Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial trench evaluation at

The Broadway, Yaxley

Cambridgeshire

March 2005

Ed Taylor and Pat Chapman

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Report 05/77

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Yaxley, Broadway	
Short description (250 words maximum)	The trial trench evaluation, carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology prior to the proposed residential development of the site by Taylor Woodrow Developments, revealed the extensive activity as suggested by the geophysical survey. The main focus was at the northern end of the proposed development area. The earliest indications of settlement were a series of middle to late Iron Age linear ditches and a pit that were in close proximity to an east-west boundary ditch. This boundary ditch was maintained into the Romano-British period. The evidence of Romano-British settlement comprised enclosures and a network of associated field systems dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries according to the pottery and Roman coin evidence. A grave cut with the skeleton of a young adult was found just beyond one of the enclosures. There were remnant furrows from medieval ridge and furrow ploughed fields. The change in alignment of the pattern of the furrows may suggest that the Roman boundary ditch continued into the medieval period as a headland.	
Project type	Trial Trench Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical Survey (Northants Archaeology 2005)	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type and period	Iron Age and Romano-British field system with medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Roman coins. Iron Age and Roman pottery, human burial	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Cambridgeshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Land to the north of The Broadway, Yaxley, Huntingdonshire	
Easting)	519100	
Northing	293100	
Height OD	19-21m OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Officer	
Project Design originator	NA	
Director/Supervisor	Edmund Taylor	
Project Manager	Alex Thorne	
Sponsor or funding body	Taylor Woodrow Developments	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	February 2005	
End date	March 2005	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical		Ceramics, animal bone, human remains, small finds
Paper		Site context record, plans and sections, photographic record
Digital		Mapinfo trench plots, geophysical data, interim report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation The Broadway, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire.	
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CONTENTS

Figures

Plates:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION AT THE BROADWAY, YAXLEY, CAMBIDGESHIRE

MARCH 2005

Report 05/77

Abstract

The trial trench evaluation, carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology prior to the proposed residential development of the site by Taylor Woodrow Developments, revealed the substantial activity as suggested by the geophysical survey. The main focus of this activity was at the northern end of the proposed development area.

The earliest indications of settlement were a series of middle to late Iron Age linear ditches and a pit that were in close proximity to an east-west boundary ditch. This boundary ditch was maintained during the Romano-British period.

The evidence of Romano-British settlement comprised ditched enclosures and a network of associated field systems dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD according to the Roman coin evidence. The inhumation burial of a young adult was found just beyond one of the enclosure ditches.

There were remnant furrows from a medieval ridge and furrow field system. A change in alignment of the furrows may suggest that the Roman boundary ditch had been respected in the medieval period as a headland.

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology, on behalf of Taylor Woodrow Developments, in advance of proposed residential development (planning ref. 0202399FUL) during March 2005 on a 6ha plot of land to the north of The Broadway, Yaxley, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 191 931, Fig 1).

The work was the second stage of a two-staged archaeological evaluation required by an Archaeological Brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeology Office (Thomas 2004). The initial geophysical survey of the site was carried out in January 2005 by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Butler 2005).

The gradiometer survey had revealed that there were at least three sub-rectangular ditched enclosures A-D, of which D contained probable pits. All the enclosures were attached to further field boundary ditches (Fig 2). The features were mainly confined to the northern side of the site although it is possible that there is a further enclosure E obscured by an extensive pipeline in the southern area. An anomaly, parallel with the western site boundary, is thought to be caused by underlying construction debris from the adjacent housing estate.

The evaluation comprised fifty trenches which were targeted over geophysical anomalies, and to investigate areas apparently lacking archaeological remains and areas which were not subject to geophysical survey. An additional trench (trench 51) was opened and planned at the request of Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeology Officer following an on-site monitoring meeting.

Yaxley village is situated approximately 6km south of Peterborough. The site is currently a plot of open waste ground covered in rough vegetation. The Broadway, the road leading out of the north-east side of Yaxley, is the south-east boundary of the site with a tree line parallel to the Broadway extending for around 110m into the south-east side of the site. There is a housing estate to the west and a row of houses on the Broadway frontage to the east. To the north, the field continues without division but is under arable cultivation. Some of the area to the north has been quarried. A bund of construction spoil forms the boundary to the west. Several infilled geotechnical test pits were observed at the site during geophysical survey.

The site lies on fairly flat ground at between 19m and 21maOD (Plate 6). It is mapped as being on Oxford Clay and Kellaway Beds overlain by deposits of Boulder Clay and Morainic Drift (http:www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex.htm; accessed on 12th January 2005).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area was the subject of a desk-based assessment (Watt 2002). On current knowledge it is thought that there is only a possibility that early prehistoric sites may be present in Yaxley. A single known prehistoric site is 01410-MCB1819, a Palaeolithic handaxe from 'Yaxley Yard'. In contrast to the gravel peninsular at Whittlesey to the north-east, both Yaxley and Farcet Fens lack prehistoric settlement, although Bronze Age remains comprising two barrows and a possible burnt mound were found at Farcet Fen (Watt 2002, 3).

However, it was suggested, on the basis of the known SMR sites in the parish of Yaxley, that there was a high potential for the survival of Roman remains, in the form of settlement or craft industry (Watt 2002, 6). The Ermine Street Roman Road also runs through the parish. The results of aerial photograph interpretation for the site and its environs, which were unable to confirm this conclusion, were thought to be a result of the unresponsive clay soils (Air Photo Services 2002, 2).

The Cambridgeshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) records eight SMR sites within a 1000m search radius of the site. The nearest entry, 500m to the north-east of the site, comprises findspots of Roman pottery from the Broadway (01353 -MCB1740). About 0.7km on the southern side of Yaxley two Roman pottery kiln sites were located. One was at Hog Fen close by (11686-MCB13736) and the other at Cow Bridge Farm (01628-MCB2083) with pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries as well as kiln debris and tiles. Two findspots of Roman pottery also came from the same places (01418-MCB1818 Hog Fen and 00996-MCB1255 Cow Bridge Farm).

The desk-based assessment concluded that the nucleus of the Saxon and medieval village, which had shrunk in the medieval period, was to the south-west of the site, west of the church. The remnant furrows revealed by the geophysical survey showed that the remaining two-thirds of the site had been covered by ridge and furrow of the medieval agricultural field system orientated south-east to north-west and south-west to north-east, which have since been ploughed flat. There is no indication that there are buildings or plots alongside the Broadway.

Two entries concern late 16th century building tenements (01345-MCB) and a probable late 16th century house (1728 01417-MCB 1817).

It was suggested that site had the potential for pre-19th century frontage development along the Broadway.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal objective of the archaeological work was to identify the nature of the archaeological resource likely to be affected by the proposed development, so as to aid appropriate mitigation.

Site specific evaluation objectives were as follows:

- To determine and map the location, extent, condition, state of truncation preservation, character and date of the archaeological resource.
- To interpret and to determine the quality and significance of the archaeological resource.
- To examine a representative sample of all archaeological deposits.
- To determine the presence and absence of palaeosols and or 'B' horizons.
- To determine and assess the environmental potential of deposits on the site.
- To determine the potential for and assess survival of faunal (including fish and small mammal remains) and other artefactual and ecofactual material and its importance in relation to the sites economy.
- To assess the site within its regional context and research frameworks
- To provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains across the site, to include zones of importance
- To provide an impact assessment for the archaeological remains against current development proposals.

4 METHODOLOGY

All trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket under intensive archaeological supervision. Forty-eight trenches were 30m long, two were 60m long and the additional trench was 45m long. The topsoil and subsoil was removed to reveal the first significant archaeological layers or in their absence the natural substrate. Trench sections and bases were hand cleaned to define archaeological features where necessary.

A complete photographic record of each stage of the work was made and written records were kept on pro-forma sheets. Plans of the excavated trenches were made at a scale of 1:100 Sections of excavated features and representative sections of trenches were drawn at 1:20/1:10 and spot heights surveyed and related to the Ordnance Datum. Soil samples were taken from contexts with a potential for the recovery of environmental evidence in the form of seeds and charcoal.

A full photographic record comprising both 35mm monochrome negatives, with associated prints, and colour transparencies was maintained.

All procedures complied with the Northamptonshire County Council Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at work Guidelines.
All works were conducted in accordance with the IFA *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999) and the *Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists* (1985, revised 2000).

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

Significant archaeological remains were encountered in 26 of the 51 trenches excavated, a further two trenches contained only medieval or post-medieval plough furrows.

The majority of features, which comprised ditches and gullies, correlate with the geophysical anomalies. However, there were further features which were not apparent on the geophysical survey results.

Apart from the ditches and gullies other noteworthy features were a human burial located in trench 15, a possible hearth or oven feature in trench 29 and several pits of varying sizes and depths. No structures were identified but four postholes were present in trench 14 and five were recorded in trench 51.

The natural, which was found between 0.40m and 0.60m below present ground level, was light brown clay sand with frequent sub angular pebbles and flint. The subsoil was a light brown clay silt, typically 0.20 to 0.30m thick, with a few sub angular pebbles. This was overlain by a topsoil of grey brown loamy silt with a few sub angular pebbles, again typically 0.20m to 0.30m thick across the site. The fills of the features were mid to grey brown silty or loamy clay with occasionally with yellow or orange clay and few to frequent sub angular pebble and flint inclusions. There were occasional charcoal flecks in a few fills.

Trenches without features, other than field drains, were 11, 16, 17, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33-35, 37-50. Only trenches with features are described below.

Trench 1
North-west corner of the site (Figs 2 and 3).
A remnant furrow [105] aligned north-east to south-west, was 0.57m wide and 0.12m deep. The fill was a light grey brown clay.

Trench 2
North-west corner of the site (Figs 2 and 3).
A broad V-shaped ditch [205], aligned north-west to south-east, measured 1.53m wide and 0.53m deep with a step along the northern side. The fill (204) produced a little Roman pottery.

Trench 3
East to west along the northern site boundary (Figs 2 and 3).
The features comprised a ditch and two pits. Ditch [307] was broad and shallow, at 3.12m wide and 0.42m deep, and was aligned south-west to north-east. The fill (306) produced one sherd of Roman pottery.

A pit [305], only partially exposed, was at least 2.02m wide and 0.38m deep. Adjacent to it was sub-rectangular pit [309], 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep, with an irregular bottom. Fill (308) included Roman pottery and an iron nail.

Trench 4
Running south from the northern site boundary (Figs 2, 3 and 8).
Within this trench were five ditches and a posthole. Ditch [405] had a south-western terminal and was 0.80m wide, 0.20m deep and flat bottomed. Fill (404) produced Roman pottery including amphora sherds, tile fragments were also present. A ditch [407], aligned east to west was 2.00m wide and 0.35m deep. It could be associated with Enclosure C.

Between these two ditches was an extensive remnant subsoil layer of medium grey brown silty clay (408) with frequent flint and chalk lying within a broad hollow. Roman pottery was found in this layer (Fig 8, section 2).

A U-shaped ditch [412], 3.20m wide and 0.65m deep was cut by V-shaped ditch [416], 2.10m wide and 0.56m deep, both being aligned east to west (Fig 8, section 1). Their fills (409, 411, 413-415) contained Roman pottery and tile, and iron objects.

Posthole [418] on the south side of ditch [416] 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep was flat-bottomed with sloping sides. Its fill (417) produced pottery of Roman date.

Trench 5/6
Running south from the northern site boundary (Figs 2 and 3).
Towards the northern end of the trench were three ditches aligned east to west. The remnant of a flat-bottomed ditch [5/615], 0.36m wide and 0.38m deep, was cut by a U-shaped ditch [5/611], 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep, on its south side and by V-shaped ditch [5/613] on its north side, 0.36m wide and 0.28m deep. All three were overlain by a shallow cut [5/604] whose fill (5/608) contained Roman pottery, a piece of *imbrex* Roman roof tile, an oyster shell and one small piece of slag. These east to west ditches may be the north side of Enclosure B.

Possibly forming the south side of the enclosure were ditches [5/607] and [5/617], which were aligned east to west. The former was V-shaped, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.45m deep. This was cut by [5/617], a shallow U-shaped ditch 0.83m wide and only 0.21m deep.

There were several furrows within this trench, between *c* 1m and 2m wide and 0.13m deep and 6m apart or more, F5/625, 5/629, 5/619, 5/620, 5/623 and unexcavated feature [5/630]. There was a Roman coin of the late 3rd to early 4th centuries in furrow fill (5/622).

Trench 7
Northern site boundary (Figs 2, 4 and 8).
A narrow V-shaped ditch [707], aligned east to west and measuring 0.87m wide and 0.27m deep might have been part of the northern boundary of Enclosure B.

Ditch [713] was very broad, 7.70m wide and 0.46m wide and aligned east to west (Fig 8, section 3). In the fill (712) there was Roman pottery and an iron nail. The fills in the adjacent furrows also produced Roman pottery.

Trench 8
North-east corner of site (Figs 2, 4 and 8).
Ditch [805] was steep-sided and flat-bottomed, measuring 1.00m wide and 0.28m deep. Fill (804) produced Roman pottery and flue tile. Gully [807] was very shallow, being 0.60m wide and 0.08m deep, with fill (806) containing Roman pottery.

At the southern end of the trench a wide flat-bottomed ditch [811], measuring 1.00m wide and 0.25m, aligned north to south, was cut by ditch [809]. This rounded V-shaped ditch,

aligned east to west, measured 1.80m wide and 0.35m deep, with fill (808) containing some Roman pottery. Ditch [809] also cut layer (812) which contained a barbarous radiate Roman coin (Fig 8, section 4).

Trench 9
North-east corner of site (Figs 2, 4 and 8).
There was a remnant subsoil (904), cut by [906], which contained Roman coins dated to the late 3rd century (Fig 8, section 5) and a range of cereal grains, chaff and weeds (sample 4).

Within this trench were two steep-sided and flat-bottomed gullies. Gully [906] measured 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep, with fill (905) producing Roman pottery and tile, and scorched pieces of limestone. Gully [908] was aligned east to west and measured 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep.

An east to west furrow [910] crossed the south end of the trench.

Trench 10
North-east corner of site (Figs 2 and 4).
There were four ditches and gullies, but only fill (1004) of [1006] contained pottery and cereal grain and chaff remains (sample 10). This ditch was aligned north to south with a U-shaped profile measuring 1.08m wide and 0.36m deep. Ditch [1008] aligned east to west with a rounded V-shape was 0.50m wide and 0.23m deep.

The two gullies [1010] and [1012] were aligned north-east to south-west, the former was very shallow at 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep, while [1012] was V-shaped, 1.00m wide and 0.47m deep.

Trench 12
North-east side of site (Figs 2, 4 and 8).
Gully [1207], aligned north-west to south-east, was shallow measuring 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep with fill (1206) producing Roman pottery. It was cut by gully [1205], aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.12m deep. The fill (1204) contained Roman pottery and a cast-iron object thought to be the leg of a medieval or post-medieval cauldron. Another narrow and shallow gully [1209] was aligned east to west with fill (1208) producing Roman pottery.

Ditch [1215] may have been part of the southern boundary of Enclosure B. This ditch was 2.15m wide and 0.75m deep with stepped sides and a sloping bottom (Fig 8, section 6). Primary fill (1214) comprising a green yellow clay produced Roman pottery, a probable smithing hearth bottom and the partially articulated vertebrae and ribs of a cow. The upper fill (1213) also included Roman pottery and an iron nail.
There were also two medieval furrows visible in this trench [1211] and [1218].

Trench 13
Central area of site (Figs 2, 4 and 8).
At the north end of the trench, were three shallow gullies aligned east to west. Gully [1307], measuring 0.47m wide and 0.16m deep, gully [1309], 0.41m wide and 0.09m deep, and gully [1313], 0.74m wide and 0.09m deep.

These were cut by ditch [1305]. This U-shaped ditch ran south to north terminating within the trench. Its measurable width was 0.60m by 0.36m deep, with fill (1304) producing Roman pottery.

Aligned east to west, was broad, U-shaped ditch [1315], measuring 2.00m wide and 0.48m deep. The fill (1314) contained Roman pottery, fragments of *tegulae* roof tile and a piece of flat fine grained limestone.

In the south-east end of the trench were two ditches aligned north-west to south-east (Fig 8, section 7). Ditch [1323] was steep-sided, U-shaped and 0.35m deep with a surviving width of 0.60m. It had been cut by ditch [1322]. This ditch had moderately sloping sides and an irregular bottom and measured 1.50m wide and 0.55m deep. The fills of both ditches, (1321) and (1320) respectively, contained Roman pottery, with fill (1320) also producing a horse metacarpal with possible signs of arthritis. Shallow gully [1317] was U-shaped, 0.94m wide and 0.18m deep, and ran parallel to the two ditches.

There was a shallow gully [1311], 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep, a possible furrow. On the same east to west alignment was another possible furrow [1319].

Trench 14
Central area of site and aligned east to west (Figs 2, 4 and 9).
There was a steep-sided and flat-bottomed posthole [1412], measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.18m deep, on the north edge of ditch [1410].

The ditch [1410] was shallow and U-shaped, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.21m deep, with fill (1408) producing a sherd of Roman pottery. It was cut by, or ran into, ditches [1408] and [1406]. The earliest ditch, [1408], was U-shaped and measured *c* 1.90m wide and 0.50m deep (Fig 9, section 10). The fill (1407) produced Roman pottery, including decorated samian (Plate 8). This ditch was recut by [1406], which was U-shaped and shallower at 0. 37m deep and 1.65m wide, fill (1405) produced late Iron Age pottery and decorated samian.

Ditch [1427] was broad, U-shaped and 2.00m wide, 0.66m deep and aligned north to south (Fig 9, section 9). It was overlain by a well defined layer of dark grey clay (1413) 0.26m thick, which spread for 9.5m east to west and contained Roman pottery, *tegulae* fragments, a scorched fine grained limestone fragment , some grain and weed from sample 16 (Fig 9, section 8).

At the western end of the trench were two flat-bottomed gullies aligned east to west and a series of postholes. Gully [1415] had an eastern terminal and was 0.50m wide and 0.13m deep, with fill (1414) producing late Iron Age and Roman pottery. Parallel to [1415] with a 0.60m gap was gully [1421], also 0.50m wide, but only 0.08m deep. Both had been cut by postholes.

The three postholes all had steep, almost vertical sides and flat-bottoms and were in a line north to south between the gullies. Posthole [1428], was 0.16m in diameter and 0.25m deep, and cut gully [1415]. On its south side was posthole [1418], measuring 0.19m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with fill (1417) producing late Iron Age and Roman pottery. This was cut by posthole [1419], 0.27m in diameter and 0.23m deep, which also cut gully [1421].

An unstratified Roman coin was dated to the 4th century.

Trench 15
North-west side of site aligned north to south (Figs 2, 5 and 9).
There were three parallel north-east to south-west aligned ditches, each 4m apart, in the northern half of the trench. Northernmost ditch [1515] was 0.89m wide and 0.19m deep with a shallow V-shaped profile with fill (1514) containing one sherd of Roman pottery. Further south was ditch [1513], V-shaped and deeper, measuring 1.14m wide and 0.65m deep, with

fills (1512) and (1511) producing two residual worked flint flakes and Roman pottery (Fig 9, section 11). This was possibly the northern boundary to Enclosure A. Further south there was a shallower U-shaped ditch [1510], 1.33m wide and 0.36m deep.

A further 10m south of [1510], and 16m south of [1513] was ditch [1508], the possible southern boundary ditch of Enclosure A. This U-shaped ditch was 1.39m wide and 0.55m deep, with one steep edge.

Just to the south of this ditch,was a single burial, possibly that of a young female (Figs 5, 7 and Plate 1). The grave cut [1506] was aligned north-west to south-east and was quite shallow, measuring 1.68m long, 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep. The skeleton was quite fragmentary with most of the skull missing. There were no grave goods with the burial, and a late Roman date seems most likely.

Trench 18
North-west side of site (Figs 2 and 5).
There were two parallel ditches, [1813] and [1817] aligned east to west. Ditch [1813] was *c* 2m wide and 0.30m deep with a long shallow edge on its northern side and a steeper southern edge with a narrow flat bottom. Immediately parallel on its south side was V-shaped ditch [1817], measuring 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep. South of this ditch was an arc of a curvilinear gully [1809]. The ditch was V-shaped with a wide shelf on its southern edge and measured 0.82m wide and 0.24m deep. Its relationship to [1817] lay beyond the trench.

Running north to south with a southern terminal, gully [1811] was U-shaped, 0.60m wide and 0.21m deep and cut ditch [1813].

A possible furrow crossed the northern area of the trench.

Trench 19/20
West side, aligned north to south (Figs 2, 5 and 9).
In the south end of the trench gully [19/2011] ran north-west to south-east. It was shallow and U-shaped, measuring 0.63m wide and 0.15m deep and fill (19/2010) contained two plain sherds of middle to late Iron Age pottery.

Ditch [19/2013], aligned east to west was broad and flat-bottomed, 2.60m wide and 0.60m deep (Fig 9, section 12, Plate 3). Layer (19/2012) was black with flecks of orange and included one residual worked flint flake, one middle to late Iron Age pottery sherd, two copper alloy ring fittings and some fired clay. Just beyond the edge of excavation this ditch cut, or was cut by, a ditch and gully, on the same north-west to south-east alignment as gully [19/2011].

The ditch [19/2023] was 1.00m wide and at least 0.30m deep and was cut by gully [19/2021] which measured 0.50m wide and 0.17m deep with fill (19/2020) producing one sherd of middle to late Iron Age pottery.

In the northern end of the trench gullies [19/2005] and [19/2007] were aligned approximately north to south. Gully [19/2005] was U-shaped measuring 0.45m wide and 0.28m deep and fill (19/2006) contained one sherd of Roman pottery. It was cut by [20/2007], a bigger U-shaped gully, 0.85m wide and 0.38m deep. This gully ran for nearly 11m southwards before being cut, by [19/2019], the same gully as [19/2017], and ditch [19/2015].

Gully [19/20017] was *c* 1.50m wide and appeared to be aligned east to west. It was excavated to 0.20m deep. Ditch [19/2019] was aligned north-east to south-west. Both of

these ditches were cut by ditch [19/2015], which was U-shaped and measured 0.40m wide and 0.23m deep and was also aligned east to west (Fig 9, section 13).

Within furrow fill (19/2024) was a Roman coin dated to 350-60 AD.

Trench 21
Central area of site (Figs 2, 5 and 10).
The ditches [2106], [[2111], aligned north to south, merged as they ran most of the length of the trench before turning north-eastwards. They were flat-bottomed and measured *c* 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep and fills (2104) and (2110) produced Roman pottery.

Ditch [2111] was cut twice, towards the north by [2109], a U-shaped ditch, 0.90m wide and 0.38m deep, running north-west to south-east, with fill (2107) including Roman pottery and primary fill (2108) producing spelt, barley and cereal grains and chaff from sample 4 as well as most of the emmer grains. Further south ditch [2111] was cut by ditch [2114] (Fig 10, section 14). This was broad and U-shaped, measuring 1.65m wide and 0.50m deep, with fill (2112) also containing Roman pottery.

Some Roman pottery was collected from the surface of unexcavated ditch [2116].

Trench 22
Eastern area of site (Figs 2 and 5).
There was just one ditch aligned east to west, which may be part of the one long boundary ditch crossing the site. Ditch [2206] was U-shaped, broad and deep, measuring 2.70m wide and 0.68m deep, with fill (2204) being part of a probable recut. Within this fill were nine middle to late Iron Age pottery sherds, including one scored ware bodysherd and a black and burnished everted rim.

Trench 23
Eastern side of site (Figs 2 and 5).
A curvilinear ditch [2306] with an east to west arc was the only feature in this trench. It was U-shaped, broad and flat-bottomed, measuring 2.00m wide and 0.83m deep, with a visible length of 18m.

Trench 24
Eastern side of site (Figs 2 and 6).
A small curvilinear feature or ring ditch, [2407] and [2411], had an internal diameter of 4m. The south side ditch [2411] was V-shaped, 0.60m wide and 0.32m deep, with a shelf on the inner edge. The north side ditch [2407] was U-shaped, 0.55m wide and 0.23m deep.

Further south was a gully [2405] aligned north-east to south-west. It was steep-sided, V-shaped and measured 0.65m wide and 0.43m deep. Within fill (2404) were middle to late Iron Age pottery sherds, including one scored ware bodysherd.

There was the west terminal for shallow U-shaped gully [2409]. It was 0.30m wide and 0.11m deep, and fill (2408) produced one middle to late Iron Age sherd.

In the northern end of the trench was a furrow aligned north-east to south-west.

Trench 25
Eastern side of site (Figs 2 and 6).
The one feature was ditch [2505], probably part of the long boundary ditch running east to west across the site, the same as [2206]. It was a broad V-shape, 1.33m wide and 0.44m deep.

Trench 28
South-east side of site (Figs 2 and 6).
The broad ditch [2808], aligned north-west to south-east, was 1.60m wide and 0.56m deep with a flat bottom, more steeply sided on the eastern edge. Both fills (2807) and (2806) had fragments of middle to late Iron Age pottery. On a north-east to south-west alignment was ditch [2805], with a shallow U-shaped profile, 0.03m wide and 0.17m deep.

Trench 29
South of central area of site (Figs 2, 6 and 10, Plates 2 and 4).
There were two ditches aligned north to south in the west side of the trench. The earliest was [2930], which was V-shaped, over 1m wide and 0.80m deep. Within the primary fill (2929) was one sherd of middle to late Iron Age pottery. The ditch had then been recut by [2936] with a V-shaped profile 0.60m deep and a minimum width of 1.10m (Fig 10, section 15, Plate 4). Within its fills (2935) and (2934) was most of one scored ware jar of middle Iron Age date (Plate 6). Ditch [2932], which was flat-bottomed and 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep, then cut [2936] along its western edge.

In the east of the trench there was ditch [2928] aligned north to south. It was U-shaped, measuring 1.50m wide and 0.60m deep. Within primary fill (2927) were three sherds of Roman pottery and some cereal grains and chaff (sample 20) fills (29216) and (2925) also produced cereal and chaff (samples 21 and 22). Immediately west of this ditch were two shallow pits. Pit [2923] was oval, measuring 1.50m by 0.50m and 0.30m deep, this had been cut by pit [2921], also oval, measuring 1.20m by 0.45m and 0.20m deep (Fig 10, section 17).

Within an irregular feature [2919], *c* 3m by 2m, was a layer of burnt material, comprising orange red material within a blackened soil. A small sondage was cut into this material, which was shown to be scorched redeposited natural. Given the complexity of this feature it was decided not to excavate it under evaluation conditions. Immediately adjacent to it were two features, a pit [2917] with sloping sides and a flat bottom measuring 1.50m in diameter and 0.40m deep, then ditch [2915] aligned north to south, measuring 0.20m deep and about 0.70m wide.

There were three intercut pits. Pit [2911], which was 0.22m deep and at least 0.70m in diameter, and pit [2907], 0.17m deep and a diameter of *c* 1m (Fig 10, section 16). Both pits had been cut by pit [2909], 1.05m in diameter and 0.18m deep.

Pit [2911] was cut on its eastern side by ditch [2913], aligned north to south and adjacent to ditch [2915] (Plate 3). The ditch was 0.35m deep and *c* 0.50m deep with fill (2912) producing Roman pottery. To the west pit [2907] was cut by ditch [2905], aligned north to south, U-shaped and flat-bottomed, measuring 1.06m wide and 0.35m deep.

Trench 32
South-west side of site (Figs 2 and 6).
At the north-east end of the trench was a wide, shallow pit [3205], 0.63m in diameter and 0.07m deep.

Trench 36
South-east side of site (Figs 2, 6 and 10, Plate 5).
There were two pits and a posthole in the north-east end of this trench. Posthole [3605] was very shallow, only 0.40m deep, with a diameter of 0.36m.

Large pit [3611] had a diameter of 2.0m and 0.60m deep (Fig 10, section 18, Plate 5). Within primary fill (3604) comprising a grey clay with mottles of green and yellow clay, there were large flat angular stones and flint laid on the base of the pit, and one sherd of Roman pottery. Overlying this was (3609) a 0.35m thick layer of orange brown silty loam with 0.10m thick concentrations of comminuted charcoal and flecks of fired clay in two areas within the fill. The upper fill (3608) of grey silty clay contained 15 sherds of middle to late Iron Age pottery, including two black and burnished everted rims.

A smaller pit [3607] had a diameter of 0.60m and was 0.30m deep with a V-shaped profile.

Trench 51
Western side of site (Figs 2 and 6).
This trench was an addition to the original design and was aligned north-west to south-east between trenches 30 and 32 on the west side of the site. No features were excavated, but they were given a brief description.

In the north of the trench was a 0.65m wide ditch aligned north-east to south-west. Further south was a similarly aligned ditch 2.80m wide and possibly associated with the east-west boundary ditch. Two postholes, [5109] and [5113], 3m apart shared the same surface dimensions, being 0.80m long by 0.60m wide. Between them was a pit 1.02m in diameter. A curvilinear gully [5115] 0.50m wide with a west to east arc crossed the trench. There were two more postholes in the south of the trench, [5117] 0.60m in diameter and [5119] 0.40m in diameter.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 The flint by Alex Thorne

Three worked flints were recovered from secondary contexts in trenches 15 and 19. No further worked flints were observed in the topsoil or subsoil over the remainder of the site area. All three flints comprise un-diagnostic debitage, secondary waste flakes which are still in sharp condition. The flint has been detached by both soft and hard-hammers from small nodules of a medium grey/brown fine-grained cherty flint and gravel with variously thin to thick white cortex. The flint is locally occurring in the subsoil deposits. They may date to the later Neolithic/Bronze age period. A full catalogue is retained in archive.

6.2 The Iron Age pottery by Andy Chapman

The Iron Age pottery assemblage, comprising 91 sherds weighing 3049g, was recovered from 12 individual contexts, as catalogued below. All the material comprises fabrics containing crushed shell. The majority of the vessels are thick-walled, probably coming from storage jars, and contain dense large shell inclusions, although a few thinner-walled vessels contain sparser, finer shell. The coarse shelly fabric is similar to that of many of the coarseware vessels within the Roman assemblage, although these are typically better finished and characteristically have more uniform oxidised surfaces and, when present, Roman rim forms.

The fill (2935) of ditch [2936] produced an assemblage of fresh sherds comprising about half of a large scored ware jar in a coarse shelly fabric, and oblique fracture lines indicate that it was coil built (Plate 6). The surface colours range from orange to dark grey, and encrusted burnt residues survive on part of the external surface. The vessel is flat-bottomed and slightly barrel-shaped. The outer surface is entirely covered with deep, near vertical scored decoration, and the simple rounded rim is decorated with oblique fingernail impressions. This is a text book middle Iron Age vessel form, although such vessels may have continued into the later Iron Age and certainly into the 1st century BC. Further similar scored ware sherds came from fill (2934) of the same ditch [2936].

The overall balance of the assemblage suggests a middle to late Iron Age date, perhaps centred on the 2nd and 1st centuries BC.

Table 1: Catalogue of Iron Age pottery

(19/2010), [19/2011]:	gully	2 plain body sherds
(19/2012), [19/2013]:	ditch	1 plain body sherd
(19/2020), [19/2021]:	gully	1 plain body sherd
(2204), [2206]:	ditch	8 body sherds (1 scored ware), 1 everted rim, black and burnished,
(2404), [2405]:	gully	6 body sherds (1 scored)
(2408), [2409]:	gully	1 body sherd
(2806), [2808]:	ditch	4 small fragments
(2807), [2808]:	ditch	6 small fragments
(2929), [2930]:	ditch	1 body sherd
(2934), [2936]:	ditch	4 scored ware sherds (same as 2935)
(2935), [2936]:	ditch	Large part of scored ware jar, finger nail decorated rim
(3608), [3611]:	pit	13 plain body sherds, 1 base, 2 rim sherds (black, burnished, everted)

Fired clay

There are fifteen fragments of fired clay from contexts dated to the Iron Age. Nine from 19/2012 have been impressed against a straight edge. The five from (2204) include one large piece, *c* 80mm by 60mm by 40mm, which had two distinct wattle impressions.

6.3 The Roman pottery by Tora Hylton

The evaluation produced an assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery dating from the mid/late 1st to the 4th century. A total of 374 individual sherds with a combined weight of 10,382kg were recovered from 51 separate deposits in 18 trenches. Excepting 4 undiagnostic sherds, the assemblage derived from a complex of features lying in the northern half of the site, from trenches 2-10, 12-15, 19-21, 29. The greatest quantity of pottery (67% by weight) was recovered from trenches 4, 12, and 14, while smaller quantities were recovered from trenches 2-3, 5-10, 13, 15, 19-21, 29. The condition of the pottery is good, although a small number display signs of abrasion. The analysis included sherd count and weight by fabric type, see Table *, Appendix 1.

Eight sherds of late Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill (1405) of ditch [1406], fill (1414) of gully [1415] and fill (1417) from posthole [1418]. The sherds are grog-tempered and three of them join to form part of a vessel displaying features reminiscent of Gallo-Belgic type wares. The piece appears to be part of a carinated bowl with a single cordon constricting the waist, Thompson Type E1-1 or E2-1 (1982, fig 35). Such vessels generally date to the mid to late 1st century and a similar example was recovered from Monument 97, Orton Longueville, Cambridgeshire (Rollo 2001, fig 35, 49).

There appears to be a dearth of diagnostically early Roman material (there are no channel-rim jars etc.). The majority of the assemblage falls within the 2nd to 4th century date range and comprises a range of domestic related wares, represented mainly by locally produced coarsewares in shell-gritted ware (51% by weight) and greyware (21%). Colour coated fine wares from the Nene Valley make up 18% of the assemblage. In addition there are a small number of largely undiagnostic sherds representing Oxfordshire Colour Coat (x 2) and miscellaneous oxidised sandy wares (x 3), including a single sherd of Hadham ware and two sherds of mortaria. Imports are represented by 5 sherds of Amphora and 3 sherds of Samian.

Shell-gritted wares found are large storage jars, some decorated with horizontal rilling, jars (Perrin 1996, fig 100, 490 and fig 105, 601) and bowls (ibid 1996, fig 100, 494, 496, 498) which date to the 4th century.

As would be expected Greyware fabrics manufactured in the Lower Nene Valley dominate the greyware assemblage. Forms present include, shallow bowls with near vertical sides (dog dishes), a bowl imitating Samian form 36 (Howe et al, fig 2, 15) and wide-mouthed jar (ibid, fig 1, 4), both the latter date to the later 2nd/3rd centuries. Some fragments of greyware preserve remnants of a grey slip on the exterior surface, a result of having been fired in reducing conditions; there may be a number of reasons for this, for a discussion see Perrin 1996 (118).

In tandem with the greyware , the coloured coated vessels were also manufactured locally, indeed there is a known kiln site at Cowbridge, Yaxley (01628-MCB2083). The range of Lower Nene Valley Colour Coat forms parallel greyware forms, especially imitation Samian forms and shallow dishes. Colour coated vessels occur in a variety colours, forms include, beakers decorated with rouletting, shallow dishes (Howe et al, fig 7, 87), flanged bowls (ibid, fig 7, 79), wide mouthed jars (ibid, fig 7, 76) and bowls imitating Samian forms 31 and 36 (ibid, fig 7, 80, 81) which date to the late 3rd to 4th centuries.

Imported wares found are 5 undiagnostic body sherds of Amphora and 3 sherds of Samian which span the 1st and 2nd centuries. The Samian sherds include one sherd ornamented with a moulded decoration in the form of an inhabited scroll with avian motif (Plate 8); it is possible that the fragment comes from a Form 30 cylindrical bowl (Webster 1996, 42), and one other is a small body sherd from a Type 27B cup (Webster 1996, 38).

Conclusions
The assemblage provides limited evidence for late Iron Age occupation, but the presence of Gallo-Belgic type wares, helps to bridge the gap between the Iron Age and Roman periods. The majority of the assemblage dates to the 2nd-4th centuries, of locally manufactured coarsewares wares and finewares. Non local and imported are present, but only in very small quantities.

6.4 The other finds

The stratified small finds from the evaluation include seven Roman copper alloy coins, a copper alloy ring fitting and a second tinned copper alloy ring fitting and six iron objects including three nails.

Roman coins by Ian Meadows
A total of seven assorted late Roman coins were recovered from the excavation. They were all of copper alloy and dated to the period 270-360 AD. Many of the issues were barbarous copies of contemporary coins, which made precise dates of manufacture difficult to determine, but where possible the official prototype was identified.

Table 3: Catalogue of Roman coins

Date	Description
268-70 AD	A barbarous radiate AE4 copy of a coin of Victorinus **(268-70**). The standing figure on the reverse is probably based upon the FIDES MILITUM prototype. SF 13 (904) layer
Later 3rd century	A white metal washed AE4 Barbarous radiate. SF 4 (904) layer
Late 3rd century	A small thin fragment of a barbarous coin. SF5 (904) layer
Late 3rd or early 4th century	An irregular sub square AE4 flan, certainly a barbarous copy SF 2 (5/622) Furrow fill
issued between 350-60.	An AE 4 Barbarous copy of a 'falling horseman' type coin probably based on an original FEL TEMP REPARATIO issue of Constantius II. SF1 (19/2024) Furrow fill
350-60	An AE4 Falling Horseman type coin of the FEL TEMP REPARATIO issue from the period. The Obverse is unclear. SF 8 trench 14 u/s
House of Constantine	A barbarous AE4 copy of a issue the reverse of which is illegible preventing the identification of the prototype. SF 3 (904) layer
	A thin AE4 barbarous radiate. SF 7 (812) layer

These coins are typical of many rural sites although the incidence of noticeably thin flans for some of the irregular copies was of note. None of the coins was sufficiently well preserved that surface detail survived that would enable closer identification of any of the flans.

Ceramic tile by Pat Chapman

A small assemblage of Roman tile, comprising 29 fragments weighing 3763g, was found. Of these, seven were identified as *tegulae*, with one *imbrex* and one combed box flue tile. There are also two fragments which could be either brick or *pilae* fragments. They had been made in a range of fabrics, a hard orange fabric with reduced core, brown with shelly inclusions, soft pink, hard fine pink and fine red with reduced core.

Table 4:Quantification of ceramicRoman tile

Context/feature	number	weight	comments
404/ 405 ditch	4	168	Joining body sherds, hard brown, fine shell
404/ 405 ditch	1	168	Brick/pilae, hard fine pink
409/ 412 ditch	1	140	Brick/pilae hard fine orange
415/ 416 ditch	2	588	1 tegula, hard fine orange, reduced core
712/ 713 ditch	2	185	Tegula, red with reduced core
804/ 805 ditch	2	349	Flue tile, orange with combing Tegula, hard fine orange
905/ 906 gully	2	70	fragments
1314/ 1315 ditch	5	480	2 tegula, hard brown, fine shell, orange with reduced core
1413/ layer	7	1078	2 tegs, soft pink, hard orange, shelly body frags
2104/	1	24	fragment
5604	2	513	1 imbrex, hard fine orange
totals	**29**	**3763**	

Stone

There are a few pieces of thin, flat, fine grained limestone found in three contexts, including (1314). Those from (905) and (1413) had been scorched. This geology is not native to the site and so may have been imported for use as roof tile.

Slag
There are two pieces of slag. The piece from primary fill (1214) of ditch [1215] are the remains of a smithing hearth bottom (Andy Chapman pers comm).

Medieval/post-medieval finds
A cast-iron object thought to be the leg of a medieval or post-medieval cauldron was also retrieved from fill (1204) of gully [1205].

7 THE HUMAN REMAINS by Samantha Hepburn

The osteological analysis of the human remains from grave [1506] in trench 15 followed standard methodologies, as described by Bass (1987) and Brothwell (1981). Unfortunately, due to the fragmentary nature of the surviving skeletal material, only the most basic analysis has been able to be undertaken. A catalogue of all surviving material is in archive.

Age
Young Adult (15 - 20 years)
Due to the fragmentary nature of the surviving skeletal material a reliable estimation of age cannot be established. The estimation of the individual's age has been based on the degrees of epiphyseal fusion.

Sex
Possible Female
The estimation of the sex of the individual has been based upon the width of the sciatic notch, due to a partial reconstruction of both of the innominates. A fragment of the left temporal bone was present, and the size of the mastoid process was noted. The fragmentary nature of the pelvis and skull means that this conclusion should be regarded with caution.

Pathology and dental health
No teeth were recovered, so an examination of dental health was not possible. Both clavicles displayed definite cavitation (rhomboid fossae) on the inferior medial surfaces, at the insertion of the costo-clavicular ligament.

8 THE FAUNAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Animal bone by Karen Deighton

Two and a half archive boxes of animal bone were collected by hand from a range of Iron Age and Roman features during the course of excavation.

Methodology
Where possible bones were identified to species level with the aid of Schmidt (1972). Quantification followed Halstead (1985) and used Minimum Anatomical Unit (MinAU). For each identified unit the following was recorded: anatomical unit, taxon, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, fragmentation, preservation and cut marks. Fusion was after Silver (1969), butchery followed Binford (1981). Tooth eruption and wear followed Payne (1973) for ovicaprids, and for cattle Halstead (1985) after Payne (1973). The sexing of pig canines followed Schmidt (1972) and that of cattle pelvis followed Grigson (1982). Recording of

pathologies was after Baker and Brothwell (1980). Ribs and vertebra were counted but not included in quantification because of their multiple nature.

Preservation
Fragmentation was fairly high with only 26.3% of bones whole. This was largely the result of old breaks (92.4%). Bone surfaces were smooth and showed little evidence of abrasion. At 17.6% canid gnawing was moderate. Only one indeterminate burnt bone fragment was observed, suggesting this was not a usual method of waste disposal. Only two examples of butchery were noted both on cattle bones.

Table 5: Taxonomic distribution of animal bone

Taxa	**Common name**	**Iron Age**	**%**	**Roman**	**%**	**Totals**
Bos	Cow	13	54.2	72	76.6	85
Ovicaprid	Sheep/goat	2	8.3	16	17	18
Sus	Pig	1	4.2	2	2.1	3
Equus	Horse	5	20.8	4	4.3	9
Canis	Dog	1	4.2			1
Ovicaprid/ Capreolus	Sheep/goat/roe	2	8.3			2
Totals		**24**		**94**		**118**

Ageing and sexing
No neonates were noted, with only a single cattle femur that could be categorised as "young". Two cattle mandibles were available for ageing from Iron Age contexts, the tooth wear for one suggests a senile animal, the second an animal of 30-36 months. From Roman contexts seven mandibles were available (five *Bos* and 2 *Ovicaprid*) for ageing. Unfortunately only three could assigned to a single age class. Two cattle were senile and one was 18-30 months.

One cattle pelvis could be described as possibly female. A *Sus* canine was the correct shape to be male.

Pathology
Fill (1320), ditch [1322] of Roman date produced an *Equus* metacarpal with excess bone growth at the proximal articulation, this could suggest arthritis.

Layer (19/2012) of possible Iron age date produced a *Bos* right mandibular third molar from which the third cusp was absent. This condition can be congenital.

Possible partial skeleton/articulated bones
Fill (1214), ditch [1215] of Roman date had 14 *Bos* vertebra and 12 ribs, all of which appeared to be associated. Other cattle remains were present in this fill, however, it is uncertain if these were associated.

Discussion
This is a small assemblage of common domesticates which provides a record of the species present during the Iron Age and Roman periods at the site. No wild species appear to be present, which could suggest that there was no reliance on the local environment. *Bos* (cow) is the most abundant animal. Cows have a range of uses; meat, milk, hides and traction, and it should also be noted that of the taxa present cows produce the most meat per animal. Sheep also have a variety of uses; meat, milk and wool. However, due to the paucity of ageing and sexing data it is unclear which, if any, was the main concern at Yaxley for either

species. Pigs have fewer products, generally only meat. Horses were utilised for traction, hides and meat. The skeletal material of all these, however, can be utilised for a range of tools. Dog is represented by a single ulna in an Iron Age context; the size suggesting a fairly small animal. The presence of *Canids* (dog) is further attested to by the presence of gnawing on some bone.

Temporal comparisons are tentative with such a small assemblage and the restricted area of the site opened. However, some general observations are presented below. A slightly more diverse range of species is seen from the Iron Age contexts, with *Bos* (cow) the dominant species for both periods. *Ovicaprids* (sheep/goat) appear to gain in significance in the Roman period compared with the Iron Age, whereas the horse declines. Pig (*Sus*) remains at a constant low level.

Again the assemblage is too small for a detailed consideration of body part representation. However, for Roman cattle a tentative comparison with Binford's meat utility index (1978) and a preservation index (Brain 1981) suggests a possible over-representation of poorly preserved, low meat value bone elements such as phalanges, whereas moderately well preserved higher value elements such as the femur are absent. This could suggest the Roman assemblage was generated as a result of butchery waste.

Ageing and sexing data is too sparse to draw any conclusions regarding kill-off patterns and herd structure.

Comparisons with other contemporary sites are not practical for the Iron Age assemblage and extremely cursive for the Roman assemblage. The relative percentages of species from Yaxley correspond with those presented by Robinson and Wilson (1983) for the Roman period. Stanion villa (Deighton 2005) has a wider range of species including birds as do the Roman phases at Oundle (Deighton 2001). Also, in contrast to Yaxley, both sites show a dominance of ovicaprids.

Aspects of the animal economy at the site such as kill-off patterns, herd structure and changes though time could only be clarified with further bone from subsequent excavation.

8.2 Environmental evidence

Methodology
There were 24 samples collected by hand during the course of trial trenching (see Appendix 2 for volumes). Nine samples were selected for analysis following consultation with the excavator. Six further samples were visually scanned and, due to the findings, a further sample was added to those already selected for analysis. The ten samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 500 micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots were dried and sorted for plant remains with the aid of a microscope. Grains, chaff and seeds were identified with the aid of the author's reference collection and a seed atlas (Schoch et al 1988). The findings were quantified and are presented in Table *, Appendix 2.

Results
Preservation was solely by charring, no evidence of waterlogging or mineralization was observed. Cereal grains were frequently fragmented and abraded.

Table 5: Taxonomic distribution of plant remains

Sample	**1**	**4**	**9**	**10**	**16**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**Sample**
Context	*3608*	*2108*	*904*	*1004*	*1413*	*2927*	*2926*	*2925*	*Context*
Feature	**pit**	**ditch**	**layer**	**ditch**	**buried soil**	**ditch**	**ditch**	**ditch**	**Feature**
Volume	*10*	*10*	*20*	*20*	*20*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*Volume*
Grains									**Grains**
Triticum diccocum		27	3			2			Emmer
Triticum spelta		72	6	1	6	5		2	Spelt
Triticum aestivum				1					Breadwheat
Hordeum vulgare		82	9		1	7	1	1	Barley
Triticum/Hordeum	1	274	30	12	22	18	7	3	Wheat/Barley
Avena sp		3	2						Oat
Cereale	1	548	60	35	4	48	24	12	Cereal indet
Total	*2*	*1006*	*110*	*49*	*33*	*90*	*32*	*18*	
Chaff									**Chaff**
Triticum diccocum		7	1		1		1		Emmer
Triticum spelta		327	284	68	5	201	61	14	Spelt
Triticum aestivum		7	1						Breadwheat
Hordem vulgare							1	1	Barley
Triticum sp		20	18	11	4	10	12	3	Glume wheat
Total		*361*	*314*	*79*	*10*	*211*	*75*	*18*	
Pulses									**Pulses**
Leguminosae					1		1		Small pulse
Wild/weeds									**Wild/weed**
Rumex sp	2		7						Dock
Chenopodium album	1		1		1				Fat hen
Galium aparine			1		1				Cleavers
Caryophyllaceae									Pink family
Indet			1		1				Indeterminate weed
Total	**5**	**1367**	**434**	**147**	**57**	**301**	**108**	**36**	**Total**
Items/litre	*0.5*	*136.7*	*21.7*	*7.35*	*2.85*	*30.1*	*10.8*	*3.6*	*Items/litre*

Summary of taxanomic distribution
Sample 2 from fill (3609) pit [3611] produced small charcoal fragments only. Sample 3 from fill (3610) pit [3611] proved to be sterile.

Spelt (*Triticum spelta*) was the dominant cereal type and is seen in all samples except sample 1 from fill (3608) pit [3611].

Chaff is more common than grain in the majority of samples except for sample 4 from fill (2108) of ditch [2109]. Chaff is entirely absent from sample 1.

Emmer (*Triticum diccoccum*) is absent from samples 10 (fill (1004) ditch [1006]) and 22 (fill (2925) ditch [2928]).

Bread wheat *(Triticum aestivum*) is present in samples 4 from fill (2108) ditch [2109], 9 from remnant subsoil layer (904) and 10 from fill (1004) ditch [1006].

Oat (Avena sp) was seen in samples 4, ditch [2109] and 9, layer (904) only.

Naked barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var nudum) was absent from samples 1, pit [3611] and 10, ditch [1006] only.

Wild /weed seeds were present in three samples only (1, 9, and 16, layer (1413).

Pulses were seen in samples 16 layer (1413) and 22, ditch [2928].

Discussion
The dominance of spelt wheat is typical of the Iron Age and Roman periods. The dominance of chaff in most samples suggests they were the result of processing waste. The waste product of threshing and winnowing would be burned as refuse. The low numbers of weeds would seem to confirm this statement, as the bulk of the weeds being heavier than the chaff would remain with the cereal grains to be removed at a later stage of crop processing. However, the few weeds present (i.e. fat hen, docks and cleavers) were indeed common crop weeds. Sample 1 appears to be "background" i.e. the small numbers of charred mixed grains common to most sites. Sample 4 is slightly more problematic, the dominance of cereal grain would seem to suggest a storage crop, but its presence in a ditch fill as opposed to a pit for instance brings this into question. One solution is that a storage crop had become damaged during preparation for consumption and had been disposed of with the refuse from winnowing.

The low numbers of oat grains observed could suggest the presence of this taxa as a wild contaminant of the crop, however, without chaff to enable further identification this theory remains tentative.

Temporal comparisons are of limited value with so few samples, however, with the exception of the presence or absence of the minor taxa little difference can be detected between samples.

Conclusion
The majority of the samples produced identifiable charred plant material which provides an idea of the plants utilized and a glimpse of the processing activities taking place at the site. However, as the excavation was limited to trial trenching, the samples cannot realistically characterise the nature of the arable economy or demonstrate the potential complete range of processing activities taking place, this would require sampling from an extensive excavation.

9 IMPACT ASSESMENT

An updated plot of the archaeological remains found in the evaluation, comprising an extensive network of enclosures and associated field systems has been produced (Fig 11). The archaeology is concentrated on the natural ridge which is sited at the northern end of the site. The area of important remains covers an area of *c* 2.5ha (Fig 11, grey tone), but with only isolated pits occurring in the southern part of the area.

The major features comprising Enclosures A-E (Figs 2 and 11) and the larger boundary ditches detected by the geophysical survey have been confirmed by the trial trench evaluation. Further ditches identified by the evaluation also appear to correlate with fainter geophysical anomalies. These two groups of features have been plotted with a high degree of confidence. However, there are examples of ditches and gullies sampled by the trial trench

evaluation that were not present on the geophysical survey results. These are extrapolated and plotted with dashed or dotted lines where possible, but with a lower level of confidence. It is likely that there is more of this type of feature present on the northern part of the site between the trenches.

The southern area is devoid of archaeological features with the exception of a possible enclosure partially truncated and on the south side of the pipeline.

A plan of the proposed works submitted by Taylor Woodrow shows that the larger part of the evaluation area will be developed as a housing estate (Fig 12). The works comprise eight major plots of houses and associated garages and gardens. A road infrastructure will be linked to a new roundabout access off The Broadway, and the existing housing estate via Violet Way to the west. We currently have no details of either the depths of the construction trenches or whether the topsoil and subsoil will be stripped from the site. However, it is clear that the underlying archaeology will be affected and largely removed by any construction. This comprises *c* 1.7ha of the *c* 2.5ha of important archaeological remains. At present there are no plans to develop the eastern part of the site which contains *c* 0.8ha of the 2.5ha area of important archaeological remains. Taylor Woodrow cannot rule out the possibility that this part of the site may be used to store topsoil or that it could be used as a location for the works compound.

9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The trial trench evaluation revealed evidence for middle/late Iron age settlement features, ditches and pits, within an area of extensive Romano-British occupation certainly spanning the 2nd -4th centuries. The presence of some late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery (Gallo-Belgic wares) in trench 14 may suggest continuity from the middle Iron Age. The main focus of the activity was at the northern end of the proposed development area. There were no archaeological features in the trenches excavated to the south of the pipeline.

The Iron Age features comprised linear ditches and gullies in trenches 19/20, 22, 24, 28, 29, either immediately to the north or south of an east-west boundary ditch. The east-west boundary in trench 22 produced Iron Age pottery, but all other sections sampled by excavation along its length produced Romano-British material. This may be indicative of a boundary with Iron Age origins which was maintained into the Roman period. Linear features visible on the geophysical survey and confirmed by their presence in trenches 28 and 24 formed a loose grouping towards the eastern side of the site and may be a further enclosure. There were no obvious curvilinear ditches that could relate to roundhouses, the feature in trench 24 being too small for habitation purposes.

Iron Age settlement on clay has only been recognised in recent years in the midlands and the eastern counties, due to the increasing development in these areas enabling archaeological excavation. Many of these sites had been ploughed in the medieval period and far more extensively in the last century, thus removing all earthworks and, presumably, many shallow features. Even so, in northern Cambridgeshire there was settlement expansion noted on sites such as Fengate, only 4km to the north-east of Yaxley and Sawtry 10km to the south (Bryant 1997, 28), with another centre of settlement at Borough Fen circular fort 18km to the north-east. No Iron Age sites have previously been found in this area, but as it is located on the Fen edge close to summer pastures to the east and forest to the west, this may be a settlement located to take advantage of a range of different land usages.

The pottery comprises the handmade forms with shell tempering characteristic of the later Iron Age in this region, from 400/300 BC to 50 AD, thus making the dating of this period a problem (Bryant 1997, 26). The close proximity of pottery from both Iron Age and Roman periods, including the presence of a small amount of Gallo-Belgic pottery from the same contexts as Roman pottery, may be indicative of a continuity of settlement from the middle Iron Age into the early Roman. In this case at least, there may be the evidence for a continuity of settlement from the middle Iron Age into the early Roman period, rather than a discontinuity between earlier and later Iron Age settlement and the location of a Romano-British settlement nearby (Bryant 2000, 16).

The Romano-British activity comprises a complex system of linear and curvilinear ditches and gullies, apparently forming a number of small enclosures set within a larger boundary system defining small fields.

Within the main area of activity pockets of remnant subsoil containing Roman pottery were encountered in three trenches (4, 9 and 14). These ranged in depth from 0.20m to 0.30m and were at least 9.50m long from north to south. A similar spread of this soil may also have been present in the northern end of trench 7 masking the true extent of ditch [713] hence its massive appearance compared to the geophysical anomaly which it represents. The remnant soil seen in trench 14 contained frequent inclusions of large flint nodules, other stone fragments, animal bone and pottery. It is possible that this deposit represents an episode of dumping of refuse to consolidate an area of wet of boggy ground. It was unclear whether these spreads of soil were filling natural hollows and depressions or purposefully cut features.

A single human burial was encountered at the southern end of trench 15. No grave goods were found with the burial but its stratigraphic position below the subsoil makes a Romano-British date the most likely. Its location immediately outside Enclosure A could be of significance, though it is not likely that a formal cemetery is present within the development area.

Trenches 4, 5/6, 7, 8, 9, 14 and 19/20 in the northern part of the main area of activity all produced finds suggestive of a building having been present in the vicinity. Six Roman coins, roof tile fragments of *tegula* and *imbrex*, box flue tile, the possible stone tile, Samian ware and amphora sherds were all recovered from contexts in these trenches. The position of this grouping towards the highest ground on the site, with views down the valley to the north-west and across the lower ground to the south, would be a prime settlement location. However, no evidence for actual structures has been identified in either phase of the evaluation.

To the south of this grouping in trench 29 there was an area of scorching. It did not form any recognisable shape, but its extent did suggest that it represented the remains of an oven or kiln type feature. It was felt that this feature could not be appropriately dealt with under evaluation circumstances and it was therefore recorded, but not fully excavated. This area of scorching does correlate with a strong geophysical anomaly of which other similar examples can be seen in the vicinity of Enclosure D and could be an area of industrial activity. The smithing hearth bottom from trench 12, although north of this area could well be associated with this activity.

Yaxley was probably the site of a small Roman rural settlement, possibly centred around a modest farmstead, of a type about which little is yet known despite being probably the most numerous form of land management (Going 1997, 38). The presence of the imported wares indicates portable wealth as well as, or instead of, the presence of a building of some status

(Going and Plouviez 2000, 19). The nearby locations of probable pottery kilns does, however, suggest that this was an area of industry. The dominance of spelt wheat is in common with other assemblages from the fens and indicates the agricultural productivity of this area (Murphy 1997, 42). Although not the settlement centre, the site itself could provide a possible pattern of enclosure and, with more environmental evidence coming from the enclosure ditches, to enhance our understanding of the rural economy and any possible changes over the 2nd to 4th centuries.

As seen on the geophysical plot, furrows thought to be from the medieval ridge and furrow agricultural system, or possibly post-medieval, were evident across the site. Remnant furrows in the southern part of the site were aligned north-west to south-east and did not appear to continue past a linear ditch which crossed the site from north-east to south-west. Beyond this point the ridge and furrow changed orientation from north-east to south-west, roughly parallel with the ditch. Although the ditch has been dated as having Iron Age origins this changing pattern of ridge and furrow may suggest that the Iron Age/Roman ditch had been respected by the headlands of the medieval field system. There was no evidence of pre-19th century frontage plots or structures along the northern side of the Broadway as suggested by BUFAU (Watt 2002).

The proposed development will affect *c* 1.7 ha of the *c* 2.5 ha area of important archaeological remains. The southern half of the site proved to be devoid of archaeological remains and will not be affected by the development.

As this is the first occupation site of Iron Age date and the first Romano-British settlement activity to be recognised in this area, together with the pottery industries in Yaxley recorded at Hog Fen and Cow Bridge Farm, this site can therefore be seen as being of regional importance.

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APPENDIX 1

Table 6:Quantification of Roman pottery by sherd count, weight in (g) and fabric

CONTEXT NUMBER/ TYPE	FABRIC TYPE																			
	Grog-tempered		Greyware		Shell gritted		Nene Valley CC		Oxfordshire CC		Mortaria		Misc. Sandy wares		Amphora		Samian		Total	
	No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg	
204					2	7													2	7
306			1	4															1	4
308			5	34	1	3													6	37
404	1	3	8	40	5	87	2	252			1	40			5	724			22	1146
406					3	122	1	89									1	3	5	214
408			1	50			2	27											3	77
409			1	14	1	207													2	221
411			3	103	3	318	5	75											11	496
413			1	28	4	340	1	17	1	3									7	388
414			3	29	5	103	1	2					1	21					10	155
415			3	78	1	3	4	68											8	149
417					22	911													22	911
5/604			1	37	4	127	1	10											6	174
5/608					3	53	3	57											6	110
5/630							1	4											1	4
704					7	129	7	111											14	240
710			1	1															1	1
712			2	15	1	2	2	28											5	45
804					2	225	1	32											3	257
806							2	48											2	48
808			1	70	4	87													5	157
905					14	329	13	145					1	3					28	474
1004			4	85	2	82	1	68											7	235
1204			1	7			1	17											2	24
1206			1	13	1	14	2	47											4	74
1208			1	11			1	6											2	17
1212					1	8													1	8
1213			3	54	10	594	10	211											23	859
1214					2	131	3	85											5	216

Table 5: Quantification of Roman pottery by sherd count, weight in (g) and fabric, continued

CONTEXT NUMBER	FABRIC TYPE																			
	Grog-tempered		Greyware		Shell gritted		Nene Valley CC		Oxfordshire CC		Mortaria		Misc. Sandy wares		Amphora		Samian		Total	
	No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg	
1304			3	26	2	45			1	12									6	83
1310			1	63															1	63
1314			17	211			2	13											19	224
1320			1	72	1	131	2	33											4	236
1312					1	3													1	3
1405	1	46	19	311	1	17											4	25	25	399
1407			2	112	1	7											1	7	4	126
1409			1	10															1	10
1413			23	475	11	645	8	186			1	36							43	1345
1414	4	20																	4	20
1417	3	44																	3	44
1511			5	21	5	60							1	4					11	85
1512			1	12	3	23	4	76											8	111
1514					1	8													1	8
19/2004					4	99													4	99
2104			1	57															1	57
2107							2	56											2	56
2110							3	108											3	108
2112			1	18	7	124													8	142
2115			1	59	1	27													2	86
2912					4	249													4	249
2927			4	76															4	76
3610					1	4													1	4
Total	9	113	121	2196	141	5324	85	1871	2	15	2	76	3	28	5	724	6	35	374	10,382kg

APPENDIX 2

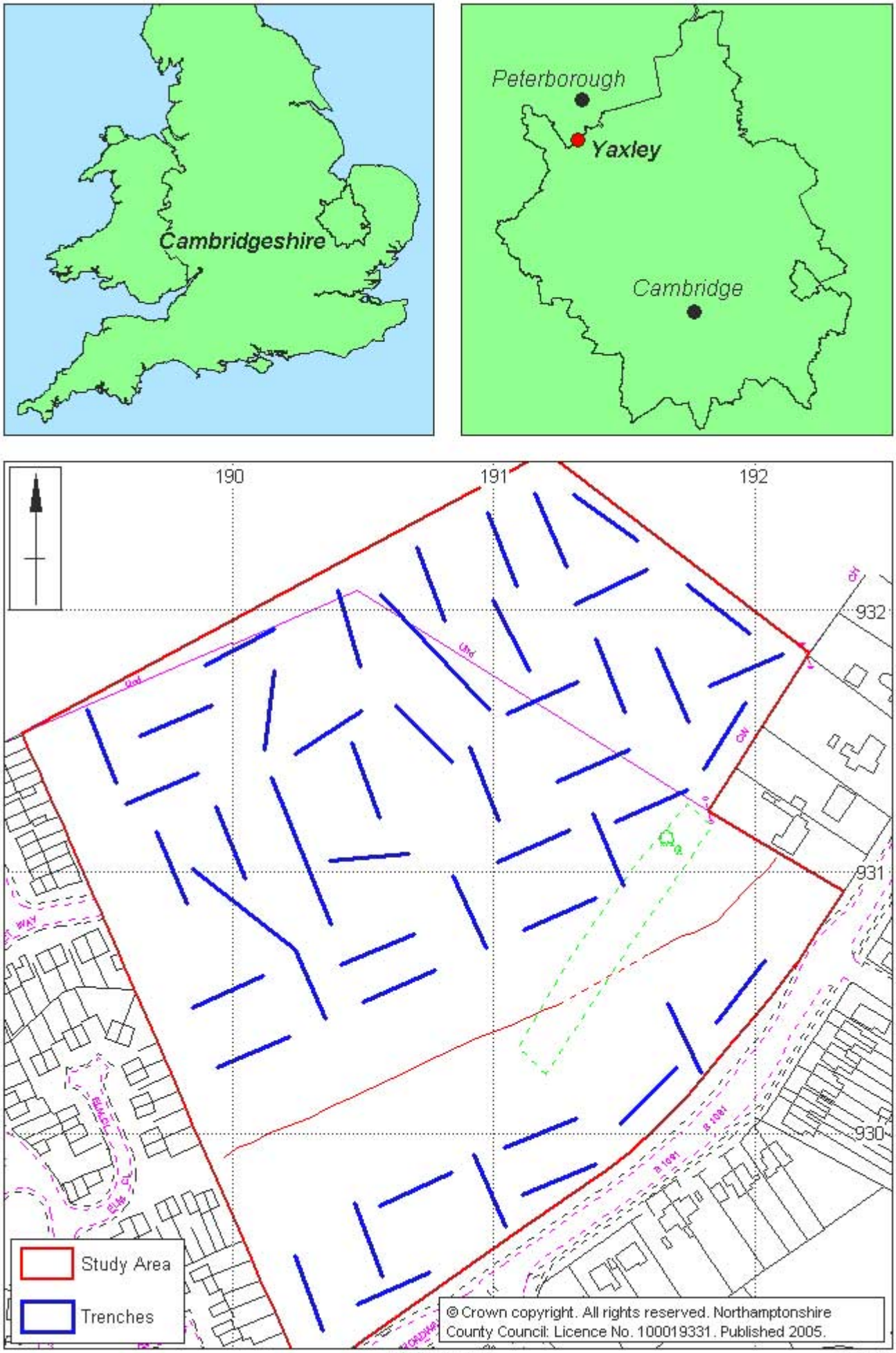
Table 6: Table of results by trench

Trench	Depth (m)	Archaeological Features		Date (provisional)
		Context No.	Type and Description	
1	0.49	[105]	Furrow. Aligned NE-SW. Depth 0.12m width 0.57m	Med/p-med
2	0.45	[205]	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.53 width 1.53m	RB
3	0.54	[305]	Pit. Circular. Depth 0.38m Ø 2.02	
		[307]	Ditch. Aligned W-E. Depth 0.42 width 3.12m	RB
		[309]	Pit. Sub-rectangular. Depth 0.39m Ø 1.20m	RB
4	0.42	[405]	Ditch. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.20m width 0.80m. Cuts remnant subsoil (408)	RB
		[407]	Ditch Aligned NE-SW. Depth 35m width 2m.	RB
		(408)	Remnant subsoil. Depth 0.20m extent 9.5m. Frequent inclusions of chalk, flint, pottery and bone. Cut by [405]	RB
		[412]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.65m width 3.20	RB
		[416]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.56m width 2.10m. Cuts (403) and (409) to (412)	RB
		[418]	Posthole. Depth 0.15m, Ø 0.40m	RB
5/6	0.40	[5/607]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.45m 0.75m	RB
		[5/609]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.24m wide 2.85m. Cuts (5/610) (5/614) and (5/612)	
		[5/611]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.30m width 0.60m. Cuts (5/614)	
		[5/613]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.42m width 0.46m. Cuts (5/614)	
		[5/615]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.28m width 0.36	
		[5/617]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.21m width 0.83m. Cuts (5/604)	
		[5/619]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.13m width 1.60m	Med/p-med
		[5/621]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Width 1m. Not excavated	Med/p-med
		[5/623]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.13m width 2.50m	Med/p-med
		[5/625]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.13m width 2m	Med/p-med
		[5/627]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.16m width 0.90m	Med/p-med
		[5/629]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.13m width 1.20m	Med/p-med
		[5/631]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Width 0.60. Not excavated	Med/p-med
7	0.50	[707]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.27m width 0.85m. Cuts (703)	
		[709]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Width 2m. Not excavated	Med/p-med
		[711]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.18m width 1.82m	Med/p-med
		[713]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.46m width 7.70m	RB
8	0.58	[805]	Ditch. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.28 width 1m	RB post 250
		[807]	Gully. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.08m width 0.60m	RB post 250
		[809]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.35m width 1.80m. Cuts (803)	RB
		[811]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.25mn width 1m. Cuts (803) and (812)	
9	0.60	(904)	Remnant subsoil. Depth 0.30m extent 13m. Inclusions of burnt limestone. Produced 3 Roman coins. Cut by [906]	RB
		[906]	Gully. Aligned NE-SW. Depth 0.40m width 0.70m. Cuts remnant soil (904)	RB
		[908]	Gully. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.20m width 0.60m	

		[910]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.13m width 2.10m	Med/p-med
10	0.56	[1006]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.36m width 1.08m	RB post 250
		[1008]	Ditch. Aligned W-E. Depth 0.23m width 0.50m	
		[1010]	Gully. Aligned NE-SW. Depth 0.10m width 0.50m	
		[1012]	Gully. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.47m	
11	0.48	[1105]	Gully. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.25m width 3.40m	
12	0.50	[1205]	Gully. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.12m width 0.95m. Cuts (1206)	RB post 250
		[1207]	Gully. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.08m width 0.60m	RB post 250
		[1209]	Gully. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.20m width 0.20m	RB post 250
		[1211]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.20m width 1.50m.	Med/p-med
		[1215]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.75m width 2.15m	RB post 250
		[1218]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.10m width 1.0m	Med/p-med
13	0.44	[1305]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.36m width 0.60m. Cuts (1306) and (1308)	RB
		[1307]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.16m width 0.47m	
		[1309]	Gully. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.09m width 0.41m	RB
		[1311]	Furrow. Aligned SE-NW. Depth 0.10m width 0.60m	Med/p-med
		[1313]	Furrow/gully. Aligned SE-NW. Depth 0.09m width 0.74m	RB post 250
		[1315]	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Depth 0.48m width 2.07m	RB
		[1317]	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Depth 0.18m width 0.94m	
		[1319]	Furrow. Aligned NE-SW. Width 1.50m. Not excavated	Med/p-med
		[1322]	Ditch. Aligned SE-NW. Depth 0.55m width 1.35m. Cuts (1321)	RB post 250
		[1323]	Ditch. Aligned SE-NW. Depth 0.35m width 0.63m	
14	0.61	[1406]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.37m width 1.65m. Cuts (1407)	Late IA, RB
		[1408]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.30m width 1.68m	RB
		[1410]	Gully. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.21m width 0.58m	RB
		[1412]	Posthole. Depth 0.18m Ø 0.35m	
		(1413)	Remnant subsoil. Depth 0.26m extent 9.50m. Frequent inclusions of large flint nodules, pottery and bone. Overlies ditch [1427]	RB post 250
		[1415]	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.13m width 0.50m	RB
		[1418]	Posthole. Depth 0.24m Ø 0.19m	
		[1419]	Posthole. Depth 0.23m Ø 0.27m	RB
		[1421]	Gully. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.08m width 0.50m	
		[1424]	Posthole. Depth 0.15m Ø0.11m. Cuts (1426)	
		[1427]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.66m width 2m	
		[1428]	Posthole. Depth 0.24m Ø 0.16. Cuts (1414)	
15	0.50	[1506]	HB1 Grave cut. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.15m Length 1.68m width 0.40m. This contained a human skeleton which was lying extended north-east to south-west in a shallow grave cut. The skeleton was quite fragmentary with most of the skull missing. Preliminary examination of the remains suggests a young adult.	
		[1508]	Ditch. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.55m width 1.39	
		[1510]	Ditch. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.36 width 1.33m	
		[1513]	Ditch. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.65m width 1.14m	RB
		[1515]	Ditch. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.19m width 0.89m	
16	0.65	NONE		
17	0.61	[1705]	Furrow. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.17m width 0.62m	Med/p-med

		[1707	Furrow. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.12m width 0.66m	Post-med
18	0.54	[1809]	Gully. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.24m width 0.82m	
		[1811]	Gully. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.21m width 0.60m. Cuts (1812)	
		[1813]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.30m width 1m	
		[1817]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.40m width 0.80m	
19/20	0.58	[19/2005]	Gully. Aligned NE-SW. Depth 0.28m width 0.45m	RB
		[19/2007]	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.38m width 0.85m. Cuts (19/2004)	
		[19/2011]	Gully. Aligned SE-NW. Depth 0.15m width 0.63m	IA
		[19/2013]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.60m width 2.60	IA
		[19/2015]	Gully. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.23m width 0.40m	
		[19/2017]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth not determined width 1.50m	
		[19/2021]	Gully. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.17m width 0.50m. Cuts (19/2022)	IA
		[19/2023]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.30m width 0.50m	
		[19/2025]	Furrow. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.15m width 1.50m	Med/p-med
21	0.70	[2106]	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.55m width 0.50m	RB
		[2109]	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.38m width 0.90m. Cuts (2105)	RB
		[2111]	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.35m width 1.40m	RB post 250
		[2114]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.50m width 1.65m. Cuts (2110)	RB
		[2116]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Width 3.30m. Not excavated	RB
22	0.52	[2206]	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.68m width 2.70m	IA
23	0.60	[2306]	Ditch. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.83m width 2m	
24	0.62	[2405]	Gully. Aligned NE-SW. Depth 0.43m width 0.65m	IA
		[2407]	Gully. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.23m width 0.55m	
		[2409]	Gully. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.11m width 0.30m	IA
		[2411]	Gully. Aligned SW-NE. Depth 0.32m width 0.60m	
		[2413]	Furrow. Aligned E-W. Depth 0.09m width 1.50m	Med/p-med
25	0.65	[2505]	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.44m width 1.33m	
26	0.61	NONE		
27	0.75	NONE		
28	0.64	[2805]	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Depth 0.17m width 0.93m	
		[2808]	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.56m width 1.60m	IA
29	0.54	[2905]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.30m width 1.06m. Cuts (2906)	
		[2907]	Pit Sub-circular. Depth 0.17m Ø 1m	
		[2909]	Pit. Sub-circular. Depth 0.18m Ø 1.05m. Cuts (2906) and (2910)	
		[2911]	Pit. Sub-circular. Depth 0.22m Ø 0.70m	
		[2913]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.35m width >0.50m. Cuts (2910)	RB
		[2915]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.20m width >0.70m	
		[2917]	Pit. Depth 0.40m Ø 1.50m. Cuts (2914)	
		(2918)	Burnt spread. Irregular in plan. Contained in situ burnt natural. Extent 3m. Not excavated	
		[2921]	Pit. Oval. Depth 0.20m width >0.45m length 1.20m. Cuts (2922)	
		[2923]	Pit. Oval. Depth 0.30m Width >0.50m length 1.50m	
		[2928]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.60m width 1.50m	RB
		[2930]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.80m width *c*1m	IA
		[2932]	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Depth 0.25m width 1.50m. Cuts (2933)	

		[2936]	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Depth 0.60m width 1.10m. Cuts (2929)	IA
30	0.56	NONE		
31	0.65	NONE		
32	0.65	[3205]	Pit. Circular. Depth 0.07 Ø 0.63m	
33	0.60	NONE		
34	0.55	NONE		
35	0.60	NONE		
36	0.56	[3605]	Posthole. Sub-circular. Depth 0.04, Ø 0.36m	
		[3607]	Pit. Sub-circular. Depth 0.0.30 Ø 0.60m	
		[3611]	Pit. Sub-circular. Depth 0.60m Ø 2m	IA, RB
37	0.69	NONE		
38	0.62	NONE		
39	0.67	NONE		
40	0.65	NONE		
41	0.70	NONE		
42	0.68	NONE		
43	0.61	NONE		
44	0.62	NONE		
45	0.70	NONE		
46	0.60	NONE		
47	0.70	NONE		
48	0.65	NONE		
49	0.65	NONE		
50	0.56	NONE		
51	0.50	[5105]	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Width 0.65m.Not excavated	
		[5107]	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Width 2.80m. Not excavated	
		[5109]	Post-hole. Sub-oval. Width 0.65m length 0.80m. Not excavated	
		[5111]	Pit. Sub-oval. Width 1.02m length 1.02m. Not excavated	
		[5113]	Post-hole. Oval. Width 0.60m length 0.80m. Not excavated	
		[5115]	Gully. Curvilinear. Aligned SW-E. Width 0.50m length 3.86m. Not excavated	
		[5117]	Post-hole. Sub-circular. Ø 0.60m. Not excavated	
		[5119]	Post-hole. Sub-circular. Ø 0.40m. Not excavated	



Scale 1:2000

Fig. 1

190
191
192
933
932
931
930
Scale 1:1250
Trial Trench locations
Iron Age features
Roman features
Medieval features

Fig. 2

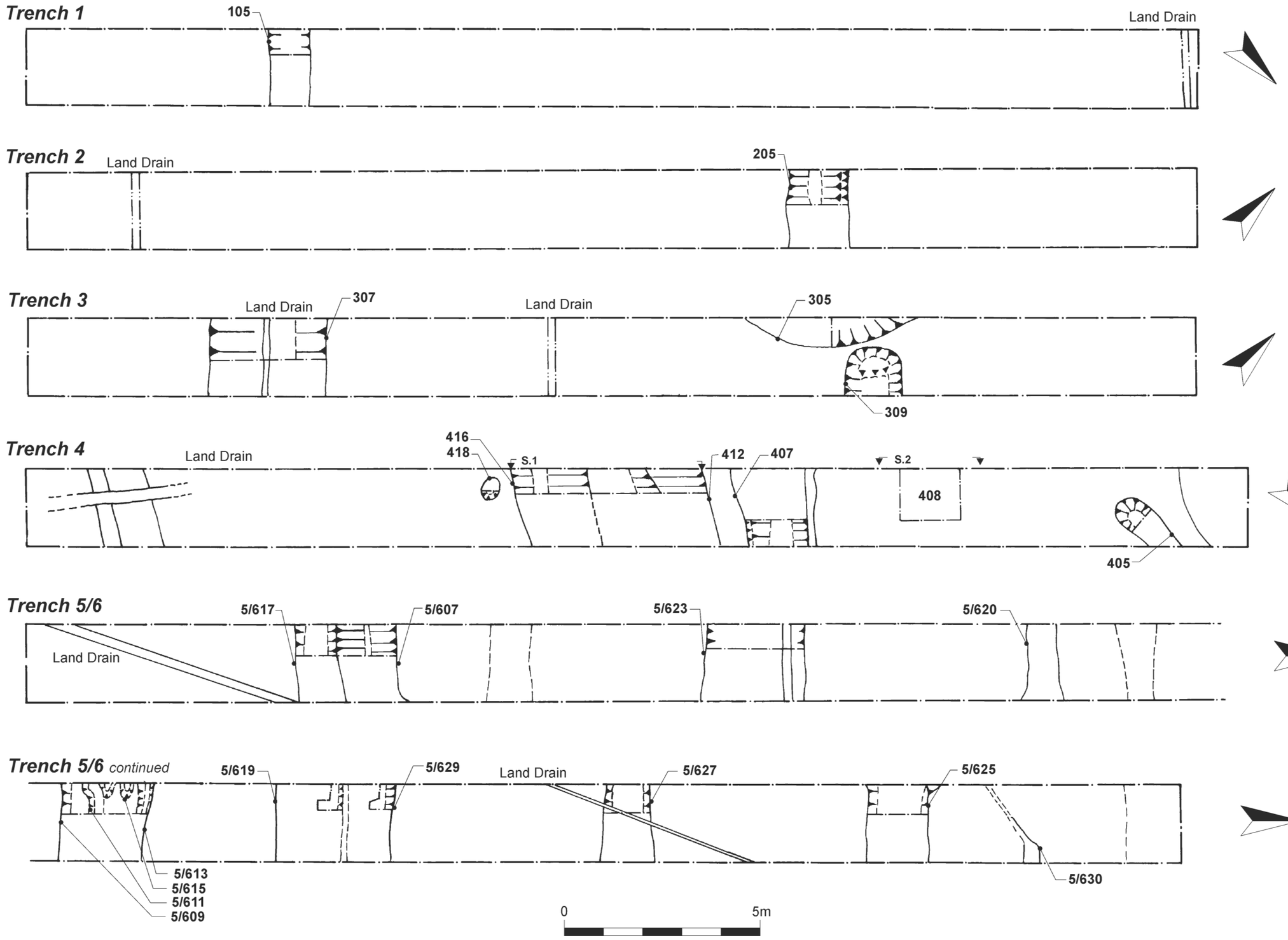

Trench 1
105
Land Drain
Trench 2
Land Drain
205
Trench 3
Land Drain
307
Land Drain
305
309
Trench 4
Land Drain
416
418
S.1
412
407
S.2
408
405
Trench 5/6
5/617
5/607
5/623
5/620
Land Drain
Trench 5/6 continued
5/619
5/629
Land Drain
5/627
5/625
5/613
5/615
5/611
5/609
5/630
0
5m

Fig. 3

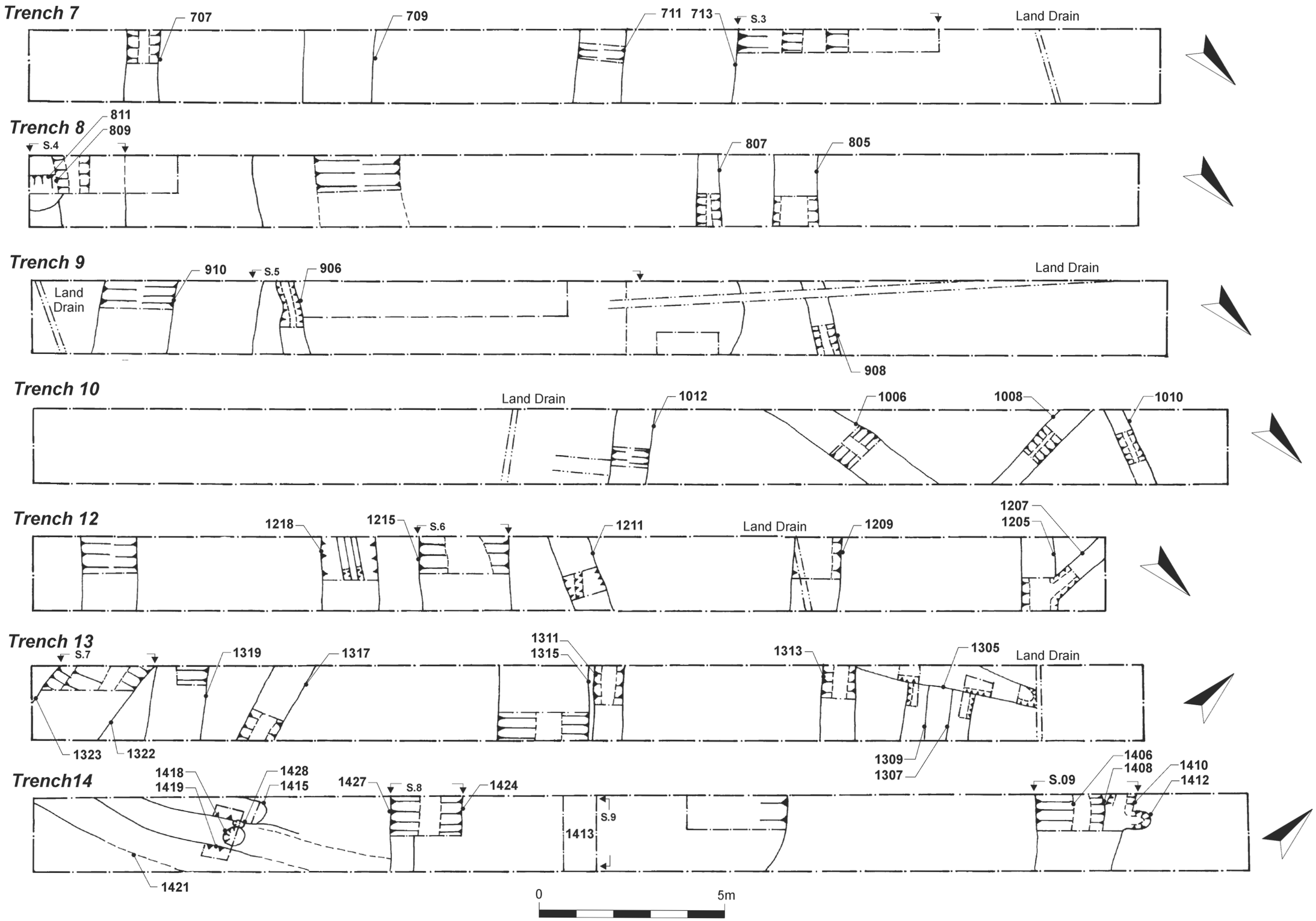

Trench 7
707
709
711
713
S.3
Land Drain
Trench 8
811
809
S.4
807
805
Trench 9
910
S.5
906
Land
Drain
Land Drain
908
Trench 10
Land Drain
1012
1006
1008
1010
Trench 12
1218
1215
S.6
1211
Land Drain
1209
1207
1205
Trench 13
S.7
1319
1317
1311
1315
1313
1305
Land Drain
1323
1322
1309
1307
Trench14
1418
1419
1428
1415
1427
S.8
1424
S.9
1413
S.09
1406
1408
1410
1412
1421
0
5m

Fig. 4

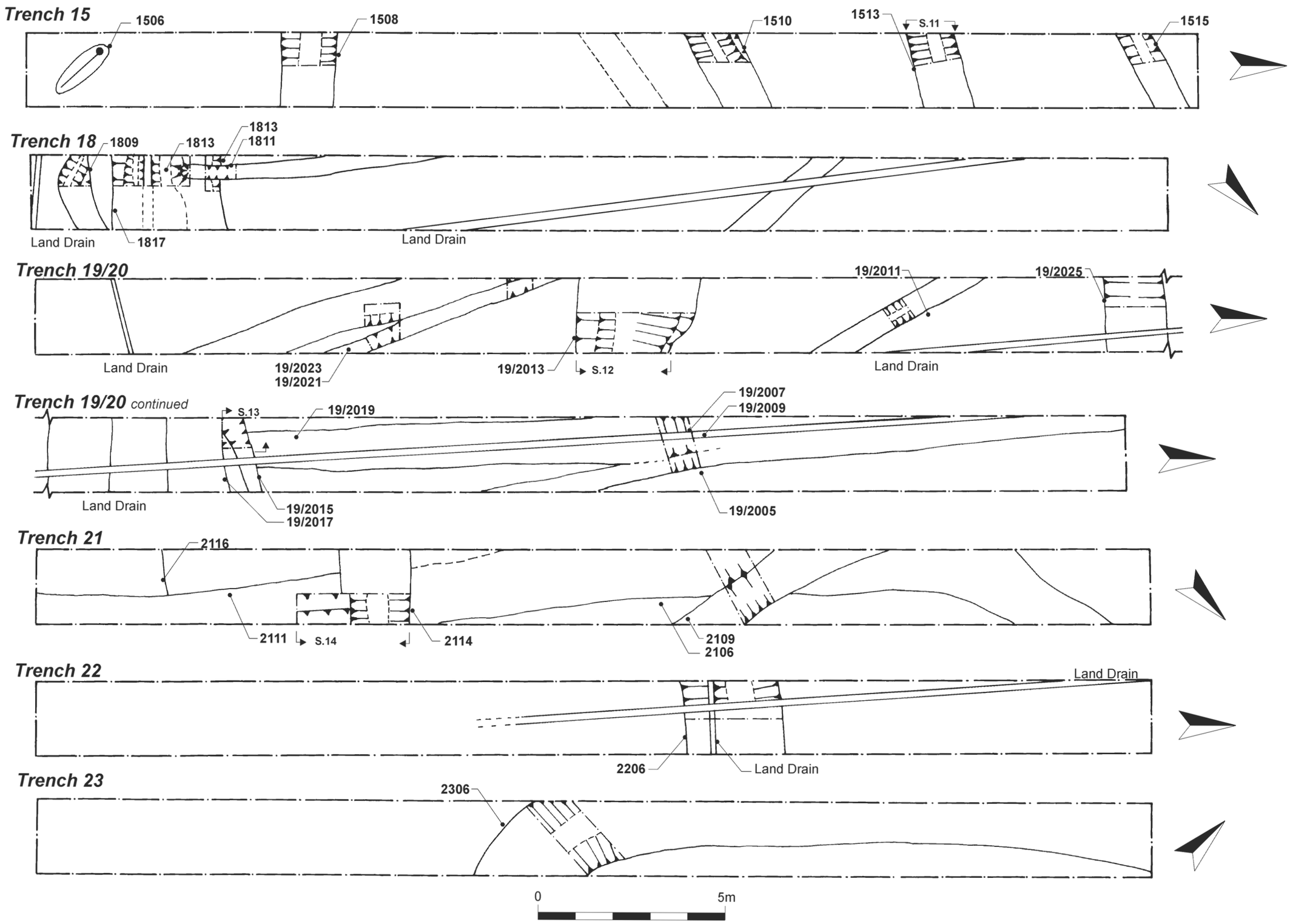

Trench 15
1506
1508
1510
1513
S.11
1515
Trench 18
1809
1813
1813
1811
Land Drain
1817
Land Drain
Trench 19/20
19/2011
19/2025
Land Drain
19/2023
19/2021
19/2013
S.12
Land Drain
Trench 19/20 continued
S.13
19/2019
19/2007
19/2009
Land Drain
19/2015
19/2017
19/2005
Trench 21
2116
2111
S.14
2114
2109
2106
Trench 22
Land Drain
2206
Land Drain
Trench 23
2306
0
5m

Fig. 5

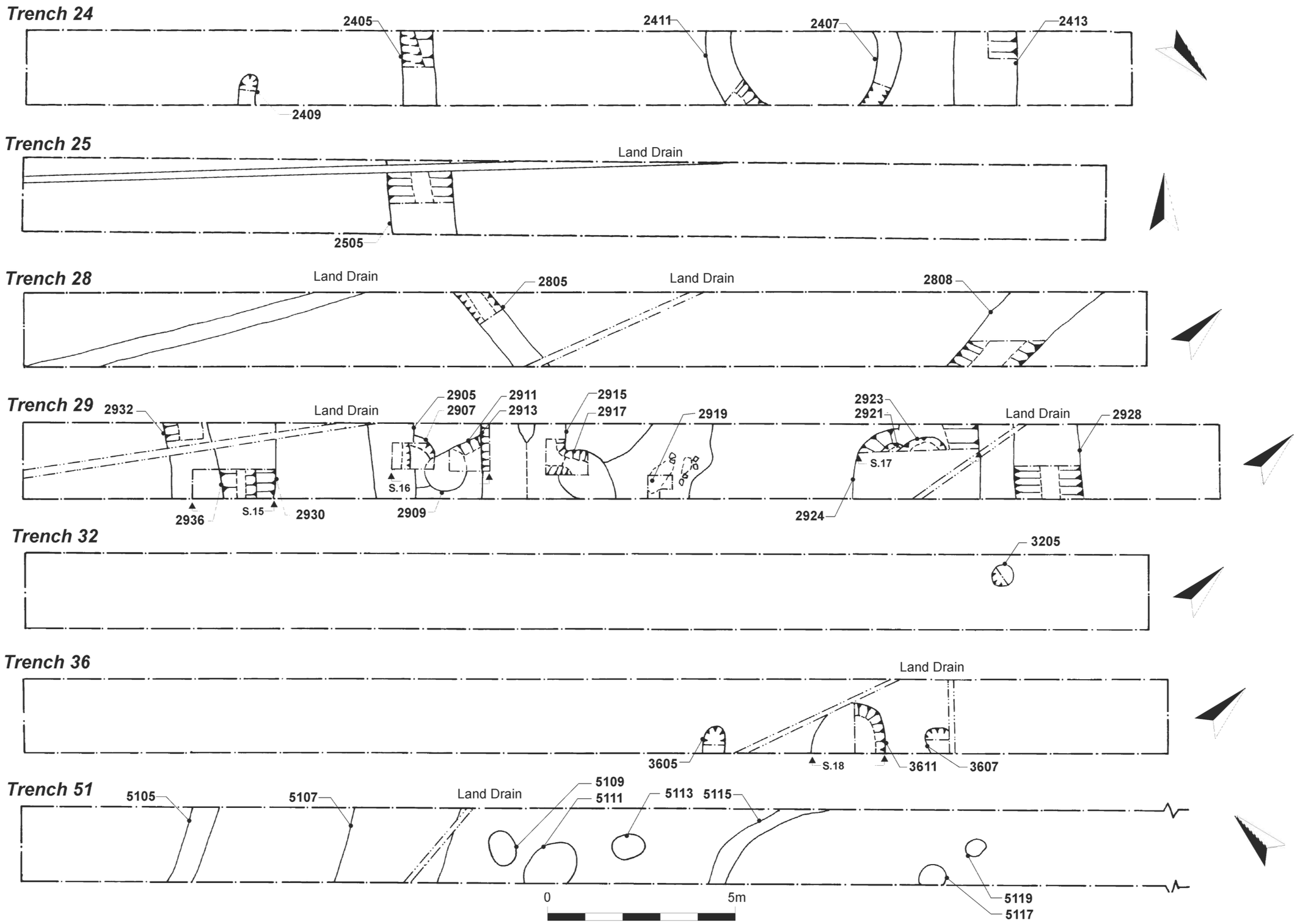

Trench 24
2405
2411
2407
2413
2409
Trench 25
Land Drain
2505
Trench 28
Land Drain
2805
Land Drain
2808
Trench 29
2932
Land Drain
2905
2907
2911
2913
2915
2917
2919
2923
2921
Land Drain
2928
S.16
S.17
S.15
2936
2930
2909
2924
Trench 32
3205
Trench 36
Land Drain
3605
S.18
3611
3607
Trench 51
5105
5107
Land Drain
5109
5111
5113
5115
5119
5117
0
5m

Fig. 6

Plan of Human Burial 1

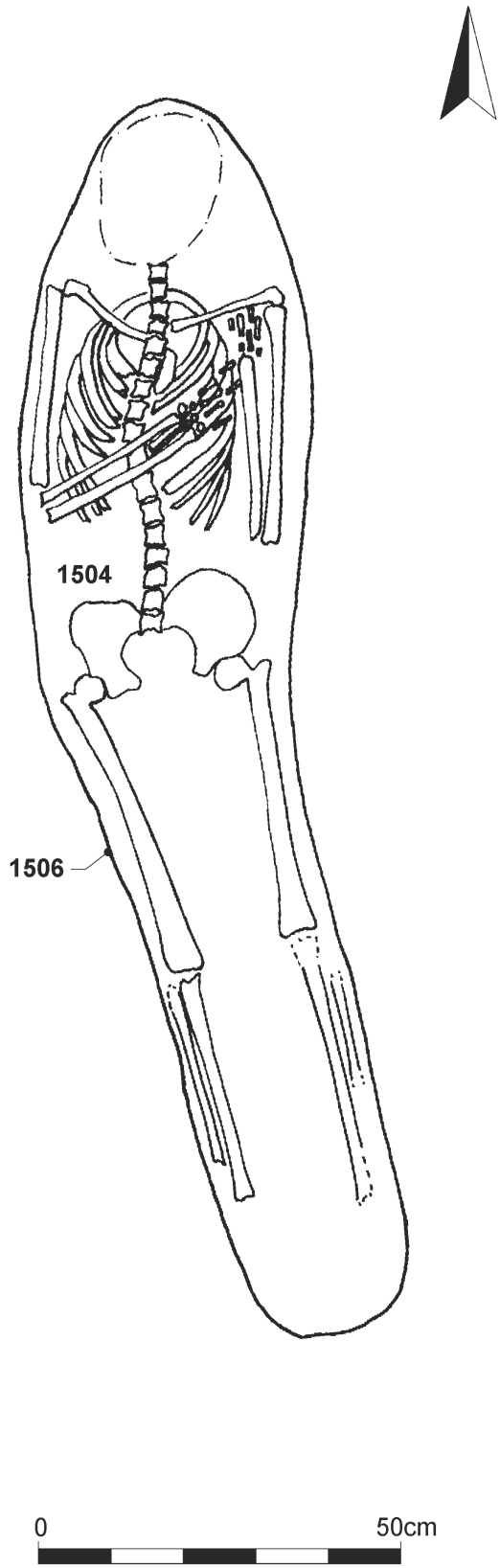
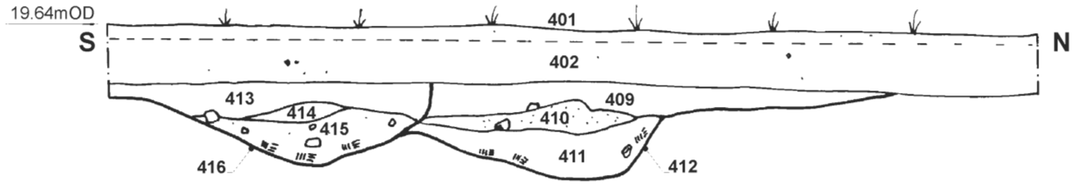
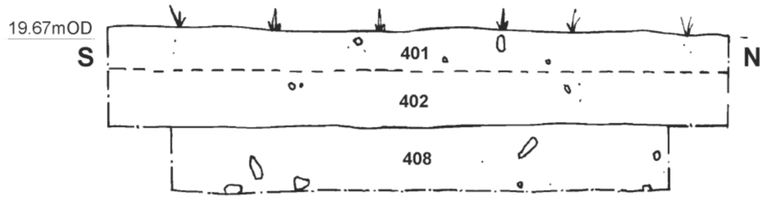


Fig. 7

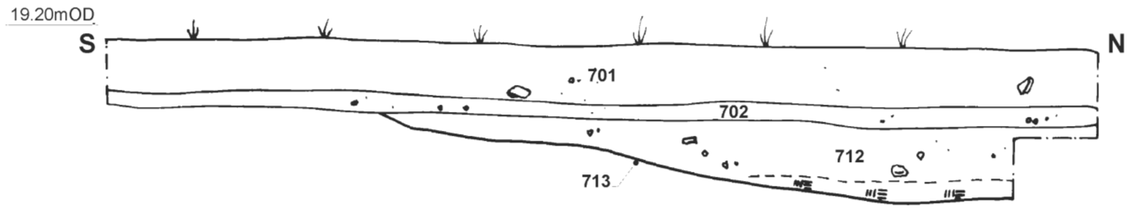
Section 1 - Trench 4



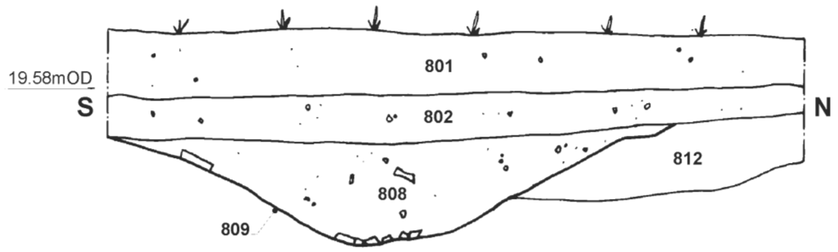
Section 2 - Trench 4



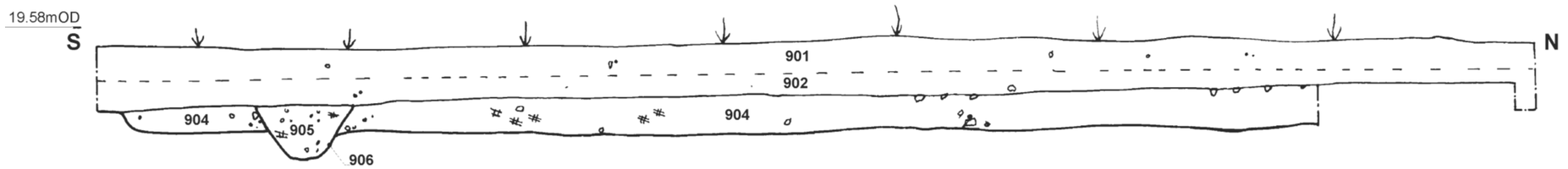
Section 3 - Trench 7



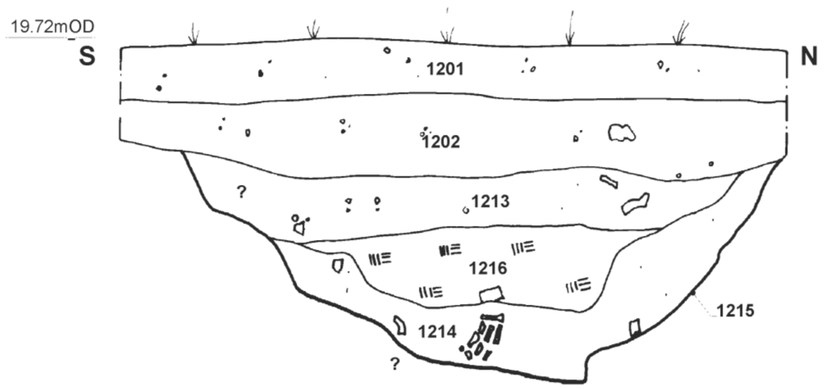
Section 4 - Trench 8



Section 5 - Trench 9



Section 6 - Trench 12



Section 7 - Trench 13

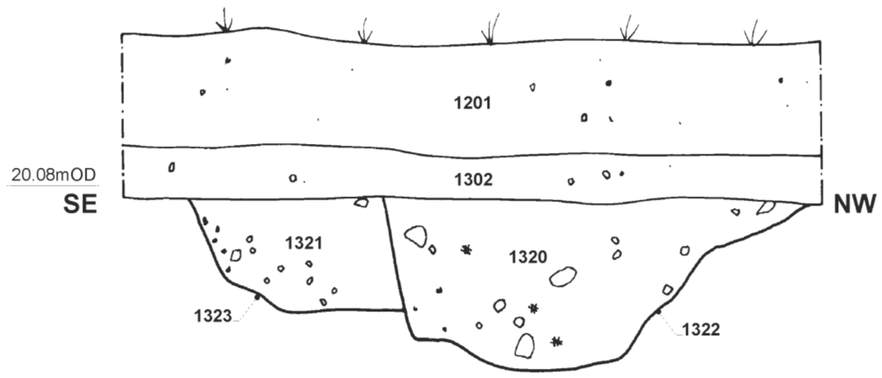
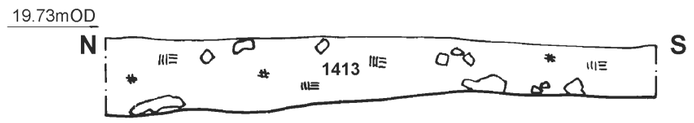
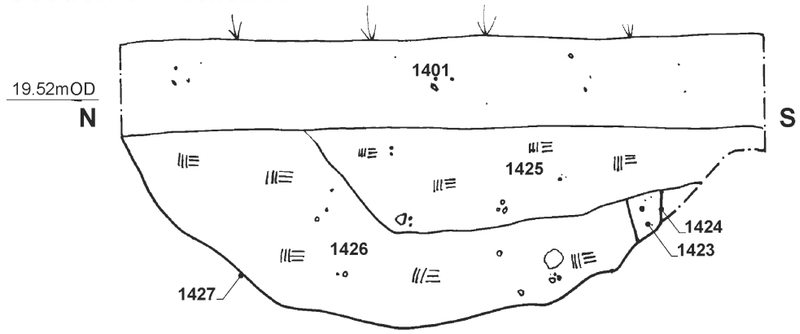


Fig. 8

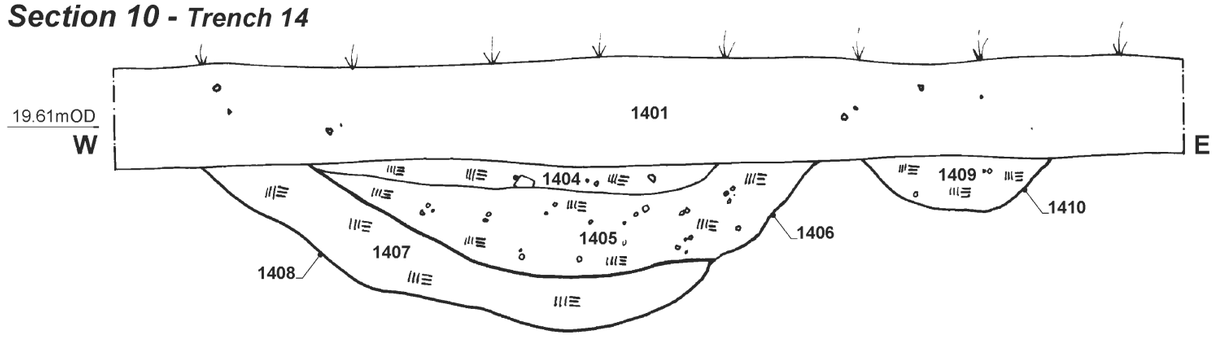
Section 8 - Trench 14



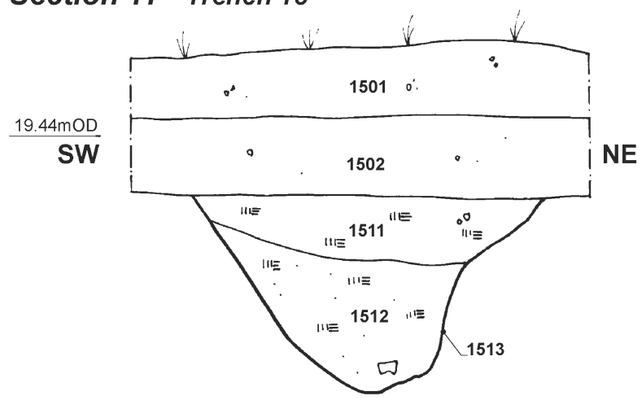
Section 9 - Trench 14



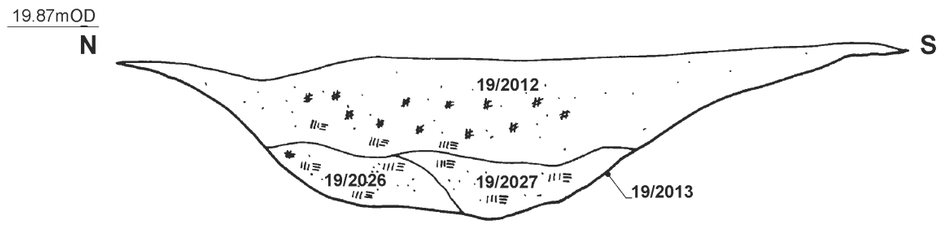
Section 10 - Trench 14



Section 11 - Trench 15



Section 12 - Trench 19/20



Section 13 - Trench 19/20

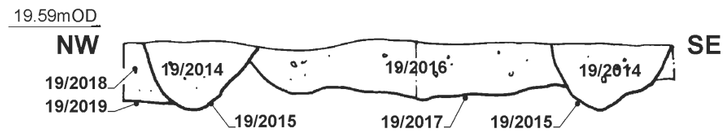
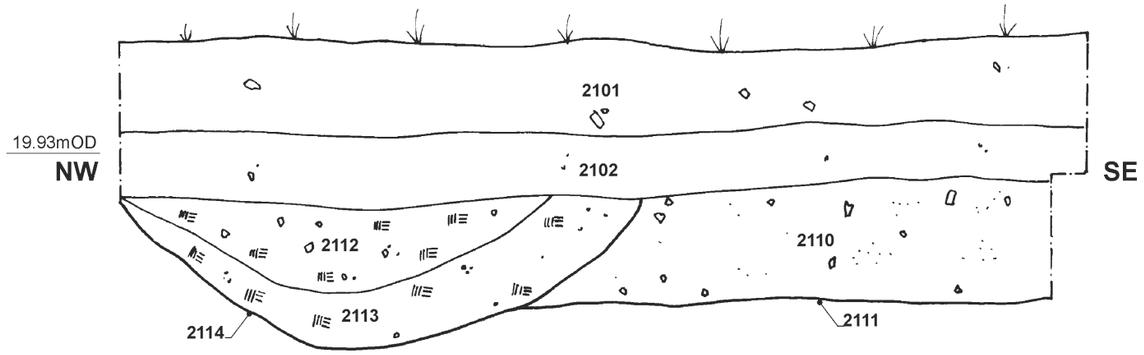
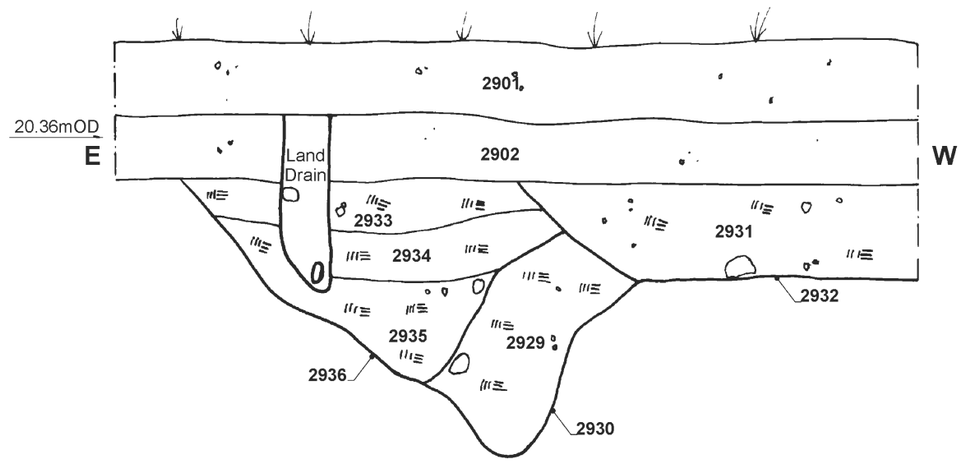


Fig. 9

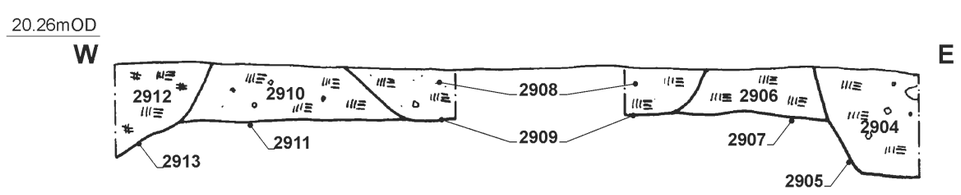
Section 14 - Trench 21



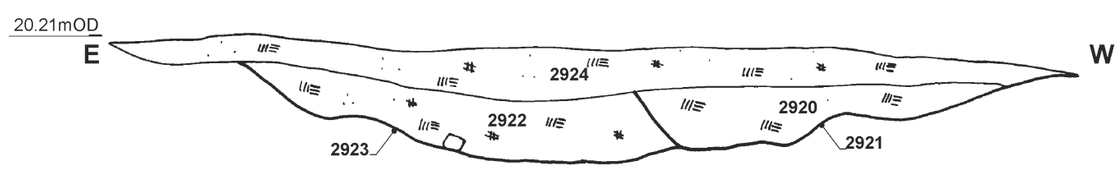
Section 15 - Trench 29



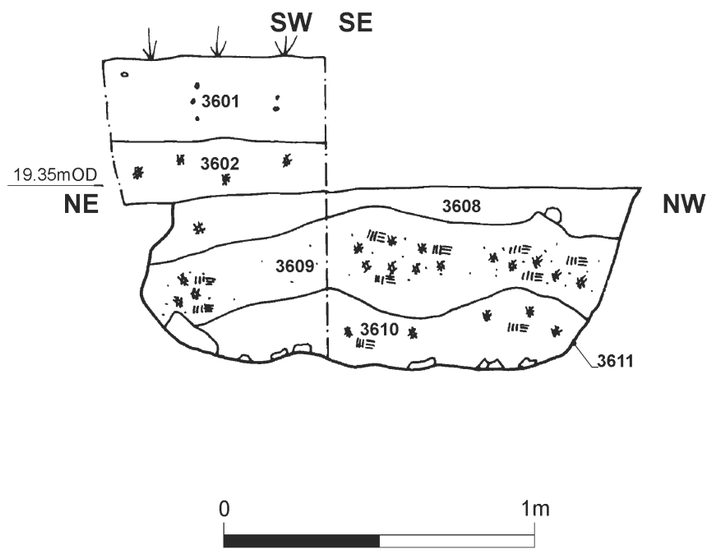
Section 16 - Trench 29



Section 17 - Trench 29

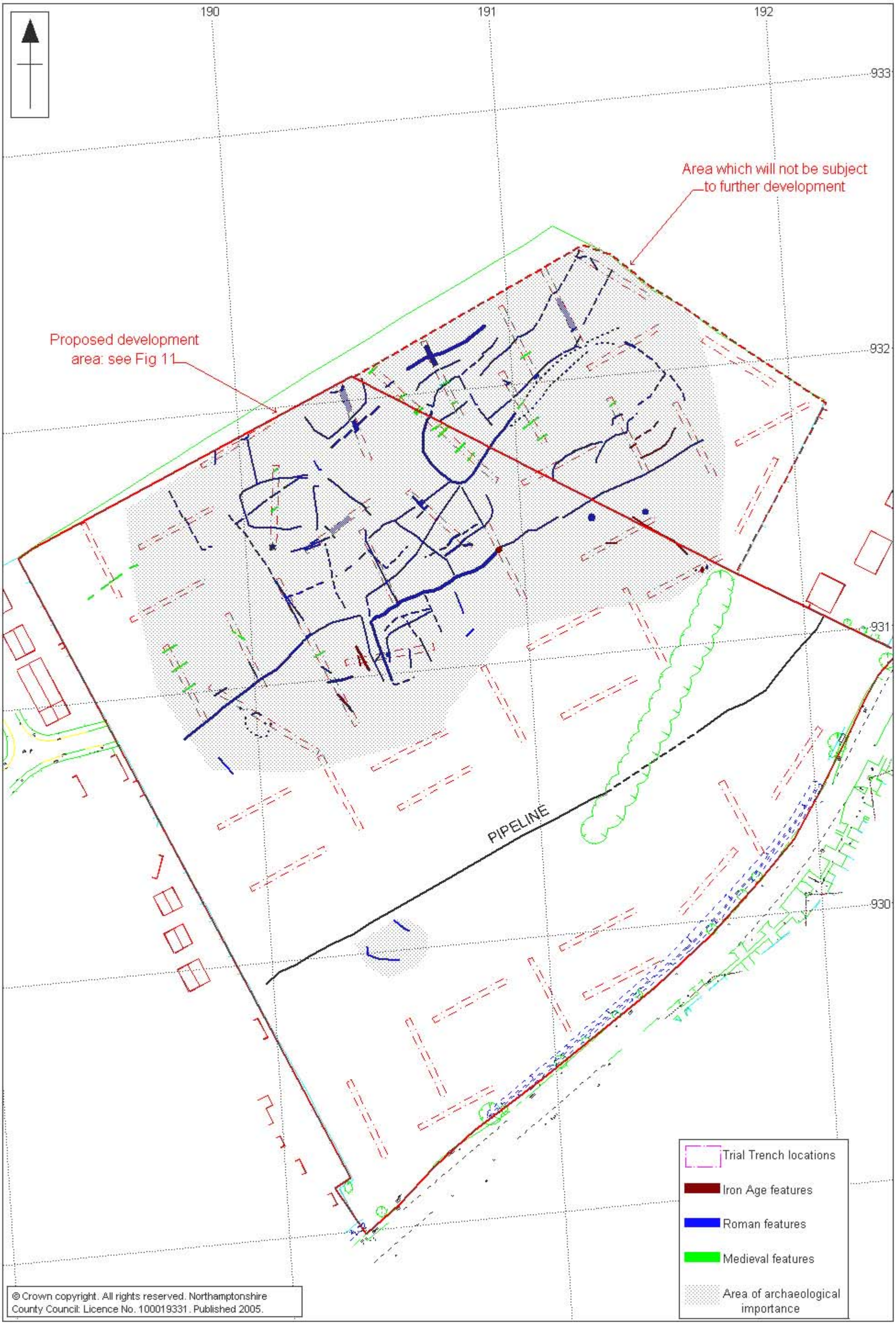


Section 18 - Trench 36



0 1m

Fig. 10



Scale 1:1250

Fig. 11

Plate 1: Human burial in trench 15

Plate 3: Trench 29 looking south-east

Plate 3: Ditch F19/2013, section 12

Plate 4: Ditches F2930 and F2936, section 15

Plate 5: Pit F3611, section 18

Plate 6: Backfilling, looking west

Plate 7: Middle Iron Age scored ware jar

Plate 8: Roman samian pottery sherd, 1st century AD