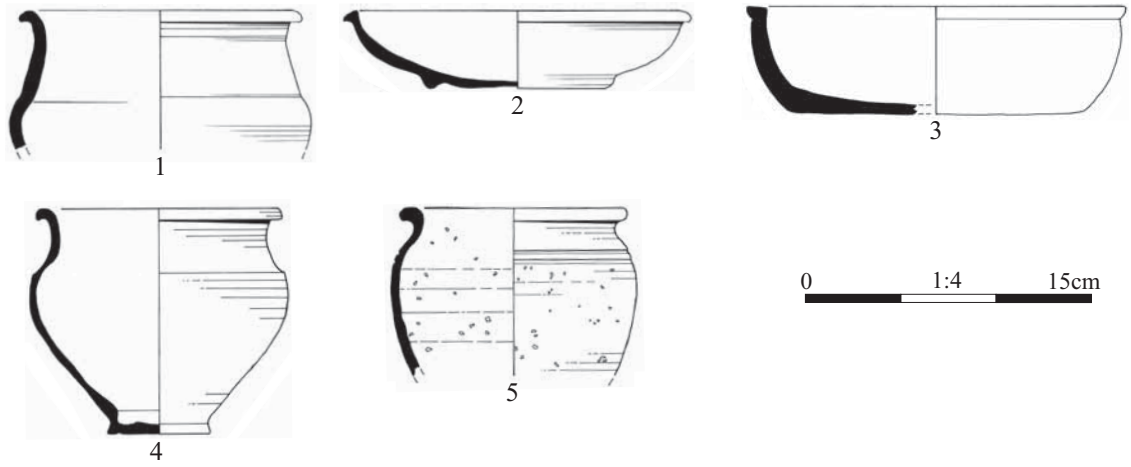








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**Fig. 31 Prehistoric pottery**  
Scale 1:4



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<b>Fig. 32 Roman pottery</b>
Scale 1:4