
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
ON LAND AT LONGHILL ROAD,
MARCH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
(MLR 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Snowmountain**

August 2012

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
Archaeological Investigations on land at
Longhill Road,
March,
Cambridgeshire
(MLR 04)

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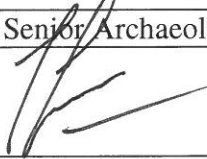
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Table of Contents

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EXCAVATION	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	2
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4.	METHODS	4
5.	RESULTS	5
6.	DISCUSSION	20
7.	CONCLUSIONS	23
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	23
9.	PERSONNEL	23
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	24
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	24

Appendices

1	Specification for archaeological investigations
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds <i>by Alex Beeby, Gwladys Monteil, Matilda Holmes, Barry Bishop, Steve Malone and Gary Taylor</i>
4	The Briquetage <i>by Elaine L. Morris</i>
5	The Human Remains <i>by Ross Kendall</i>
6	An assessment of the charred plant macrofossils, mollusc shells and other remains <i>by Val Fryer</i>
7	Glossary
8	The Archive
9	Oasis Data Collection Form

List of Figures

Figure 1	General Location Plan
Figure 2	Site Location Plan
Figure 3	Trench Location Plan (showing both APS site and CCCAFU trenches)
Figure 4	Site Plan
Figure 5	Plan of post hole building
Figure 6	Sections 1-32
Figure 7	Sections 33-64
Figure 8	Sections 66-85
Figure 9	Sections 86-115
Figure 10	Sections 116-144
Figure 11	Sections 145-158
Figure 12	Sections 159-182
Figure 13	Sections 183-202
Figure 14	Sections 203-211, 213, 214
Figure 15	Section 212
Figure 16	Pottery Illustrations 1-15
Figure 17	Pottery Illustrations 16-30
Figure 18	Pottery Illustrations 31-45
Figure 19	Decorated Samian rubbings
Figure 20	Ceramic object illustration
Figure 21	Metal finds illustrations
Figure 22	Lead weight illustrations
Figure 23	Briquetage illustrations

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Pre-excavation view of service trench looking south, 19th October 2004
- Plate 1 Stripping the northeast part of the main site looking WNW
- Plate 3 Pre-excavation view of site looking west, 1st November 2004
- Plate 4 Pre-excavation view of southwest corner of site looking southeast
- Plate 5 Pre-excavation view of site looking ESE
- Plate 6 Pre-excavation view of northern, turbine, area of site looking east
- Plate 7 Excavating the main east-west ditch looking east, late November 2004
- Plate 8 North-south ditch segments [401], in the foreground, and [436], under excavation, looking south with the haul road in place, December 2004
- Plate 9 Features [007], [009], [011], [013] in substation trench looking south
- Plate 10 Ditch terminus [053], Section 19, looking north
- Plate 11 Possible settling tank [056], Section 20, looking east
- Plate 12 Ditch [098], Section 35, looking northeast
- Plate 13 Flooded turbine area looking north, 19th November 2004
- Plate 14 Ditch [136], Section 35, looking northeast
- Plate 15 Ditch [156], Section 53, looking north
- Plate 16 Ditch [245], Section 70, looking northeast
- Plate 17 Pit [228, Ditch [146], Section 82, looking southwest
- Plate 18 Ditch [147], Section 82, looking southwest
- Plate 19 Ditch [401], Section 116, looking north
- Plate 20 Pit [400], Sections 155, 156, looking southeast
- Plate 21 Pit [433], Section 125, looking west
- Plate 22 Pit [512], Sections 147, 149, looking northeast
- Plate 23 Ditch [640], Section 187, looking north

Plate 24

Overall view of pipe trench, Section 212, looking southwest, 17th January
2005

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was undertaken prior to the construction of a wind turbine at Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire.

The excavation was required as a trenching evaluation of the proposed development area had revealed extensive evidence of Early Roman saltmaking, including a hearth, along with associated settlement extending into the 2nd century AD. The site lies close to the Fen edge, on the north side of March island, one of several gravel ‘islands’ in the southern fens. Several prehistoric and Romano-British settlement sites and other saltmaking sites have been recorded in the surrounding area.

The excavation revealed a possible droveway of 1st century date on the west side of the site. Much briquetage, retrieved from features across the site, along with ditches which once contained saltwater, indicated the site’s proximity to saltmaking.

Settlement seemed to have expanded in the 2nd century, based on rectangular ditched enclosures, with pottery evidence suggesting it may have continued to around 220 AD. The animal bones indicated butchery and food consumption was taking place on the site throughout these periods. Environmental evidence from one of several rubbish pits suggested that cereal processing was taking place, along with the burning of bedding or flooring material. A single boundary ditch from a final c220-250 AD phase probably represented a system of larger enclosures, with settlement still close enough for a human burial and the deposition of pottery and animal waste in the ditch. Flooding in the mid 3rd century would then have made the site uninhabitable.

Finds comprised mainly Roman, but some Iron Age, pottery, briquetage, metalwork,

animal and human bone, struck flint and burnt stone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, “a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design” (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

The proposed development included the construction of a wind turbine in a foot pad of 12m x 12m, an area of hardstanding, a sub-station, access roads and services. The original 2003 application was for areas either side of Longhill Road and was largely to enable the development of land for industrial units in Foundry Way to the south, its energy supply being provided by the wind turbine to the north. Planning permission for the development was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works.

The site had been the subject of an archaeological evaluation (Atkins 2003) and a programme of archaeological field investigation, recording and reporting was required in mitigation of the development, ensuring the preservation by record of sensitive archaeological remains.

This investigation was carried out between 18th October 2004 and 18th January 2005 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) in response

to a revised brief for archaeological investigation produced by Cambridgeshire County Council's County Archaeology Office (CAO).

2.3 Topography and Geology

March is located approximately 38km north of Cambridge and 23km east of Peterborough in the Fenland Administrative District of Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The proposed development site lies 2.5km north of the town centre on the north side of Longhill Road immediately to the east of Whitemoor Prison. It covers an area of approximately 2.6 hectares, centred on National Grid Reference TL 4150 9940 (Fig. 2).

March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula between two major southern embayments of the fen. The pre-Flandrian bedrock of the area is Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by interglacial gravels (Hoxnian Phase) known as 'March Gravels' (flinty gravels with shelly fauna) and Boulder Clay till (Hall 1987, 38). The proposed development is situated on the northern edge of the low-lying island, which rises to c4m OD.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural sites dating from the prehistoric period onwards. March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula. The surrounding fen landscape underwent a series of complex changes during the prehistoric, Roman and later periods, influenced by the peninsula and the constantly changing courses of the major rivers on either side of it (Hall 1987).

The earliest evidence for occupation at March lies, 2.8km south of the development area, off Gaul Road and takes the form of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters (HER refs 08455, 08455A, 05210, 05210A, 10913, 10913A). Recent investigations confirmed the presence on this site of two areas of Mesolithic activity located on the island either side of the low valley of a small stream. A prehistoric buried soil containing further Mesolithic and Neolithic flint survived on the sides of this valley. A small amount of Neolithic pottery was also retrieved (Peachey 2008, Mellor 2011). Bronze Age lithics have been identified during excavations at Westry (1.5km southwest of the Excavation Area) and at Flaggrass (1km to the southeast), in residual contexts.

A Bronze Age fine handled beaker (HER 5924) was discovered during the construction of March Railway Station, 1.5km to the south, in the 1860s. Such vessels are usually associated with burial contexts (Hall 1987).

Excavations at Estover during the 1980s, 1.5m southeast of the development area, identified Bronze Age Beaker pottery from a pit, while an adjacent pit contained Bronze Age flints (James and Potter 1996).

Excavations undertaken at Whitemoor sidings, immediately southwest of the development site, identified two areas of significant prehistoric remains. One was of Early Bronze Age date, characterised by shallow ditches, pits and postholes. The second, of Late Bronze Age date, featured a series of large pits, together with post holes and gullies, containing artefactual and faunal remains and indicating the likelihood of settlement nearby (Hall 2004).

Iron Age sites lie to the north of Grandford and at Flaggrass, where occupation continued throughout the Iron Age period. Located at the eastern edge of the island, near the river, the Flaggrass sites would

have had a link to Stonea island where more extensive Iron Age settlement is known (Hall 1987).

There is evidence for the extensive exploitation of the fenlands during the Romano-British period. Cropmarks of Romano-British field systems have been identified to the northeast of the present town. Possible saltern sites have been noted in the vicinity (HER CB10122 and CB10123) and excavations in the 1950s 300m east of the proposed development area near the junction of Longhill Road and Elm Road, identified evidence of occupation and salt production between the late first century and fourth centuries AD (HER CB7317). Another Romano-British salting site was excavated, 2.3km to the southeast, on the east of the island at Cedar Close, (Lane *et al* 2008).

The Fen Causeway, a Roman routeway that follows a course from Peterborough, through March and into Norfolk (HER CB15033), is thought to cross the March island, on east to west alignment, about 850m south of the proposed development area, although its precise course in this area is unknown. Part of the Fen Causeway is thought to have originally been a canal, which was later metalled and/or gravelled over when the silts dried out. Where it traversed higher, drier land the causeway took a different form, often a simple ditched trackway.

The excavations at Estover investigated the Fen Causeway where it was visible as an earthwork. The excavated sections identified a metalled surface, flanked by substantial ditches, which ran parallel to the causeway. The excavations also identified a number of Roman features including a ditched driveway approaching the causeway at an angle from the east and several small rectilinear enclosures (James and Potter 1996).

Realignment of the River Nene to its present course occurred during the late

Saxon period. The realignment is believed to have been part of a local scheme of drainage of the Fens during the 10th century, allowing March to develop as an inland port.

March is first referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it was known as *Merc*, meaning boundary. It was later known as *Marchford*, a reflection of the role March played in the transport routes through the Fens.

By the 16th century March was recorded as a minor port, with eight barges transporting coal and grain. The town continued to expand throughout the post-medieval period.

A trenching evaluation of the present site revealed extensive evidence of early Roman salting including a hearth, to the north of the present area, along with 1st and 2nd century domestic occupation including enclosure ditches, post hole structures and pits (Atkins 2003).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resources present within the site by means of 'preservation by record'.

Objectives were to: to determine the character and focus of occupation and any economic/other activities occurring on the site; to determine how the occupation of the site related to other contemporary patterns of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape; to identify any physical evidence of domestic or other structures and to determine their chronology and relationship to the wider site activity; to examine the spatial distribution of structural and other remains in order to consider their social/hierarchical or functional relationships; to examine the chronology of occupation and reasons for changing

use/abandonment; to define the character of the natural environment, identify changes through time and interpret the reasons for change; to define the character of the economy and diet of the occupants of the site through the study of plant and animal remains should such evidence survive and to determine the location and nature of any specific functional areas.

4. METHODS

Excavation

The majority of the topsoil was stripped, under archaeological supervision, by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surface was then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Some initial machining had taken place prior to an archaeological presence on the site in the turbine area to the north of the site (see Fig.2). This may have resulted in the loss of shallow features in that area.

The site was excavated in stages, according to the needs of the development (Fig 3). Initially, a service trench was excavated along the west side of the site between the site of a planned electrical substation adjacent to Longhill Road and the planned turbine square. After stripping the rest of the site, excavation of features in the turbine square was followed by a haul road leading to it, then the crane base area, northeast of this. An access road to the southwest corner of the site was then excavated, along with features between it and the original service trench. A pipe trench for a drain leading north from the turbine to a dyke was then excavated. Finally, excavation commenced on the stripped area between the access and haul roads, in the south part of the site, but had to be abandoned as the client declined to fund the remainder of the excavation.

Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Plans

of trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard APS practice. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2.

The site was surveyed with a Total Stations Theodolite.

Post Excavation

Following excavation, records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

Due to the client's reluctance to fund post excavation work a considerable time (6 years) elapsed between site work and the commencement of the post excavation analysis. Funding was finally obtained after negotiation between APS, the client and the Curator, but the post excavation work could not be undertaken as stated in Section 14 of the WSI (Appendix 1), with the Assessment and Updated Project Design phases being replaced by a client report (this document) and publication report (to follow). This variation was undertaken with the consent of the Curator as required in Section 18 of the WSI (Appendix 1).

Also with the agreement of Cambridgeshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer and after a considerable process of appeal and renegotiation of terms, the following areas were not progressed at post excavation stage: Pollen, absolute dating/dendrochronology, soil assessment, conservation, public presentation. Analytical techniques, commonly used in these Fen edge environments to test the character of ditch fills, in order to establish their former water environments (forams and diatom analysis), could not be undertaken due in part to the deterioration of samples following six years out of the ground. Only nine samples could be

analysed and this limited the capacity of the data to properly depict the setting and local environment at this saltern and settlement.

Post excavation of the site also featured analysis of the briquetage assemblage from the site and, in particular, from the heart of the saltern area to the north west, revealed as part of the evaluation stage (Atkins 2003).

Results of the post excavation work are reported here but will also be published in full as a paper in the local journal where the site will be considered in its local and regional setting and its contributions to regional archaeology as set out in the regional frameworks document (Medlycott 2011). The origins and development of salterns has been identified as an important regional research aim (Going and Plouviez 2000, 19).

5. RESULTS (Fig 4)

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

From Assessment of the context records, drawn records and stratigraphic matrices, in conjunction with the spot dating of the pottery and briquetage, four broad period divisions were identified:-

- Period 1: Natural
- Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman
- Period 3: 2nd Century to Early 3rd Century Roman
- Period 4: 3rd Century Roman

Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural deposit across the site was a stony orange-brown clay silt (002). This was cut by many features.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Northern Area Features

In the northern part of the site, where the wind turbine was to be situated, were a number of small features cut by later ditches.

Ovoid pit [320] (Fig 9, Section 91) was 0.55m wide and 0.11m deep and was filled with lightish grey clay (321). Pit [355] (Fig 9, Section 101) was steep sided, 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep. Basal fill (357) was 0.19m thick mid grey sandy clay which was sealed by 0.18m thick greyish brown sandy silt (356).

A shallow feature of unknown shape [387] (Fig 9, Section 109) was heavily truncated by later features. This feature was at least 0.28m wide and 0.2m deep and filled with mid brown clayey silt (386).

Just to the north, pit [323] (Fig 9, Section 108) was filled by 0.12m thick dark grey silty clay (388) overlain by 0.42m thick dark brown grey silty clay (389) containing briquetage.

In the eastern baulk of the turbine area was ditch terminus or tank [056] (Fig 6, Section 20, Plate 13) with near vertical sides and flat base. It was at least 1.5m long, 1.05m wide and 0.45m deep and was filled with mottled dark grey/yellowish brown clayey silt (055) which contained mid 1st to very early 2nd century pottery, briquetage and burnt stone.

Immediately south of this, and cut by the later east-west ditch, pit [074] (Fig 6, Section 26) was 0.98m wide and 0.36m deep and filled with dark grey silty clay (073) which contained Late Iron Age pottery and briquetage.

Sub-circular pit [046] (Fig 7, Section 17) was 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep and filled with 0.11m thick dark grey silt (044) containing briquetage and animal bone and

by 0.07m thick orange clay (045) containing burnt stone and animal bone.

These features were only a short distance south of the saltern features found in the evaluation and there were also a number of discrete features containing briquetage.

In the western part of this area post holes [208], [229], [262] (Fig 8, Section 77), [264] (Fig 8, Section 78), [277] (Fig 8, Section 85) and [307] (Fig 9, Section 88) may have formed a small post-built structure. Post hole [208] was circular with steep sides, 0.35m in diameter and 0.25m deep and filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt (209) which contained briquetage and animal bone. Post hole [229] had vertical sides and a flat base and measured 0.4m by 0.33m and 0.23m deep and was filled with dark greyish brown sandy silt (230) containing briquetage. Post hole [262] was circular with vertical sides and a flat base and was 0.3m diameter and 0.1m deep and filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (263) containing briquetage while post hole [264] was sub-circular, 0.3m in diameter and 0.13m deep and filled with mid greyish brown silty clay (265) which contained a single abraded sherd of Late Iron Age or Roman pottery along with briquetage. Nearby post hole [277] was 0.5m by 0.3m and 0.2m deep with sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt (278) also containing briquetage. Post hole [307] was sub-circular with a flat base, 0.5m in diameter, 0.2m deep and filled with brown sandy silt (308) which produced briquetage and animal bone. It cut undated probable palaeochannel fill (336). Just to the north, close to the site baulk, an isolated oval post hole [175] (Fig 7, Section 58) measured 0.46m by 0.36m and 0.15m deep. Sandy silt fill (176) contained briquetage, burnt stone and animal bone.

In the southern part of the turbine area irregular shaped pit [051] (Fig 9, Section 99) was 1.49m by 1.36m and 0.36m deep

and filled with grey clayey silts (052) and (349). Immediately to the north, sub-circular pit [089] was 0.47m in diameter and filled with light grey clayey silt (090).

Southwest area ditches

Many features in the southwest part of the site were dated to this phase. Curvilinear ditch [025] (Fig 6, Section 9) was near vertical sided, at least 2.4m long, 0.62m wide and 0.51m deep. Basal fill (026) was dark grey brown sandy clay silt containing briquetage. This was overlain by clay silt fills (027) and (028) of which the former contained Late Iron Age pottery. This ditch is contiguous with ditch [661] (Fig 13, Sections 195, 196) which was filled by greyish brown silty clay (662) which contained briquetage. The ditch cut north-south aligned gully [663] which was 1.5m long, 0.35m wide and 0.11m deep and filled with greyish brown silty clay (665) containing Roman pottery, briquetage and animal bone.

Immediately to the east was north-south aligned probable ditch terminus [037] (Fig 6, Section 12). Steep-sided with a flattish base, this feature measured 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep. There were three fills, of which light grey silt primary fill (036) contained briquetage. This feature was cut by east-west aligned ditch [031] (Fig 6, Section 10) which had steep sides and a flat base. Measuring at least 3m long, 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, dark greyish brown clayey silt fill (029) contained briquetage.

Just to the south was ditch terminus [673] (Fig 13, Section 197). Measuring 1.06m wide and 0.36m deep, the ditch was filled with silty sand and sandy silt fills (671) and (672). It was cut by NW-SE aligned ditch [022=609] (Fig 6, Section 8, Fig 12, Section 175) had steep sides and a flat base and was at least 8.5m long, 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep. The basal fill, grey brown clay silt (023) contained briquetage. South of this, gully [605] (Fig 12, Sections 176, 178) was 0.25m wide and 0.07m deep and filled with silty clay fills (606) and

(630) containing Roman and Late Iron Age pottery respectively along with animal bone. The latter also contained briquetage

Possible droveway ditches

These features were cut by north-south ditch [648]=[607]=[636]=[017]. Segment [648] (Fig 13, Section 192) was 3.55m wide and 0.61m deep with convex sides. Of the two silty clay fills, lower fill (650) contained late 1st to early 2nd century pottery and animal bone while upper fill (649) contained 1st century pottery and briquetage. Segment [607] which cut gully [605] (Fig 12, Section 176) and ditch [609] (Fig?, Section 175) was filled with dark brown silty clay (608) from which 2nd century pottery and animal bone were retrieved.

Segment [636] which cut pits [631] (Fig?, Section 183), [638] (Fig 13, Section 184) and [634] (Fig 13, Sections 183, 186) was steep sided and dark grey clayey silt top fill (632) produced briquetage and animal bone.

Segment [017] (Fig 6, Section 6) was 2.07m wide and 0.57m deep and filled with dark greyish brown clayey silt (016) which contained briquetage. This was cut by circular post hole [033] (Fig 6, Section 11) which was filled with dark grey clayey silt (032) also containing briquetage.

There was a parallel ditch immediately to the east of ditch [648] recorded as [660]=[623]. Segment [660] (Fig 13, Section 187) had irregular sloping sides and four fills of which mid grey silty clay (658) produced mid 1st to 2nd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone. At the intersection with small pit [625], segment [623] (Fig 12, Section 181) was filled with dark grey clayey silt (622) containing briquetage. The two ditches may have formed the sides of a droveway

Southwest area pits

The west side ditch was cut by pits [687] and [692]. Concave sided pit [687] (Fig

13, Section 199) was 1.82m wide and 0.54m deep. Upper sandy silt fill (691) contained briquetage. This pit was cut by roughly circular pit [645] (Fig 13, Sections 189, 199). Steep sided and with an uneven base, the pit was filled by several silty clay fills of which (689) contained briquetage and animal bone.

Pit [692] (Fig 13, Section 200) was steep sided and measured 1.68m wide and 0.42m deep. Of the three fills, upper silty clay (695) contained briquetage and animal bone. This was cut by small pit [540] which was 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with dark grey sandy clay (696) which produced briquetage.

Adjacent to gully [663] ovoid pit [667] (Fig 13, Section 194) was filled by mid greenish grey clayey silt (666), again containing briquetage. A little to the east, sub-circular pit [644] (Fig 13, Section 188) was 0.8m by 0.74m and 0.25m deep. Of its three clayey silt fills, lower fill (643) contained Roman pottery and animal bone while briquetage was retrieved from (642). Nearby oval pit [668] (Fig 13, Section 195) measured 1.6m by 0.6m and 0.23m deep. It was filled with dark grey silty clay (669) containing briquetage.

Several further pits in this area were also dated to this phase. Ovoid pit [007] (Fig 6, Section 2) had concave sides and measured 1.9m by 1.4m and 0.5m deep. It was filled with mid olive brown clay silt (008) containing Late Iron Age pottery, briquetage and a mid 1st century AD brooch. Adjacent steep-sided sub-circular pit [003] (Fig 6, Section 1) measured 2.1m long, 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep. The feature was filled by sandy and clay silts (004) to (006), the latter containing briquetage.

North of this, pit [590] (Fig 12, Section 172) was sub-circular with irregular sides. It was 1.4m by 1m and 0.24m deep. Lower clayey silt fill (588) contained briquetage. Adjacent pit [591] (Fig 12, Section 173) was of irregular shape, 1.35m by 0.95m

and 0.4m deep. It was filled with orange grey brown sandy silty clay (593) containing briquetage and was topped by grey brown clay silt (592).

A short distance to the northwest, sub-circular pit [621] (Fig 12, Section 179) had an uneven base. Lower clayey silt fill (619) contained animal bone. Pit [621] was cut by irregular pit [614] (Fig 12, Sections 177, 182) which was filled by clayey silt fills (611) to (613). Basal fill (613) contained Roman pottery, fill (612) contained mid 1st to early 2nd century pottery and animal bone while upper fill (611) contained animal bone.

Adjacent irregular sided pit [615] (Fig 12, Section 180) was 3.7m by 3.25m in plan and 0.59m deep. Middle greenish brown sandy clay fill (617) contained briquetage and animal bone while upper grey silty clay (618) contained late 1st to early 2nd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone.

A short distance to the east, oval pit [628] (Fig 13, Section 189) had steep sides and a flattish base and was 1.2m long and 0.52m deep. Basal sandy silt fill (629) contained Mid to Late Iron Age pottery, briquetage and animal bone. .

Nearby pit [631] (Fig 13, Section 183) was ovoid, 1.8m by 1.67m and 0.16m deep and was filled with yellowish grey clay (647) and dark grey clayey silt (565).

Small pits [634] and [638] were exposed in a ditch segment immediately to the south. Pit [634] (Fig 13, Sections 183, 186) was sub-circular with steep sides and measured 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by mid brown sandy clayey silt (633). Sub-circular, steep sided pit [638] (Fig 13, Section 184) was 0.62m in diameter, 0.3m deep and filled with dark grey clayey silt (637) which contained briquetage and animal bone.

Pit [625] (Fig 12, Section 181) was 0.39m in diameter and 0.23m deep and was filled with grey silty clay (627) and dark grey clayey silt (624) which contained briquetage, animal bone and fragments of quernstone.

East area features

In the eastern part of the site, sub-circular pit [567] (Fig 12, Section 167) had concave sides and was 1.9m wide and 0.47m deep. Fill (566) was mid grey sandy silt containing mid 1st to 2nd century pottery.

An adjacent group of contiguous irregular rounded features [485], [487], [489] and [491] (Fig 10, Section 141) was recorded as probable animal burrowing, possibly a badger set although they could be pits. Fills comprised silty clays with the upper (484) and lower (486) fills of [485] each containing a sherd of late 1st to early 2nd century pottery and the former also containing briquetage and animal bone. These features were cut by the later north-south ditch.

In the southeast part of the site was steep-sided circular possible cooking or fire debris pit [449] (Fig 10, Section 129) which was 1.35m in diameter and 0.26m deep. A 0.04m thick basal fill of dark grey and red ash (447) was overlain by 0.21m thick mid grey brown sandy clayey silt (446) containing charcoal lumps and flecks and Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery.

Pipe trench ditches

Several ditches of this date were recorded in a pipe trench which ran north from the turbine area and through evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 in close proximity to the saltern kiln (Figs 3,4, Plate 24). Ditch [714] (Fig 13, Section 202, Fig 15, Section 212) was WSW-ENE aligned and at least 0.75m wide and 0.63m deep. It was steep sided and filled with brown/grey clayey silt (713) overlain by mid grey clayey silt (712) which contained Roman pottery. Adjacent north-south aligned ditch [678]

(Fig 14, Section 203) was steep sided and 1.1m wide by 0.4m deep. Lower dark grey clayey silt fill (677) was overlain by dark brownish grey clayey silt (676) which contained 1st century pottery. The ditch continued to the south as [681] (Fig 13, Section 198).

Environmental samples (appendix 6) from fill (677) of ditch [678] and (712) of ditch [714] indicated that the ditches contained brackish or saltwater, consistent with a saltern interpretation and were situated in a grassland area. They seem to have become stagnant and overgrown while the surrounding land came into cultivation (during Phase 3).

Phase 3: 2nd Century to Early 3rd Century Roman

Pits

The earliest well dated feature of this phase (c100-140 AD) was pit [511] (Fig 11, Sections 155, 157, 158) in the central part of the site. It was irregularly shaped in plan with varied sloping sides. It measured 3.06m by 2.07m and at least 1.35m deep. Fill (510) was at least 0.76m thick mottled mid grey/rusty brown clayey silt containing late 1st to early/mid 2nd century pottery. An environmental sample from this fill suggests the pit was at least seasonally wet and overgrown (appendix 6). Among several overlying clayey silt fills, (476), (475), which was very ashy, and (474) all produced sherds of Roman pottery, late 1st to early second century in the case of the first two with a mid to late 2nd century date for the latter.

Nearby pit [424] (Fig 11, Section 154, Fig 12, Section 159) was sub-rectangular with rounded corners and base and was 1.2m wide and 0.38m deep. There were two clayey silt fills, the upper of which (422) contained Roman pottery and a loomweight. This was cut by very shallow pit [541] which was 1.42m by 0.82m in plan, 0.06m deep and filled by grey brown clay (542). Adjacent pits [426] and [432]

had been heavily truncated by pit [400]. The remnant of pit [426] was steep sided and filled by brownish grey clayey silt (425). Pit [432] (Fig 11, Section 156) had vertical sides and a flattish base and was 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep. Single fragments of briquetage and animal bone were retrieved from upper clay silt fill (430).

Pit [400] (Fig 11, Sections 155, 156, Fig 12, Section 159, Plate 20) was ovoid, 4.2m by 3.5m in plan and at least 1.3m deep. Lower clayey silt fill (428) contained late 2nd to early 3rd century pottery while (427=429) produced 2nd century pottery as did overlying fill (409=451), which also contained a bronze spring, and ash dump (408=450). Pottery of 2nd century date was also retrieved from upper clayey silt fills (407), (405=577) and (399) along with briquetage, animal bone and burnt stone. Samian ware and mortaria were included among the large group of sherds from context (399). Environmental samples from this fill and fills (406) and (409) indicate that the pit was used for the deposition of burnt refuse including from cereal processing and possibly the disposal of bedding or flooring material (appendix 6).

Immediately to the south was oval pit [561] (Fig 12, Section 164), 2.25m wide and 0.55m deep, the mid grey silty clay fill (562) of which contained 2nd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone.

This pit was cut by large irregular shaped pit [512] (Fig 11, Sections 147, 149; Fig 12, Sections 162, 163, Plate 22). This was oval and 4.8m by 4.4m in plan and 0.98m deep. Fills were generally grey silty clays, often with redeposited orange clay mottles with (514), (515), (517) and (518) containing 2nd century pottery and briquetage. Fill (514) also contained part of a rotary quernstone A corroded early 3rd century coin was retrieved from top fill (458), which along with pottery of similar date places this context, as a final infilling,

in the later phase. Relatively small amounts of briquetage were found in these pits.

A number of other pits in the middle part of the site were allocated to this phase. Sub-circular pit [100] (Fig 7, Section 41) had steep sides and a very uneven base and measured 1.8m by 1.6m and was 0.34m deep. Its two clayey silt fills, (117) and (101) contained charcoal flecks and fragments and 2nd to 3rd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone. Burnt stone, a flint blade and two flakes were also retrieved from the latter fill. A short distance to the northeast, small sub-circular pit [221] was 0.6m in diameter and had been truncated to a 1cm depth, but nevertheless, dark grey silt fill (220) contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery, fired clay and animal bone. Just northwest of this, sub-rectangular pit [224] (Fig 8, Section 66) was 0.67m wide and 0.32m deep and was filled by clayey silts (223) and (222) which contained 2nd to early 3rd century pottery and animal bone.

Sub-circular pit [525] (Fig 11, Section 150) had concave sides and measured 0.72m by 0.69m and was 0.36m deep. It was filled by dark greyish brown sandy silt (524) which contained a sherd of Roman pottery and cut sub-circular post hole [545] which was 0.33m in diameter and 0.15m deep. This was filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt (544).

South of this, pit [121] (Fig 7, Section 43) was sub-rectangular with an uneven base and was 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep. Single fill (120) was dark brownish grey clayey silt containing a single sherd of Roman pottery and briquetage.

Towards the northeast corner of the site, small circular pit [397] (Fig 9, Section 115) had steep sides and a rounded base. It was 0.5m in diameter and 0.39m deep and filled with mid greyish brown silty clay (398) from which a sherd of Roman pottery and briquetage were retrieved.

Adjacent post hole [234] (Fig 8, Section 68) was sub-circular, 0.6m in diameter and 0.32m deep. It was filled with mid grey clay silt (233) containing briquetage. Immediately to the south, circular post hole [236] (Fig 8, Section 69) was 0.5m in diameter, 0.46m deep and filled with mid grey clay silt (235) which contained a single sherd of 1st to 2nd century pottery along with briquetage.. Just to the east, circular post hole [247] (Fig 8, Section 72) was 0.33m in diameter and 0.15m deep and filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (248) also containing briquetage.

Nearby oval pit [535] (Fig 11, Section 152) was 1m wide and 0.6m deep. A reddish brown sandy silt lower fill (534) was overlain by 0.35m thick greyish brown silty clay (533) which contained Roman pottery, briquetage and animal bone.

Sub-circular pit [521] (Fig 11, Section 148) was 1m by 0.8m in plan and 0.07m deep. It was filled with dark brownish grey clayey silt (522) from which 2nd century pottery and animal bone was retrieved.

Just south of this, ovoid pit [531] (Fig 11, Section 151) was 0.2m deep and filled with reddish brown silty sand (530) which contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery. This was truncated by pit [529] which was 0.83m wide and 0.4m deep and filled with light grey clayey silty sand (528) from which a struck flint was retrieved. Nearby steep sided pit [468] (Fig 10, Section 135) was 0.54m wide and 0.31m deep. Grey clayey sandy silt fill (467) contained 2nd century pottery.

Cut by ditch [146] to the north, pit [228] (Fig 8, Section 82) was steep sided, 2.6m wide and 1.07m deep. There were several clayey silt fills of which (227) contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone, (174), 2nd century pottery and a copper alloy brooch and (173) 2nd century pottery and animal bone. The pit was cut by small pit or post hole [191]

which was 0.33m deep. Dark grey clayey silt fill (190) contained 2nd century pottery, animal bone and a flint flake. This feature in turn was truncated by steep sided cut [306] which was 0.6m wide and 0.29m deep and filled with dark grey clayey silt (305). Pit [228] was also cut by probable post hole [292] which was 0.35m wide and 0.26m deep and filled with dark grey clayey silt (291).

Adjacent to pit [228] was sub-circular small pit or large post hole [189] (Fig 8, Section 84). This had vertical sides and clayey silt fills (187) and (188) contained briquetage.

Nearby was pit [186] and gully terminus [226] (Fig 8, Section 83). Sub-circular pit [186] was 0.8m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Dark grey sandy clayey silt fill (185) contained 2nd to early 3rd century pottery and briquetage. NE-SW aligned gully terminus [226] was at least 0.6m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Briquetage and 2nd to 3rd century pottery was retrieved from sandy clayey silt fill (225). Both these features were cut by 1.15m wide, 0.3m deep shallow sided cut [303] which was filled by clayey silt (302).

Pit [283] (Fig 8, Section 70) was 1m wide and 0.2m deep and filled with greyish brown clayey silt (282).

In the east side of the site, circular pit [548] (Fig 12, Section 160) had concave sides. It was 0.9m in diameter and 0.38m deep and was filled by dark greyish brown sandy silt (549) containing 2nd to 3rd century pottery, briquetage and a flint flake. Just south of this, steep sided oblong pit [433] (Fig 10, Section 125, Plate 23) was 2m long, 0.8m wide and 0.58m deep. There were three silty clay fills which appeared to be tipped from the north end. The top fill was 0.26m thick dark brown silty clay (441) which contained Roman pottery and briquetage.

Large enclosure ditches

During this phase ditches were dug forming a large rectangular enclosure on a north-south and east-west alignment.

A north to south aligned ditch ([156]=[552]=[412]=[527]=[471]=[519]=[436]=[401]=[539]) ran across the eastern side of the site. The southernmost segment [156] (Fig 7, Section 53) was 2.35m wide and 0.71m deep and filled with light grey silt (155) which contained mid 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, briquetage, animal bone and a flint blade.

Segment [552] (Fig 12, Section 161) had concave sides and was 3m wide by 0.45m deep and filled with mid grey sandy silt (553) containing mid 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, animal bone and two tile fragments.

North of this, segment [412] (Fig 10, Section 118) was 2.2m wide and 0.5m deep and was also concave sided. It was filled with dark brownish grey silty clay (413) which contained late 2nd century pottery, briquetage, animal bone, burnt stone and part of a rotary quernstone which links to the piece from nearby pit fill (514). Just to the north, pit [529]=[532] was cut by segment [527] (Fig 11, Section 151). Fill (526) was mid grey sandy clayey silt containing mid 2nd to 3rd century pottery and a lead weight.

Segment [471] cut pit [468] (Fig 10, Section 135) and was concave sided, 2.1m wide and 0.42m deep. Dark grey sandy clayey silt fill (469) contained two sherds of late 1st to early 2nd century pottery.

A few metres to the north segment [519] cut shallow pit [521] (Fig 11, Section 148). This segment was concave sided and at least 0.3m deep. Top fill (523) was mid brownish grey clayey silt containing 2nd to 3rd century pottery. Nearby, sub-circular pit [438] was 3.9m in diameter and 0.14m deep and filled by mid grey clayey silt (437) containing Iron Age to Roman

pottery and briquetage. It was cut by steep sided ditch segment [436] (Fig 10, Section 123) was 4.08m wide and 0.86m deep. Top fill (434) was 0.66m thick mid grey sandy silt containing late 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, briquetage, animal bone, two flint flakes and a fragment of tile.

Towards the north end of the site, steep sided segment [401] (Fig 10, Section 116; Fig 12, Section 167) was 2.15m wide and 0.62m deep. Basal silty clay fill (404) contained mid 1st to 2nd century pottery while briquetage, a flint flake and animal bone were retrieved from middle greyish brown silty clay fill (403). Top fill (402) produced 2nd to 3rd century pottery and animal bone.

A further segment [539] (Fig 11, Section 153) was excavated immediately to the north. This was 0.53m deep and filled with brown silty clay [538] which contained Roman pottery, briquetage, animal bone and two flint flakes. This was recut by ditch [537] which was 0.54m wide and 0.28m deep. Dark greyish brown silty clay fill (536) contained 3rd century pottery, briquetage and burnt stone.

A recut of part of the southern part of this ditch was formed by segments [166] (Fig 7, Section 55), which had concave sides and a flat base and was filled with slightly clayey silt (167) which contained mid 2nd to 3rd century pottery, and [559] (Fig 12, Section 161) which was 0.6m wide and 0.03m deep and contained dark brownish grey sandy silt (560).

The north side of the enclosure was formed by an east to west ditch ([146]=[271]=[251]=[136]=[204]=[281]) at least 27m in length.

Segment [146] (Fig 8, Sections 82, 83, Plate 17) truncated feature [303] and was steep sided with a rounded base and was 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep. It was filled by dark grey clayey silt (212) which contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery and

animal bone. There were two shallow recuts to this segment. Ditch [301] was 1.02m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with 0.05m thick briquetage dump (151), which also contained animal bone and was overlain by dark grey clayey silt (150) which contained late 2nd century pottery, briquetage, animal bone and a copper alloy brooch. This in turn was cut by ditch [300] which was 0.62m wide and 0.2m deep and filled with sandy clayey silt (149) which contained late 2nd to 3rd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone.

Segment [271] (Fig 8, Section 81) at the junction with small enclosure ditch [270], was 0.46m deep and filled with silty clay fills, the upper of which (275) contained briquetage a single abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery. At the junction with small enclosure ditch [249], segment [251] (Fig 8, Section 71) was 0.48m deep and filled with brown silty clay (252) containing 2nd to 3rd century pottery, briquetage, animal bone and burnt stone. It was overlain by greyish brown clay silt (253), both of which contained 3rd to 4th century pottery and briquetage.

Segment [136] (Fig 7, Section 35, Plate 14) was convex sided and 2.95m wide by 0.95m deep. Mid grey clayey silt primary fill (135) contained 2nd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone while dark grey silt upper fill (134) contained late 1st to early 2nd century pottery and briquetage.

Segment [204] (Fig 7, Section 63) was located at the intersection with small enclosure ditch [207]. It was convex sided and 0.6m deep and lower silt fill (203) contained late 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone.

The most westerly segment [281] (Fig 8, Section 70) cut pit [283] and was 2m wide and 0.7m deep and filled by mid grey clayey silt (280).

The west side of this enclosure was formed by north-south aligned ditch [640] (Fig 13,

Section 187, Plate 23) which recut ditch [660] and had steep sides and measured 2.88m wide and 1.02m deep. Sandy clayey silt fill (639) contained briquetage and animal bone.

Small enclosure ditches

In addition, a pattern of fairly narrow north-south and east-west ditches was revealed across the site. They formed smaller rectangular enclosures which contained pits and a post hole structure of a similar date.

Running east-west across the north corner of the site was ditch [057]=[315]. Segment [057] (Fig 6, Section 24) was steep sided and 1.4m wide and 0.65m deep. Basal fill was mid yellowish grey sandy silt (066) containing a single sherd of 2nd to mid 4th century pottery and animal bone. It was overlain by 0.25m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt and burnt clay (067). This was sealed by 0.28m thick dark greyish brown silty sand (068).

Segment [315] (Fig 9, Section 108) was also fairly steep sided, 1.77m wide and 0.5m deep. The silty clay fills (390-392) contained animal bone and briquetage and included a 0.1m thick lens of briquetage (393) which included frequent charcoal flecks.

In the centre of the site, a roughly north-south aligned ditch comprised segments [111], [416], [085], and [270].

At the south end the feature, terminus segment [111] (Fig 7, Section 42) was 0.28m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled with mid to dark grey silty clay (112) which contained 2nd century pottery and briquetage.

North of this, segment [416] (Fig 10, Section 124) was 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep with concave sides and an irregular base. Dark brownish grey sandy silt fill (417) contained mid 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, animal bone and a

fragment of human skull. Segment [085] (Fig 6, Section 32) had steep sides and was 0.44m wide and 0.25m deep. Upper clayey silt fill (091) contained 2nd century pottery and animal bone.

Ditch junction segment [270] (Fig 8, Section 81) was 0.4m wide and 0.22m deep. Sandy clayey silt lower fill (274) contained a sherd of Roman pottery, briquetage and animal bone. Orangey brown grey clayey sandy silt middle fill (273) contained a sherd of mid 2nd to 3rd century pottery and dark grey brown silty clay top fill (272) contained 2nd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone.

In the northeastern part of the site was east-west aligned ditch [420] (Fig 10, Section 120). It had steep sides and a flat base and was 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep and was filled with brownish grey silty clay (421). This was cut by steep sided pit [418] (Fig 10, Section 119) which was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with grey silty clay (419) containing briquetage and animal bone.

Nearby ditch [556=558] (Fig 12, Sections 168, 169) was 1.7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep and had steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled with mid greyish yellow sandy silt (557).

A group of enclosure ditches in the southeast corner of the site was also assigned to this phase. North to south aligned ditch [442] (Fig 10, Section 126) had a rounded base and was 0.82m wide and 0.24m deep with sandy silt fills (443) and (444). Northeast corner segment [477] (Fig 10, Section 137) was 0.22m deep and filled with mottled grey brown and orange sandy silty clay (478). Running west from this corner, ditch [445] (Fig 10, Section 128) had a rounded base and was 1.02m wide and 0.24m deep. The silty sand fills included (456) which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.

A few metres to the west was a further length of west to east ditch [108] (Fig 7, Section 39). This was U-shaped, 0.42m wide and 0.21m deep and filled with brownish grey sandy silt (109) containing mid 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone. South of this was an isolated circular post hole [144] (Fig 7, Section 51) with concave sides. It was 0.28m in diameter and 0.06m deep and filled with dark grey sandy silt (145) which contained Roman CBM.

A further east-west ditch [481] (Fig 10, Sections 138, 139) was recorded against the southern baulk of the site. Measuring 4m long by 0.51m wide and 0.13m deep with gradual sides and a rounded base, this feature was filled with dark brownish grey sandy silt (482).

Cutting this ditch was a smaller rectangular enclosure on a similar alignment. The north to south gully [479=500] (Fig 10, Sections 139, 143) had concave sides and a rounded base and was 4m long, 0.37m wide and 0.12m deep and filled with brownish grey silty clay (501). East-west gully [496] (Fig 10, Sections 140, 144) was U-shaped 4.5m long, 0.23m wide and 0.12m deep. The single fill was dark grey sandy silt (495). Irregular, shallow pit [504] (Fig 11, Section 146) was located at the corner of these two gullies and was filled with greyish brown sandy clayey silt (503).

Branching south of the main east-west ditch, and running parallel to the west of ditch [111]= [416]= [085]= [270], was a narrow ditch composed of two parts either side of an entrance. The northern terminus segment [047] (Fig 6, Section 18) of the southern ditch was steep sided 1.6m wide and 0.32m deep and filled with dark grey silty clay (048) which contained animal bone. Segment [122] (Fig 7, Sections 48, 57) was 0.5m wide and 0.34m deep and was filled with dark grey sandy silt (123) which contained mid 2nd to 3rd century pottery, animal bone and briquetage.

The southern terminus of the north part was segment [053] (Fig 6, Section 19) which was 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep. The sides sloped steeply to a narrow base and it was filled with very dark brown clay silt (054) which contained late 2nd to 3rd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone. Segment [207] (Fig 7, Section 63) had convex sides and was 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep and was filled with grey clayey silts (205) and lower fill (206) which contained Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, briquetage and animal bone.

Branching off from ditch segment [122] an forming an enclosure was ditch [124=102]. Segment [124] (Fig 7, Section 49) was 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep and filled with dark grey sandy silt (125) which contained 3rd century pottery and briquetage. Segment [102] (Fig 7, Section 37) was 0.2m wide and 0.21m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (103) which produced 2nd century pottery and briquetage. It formed an intersection with NW-SE aligned gully [104] which was 0.28m wide and 0.16m deep and filled with dark brown clay silt (105), indistinguishable from (103).

Steep sided north-south aligned ditch terminus [371] (Fig 9, Sections 112, 113) was 2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.42m deep and was filled by clayey silts (372) and (370) which contained several flint flakes. Nearby was a small concave sided, ovoid pit [327] (Fig 9, Section 93) which measured 0.8m by 0.6m and 0.2m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt (326).

Post hole structure

Within the enclosure delineated by ditches [053], [047=122] and [102=124] was a group of seven post holes forming a rectangular structure with an entrance at the south end (Fig 5).

Circular southwest corner post hole [254] (Fig 8, Section 73) was concave sided, 0.58m in diameter and 0.34m deep. It was

filled with mid grey clayey silt (255). To the north, post hole [231] (Fig 8, Section 67) was sub-circular with steep sides, 0.28m in diameter and 0.31m deep. Mid grey silty clay fill (314) was overlain by dark grey sandy silt (232) fill contained a sherd of Roman pottery and probably represented the post pipe. The northwest corner post hole [183] (Fig 7, Section 61) of the structure was sub-oval with steep sides and measured 0.51m by 0.41m and 0.2m deep. It was filled with clay/sand silt (184). Adjacent post hole [210] (Fig 7, Section 64) was 0.31m in diameter and 0.32m thick and filled with clayey silts (313) and (211), the latter probably representing the post pipe. Ovoid northeast corner post hole [080] (Fig 6, Section 29) was 0.58m by 0.44m and 0.22m deep. It was filled with brownish grey sandy silt (081) containing briquetage. South of this, post hole [069] (Fig 6, Section 25) was sub-circular with steep sides, 0.35m in diameter and 0.32m deep and filled with brownish grey sandy silt (070) containing briquetage. Southeast corner post hole [049] (Fig 6, Section 22) was also sub-circular, with steep sides. Measuring 0.48m in diameter and 0.28m deep it was filled with dark brownish grey sandy silt (050).

Within the post hole structure was an ovoid pit [062] (Fig 9, Section 114) which measured 1.5m by 1m and 0.48m deep. A 0.3m thick lower fill of grey-brown silty clay (396) was overlain by 0.22m thick dark brown clayey silt (395) containing late 2nd to 3rd century pottery. This was cut by shallow rectangular pit [041] (Fig 6, Sections 13-16) which had rounded corners and a flat base. It was 2.25m long, 1.65m wide and 0.15m deep. There was an up to 0.08m thick white clay lining (043) in the north side of the pit which was filled by mid brownish grey silt (042) containing animal bone.

Irregular features

A large irregular feature in the centre of the site [142] (Fig 7, Sections 54, 57)

measured 3m by 2.5m and 0.12m deep and was filled by mid greyish brown silty sand (143) which contained 3rd century pottery, animal bone and briquetage. This was contiguous with features [161], [163] and [170]. Feature [161] was filled with dark greyish brown silty sandy clay (162) containing mid 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, briquetage, animal bone and burnt stone while [163] contained dark brown silty clay (164). Feature [170] contained dark grey brown sandy clay (165). A sub-circular cut [140] 0.07m in diameter and 0.06m deep, possibly a stakehole, with near vertical sides, cut into fill (143) which contained 3rd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone. Feature [140] contained dark grey sandy silt (141). These features may be further animal burrows.

A nearby NW-SE aligned probable plough mark [060] was 0.15m wide and 0.12m deep and filled with dark brown silty clay (061) which contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery.

Nearby were irregular features [157] and [159] (Fig 7, Section 54). Pit [157] was 1.1m by 0.75m and 0.16m deep and filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (158) containing a sherd of Roman pottery, animal bone and briquetage. Pit [159] was 2.5m by 0.8m and 0.19m deep and filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (160) and contained mid 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, animal bone and briquetage. The amorphous nature of these features may be a consequence of animal burrowing. Adjacent rectangular feature [126] (Fig 7, Section 44) was 0.67m by 0.29m and 0.17m deep. A single sherd of Roman pottery, animal bone and briquetage were retrieved from. dark brown clay silt fill (127). East of this, circular post hole [058] (Fig 6, Section 21) was 0.25m in diameter, 0.14m deep and filled with dark brown silty clay (059) which contained a sherd of 2nd to 3rd century pottery.

Features north of large enclosure

In the northern part of the site, Phase 2 features were cut by southwest-northeast aligned curvilinear ditch [318]=[364]. Terminus segment [318] (Fig 9, Section 90) had near vertical sides and was 0.85m wide and 0.5m deep and filled with greyish brown sandy silt (319) with frequent charcoal which contained Roman pottery, briquetage, animal bone and burnt stone. Segment [364] (Fig 9, Section 109) was near vertical sided, 0.62m wide and at least 0.4m deep (not bottomed due to the time limit on this part of site) and contained dark grey, with orange brown patches, clayey silt (363). Feature [387] (Fig 9, Section 109) was also cut by pit [352] which was roughly circular with steep sides, 1m diameter and 0.55m deep. It was filled with mottled mid grey brown clayey silt (353) which contained briquetage. This pit, in turn, was cut by shallower irregular cut [350] which was 0.5m deep and contained mid grey clayey silt fill (351) also containing briquetage.

Contiguous with ditch [318]=[364] was west-east curvilinear ditch [322]=[375]. Segment [322] (Fig 9, Section 94) was 1.6m wide and 0.31m deep. A 0.13m thick grey brown clayey silt fill (337) in the north side of the feature was sealed by 0.31m thick grey-brown clayey silt (328) which contained briquetage. This feature was also seen obliquely in the baulk left in on this area when it was remachined following flooding. Cut [375] (Fig 9, Section 110) had several clayey silt fills of which upper greyish brown silty clay fill (374) contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery.

Irregular shaped pit [196] (Fig 7, Section 62) was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with 0.2m thick brownish grey sandy silt (197) containing briquetage and 0.1m thick grey brown sandy silt (198). Just west of this were post holes [180] (Fig 7, Section 59) and [182] (Fig 7, Section 60). Post hole [180] was 0.47m in diameter and 0.26m deep and filled with light greyish brown clay silt (179). Post hole [182] was

at least 0.29m in diameter, 0.25m deep and filled with greyish brown clay silt (181). To the west, small pit [385] (Fig 9, Section 111) was 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with mid grey clayey silt (384).

The above features were cut by 12m long east to southwest aligned curvilinear ditch [192]=[178]=[368]=[383]. Segment [192] (Fig 7, Section 62) was 1.45m wide and 0.5m deep. The various clay silt fills of this feature included dark grey clayey silt (193) which contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery and briquetage and a 0.05m thick lens of light yellowish white chalky clay (219). A 0.15m thick mid brownish grey silting layer (195) overlay the segment.

Segment [178] (Fig 7, Sections 59, 60) was 1.13m wide and 0.42m deep and filled with grey clay silt (177) containing 2nd century pottery, fired clay, briquetage and animal bone. Segment [368] (Fig 9, Section 103) was steep sided, 0.26m deep, and filled with 0.07m thick dark grey clayey silt (367) overlain by 0.12m thick dark grey and yellow brown clayey silt (366). Segment [383] (Fig 9, Section 111) was concave sided, 1m wide and 0.26m deep. Clayey silt fills (379) to (382) included basal fill (382), a 0.1m thick dark grey clayey silt.

There were several post holes around the east end of pit [196] and along the south side of ditch [192]=[178]=[368]=[383] which although undated appeared to represent rough fencing around these features. In order from east to west, post hole [260] (Fig 8, Section 76) was sub-circular, 0.2m in diameter and 0.15m deep with a fill of bluish grey clayey silt (261). Adjacent sub-circular post hole [258] (Fig 8, Section 75) was 0.22m in diameter and 0.14m deep and filled with mid bluish grey clayey silt (259) while sub-circular post hole [256] (Fig 8, Section 74) was 0.22m in diameter, 0.17m deep and filled with mid bluish grey clayey silt (257). Post hole [266] (Fig 8, Section 79) was sub-circular, 0.26m in diameter and 0.18m deep. Fill

(267) was light bluish grey clayey silt. Nearby sub-circular post hole [268] (Fig 8, Section 80) was 0.2m in diameter and 0.12m deep and filled with bluish grey clayey silt (269). Slightly further west, post hole [342] (Fig 9, Section 104) was 0.21m wide and 0.14m deep and filled with mid grey sandy clay silt (341). Immediately to the southwest was sub-circular post hole [340] (Fig 9, Section 103). This post hole was filled by clayey silt fills of which the top fill, mid grey clayey silt (338), contained briquetage. South of this oval post hole [348] (Fig 9, Section 106) measured 0.43m by 0.3m and 0.26m deep. It contained sandy clayey silts (347) and (369). A further post hole [358] (Fig 9, Section 107) was located at the south end of the ditch. This was circular, 0.35m in diameter and 0.16m deep and filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt (359).

Phase 4: 3rd Century Roman

Boundary ditch

East to west enclosure ditch ([146]=[271]=[251]=[136]=[204]=[281]) was recut, along its north side, by ditch [147]=[098]=[245]=[072] forming a later field boundary.

Segment [147] (Fig 11, Sections 82, 83, Plate 18) had steep sides and a rounded base. There were several clayey silt fills with upper fill (148) containing early to mid 3rd century pottery, briquetage and animal bone. This was cut by two small pits.. Pit [172] (Fig 7, Section 56) was sub-circular with quite steep sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill of dark grey clayey silt (171). Pit [564] (Fig 12, Section 170) was oval with rounded sides and base. Briquetage was retrieved from greyish brown clay silt (563).

To the west, ditch segment [098] (Fig 7, Section 35) had uneven, convex sides and was 2.75m wide and 0.75m deep. Pottery of 2nd to mid 4th century, briquetage and animal bone was retrieved from lower

clayey silt fill (097). Upper silt fill (096) contained 2nd century pottery, briquetage and a 2nd century copper alloy pin.

Segment [245] (Fig 8, Section 70) was steep sided and measured 2m wide and 1.3m deep. Lower clayey silt fill (240) contained late 2nd century pottery, briquetage, animal bone and burnt stone. There was evidence of a recut [246] in this segment measuring 2.2m wide and 0.9m deep. Clayey silt fill (239) contained late 2nd to 3rd century pottery, briquetage, quernstone, burnt stone and animal bone.

The intersection with small pit [074] was excavated as segment {072} (Fig 6, Section 26), the fill of which, dark grey silty clay (071), contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery, briquetage, fired clay and animal bone.

Inhumation

Top fill (212) of ditch [146] was cut by a single shallow grave [040] which contained skeleton (038) (see appendix 5). This was aligned northwest to southeast and had been plough damaged. Grave fill (039) was dark grey silty clay containing 2nd to 3rd century pottery and briquetage.

Drainage ditch

A shorter ditch, possibly for drainage, ran parallel to ditch [085=416] immediately to the west. This was excavated as segments [075], [082] and [249]. Segment [075] (Fig 6, Section 27) was up 1.05m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled with clay silts (076) which contained 3rd century pottery, briquetage, animal bone and quernstone and (077), which contained animal bone, and cut by post hole [078] (Fig 6, Section 28), a sub-circular cut with almost vertical sides measuring was 0.44m in diameter and 0.42m deep. The single fill was dark brown silt (079). Segment [082] (Fig 6, Section 31) was 1.17m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. Silt fill (083) was sealed by dark grey clayey silt (084) containing a single sherd of mid 1st to 2nd century pottery, animal bone and stone. Segment [249] (Fig 8,

Section 71) had steep sides and a rounded base and was 0.5m wide and 0.26m deep and contained dark grey brown silty clay (250) which contained mid 3rd to 4th century pottery, animal bone and briquetage.

Undated features

In the turbine area in the northern part of the site were a number of undated features. Small sub-circular pit [295] (Fig 9, Section 87) was 0.53m in diameter and 0.3m deep and filled with brownish grey silt (296). Nearby sub-circular pit [316] (Fig 9, Section 89) was 0.47m in diameter and 0.26m deep and filled with light grey clayey silt (317). Immediately to the south, sub-circular pit [324] (Fig 9, Section 92) was 0.58m in diameter, 0.12m deep and filled with light bluish grey clayey silt (325) which contained animal bone.

A short distance to the south, a group of four pits were also undated. Sub-circular pit [329] (Fig 9, Section 95) was concave sided, 0.97m in diameter and 0.26m deep. The pit contained 0.08m thick mid grey sandy clay primary fill (354) sealed by 0.13m thick grey sandy clay with patches of charcoal (330). Similar sub-circular pit [331] (Fig 9, Section 96) was 0.72m in diameter, 0.58m deep and filled with sandy clays (360) and (332) from which a flint core was retrieved. Pit [333] (Fig 9, Section 97) was sub-circular, 0.63m wide, 0.34m deep and contained mid grey sandy clay fill (334). Nearby sub-circular pit [362] (Fig 9, Section 107) was up to 1.2m across, 0.31m deep and filled by light grey brown clayey silt (361).

In the southern part of the turbine area small pit [064] (Fig 6, Section 23) was 0.9m by 0.7m and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with dark brown silty clay (065).

South of the main east-west ditch and buried by probable alluvial layer (279) were two probable post holes (Fig 9,

Section 86). Sub-circular convex sided [309] was 0.47m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with light grey sandy clay (310). Irregular shaped, convex sided [311] was 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep with a fill of light grey sandy clay (312).

South of this, sub-circular post hole [762] (Fig 14, Section 214) was 0.4m by 0.3m and 0.24m deep and filled with dark grey clayey silt (761). It was cut by post hole [764] which was also sub-circular with a rounded base. This was 0.3m in diameter and 0.35m deep and filled with dark grey clayey silt (763) containing briquetage.

Probable ditch terminus [018] (Fig 6, Section 7) extended a short distance from the western baulk of the site. It was steep sided, 0.88m wide and 0.46m deep and was filled with clayey silt fills (019), (020) and (021).

In the southwestern corner of the site, in the substation trench, were several undated features. Probable linear terminus [013] (Fig 6, Section 5) was at least 1.8m long, 1m wide and 0.75m deep. Fills comprised dark grey sandy silt (014) overlain by dark grey clay silt (015). Immediately adjacent was a small rectangular cut [009] (Fig 6, Section 3) 0.7m long, 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. Fill (010) was dark grey brown clay silt.

North of this was north-south aligned gully terminus [011] (Fig 6, Section 4) which was at least 1.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep. The fill was dark olive brown fine sandy clay silt (012).

Nearby were several small undated features: [594] [597], [598], [602] and [604]. Pit [594] (Fig 13, Section 190) was oval with gradually sloping sides and measured 1m by 0.6m and 0.13m deep. It was filled with mid grey brown silty sandy clay (595) which contained animal bone. Oblong pit [597] (Fig 12, Section 174) had an uneven base and was filled with dark brownish grey clayey silt (596). Circular

pit [598] (Fig 13, Section 191) was 0.92m in diameter and 0.26m deep. Its grey brown sandy silt fill (599) was cut by two shallow, truncated possible post holes [600] and [602] which were filled by silty clays (601) and (603) respectively. Sub-circular post hole [604] was 0.17m in diameter and 0.05m deep.

Adjacent to the post hole building, irregular shaped pit [087] (Fig 6, Section 30) was 1.15m long by 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt (088). Just to the south were post holes [092] and [094]. Post hole [092] (Fig 7, Section 33) was 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep and filled with dark brown silty clay (093). Immediately adjacent, rectangular post hole [094] (Fig 7, Section 34) was 0.67m long, 0.18m wide and 0.1m deep and filled with dark brown silty clay (095).

In the central part of the site, pit [154] (Fig 7, Section 52) was 0.87m long, 0.44m wide and 0.12m deep and filled with brown sandy clayey silt (153) containing a dog burial. Nearby sub-oval post hole [472] was 0.4m by 0.31m and 0.06m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (473).

A few metres to the southeast, intermittent, roughly north-south aligned curvilinear gully [547] was 2.05m long, 0.4m wide and 0.19m deep. Single fill (546) was dark greyish brown silt.

East of this gully, sub-circular post hole [569] (Fig 12, Section 165) was 0.42m wide and 0.33m deep and was filled with dark brownish grey sandy silt (568). To the west of this, another sub-circular post hole [499] (Fig 10, Section 142) was 0.46m in diameter and 0.14m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (498).

Adjacent irregular shaped pit [414] (Fig 10, Section 124) was 1.96m long, 1.24m wide and 0.6m deep. The single fill was

mid brownish grey sandy silt (415) which was cut by gully [416].

South of this, two parallel narrow linear features [570] and [572] (Fig 12, Section 166), roughly 1m apart, were interpreted as possible cart wheel ruts. They were 2.5m long and had similar dark grey brown silty clay fills, (571) and (573) respectively.

Southwest of the probable cart ruts were a further four undated features. Sub-rectangular post hole [115] (Fig 7, Section 40) was 0.28m in diameter and 0.12m deep and filled with mid grey orangey brown sandy silt (116). Circular post hole [113] (Fig 7, Section 46) was 0.4m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Fill (114) was dark grey sandy silt. Ovoid pit [130] was 1m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by mid brownish grey silty sand (131) which was cut by smaller ovoid pit [132] (Fig 7, Section 47). Measuring 0.5m across and 0.1m deep, it was filled with silty sands (133) and (137). Sub-rectangular post hole [129] (Fig 7, Section 45) measured 0.36m by 0.33m and 0.2m deep and was filled with dark grey sandy clayey silt (128) which contained animal bone. To the west of these features was ovoid post hole [760] (Fig 14, Section 213) which was 0.4m across and 0.2m deep and filled with dark greyish brown clayey silt (759).

South of large pit [512], small sub-circular pit [505] (Fig 11, Section 146) had steep sides and a rounded base. However, none of its silt and silty sand fills (506-509) contained finds.

In the northeastern part of the site, shallow sub-ovoid pit [463] (Fig 10, Section 132) was 0.95m long by 0.55m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay (464). Adjacent ovoid post hole [465] (Fig 10, Section 133) was 0.36m in diameter and 0.15m deep and filled with greyish brown silty clay (466). Nearby small oval pit [459] (Fig 10, Section 131) measured 0.5m by 0.42m and was 0.17m

deep. It was filled with dark brown/grey silty clay (460) containing burnt stone.

Two small undated pits [453] and [461] were located close together in the eastern part of the site. Ovoid pit [453] (Fig 10, Section 130) measured 0.7m by 0.5m and 0.25m deep and contained a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (454). Adjacent pit [461] (Fig 10, Section 134) was 0.45m in diameter and 0.1m deep and filled with dark grey silty clay (462).

In the south part of the site, west-east aligned elongated ovoid cut [106] (Fig 7, Section 38) was 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep and filled with sandy silt (107). Nearby irregular shaped pit [110] (Fig 7, Section 39) was 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with sandy silts (119) and (118). Just to the south, sub-circular pit [168] (Fig 7, Section 55) measured 0.9m in diameter and 0.11m deep and was filled by dark grey sandy clayey silt (169).

In the pipe trench, to the north of the main area, east-west aligned ditch [697] (Fig 14, Section 207) was 1.4m wide and 0.37m deep, had steep sides and a flattish base and was filled by dark brown sandy clay. The trench also contained a number of small undated pits including [674] (Fig 13, Section 201), [701] (Fig 14, Section 205) and [735] (Fig 14, Section 211) and undated post holes [703] and [705] (Fig 14, Section 206).

Natural features

An undated north-south aligned feature [335] in the western part of the turbine area may have been a palaeochannel. It had shallow sloping sides and was at least 7m long, 3.5m wide and 0.2m deep and filled with mid reddish brown sandy silt (336). South of this 0.18m thick mid brownish red sandy clay (279) was overlain by 0.2m thick mid grey, with brownish red patches, clayey silt (063) (Fig 9, Section 86). These were probably alluvial layers.

Irregular ovoid cut [550] (Fig 12, Section 160), located in the northeast corner of the site, was a probable solution hollow. Measuring 2m long, 1.1m wide and up to 0.1m deep it was filled with dark greyish brown sandy silt (551).

On the east side of the site, an irregular pit [411] (Fig 10, Section 117) with uneven sides and base, was 2.6m long, 1m wide and 0.16m deep. Filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (410) it was probably a natural depression.

In the southeastern corner of the site, ovoid pit [494] (Fig 10, Section 140) had irregular, undulating sides and was filled with dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt (493). It was possibly a tree-throw.

Just south of this, oval pit [497] was cut by ditch [481] (Fig 10, Section 138). This had gradually sloping sides and measured 0.8m long, 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep and was filled with dark grey silty clay (483).

In the south part of the site, very shallow ovoid feature [139] (Fig 7, Section 50) filled with dark grey clayey silt (138) was probably a natural anomaly.

Pit [719] (Fig 14, Section 210) was also a probable natural feature.

6. DISCUSSION

The prior trenching evaluation had revealed extensive evidence of early Roman saltmaking, including a kiln (around 25m to the north of the present area) in CCCAFU Trench 4 (Fig 3), along with 1st and 2nd century settlement including enclosure ditches, post hole structures and pits. The pottery and bone assemblage indicated domestic occupation of average status, with kitchenware and butchery and food waste dominating. It was concluded that the site was abandoned c.200 AD (Atkins 2003).

Residual struck flint from several features on the excavation provided further evidence for occupation of the March island from the Mesolithic period to the Bronze Age.

There was a concentration of features of Phase 2, the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period in the southwest corner of the site. Parallel roughly north-south aligned ditches roughly 7.5m apart may have formed the two sides of a driveway. Few features were dated to this phase elsewhere on the site. The most likely feature on the excavation to be saltern related was adjacent to the eastern baulk of the turbine area. With near vertical sides and flat base, this was probably a saltern related ditch. It contained mid 1st to very early 2nd century pottery, briquetage and burnt stone.

Environmental samples from ditches in the pipe trench, in close proximity to the evaluation saltern hearth, indicated that they frequently contained brackish or saltwater and were situated in a grassland area. The samples suggested that the ditches became stagnant and overgrown when the area came into cultivation (Appendix 6).

The briquetage assemblage (Appendix 4), which unlike the other finds categories included the evaluation material, indicates a greater mean weight (more than double) of briquetage fragments from Phase 2 as compared to Phases 3 and 4. This supports the theory that Phase 2 was the saltmaking phase and that it did not take place at the site during Phases 3 and 4, with briquetage found in features assigned to these phases being residual.

The presence of briquetage, and in particular the large assemblage made up of all four classes – Containers, Supports, Structures and Miscellaneous - previously found on Fenland saltmaking sites confirms the presence of salt production.

A high level of intensity of production was confirmed by the bleaching of a high percentage of briquetage pieces (Morris, Appendix 5). As at the nearby Cedar Close site in March (Lane et al 2008) there was evidence of use of more than one oven in the saltmaking (Morris, Appendix 5). This is unlike the Lincolnshire sites where usually only one heating structure location is usually present (although that structure may have been rebuilt many times).

The main saltern area seems to have been to the north of the APS excavations in the area which underwent evaluation (Atkins 2003). In particular, Trenches 1-4 contained large amounts of briquetage (ibid). Here, the trenches had been cut through the stratigraphy making understanding of the features in section extremely difficult. In the centre of Trench 4 briquetage-rich deposits were interpreted as ditch fills/lenses but resembled a hearth/oven when seen later in section (T. Lane pers comm.).

Trench 3 of the Evaluation had a ‘possible kiln or oven’ which may have been L-shaped in plan (Adkins 2003, 13).

In the trench sections of the Evaluation it was not possible to interpret the layout of the saltern. Whether there were settling tanks present (as nearby at Norwood [Potter 1981]) and multiple hearths/ovens (as at March Cedar Close) cannot now be known. Similarly, it cannot be detected whether the salt working area was surrounded by a ditch, as in the Lincolnshire examples (Lane 2005, fig. 4).

Soil sample evidence from the evaluation suggested that grasses and reeds may have been the fuel used (Adkins 2003), unlike at Norwood, where wood then peat was suggested and Lincolnshire where peat was generally used. Peat would have been available in the vicinity of the Longhill Road site and certainly within 5km (Palmer 2002, fig.4). The Fen Causeway which passes to the south of the Longhill

Road site would have been a handy transport route.

A number of other Roman saltern sites are known in the vicinity of the site to the north and east of March island (Lane et al 2007, fig. 8), along with active watercourses that could supply the salt water

The dating of the saltern phase remains to an extent uncertain. Most probably it fits in the Late Iron age/Early Roman phase. The association of the pottery with the briquetage at the Evaluation stage seems uncertain and Adkins (2003, 4) stated 'The pottery cannot in most cases be tied to specific phases and so it has limited value for precise dating'.

The second century AD (Phase 3) saw a pattern of rectangular enclosures established across the site. Larger ditched enclosures contained smaller subdivisions. The ditches varied considerably in profile and depth suggesting a rough and ready approach, perhaps indicative of a native population. One of the smaller enclosures contained a small post hole building, probably representing a timber shed. Only a small amount of ceramic building material was retrieved from the site suggesting a lack of Roman brick buildings in the vicinity and helping to confirm the middling status of the settlement suggested in the evaluation report.

The large, irregular shaped pits in the east central part of the site possibly originated from quarrying. They contained the largest and most well stratified pottery assemblages on the site. There were no handmade vessels or Iron Age types in the pits although pit [511] was probably the earliest feature in Phase 3 with Roman pottery dating from 98-138 AD. The pit was cut by pit [400] which contained a large assemblage of mid 2nd century pottery. Environmental samples from this pit suggested it was used for the deposition

of burnt refuse including from cereal processing and possibly the disposal of bedding or flooring material. Adjacent pit [512] contained a further large domestic assemblage dating to the late 2nd, early 3rd centuries.

Generally, the pottery from the excavation provides no evidence of discontinuity from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, making phasing difficult. The pottery evidence suggests settlement petered out 200-220 AD (Alex Beeby pers.comm). The cattle and sheep bones from the site indicate processing of carcasses on site, from primary butchery to food refuse, and there was evidence of cattle breeding during the early phase. Horse, pig and dog bones were also present within all phases.

A final 3rd century episode (Phase 4) appeared to consist of a large east-west boundary ditch recutting one of the enclosure ditches, with one small probable drainage ditch connecting to it. A Nene Valley Colour Coated ware dish from this boundary ditch is unlikely to predate the mid 3rd century AD. There was also a single grave, the skeleton, probably male, being in poor condition.

There was no evidence of any activity post 250 AD. The abandonment of the site, as with others in the area, may have been due to flooding caused by the silting up of the River Nene due to an intensification of agriculture (French 1985).

Lead weights found on the surface of the stripped area by metal detector were dated to the 15th-16th centuries. They may represent the abandonment of a fishing net and had been subsequently partially scattered by ploughing.

Gravel extraction in the area, during the expansion of the railway yards in the late 1920s, referred to in the evaluation report (Atkins 2003), would seem to have been confined to the clearly disturbed area, now scrub, between the railway embankment,

since occupied by the prison, and the development site boundary.

The site has similarities to the Romano-British settlement at Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire where a driveway and associated pens were established in the Late Iron Age, continuing in use until early in the second century AD. By the end of the first century BC, earlier than at Longhill Road, saltmaking had begun beside an adjacent creek. During the next century salt production left the remains of hearths and settling tanks in addition to the post holes and ditches of adjacent structures (Trimble, forthcoming).

7. CONCLUSIONS

An excavation was carried out on land at Longhill Road, March subsequent to an evaluation which had revealed evidence of Early Roman saltmaking, one of a number of salterns in the area, along with 1st and 2nd century settlement.

The excavation revealed a possible driveway of 1st century AD date on the west side of the site. Much briquetage was retrieved from features across the site and was associated with saltmaking adjacent to the site. Also of that date were ditches which had contained saltwater,

Settlement seemed to have expanded in the 2nd century, based on rectangular ditched enclosures, with pottery evidence suggesting it may have continued to around 220 AD. The animal bone assemblage indicated butchery and food consumption was taking place on the site throughout these periods. Environmental evidence from one of several rubbish pits suggested that cereal processing was taking place, along with the burning of bedding or flooring material. The finds suggest a middle status for the site. A single boundary ditch from a final c220-250 AD phase probably represented a system of larger enclosures, with

settlement still close enough for a human burial, and the deposition of pottery and animal waste in the ditch. Flooding in the mid 3rd century would then have made the site uninhabitable.

Finds comprised mainly Roman, but some Iron Age, pottery, briquetage, metalwork, animal and human bone, struck flint and burnt stone.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CA0 County Archaeology Office

CCCAFU Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit

- EAA East Anglian Archaeology
- IfA Institute for Archaeologists
- OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
- OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 General location map

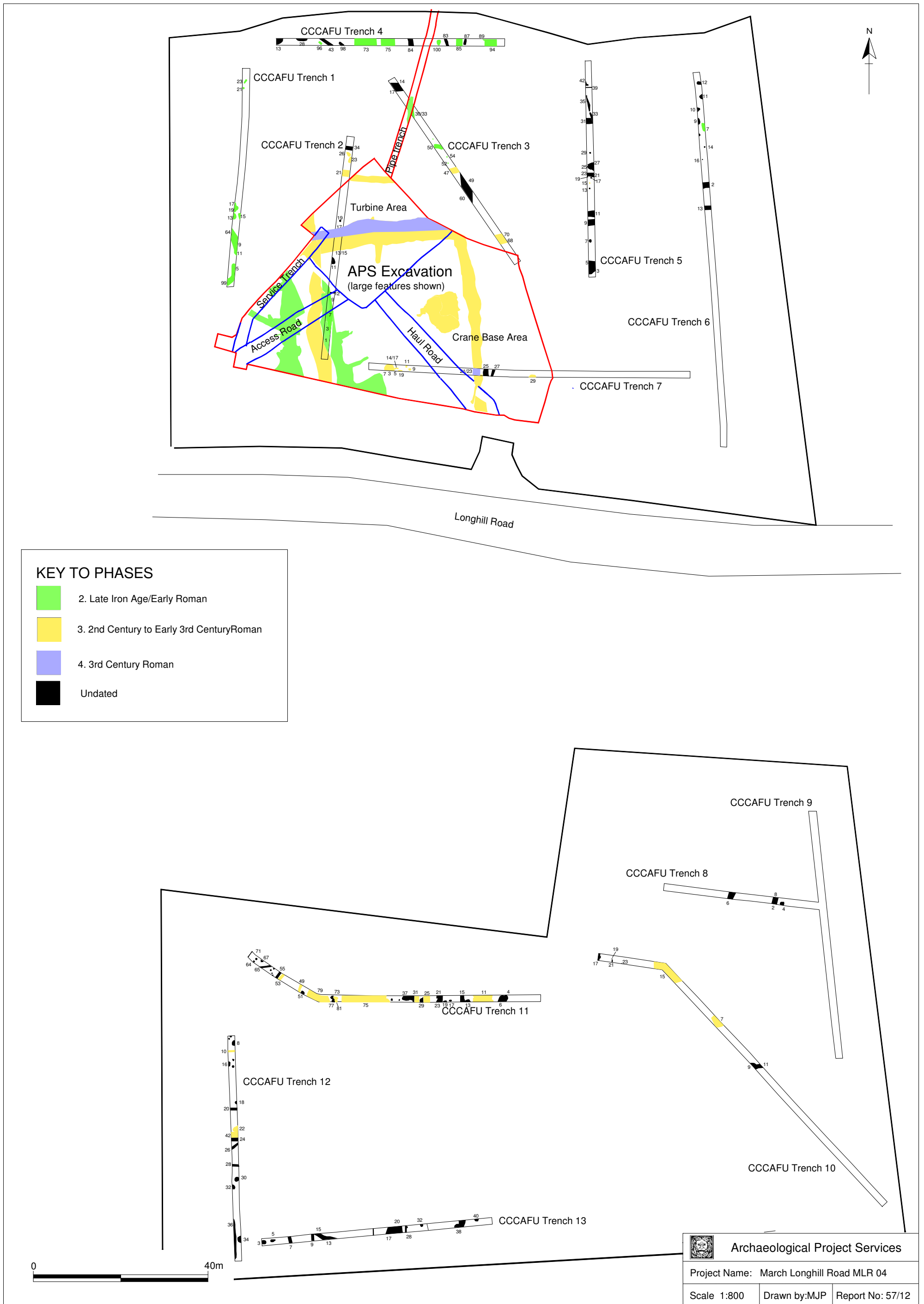
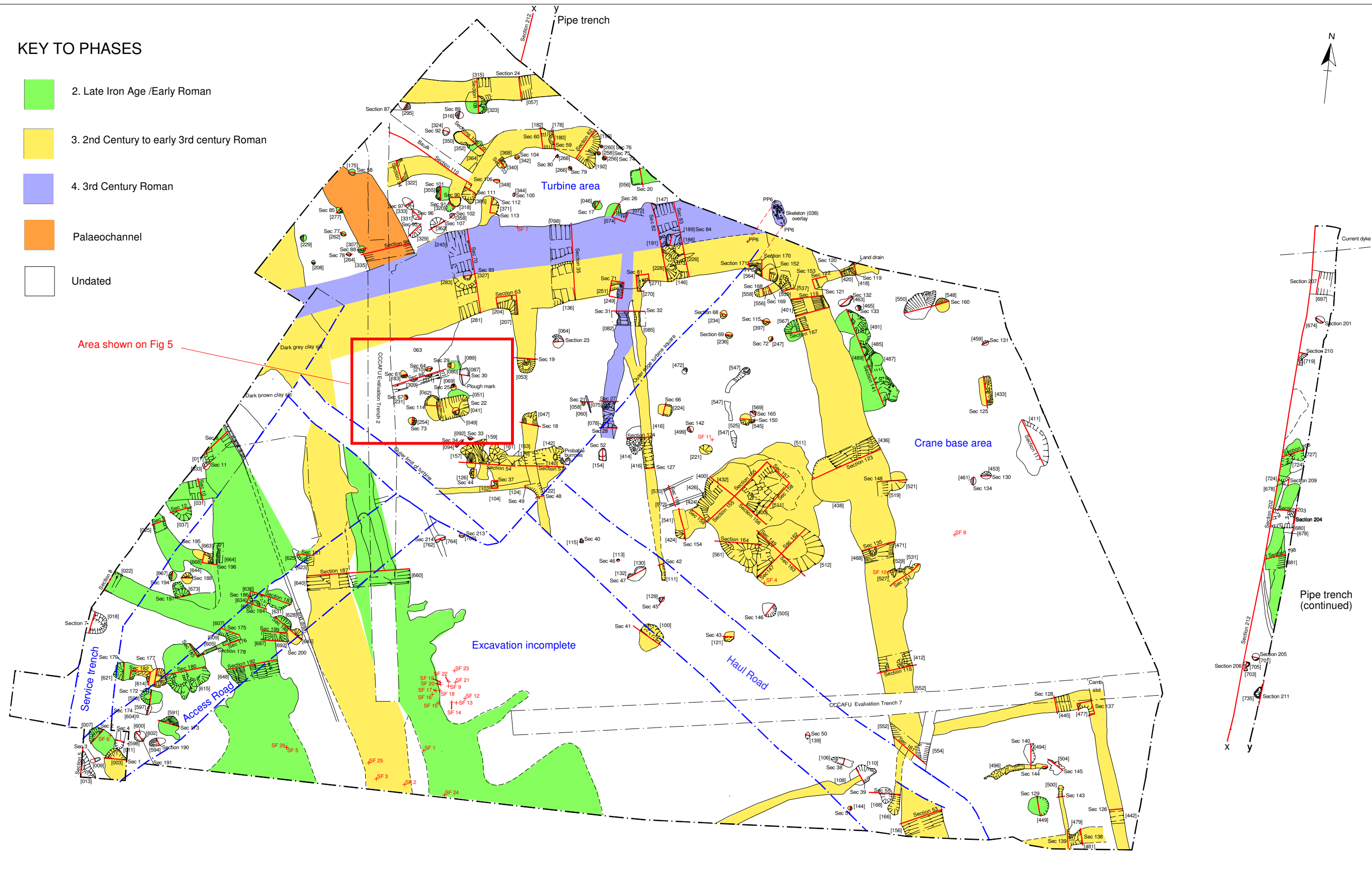


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan (showing both APS site and CCCAFU trenches)

KEY TO PHASES

- 2. Late Iron Age /Early Roman
- 3. 2nd Century to early 3rd century Roman
- 4. 3rd Century Roman
- Palaeochannel
- Undated



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04		
Scale: 1:250	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 57/12

Figure 4. Site plan

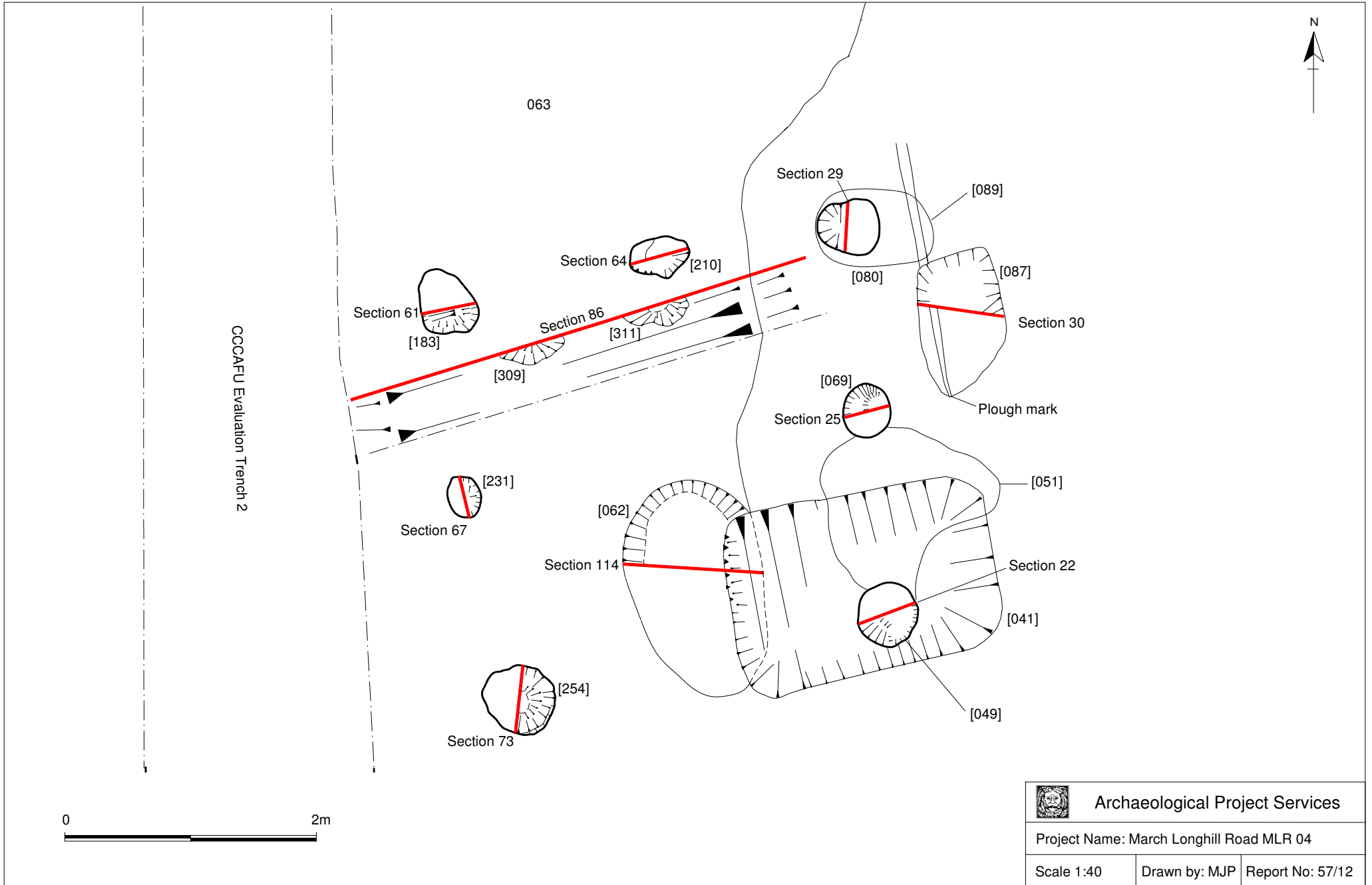


Figure 5. Plan of post hole building

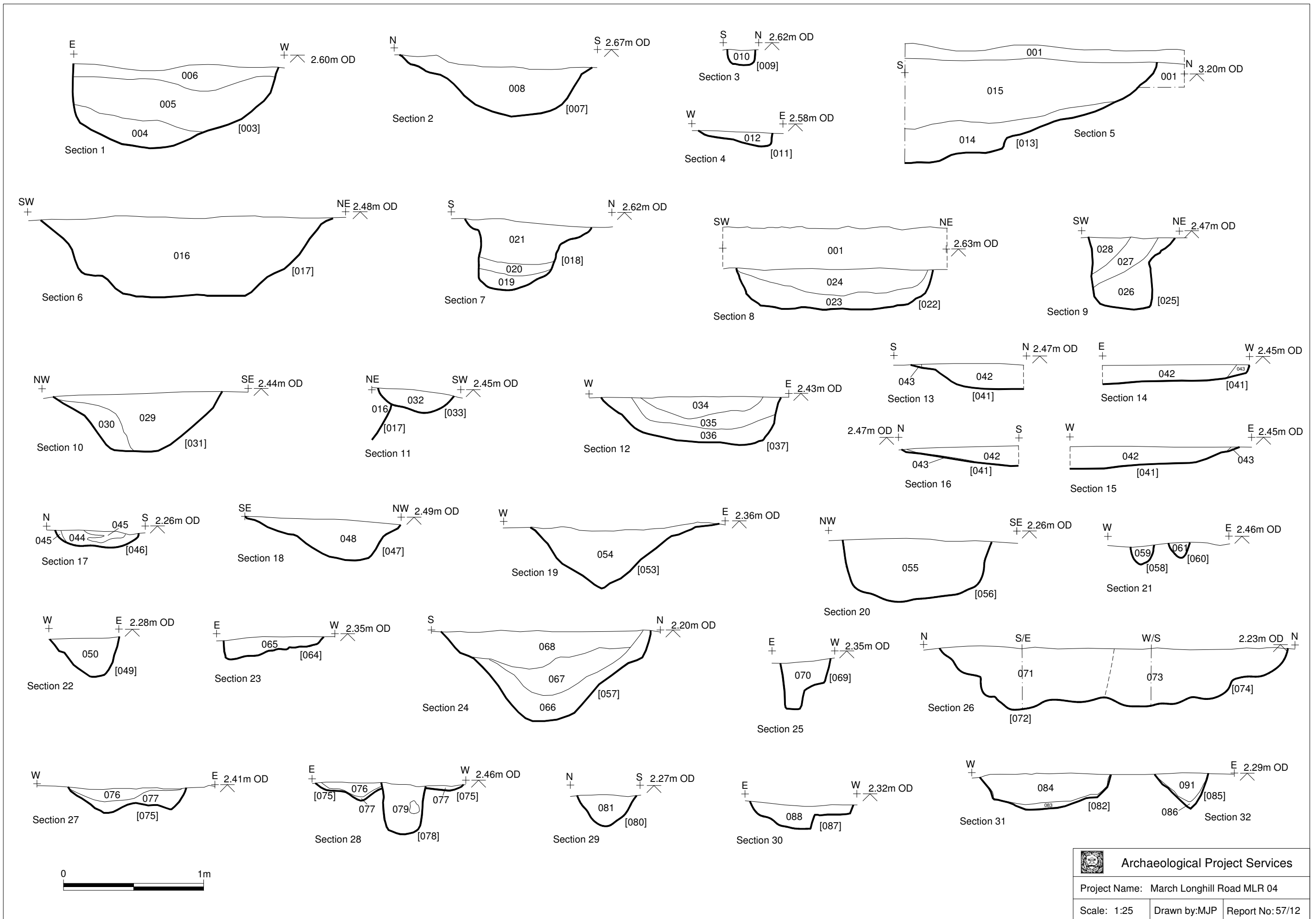
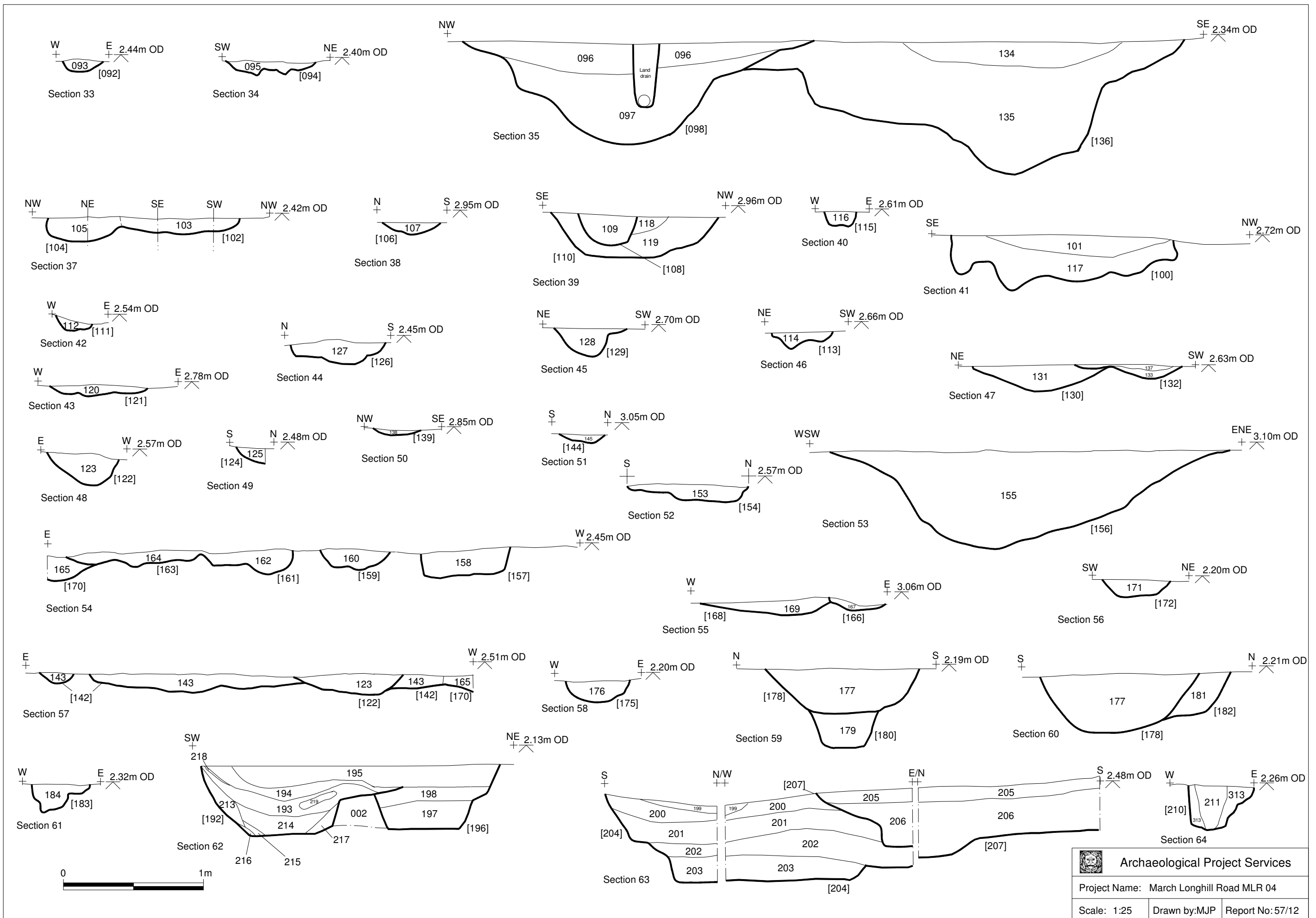
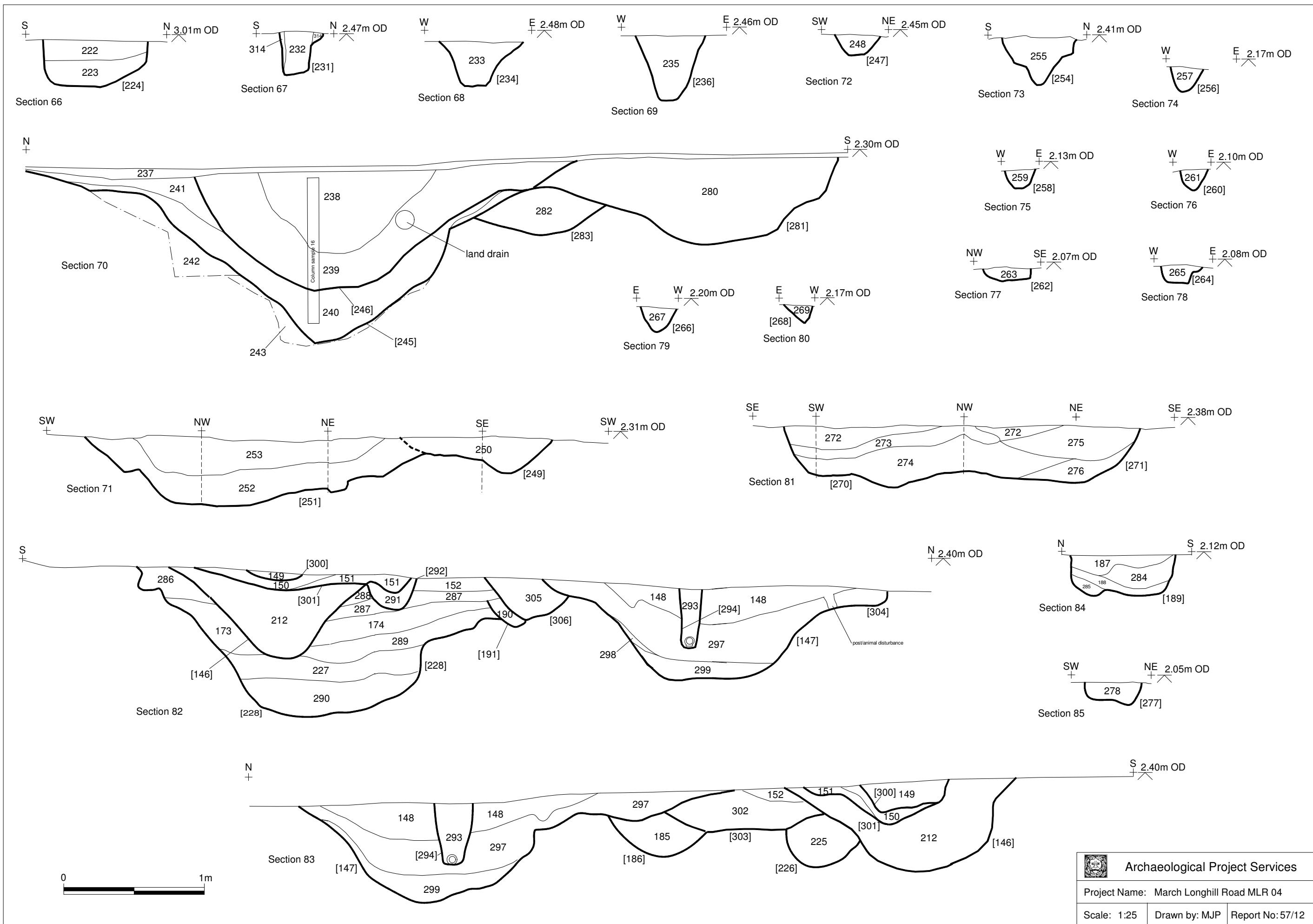


Figure 6. Sections 1-32





	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04	
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: MJP
Report No: 57/12	

Figure 8. Sections 66-85

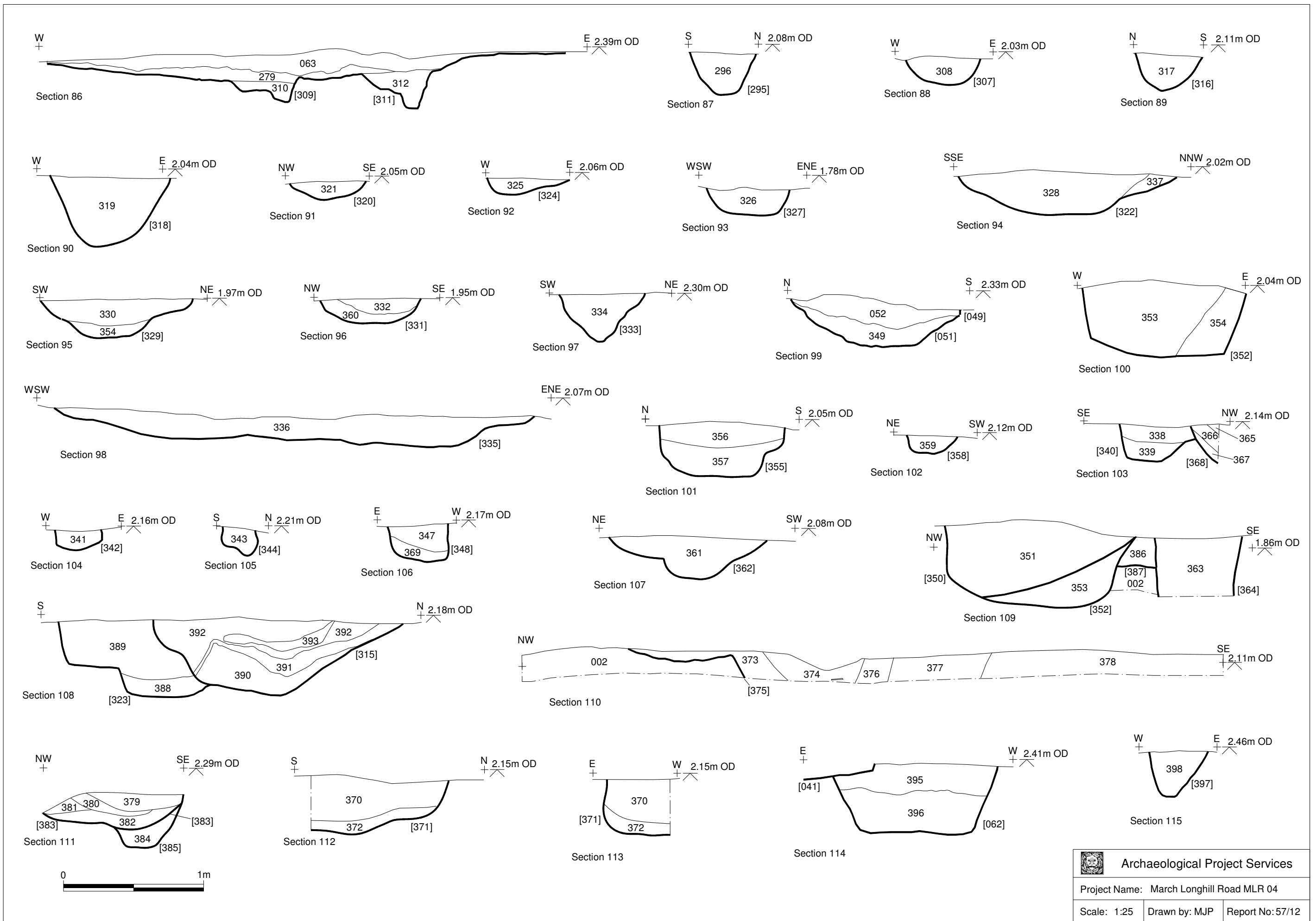


Figure 9. Sections 86-115

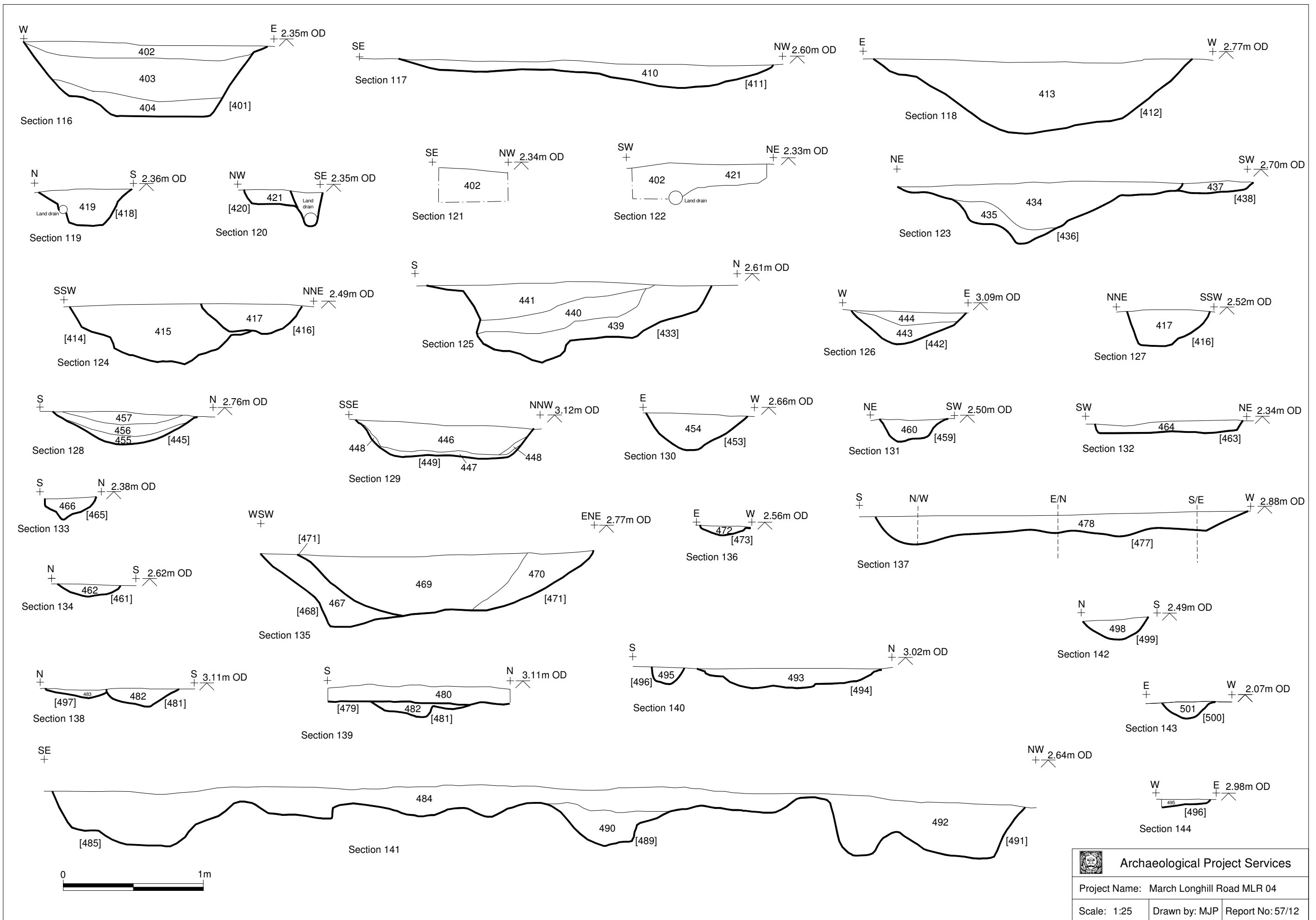


Figure 10. Sections 116-144

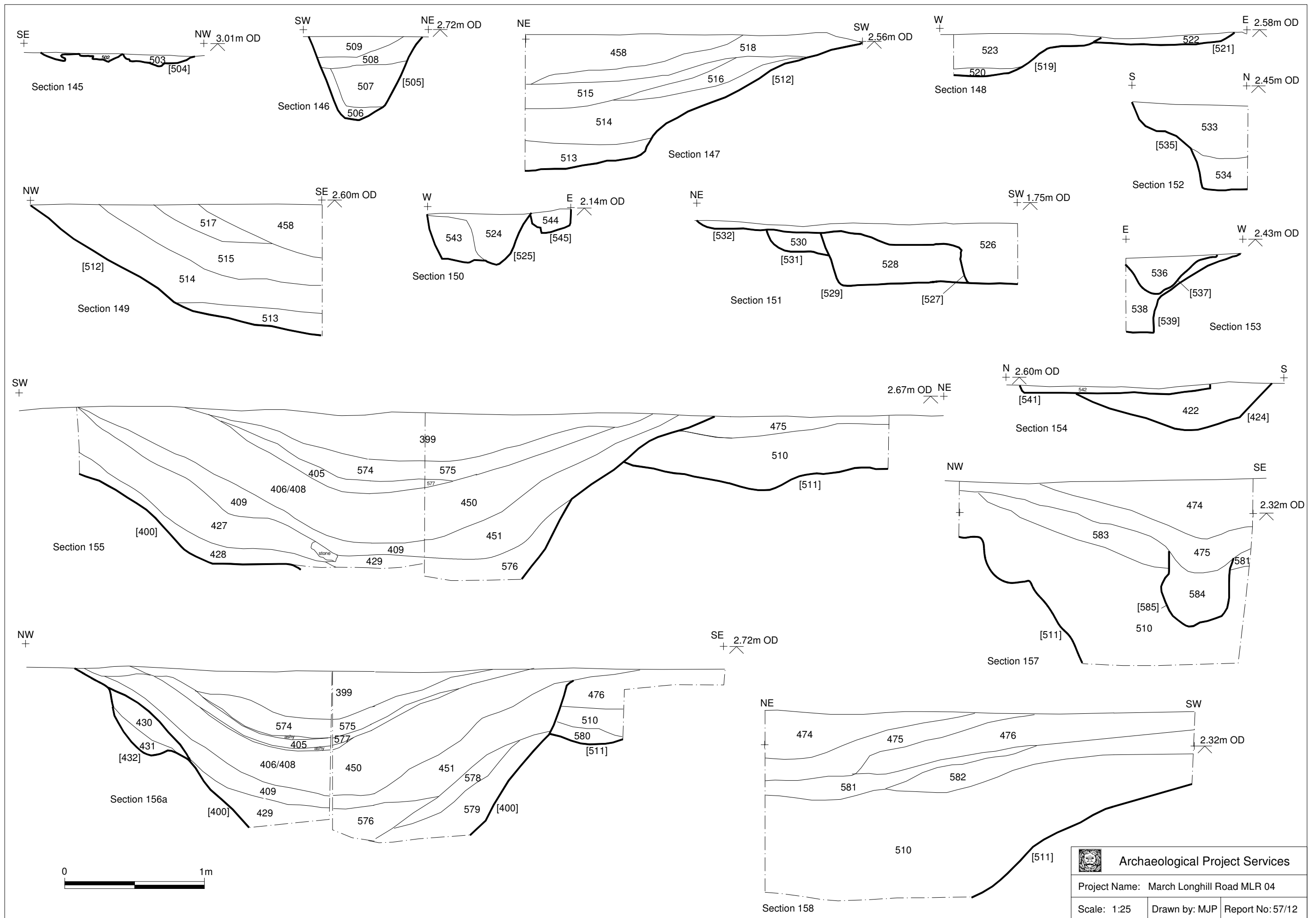


Figure 11. Sections 145-158

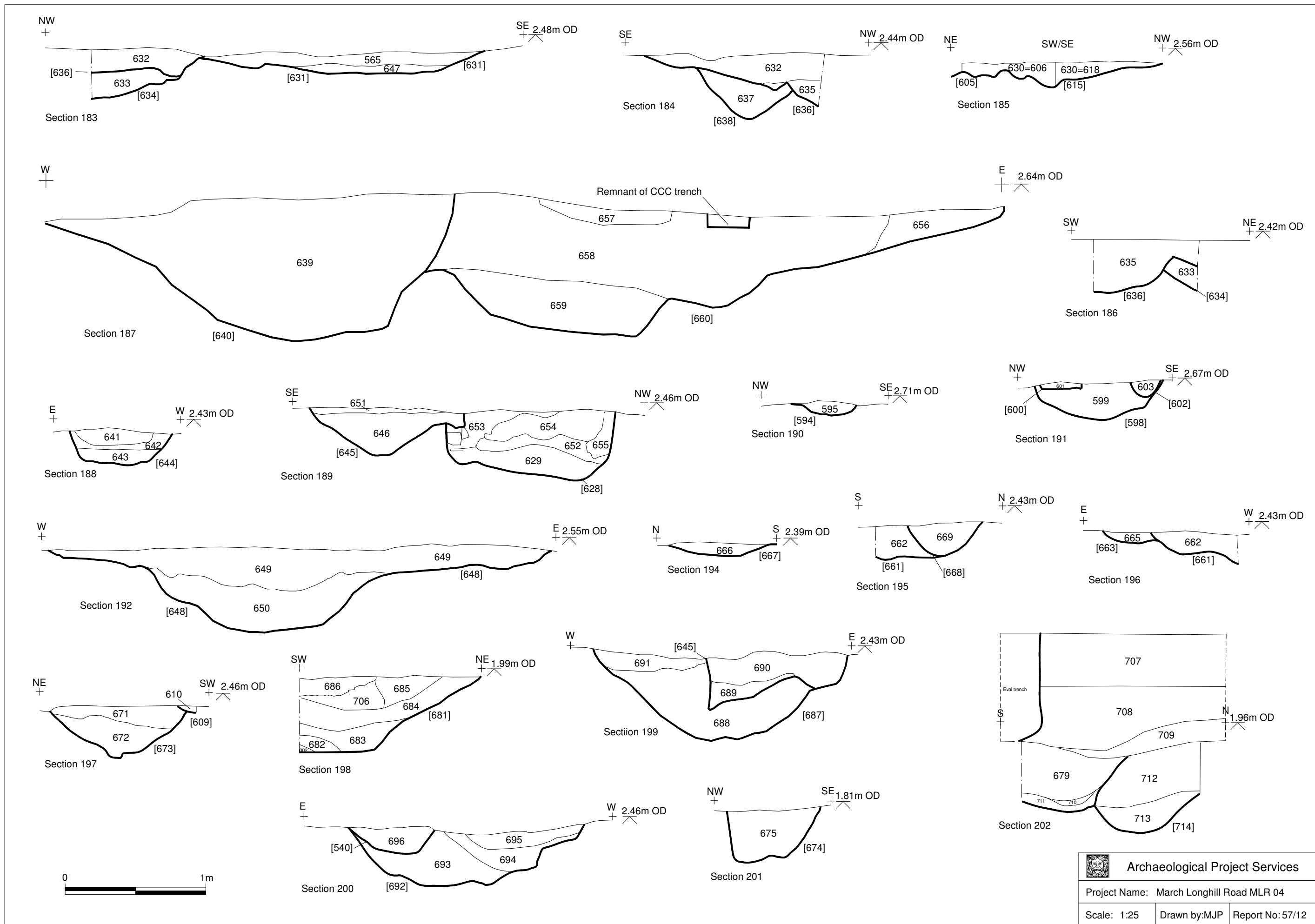

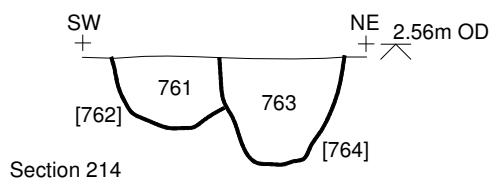
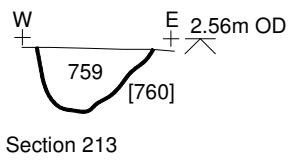
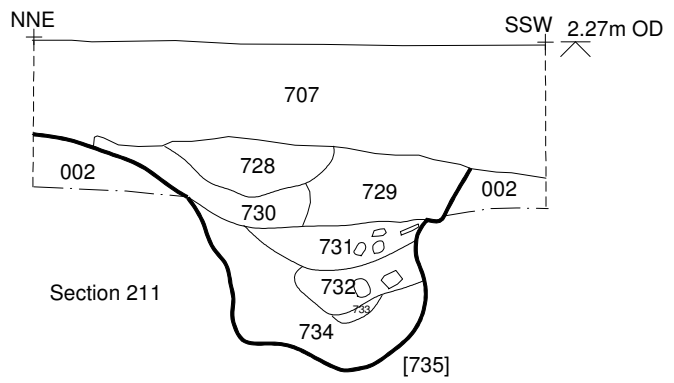
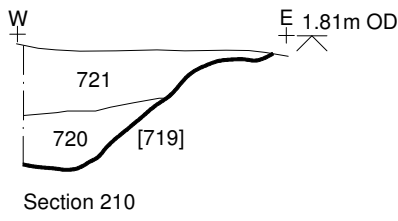
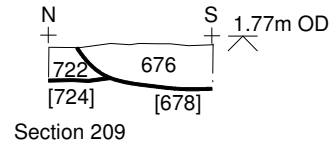
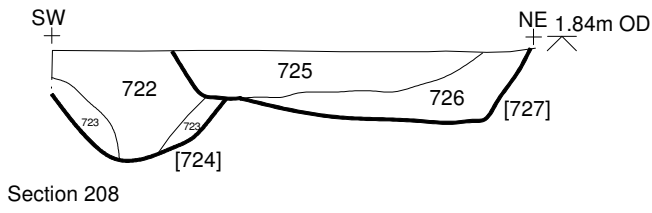
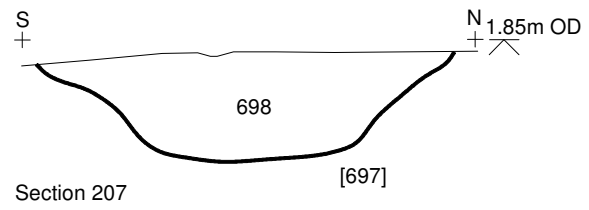
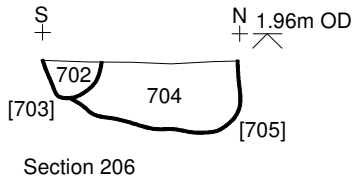
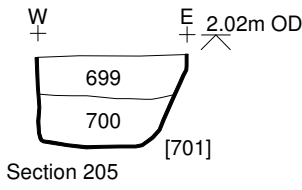
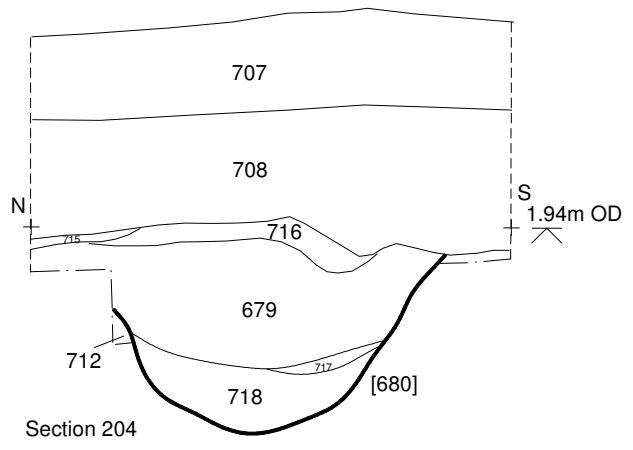
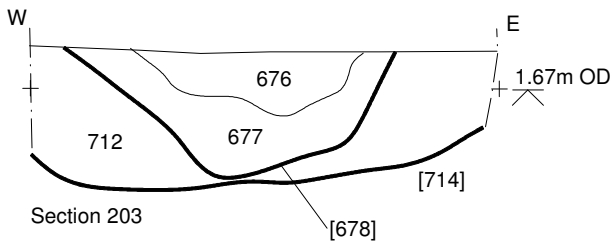


Figure 13. Sections 183-202

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 57/12




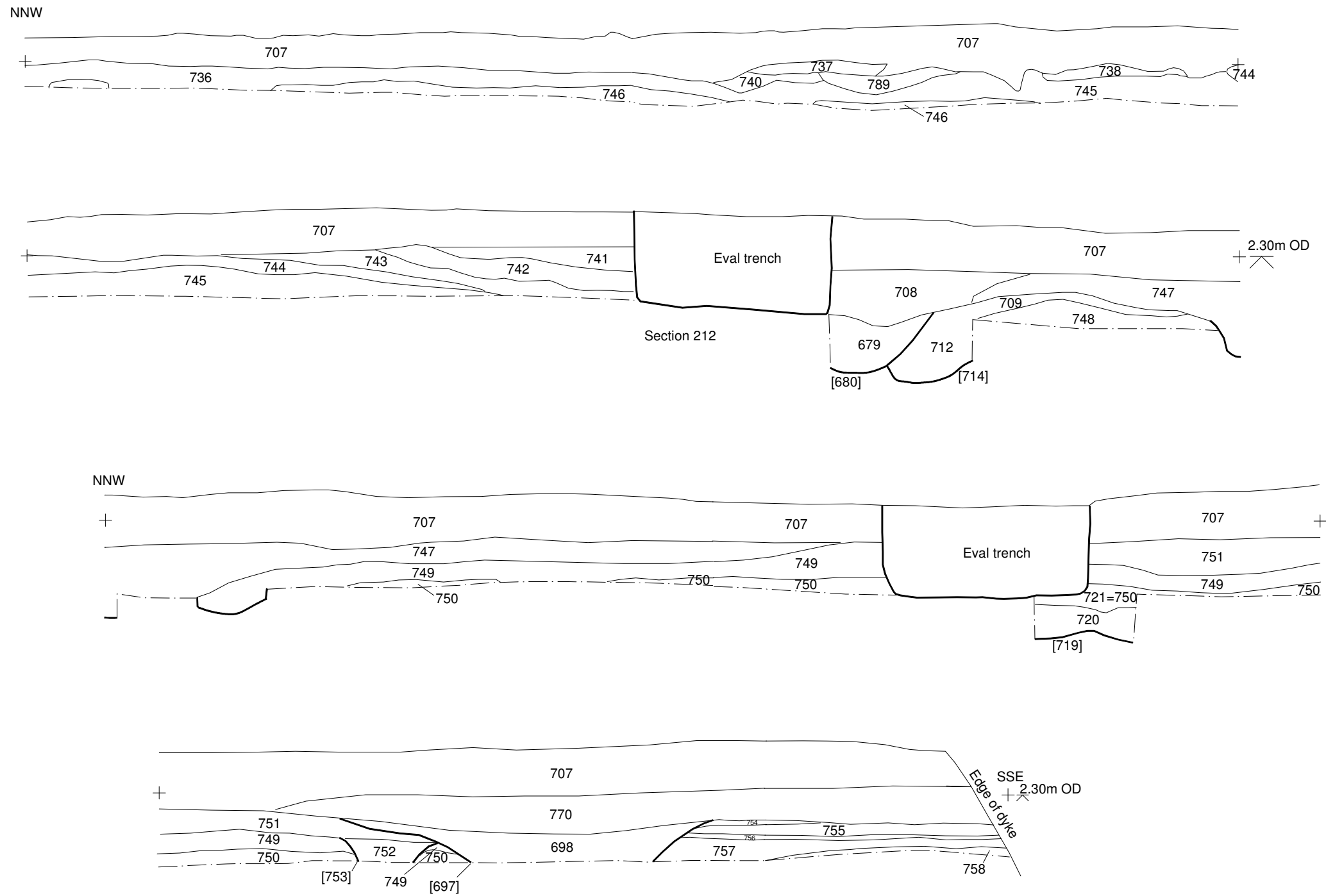
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Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04		
Scale 1: 25	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 57/12

Figure 14. Sections 208-211, 213, 214




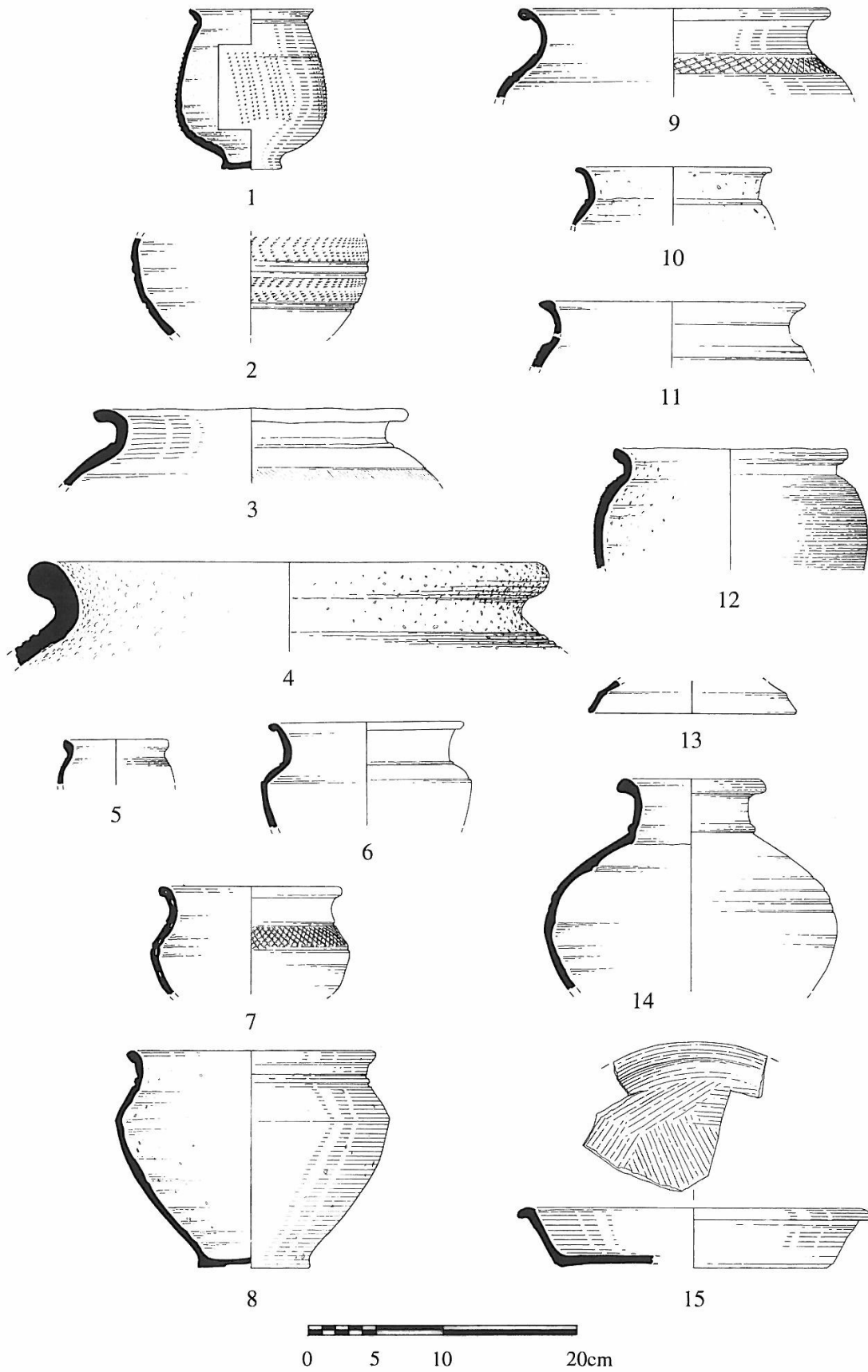
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Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04		
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Figure 15. Section 212



0 5 10 20cm



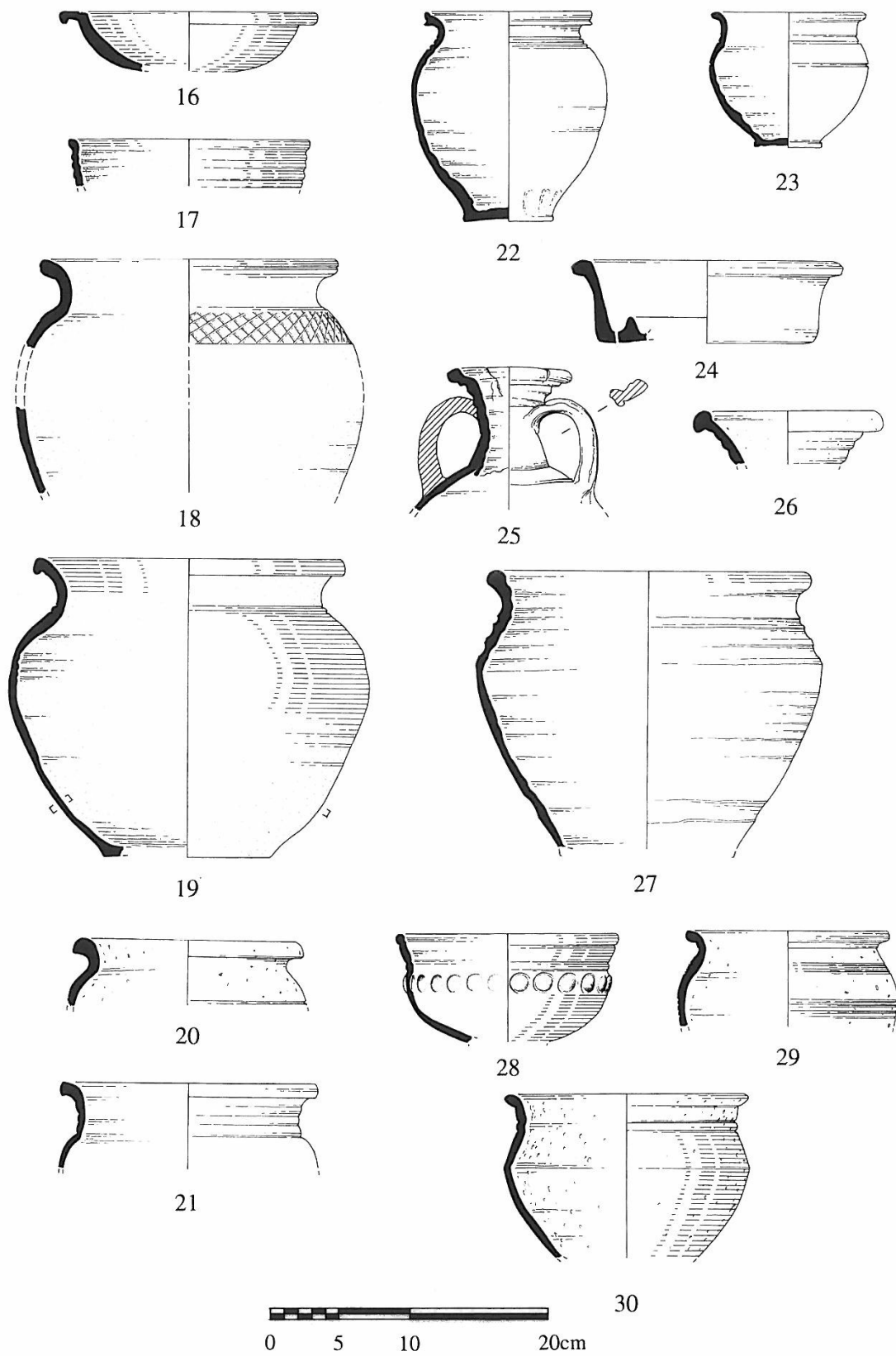
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04

Drawn by: DH

Report No: 57/12

Figure 16. Pottery Illustrations 1-15




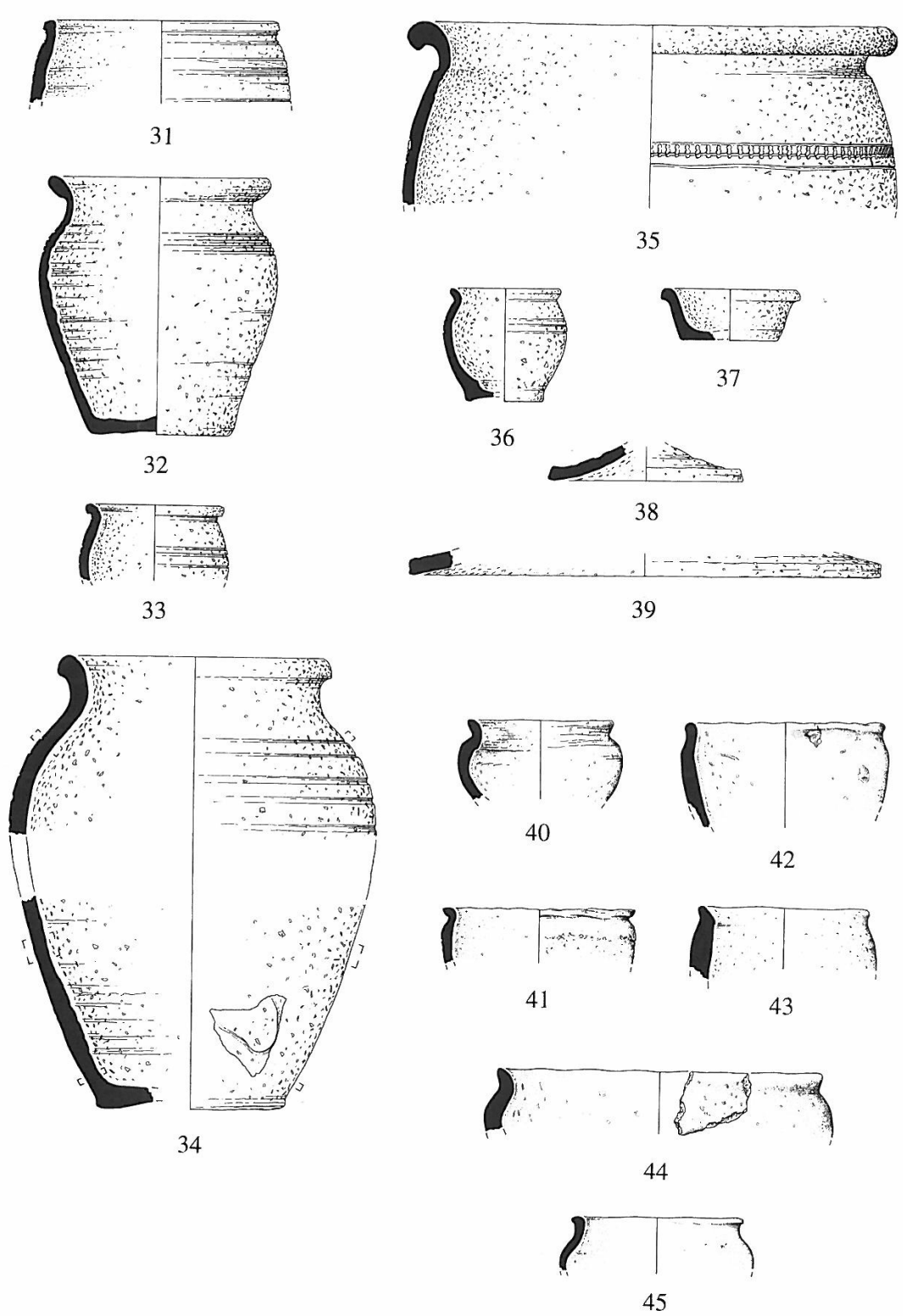
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Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04	
Drawn by: DH	Report No: 57/12

Figure 17. Pottery Illustrations 16-30




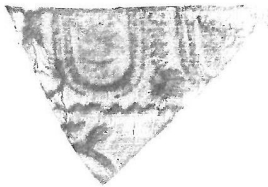
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Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04	
Drawn by: DH	Report No: 57./12

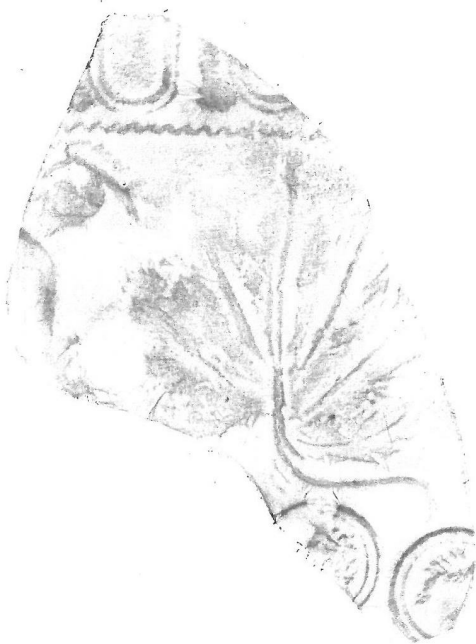
Figure 18. Pottery Illustrations 31-45



(526)-Dr 37



(470)-Dr 37



(408)-Dr 37



(768)-Dr 37




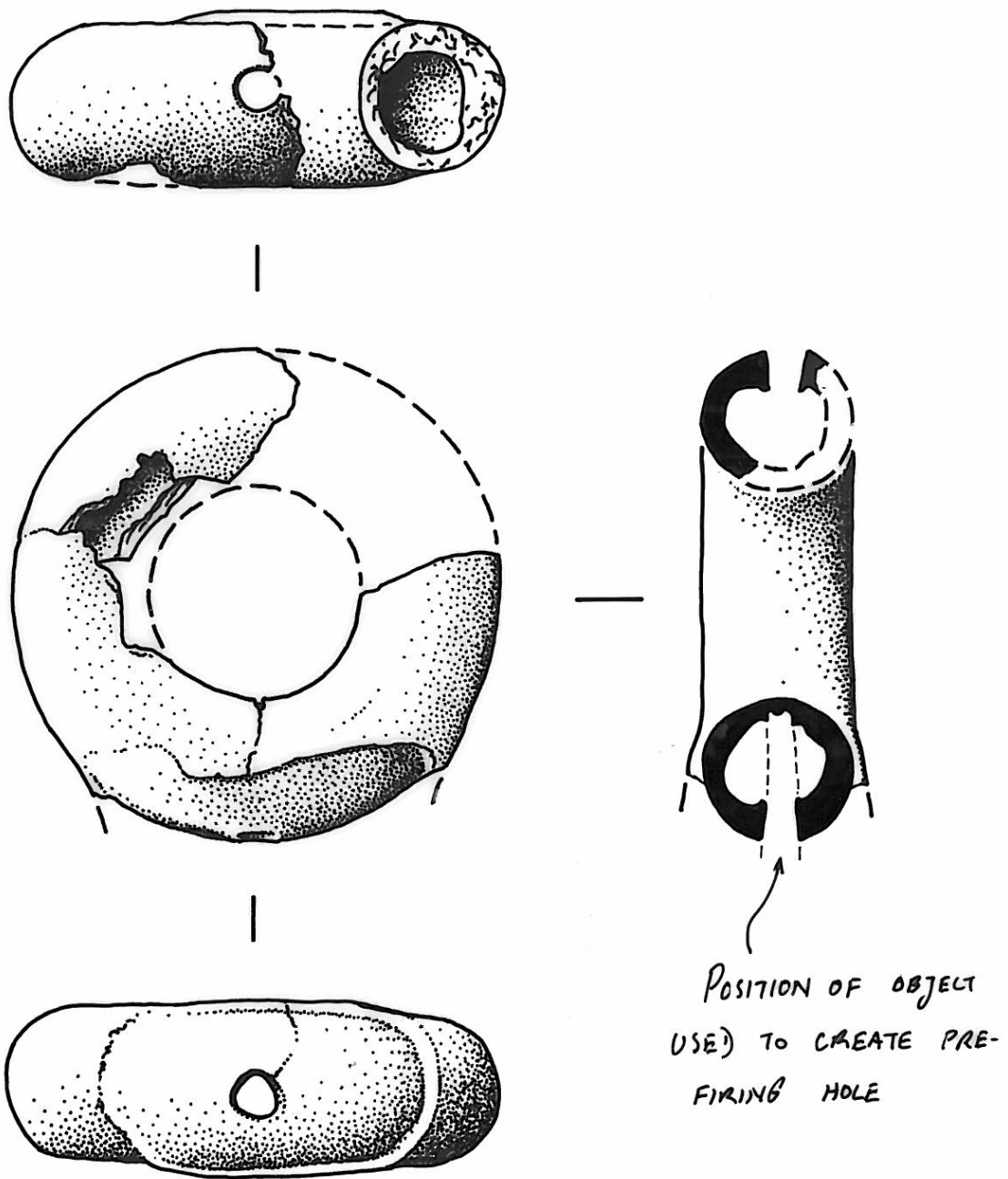
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04		
Scale 1:1	Drawn by: GM	Report No: 57/12

Figure 19. Decorated Samian rubbings



A probable Roman ceramic watering vessel from unstratified finds (768)



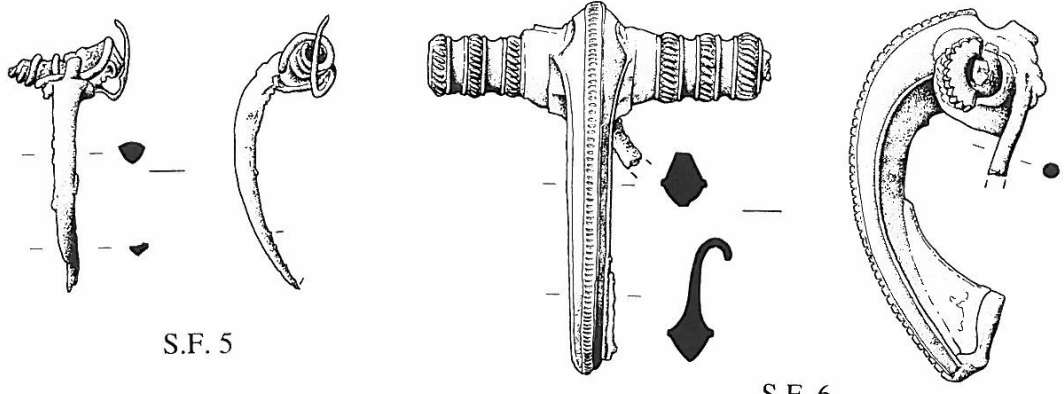
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04

Drawn by: DH

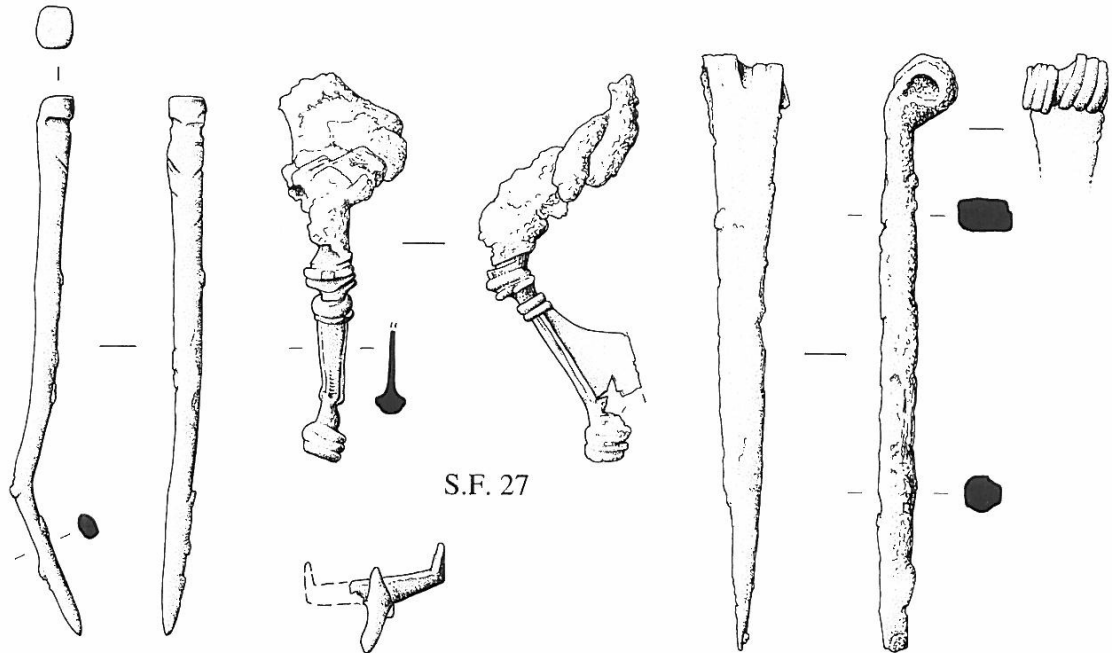
Report No: 57/12

Figure 20. Ceramic object illustration



S.F. 5

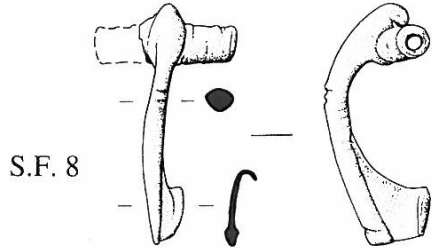
S.F. 6



SF. 7

S.F. 27

S.F. 28



S.F. 8



S.F. 29




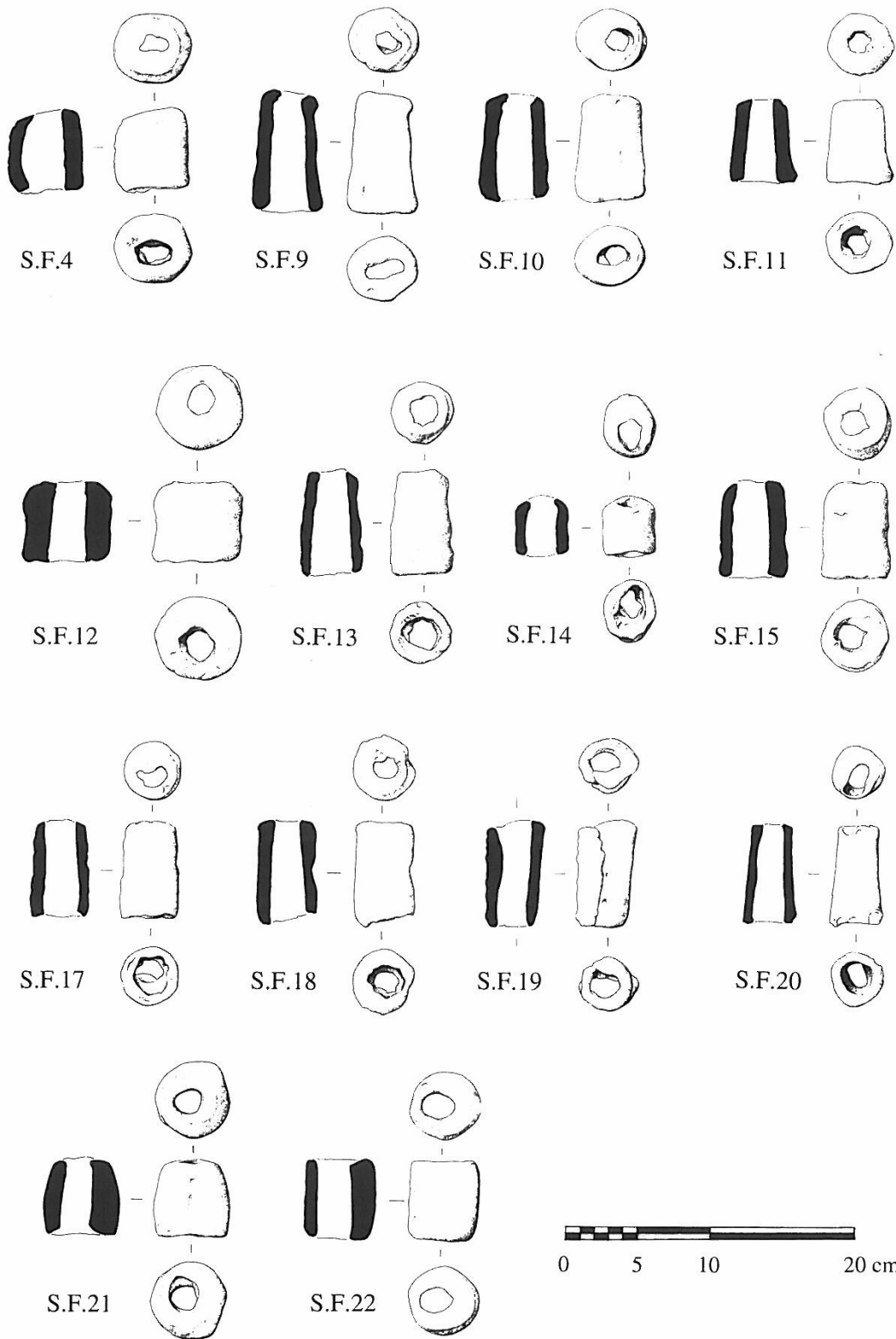
 Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04	
Drawn by: DH	Report No: 57/12

Figure 21. Metal small finds illustrations




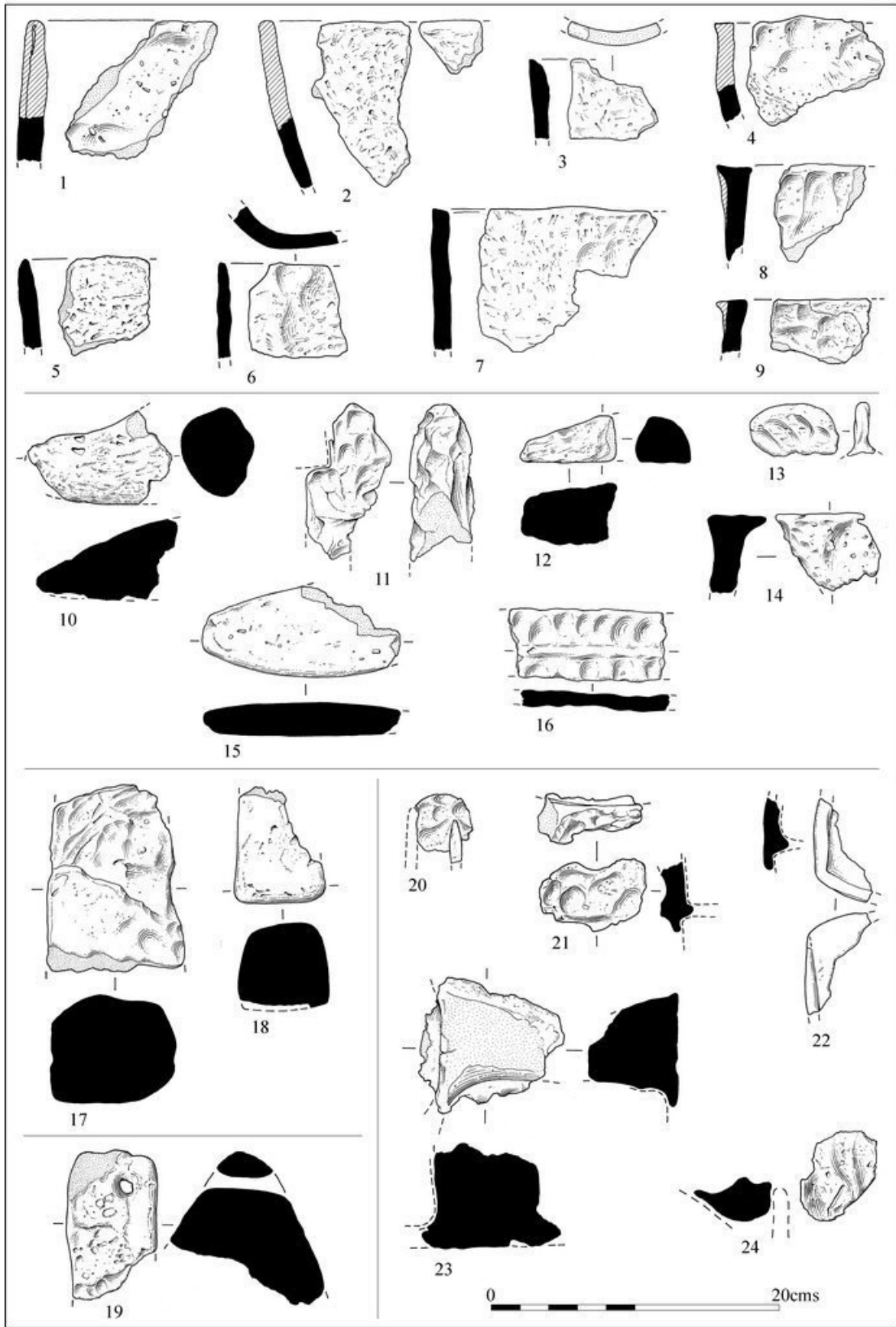
	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04	
Drawn by: DH	Report No: 57/12

Figure 22. Lead weight illustrations



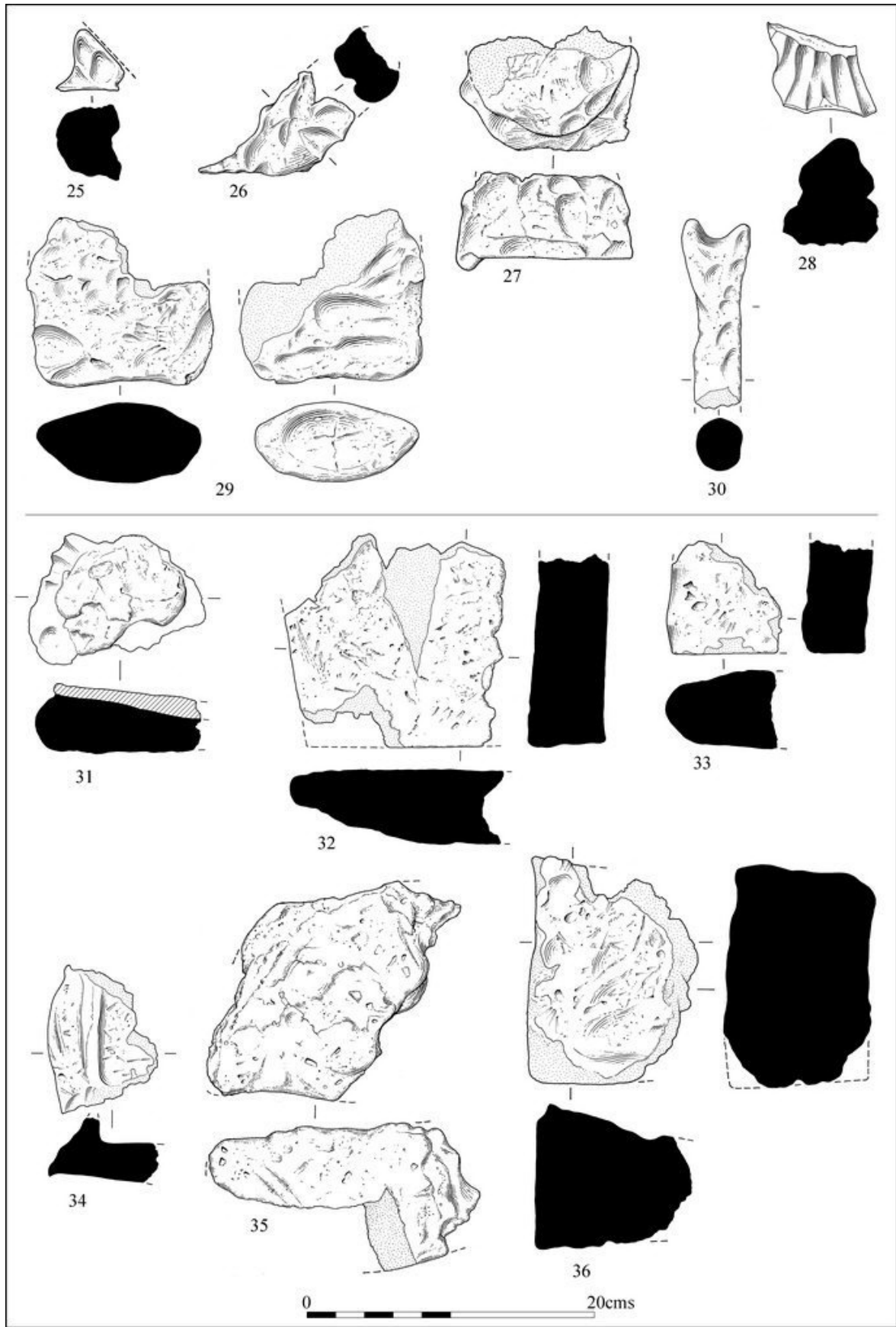
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04

Drawn by: DW

Report No: 57/12

Figure 23. Briquetage illustrations 1-24



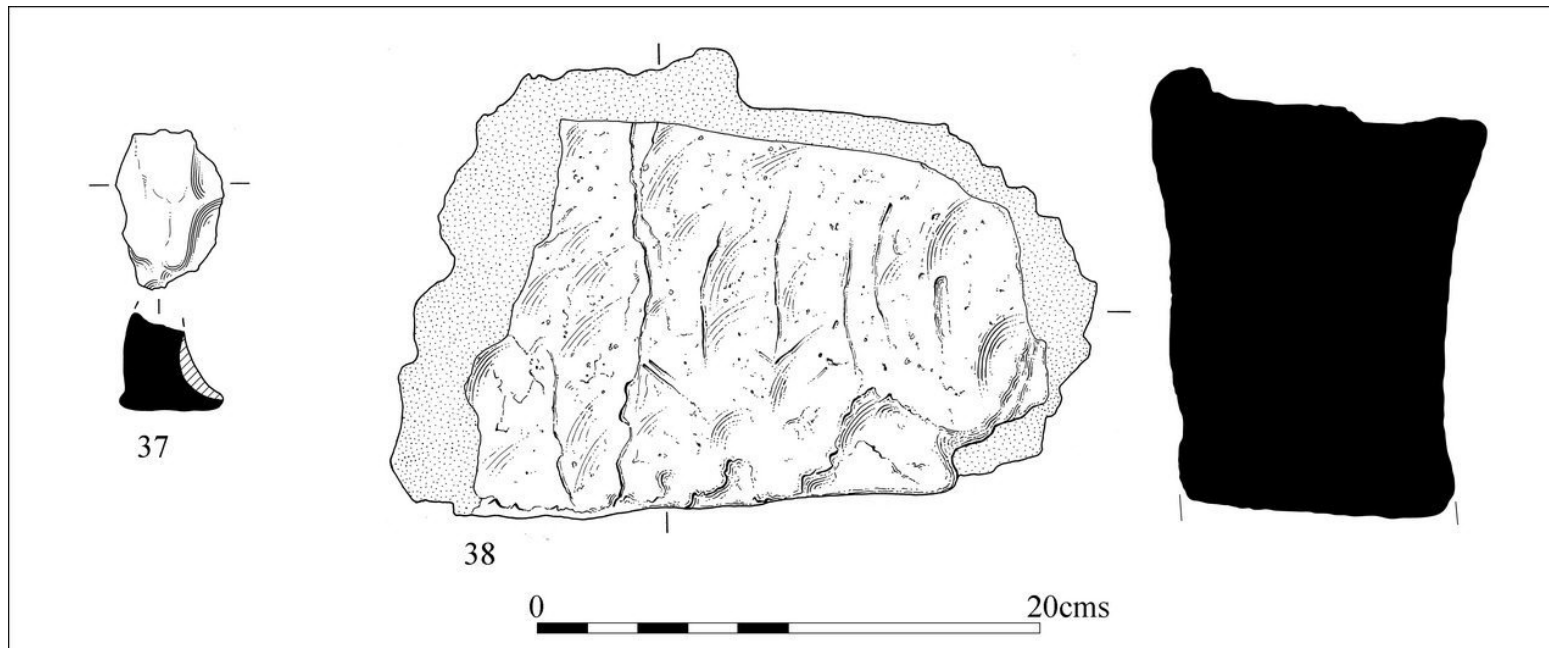
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04

Drawn by: DW

Report No: 57/12

Figure 24. Briquetage illustrations 25-36




	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: March Longhill Road MLR 04	
Drawn by: DW	Report No: 57/12

Figure 25. Briquetage illustrations 37, 38



Plate 1. Pre-excavation view of service trench looking south, 19th October 2004



Plate 2. Stripping the northeast part of the main site looking WNW



Plate 3. Pre- excavation view of site looking west, 1st November 2004



Plate 4. Pre-excitation view of southwest corner of site looking southeast



Plate 5. Pre-excavation view of site looking ESE



Plate 6. Pre excavation view of northern, turbine, area of site looking east



Plate 7. Excavating the main east-west ditch looking east, late November 2004



Plate 8. North-south ditch segments [401], in the foreground, and [436], under excavation, looking south with the haul road in place, December 2004



Plate 9. Features [007], [009], [011], [013] in substation trench looking south



Plate 10. Ditch terminus [053], Section 19, looking north



Plate 11. Ditch terminus [056], Section 20, looking east

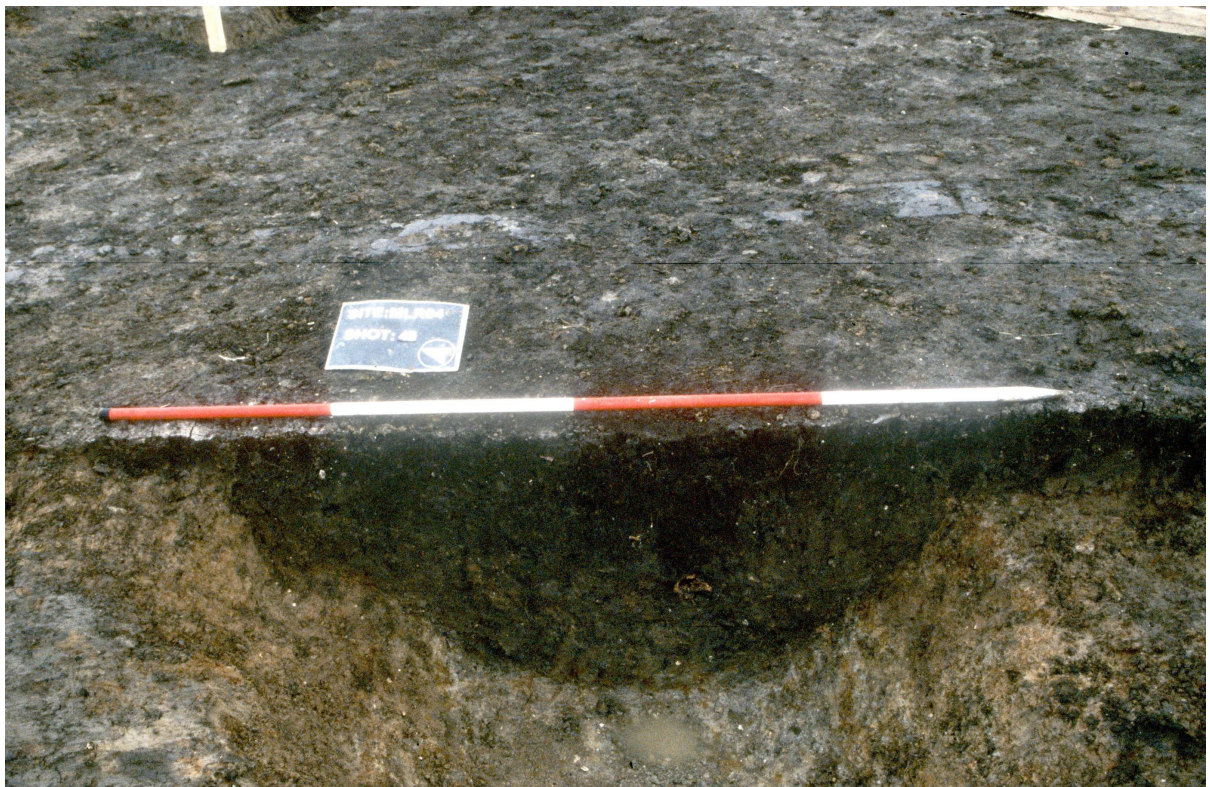


Plate 12. Ditch [098], Section 35, looking northeast



Plate 13. Flooded turbine area looking north, 19th November 2004



Plate 14. Ditch [136], Section 35, looking northeast



Plate 15. Ditch [156], Section 53, looking north



Plate 16. Ditch [245], Section 70, looking northeast



Plate 17. Pit [228], Ditch [146], Section 82, looking southwest



Plate 18. Ditch [147], Section 82, looking southwest



Plate 19. Ditch [401], Section 116, looking north



Plate 20. Pit [400], Sections 155, 156, looking southeast



Plate 21. Pit [433], Section 125, looking west



Plate 22. Pit [512], Sections 147, 149, looking northeast



Plate 23. Ditch [640], Section 187, looking north



Plate 24. Overall view of pipe trench, Section 212, looking southwest, 17th January 2005

Appendix 1: LAND AT LONGHILL ROAD, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

PREPARED FOR WIND PROSPECT LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute of Field Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

NOVEMBER 2004

1 SUMMARY

- I.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations of land at Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *Archaeological sites and findspots dating from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods have been identified within and around the site. Previous archaeological evaluation of the site has revealed evidence of extensive Romano-British salt-making and demonstrated the survival of stratified deposits.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for construction of a wind turbine, sub-station, access roads and services on the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission in mitigation of the damage to, or destruction of archaeological remains as a result of the development (preservation by record).*
- 1.4 *Furthermore, recent stripping for an area of hard standing for a crane base has prevented the preservation in situ of part of this important site. To mitigate the impact of this strip, it will be necessary to incorporate this excavated area into the programme of required archaeological works, linking its results to those areas designated as areas of total impact on the archaeological resource. The crane base is to be constructed on a reinstated surface following stripping and investigation. This reinstatement is to include the laying of a geotextile membrane and hardcore/aggregate, topped with a durable surface.*
- 1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork an assessment report will be submitted on the findings of the investigations. Following review a full archive report will be prepared. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs. The final results of the project will be submitted for publication.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological investigations of land at Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire, centred on national grid reference TL 4150 9940. The specification has been prepared with reference to English Heritage's guidelines *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd edition 1991.
- 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
- 2.1.2 Overview
- 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
- 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
- 2.1.5 List of specialists
- 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 March is located approximately 38km north of Cambridge and 23km east of Peterborough in the Fenland Administrative District of Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The development site, a roughly rectangular area of rough ground, lies to the north of the town at National Grid Reference TL 4150 9940.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The proposed development includes the construction of a wind turbine in a foot pad of 12m x 12m, an area of hardstanding, a sub-station, access roads and services in a small field to the north of Longhill Road. This development represents one part of a larger application, which includes the development of industrial units to the south. Planning permission for the development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works.
- 4.2 The site has been subject of an archaeological evaluation (Atkins 2003).
- 4.3 A programme of archaeological field investigation, recording and reporting is required in mitigation of the development, ensuring the preservation by record of sensitive archaeological remains. This specification has been compiled in response to a revised brief for archaeological investigation produced by the Cambridgeshire County Council, County Archaeology Office (CAO).

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula between two major southern embayments of the fen. The pre-Flandrian bedrock of the area is Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by interglacial gravels (Hoxnian Phase) known as 'March Gravels' (flinty gravels with shelly fauna) and Boulder Clay till (Hall 1987,38). The low-lying island rises to c4m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural sites dating from the prehistoric period onwards. March occupies a former island within the fenland, lying on the northern tip of a large peninsula. The surrounding fen landscape underwent a series of complex changes during the prehistoric, Roman and later periods, influenced by the peninsula and the constantly changing courses of the major rivers on either side of it (Hall 1987).
- 6.2 March island has attracted human settlement from the Mesolithic period onwards although prehistoric finds are relatively sparse. Romano-British activity is attested by the extensive cropmark evidence of settlement, field systems and droveways identified to the north and east, either side of the Fen Causeway Roman routeway.
- 6.3 Located on Till deposits overlying Boulder Clay, an extensive Romano-British salt-making area occurs on this site, supported by settlement. Ceramic evidence from the evaluation indicates a first and second century AD date for the activity, which appeared to concentrate in an area 60m x 60m at a height of 1.7m AOD at the north and north west part of the site. The 'quieter' eastern side of the plot may reflect some form of boundary in this area (as defined by water?) and/or the possible destruction of settlement evidence in this area by a combination of ploughing and early 20th century earthmoving activities associated with the railway to the west (G. Taylor pers. comm.).
- 6.4 Evaluation of this field has demonstrated the survival of stratified deposits relating to the industrial activity on this site. Postholes, beam slots, an evaporation kiln, trackways, ditches, water management channels, clay extraction pits and other pits are among the types of features encountered, most of which contain very large quantities of briquetage debris and near complete salt making objects. Waterlogged deposits are present as are well preserved plant and micro fauna remains. Cattle and sheep/goat dominate the animal bone assemblage as well as a low indication of the presence of wild species (beaver).
- 6.5 The Fen Causeway Roman Road is located c.700m to the south of the site, but nearer are the dense cropmarks and small excavations into the remains of saltems 200m to the east (eg Potter 19812). Cropmarks of similar sites exist between Longhill Road and the Fen Causeway and it is most likely that this site forms a single node in a much more extensive salt production area focussing on tidal channels at the north March fen edge. Further south, recent excavations at the Whitemoor Sidings redevelopment have demonstrated the presence of Romano-British remains - mostly associated with the agricultural hinterland of the settlement cores. Of greater importance in this investigated, but highly truncated landscape, were Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation remains that were found.

7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND NATURE OF DEVELOPMENT

- 7.1 The mitigation strategy requires a programme of archaeological fieldwork to examine open area excavations, followed by assessment, reporting and publication (methodologies for each technique or stage of work are given below).

- 7.2 Three areas, a wind turbine footpad of 12m x 12m, a sub-station 3m x 2m and an area of hardstanding (previously stripped) have been identified for open area excavation.
- 7.3 Service cables are to be laid mechanically immediately following trench excavation, preventing an adequate record of the archaeological remains that will be affected by this operation to be made. Investigation trenches should thus be cut in advance for investigation and recording purposes.
- 7.4 Close liaison with the developers will be essential to ensure that the mitigation archaeological field investigations can be completed as required and do not cause undue delays to the construction programme.

8 LIAISON WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Development Control Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAO). Written notice will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.
- 8.2 Close liaison will be maintained with the archaeological curator at each stage of the investigations to ensure the works meet their requirements. Summary progress reports will be provided as necessary during and following each stage.
- 8.3 Stripped areas will be base planned and an on-site monitoring meeting will be arranged with the CAO to establish the precise scope of the archaeological investigations required. Any extension to the open area or additional areas for excavation will be agreed with the CAO, in consultation with the client.
- 8.4 Following completion of the excavation and recording the area(s) will be monitored by the CAO, and subject to their approval released for development.

9 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 9.1 The aim of the work will be to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resources present within the site by means of 'preservation by record'.
- 9.2 Evaluation of this field has demonstrated the survival of stratified deposits relating to the industrial activity on this site. Postholes, beam slots, an evaporation kiln, trackways, ditches, water management channels, clay extraction pits and other pits are among the types of features encountered, most of which contain very large quantities of briquetage debris and near complete salt making objects.
- 9.3 The evaluation indicated good environmental survival within the site with well-preserved plant and micro fauna remains. Cattle and sheep/goat dominate the animal bone assemblage as well as a low indication of the presence of wild species (beaver). These can provide evidence of the local environment and contribute to the understanding of the changing use and occupation of the site overtime.
- 9.4 The primary objective is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- 9.5 The discovery of the Roman saltern at Longhill Road is an important addition to the existing pattern of salt making sites at the fen margins. As largely uninvestigated sites, it is still unclear as to how the process of making and packing the salt for distribution took place, and whether the presence of salt enabled satellite industries to occur, such as meat or fish curing. Combined with settlement evidence, this site represents one of few Roman fenland salterns to be partially investigated in Cambridgeshire in recent years and will enable a greater understanding of industrial-habitation sites to be made.
- 9.6 Using the spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation, an attempt will be made to model the landscape and its transformation brought about by the settlement's inhabitants and natural events.
- 9.7 Excavation will therefore aim to determine the form of the activity, the location of any task related practices on the site and their contemporary environment. The investigations will seek:
- 9.7.1 to determine the character and focus of occupation and any economic / other activities occurring on the site.
 - 9.7.2 to determine how the occupation of the site related to other contemporary patterns of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

- 9.7.3 to identify any physical evidence of domestic or other structures and to determine their chronology and relationship to the wider site activity.
- 9.7.4 to examine the spatial distribution of structural and other remains in order to consider their social/hierarchical or functional relationships.
- 9.7.5 to examine the chronology of occupation and reasons for changing use/abandonment
- 9.7.6 to define the character of the natural environment, identify changes through time and interpret the reasons for change.
- 9.7.7 to define the character of the economy and diet of the occupants of the site through the study of plant and animal remains should such evidence survive.
- 9.7.8 to determine the location and nature of any specific functional areas.

10 EXCAVATION

10.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 10.1.1 Open area excavation will be undertaken to allow for preservation (or replacement) by record of archaeological remains that would be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.
- 10.1.2 The investigations will record information on the sequence, date and nature of the archaeological remains present and examine the environmental evidence surviving at the site.

10.2 General Considerations

- 10.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 10.2.2 Constraints to groundworks, including the location of live services will be identified prior to the commencement of site works. A risk assessment will be undertaken prior to the commencement of site works. A copy of the risk assessment will be made available to the CAO.
- 10.2.3 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 10.2.4 All the work will be undertaken in consideration of, and with reference to, the regional archaeological research imperatives (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).
- 10.2.5 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 10.2.6 Any deep excavations will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording features of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.
- 10.2.7 Spoil management: Topsoil and subsoil will be separated during excavation and stored separately and the location of the spoil heaps will be agreed with the developer.

10.3 Methodology

- 10.3.1 **Stage 1 -Topsoil stripping:** Machine stripping of the delineated areas will be undertaken under close archaeological supervision and control. Ploughsoil and subsoil will be stripped by a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to reveal the uppermost archaeological levels, or where they are absent, the natural substrate. Surface planning and the location of finds will be executed by Geodolite Total Station.
- 10.3.2 **Stage 2- Base plan:** Following the removal of topsoil, an assessment will be made of the extent of surviving archaeological features within the exposed surface. The areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan. The base plan, recorded digitally using a total station theodolite, of all features will be produced at an appropriate scale

and provided in advance for the client and the County Archaeology Office for the first monitoring meeting.

- 10.3.3 **Stage 3 -Review:** An on-site monitoring meeting will be arranged and the scope of subsequent fieldwork will be agreed in discussion with the CAO. Subsequent monitoring meetings will be held and will be arranged during the course of the project.
- 10.3.4 **Stage 4-Excavation:** All discrete features (eg pits, postholes) will normally be fully excavated, or, depending on the nature / depth of the feature, will be at least half- or quarter-sectioned.
- 10.3.5 Linear features, such as field system ditches, not directly associated with settlement will be excavated in sections at least 1 m in width and generally evenly spaced along the length of the feature. The excavated sections will form a 25% sample of exposed length of the linear. The section width may be increased depending on the nature / depth of the feature to allow safe working. All intersections and terminals will be examined.
- 10.3.6 Linear features associated with settlement will be excavated to give a minimum 25% sample which may rise, depending on the nature of the feature, to total excavation where structural remains are encountered eg:
- Ring/curvilinear ditches: 100% excavated (as per brief) (although slightly less, if baulks are retained). Main sections drawn at quadrants and butts, spatial recording of finds in such features.
 - Timber structures represented by postholes, beam slots etc: Structures with high quality evidence for the nature of wall construction - full excavation; Structures with in-situ floors - full excavation with 3-dimensional spatial recording of finds.
- 10.3.7 Industrial / other features: eg domestic ovens and hearths will be fully excavated and sampled for scientific analysis / dating.
- 10.3.8 Burials: whether inhumation or cremation, all burials will necessitate full and detailed excavation. This will be undertaken under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations.
- 10.3.9 Special deposits: any deposits of particular importance - e.g. potential ritual deposits, large closely stratified pottery assemblages, good environmental deposits etc. will require full excavation.
- 10.3.10 Greater or lesser levels of sampling may be implemented in the light of the results of the initial phase of stripping, but may involve an adjustment to costs depending on the requirements of the archaeological curator. Provision for full excavation of especially well-preserved deposits or intensive sampling over large areas may need to be made from the contingency allowance.
- 10.3.11 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 10.3.12 A site grid for this and subsequent phases will be established at the commencement of fieldwork and related to the national grid. Overall planning will be undertaken with a Geodolite Total Station allowing accurate survey control over wide areas. This will be supplemented by hand-drawn plans as detailed below.
- 10.3.13 Plans of excavated features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections of cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10, levelled to Ordnance Datum. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales. Overall plans will be prepared at 1:100.
- 10.3.14 A metal detector will be used during normal hand excavation to aid optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from their parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence. Sections through linear features may be targeted in order to recover such datable metal artefacts.
- 10.3.15 Throughout the duration of the excavation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeological features..
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

103.16 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis. Contextually significant finds will be individually recorded in three dimensions. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Guidelines for Finds Work (1992).

103.17 Provision will be made for the collection of bulk environmental samples (section 12 below). Samples with potential for radiocarbon dating will also be retained from appropriate contexts for later analysis.

11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

11.1 Reasoning for this technique

11.1.1 Archaeological supervision and control (watching brief) will enable the identification and recording of archaeological remains, particularly in area where the impact of development is limited in extent or enabling works are to be carried out in advance of the main programme by the contractors (eg service trenches).

11.2 Methodology

11.2.1 Topsoil and subsoil will be removed using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket under close archaeological supervision.

11.2.2 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated and recorded in accordance with the methodologies specified for excavation (see Section 12 above). Time will need to be allowed for the appropriate level of archaeological recording to be undertaken before construction work continues.

12 ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY

12.1 During the excavation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. It is anticipated that an environmental specialist will co-ordinate the overall sampling strategy, liaising with other specialists as appropriate. The environmental strategy will be in accordance with the standard guidelines and procedures for such work.

12.2 Attention will be paid to: retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry land palaeosols and cut features; soil pollen analysis of suitable deposits; retrieval of plant macrofossils, insects, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits; the potential for radiocarbon dating of basal contacts of peats over former dry-land surfaces.

12.3 Of particular interest is the character of the water sources on site: brackish or fresh water, therefore a coherent sampling strategy of fills and deposits will be implemented to produce sufficient evidence to establish the nature of activity in different environments on the site.

12.4 The results of the assessment will be made available to Peter Murphy of the University of East Anglia who co-ordinates environmental investigations in the region on behalf of English Heritage.

12.5 The potential of deposits for the recovery of fish and small mammal bones through a programme of sieving will be assessed by the project specialist.

12.6 An on site inspection will be undertaken by the project soils specialist to determine whether soil micromorphological analyses or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of the site.

12.7 The sampling will be directed to ensure the recovery of samples from all the archaeological periods represented on the site, and from all feature types excavated within each period. Where the archaeological evidence is dispersed only deposits with dated finds will be sampled or those visibly rich in charred material or animal bone. Where a concentration of settlement evidence is revealed sampling will be increased in order to give a good spatial coverage of the settlement so that the data can be used to look for or define areas of activity on the site.

12.8 In addition to the programme of soil sampling animal bone will be collected by hand from all excavated features. Where deposits produce particularly dense assemblages of animal bone their excavation will be extended to increase the size of the animal bone sample and enhance its potential for the analysis of the contemporary pastoral economy. Where such deposits are located it may well be appropriate to bulk sample some of the deposit for later wet sieving so that all recovery bias can be removed and a control sample obtained to compare with the hand excavated assemblages.

12.9 The full results of the specialist's assessment / analysis will be incorporated into the final report.

13 PUBLIC PRESENTATION

13.1 The archaeological investigations will incorporate a programme of public presentation through a variety of media in order to promote an understanding of the work being undertaken with the public and schools. This will include provision for managed site visits and/or open days with controlled and supported access by the public, school parties or special interest groups where appropriate. All public outreach will first be agreed with the Developer and the CÃO.

13.2 A Health and Safety Assessment will be carried out prior to visits by the public and any risks identified and mitigated.

14 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

14.1 Post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd edition 1991. A detailed account of all the work carried out and the results obtained will be presented in a single final report on completion of all fieldwork and analysis. After each phase of fieldwork a brief interim report will be prepared. This will involve some processing of records, finds etc. in order to maintain an orderly site archive and an interim assessment of the results of the fieldwork in order to inform the subsequent phases of the project. If appropriate, an updated project design will be prepared at this stage.

14.2 Stage I: Initial processing of site archive

14.2.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subjects photographed.

14.2.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

14.3 Stage 2 Preparation of Assessment Report to include:

14.3.1 Introduction detailing the scope of the project, circumstances and date of the fieldwork and previous work undertaken on the site, comments on the organisation of the report.

14.3.2 A discussion of the original research aims and summary of the documented history of the site.

14.3.3 An interim statement on the results of the fieldwork.

14.3.4 Summary of the site archive and work carried out for the assessment, with reference to:

- site records: the quantity of material and outline of work done in initial post- excavation phase.
- finds: factual summary of the material and records and assessment of quantity, range, variety and preservation of the material. This will include the submission of the evaluation finds along with the excavated assemblages.
- environmental material: factual summary of material recovered and each type of sample; assessment of quantity, range, variety and preservation of the material.

- documentary records: list of relevant sources discovered, and discussion of quantity, variety and intensity of study of sources used.

14.3.5 Discussion of the potential of the data and extent to which the site archive might meet the research aims of the project and statement of the potential of the data in developing new research aims.

14.3.6 A summary of the potential of the data in terms of local, regional, national and international importance.

14.4 Stage 3 Updated project design and report:

14.4.1 An Updated Project Design will be prepared setting out a programme for completing the analytical research, publishing the results and depositing the archive in an approved museum. Approval by the County Archaeologist will be required before the commencement of further analytical work.

14.4.2 Processing and primary research will include the analysis and investigative conservation of material directly relevant to the chronology, economy, organisation and environment of the site, and the ordering of other classes of data. A comprehensive stratigraphic analysis will be completed, a site narrative prepared and specialist reports on artefacts and environmental data obtained and incorporated into the report synthesis.

14.4.3 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

14.5 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

15 ARCHIVE

15.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the receiving body (presently the County Archaeology Office). This sorting will follow the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).

15.2 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork the landowner will be contacted to agree the deposition of all artefacts and establish an in-principal agreement to the legal transfer of title to the receiving body.

16 DEPOSITION

16.1 Copies of the final investigation report will be sent to: the Client; the Development Control Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council (three copies, including one copy which will be passed to the County Sites and Monuments Record); and the English Heritage Regional Advisor on Archaeological Science.

17 PUBLICATION

17.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the local journal Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Society. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: Medieval Archaeology and Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for medieval and later remains, and Britannia for discoveries of Roman date.

17.2 The format of the final publication will be agreed following the assessment stage.

18 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

18.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

18.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary investigations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

19 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

19.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, Oxford Archaeology Roman: B Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Medieval and later: David Hall, independent specialist, or local specialist if required
Lithics	Mark Edmonds, University of Sheffield
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

20 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 20.1 The project will be under the overall direction of the Senior Archaeologist, Tom Lane, MIFA, FSA. Members of the project team will be drawn from APS's permanent staff. Individual members allocated to the project will, in part, be dependent on the precise timing and staffing requirements of each stage or phase of work. Details of key staff are provided in Appendix 1.
- 20.2 Excavation and recording will be supervised by the Project Officer and a team of approximately 7 Site Assistants, but will depend on the density / complexity of features identified. It is estimated that the excavations for will take approximately 2 to 3 months to complete.
- 20.3 Aspects of the post-excavation work will be undertaken concurrently with the site investigations (eg finds and sample processing) to enable the development of on-site strategies and the production of summary reports on completion of individual Phases or stages of work.
- 20.4 Post-excavation assessment will be undertaken on completion of all fieldwork by a Project Officer with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator in conjunction with the relevant specialists. It is estimated that this will take Ito 2 months to complete.
- 20.5 Following assessment a review will be undertaken to agree timetables and resources required for the full post-excavation analysis and publication programme.
- 20.6 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: discovery of unexpected remains; poor weather conditions; scientific dating techniques; large quantities of well preserved environmental or waterlogged remains; pump; fencing; Roman pottery (small to moderate amount allowed for); Anglo-Saxon pottery (not expected); Medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

21 INSURANCES

- 21.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of 5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

22 COPYRIGHT

- 22.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 22.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 22.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 22.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation	Phase
001	Service trench	Firm very dark grey clay silt with common small sub-rounded and angular stones, 0.1m thick	Topsoil	Modern
002	Service trench	Firm dark orange brown clay silt with occasional common small mixed stones	Natural	1. Natural
003	Service trench	Sub-circular cut with concave sides, 2.1m x 1.5m x 0.6m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
004	Service trench	Firm to friable dark olive brown fine sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.18m thick	Fill of [003]	2. Late IA/ER
005	Service trench	Firm mid brown fine sandy clay silt with common small sub-angular stones, 0.3m thick	Fill of [003]	2. Late IA/ER
006	Service trench	Firm very dark grey clay silt with common small sub-rounded stones, 0.09-0.2m thick	Top fill of [003], possibly slumped topsoil	2. Late IA/ER
007	Service trench	Oval cut with gradual sloping sides and concave base, 1.9m long, 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
008	Service trench	Firm mid olive brown fine sandy clay silt with common small sub-rounded and angular stones, 0.5m thick	Fill of [007]	2. Late IA/ER
009	Service trench	Rectangular cut with rounded corners, 0.7m long, 0.2m wide, 0.1m deep	Cut of unknown purpose	Undated
010	Service trench	Firm dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.1m thick	Fill of [009]	Undated
011	Service trench	Cut of rounded linear terminus, 1.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep	Cut of gully	Undated
012	Service trench	Firm dark olive brown fine sandy clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.08m thick	Fill of [011]	Undated
013	Service trench	East side of steep sided cut just caught in plot, at least 1.8m long x 1m wide x 0.75m deep	Cut of pit or linear terminus	Undated
014	Service trench	Firm mottled mid/dark orange brown sandy silt with common small sub-rounded stones, 0.25m thick	Lower fill of [013]	Undated
015	Service trench	Firm dark grey clay silt with common small sub-angular/rounded stones, 0.5m thick	Upper fill of [013]	Undated
016	Service trench	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones, 0.57m thick	Fill of [017]	2. Late IA/ER
017	Service trench	NW-SE aligned linear cut with steep sides and flattish base, at least 2m long, 2.07m wide, 0.57m deep	Cut of boundary or drainage ditch, modern land drain runs parallel	2. Late IA/ER
018	Service trench	Rounded cut of east-west aligned linear terminus, at least 0.9m long, 0.88m wide, 0.46m deep	Cut of ditch terminus	Undated
019	Service trench	Firm to friable dark orange brown fine sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.12m thick	Lower Fill of [018]	Undated
020	Service trench	Firm dark grey fine sandy clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.09m thick	Middle fill of [018]	Undated
021	Service trench	Firm mid olive grey fine clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.3m thick,	Upper fill of [018]	Undated
022	Service trench	East-west aligned linear cut with steep sides and flat base, at least 8.5m long, 1.4m wide, 0.3m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
023	Service trench	Firm dark grey brown fine clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.12m thick,	Lower fill of [022]	2. Late IA/ER

024	Service trench	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.18m thick	Top fill of [022]	2. Late IA/ER
025	Service trench	WNW-ESE aligned linear cut with steep sides, at least 2.4m long, 0.62m wide, 0.51m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
026	Service trench	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.5m thick,	Lower fill of [025]	2. Late IA/ER
027	Service trench	Firm to friable dull orange/grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.25m thick	Fill of [025]	2. Late IA/ER
028	Service trench	Firm dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.26m thick,	Upper fill of [025]	2. Late IA/ER
029	Service trench	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones, 0.42m thick,	Main fill of ditch [031]	2. Late IA/ER
030	Service trench	Soft light grey silt, 0.3m thick	Localised silting of ditch [031]	2. Late IA/ER
031	Service trench	NE-SW aligned linear cut with moderately steep sides and a flat base at least 3m long, 1.2m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
032	Service trench	Friable dark grey clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones, 0.15m thick,	Fill of [033]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
033	Service trench	Circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.5m diameter, 0.15m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
034	Service trench	Friable dark grey silt, 0.15m thick	Top, silting up, fill of [037]	2. Late IA/ER
035	Service trench	Friable mottled mid reddish greyish brown silty clay, 0.12m thick	Fill of [037]	2. Late IA/ER
036	Service trench	Friable light grey silt, 0.12m thick	Primary fill of [037]	2. Late IA/ER
037	Service trench	North-south aligned rounded linear cut with steep sides and flattish base, at least 1m long, 1.2m wide, 0.35m deep	Cut of ditch terminus or pit	2. Late IA/ER
038	Turbine	Human skeleton, supine, aligned NW-SE with head to NW, plough damaged	Skeleton in grave [040]	4. 3 rd C Roman
039	Turbine	Sticky dark grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stones	Fill of [040]	4. 3 rd C Roman
040	Turbine	Not really discernible cut with skeleton placed in ditch	Cut of grave	4. 3 rd C Roman
041	Turbine	Rectangular cut with rounded corners, gradually sloping sides and flat base, 2.25m E-W, 1.65m N-S and 0.15m deep	Cut of shallow pit	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
042	Turbine	Fairly loose mid brownish grey silt with very occasional small angular stones, 0.15m thick	Fill of [041]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
043	Turbine	Firm very pale yellowish white clay with occasional chalky lumps up to 0.08m thick	Clay lining in north side of pit only	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
044	Turbine	Soft very dark grey silt with a small amount of clay with occasional small stones, 0.11m thick,	Fill of [046]	2. Late IA/ER
045	Turbine	Friable mix of patches of dark orange/light orange clay, 0.07m thick	Fill of [046]	2. Late IA/ER
046	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with rounded base, 0.7m diameter, 0.12m deep	Cut of small pit or post hole	2. Late IA/ER
047	Turbine	Irregular terminus cut with steep sides, 0.93m long segment, 1.6m wide, 0.32m deep	Cut of ditch terminus	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
048	Turbine	Friable very dark grey silty clay with occasional stones, 0.29m thick	Fill of [047]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman

049	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with fairly steep sides and rounded base, 0.48m diameter, 0.28m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
050	Turbine	Loose dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt, 0.28m thick	Fill of [049]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
051	Turbine	Irregular shaped cut with concave sides and flattish base, 1.36m x 1.49mx 0.36m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
052	Turbine	Moderately soft mid grey, with some lighter patches, clayey silt with occasional iron panning, 0.19m thick	Upper fill of [051]	2. Late IA/ER
053	Turbine	N-S aligned rounded linear terminus cut, with steep sides and narrow base, 1.2m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch terminus	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
054	Turbine	Soft very dark brown clay silt with charcoal flecks and pieces of shell, frequent roots,	Fill of [053]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
055	Turbine	Friable mottled dark grey/yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones, 0.45m thick,	Fill of [056]	2. Late IA/ER
056	Turbine	SW-NE aligned linear cut with near vertical sides and flat base, at least 1.5m long, 1.05m wide, 0.45m deep	Cut of ditch terminus	2. Late IA/ER
057	Turbine	NE-SW aligned linear cut with steep sides and flat base, 1.4m wide, 0.65m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
058	Turbine	Circular cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.25m diameter, 0.14m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
059	Turbine	Soft very dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.14m thick	Fill of [058]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
060	Turbine	NW-SE aligned linear cut with steep sides and narrow base 0.15m wide, 0.12m deep	Cut of probable plough mark	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
061	Turbine	Soft very dark brown silty clay with frequent gravel, 0.12m thick	Fill of [060]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
062	Turbine	Ovoid cut with steep sides and flattish base, 1.5m x 1m x 0.48m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
063	Turbine	Soft mid grey, with brownish red patches, clayey silt with small sub-angular stones, 0.2m thick	Alluvial layer	Undated
064	Turbine	Sub-oval cut 0.9m x 0.7m x 0.15m deep with steep sides and uneven base	Cut of pit	Undated
065	Turbine	Loose, soft dark brown with lighter brown flecks, silty clay with occasional stones, 0.15m thick,	Fill of [064]	Undated
066	Turbine	Firm mid yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.2m thick	Primary fill of [057]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
067	Turbine	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt and burnt clay, 0.25m thick, , particularly in north side of feature	Dumped burnt fill of [057]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
068	Turbine	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones, 0.28m thick	Silting fill of [057]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
069	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with steep sides, one side stepped, and fairly flat base, 0.35m in diameter, 0.32m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

070	Turbine	Loose slightly brownish grey sandy silt with occasional rounded and sub-rounded small stones, 0.32m thick	Fill of [069]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
071	Turbine	Friable dark grey silty clay with moderate small chalk frags and occasional small sub-angular flints, 0.39m thick,	Fill of [072]	4. 3 rd C Roman
072	Turbine	East-west aligned linear cut with fairly steep sides and flat base, 0.6m wide, 0.39m deep	Cut of ditch	4. 3 rd C Roman
073	Turbine	Friable dark grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional small sub-angular flints, 0.36m thick,	Fill of [074]	2. Late IA/ER
074	Turbine	North-south aligned linear cut with gently sloping sides and flat base, 0.98m wide, 0.36m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
075	Turbine	N-S aligned linear cut with gradually sloping sides and rounded base, up to 1.05m wide, up to 0.16m deep	Cut of gully	4. 3 rd C Roman
076	Turbine	Friable very dark brown silt, 0.11m thick,	Top fill of [075]	4. 3 rd C Roman
077	Turbine	Friable orangey brown, with grey flecks, clay silt mixed with redeposited natural, 0.2m thick,	Basal fill of [075]	4. 3 rd C Roman
078	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with almost vertical sides and rounded base, 0.44m diameter, 0.42m deep	Cut of post hole	4. 3 rd C Roman
079	Turbine	Friable very dark brown silt with occasional large stones at bottom, 0.42m thick	Fill of [078]	4. 3 rd C Roman
080	Turbine	Ovoid cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.58m E-W, 0.44m N-S, 0.22m deep	Cut of post hole, probably associated with [049] and [069]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
081	Turbine	Loose dark, slightly brownish grey, slightly sandy silt, 0.22m thick, similar pot to (070)?	Fill of [080]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
082	Turbine	N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, 1.17m wide, 0.22m deep	Cut of ditch	4. 3 rd C Roman
083	Turbine	Soft mid grey clay silt, 0.05m thick	Bottom fill of [082]	4. 3 rd C Roman
084	Turbine	Fairly friable very dark grey clayey silt with occasional angular stones, 0.2m thick,	Fill of [082]	4. 3 rd C Roman
085	Turbine	N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.44m wide, 0.25m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
086	Turbine	Quite soft mid grey silty clay, 0.06m thick	Bottom fill of [085]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
087	Turbine	Irregular cut with uneven base, 1.15m N-S, 0.75m E-W, 0.15m deep	Cut of small pit	Undated
088	Turbine	Loose mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.15m thick	Fill of [087]	Undated
089	Turbine	Sub-circular cut, 0.47m diameter, unexcavated	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
090	Turbine	Light grey clayey silt, unexcavated	Fill of [089]	2. Late IA/ER
091	Turbine	Friable dark grey clay/silt with occasional stones, 0.2m thick,	Fill of [085]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
092	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with moderately steep sides and flat base, 0.3m diameter, 0.1m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
093	Turbine	Soft dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.1m thick	Fill of [092]	Undated
094	Turbine	Rectangular cut with steep sides and uneven base, 0.67m long, 0.18m wide, 0.1m deep	Cut of small pit	Undated

095	Turbine	Soft dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.1m thick	Fill of [094]	Undated
096	Turbine	Friable very dark grey silt with occasional small angular stones, 0.22m thick	Silting fill of [098]	4. 3 rd C Roman
097	Turbine	Friable mid grey, with yellowish brown mottles, clayey silt with rare small stones, 0.55m thick	Primary fill of [098]	4. 3 rd C Roman
098	Turbine	NE-SW aligned linear cut with uneven, convex sides and rounded base, at least 27m long, 2.5m wide, 0.75m deep. Parallels and cuts, ditch [136].	Cut of ditch. Probably water channel relating to saltern	4. 3 rd C Roman
099	Turbine	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.31m thick,	Fill of ditch-abandoned due to flooding	Undated
100	Haul Road	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and uneven base with a few depressions, 1.8m x 1.6m, 0.34m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
101	Haul Road	Quite soft very dark, slightly greenish, dark grey clayey silt with moderate pebbles and small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks and frags, 0.16m thick	Fill of [100]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
102	Haul Road	E-W aligned linear cut with steep sides and flat base, 0.2m wide, 0.21m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
103	Haul Road	Soft very dark brown clay silt, 0.21m thick,	Fill of [102]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
104	Haul Road	N-S aligned linear cut with vertical/undercutting sides and flat base, 0.28m wide, 0.16m deep	Cut of gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
105	Haul Road	Soft very dark brown clay silt with frequent gravel, 0.16m thick	Fill of [104]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
106	Haul Road	Elongated ovoid cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.4m wide, 0.07m deep	Cut of short gully	Undated
107	Haul Road	Loose very dark grey sandy silt, 0.07m thick	Fill of [106]	Undated
108	Haul Road	ENE-WSW aligned linear cut with concave sides and slightly rounded base, 0.42m wide, 0.21m deep	Cut of gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
109	Haul Road	Fairly loose dark, slightly brownish grey, sandy silt with occasional small angular stones, 0.21m thick	Fill of [108]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
110	Haul Road	Irregular ovoid cut with concave sides and fairly flat base, 1.2m diameter, 0.3m deep	Cut of irregular feature	Undated
111	Haul Road	N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and flat base, 0.28m wide, 0.16m deep	Cut of drainage gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
112	Haul Road	Soft mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.16m thick	Fill of [111]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
113	Haul Road	Circular cut, 0.4m diameter with rounded base, 0.08m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
114	Haul Road	Friable very dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and occasional sub-angular and angular stones, 0.16m thick	Fill of [113]	Undated
115	Haul Road	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and irregular base, 0.28m across, 0.12m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
116	Haul Road	Friable mid grey, with orangry brown patches, sandy silt with small, sub-rounded stones, 0.12m thick	Fill of [115]	Undated

117	Haul Road	Soft very dark grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks, 0.18m thick	Fill of [100]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
118	Haul Road	Fairly loose mid grey sandy silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.12m thick	Fill of [110]	Undated
119	Haul Road	Fairly loose light, very slightly brownish, grey sandy silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.3m thick	Primary fill of [110]	Undated
120	Haul Road	Quite soft dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.08m thick	Fill of [121]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
121	Haul Road	Sub-rectangular cut with uneven base 0.65m wide, 0.08m deep	Cut of shallow pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
122	Haul Road	NW-SE aligned cut, moderately steep sides and concave base, 13.3m long, 0.5m wide, 0.34m deep	Cut of probable drainage gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
123	Haul Road	Soft dark grey sandy silt with occasional angular stones, 0.44m thick,	Fill of gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
124	Haul Road	E-W aligned linear cut with concave base, 11.3m long, 0.35m wide, 0.1m deep	Cut of probable drainage gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
125	Haul Road	Soft very dark grey sandy silt with occasional angular stones	Fill of [124]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
126	Haul Road	Rectangular cut with rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base, 0.67m N-S, 0.29m E-W, 0.17m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
127	Haul Road	Soft very dark grey/brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.17m thick,	Fill of [126]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
128	Haul Road	Quite soft dark grey, with rusty yellowish brown mottles, sandy clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [129]	Undated
129	Haul Road	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, steep sides and concave base, 0.36m x 0.33m x 0.2m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
130	Haul Road	Ovoid cut with rounded base, approx 1m diameter, 0.2m deep	Cut of pit	Undated
131	Haul Road	Friable mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and frequent small rounded and angular stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [130]	Undated
132	Haul Road	Ovoid cut with rounded base, 0.5m diameter, 0.1m deep	Cut of small pit	Undated
133	Haul Road	Friable mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and frequent small rounded and angular stones, 0.1m thick	Fill of [132]	Undated
134	Haul Road	Friable very dark grey silt with rare small angular stones, 0.18m thick	Silting in top of ditch [136]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
135	Haul Road	Friable mid grey, with yellow brown mottles, clayey silt with rare small to medium angular stones, 0.9m thick	Primary fill of [136]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
136	Haul Road	NE-SW aligned cut with convex sides and rounded base, at least 27m long, 2.9m wide, 0.95m deep	Cut of large ditch parallel to and cut by [098], probably a watercourse relating to saltern	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

137	Haul Road	Loose very dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal, 0.2m thick	Top fill of [132]	Undated
138	Haul Road	Quite soft dark grey clayey silt with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.03m thick	Fill of [139]	Undated
139	Haul Road	Oval cut, 0.46m x 0.36m x 0.03m deep	Shallow anomaly	Undated
140	Haul Road	Sub-circular cut with near vertical sides 0.07m diameter, 0.06m deep	Possible stakehole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
141	Haul Road	Soft very dark grey sandy silt, 0.06m thick	Fill of [140]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
142	Haul Road	Irregular ovoid cut, 3m E-W, 2.5m N-S, 0.12m deep	Cut of possible natural depression	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
143	Haul Road	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.12m thick	Fill of [142]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
144	Haul Road	Circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.28m diameter, 0.06m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
145	Haul Road	Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.06m thick	Fill of [144]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
146	Turbine	E-W aligned cut with quite steep sides and concave base, at least 1.5m long, 1.5m wide, 0.65m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
147	Turbine	Roughly E-W aligned linear cut with quite steep sides and rounded base, at least 1.5m long, 2.15m wide, 0.65m deep	Cut of ditch	4. 3 rd C Roman
148	Turbine	Fairly firm very dark brownish grey slightly peaty clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded chalk frags, 0.31m thick	Fill of [147]	4. 3 rd C Roman
149	Turbine	Fairly firm, slightly sticky mixed 60% light yellowish brown, 40% dark grey, sandy clayey silt, 0.21m thick	Fill of [300]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
150	Turbine	Quite soft very dark grey clayey silt with occasional small red burnt clay frags and moderate charcoal flecks, 0.06m thick	Fill of [301]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
151	Turbine	Loose mix of light brownish yellow and mid red clay fragments and powder, 0.05m thick	Dump of briquetage in [301]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
152	Turbine	Firm dark slightly greenish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles, 0.1m thick	Layer	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
153	Crane base	Moderately firm dark grey brown sandy clayey silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick, contains dog burial	Fill of [154]	Undated
154	Crane base	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.87m long, 0.44m wide, 0.12m deep	Cut of dog burial pit	Undated
155	Haul Road	Friable light grey silt with occasional pebbles, 0.71m thick	Fill of [156]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
156	Haul Road	N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, 2.35m wide, 0.71m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
157	Haul Road	Ovoid cut with steep sides and flat base, 1.1m long, 0.75m wide, 0.16m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

158	Haul Road	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with small gravel, 0.2m thick	Fill of [157]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
159	Haul Road	Irregular cut with gradual sides and flat base, 2.5m long, 0.8m wide, 0.19m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
160	Haul Road	Soft very dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional sand and gravel, 0.2m thick	Fill of [159]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
161	Haul Road	Irregular cut with gradual sides and rounded base, at least 1.4m long, 0.8m wide, 0.17m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
162	Haul Road	Soft very dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with large gravel, 0.17m thick	Fill of [161]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
163	Haul Road	Irregular, unclear cut, 0.7m long, 0.1m deep	Cut of unknown purpose	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
164	Haul Road	Soft very dark brown silty clay, 0.1m thick	Fill of [163]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
165	Haul Road	Soft very dark grey/brown silty sandy clay with occasional gravel, 0.17m thick	Fill of [170]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
166	Haul Road	NNE-SSW aligned linear cut with concave sides and fairly flat base, 0.35m wide, 0.07m deep	Cut of gully terminus	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
167	Haul Road	Fairly firm very dark grey sandy, slightly clayey silt with moderate small angular and sub-angular stones, mostly flint, 0.07m thick	Fill of [166]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
168	Haul Road	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and fairly flat base, 0.9m diameter, 0.11m deep	Cut of small pit, possibly natural	Undated
169	Haul Road	Fairly firm very dark grey sandy, slightly clayey silt with moderate small angular and sub-angular stones, mostly flint, 0.11m thick	Fill of [168]	Undated
170	Haul Road	Oval cut with rounded base, 0.45m long, 0.3m wide, 0.17m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
171	Turbine	Quite soft dark grey clayey silt with some light red patches of burnt clay, 0.11m thick	Fill of [172]	4. 3 rd C Roman
172	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with quite steep sides and flattish base, 0.5m diameter, 0.11m deep	Cut of small pit	4. 3 rd C Roman
173	Turbine	Firm medium greenish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.35m thick	Fill of [228]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
174	Turbine	Firm medium greenish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.18m thick	Fill of [228]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
175	Turbine	Oval cut with gradual sides and flat base, 0.46m x 0.36m, 0.15m deep	Cut of post hole	2. Late IA/ER
176	Turbine	Soft sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of [175]	2. Late IA/ER
177	Turbine	Stiff mid grey, mottled orange/brown, clay silt, 0.42m thick	Fill of [178]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
178	Turbine	E-W aligned linear cut with slightly concave sides and rounded base, 1.13m wide, 0.42m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

179	Turbine	Stiff light greyish brown clay silt, 0.26m thick	Fill of [180]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
180	Turbine	Sub-circular cut, 0.47m diameter, 0.26m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
181	Turbine	Friable greyish brown clay silt with occasional pebbles, 0.29m thick	Fill of [182]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
182	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with rounded base, 0.29m diameter, 0.25m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
183	Turbine	Sub-oval cut with steep sides and sloping base, 0.51m x 0.41m, 0.2m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
184	Turbine	Soft dark grey clay/sand/silt with occasional small sub-angular flints, 0.2m thick	Fill of [183]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
185	Turbine	Quite firm mixed deposit of mainly dark grey with light brown and light yellowish brown mottles, sandy clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Fill of [186]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
186	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.8m diameter, 0.3m deep	Cut of small pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
187	Turbine	Quite soft dark grey ,with light yellowish brown and light rusty brown mottles, clayey silt with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.12m thick	Fill of [189]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
188	Turbine	Quite soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.07m thick	Fill of [189]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
189	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and flattish base, 0.73m x 0.6m, 0.3m deep	Cut of small pit or large post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
190	Turbine	Fairly firm dark grey, with light yellowish brown and light brown mottles, clayey silt with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.33m thick	Fill of [191]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
191	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and concave base, 0.7m x 0.5m, 0.33m deep	Cut of small pit or post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
192	Turbine	E-W aligned linear cut with stepped north side, concave south side, flat base, 1.45m wide, 0.5m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
193	Turbine	Fairly firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of [192]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
194	Turbine	Fairly firm mid grey, slightly brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones, 0.1m thick	Fill of [192]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
195	Turbine	Friable mid brownish grey slightly clayey silt with some sand and occasional small angular stones, 0.15m thick	Silting over features [192] and [196]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
196	Turbine	Irregular cut with gradually sloping sides and flat base, 0.7m wide, 0.3m deep	Cut of uncertain feature	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
197	Turbine	Fairly firm slightly yellowish brownish grey sandy silt with reddish yellow iron stained pebbles, 0.2m thick	Fill of [196]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

198	Turbine	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Fill of [196]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
199	Turbine	Soft dark grey, very slightly sandy, silt, 0.05m thick	Upper fill of [204]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
200	Turbine	Moderately firm mid grey, with greenish brown mottles, clayey silt, with moderate chalk flecks and occasional gravel, 0.14m thick	Fill of [204]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
201	Turbine	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded inclusions, 0.15m thick	Fill of [204]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
202	Turbine	Firm mid grey, with greenish brown mottles, slightly sandy silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and rare gravel, 0.2m thick	Fill of [204]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
203	Turbine	Soft mid grey, with reddish brown mottles, silt with moderate charcoal, 0.18m thick	Lower fill of [204]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
204	Turbine	NE-SW aligned linear cut with convex sides and flat base, segment 1m long, 0.7m wide, 0.6m deep	Cut of ditch, same as [136], [281]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
205	Turbine	Firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional chalk, charcoal and shell flecks, 0.1m thick	Top fill of [207]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
206	Turbine	Fairly firm mid grey clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks, 0.41m thick	Fill of [207]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
207	Turbine	NW-SE aligned linear cut with convex sides and flat base, segment 1m long, 0.7m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch, same as [053]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
208	Turbine	Circular cut 0.35m diameter with steep sides and tapered base, 0.25m deep	Cut of post hole	2. Late IA/ER
209	Turbine	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small angular stones, 0.25m thick	Fill of [208]	2. Late IA/ER
210	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and flat base, 0.31m diameter, 0.32m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
211	Turbine	Friable mid to dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.32m thick	Post pipe fill of [210]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
212	Turbine	Quite soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.48m thick	Fill of [146]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
213	Turbine	Firm mid grey, with some brownish mottling, clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Fill of [192]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
214	Turbine	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [192]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
215	Turbine	Firm light brownish grey clay, 0.13m thick	Fill of [192]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
216	Turbine	Firm mid reddish brown clay, 0.04m thick	Fill of [192]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
217	Turbine	Firm very light greyish white clay, with occasional chalk flecks, 0.18m thick	Fill of [192]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

218	Turbine	Firm creamy white clay, 0.02m thick	Fill of [192]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
219	Turbine	Firm very light yellowish white chalky clay, 0.05m thick	Fill of [192]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
220	Crane base	Soft dark grey silt, 0.01m thick	Fill of [221]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
221	Crane base	Truncated sub-circular cut, 0.6m diameter, 0.01m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
222	Crane base	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.14m thick	Upper fill of [224]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
223	Crane base	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Lower fill of [224]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
224	Crane base	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, near vertical sides and flat base, 0.67m wide, 0.32m deep	Cut of small pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
225	Turbine	Firm dark grey, with light rusty brown and light yellowish brown mottles, sandy clayey silt with small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.4m thick	Fill of [226]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
226	Turbine	Roughly NE-SW aligned linear cut with near vertical sides and flattish base, at least 0.6m long, 0.5m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
227	Turbine	Firm dark grey, with rusty staining, clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.17m thick	Fill of [228]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
228	Turbine	Sub-circular (half seen) cut with steep sides and rounded base, at least 2.6m N-S, 0.8m E-W, 1.07m deep, truncated by ditch [146]	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
229	Turbine	Ovoid cut with vertical sides and flat base, 0.4m E-W, 0.33m N-S, 0.23m deep	Cut of post hole	2. Late IA/ER
230	Turbine	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stones, 0.23m thick	Fill of [229]	2. Late IA/ER
231	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and flat base, 0.28m diameter, 0.31m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
232	Turbine	Fairly friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones, 0.31m thick	Fill of [231]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
233	Crane base	Stiff mid grey clay silt, 0.32m thick	Fill of [234]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
234	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with steep side and flattish base, 0.6m diameter, 0.32m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
235	Crane base	Firm mid grey clay silt, 0.46m thick	Fill of [236]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
236	Crane base	Circular cut with steep sides and flat base, 0.5m diameter, 0.46m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
237	Turbine	Loose dark grey fine silt with occasional small rounded stones. 0.07m thick	Subsoil or flood deposit	Undated
238	Turbine	Loose dark grey fine clayey silt with occasional small stones, 0.6m thick	Fill of [246]	4. 3 rd C Roman

239	Turbine	Loose dark greyish brown fine silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, 0.8m thick	Fill of [246]	4. 3 rd C Roman
240	Turbine	Loose dark brownish grey clay silt with occasional rounded to sub-angular stones, 0.4m thick	Fill of [245]	4. 3 rd C Roman
241	Turbine	Friable dark grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Upper fill of [245]	4. 3 rd C Roman
242	Turbine	Stiff orange clay	Natural	1. Natural
243	Turbine	Loose gravel	Natural	1. Natural
245	Turbine	NE-SW aligned linear cut with fairly steep sides and narrow, flat base, 1.5m long segment, 2m wide, 1.3m deep	Cut of ditch	4. 3 rd C Roman
246	Turbine	NE-SW aligned linear cut with fairly steep sides and rounded base, 2.2m wide, 0.9m deep	Recut of ditch [245]	4. 3 rd C Roman
247	Crane base	Circular cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.33m diameter, 0.15m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
248	Crane base	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	Fill of [247]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
249	Turbine	Roughly N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, segment 1.1m long, 0.5m wide, 0.26m deep	Cut of ditch	4. 3 rd C Roman
250	Turbine	Soft dark grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.26m thick	Fill of [249]	4. 3 rd C Roman
251	Turbine	SW-NE aligned linear cut with steep sides and flattish base, segment 0.9m long, 0.7m wide, 0.48m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
252	Turbine	Soft dark grey brown silty clay with small gravel and flecks of natural sand, 0.25m thick	Fill of [251]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
253	Turbine	Soft very dark greyish brown clay silt with sand and charcoal flecks, 0.29m thick	Fill of [251]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
254	Turbine	Circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.58m diameter, 0.34m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
255	Turbine	Friable mid grey clayey silt, 0.34m thick	Fill of [254]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
256	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.22m diameter, 0.17m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
257	Turbine	Friable mid bluish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones, 0.17m thick	Fill of [256]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
258	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.22m diameter, 0.14m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
259	Turbine	Friable mid bluish grey clayey silt, 0.14m thick	Fill of [258]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
260	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.2m diameter, 0.15m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
261	Turbine	Friable mid bluish grey clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of [260]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
262	Turbine	Circular cut with vertical sides and flat base, 0.3m diameter, 0.1m deep	Cut of post hole	2. Late IA/ER

263	Turbine	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.1m thick	Fill of [262]	2. Late IA/ER
264	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with steep side to west, stepped to east and flat base, 0.3m diameter, 0.13m deep	Cut of post hole	2. Late IA/ER
265	Turbine	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints, 0.13m thick	Fill of [264]	2. Late IA/ER
266	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.26m diameter, 0.18m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
267	Turbine	Friable light bluish grey clayey silt with frequent iron panning, occasional small angular and larger rounded stones (probable post packing), 0.18m thick	Fill of [266]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
268	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and tapering base, 0.2m diameter, 0.12m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
269	Turbine	Friable mid bluish grey clayey silt with frequent iron panning and occasional small angular stones, 0.12m thick	Fill of [268]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
270	Turbine	N-S aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.4m wide, 0.22m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
271	Turbine	SW-NE aligned linear cut 1.1m wide, 0.46m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
272	Turbine	Soft very dark grey brown silty clay, 0.17m thick	Upper fill of [270]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
273	Turbine	Soft mottled orangey brown grey clayey, sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [271]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
274	Turbine	Soft dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt, 0.27m thick	Fill of [270]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
275	Turbine	Soft dark brownish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick	Fill of [271]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
276	Turbine	Soft dark grey brown silty sandy clay, 0.16m thick	Fill of [271]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
277	Turbine	Irregular oval cut with gradually sloping sides and irregular base, 0.5m E-W, 0.3m N-S, 0.2m deep	Cut of post hole	2. Late IA/ER
278	Turbine	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [278]	2. Late IA/ER
279	Turbine	Firm light grey, with lenses of crumbly mid brownish red, sandy clay, 0.18m thick	Layer, perhaps alluvial	Undated
280	Turbine	Soft mid grey clayey silt with rare small stones, 0.7m thick	Fill of [281]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
281	Turbine	N-S cut with fairly steep, uneven sides and rounded base, at least 27m long, 2m wide, 0.7m deep	Cut of ditch parallel to [245]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
282	Turbine	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [283]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
283	Turbine	Truncated cut of unknown shape with uneven sides and rounded base, 1m wide, 0.2m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman

284	Turbine	Firm light yellowish brown, with mid grey and rusty brown mottles, clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of [189]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
285	Turbine	Quite soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.1m thick	Fill of [189]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
286	Turbine	Firm dark grey, with rusty mottling, sandy clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.22m thick	Fill of [228]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
287	Turbine	Firm light yellowish brown, with dark grey mottles, clayey silt with small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick	Fill of [228]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
288	Turbine	Firm medium grey sandy clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [228]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
289	Turbine	Firm dark grey, with mid rusty brown mottles, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.15m thick	Fill of [228]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
290	Turbine	Firm dark grey, with frequent yellow-brown rusty mottles, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.27m thick	Fill of [228]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
291	Turbine	Soft dark grey clayey silt, 0.21m thick	Fill of [292]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
292	Turbine	Cut with very steep sides and concave base, only seen in section, 0.35m wide, 0.26m deep	Cut of probable post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
293	Turbine	Soft dark greyish brown peaty clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Fill of land drain	Undated
294	Turbine	E-W aligned linear cut with vertical sides and flattish base, 0.13m wide, 0.42m deep	Cut of land drain	Undated
295	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.53m diameter, 0.3m deep	Cut of post hole or small pit	Undated
296	Turbine	Friable slightly brownish grey silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.3m thick	Fill of [295]	Undated
297	Turbine	Firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.37m thick	Fill of [147]	4. 3 rd C Roman
298	Turbine	Quite soft mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.05m thick	Fill of [147]	4. 3 rd C Roman
299	Turbine	Firm medium grey, with moderate rusty mottling, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.12m thick	Fill of [147]	4. 3 rd C Roman
300	Turbine	E-W aligned linear cut with steep sides and flattish base, 0.62m wide, 0.2m deep	Recut of ditch [146]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
301	Turbine	Roughly E-W aligned cut with fairly shallow sides and concave base, 1.02m wide, 0.3m deep	Recut of ditch [146]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
302	Turbine	Firm mixed light yellowish and rusty brown, with mid grey clayey silt, with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.3m thick	Fill of [303]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
303	Turbine	Shallow sided cut with flattish base, seen only in section, 1.15m wide, 0.3m deep	Cut of unknown form	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
304	Turbine	Semi-circular cut with vertical sides and flattish base, 0.9m x 0.45m, up to 0.17m deep	Cut of anomaly	4. 3 rd C Roman

305	Turbine	Firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.29m thick	Fill of [306]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
306	Turbine	Steep sided cut with rounded base, 0.6m wide, 0.29m deep	Cut of unknown form	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
307	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with irregular sides and flat base, 0.5m diameter, 0.2m deep	Cut of post hole	2. Late IA/ER
308	Turbine	Mottled dark and mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [307]	2. Late IA/ER
309	Turbine	Sub-circular cut, only part seen, with convex sides and rounded base, 0.47m x at least 0.16m, 0.18m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
310	Turbine	Very firm light grey, with rusty orange patches, sandy clay, 0.18m thick	Fill of [309]	Undated
311	Turbine	Irregular cut, only part seen, with convex sides and a flat base, 0.5m x at least 0.2m, 0.28m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
312	Turbine	Firm light grey sandy clay, with rusty clayey patches and frequent small flints, 0.28m thick	Fill of [311]	Undated
313	Turbine	Stiff mid pinkish red patches, mottled mid to dark grey, silty clay with frequent flint flecks	Fill of [210]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
314	Turbine	Stiff mid grey silty clay with iron panning and occasional small flint, 0.3m thick	Fill of [231]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
315	Turbine	SW-NE aligned linear cut with fairly steep sides and rounded base, 1.77m wide, 0.5m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
316	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.47m diameter, 0.26m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
317	Turbine	Friable light grey clayey silt with yellowish red iron panning mottles and occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.26m thick	Fill of [316]	Undated
318	Turbine	Rounded cut with almost vertical sides and rounded base, 1.5m long, 0.85m wide, 0.5m deep	Cut of ditch terminus	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
319	Turbine	Loose dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small rounded stone, 0.5m thick	Fill of [318]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
320	Turbine	Ovoid cut with shallow sides and rounded base, at least 0.55m long, 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep	Cut of shallow pit	2. Late IA/ER
321	Turbine	Friable lightish grey clay silt with occasional very small rounded stones, 0.11m thick	Fill of [320]	2. Late IA/ER
322	Turbine	NE-SW aligned curvilinear cut with gradual sides and flattish base, 1.6m wide, 0.31m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
323	Turbine	Ovoid cut with stepped sides and flat base, 0.84m E-W, 0.68m N-S, 0.5m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
324	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.58m diameter, 0.12m deep	Cut of small pit or post hole	Undated
325	Turbine	Friable light bluish grey clayey silt mottled with yellowish red iron panning, with occasional small angular and sub-angular flints, 0.12m thick	Fill of [324]	Undated
326	Turbine	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with rare small stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [327]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
327	Turbine	Ovoid cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.8m x 0.6m, 0.2m deep	Cut of small pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

328	Turbine	Soft mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent burnt patches, occasional iron panning, 0.31m thick	Fill of [322]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
329	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and flat base, 0.97m diameter , 0.26m deep	Cut of pit	Undated
330	Turbine	Soft grey sandy clay with large patches of charcoal, 0.13m thick	Fill of [329]	Undated
331	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and flat base, 0.72m diameter, 0.58m deep	Cut of pit	Undated
332	Turbine	Soft mid grey sandy clay, 0.12m thick	Fill of [331]	Undated
333	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.63m long, 0.34m deep	Cut of pit	Undated
334	Turbine	Soft mid grey sandy clay, 0.34m deep	Fill of [333]	Undated
335	Turbine	Linear cut with shallow sloping sides and irregular flat base, at least 7m long, 3.5m wide, 0.2m deep	Palaeochannel	Undated
336	Turbine	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular flint, 0.2m thick	Fill of [335]	Undated
337	Turbine	Soft light grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel, 0.13m thick	Lower fill of [322]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
338	Turbine	Soft mid grey, with rusty mottling, clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones, 0.1m thick	Fill of [340]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
339	Turbine	Firm slightly greenish grey, with rusty brown mottles, clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and rounded chalk frags, 0.14m thick	Fill of [340]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
340	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and rounded base, 0.63 x 0.54m, 0.26m deep	Cut of possible post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
341	Turbine	Quite soft mid grey, with rusty brown mottles, sandy clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones, 0.14m thick	Fill of [342]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
342	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and rounded base, 0.21m wide, 0.14m thick	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
343	Turbine	Soft dark grey, with frequent dark rusty mottles, clayey silt, 0.22m deep	Fill of [344]	Undated
344	Turbine	Sub-oval cut with vertical sides and rounded base, 0.25 x 0.2m, 0.22m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
347	Turbine	Quite soft mid grey, with dark rusty brown mottles, sandy clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.18m thick	Fill of [348]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
348	Turbine	Oval cut with vertical sides and rounded base, 0.43m x 0.3m, 0.26m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
349	Turbine	Fairly soft mid grey clayey silt with iron panning, 0.34m thick	Lower fill of [051]	2. Late IA/ER
350	Turbine	Irregular cut of uncertain size, 0.5m deep	Cut of pit?	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
351	Turbine	Friable mid grey clayey silt, 0.5m thick	Fill of [350]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
352	Turbine	Roughly circular cut with steep sides and rounded base, 1m diameter, 0.55m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

353	Turbine	Fairly firm but friable, with mid grey, mid grey brown, light brownish yellow mottles, clayey silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.55m thick	Fill of [352]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
354	Turbine	Soft mid grey with occasional patch of orangey brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of white limestone, 0.08m deep	Primary fill of [329]	Undated
355	Turbine	Ovoid cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.9m x 0.7m, 0.28m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
356	Turbine	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [355]	2. Late IA/ER
357	Turbine	Firm mid grey sandy clay with frequent small lumps of chalk, 0.19m thick	Fill of [355]	2. Late IA/ER
358	Turbine	Circular cut with shallow sides and rounded base, 0.35m diameter, 0.16m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
359	Turbine	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent rounded stones, 0.16m thick	Fill of [358]	Undated
360	Turbine	Soft mid grey, with occasional patch of orangey brown, sandy clay with moderate flecks of white limestone, 0.13m thick	Fill of [331]	Undated
361	Turbine	Soft light grey brown clayey silt with occasional small flints, 0.31m thick	Fill of [362]	Undated
362	Turbine	Sub-circular cut with shallow sides, 1.2m x 1.13m, 0.31m deep	Cut of small pit	Undated
363	Turbine	Soft dark grey, with orange brown patches, clayey silt with occasional rounded stones and charcoal flecks, at least 0.4m thick	Fill of [364]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
364	Turbine	SW-NE aligned steep sided linear cut, 0.62m wide, at least 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
365	Turbine	Firm mid orange brown clayey silt, 0.08m thick	Fill of [368]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
366	Turbine	Quite soft dark grey and light yellow brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Fill of [368]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
367	Turbine	Quite soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones, 0.7m thick	Fill of [368]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
368	Turbine	Roughly NE-SW aligned steep-sided curvilinear cut, segment 0.2m wide, 0.26m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
369	Turbine	Firm light brown sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-rounded chalk frags, 0.11m thick	Fill of [348]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
370	Turbine	Quite soft mid grey, with rusty mottles, clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.37m thick	Fill of [371]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
371	Turbine	Roughly N-S aligned linear cut with very steep sides and rounded base at least 2m long, 0.9m wide, 0.42m deep	Cut of ditch terminus	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
372	Turbine	Firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick	Fill of [371]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
373	Turbine	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded dark orangey brown sand patches, 0.2m thick	Layer	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
374	Turbine	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.14m thick	Fill of [375]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

375	Turbine	NE-SW aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.67m wide, 0.14m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
376	Turbine	Firm dark grey, with orange flecks, silty clay, 0.12m thick	Fill of [375]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
377	Turbine	Firm dark grey silty clay, 0.17m thick	Fill of [375]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
378	Turbine	Firm dark orangey grey silty clay, 0.13m thick	Fill of [375]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
379	Turbine	Soft mid grey slightly sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Upper fill of [383]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
380	Turbine	Soft dark grey silt with moderate charcoal, 0.1m thick	Fill of [383]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
381	Turbine	Soft mid grey clayey silt, 0.11m thick	Fill of [383]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
382	Turbine	Soft dark grey clayey silt, 0.1m thick	Lower fill of [383]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
383	Turbine	N-S aligned linear cut with concave sides, 1m wide, 0.26m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
384	Turbine	Soft mid grey clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of [385]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
385	Turbine	Cut of pit with steep sides and flat base, 0.15m deep, not fully excavated	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
386	Turbine	Firm mid brown, with dark rusty patches, clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [387]	2. Late IA/ER
387	Turbine	Heavily truncated feature with flattish base, at least 0.28m wide, 0.2m deep	Cut of feature of unknown shape	2. Late IA/ER
388	Turbine	Soft very dark grey silty clay with sand, 0.12m thick	Basal fill of [323]	2. Late IA/ER
389	Turbine	Soft dark brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.42m thick	Fill of [323]	2. Late IA/ER
390	Turbine	Soft dark brown grey silty clay with sand, 0.19m thick	Basal fill of [315]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
391	Turbine	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with clay and occasional charcoal and flint flecks, 0.13m thick	Fill of [315]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
392	Turbine	Soft dark brown/grey silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.68m thick	Fill of [315]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
393	Turbine	Firm reddish orange brown sandy silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick	Lens of briquetage within fill (392) of ditch [315]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
395	Turbine	Moderately soft dark brown, with frequent patches of light yellowish brown, clayey silt with occasional flints, 0.22m thick	Upper fill of [062]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
396	Turbine	Fairly compact grey-brown, with rusty orange patches, silty clay, 0.33m thick	Lower fill of [062]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

397	Crane base	Circular cut with very steep sides and rounded base, 0.5m diameter, 0.39m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
398	Crane base	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones, 0.39m thick	Fill of [397]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
399	Crane base	Firm dark, slightly brownish grey, clayey silt with moderate small chalk flecks, charcoal flecks and small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones,, up to 0.5m thick	Upper fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
400	Crane base	Ovoid cut with very steep sides, 4.2m x 3.5m, at least 1.3m deep	Cut of substantial pit	3. 2 nd C Roman
401	Crane base	NW-SE aligned linear cut with steep sides and flat base, 2.15m wide, 0.62m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
402	Crane base	Loose dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular/sub-angular flints, occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.13m thick	Fill of [401]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
403	Crane base	Fairly loose mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular/sub-angular flints, occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.36m thick	Fill of [401]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
404	Crane base	Fairly loose mid to light greyish brown, with regular orange mottling, silty clay with very occasional small angular/sub-angular flints, up to 0.19m thick	Silting fill of [401]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
405	Crane base	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, 0.15m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
406	Crane base	Soft dark grey ashy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional baked clay frags	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
407	Crane base	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-rounded and angular stones	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
408	Crane base	Soft very dark grey ashy silt with frequent charcoal flecks	Dump of ash in [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
409	Crane base	Firm dark brown, with rusty mottles, clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
410	Crane base	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small angular stones, 0.16m thick	Fill of [411]	Undated
411	Crane base	Irregular cut with uneven sides and base, 2.6m long, 1.m wide, 0.16m deep	Cut of shallow pit or natural depression	Undated
412	Crane base	NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with gradual sides and flat base, 2.2m wide, 0.5m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
413	Crane base	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with gravel and chalk, 0.5m thick	Fill of [412]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
414	Crane base	Irregular cut with steep sides and uneven base, 1.96m long, 1.24m wide, 0.6m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
415	Crane base	Loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional medium sub-angular flints, 0.6m thick	Fill of [414]	2. Late IA/ER
416	Crane base	NW-SE aligned linear cut with concave sides and irregular base, 0.23m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
417	Crane base	Moderately loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate patches of redeposited natural and occasional flints, 0.23m thick	Fill of [416]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

418	Crane base	Cut with steep sides and flat base, 0.8m wide, 0.3m deep	Cut of small pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
419	Crane base	Loose mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small angular/sub-angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.3m thick	Fill of [418]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
420	Crane base	E-W aligned linear cut with steep sides and flat base, 0.55m wide, 0.1m deep	Cut of gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
421	Crane base	Loose mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small flints, very occasional charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick	Fill of [420]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
422	Crane base	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Fill of [424]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
423	Crane base	Firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks, 0.13m thick	Fill of [424]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
424	Crane base	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, very steep sides and rounded base, 1.2m x 1.2m, 0.38m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
425	Crane base	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded chalk frags, small sub-angular and sub rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.13m thick	Fill of [426]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
426	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with very steep sides and rounded base, 0.3m diameter, 0.13m deep	Cut of truncated pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
427	Crane base	Firm mottled light yellowish and rusty brown/medium grey clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, chalk frags and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
428	Crane base	Firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk frags, 0.15m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
429	Crane base	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks, at least 0.12m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
430	Crane base	Firm light yellowish brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Fill of [432]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
431	Crane base	Firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional chalk frags and sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.13m thick	Fill of [432]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
432	Crane base	Half moon shaped cut in northwest side of [400] with vertical sides and flattish base, 0.75m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of step in ditch side	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
433	Crane base	N-S aligned cut with steep sides and sloping base, 2m long, 0.8m wide, 0.58m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
434	Crane base	Firm mid grey sandy silt with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.66m thick	Fill of [436]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
435	Crane base	Firm light grey with orange mottles, silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stones, 0.3m thick	Fill of [436]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
436	Crane base	NW-SE aligned linear cut with fairly steep sides and rounded base, 4.08m wide, 0.86m deep	Cut of boundary ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

437	Crane base	Firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional small gravel and chalk flecks, 0.14m thick	Fill of [438]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
438	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with gradual sides and flattish base, 3.9m diameter, 0.14m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
439	Crane base	Soft very dark grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.27m thick	Fill of [433]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
440	Crane base	Firm mottled orange grey silty sandy clay, partly redeposited natural, 0.17m thick	Fill of [433]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
441	Crane base	Soft dark brown silty clay with moderate gravel, 0.26m thick	Fill of [433]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
442	Crane base	N-S aligned linear cut with gradual sides and fairly rounded base, 0.82m wide, 0.24m deep	Cut of gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
443	Crane base	Friable greyish yellow sandy silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.1m thick	Lower fill of [442]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
444	Crane base	Friable mid grey sandy silt with frequent small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.15m thick	Fill of [442]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
445	Crane base	WNW-ESE aligned linear cut with gentle convex sides and rounded base, 1.02m wide, 0.24m deep	Cut of gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
446	Crane base	Friable mid grey brown sandy clayey silt with small to medium sub-angular pebbles and occasional charcoal lumps and flecks, 0.21m thick	Fill of [449]	2. Late IA/ER
447	Crane base	Soft dark grey and red ash and stones with some silt and sand, 0.04m thick	Fill of [449]	2. Late IA/ER
448	Crane base	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand, 0.03m thick	Fill of [449]	2. Late IA/ER
449	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and slightly undulating base, 1.35m x 1.3m, 0.26m deep	Cut of possible cooking pit or fire debris pit	2. Late IA/ER
450	Crane base	Soft very dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.38m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
451	Crane base	Firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks, 0.3m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
452	Crane base	Finds from cleaning grid square 1020/1020	Surface finds	Finds
453	Crane base	Ovoid cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.7m x 0.5m, 0.25m deep	Cut of pit	Undated
454	Crane base	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional angular stones, 0.25m thick	Fill of [453]	Undated
455	Crane base	Firm mid yellowish grey silty sand with rounded/sub-rounded and irregular pebbles, 0.06m thick	Primary fill of [445]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
456	Crane base	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.09m thick	Fill of [445]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
457	Crane base	Firm mid greyish yellow silty sand with occasional rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, 0.1m thick	Fill of [445]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
458	Crane base	Loose mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small pebbles, charcoal and chalk flecks, up to 0.36m thick	Final dumping fill of [512]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

459	Crane base	Oval cut with moderately steep sides and flat base, 0.5m x 0.42m, 0.17m deep	Cut of small pit	Undated
460	Crane base	Soft dark brown/grey silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.17m thick	Fill of [459]	Undated
461	Crane base	Oval cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.45m x 0.4m, 0.1m deep	Cut of small pit	Undated
462	Crane base	Firm dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick	Fill of [461]	Undated
463	Crane base	Sub-oval cut with steep sides and even base, 0.95m long, 0.55m wide, 0.19m deep	Cut of shallow pit	Undated
464	Crane base	Loose light to mid greyish brown, with orange sand mottling, silty clay with very occasional small flints and charcoal flecks, 0.19m thick	Fill of [463] or natural undulation	Undated
465	Crane base	Ovoid cut with almost vertical sides and uneven base, 0.36m diameter, 0.15m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
466	Crane base	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and small flints, 0.15m thick	Fill of [465]	Undated
467	Crane base	Fairly firm light grey, with reddish brown mottles, clayey sandy silt with occasional chalky inclusions, charcoal and small sub-rounded stones and rare cobble size stones, 0.31m thick	Fill of [468]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
468	Crane base	Possibly lozenge shaped cut with rounded corners, steep sides and flattish base, 0.54m wide, 0.31m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
469	Crane base	Firm dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional small chalk lumps, charcoal and small sub-rounded stones, 0.42m deep	Fill of [471]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
470	Crane base	Firm mid grey slightly clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, small chalk lumps and sub-rounded stones, 0.42m thick	Fill of [471]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
471	Crane base	NW-SE aligned linear cut with concave sides and flattish base, 2.1m wide, 0.42m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
472	Crane base	Sub-oval cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.4m x 0.31m, 0.06m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
473	Crane base	Fairly soft mid brownish grey silty clay with small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.06m thick	Fill of [472]	Undated
474	Crane base	Firm mix of light yellowish brown and mid grey clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and stones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.35m thick	Upper fill of [511]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
475	Crane base	Soft very dark grey clayey silt, very ashy with charcoal flecks, 0.24m thick	Fill of [511]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
476	Crane base	Firm light rusty yellow-brown sandy clayey silt with small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.21m thick	Fill of [511]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
477	Crane base	E-W to N-S aligned rounded corner of linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.22m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
478	Crane base	Firm mottled grey brown with orange sandy silty clay with frequent large stones and gravel, 0.22m thick	Fill of [477]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
479	Crane base	N-S aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, 4m long, 0.35m wide, 0.12m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
480	Crane base	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with large pebbles and gravel, 0.12m thick	Fill of [479]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

481	Crane base	E-W aligned cut with gradual sides and rounded base 4m long, 0.51m wide, 0.13m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
482	Crane base	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt with sand inclusions and pebbles, 0.13m thick	Fill of [481]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
483	Crane base	Firm dark grey silty clay with lumps of redeposited natural and large flints, 0.09m thick	Fill of [497]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
484	Crane base	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones, up to 0.3m thick	Upper fill of [485]	2. Late IA/ER
485	Crane base	Very irregular linear cut, 5.4m long, 2.5m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of probable animal burrow	2. Late IA/ER
486	Crane base	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint flecks, 0.3m thick	Lower fill of [485]	2. Late IA/ER
487	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with irregular sides and base, 0.85m diameter, 0.3m deep	Possibly part of animal burrow-badger sleeping chamber?	2. Late IA/ER
488	Crane base	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and larger pieces of flint	Fill of [487]	2. Late IA/ER
489	Crane base	Roughly circular cut with irregular steep sides and irregular base, 0.5m diameter, 0.4m deep	Possibly part of animal burrow-badger sleeping chamber?	2. Late IA/ER
490	Crane base	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.3m thick	Fill of [489]	2. Late IA/ER
491	Crane base	Irregular, rounded cut, 1.5m diameter, 0.4m deep	Possibly part of animal burrow-badger sleeping chamber?	2. Late IA/ER
492	Crane base	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.4m thick	Fill of [491]	2. Late IA/ER
493	Crane base	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional patches of redeposited natural, small sub-angular flints and charcoal flecks, 0.14m thick	Fill of [494]	Undated
494	Crane base	Oval cut with irregular, undulating sides, 1.28m x 0.68m, 0.14m deep	Cut of pit or tree-throw	Undated
495	Crane base	Friable dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional redeposited natural sand, charcoal and small sub-angular pebbles, 0.12m thick	Fill of [496]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
496	Crane base	E-W aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, at least 4.5m long, 0.23m wide, 0.12m deep	Cut of gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
497	Crane base	Oval cut with gradual sides and rounded base, 0.8m long, 0.4m wide, 0.09m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
498	Crane base	Soft dark brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular stones, 0.14m thick	Fill of [499]	Undated
499	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.46m diameter, 0.14m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
500	Crane base	N-S aligned linear cut with gradual sides and rounded base, 4m long, 0.37m wide, 0.12m deep	Cut of gully terminus	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
501	Crane base	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with large pebbles and gravel, 0.12m thick	Fill of [500]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
502	Crane base	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional rounded and sub-angular pebbles, 0.05m thick	Subsoil irregular hollow	Undated
503	Crane base	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small rounded and sub-angular pebbles, 0.08m thick	Fill of [504]	Undated

504	Crane base	Rounded cut with concave sides and uneven base, 0.46m x 0.28m, 0.09m deep	Cut of small pit	Undated
505	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with straight sides and rounded base, 0.8m diameter, 0.6m deep	Cut of pit	Undated
506	Crane base	Loose dark grey silt with very occasional small stones, 0.09m thick	Lower fill of [505]	Undated
507	Crane base	Friable very mottled reddish brown, grey and brownish red, with some light yellow, silty sand with small chalk and occasional flint frags, 0.3m thick	Fill of [505]	Undated
508	Crane base	Fairly friable mid grey sandy silt with occasional flint frags, 0.17m thick	Fill of [505]	Undated
509	Crane base	Friable mid brownish yellow silty sand with occasional small flint frags, 0.15m thick	Fill of [505]	Undated
510	Crane base	Fairly firm mottled mid grey and mid rusty brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and flints and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.76m thick	Fill of [511]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
511	Crane base	Irregular cut with rounded corners, varied slope to sides, 3.06m x 2.07m, at least 1.35m deep	Cut of large pit, possibly clay extraction	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
512	Crane base	Oval cut with gradual sides 4.8m x 4.4m, 0.98m deep	Cut of clay extraction pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
513	Crane base	Firm light grey, mottled with redeposited orange clay, silty clay with very occasional small pebbles, up to 0.21m thick	Primary fill of [512], silting episode	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
514	Crane base	Firm light grey, mottled with redeposited orange clay, silty clay with very occasional small pebbles, chalk and charcoal, up to 0.4m thick	Fill of [512], slumping episode	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
515	Crane base	Loose very dark brown silty clay, up to 0.27m thick	Fill of [512], dumping episode	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
516	Crane base	Loose mid grey silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.17m thick	Fill of [512], dumping episode	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
517	Crane base	Loose light yellowish tan, with light grey mottles, silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk, up to 0.2m thick	Fill of [512], dumping episode	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
518	Crane base	Loose light to mid grey silty clay with very occasional small pebbles, up to 0.18m thick	Fill of [512], dumping episode	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
519	Crane base	NNW-SSE aligned cut with steep, concave sides and sloping base, 1m long segment, 1.15m wide, at least 0.3m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
520	Crane base	Firm mid orangey brown, with grey mottles, sandy silt with small sub-angular stones, 0.07m thick	Lower fill of [519]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
521	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with shallow sides and rounded base, 1m x 0.8m, 0.07m deep, truncated	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
522	Crane base	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular pebbles, 0.07m thick	Fill of [521]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
523	Crane base	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded stones, 0.2m thick	Top fill of [519]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
524	Crane base	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and iron panning, 0.3m thick	Fill of [525]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

525	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.72m x 0.69m, 0.36m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
526	Crane base	Firm mid grey sandy clayey silt, 0.43m thick	Fill of [527]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
527	Crane base	Linear cut, same as [471]	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
528	Crane base	Firm light grey, with orange mottles, slightly clayey silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal flecks, 0.4m thick	Fill of [529]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
529	Crane base	Cut of unknown shape with steep sides and flat base, 0.83m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
530	Crane base	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, occasional charcoal, 0.15m thick	Fill of [531]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
531	Crane base	Truncated sub-ovoid cut with moderately sloping sides and flat base, 0.2m deep	Fill of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
532	Crane base	Sub-ovoid cut with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, 0.06m wide, 0.05m deep	Cut of truncated pit or small depression	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
533	Crane base	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.35m thick	Upper fill of [535]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
534	Crane base	Soft mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular flint pieces, 0.26m thick	Lower fill of [535]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
535	Crane base	Oval pit with stepped/convex sides, 1m wide, 0.6m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
536	Crane base	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.38m thick	Fill of [537]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
537	Crane base	N-S aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, at least 1.2m long, 0.54m wide, 0.28m deep	Recut of ditch [539]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
538	Crane base	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.4m thick	Fill of [539]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
539	Crane base	N-S aligned linear cut with stepped sides, truncated by [537], 0.53m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
540	Access road	Steep sided pit, 0.6m wide, 0.18m deep	Cut of small pit	2. Late IA/ER
541	Crane base	Rectangular cut with vertical sides and flat base, 1.42m long, 0.82m wide, 0.06m deep	Cut of shallow pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
542	Crane base	Firm mid grey brown, with orange mottles, clay with frequent sand inclusions, 0.06m thick	Fill of [541]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
543	Crane base	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, with patches of redeposited natural and occasional small angular flint, 0.32m thick	Fill of [525]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
544	Crane base	Fairly soft mid brownish grey, with brownish red patches, clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks, 0.15m thick	Fill of [545]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman

545	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.33m diameter, 0.15m deep	Cut of post hole	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
546	Crane base	Soft dark greyish brown silt with occasional flint flecks, 0.09m thick	Fill of [547]	Undated
547	Crane base	Curvilinear cut with concave sides and irregular, undulating base, 2.05m long, 0.4m wide, 0.19m deep	Cut of gully	Undated
548	Crane base	Circular cut with steep sides and concave base, 0.9m diameter, 0.38m deep	Cut of pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
549	Crane base	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium angular and sub-angular stones, 0.38m thick	Fill of [548]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
550	Crane base	Ovoid cut with irregular sides and base, 2m long, 1.1m wide, up to 0.1m deep	Probable solution hollow	Undated
551	Crane base	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional clay inclusions with moderate medium angular and sub-angular stones, 0.1m thick	Fill of [550]	Undated
552	Crane base	N-S aligned linear cut with concave sides and mostly flat base, 3m wide, 0.45m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
553	Crane base	Fairly friable mid grey sandy silt with frequent rounded, angular and sub-angular stones, 0.45m thick	Fill of [552]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
554	Crane base	NE-SW aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.7m wide, 0.35m deep.	Probable wheel rut caused by farm machinery	Undated
555	Crane base	Friable very dark brownish grey with occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.35m thick	Topsoil fill of [554]	Undated
556	Crane base	Truncated E-W aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, 1.7m long, 0.7m wide, up to 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
557	Crane base	Soft mid greyish yellow sandy silt, up to 0.4m thick	Fill of [556]/[558]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
558	Crane base	E-W aligned linear cut with moderately steep sides and rounded base, 0.56m wide, 0.2m deep	Cut of terminus of ditch [556]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
559	Crane base	NE-SW aligned linear cut with shallow sides and flat base, 0.6m wide, 0.03m deep	Cut of gully	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
560	Crane base	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.03m thick	Fill of [559]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
561	Crane base	Oval cut with steep west side, gradual east side and uneven base, 2.25m wide, 0.55m deep	Cut of probable clay extraction pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
562	Crane base	Loose light to mid grey, mottled with orange natural sand, silty clay with occasional small pebbles, 0.55m thick	Fill of [561]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
563	Crane base	Loose mid to light greyish brown fine clay silt with occasional small stones, 0.14m thick	Fill of [564]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
564	Crane base	Oval cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.45m wide, 0.14m deep	Cut of small pit	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
565	Crane base	Fairly firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.09m	Fill of [631]	2. Late IA/ER

566	Crane base	Soft mid grey, with reddish brown mottles, sandy clayey silt with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal flecks, 0.47m thick	Fill of [567]	2. Late IA/ER
567	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and flattish base, 1.9m wide, 0.47m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
568	Crane base	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate iron panning and occasional sub-rounded stones, 0.33m thick	Fill of [569]	Undated
569	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with convex sides and rounded base, 0.42m x 0.35m, 0.33m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
570	Crane base	SW-NE aligned linear cut with shallow sides and rounded base, 2.5m long, 0.15m wide, 0.02m deep	Possible cart wheel rut	Undated
571	Crane base	Firm dark grey brown silty clay, 0.02m thick	Fill of [570]	Undated
572	Crane base	SW-NE aligned linear cut with shallow sides and rounded base, 2.5m long, 0.17m wide, 0.03m deep	Possible matching wheel rut with [570]	Undated
573	Crane base	Firm dark grey brown silty clay, 0.03m thick	Fill of [572]	Undated
574	Crane base	Soft very dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.17m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
575	Crane base	Soft very dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.17m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
576	Crane base	Fairly firm dark grey/dark brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks, at least 0.27m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
577	Crane base	Fairly firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, 0.06m thick, same as (405)	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
578	Crane base	Fairly firm mid grey/mid rusty brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
579	Crane base	Fairly firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks, at least 0.26m thick	Fill of [400]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
580	Crane base	Firm mixed mid grey and rusty yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Fill of [511]	2. Late IA/ER
581	Crane base	Fairly firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.17m thick	Fill of [511]	2. Late IA/ER
582	Crane base	Fairly firm light rusty yellow brown/mid grey sandy clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.19m thick	Fill of [511]	2. Late IA/ER
583	Crane base	Fairly firm mid grey, mottled yellow-brown, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.25m thick	Fill of [511]	2. Late IA/ER
584	Crane base	Soft mid to dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.4m thick	Fill of [585]	2. Late IA/ER
585	Crane base	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and rounded base, 0.44m diameter, 0.51m deep	Cut of small pit or post hole	2. Late IA/ER

586	Crane base	Soft mottled grey/orangey brown silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.3m thick, in northeast side of feature	Fill of [512], slumping episode	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
587	Crane base	Friable dark grey silt, 0.1m thick, in northeast side of pit	Fill of [512]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
588	Access road	Fairly soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded stones, 0.24m thick	Fill of [590]	2. Late IA/ER
589	Access road	Soft mid brown clayey silt with occasional angular flints, 0.17m thick	Fill of [590]	2. Late IA/ER
590	Access road	Sub-circular cut 1.44m x 1m, 0.24m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
591	Access road	Rounded cut with steep sides and uneven base, 1.35m x 0.95m, 0.4m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
592	Access road	Firm very dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small gravel, 0.11m thick	Top fill of [591]	2. Late IA/ER
593	Access road	Firm mottled orange grey brown sandy silty clay, 0.26m thick	Fill of [591]	2. Late IA/ER
594	Access road	Oval cut with gradual sloping sides and flat base, 1m x 0.6m, 0.13m deep	Cut of pit	Undated
595	Access road	Firm mid grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional stone, 0.13m thick	Fill of [594]	Undated
596	Access road	Fairly soft dark brownish grey clayey silt, mottled with orange clay natural, with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.11m thick	Fill of [597]	Undated
597	Access road	Oblong cut with concave sides and undulating base, 0.69m x 0.26m, 0.11m deep	Cut of small pit, possible animal/plant disturbance	Undated
598	Access road	Circular cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.92m x 0.72m, 0.26m deep	Cut of pit	Undated
599	Access road	Firm light grey brown sandy silt, 0.26m thick	Fill of [598]	Undated
600	Access road	Circular cut with steep sides and flat base, 0.3m wide, 0.05m deep	Cut of possible post hole	Undated
601	Access road	Firm very dark grey silty clay, 0.05m thick	Fill of [600]	Undated
602	Access road	Circular cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.23m wide, 0.1m deep	Cut of possible post hole	Undated
603	Access road	Firm dark grey/rusty reddish brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones, 0.1m thick	Fill of [602]	Undated
604	Access road	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and irregular base, 0.17m diameter, 0.05m deep	Cut of small post hole	Undated
605	Access road	Roughly E-W aligned U-shaped linear cut, 0.25m wide, 0.07m deep	Cut of gully	2. Late IA/ER
606	Access road	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.07m deep	Fill of [605]	2. Late IA/ER
607	Access road	N-S aligned U-shaped linear cut, 0.54m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
608	Access road	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.54m thick	Fill of [607]	2. Late IA/ER
609	Access road	NW-SE aligned linear cut with concave sides and flat base, 0.5m wide slot, 0.15m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
610	Access road	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small gravel, 0.15m thick	Fill of [609]	2. Late IA/ER
611	Access road	Soft dark greenish grey clayey sand with occasional flint flecks, 0.1m thick	Fill of [614]	2. Late IA/ER
612	Access road	Fairly soft dark greenish grey clayey silt with occasional angular stones and chalk flecks, 0.16m thick	Fill of [614]	2. Late IA/ER

613	Access road	Fairly soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk, 0.26m thick	Lower fill of [614]	2. Late IA/ER
614	Access road	Sub-circular cut with irregular steep sides and flattish base, 1.38m x 1.32m, 0.35m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
615	Access road	Irregular rounded cut with flattish base, 3.7m x 3.25m, 0.59m deep, disturbed round edges	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
616	Access road	Soft light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional angular flint frags, 0.2m thick	Lower fill of [615]	2. Late IA/ER
617	Access road	Soft mid greenish brown sandy clay with occasional stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [615]	2. Late IA/ER
618	Access road	Soft dark grey silty clay, 0.35m thick	Top fill of [615]	2. Late IA/ER
619	Access road	Fairly soft dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional stone flecks and patches of sandy natural, 0.22m thick	Fill of [621]	2. Late IA/ER
620	Access road	Soft dark greenish grey clayey silt with moderate chalk and flint flecks, 0.11m thick	Fill of [621]	2. Late IA/ER
621	Access road	Sub-circular cut, 1.36m x 1.24m, 0.2m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
622	Access road	Fairly firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded flints and charcoal flecks, at least 0.27m thick	Fill of [623]	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
623	Access road	N-S aligned linear cut with gently sloping sides, 0.7m wide, at least 0.27m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
624	Access road	Fairly firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal frags, 0.15m thick	Fill of [625]	2. Late IA/ER
625	Access road	Sub-circular cut with quite steep sides and rounded base, 0.39m diameter, 0.23m deep	Cut of small pit	2. Late IA/ER
626	Access road	Quite soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional small stones, 0.1m thick	Layer	3. 2 nd C-Early 3 rd C Roman
627	Access road	Firm light yellowish/rusty grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular chalk frags, 0.18m thick	Fill of [625]	2. Late IA/ER
628	Access road	Oval pit with steep sides and flattish base, 1.2mlong, 0.52m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
629	Access road	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Lower fill of [628]	2. Late IA/ER
630	Access road	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay,	Fill of [605]	2. Late IA/ER
631	Access road	Sub-oval cut with gradual sides and flattish base, 1.8m x 1.67m, 0.16m deep	Cut of small pit	2. Late IA/ER
632	Access road	Quite firm very dark grey clayey silt with occasional small chalk frags, 0.16m thick	Top fill of [636]	2. Late IA/ER
633	Access road	Quite soft mid brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.15m thick	Fill of [634]	2. Late IA/ER
634	Access road	Sub-circular cut with steep sides, 0.7m x 0.25m	Cut of small pit	2. Late IA/ER
635	Access road	Fairly soft very dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular chalk frags and small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.37m thick	Fill of [636]	2. Late IA/ER
636	Access road	N-S aligned linear cut segment with steep sides, 0.5m x 0.36m, 0.37m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
637	Access road	Fairly firm very dark grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and small sub-angular chalk frags, 0.3m thick	Fill of [638]	2. Late IA/ER
638	Access road	Sub-circular cut with very steep sides and rounded base, 0.62m diameter	Cut of small pit	2. Late IA/ER

639	Access road	Firm dark grey slightly sandy clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded inclusions and chalk flecks, 1.02m thick	Fill of [640]	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
640	Access road	N-S aligned linear cut with gradual W side, steeper E side, rounded base, 2.88m wide, 1.02m deep	Cut of ditch	3. 2 nd C- Early 3 rd C Roman
641	Access road	Fairly soft mid brownish grey, with patches of light brownish grey, clayey silt with occasional white flint flecks, 0.12m thick	Top fill of [644]	2. Late IA/ER
642	Access road	Soft dark grey clayey silt, 0.14m thick	Fill of [644]	2. Late IA/ER
643	Access road	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded flints and flecks of chalk, 0.11m thick	Lower fill of [644]	2. Late IA/ER
644	Access road	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and uneven base, 0.8m x 0.74m, 0.25m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
645	Access road	Circular cut with steep sides and uneven base, 1.1m wide and 0.34m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
646	Access road	Firm dark grey orangey brown sandy silty clay with very occasional small stones, 0.3m thick	Fill of [645]	2. Late IA/ER
647	Access road	Firm light yellowish grey, rusty orange mottles, clay with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk frags, 0.08m thick	Fill of [631]	2. Late IA/ER
648	Access road	N-S aligned linear cut with uneven steep sides and rounded base, 3.55m wide, 0.61m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
649	Access road	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones, some chalk and clay frags	Upper fill of [648]	2. Late IA/ER
650	Access road	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, 0.3m thick	Lower fill of [648]	2. Late IA/ER
651	Access road	Firm dark grey silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones, 0.05m thick	Upper fill of [645]	2. Late IA/ER
652	Access road	Firm dark grey silt, 0.13m thick	Fill of [628]	2. Late IA/ER
653	Access road	Firm very dark grey sandy silty clay, 0.33m thick	Fill of [628]	2. Late IA/ER
654	Access road	Firm light grey sandy silt, 0.24m thick	Fill of [628]	2. Late IA/ER
655	Access road	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with infrequent stone, 0.31m thick	Upper fill of [628]	2. Late IA/ER
656	Access road	Firm mottled mid brown/light grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones, rare chalk flecks, 0.24m thick	Fill of [660]	2. Late IA/ER
657	Access road	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks, 0.1m thick	Fill of [660]	2. Late IA/ER
658	Access road	Firm mid grey, mottled dark green, silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional cobble sized stones and chalk flecks, 0.64m thick	Fill of [660]	2. Late IA/ER
659	Access road	Firm mid grey clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and chalk flecks, 0.39m thick	Basal fill of [660]	2. Late IA/ER
660	Access road	N-S linear cut with gradual sloping sides and irregular base, 2m wide, 0.9m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
661	Access road	E-W aligned truncated linear cut, 4.2m long, 0.24m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
662	Access road	Soft light greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint frags, 0.24m thick	Fill of [661]	2. Late IA/ER
663	Access road	N-S aligned linear cut with irregular concave sides and rounded base, 1.5m long, 0.35m wide, 0.11m deep	Cut of gully	2. Late IA/ER

664	Access road	N-S aligned linear cut with near vertical sides and flat base, at least 0.3m wide, 0.22m deep, same as [648]	Cut of gully	2. Late IA/ER
665	Access road	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular stones, 0.22m thick, same as (649)	Fill of [663]	2. Late IA/ER
666	Access road	Soft mid greenish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular chalk frags, 0.21m thick	Fill of [667]	2. Late IA/ER
667	Access road	Ovoid cut with concave sides and very irregular base, 0.72m x 0.6m, 0.21m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
668	Access road	Oval cut with fairly steep sides and flat base, 1.6m x 0.6m, 0.23m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
669	Access road	Soft dark grey silty clay with occasional small angular stones, 0.23m thick	Fill of [668]	2. Late IA/ER
670	Pipe trench	Unstratified finds from pipe trench	Finds	Finds
671	Access road	Firm mid greenish brownish yellow silty sand with occasional rounded flints and rare large angular flints, 0.15m thick	Top fill of [673]	2. Late IA/ER
672	Access road	Fairly firm mid brownish green sandy silt with occasional flint, 0.27m thick	Basal fill of [673]	2. Late IA/ER
673	Access road	Curvilinear cut with concave sides and irregular base, 1.06m wide, 0.36m deep	Cut of ditch terminus	2. Late IA/ER
674	Pipe trench	Oval cut with steep sides and flat base, 0.65m x 0.5m, 0.37m deep	Cut of pit	2. Late IA/ER
675	Pipe trench	Firm dark greyish brown clay with very occasional small stones, 0.37m thick	Fill of [674]	2. Late IA/ER
676	Pipe trench	Quite soft very dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small light whitish brown clayey patches, 0.2m thick	Fill of [678]	2. Late IA/ER
677	Pipe trench	Firm mid to dark grey clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Fill of [678]	2. Late IA/ER
678	Pipe trench	Linear cut with gradual sides and rounded base, 1.1m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
679	Pipe trench	Fairly firm mid brownish grey, with rusty mottles, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, 0.4m thick	Fill of [680]	Undated
680	Pipe trench	Roughly WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, at least 1.8m long, 1.2m wide, 0.55m deep	Cut of ditch	Undated
681	Pipe trench	N-S aligned probable linear cut with convex sides and flat base, 0.54m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
682	Pipe trench	Firm mottled yellow/reddish brown silty sandy clay, 0.1m thick	Basal fill of [681]	2. Late IA/ER
683	Pipe trench	Firm mid grey silty clay, 0.2m thick	Fill of [681]	2. Late IA/ER
684	Pipe trench	Friable dark grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [681]	2. Late IA/ER
685	Pipe trench	Firm mid grey silty clay with very occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [681]	2. Late IA/ER
686	Pipe trench	Fairly friable dark brownish grey clay silt, 0.15m thick	Upper fill of [681]	2. Late IA/ER
687	Access road	Ovoid cut with concave sides, 1.82m wide, 0.54m deep	Cut of large pit	2. Late IA/ER
688	Access road	Firm dark grey brown, with rusty orange patches, silty clay with occasional small stones, 0.2m thick	Lower fill of [687]	2. Late IA/ER
689	Access road	Firm light brown clay, 0.2m thick	Fill of [645]	2. Late IA/ER
690	Access road	Firm dark grey silty clay 0.26m thick	Upper fill of [645]	2. Late IA/ER

691	Access road	Firm very dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.12m thick	Fill of [687]	2. Late IA/ER
692	Access road	Steep sided linear cut, 1.68m wide, 0.42m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
693	Access road	Firm light grey brown clay with occasional stones, 0.4m thick	Lower fill of [692]	2. Late IA/ER
694	Access road	Firm dark grey brown sandy silty clay, 0.19m thick	Fill of [692]	2. Late IA/ER
695	Access road	Firm very dark grey sandy silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones, 0.2m thick	Upper fill of [692]	2. Late IA/ER
696	Access road	Firm very dark grey sandy clay with occasional small stones, 0.29m thick	Fill of [540]	2. Late IA/ER
697	Pipe trench	E-W aligned linear cut with fairly steep sides and flattish base, 1.4m wide, 0.37m deep	Cut of ditch	Undated
698	Pipe trench	Firm dark brown sandy clay with rare small stones, 0.37m thick	Fill of [697]	Undated
699	Pipe trench	Friable mid grey, with brown mottles, silty clay with rare small stones, 0.13m thick	Upper fill of [701]	Undated
700	Pipe trench	Friable mid grey silty clay with moderate charcoal and chalk flecks, 0.18m thick	Lower fill of [701]	Undated
701	Pipe trench	Circular cut with near vertical sides and flattish base, 0.5m diameter, 0.32m deep	Cut of small pit	Undated
702	Pipe trench	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Fill of [703]	Undated
703	Pipe trench	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.15m diameter, 0.13m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
704	Pipe trench	Friable light grey silty clay with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick	Fill of [705]	Undated
705	Pipe trench	Sub-circular cut with near vertical sides and rounded base, 0.4m x 0.3m, 0.23m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
706	Pipe trench	Firm light yellowish grey silty clay with very occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [681]	2. Late IA/ER
707	Pipe trench	Soft dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.3m thick	Ploughsoil	Undated
708	Pipe trench	Quite soft very dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Fill of [678]	Undated
709	Pipe trench	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Fill of [678]	Undated
710	Pipe trench	Quite soft dark grey sandy clayey silt, 0.05m thick	Fill of [680]	Undated
711	Pipe trench	Fairly firm mid grey/light rusty yellow clayey silt, 0.08m thick	Fill of [680]	Undated
712	Pipe trench	Fairly firm mid grey, with rusty mottles, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.36m thick	Fill of [714]	2. Late IA/ER
713	Pipe trench	Quite firm mixed light rusty-yellow brown/mid grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [714]	2. Late IA/ER
714	Pipe trench	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with quite steep sides and concave base, at least 1.8m long, at least 0.75m wide, 0.63m deep	Cut of ditch	2. Late IA/ER
715	Pipe trench	Quite soft light brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Fill of [678]	Undated
716	Pipe trench	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.06m thick	Fill of [678]	Undated
717	Pipe trench	Quite soft dark grey sandy clayey silt, 0.03m thick	Fill of [680]	Undated

718	Pipe trench	Firm mixed light brown, yellow and mid grey clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Fill of [680]	Undated
719	Pipe trench	Irregular cut with gradual sides and irregular base, 0.8m wide, 0.37m deep	Probable natural feature	2. Late IA/ER
720	Pipe trench	Soft mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Silting fill of [719]	2. Late IA/ER
721	Pipe trench	Firm mid grey clay with occasional small stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [719]	2. Late IA/ER
722	Pipe trench	Soft dark grey sandy clay silt with occasional rounded flint pebbles, 0.35m thick	Fill of [724]	2. Late IA/ER
723	Pipe trench	Friable pale grey sandy silt with occasional gravel, 0.1m thick	Silting fill of [724]	2. Late IA/ER
724	Pipe trench	Irregular shaped feature with moderately sloping sides and irregular base, 0.55m wide, 0.35m deep	Cut of pit or tree-throw	2. Late IA/ER
725	Pipe trench	Soft dark grey sandy clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.15m thick	Upper fill of [727]	2. Late IA/ER
726	Pipe trench	Friable pale grey sandy silt with occasional gravel, 0.15m thick	Silting fill of [727]	2. Late IA/ER
727	Pipe trench	Sub-circular cut with moderately sloped sides and rounded base, 1.2m diameter, 0.22m deep	Cut of pit or tree-throw	2. Late IA/ER
728	Pipe trench	Firm dark greyish brown silt with occasional patches of grey clay, 0.2m thick	Fill of [735]	Undated
729	Pipe trench	Fairly firm reddish brown silt with occasional charcoal, 0.12m thick	Fill of [735]	Undated
730	Pipe trench	Firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Fill of [735]	Undated
731	Pipe trench	Loose mottled yellow/grey clayey silt, 0.14m thick	Fill of [735]	Undated
732	Pipe trench	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal, 0.16m thick	Fill of [735]	Undated
733	Pipe trench	Firm mid yellow brown silt, 0.05m thick	Fill of [735]	Undated
734	Pipe trench	Soft mid grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks, 0.4m thick	Lower fill of [735]	Undated
735	Pipe trench	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and rounded base, 1.55m wide, 0.75m deep	Cut of pit	Undated
736	Pipe trench	Fairly firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.2m thick	Layer	Undated
737	Pipe trench	Quite soft mix of dark greyish brown and mid red clayey silt, briquetage frags and powdered briquetage, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit	Undated
738	Pipe trench	Quite soft brownish red ashy clayey silt, 0.1m thick	Dumped deposit	Undated
739	Pipe trench	Quite soft mid brownish red ashy clayey silt, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit	Undated
740	Pipe trench	Fairly firm grey silt, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	Undated
741	Pipe trench	Quite soft dark grey brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick	Fill of [678]	Undated
742	Pipe trench	Quite soft mid red/mid yellow/mid grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [678]	Undated
743	Pipe trench	Quite soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Fill of [678]	Undated
744	Pipe trench	Quite soft light brown clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [678]	Undated
745	Pipe trench	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.22m thick	Buried former topsoil?	Undated
746	Pipe trench	Fairly firm mid orange clayey silt, at least 0.2m thick	Natural	1. Natural

747	Pipe trench	Soft dark greyish brown with light brownish reddish white patches, ashy clayey silt, up to 0.4m thick	Layer	Undated
748	Pipe trench	Moderately firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Buried former topsoil?	Undated
749	Pipe trench	Fairly firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Layer	Undated
750	Pipe trench	Fairly firm mid grey clayey silt, up to 0.25m thick	Buried former topsoil?	Undated
751	Pipe trench	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Layer	Undated
752	Pipe trench	Quite soft dark grey clayey silt at least 0.22m thick	Fill of [753]	Undated
753	Pipe trench	Sub-circular cut with gradual sloping sides, 0.8m diameter, 0.22m deep	Cut of small pit	Undated
754	Pipe trench	Fairly firm mid to dark grey clayey silt, 0.04m thick	Deposit	Undated
755	Pipe trench	Fairly firm mid yellow brown clayey silt, 0.1m thick	Possible upcast from ditch [697]	Undated
756	Pipe trench	Fairly firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.03m thick	Layer	Undated
757	Pipe trench	Fairly firm mid grey clayey silt, up to 0.18m thick	Buried former topsoil?	Undated
758	Pipe trench	Fairly firm orange brown clayey silt with occasional stones, at least 0.06m thick	Natural	1. Natural
759	Hedge area	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small stones, 0.2m thick	Fill of [760]	Undated
760	Hedge area	Ovoid cut with fairly steep sides and rounded base, 0.4m x 0.3m, 0.2m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
761	Hedge area	Friable dark grey clayey silt with occasional small stones, 0.24m thick	Fill of [762]	Undated
762	Hedge area	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.4m x 0.3m, 0.24m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
763	Hedge area	Friable dark grey clayey silt with occasional small stones, 0.35m thick	Fill of [764]	Undated
764	Hedge area	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.3m diameter, 0.35m deep	Cut of post hole	Undated
765	Hedge area	Friable very dark grey clayey silt, 0.2-0.3m thick	Alluvial deposit over ditches in west side of site	Undated
766	995/ 1040	Unstratified finds from grid square	Finds	Finds
767	1000/ 1020	Unstratified finds from grid square	Finds	Finds
768		General unstratified finds	Finds	Finds
769		Metal detector finds	Finds	Finds
770	Pipe trench	Soft dark grey-brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Layer	Undated

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

ROMAN AND LATE IRON AGE POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). A total of 1839 sherds from 924 vessels, weighing 40553 grams was recovered from the site. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Roman pottery type series for Lincoln, (Darling and Precious, forthcoming) and that held by Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, which covers the Cambridgeshire fens and South Lincolnshire.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1 with a summary of fabrics in Table 2 and a summary of forms in Table 3 below.

A small number of sherds were removed for the Roman pottery type series held by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire. The abbreviation 'FS' has been recorded in the comments section of the Archive Catalogue where a sample has been retained.

Condition

The condition of the material is very mixed. The assemblage contains a high number of both large fresh sherds and small, frequently highly abraded, fragments. The average sherd weight is moderately high at 22 grams, although some features, such as pits [400], [511] and [512] have much larger fragments of pottery including primary deposition material.

A relatively small number of vessels show evidence of use, with sherds from just 157 vessels displaying soot or carbon deposits, which is often evidence of use over a hearth or fire. A further 13 have an internal scale or cress deposit. A total of 20 vessels are partially bleached and a six have others a pale concretion, perhaps evidence of contact with saline solution or salt making processes. Seven vessels, all of which are Samian Ware forms show evidence of wear from usage, whilst a further sherd has a bitumen type glue over the broken edge, suggesting repair in antiquity. Another has been retouched, perhaps for use as a polishing tool.

A number of vessels show evidence of post depositional damage including 311 vessels classed as abraded and 130 burnt. In addition sherds from 60 vessels are sooted and five are oxidised over the broken edge. Although these effects can be caused by use, they are more often caused by rubbish disposal or redeposition.

Dating and Provenance

Table 1 below shows a summary of dating for each feature. The data is displayed by feature type in cut number sequence. Features are shown in the order of ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and then others. Unstratified contexts are listed last

Almost all of the pottery dates from later Iron Age to the 2nd century AD or early 3rd centuries, with just three sherds from stratified contexts dating to the mid 3rd or 4th centuries. There is very little material which can be classified as early to middle 3rd century and the majority of the material should probably be placed within the period between 100 and 200 AD. There is no obvious pattern to the type of material recovered from individual feature types, although there is more material predating the mid 2nd century AD from pit features than ditches.

Table 1, summary of dating and provenance listed by context type

Context Type	Context (Cut)	Context (Fill)	Date*
Ditch	025	027	Late Iron Age
	053	054	Late 2nd to 3rd Century
	057	066	2nd to Mid 4th Century
	072	071	2nd to 3rd Century
	074	073	Late Iron Age
	082	084	Mid 1st to 2nd Century
	085	091	2nd Century
	102	103	2nd Century
	136	134	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century
		135	Early 2nd to Mid 2nd Century
	146	149	Late 2nd to 3rd Century
		150	Late 2nd to Mid 3rd Century
		212	2nd to 3rd Century
	147	148	Early 3rd to Mid 3rd Century
		297	2nd to 3rd Century
	156	155	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd Century
	178	177	2nd Century
	192	193	2nd to 3rd Century
	204	203	Late 2nd to Early 3rd Century
	207	206	Late Iron Age to Early Roman
	245	240	Late 2nd Century
	246	239	Late 2nd to Early/Mid 3rd Century
	249	250	Mid 3rd to 4th Century
	251	252	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century
		253	3rd to 4th Century
	270	272	2nd Century
		274	Roman
	271	273	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century
		275	Late 1st Century BC to 1st Century AD
		276	Roman
	318	319	Roman
	375	374	2nd to 3rd Century
	401	402	2nd to 3rd Century
		404	Mid 1st to 2nd Century
	412	413	Late 2nd Century
	416	417	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd Century
	436	434	Late 2nd to Early 3rd Century
	471	469	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century
		470	Late 2nd to Early 3rd Century
	519	523	2nd to 3rd Century
	527	526	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century
	537	536	3rd Century
	Ditch	539	538
	552	553	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century

Context Type	Context (Cut)	Context (Fill)	Date*
	607	608	Late 1st -2nd Century
	648	649	Mid 1st to Late 1st Century
		650	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century
	660	658	Mid 1st to Early/Mid 2nd Century
	678	676	1st Century
	714	712	Roman
Ditch Pit or Tank	056	055	Mid 1st to Very Early 2nd Century
Ditch/Channel	098	096	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century
		097	2nd to Mid 4th Century
Gully	075	076	3rd Century
	108	109	Mid 2nd-Early 3rd Century
	111	112	Early 2nd to Mid 2nd Century (115-160)
	122	123	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century
	124	125	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century
	166	167	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century
	226	225	2nd to 3rd Century (Prob Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd)
	445	456	Roman
	605	606	2nd to 3rd Century
630		Late Iron Age	
664	665	Roman	
Pit	062	395	Late 2nd to 3rd Century
	007	008	Late Iron Age
	100	101	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century
		117	2nd to 3rd Century
	121	120	Roman
	126	127	Roman
	157	158	Roman
	159	160	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd
	161	162	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd
	186	185	2nd to Early 3rd
	221	220	2nd to 3rd Century
	224	222	2nd to Early 3rd
	228	173	2nd Century
		174	2nd to 3rd Century
		227	2nd to 3rd Century
	400	399	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century (Approx 150-200)
		405	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century
		406	2nd Century
		407	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century (Approx 135-180)
		408/450	Mid 2nd (Approx 125-160)
409/451		Mid 2nd (Approx 130-160)	
427		Mid 2nd (Approx 130-150)	
428		Mid 2nd to late 2nd	
429	2nd Century		

Context Type	Context (Cut)	Context (Fill)	Date*	
Pit	424	422	Roman	
	433	441	Roman	
	438	437	Iron Age to Roman	
	449	446	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	
	468	467	Very Late 1st to Early/Mid 2nd Century	
	511	474		Mid/Late 2nd Century
		475		Late 1st to Early 2nd Century (Late Flavian/Trajanic)
		476		Late 1st to Early 2nd Century
		510		Late 1st to Early/Mid 2nd Century
	512	458		Late 2nd to Early 3rd Century (Approx 180-220)
		513		Mid 1st to Late 1st Century
		514		Early to Mid 2nd Century (Approx 120-140)
		515		Early/Mid 2nd Century (Approx 135-160 AD)
		517		Mid 2nd to Early 3rd Century (Approx 150-200)
		518		Late 1st to 2nd Century
	521	522		Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century
	525	524		Roman
	531	530		2nd to 3rd Century
	535	533		Roman
	548	549		2nd to 3rd Century
	561	562		2nd Century
	567	566		Mid 1st to 2nd Century
	614	612		Mid 1st to Early 2nd Century
613			Roman (Possibly 2nd to 3rd Century)	
615	618		Late 1st to Early 2nd Century	
628	629		Mid to Late Iron Age	
644	643		Roman	
Pit or Posthole	191	190	2nd Century	
Post Hole	058	059	2nd to 3rd Century	
	231	232	Roman	
	236	235	1st to 2nd Century	
	264	265	Iron Age to Roman	
	397	398	Roman	
Animal Burrow	485	484	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century	
		486	Late 1st to Mid 2nd Century	
Grave	040	038	2nd to 3rd Century	
Layer	NA	152	Mid 1st to Mid 2nd Century	
Natural Depression	142	143	3rd Century	
Plough Scar	060	061	2nd to 3rd Century	
Unstratified	NA	452	NA	
	NA	670	NA	
	NA	766	NA	

Context Type	Context (Cut)	Context (Fill)	Date*
	NA	767	NA
	NA	768	NA
	NA	769	NA

*AD unless otherwise stated

Results - Fabrics

There is a wide range of fabrics including a small number of amphora and a relatively high number of imported fineware types including Samian. As well as a number of Iron Age/Native tradition fabrics, both coarse and fine British Romanised fabrics are fairly well represented.

Table 2, Summary of the fabrics recovered

Fabric	Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Mortaria	MOBR?	Brampton Type Mortaria?	1	1	19
	MONV	Nene Valley Mortaria	5	3	326
	MOLO	Local Mortaria	1	1	114
Amphora	AMPH?	Miscellaneous Amphora?	1	1	1
	DR20L	Dressel 20 Amphora (Late Fabric)	1	1	41
	DR20	Dr 20 Amphorae	5	2	123
Samian	SAMCG/?	Central Gaulish Samian Ware/?*	42	35	643
	SAMLM	Les Martres de Veyre Samian Ware	1	1	49
	SAMMT	Montans Ware	1	1	27
	SAMSG/?	South Gaulish Samian Ware/?	7	6	28
Imported Fineware	CGCC?	Central Gaulish Colour-Coated	4	1	38
	KOLN	Cologne Colour-Coated	2	1	7
	FIMP	Unclassified Imported Fineware	2	1	4
Oxidised- British Fineware	BUFFIN	Fine Buff Fabrics	12	7	108
	COLC1/?	Early Colchester Colour Coated Ware/?*	5	3	12
	MICA	Mica-Dusted Ware	2	1	120
	PINK	Pink Micaceous Wares	4	3	17
	PINKG	Fine Pink Fabrics	2	1	45
	OXMIC	Oxidised Fine Micaceous Ware	1	1	4
	CRFIN	Fine Creamware	1	1	8
	CRMIC	Fine Micaceous Creamware	18	1	778
	HADOX?	Miscellaneous Red-Surfaced Oxfordshire/Hadham Variants?	2	1	30
	NVCC	Nene Valley Colour-Coated	18	15	139
	NVCC1	Early Nene Valley Colour Coat	9	7	27
	NVCC2	Late Nene Valley Colour Coat	8	1	337
OXRC	Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated	1	1	17	
Oxidised or Reduced - British Fineware	CC/?	Undifferentiated Colour-Coated/?*	8	4	67
Reduced - British Fineware	LOND	London Ware	2	2	86
	GFIN/?*	Miscellaneous Fine Grey Ware/?*	37	21	288
	GMICG	Grey Fine Micaceous Wares	46	14	507
	NVGCC	Nene Valley Grey Colour-Coated	11	10	220
Oxidised - Coarseware	BUFF	Miscellaneous Buffwares	2	2	52
	BUFFG/?*	Gritty Buff Wares/?*	13	9	227
	CR/?	Cream Flagon Fabric/?*	34	21	706

Fabric	Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
	CRGRIT	Cream Gritty	4	2	78
	NVCR	Nene Valley Cream ware	14	3	156
	NVPA	Nene Valley Parchment Ware	3	1	42
	OX/?	Miscellaneous Oxidised Ware	13	11	235
	OXGRIT	Oxidised Gritty Wares	5	5	220
	OXWS	Oxidised with White Slip	11	5	127
	VRW	Verulamium Region White Wares	4	2	224
Reduced - Coarseware	BB1	Black Burnished Ware 1/?*	3	3	41
	BB2/BB2T	Black Burnished Ware 2/Black Burnished Type 2 Ware	10	6	206
	BBT	Black Burnished Type Ware	2	2	25
	CRGRIT	Gritty Cream Wares	1	1	15
	GRBS	Grey with Black or Dark Grey Slip	15	11	200
	GREY/?	Miscellaneous Grey Ware/?*	248	146	5252
	GREY1	Miscellaneous Grey Ware Type 1 (Site Specific)	8	4	136
	GREY2/?	Miscellaneous Grey Ware Type 2 (Site Specific)?	161	66	2869
	GREYC	Miscellaneous Coarse Grey Ware	20	6	268
	GRFF	Fairly Fine Grey Ware	21	14	366
	GRNM	East Anglian Micaceous Reduced (Norfolk?)	60	36	1798
	GRYMIC/?	Miscellaneous Micaceous Grey Ware (Sandy)?*	20	14	455
	GRYMIC1/?	Micaceous Grey Ware Type 1 (Site Specific)?*	17	13	398
	GRYMIC2/?	Micaceous Grey Ware Type 2 (Site Specific)?*	158	61	3326
	GWATT	Wattisfield Micaceous Grey Ware	7	5	82
	GYMS	Grey Wheel-Made With Minimal Fine Shell	16	9	267
	HORNT	Horningsea Type Grey and Buffwares	37	23	1561
	NAT	Miscellaneous Romanised Native Type Wares	24	18	249
	NVGW/?	Nene Valley Grey Ware/?*	173	71	3352
NVGWC	Nene Valley Coarse Grey Ware	1	1	16	
NVGWV	Nene Valley Grey Ware Variant	1	1	15	
Grog	GROG	Grog Tempered Ware	5	3	36
Shell	SHEL	Undifferentiated Shell-Tempered	395	149	11067
	SHELC	Undifferentiated Coarse Shell-Tempered	19	7	1058
	SHELF	Undifferentiated Fine Shell-Tempered	6	6	91
Shell?	VESIC	Vesicular Fabric	3	3	33
Iron Age Tradition Fabrics	IAGROG/?	Iron Age Grog Tempered Wares/?*	17	11	326
	IAOX	Native Tradition Oxidised Ware	2	2	34
	IAFLINT	Iron Age Flint Tempered	2	1	91
	IAGR	Native Tradition Grit Tempered Ware	1	1	35
	IAORG/?	Iron Age Fabric with Organic Inclusions/?*	5	5	193
	IASA	Iron Age Sandy Wares	10	7	165
	IASH	Iron Age Tradition Shell-Tempered	7	7	224
	IASHF	Iron Age Tradition Fine Shell-Tempered	1	1	6
Total			1839	924	40553

Results – Forms

There is a wide range of forms, including a good range of Roman tablewares. These include cups, flacons and beakers as well as open forms including plates dishes and bowls. The presence of such a high number of these forms is suggestive of Romanised drinking and dining practices.

Table 3, summary of forms recovered

Form Class	Cname	Form	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)	
Samian Ware	33/?	Cup	Form 33/?*	7	6	71	
	35		Form 35	1	1	13	
	46		Form 46	3	2	65	
	80		Form 80	1	1	6	
	30	Bowl	Form 30	1	1	3	
	36		Form 36	2	2	3	
	37		Form 37	6	6	114	
	B		Unclassified Bowl	1	1	26	
	BSC	Bowl or Cup	Small Bowl or Cup	1	1	3	
	BD	Bowl or Dish	Unclassified Bowl or Dish	5	4	24	
	18/31-31	Dish	18/31 or 31	4	4	84	
	18-31		18/31	3	3	205	
	18-31R-31R		Form 18/31R or 31R	1	1	27	
	31		Form 31	4	3	82	
	31R		Form 31R	1	1	5	
	D		Unclassified Dish	1	1	5	
	U		Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic of Form	9	5	11
Closed Forms	CLSD/?	Closed	Closed Form/?*	60	52	783	
	F/?	Flagon	Unclassified Flagon/?*	39	12	564	
	FR		Ringed Flagon	2	1	73	
	FTR		Flagon with Prominent Top Ring	4	2	298	
	JUG		Jug type Flagon	1	1	53	
	FB		Flask	Flask/Bottle	8	1	81
	BK	Beaker	Unclassified Beaker	39	30	116	
	BKBAG		Baggy Beaker	9	4	104	
	BKBARB		Beaker with Barbotine Decoration	1	1	11	
	BKCOR		Beaker with Cornice Rim	6	3	19	
	BKEV		Beaker with Everted Rim	3	1	104	
	BKFN		Beaker Funnel Necked	1	1	7	
	BKFO		Folded Beaker	2	1	7	
	BKFOC		Folded Beaker with Curved Rim	5	3	11	
	BKFOSC		Folded Scaled Beaker with Curved Rim	4	3	26	
	BKHC		Hunt cup	1	1	5	
	BKPH		Poppy Head Beaker	17	1	303	
	BKROU		Beaker with Rouletted Decoration	3	2	19	
	JBK/?		Jar or Beaker	Unclassified Jar or Beaker/?	38	33	221
	JBKCOR			Cordoned Jar or Beaker	1	1	3
	CP	Jar	Cook Pot	7	3	91	
	J/?		Unclassified Jar/?*	168	115	3532	
	JBIF		Jar with Bifurcated Rim	22	3	468	
	JCOR		Cordoned Jar	19	8	317	
	JCUR		Jar with Curved Rim	41	12	907	

Form Class	Cname	Form	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)		
	JEV		Jar with Everted Rim	40	12	1400		
	JFO?		Jar with Folded Body/?*	1	1	18		
	JHO/?		Jar (Horningsea Type)/?*	6	1	50		
	JIR		Jar with Inturned Rim	1	1	7		
	JL/?		Large Jar/?*	164	41	5877		
	JLHO		Large Jar (Horningsea Type)	6	3	94		
	JLS		Lid seated Jar	16	5	227		
	JNEC/?		Necked Jar/?*	14	8	241		
	JNN/?		Narrow Necked Jar/?*	81	18	2052		
	JREED		Jar with Reeded Rim	1	1	36		
	JRR		Jar with Rounded Rim	50	4	1253		
	JS		Storage Jar	25	15	3365		
	JSH		Storage Jar (Horningsea Type)	34	11	1192		
	JSQ		Jar with Squared Rim	1	1	16		
	JSU		Small/Miniature Jar or Pot	1	1	11		
	JWM/?		Wide Mouthed Jar/?*	53	14	1775		
	Open Forms		OPEN/?	Open	Unclassified Open Form/?*	8	7	149
			B/?	Bowl	Unclassified Bowl/?*	14	10	175
B29		Bowl imitation Samian 29	6		3	383		
B30?		Bowl imitation Samian 30	1		1	11		
B37		Bowl imitation Samian 37	4		2	67		
BBR		Bowl with Bead Rim	1		1	7		
BCAR		Carinated Bowl	2		1	33		
BCOR		Bowl with Cordon	5		3	71		
BCUR		Bowl with Curved Rim	1		1	7		
BEV/?		Bowl with Everted Rim/?	8		7	183		
BFL		Bowl with Flat Flanged Rim	14		6	337		
BGR		Bowl with Grooved Rim	1		1	36		
BRR		Rounded Rim Bowl	2		2	66		
BSEG/?		Segmental Bowl/?*	10		5	143		
BTR/?		Triangular Rimmed Bowl/?*	7		6	267		
BUP		Bowl with an Upright Rim	1		1	62		
BWME/?		Wide Mouthed Bowl/?	71		25	1677		
BD/?		Bowl or Dish	Unclassified Bowl or Dish/?*		14	14	322	
BDPR		Bowl/Dish with Plain Rim	2		2	28		
PGB/?		Plate	Plate Gallo-Belgic Imitation/?*	3	2	53		
D		Dish	Unclassified Dish	3	3	184		
DG225			Dish with Rounded Rim	2	2	57		
DGR			Dish with Grooved Rim	8	1	337		
DPR			Dish with Plain Rim	11	4	295		
DPRA			Dish with Plain Angular Rim	1	1	32		
DTR			Dish with Triangular Rim	1	1	17		
L/?		Lid	Unclassified Lid/?*	19	10	171		
Open or Closed Forms	JB	Jar or Bowl	Unclassified Jar/Bowl	95	62	1442		
	JBBR	Jar/Bowl with Bead Rim	1	1	10			
	JBCAR	Jar/Bowl with Carination	10	4	135			

Form Class	Cname	Form	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
	JBCOR		Cordoned Jar or Bowl	14	7	118
	JBCUR		Jar/Bowl with Curved Rim	9	6	136
	JBEV		Jar/Bowl with Everted Rim	8	6	178
	JBGLOB		Iron Age Type Globular Jar or Bowl	1	1	12
	JBL/?		Large Jar/Bowl/?	32	14	868
	JBRR		Jar or Bowl with Rounded Rim	5	1	54
	JBUP/?		Jar or Bowl with Upright Rim/?*	3	2	75
	JBWME/?		Wide Mouthed Jar or Bowl - Eastern England Type/?*	170	42	3303
Mortaria	M	Mortaria	Unclassified Mortaria	1	1	19
	MHK		Mortaria with Hooked Rim	6	4	440
Amphora	A/?	Amphora	Amphora/?*	7	4	165
Other	CHP	Misc	Cheese Press	4	1	263
	U	Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic of Form	207	169	1681
Total				1839	924	40553

Range – Discussion of Fabrics and Forms Present

Greywares (Coarse and Fairly Fine Types)

Coarse reduced fabrics account for 55% of the total assemblage by both vessel number and sherd count. This is not an overly high number for a rural site. Vessel types, are mostly jar and bowl forms, including a relatively high proportion of large jars and storage vessels (see JS, JSH, JHO, JL, JLHO above). These larger types make up 25% of all of the jars recorded. Whilst smaller jars are especially suitable for cooking, most large jars often seem far too unwieldy for this and are more likely to have been used for storage purposes. It is of note however that the assemblage does contain greyware fragments from at least 62 further jar or bowl forms as well as an additional 25 Wide Mouth Bowls (BWME). Although it could have been equally used for serving, this kind of bowl is also likely to have been used in the kitchen, perhaps in the same way as a jar.

There is a wide range of greyware fabrics including a good number of identifiable fabric groups which have been given site specific Cname codes and are listed below. In addition, and in common with other fen edge sites in this region such as Stonea and Denver, there are a small number of vessels (12) in Black Burnished Ware Types 1 and 2 (BB1, BB2) and a total of 23 vessels in Horningsea ware (HORNT) (Cameron, 1996, 474 and Gurney, 1986, 117).

Nene Valley Greywares (NVGW, NVGWC, NVGWV) are present, although these make up just 14% of the total number of greywares by vessel number and 17% by sherd count. This is interesting given the fairly close proximity of the site to the Nene Valley, although an even lower level of market penetration is seen in other contemporary sites to the east of the March such as Littleport, Denver and Brancaster (Anderson, 2005, Appendix 6, Gurney, 1986, 177 and Andrews, 1985, 89). March Longhill Road and nearby Stonea Grange show a similar amount of Nene Valley Greyware and these sites may be close to the very extreme edge of the Nene Valley potteries' area of distribution. (Cameron 1990, 475).

An especially notable aspect of this assemblage is the presence of a micaceous Nene Valley type 'imitation' fabric, not apparently recorded at Stonea grange. This type, recorded as East Anglian Micaceous Reduced (Norfolk?) (GRNM), closely copies the repertoire of the Nene Valley potteries, utilising a relatively pale, fairly fine, reduced but noticeably micaceous fabric. Forms recorded from Longhill road include wide mouthed jars/bowls (BWME), narrow necked jars (JNN) and flanged bowls (BFL). Vessels usually have a pale grey slip or are fumed, sometimes also displaying a thin dark grey core. A comparable fabric from East Winch, some 25 miles north west of Longhill road maybe from the same source (Peachey, A, forthcoming). Andrew Peachey suggests that the pottery from that site may be the product of a "migrant or 'outlier' potter" from the Waveney valley industry on the Norfolk-Suffolk border' working in West Norfolk, also noting a similarity with fabric RW5 at Brancaster (Peachey, A, unpublished). However given the increasing number of micaceous fabrics of a similar type from March and other sites around the southern side of the wash,

Cut	Feature Type	L1	E2	M2	L2	E3	M3	L3	E4	M4
484	Animal Burrow									
511	Pit									
512	Pit									
548	Pit									
561	Pit									

GRYMIC1- This fabric is mid blue-grey pottery which usually has with a pale blue-grey core. The margins and sometimes the core are often an oxidised brick red-orange colour. The fabric is fairly fine, hard and highly fired, sometimes to the point of partial vitrification. *GRYMIC1* has sparse poorly sorted clear and milky rounded to subrounded quartz up to 0.5mm (although generally smaller) and moderate poorly sorted flakes of silver mica up to 0.7mm in diameter. Sparse angular flint up to 1.5mm and rounded calcareous pieces up to 0.25mm across, can also be seen.

There are 13 vessels in this fabric and forms include four cordoned jars (JCOR) and one narrow necked jar (JNN). Table 5 below shows a span date for each feature which yielded the pottery based on ceramic dating. The material is most commonly found in features dated to the late 2nd to the early 3rd centuries. Well dated groups including some with likely primary deposition material are highlighted.

Table 5, summary of span dates in features yielding *GRYMIC1*

Cut	Feature Type	L1	E2	M2	L2	E3	M3	L3	E4	M4
123	Gully									
147	Ditch									
156	Ditch									
159	Gully									
161	Pit									
224	Pit									
246	Ditch									
245	Ditch									
400	Pit									
471	Ditch									

GRYMIC2- This greyware fabric is much lower fired than *GRYMIC1* but equally micaceous. It has slightly gritty powdery feel. Surfaces are pale grey with dark grey fumed or slipped surface sand occasionally displays pale grey-brown margins. The quartz is rounded to sub rounded, measuring up to 0.5mm across and well sorted including both clear and milky varieties. There are rare rounded calcareous grits up to 1.5mm, angular flint fragments up to 2 mm and subrounded black and red-brown ferruginous grits up to 3mm.

There are 61 vessels in this fabric, forms including nine wide mouthed bowls or jars (BWME, JWME, JBWME) a Gillam Type 225 dish (DG225) and 14 'Horningsea' type jar forms (JSH, JLHO, JHO, JL). These jars have heavy, curved everted rims and many show the characteristic vertical scored body decoration. Other decorative elements include neck and body cordons and body grooves. In addition many vessels have areas of burnished decoration including lattice, vertical banding or diagonal lines, often bounded by cordons, either on or below the neck. The presence of so many of these jars is of great interest. With the exception of these distinctive forms, vessels in *GRYMIC2* are more reminiscent greyware types from other fen edge sites such as Denver and East Winch. This suggests that Horningsea type vessels were being produced in other centres locally and constitute a type of region fashion. Vessels in Fabric NAR RE2 from East Winch also borrow or share design and decorative cues from Horningsea types (Peachey, A, unpublished).

The fabric occurs in a range of feature types dating from the Late 1st through to the 3rd century. This is interesting and suggests that the pottery could be a local fabric utilised over a long period

Table 6, summary of span dates in features yielding GRYMIC2

Cut	Feature Type	L1	E2	M2	L2	E3	M3	L3	E4	M4
122	Gully									
142	Natural Depression									
156	Ditch									
228	Pit									
245	Ditch									
246	Ditch									
251	Ditch									
400	Pit									
412	Ditch									
416	Ditch									
436	Ditch									
468	Pit									
471	Ditch									
511	Pit									
512	Pit									
605	Gully									
607	Ditch									
614	Pit									
615	Pit									
648	Ditch									

All four fabrics share some similar geological characteristics with Horningsea ware (HORNT) and are likely to be Cambridgeshire products. However the fabrics are not as those described by Evans (1991) and they are distinct.

The vessel forms, in GRYMIC1 and GRYMIC2 have more in common with material from sites along the Norfolk/Suffolk fen edge. A similar micaceous fabric recorded from Willow Tree Fen at Deeping St Nicholas in South Lincolnshire may also be part of this micaceous group (Beeby, unpublished).

Cream and Buffwares

There are 61 vessels in cream and buffwares, these accounting for approximately 7% of the total assemblage. Most of those vessels in creamware are flagons, whilst the remainder are jars and bowls/dishes in the buff coloured fabric types commonly found on fenland site in Cambridgeshire (BUFFIN, BUFFG, BUFF). There are two vessels in Verulamium Region Whiteware (VRW), one of these, an imitation Samian form 29 (B29) from Pit [400], is a rare form, probably belonging to the early 2nd century (c.f. Davies *et al*, 1994, fig 39. 199).

Imported Types

Imported pottery is represented mainly by Samian Ware, the vast majority of which is Central Gaulish (SAMCG, SAMLM). There are 43 vessels in this fabric, which is a relatively high number. The presence of seven vessels likely to derive from the South Gaulish potteries is also of note showing that, unusually for a rural site such as this, imported pottery was arriving here in the late 1st to early 2nd century, before the main influx of central Gaulish material after 120AD. The presence of four amphora sherds (DR20, DR20L, AMPH), a single fragments of Cologne Colour Coated Ware (KOLN), a piece of Central Gaulish Colour Coated Ware (CGCC?) and third unidentified sherd probably of central Gaulish origin (FIMP) also highlight the well connected nature of the site in the later 1st and 2nd centuries.

Romano-British Finewares

There is a good range of Romano-British finewares, with 17 different types and subtypes recorded, the largest group of which is represented by Nene Valley Colour Coated wares (NVCC, NVCC1, NVCC2, NVGCC). There are 33 vessels in these fabrics representing 35% of the total number within this fineware category. Single sherds of Much Hadham or Oxfordshire Region fineware (HADOX) and Oxford Colour Coated Ware (OXRC) are of note. These types are most common in the later 3rd and particularly the 4th century in this region and are potentially considerably later than any other pottery recovered from the site.

Native Coarsewares

Native Iron Age tradition type pottery accounts for just 3.8% of all the vessels recovered, with just 35 represented. Many of the vessels are represented by small fragmentary and undiagnostic pieces. Most, if not all of the pottery is late Iron Age in date and a great deal is residual within later contexts. Forms are either late Belgic derived Iron Age transitional period forms or simple hand formed types. A total of 11 vessels are grog tempered (IAGROG), whilst nine are sand tempered (IASA), two of which are oxidised (IAOX) and an additional eight shell tempered (IASH/ IASHF). A further five have organic temper (IAORG). There are single sherds in rock or grit (IAGR) and flint tempered (IAFLINT) although beyond fabric type, these sherds are undiagnostic.

IAGROG - Grog tempered vessel forms include a carinated jar or bowl (JBCAR) from a cordoned jar or bowl (JBCOR) and an unusual vessel with an upright rim from pit [615]. This item, probably a jar or bowl (JBUP) is bleached, burnt, and heavily abraded. It may have been used for an industrial function, the bleached affect perhaps caused by exposure to salt.

IAORG – a bowl with an upright rim (BUP) (Fig 18, 41) and jar with an inturned rim (JIR) are among the types with organic temper.

IAOX – Two vessels have oxidised sand tempered fabrics. A large jar or bowl (JBL) is the only discernable form.

IASA – Forms in this group include a jar or bowl with an everted rim (JBEV), and a jar or bowl with an upright rim.

IASH/IASHF – Vessels here are dominated by everted rimmed jars and bowls (BEV, JBEV). Five of the eight pieces recovered fall into this category.

The Pottery by Phase and Area

This section highlights a number of the main features and discusses the material recovered in Phase order. The vast majority of the pottery came from features dated to Phase 3, with very little belonging to Phase 4.

Phase 2 – Ditches

[017], [607], [636], [648] - interventions [607] and [648] produced material of a mid/late 1st or early 2nd century date. Pottery types include a mix of Iron Age and Early Roman varieties. Iron Age fabrics here are represented by handmade Iron Age Oxidised (IAOX), Iron Age Sandy (IASA) and Iron Age Shelly (IASH) vessels in typical Later Iron Age type jar and bowl forms. Roman grey fabrics include GRYMIC2 and unclassified Greyware (GREY), with at least three wide mouthed jar or bowls (JBWME) recorded. The material is certainly early and may belong entirely to the middle and/or later 1st century.

[660], [623] – sherds from three vessels were recovered from [660]. All three of these are in Grey fabrics, two of which are probably shell tempered (GYMS, VESIC). These are not typical greyware fabrics and maybe 1st century transition types. A third piece from a jar or beaker is unclassified Greyware (GREY). A date of later 1st century, perhaps into the 2nd century is suggested.

[056] – Fragments from a total of ten vessels came from this feature. The pottery is essentially a mix of Iron Age handmade ceramics, some of which may be residual, and Romanised wheelmade pottery. Iron Age types include jars and bowls in grog (IAGROG), sand (NAT) (see Fig 18, 45) and organic (IAORG) tempered fabrics, whilst the wheel turned examples include two shell (SHEL) tempered jars and a jar or bowl with a curved rim (JBCUR). Similar Romanised types from nearby Werrington are dated to AD 50/6—100 there (Phase 2) (Mackreth, 1988, fig 29), and a similar date seems likely for this small group.

[074] – This ditch produced a good, small group of Late Iron Age vessels in a range of fabrics. Notable examples include two everted rim bowls (BEV) one in IASH (Fig 18, 40) and a second in an Iron Age Gritty fabric (IAGR) (Fig 18, 44) and two jar or bowls with an everted rim (JBEV) in IASH (Fig 18, 42 and 43). Two vessels in Iron Age Grog tempered ware (IAGROG) also came from this feature, one of these, carinated jar or bowl is probably wheel finished, the only vessel here to be treated in such a way.

Phase 2 – Other Features

Structure [208], [229], [262], [264], [277], [307] – a single fragment of pottery came from here. A basal sherd from a vessel in miscellaneous shell tempered ware (SHEL). This piece from [264] is abraded and largely undiagnostic. It could date to either the later Iron Age or the Roman period.

Phase 3 – Ditches and Gullies

[057], [315]- Five sherds from a single vessel, possibly a narrow necked jar (JNN), were the only pieces recovered from this feature. This single vessel in fabric GREY2 is difficult to date, but belongs to probably 2nd to 3rd century.

[111], [416], [085], [270] – All of the material from this feature is likely to belong to the 2nd century. The only securely dated vessel, from intervention [111], is a Type 33 cup in Central Gaulish Samian Ware (SAMCG). This item is stamped “TAVRIAN” and derives from the workshop of Taurian at Lezoux operating between AD 115 – 160. The remainder of the material from the feature would fit with this date or slightly later. A wide mouthed jar or bowl in Nene Valley Grey Colour Coated Ware (NVGCC) is unlikely to date before AD 150 though and so the latest material is probably dated to the mid to late 2nd century.

[156], [552], [412], [527], [471], [519], [436], [401], [539]- Pottery was recovered from every intervention along the line of this ditch. Although a few mid 2nd century pieces are also present, most of this material should be placed in the late 2nd century, and perhaps into the early 3rd. Pieces characteristic of this period include a jar with a bifurcated rim (JBIF) in Nene Valley greyware (NVGW) (Fig 17, 22), and a Samian Ware (SAMCG) Form 37 bowl, which is securely dated to after 140 AD. Nene Valley colour coated ware (NVCC) beakers include a ‘Hunt Cup’ as well as cornice rimmed and folded and scale decorated types. A broad span of 140 to 210 AD is suggested, with most of the pottery likely to fit within this time frame.

[146], [271], [251], [136], [204], [281]- This feature yielded a mixture of material of differing date. Intervention [136] produced the most pottery including some large fresh pieces. A cordoned bowl and a jar with vertical combed line decoration, both of which are in a Romanised native ware (NAT) are both paralleled in the Phase 2 material from Werrington (late 1st to early 2nd Century). A small handmade bowl (BRR) (Fig 18, 37) in Shell Tempered ware (SHEL) and a wide mouthed bowl in Greyware (GREY) are also early types, suggesting a later 1st to early 2nd century date for this material. The pottery from the other excavated slots along the line of this ditch is quite different in nature. This includes a lid or dish in Black Burnished Ware 2 (BB2) belonging to the mid to late 2nd century and a Nene Valley Colour coated ware (NVCC1) beaker with Barbotine Vegetation decoration of a similar date. This pottery is of a broadly similar period to that from ditch [156], [552], [412], [527], [471], [519], [436], [401], [539] and it seems likely therefore, that the pottery from intervention [136] is contaminated with material from an earlier feature, possibly an unrecognised pit or ditch.

Phase 3 – Ditches and Gullies Forming Enclosures

Enclosure [442], [477], [445], [108], [481]- Pottery was recovered from cuts [108] and [445] within this small group of enclosure ditches. A small piece from a Black Burnished Ware 2 Type (BB2T) Cookpot (CP) is the only closely diagnostic sherd. A mid 2nd to early 3rd century date is probable for this item.

Enclosure [053], [047], [122], [102], [124] – A range of pottery all of 2nd to 3rd century date was recovered here, with four interventions [053], [102], [122] and [124], yielding sherds. Notable pieces include a Flagon (F) in Nene Valley Parchment Ware (NVPA) with Finger Frilled decoration and a jar or beaker (JBK) in Nene Valley Grey Colour Coat (NVGCC). Although finger filled narrow necked jars are known in Nene Valley Grey Ware, and Jars in NVPA, flagons such as this are very rare. Parchment ware jars with finger frilling from Chesterton and Stonea (Such as Stonea Type 61) are likely to date to the later 2nd century (Cameron, 1996, 449). The dark blue grey colour coat of Nene Valley Grey Colour Coat (NVGCC) seems mostly to belong to the early 3rd century, and can perhaps be attributed to the potters at Stanground (Perrin, 1999, 94). Given this evidence a late 2nd to early 3rd century date seem likely for this enclosure.

Phase 3 – Curvilinear Ditches

[318], [364] – three sherds came from [318], two of which are abraded. This material is Roman but otherwise undiagnostic.

[322], [375]- A single piece of fairly fine greyware (GRFF) was recovered from [375]. This piece, probably from a wide mouthed bowl or jar (JBWME), is Roman and probably, although not certainly, of 2nd to 3rd century date.

[192], [178], [368], [383]- Interventions [192] and [178] yielded material from this feature. A jar with an everted rim (Fig 18, 31) from (177) is the only strongly diagnostic piece. This vessel, in unclassified shell tempered ware (SHEL), has combed line decoration at the shoulder and is very similar to a vessel from Stonea dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD (Cameron, 1996, fig 159.79).

Phase 3 – Post Built Structure [254], [231], [183], [210], [049]

a single sherd from a storage jar (JS) in greyware (GREY2?) was recovered from [231]. Though clearly of Roman date little else can be said of this.

Phase 3 – Pits

Three related and substantially sized pits were excavated. These features, which include cuts [511], [512] and [400] produced a large amount of pottery including primary deposition material deposited in sealed stratigraphic sequence. Between them these pits would seem to represent around 100 years of deposition.

Pit [511] produced the smallest number of vessels and this is considered first. For pits [512] and [400], which produced very large assemblages, a discussion of the pottery by context follows, listed in stratigraphic sequence. Contexts which produced no pottery, or small amounts not worthy of comment, are omitted.

Pit [511]

This feature yielded at sherds from 74 vessels, most of which should probably be dated to the Trajanic to Hadrianic period (AD 98 - 138). This is a very good group which includes sherds from several early Belgic derived Roman vessel types including at least three necked jars (JNEC), one cordoned jar (JCOR) and one carinated jar or bowl (JBCAR). One of these, a necked jar in greyware (GREY) has close parallels with a vessel from the late 1st to early 2nd century Phase (2) at Werrington (Mackreth, 1988, 29.101). It is notable however that there are no handmade vessels or Iron Age fabric types, in contrast with other features on the site such as pit or tank [056] and ditch [017], [607], [636], [648], highlighting the difference between features in Phases 2 and 3. This would seem to be the earliest pit of the three here, and quite probably the earliest feature in Phase 3.

An imitation Samian Form 29 (B29) (Fig 17, 28) in Mica Dusted Ware (MICA) is very unusual, the fabric is similar to the sandy mica dusted ware from Lincoln (Darling and Precious, forthcoming), but the decoration is like nothing from that area. A imitation Samian B37 in Greyware from Scole in south Norfolk has similar 'boss' impression decoration (Rogerson, 1977, fig 75.61) and so an origin in southern East Anglia is a possibility.

A single sherd from a late Dressel 20 amphora (DR20L) recovered from (474) is almost certainly intrusive. This piece, which dates to the late 2nd or early 3rd century, is incongruous within this assemblage and is likely to have come from pit [400], which cuts [511].

Pit [400]

This feature produced a large assemblage comprising 250 sherds from 159 vessels. This is a deep feature with many fills and the finds probably represent many decades of accumulation. This material includes many large fresh pieces, which is indicative of primary deposition. This is an important group representing a snapshot of ceramic use and disposal on the site, somewhere in the period between, or immediately either side of, AD 140 and 170. A discussion of the pottery by context follows, listed in stratigraphic sequence.

(428) – This context produced a narrow necked jar (JNN) in an East Anglian Micaceous Reduced Greyware (GRNM) (Fig 16, 14). Similar forms from the production site at Stanground are tentatively dated to the late 2nd to early 3rd century (Dannell *et al*, 1993, 89-90).

(427) – This fill produced the diagnostically earliest vessel, an Imitation Samian B29 bowl in Verulamium Region White Ware (VRW). This rare form is paralleled at London (See Davies *et al* , 1994, fig 39.199). Although this type certainly belongs to the 2nd century, precise dating is difficult. Samian Form 29 vessels are mostly 1st century in date and no vessels of that type were produced at all after AD 130-140. Given that this VRW item is copying that imported bowl it seem unlikely that it could have been made much later than AD 150, and probably some time earlier than that. Although the pieces are large and fresh, the vessel could be residual or it could be that we should push the production of the narrow necked jar from (427) (see above) to closer to AD 150.

(409/451) - A good mid 2nd century group was recovered from this context, including a 'Horningsea type' Jar with burnish lattice decoration (Fig 17, 18), an imitation Samian Ware B29 bowl in London Ware (LOND) and substantial sherds from two vessels in central Gaulish Samian Ware. The LOND bowl is a Perrin Form C with Compass scribed decoration (Type 6). This sherd is fresh and can be dated to the period AD 130-150 with relative confidence (Perrin, 1980, 11)

(408/450) - This context yielded a substantial group, also including a bowl in London Ware of similar date to that from (409/451). Four beakers in Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware, including a bag shaped type in an early fabric variant (NVCC1) support a mid 2nd century date as does the presence of a Type 37 bowl in Central Gaulish Samian Ware (SAMCG). The SAMCG vessel can be closely dated to the period AD 125-150 on decorative grounds (See Samian report in this finds appendix)

(407) – A total of eight vessels came from this context. A reeded rim jar in Verulamium Region white ware (VRW) dates to the Antonine period (AD 138-161), whilst a grooved rim dish in East Anglian Micaceous Greyware (GRNM) is also likely to be later 2nd century in date

(399) – The final fill of this feature produced a large amount of pottery including some material of slightly later date than that from many of the previous fills. Notable vessels likely to postdate AD 150 include a Gillam Type 225 Dish (BRR) in Nene Valley Greyware (NVGW), a bowl with triangular rim in Fairly fine Greyware (GRFF) and a Fragment of Dressel 20 Amphora (DR20). A curved rim jar (Fig 17, 20) in Greyware with Minimal Shell (GYMS) is closely paralleled at Stonea where it is dated 150-200 AD (Cameron, 1996, fig 156.82).

Pit [512]

This pit provides a pottery sequence which is likely to span much of the 2nd century, with at least 40 years of continual disposal represented. As such pit [512] is an important feature.

Fill (514) – This fill yielded a number of vessels, including a sherd of South Gaulish Samian Ware from a form 36 dish, and a greyware (GREY2) copy of a 2nd century Black Burnished Ware 1 everted rim jar (Fig 16, 12). A very large storage jar or *Dolium* is of special note 9 (Fig 18, 35). This jar is unusually vast and may have been partially buried in the earth, in the Mediterranean fashion, to protect the contents and provide a storage area. This pottery from this context is likely to date to after AD120, although the presence of South Gaulish Samian and the conspicuous absence of Nene Valley Fabrics suggest a period before the mid 2nd century, perhaps 120-140.

Fill (515) – A good early/mid to mid 2nd century group including a number smashed of vessels and large sherds came from this fill. Diagnostic pieces include a double handled flagon with prominent top ring (Fig 17, 25) in Cream ware (CR), and a wide mouthed bowl (Fig 17, 30) in an Oxidised Gritty fabric, possibly from the Nar Valley (OXGR). There is a single sherd of early Nene Valley Greyware (NVGW) supporting a mid 2nd century date, probably around 135-160

Fills (518) and (517) – These contexts produced sherds from at least 19 vessels including a wide mouthed jar or bowl (Fig 16, 9) in Site Specific Greyware Type 2 (GREY2) and a wide mouthed jar (Fig 16, 6) in greyware (GREY). These contexts have notably more Nene Valley pottery including a folded and scaled beaker in Nene Valley Grey Colour Coat (NVGCC) . A mid to late 2nd century date is likely. A date range of 150-200 is suggested.

Fill (458) – At least 74 vessels are represented within the group from this context, including material which is almost certainly evidence of primary deposition. This is a substantial domestic assemblage and as well as some finewares, there is a wide range of fabrics including coarse reduced and oxidised pottery notably including a wide mouthed jar (Fig 17, 27) in a fine Micaceous Creamware fabric (CRMIC). The material belongs to the late Antonine or Severan period and is likely to have been deposited around 180-220 AD.

Phase 4 – Ditches

[147], [098], [245], [072] – This feature cuts ditch [146], [271], [251], [136], [204], [281] and the pottery broadly supports a later date. A grooved rim dish in Late Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware (NVCC2) from intervention [147] is unlikely to predate the mid 3rd century AD.

[075], [082], [249] – The feature produced a sherd from a segmental bowl in Oxford Red Colour Coated Ware (OXRC). This pottery, although distributed widely from around the middle of the 3rd century, is mostly of 4th century date. An everted rimmed bowl in greyware (GREY2?) recovered from [075] is also late. This item is likely to be from a necked bowl similar to Brancaster Type 114. This is a later type of wide mouthed bowl unlikely to date before 200AD (Andrews, 1985, fig 58). A broad date of 240 to 300 should perhaps be entertained, although a 4th century date cannot be ruled out.

Phase 4 – Grave [040]

A few small fragments of Roman pottery came from the fill of this cut. All of this is likely to be redeposited.

Potential

This is an important assemblage, the summary of which is worthy of publication. The pit groups, specifically [400], [511] and [512] have the potential to help better understand the pottery chronology of the 2nd century in this area. The micaceous fabrics, possibly of local origin are also of great interest. A total of 45 vessels have been selected for illustration. These are arranged by fabric type in Table 7 below. A number of these vessels are from the three large pits, these providing closely dated groups. Unusual forms and other types of special intrinsic interest are also included here.

Table 7, Illustrated vessels

Dr	Cxt	Cut	Cxt Type	Cxt Date	Fabric Cname	Fabric Full Name	Form Cname	Form	
1	467	511	Pit	VL1-EM2C	GMICG	Grey Fine Micaceous Ware	BKPH	Poppy Head Beaker	
2	475	511	Pit	L1-E2C	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey Ware	JCOR	Cordoned Jar	
3	618	615	Pit	L1-E2C			JL	Large Jar	
4	510	511	Pit	L1-EM2C			JS	Storage Jar	
5	475	511	Pit	L1-E2C			JSU	Small/Miniature Jar or Pot	
6	517	512	Pit	M2-E3C			JWM	Wide Mouthed Jar	
7	515	512	Pit	EM2C (Approx 125-150)			BWME	Wide Mouthed Bowl	
8	458	512	Pit	L2-E3C			GREY?	JBWM	Wide Mouthed Jar or Bowl
9	518	512	Pit	L1-2C			GREY2	Grey Ware Type 2 (Site Specific)	JBWM
10	409	400	Pit	M2 (Approx 130-	JBWM	Wide Mouthed Jar or Bowl			
11	174	228	Pit	2-3C	JEV	Jar with Everted Rim			
12	514	512	Pit	E2-M2C	JEV	Jar with Everted Rim			
13	451	400	Pit	M2C	L	Unclassified Lid			
14	428	400	Pit	L2-E3C	GRNM	East Anglian Micaceous Reduced (Norfolk?)	JNN	Narrow Necked Jar	
15	399	400	Pit	M2-L2C			BFL	Bowl with Flat Flanged Rim	
16	475	511	Pit	L1-E2C	GRYMIC	Miscellaneous Micaceous Grey Ware (Sandy)	BSEG	Segmental Bowl	
17	612	614	Pit	M1-E2C	GRYMIC2	Micaceous Grey Ware Type 2 (Site Specific)	BCOR	Bowl with Cordon/s	
18	451	400	Pit	M2C			JSH	Storage Jar (Horningsea Type)	
19	399	400	Pit	M2-L2C			JWM	Wide Mouthed Jar	
20	399	400	Pit	M2-L2C	GYMS	Grey Wheel-Made With Minimal Fine	JCUR	Jar with Curved Rim	
21	434	436	Ditch	L2-E3C			BWME	Wide Mouthed Bowl	

						Shell		
22	470	471	Ditch	L2-E3C	NVGW	Nene Valley Grey Ware	JBIF	Jar with Bifurcated Rim
23	458	512	Pit	L2-E3C			BWME	Wide Mouthed Bowl
24	768	N/A	N/A	Unstratified			CP	Cheese Press
25	515	512	Pit	EM2C (Approx 125-150)	CR	Cream Flagon Fabric	FTR	Flagon with Prominent Top Ring
26	768	N/A	N/A	Unstratified	CRGRIT	Cream Gritty	FTR	Flagon with Prominent Top Ring
27	458	512	Pit	L2-E3C	CRMIC	Fine Micaceous Creamware	JWM	Wide Mouthed Jar
28	475	511	Pit	L1-E2C	MICA	Mica-dusted (excl. Imported Beakers)	B29	Bowl imitation Samian 29
29	475	511	Pit	L1-E2C	OX	Oxidised Wares	JEV	Jar with Everted Rim
30	515	512	Pit	EM2C (Approx 125-150)	OXGR	Oxidised Gritty Wares	BWME	Wide Mouthed Bowl
31	177	178	Ditch	2C	SHEL	Undifferentiated Shell-Tempered	JEV	Jar with Everted Rim
32	458	512	Pit	L2-E3C			JEV	Jar with Everted Rim
33	239	246	Ditch	L2-EM3C			JLS	Jar with Lid Seating
34	404	401	Ditch	M1-2C			JL	Large Jar
35	514	512	Pit	E2-M2C			JS	Storage Jar
36	467	468	Pit	VL1- EM2C			BKEV	Beaker with Everted Rim
37	135	136	Ditch	E2-M2C			BRR	Rounded Rim Bowl
38	399	400	Pit	M2-L2C			L	Lid
39	399	400	Pit	M2-L2C			L	Lid
40	073	074	Ditch	LIA			IAGR	Native Tradition Grit Tempered Ware
41	618	615	Pit	L1-E2C	IAORG	Iron Age Fabric with Organic Inclusions	BUP	Bowl with an Upright Rim
42	073	074	Ditch	LIA	IASH	Iron Age Tradition Shell-Tempered	JBEV	Jar or Bowl with Everted Rim
43	073	074	Ditch	LIA			JBEV	Jar or Bowl with Everted Rim
44	073	074	Ditch	LIA			BEV	Bowl with Everted Rim
45	055	56	Pit or Tank	M1-VE2C	NAT	Miscellaneous Native wares (Sandy)	JGLOB?	Iron Age Type Globular Jar or Bowl?

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DECORATED SAMIAN WARE

By Gwladys Monteil

A very small group of decorated samian ware was analysed for the purpose of this report, four of which are stratified. The assemblage is made up of only 6 sherds, all from the Central Gaulish 2nd century industry of Lezoux. Five sherds come from Central Gaulish bowl type Dr37s, two of which possibly from the same vessel (dump 408 in pit 400 and fill 526 of ditch 527) and one comes from a different type, a cylindrical bowl Dr30 (context 768).

The following catalogue lists and identifies the more interesting and diagnostic decorated pieces recovered from the site.

The letter and number codes used for the non-figured types on the Central Gaulish material –such as B226, C190, etc are the ones created by Rogers (Rogers 1974). The figured-types referred to as Os *** are the ones illustrated by Felix Oswald in his *Index of figure-types on terra sigillata* (1936).

Context 408 (Fig 19)

Central Gaulish, DR37, large part of bodysherd. Potter X-6.

The ovolo is B2 (Rogers 1974) and is here associated with a wavy line both typical of X-6. The remaining decoration consists of the arm of a seated Bacchus (Os 571), what appears to be a small wine leaf, quite close to M25 (Rogers 1999) in design, it is so far unknown in X-6's repertoire. A large leaf, the design of which is more detailed than the one illustrated by Rogers (1999, pl. 134, no. 4 and 1974, H26) is visible on top of two little medaillons each encircling a head (R3096?). The medaillons probably form a row, a typical trait of X-6 (Rogers 1999, pl. 134, no. 4). The ovolo, little medaillon with head and wavy line are all typical of X-6 (Rogers 1999) though the wine leaf is not. AD 125-150. Probably the same vessel as the one recovered from context 526.

Context 526 (Fig 19)

Central Gaulish, DR37, rim and partial decoration. Potter X-6.

The ovolo is B2 (Rogers 1974) and is here associated with a wavy line both typical of X-6. AD 125-150. See context 408 for the same ovolo and line and probably the same bowl.

Context 470 (Fig 19)

Central Gaulish, DR37 rim with some decoration present. Cinnamus.

The ovolo is a little blurred but is most probably B143 (Stanfield and Simpson 1990, fig. 47, no. 38). The decoration is partial but consists of a goat (Os 1836 type) in a festoon. All of these motifs are used by Cinnamus (Rogers 1999, 102). AD 140-160 +

Context 413

Central Gaulish, DR37, small bodysherd with very partial decoration. The lower part of an ovolo is visible but not enough of it remains to make identification possible. Hadrianic-Antonine.

Context 768 (Fig 19)

Central Gaulish, DR37 with partial decoration- possibly Cinnamus.

Panel decoration separated by a beaded line. Very little of the decorated actually remains but a medallion with a double beaded circles is visible, possible E17 used by Cinnamus amongst others (Rogers 1974). Antonine

Central Gaulish, DR30 with very partial decoration not enough of which remains to enable identification.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 12 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1010 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 8 below.

Condition

The material is abraded and fragmentary. A single fragment of Brick probably of Roman date has a sooted surface, perhaps from use within a hearth or oven. A further piece of Roman ceramic building material has a white deposit over the broken edge, this may have been caused by exposure to salt solution.

Results

Table 8, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Dec	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
071	RBRK?	Roman Brick ?	OX/R/OX; fine; Ca; flint; fine mica		Abraded; large rounded Ca grits and pebbles up to 8mm; small angular flakes of flint; Roughly formed; sooted surface ; prob from oven or hearth	Roman	1	40
071	CBM	Unclassified Ceramic Building Material	Oxid; coarse sandy		Abraded; flake	Roman or Post Roman	1	2
145	RTIL	Roman Brick or Tile	Oxid: fine sandy; fine mica		Flakes; single surface; poss from separate items of CBM	Roman	2	8
177	TEG?	Tegula Roof Tile?	OX/R; medium sandy; flint; fine mica	curved signature ?	Abraded; thick white dep over break; saline?; deep curved impression; prob signature but cold be decorated object; roof furniture	Roman	4	101
239	MODDRAIN	Modern Drain Pipe				Early Modern	1	13
434	RBRK	Roman Brick	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; fine Ca; fine mica; Fe		Slightly abraded; knife trimmed sides and base	Roman	1	388
553	RBRK	Roman Brick	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; fine Ca; fine mica; Fe		Mortar on edge and base; knife trimmed sides and base; joining frags; v rare Fe/mudstone grits up to 3mm	Roman	2	458
Total							12	1010

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from ditches [072], [178], [246], [436] and [552] as well as posthole [144].

Range

As well as a single fragment of modern drain pipe, there are four pieces from three Roman bricks (RBRK, RBRK?) and six further pieces of Roman ceramic building material (RTIL, TEG?)

The lack of Roman ceramic building material is notable given the large amount of pottery and Briquetage recovered from the site. It is quite possible that there were no brick buildings in the vicinity of the site, the bricks may have been used in small structures such as ovens. There is only one example of what may be a Tegula roof tile (TEG) and this has a white, possibly saline deposit perhaps suggesting use or reuse in a saltmaking context.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small assemblage of the ceramic building material was recovered during the excavation.

ANIMAL BONE

By Matilda Holmes

Introduction

Animal bones were recovered from a number of features, most commonly from pits, ditches and gullies associated with the settlement (Table 9). Small sample sizes were recorded from each phase, spanning the late Iron age to middle Roman periods, providing enough data to make a few brief comments regarding the species present, but not enough to make in-depth evaluations into the economy or status of the site.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification (Prummel and Frisch, 1986; Payne, 1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – rodent/ rabbit sized; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Ribs were not identified to species, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and only maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Silver, 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch, 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier, 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is so badly degraded to be almost unrecognisable (Lyman 1994: 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups were recorded in a separate table.

A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and / or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes. Material from samples was considered separately to the hand collected assemblage.

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were in good to fair condition (Table 10), although subject to considerable fragmentation (Holmes and Browning 2011), whereby the majority of bones were less than half complete. Greatest fragmentation was observed in the phase 4 assemblage, suggesting that this material was more heavily butchered or trampled. Few fresh breaks were recorded suggesting that the burial medium was conducive to good preservation. A number of fragments in all phases could be refitted to make larger fragments, indicating some degree of post-depositional movement.

The low ratio of loose teeth to teeth remaining in mandibles implies that bones were buried rapidly, before teeth could be lost following deterioration of the soft tissue holding them in place. However, the high incidence of gnaw marks implies that some bones, at least, were not buried immediately after being discarded, instead they were available for dogs and rodents to chew.

Signs of deliberate processing, other than the high fragmentation, came from a significant number of butchery marks, as well as small numbers of burnt bone in all phases.

A number of associated bone groups were also noted: three cattle lumbar vertebrae from phase 2 ditch 648 (context 650); and from phase 4 the partial skeleton of a raven in ditch 147 (context 297) and a number of horse fore limb bones – humerus, 1st phalange and metacarpal – from ditch 146 (context 212). These may have been the result of deliberate placement, or simply the opportune disposal of animals and animal parts of no further use for food or raw materials. No butchery marks were observed on any of the bones, and they were all fairly complete.

Carcass Representation and Butchery

All parts of the carcass were present for cattle and sheep/ goat (Table 11). Although no sheep/ goat phalanges were recovered this could be due to recovery bias, where these small bones were missed during excavation. The best

represented bones for both cattle and sheep/ goat were metacarpals, mandibles, proximal radii and distal tibiae. As these are some of the densest anatomical elements, liable to be best preserved and recovered, it implies that whole animals were culled, processed, eaten and disposed of on site. The under-representation of other bones resulting from the effects of various taphonomic processes on their survival.

The majority of butchery marks observed were on cattle bones, although horse, sheep/ goat and pig were also affected. This likely reflects the high numbers of cattle bones within the assemblage, and the need for greater processing of a larger carcass. Butchery, in the form of chop and cut marks was most common on the limb bones and tarsals of all species, indicative of the dismemberment and jointing of the carcass. Skinning marks were also present as cut marks on phalanges, metapodials and the zygomatic area of a cattle skull. Filleting marks were observed in phase 2, as well as evidence for the removal of cattle horn cores from the frontal bone.

Both the carcass representation and butchery evidence indicate that the cattle and sheep/ goat assemblage, at least, resulted from deliberate processing of carcasses on site, from primary butchery to food refuse.

Species Representation

In all phases cattle and sheep/ goat made up the majority of the assemblage (Table 12), with little variation in proportions between phases – cattle generally being more common, but sheep/ goat present in only slightly lower numbers. Only sheep were identified, no goats, so the sheep/ goat assemblage will be referred to as sheep henceforth. Pigs and dogs were present in all phases in very low numbers, though with some increase with time. Horse bones were also recorded in all phases, in considerable quantities in Roman phases 3 and 4, and these phases also saw the most diverse species: eel in phase 3, which could have been caught locally; fowl (probably chicken); and raven in phase 4.

The sieved samples (Table 13) produced further species including lagomorph (most likely hare) and frog in phase 2, and field vole and goose in phase 3.

It is likely, based on butchery evidence, and the accumulated disposal of bones within the settlement, that the majority of species formed part of the diet of the inhabitants, particularly cattle, sheep, pig, horse, fowl, goose and eel. Furthermore, the presence of medullary bone in a fowl long bone suggests that the bird was in lay, and that eggs may also have been available for consumption.

Similar proportions of cattle, sheep and horse bones have been recorded at other local, contemporary sites such as the roadside settlements at Stonea (Stallibrass, 1996), Tort Hill (Albarella, 1998) and London Road, Godmanchester (Hammon and Buckley, 2003). Fewer horse bones were recorded at more rural sites, such as the farm at Orton Hall (King, 1996), an enclosure at Paston Reserve (Hammon and Albarella, 2003) and a village at Grandford (Stallibrass, 1982), and greater numbers of pig bones from Stonea and Paston Reserve but at all sites cattle and sheep predominated, usually with slightly more cattle recorded as at Longhill Road.

The Assemblage

Ageing data from fusion of the limb bones and vertebrae and tooth wear and eruption were complementary, although there was very little data from the latter available. There was evidence, from a neonatal fatality that cattle were born in or near the site in phase 2. With this exception, animals were generally kept alive until reaching 3 years of age, at which point a cull was observed, presumably for meat, although a considerable number of animals remained alive into maturity which would have been useful for secondary products such as traction, milk production and breeding. The lateral process of a lumbar vertebrae from an elderly animal in phase 2 had been broken, but subsequently re-healed.

In all phases sheep were apparently considered most important for meat, the majority culled at around 2-3 years, although adult animals were present in phases 2 and 3.

Despite the low numbers of pigs recorded, the evidence suggests they were kept predominantly for meat, with no evidence for mature animals. Sexing of pig canines reflected the presence of two females and one male in the Roman phases. Dog and horse bones were all fused, indicating that these animals were not deliberately culled prior to maturity. A number of horse bones (metatarsal from phase 3 and a 1st phalange and humerus from phase 4) exhibited exostoses, which is consistent with age-related changes caused by wear and tear to the limbs.

Summary

This small assemblage of animal bones suggests that the inhabitants of this settlement were relatively self-sufficient, or brought animals in to the site on the hoof. There is evidence that they bred cattle in the early phase, and that animals were most likely culled and butchered within the settlement. Sheep and pigs were apparently kept primarily for meat, though sheep were old enough for one or two clips of wool to have been taken. Cattle are more indicative of a mixed economy, where some were culled at prime meat age, and others utilised for secondary products.

The more diverse range of species recorded in the Roman phases 3 and 4, particularly given the small sample sizes, indicates that the inhabitants were able to procure meat for a varied diet consisting largely of beef, but also lamb, pork, fish and domestic birds such as goose and chicken. The proportions of animals recorded on this site are within the ranges observed on other contemporary sites in the locality, reflecting a husbandry strategy based on cattle and sheep.

Table 9: Number of fragments identified to species and/ or element from various features

Phase	2	3	4
Feature	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	2nd Century Roman	Late 2nd - 3rd Century Roman
Pit	67	88	25
Ditch	18	15	71
Ditch terminus			17
Gully	20	5	2
Post Hole	2		
Layer		2	
Fire pit	1		
Natural Feature	1		4
Burrow	3		
Total	112	110	119

Table 10: Condition and Taphonomic factors affecting the assemblage (not including teeth)

Condition	2	3	4
Excellent			
Good	45	49	51
Fair	33	30	46
Poor	7	5	1
Very Poor			
Total	85	84	98

Taphonomic Factors

Fragmentation Index	0.45	0.40	0.29
Fresh break	6%	4%	2%
Refit	11=27	7=18	6=17

Loose teeth: mandibles	3:4	0:7	0:4
Gnawing	25%	33%	29%
Butchery	13%	13%	14%
Burning	6%	2%	6%

Table 11: Fragment Representation of cattle and sheep/ goat (epiphysis only count)

Element	Cattle			Sheep/ Goat		
	2	3	4	2	3	4
Metacarpal P	2	1	1	4	1	1
Metatarsal P		3	2		2	3
Metacarpal D	2	2	1	1	1	
Metatarsal D		2	1	3	2	2
1st phalange *	1	1	1			
2nd phalange *			1			
3rd phalange *						
Scapula D	1	1				
Humerus D	2	1	2			
Humerus P						
Radius P	1	2	4		3	1
Radius D	4			1	1	
Ulna		1				
Pelvis	1		2			1
Femur P	1	2				
Femur D	1	1		1		
Tibia D		2	2	3	2	2
Tibia P		1				
Calcaneum						
Horn core	1	2			1	
Mandible**		2	2	4	5	2
Zygomatic***			1	1		
Occipitale***		1				
Atlas***	2				1	1
Axis***						
Sacrum***						
Total	19	25	22	18	19	13

Table 12: Species representation (NISP) from the hand collected material

Species	2	3	4
Cattle	54	47	43

Sheep/ Goat	43	28	40
Sheep	6	7	3
Pig	2	4	5
Dog	1	2	5
Horse	1	12	10
Fowl			4
Raven			1
Eel		1	
Total Identified	107	101	111
Unidentified Mammal	8	13	17
Large Mammal	55	40	36
Medium Mammal	27	36	40
Small Mammal		1	
Unidentified Bird			2
Large Bird			1
Total	197	191	207

Table 13: Species representation (NISP) from sieved samples

Species	2	3
Sheep/ Goat	1	2
Rabbit/ Hare	1	
Field Vole		1
Small Mammal		1
Fowl		1
Goose		1
Frog	4	

MOLLUSC SHELLS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two mollusc shells weighing a total of 45g were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

Shells were recovered from fill (239) of ditch [246] and fill (450) of pit [400].

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results

Table 14, *Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
239	oyster	shell	top	1	27	complete
450	oyster	shell	top	1	18	complete

Summary

A very small assemblage of mollusc shells, probably food waste, was recovered.

WORKED FLINT

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

The Archaeological Excavation at Longhill Road resulted in the recovery of 25 struck flints. This report aims to quantify and describe the material, assess its significance and recommend any further work needed for the material to achieve its full research potential. All metrical data follows the methodology of Saville (1980).

The struck flints were all recovered from either undated or Roman and later contexts and are likely to have been residually deposited. No evidence for either in situ knapping or deposition was noted.

Quantification

Type	Decortication Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Chip	Blade-like Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Retouched Flake	Retouched Blade/Narrow Flake	Core
No.	4	7	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1

Table 15: Quantification of the Lithic Material from MLR04

The 25 struck pieces comprised flakes, blades, two retouched implements and a core, and are indicative of both flint working and tool use. (Table 15; see also Archive catalogue 2 for further details of individual pieces).

Description

The struck assemblage is all manufactured from flint although it varies considerably in colour and texture (see Archive catalogue 2). The quality of the flint and its cortex indicates that most of the pieces are likely to have been manufactured from glacio-fluvial pebbles as can be commonly found in the vicinity. Two pieces have a white rough chalky cortex, one of these, from context [190], being a relatively large flake. These, or the raw materials used to make them, are likely to have been imported from sources located nearer to the parent chalk, which outcrops, c.35km to the east. Lithic industries from the Fen basin see a marked increase in the use of imported chalk flint during the Later Neolithic, which declines during the Early Bronze Age.

The condition of the material is varied but most pieces exhibit some evidence of post-depositional damage, as would be consistent with their residuality. Recortication is visible on a number of pieces and ranges from incipient to full. There appears to be no chronological correlation between the date of the struck flints and the degree to which they have recorticated.

The assemblage as a whole represents more than one period of flintworking. The earliest pieces include the collection of prismatic blades and blade-like flakes that can be dated by their technological attributes to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. No retouched pieces from this period are present, although many of the blades exhibit edge damage consistent with use as cutting implements, including a blade from context [562], which may be a worn serrated implement.

The two retouched pieces comprise a barbed and tanged arrowhead and a probable knife, both of which can be dated to the Early Bronze Age. The arrowhead is a finely made Conygar Hill type (Green 1980). Its very tip and part of its tang had broken off in antiquity. The knife was made using a hard-hammer struck, thick but narrow, flake and is invasively

retouched around its distal end and extending along its right margin. Although not dissimilar to a long-end scraper, the nature of its retouch is more suggestive of a rather crudely made plano-convex or scale-flaked knife.

Most of the remaining flakes are not particularly diagnostic and could date from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. However, a few are heavily struck, are thick and short and have wide unmodified striking platforms. They are comparable to Martingell's (1990) 'squat' flakes and may potentially date to the later second or first millennium BC. Such a date could also be extended to the single core which consists of a small alluvial pebble with numerous small flakes removed from a number of randomly aligned striking platforms.

Significance and Potential

Although some undated features are present, the struck flint assemblage provides the principal evidence for prehistoric occupation at the site. The assemblage is small but is clearly multi-period and spans the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods. The range of pieces present and their dating is broadly similar to that of other assemblages from March. At Gaul Road a large assemblage of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork was recovered (Bishop 2009), whilst excavations at the March Highways Depot produced a multi-period assemblage that included many Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age implements, including roughly-made plano-convex knives (Bishop forthcoming). The assemblage from Longhill Road therefore provides further evidence to demonstrate that the higher grounds forming the March islands were intensively and extensively occupied throughout the prehistoric period, where hydrological conditions permitted.

Recommendations

Due to its size and lack of contextual information, this report is all that is required for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is recommended. The struck flint does contribute to understandings of prehistoric landscape use and the occupation of the March islands. It is therefore recommended that details of the struck flint assemblage are submitted to the HER and the assemblage should be briefly described, preferably alongside illustrations of the arrowhead and knife, in any published account of the excavations.

METAL FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A total of 33 metal objects, together weighing 1818g, were recovered, much of the assemblage by metal detecting.

Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition, though the iron in particular is corroded.

Results

Table 16, Metals

Cxt	Small find no.	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
008	6	Copper alloy	Polden Hill brooch, most of pin missing	1	36	Mid 1 st century
084	-	iron	unidentified	1	3	
096	7	Copper alloy	Hair pin, Cool's type 5	1	6	Roman, 2 nd century?
150	27	Copper alloy	Trumpet brooch, pin missing	1	7	1 st -2 nd century
174	28	Copper alloy	Flat strip bow brooch? Spring and pin missing, no obvious catch plate. Unfinished?	1	14	1 st -2 nd century
451	29	Copper alloy	Spring from brooch, 42mm long, probably from a Colchester-derivative or Dolphin brooch	1	4	1 st century
469	9	Lead	Weight, tubular, 20mm dia, perforation 8mm across, 42mm long, tapers slightly	1	103	
518	4	Lead	Weight, tubular, 25-27mm dia, perforation 9-	1	100	

			12mm across, 27mm long, tapers slightly			
526	10	Lead	Weight, tubular, 21mm dia, perforation 8mm across, 35mm long, tapers slightly	1	109	
768	31	Lead	Rivet, pottery repair?	1	14	
	32	Iron	Looped spike	1	44	
769	1	Iron	nail	1	6	
	2	Iron	unidentified	1	4	
	3	Lead	Bent rod?	1	4	
	5	Copper alloy	Brooch, Colchester type? Pin and catch plate missing, 1 st century	1	2	
	8	Copper alloy	Brooch, Colchester-derivative; pin, spring and 1 arm of spring case missing, mid-late 1 st century	1	3	
	11	Lead	Weight, tubular, 18mm dia, perforation 8mm across, 29mm long, tapers slightly	1	61	
	12	Lead	Weight, tubular, 29mm dia, perforation 10mm across, 26mm long, tapers slightly	1	156	
	13	Lead	Weight, tubular, 18mm dia, perforation 10mm across, 36mm long, tapers slightly	1	64	
	14	Lead	Weight, tubular, 18-22mm dia, irregular perforation 8mm across, 21mm long, tapers slightly	1	40	
	15	Lead	Weight, tubular, 22mm dia, perforation 8mm across, 34mm long, tapers slightly	1	108	
	16	Iron	Pitch-fork? Solid tang with 2 projecting tapering terminals, one broken off close to bifurcation, Roman?	2(link)	293	
	17	Lead	Weight, tubular, 17mm dia, perforation 9mm across, 33mm long, tapers slightly	1	68	
	18	Lead	Weight, tubular, 20mm dia, perforation 7mm across, 37mm long, tapers slightly	1	74	
	19	Lead	Weight, tubular, 18mm dia, perforation 8-10mm across, 37mm long, tapers slightly	1	72	
	20	Lead	Weight, tubular, 14-18mm dia, perforation 7-9mm across, 35mm long, tapers slightly	1	48	
	21	Lead	Weight, tubular, 24mm dia, perforation 7-9mm across, 26mm long, tapers slightly	1	103	
	22	Lead	Weight, tubular, 23mm dia, perforation 8-11mm across, 29mm long, tapers slightly	1	99	
	23	Iron?	Unidentified, cinder/encrusted iron	1	134	
	24	iron	Nail?	1	9	
25	iron	Nail?	1	15		
26	iron	nail	1	15		
TOTALS				33	1818	

Provenance

The metal objects were retrieved from pit fills (174), (451) and (518), ditch fills (008), (084), (096), (150), (469) and (526) and as unstratified artefacts (768, 769).

Range

Several brooches (Fig 21) were recovered, many by metal detection. All of them appear to be fairly early, mostly of the 1st century AD and none later than the 2nd century. The Polden Hill type brooch from (008) is identical to one from Norfolk (Hattatt 2007, no. 899) and very similar to mid 1st century examples from Colchester (Crummy 1995, 13). A trumpet brooch from (150) is closely comparable to Hattatt's types 439 and 438B, dating to the 1st-2nd centuries (Hattatt 2007, fig 187). There is an unusual flat brooch from (174). This tapers from the spring housing down to a wedge-shaped

point, but there are no distinct remnants of the catch plate. Mainly on the basis of its flat form it bears some similarity to examples from Wiltshire and Norfolk that date to the 1st-2nd centuries (*ibid.*, numbers 341B and 1551 respectively). It appears to have been wrought, rather than cast, and may be unfinished. A long, 42mm, spring recovered from (451) is probably from a Colchester-derivative, Dolphin or T-shaped brooch of 1st-2nd century date.

Brooch <5>.from (769) is probably a Colchester type one-piece brooch of 1st century date. It is comparable to Hattatt's number 15 (*ibid.*). Brooch <8> from the same context is a Colchester-derivative of the 1st century. It is plain though otherwise similar to examples from Baldock Roman settlement in Hertfordshire (Stead 1986, figs 43-4, numbers 69-77).

A single hair pin <7>.from (096)(Fig 21) was found. This is of Cool's type 5, which have head decoration consisting of grooves cut into the top of the shank. Other than a deep groove around $\frac{2}{3}$ of the shaft near its top, there is no distinct head. Beneath the deep notch there is a group of three shallow V-shaped grooves. This simple form of pin was most popular in the 2nd century, though they could have been made at any time during the Roman period (Cool 1990, 156-7).

The spiked loop from (768) is closely comparable with examples found in 15th-16th century deposits in Norwich (Goodall 1993, 146-7). It is very similar to Roman period double-spiked loops (eg, Crummy 1995, 119-120), but the two spikes appear to have been welded together to form a single one. Spiked loops served several purposes including carrying drop handles of drawers or other furniture, or acting as a bearing supporting or carried by other items, such as door pintles.

A possible pitchfork was recovered from (769). This is very similar to an example from Bancroft Roman villa in Buckinghamshire. However, the dating of the Bancroft example was suspect, and other comparanda of Roman date are lacking (Skinner 1994, 324-6).

A large number (14) of lead weights were recovered (Fig 22). These are all cast and of the same basic form, being slightly tapering tubes with substantial holes that are generally about 8-10mm across. They appear to be in several weight categories. About half of the examples (6) are broadly of the same weight, being between 99-109g, while another 5 are also of closely similar weight, being between 61 and 74g, and 2 others are 40 and 48g. The final example weighs 156g. These weights are near-identical to one from Beverley Minster which was recovered from a 15th-16th century deposit (Foreman 1991, 160-1). The Beverley example was considered to resemble line or net weights of 14th-16th century date found in London (*ibid.*, 157). However, many of the London discoveries are of rolled sheet, rather than cast (Steane and Foreman 1991, figs 12.5 & 12.8). Weights more comparable with the collection from March have been found in London however. Recovered from early 16th century deposits, they are of uncertain function and may be for fishing, although use as commercial weights is possible (Egan 2005, 163-4). The heavier examples from March, that is all bar the two at 40g and 48g, are too heavy to have been used as spindle whorls for textiles but may have been for winding cords (Foreman 1991, 157). In summary, therefore, the specific function and date of these weights from arch is unclear.

Potential

The metal finds are of moderate-high potential. The large collection of weights is noteworthy and clearly suggests functional processes using these items. This, however, is limited by the specific function, and date, of the weights being unclear. Brooches are also fairly numerous. Although termed 'brooches', such items perhaps had a functional, rather than merely decorative, aspect as cloak pins or similar 'safety pins' to hold clothing together.

ROMAN COIN

By Steve Malone

Introduction

A single Silver coin was recovered

Condition

The coin is badly corroded, but not fragile

Provenance

The coin was recovered from the top fill (458) of pit [512]

Results

Table 17, Roman coin

SF No.	Cxt	Ruler/Denomination	Cat			Date of issue
30	458	<i>Denarius</i> uncertain		Diam: 18mm Wt: 2.3g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: <i>imp c]AES [...</i> corroded bust Rev:	E3rd

Catalogue references by *RIC* volume and mint (where relevant).

Small, corroded, low silver content. Reverse completely illegible. Obverse bust corroded and largely uninformative. Possibly Severan/Elagabalus. The apparently very low silver content might suggest later but the formulation IMP CAES is less commonly used after the early 3rd century, the issues of Gordian III around 240 being about the latest.

Potential

X-ray might be informative if more precision is desired but little additional comment can be made on the basis of a single coin.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A large number of other items, 73 objects weighing over 13.6kg, were recovered.

Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition, though the charcoal is naturally fragile and some of the fired clay is friable..

Results

Table 18, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
045	stone	Burnt stone	1	5	
MARLR03, Trench 11, 052	Fired clay	Triangular loomweights, 1 with suspension hole	3	2114	Iron Age- early Roman
055	stone	Burnt stone	2	223	
073	charcoal	charcoal	1	1	
076	stone	Quern topstone, Rhenish lava	2(link)	800	Roman?
084	stone	Slab, up to 21mm thick, burnt? Smooth on 1 edge and face	1	238	
101	stone	Burnt stone	3	710	
109	stone	Black elongated oval stone, possible touch stone?	1	160	
127	Stone	Burnt stone	1	70	
151	slag	Fuel ash slag	3	60	
158	stone	Burnt stone	1	39	
162	stone	Burnt stone	4	738	
173	charcoal	Charcoal, roundwood	1	1	
176	stone	Burnt stone?	1	4	
239	charcoal	Charcoal, roundwood	1	1	
	stone	Burnt stone	4	709	
	stone	Quern? Probable bottom stone, Millstone Grit	1	261	
240	stone	Burnt stone	1	138	
252	stone	Burnt stone	2	213	
319	charcoal	Charcoal	1	1	
	stone	Burnt stone	1	253	
399	stone	Burnt stone	1	530	
405	stone	Burnt stone	1	161	

407	stone	Possible quern, flat slab with worn concave surface	1	540	
408	uncertain	Grey yellow concretion, possible coprolite	1	101	
	stone	Burnt stone	1	1220	
	stone	Natural spherical pebble	1	68	
413	stone	Rotary quern upper stone, worn extremely smooth, upper surface lightly pecked, Derbyshire gritstone, links to quern from 514	1	709	Roman
	stone	Burnt stone	1	21	
422	Fired clay	Triangular loomweight with suspension hole	2(link)	87	Iron Age-early Roman
451	stone	Burnt stone	1	64	
458	stone	Burnt stone	1	15	
460	stone	?Burnt stone	1	27	
475	stone	Burnt stone	1	164	Iron Age-early Roman
	Fired clay	Triangular loomweight with suspension hole, and wear from the suspension cord. Same fabric as briquetage V5, Iron Age-early Roman	4	332	
510	stone	Burnt stone	5	643	
514	stone	Rotary quern upper stone, worn extremely smooth, upper surface lightly pecked, Derbyshire gritstone, links to quern from 413, Roman	2(link)	1617	Roman
	stone	Quern, top stone, Millstone Grit, Roman?	1	188	
533	uncertain	Calcareous concretion, probably tufa, natural?	4	184	
536	stone	Burnt stone(2 link)	3	53	
624	stone	Probable quern, Rhenish lava	2(link)	32	
641	slag	Plano-convex hearth bottom, very abraded	1	134	
768	ceramic	clrcular tube, perforated on two opposed sides; on one side the hole is surrounded by scar of vessel; probably decorative loop for a watering vessel	3(link)	42	Roman

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from pit fills (045), (101), (127), (158), (162), (173), (239), (240), (252), (399), (405), (407), (408), (422), (451), (458), (460), (475), (510), (514), (533), (624) and (641); ditch fills (055), (073), (084), (151), (319), (413) and (536); gully fills (076) and (109); post hole fill (176) and unstratified artefacts (768). Amongst the material is stone from the Derbyshire and the Rhineland of Germany. There is also some Millstone Grit which may be from Yorkshire.

Range

Stone dominates the assemblage, with most of it being burnt. There are also several pieces of querns, in a variety of stone. Where identifiable, the querns appear to be Roman and most of them are top stones.

Several fragments of fired clay loomweight, evident as such by their form and suspension holes, were recovered. One of the pieces is large and this, and the others whose form is identifiable, are triangular. Loomweights of this form occur widely across southeastern Britain, south of the Humber, on Iron Age sites (Elsdon and Barford 1996, 330). However, at Newton on Trent, about 15km west of Lincoln, loomweights of this same triangular form were found in an early-mid 2nd century Roman pottery kiln (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991, 49) and were clearly being made and in use in the early Roman period.

Several pieces of charcoal were also retrieved, a few being identifiable round wood.

A single piece of iron slag may indicate iron smithing somewhere in the vicinity, though the piece is quite worn and was possibly imported to the site. There are also several pieces of fuel ash slag, which may have been produced during boiling of brine.

There are also several linking fragments of a probable ceramic watering vessel of Roman date.

Potential

The other finds are of moderate potential. Loomweights indicate there was weaving at the site. That some of these loomweights are in the same fabric as briquetage indicates that both materials were made on site or in the very near locality. Burnt stones represent hearths or fires at the site and the quantity of querns indicate food processing. Fuel ash slag is probably a waste product of brine boiling. The iron slag may be an introduction to the site and is of limited potential in isolation. The charcoal is also of limited potential and could be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table [19] is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 19, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
008	Mid 1 st century	Based on 1 metal ; includes Late Iron Age Pottery
027	Late Iron Age	Based on a single sherd
038		
MARLR03, Trench 11, 052	Iron Age-early Roman	Based on loomweight
054	Late 2nd to 3rd Century	
055	Mid 1st to Very Early 2nd Century	
059	2nd to 3rd Century	Based on a single sherd
061	2nd to 3rd Century	
066	2nd to Mid 4th Century	Based on a single sherd
071		
073	Late Iron Age	
076	3rd Century	Based on a single sherd
082		
084	Mid 1st to 2nd Century	Based on a single sherd
091	2nd Century	
096	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century	
097	2nd to Mid 4th Century	
101	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century	
103	2nd Century	
109	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd	
112	Early 2nd to Mid 2nd Century (115-160)	
117	2nd to 3rd Century	
120	Roman	Based on a single sherd
123	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century	
125	3rd Century	
127	Roman	Based on a single sherd
134	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century	
135	Early 2nd to Mid 2nd Century	
143	3rd Century	
148	Early 3rd to Mid 3rd Century	
149	Late 2nd to 3rd Century	
150	Late 2nd Century	Based on 1 metal and pottery
152	Mid 1st to Mid 2nd Century	

Cxt	Date	Comments
155	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd Century	
158	Roman	Based on a single sherd
160	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd	
162	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd	
167	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century	
173	2nd Century	
174	2nd Century	Based on 1 metal and pottery
177	2nd Century	
185	2nd to Early 3rd	
190	2nd Century	
193	2nd to 3rd Century	
203	Late 2nd to Early 3rd Century	
206	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	
212	2nd to 3rd Century	
220	2nd to 3rd Century	
222	2nd to Early 3rd	
225	2nd to 3rd Century (Prob Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd)	
227	2nd to 3rd Century	
232	Roman	Based on a single sherd
235	1st to 2nd Century	Based on a single sherd
239	Late 2nd to Early/Mid 3rd Century	
240	Late 2nd Century	
250	Mid 3rd to 4th Century	
252	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century	
253	3rd to 4th Century	
265	Iron Age to Roman	Based on a single sherd
272	2nd Century	
273	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century	Based on a single sherd
274	Roman	Based on a single sherd
275	Late 1st Century BC to 1st Century AD	Based on a single sherd
276	Roman	Based on a single sherd
297	2nd -3rd Century	
319	Roman	
374	2nd to 3rd Century	Based on a single sherd
395	Late 2nd to 3rd Century	
398	Roman	Based on a single sherd
399	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century	
402	2nd to 3rd Century	
404	Mid 1st to 2nd Century	
405	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century	
406	2nd Century	
407	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century	
408	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century	
409	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century	
413	Late 2nd Century	
417	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd Century	
422	Roman	

Cxt	Date	Comments
427	Early 2nd Century	
428	Late 2nd to Early 3rd Century	
429	2nd Century	
434	Late 2nd to Early 3rd Century	
437	Iron Age to Roman	
441	Roman	
446	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	
450	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century	
451	Mid 2nd Century	
452	Unstratified	
456	Roman	Based on a single sherd
458	Very early 3rd Century	
467	Very Late 1st to Early/Mid 2nd Century	
469	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century	
470	Late 2nd to Early 3rd Century	
474	Mid/Late 2nd Century	
475	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century (Late Flavian/Trajanic)	
476	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century	
484	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century	
486	Late 1st to Mid 2nd Century	
510	Late 1st to Early/Mid 2nd Century	
513	Mid 1st to Late 1st Century	
514	Early to Mid 2nd Century	
515	Early/Mid 2nd Century (Approx 125-150 AD)	
517	Mid 2nd to Early 3rd Century	
518	Late 1st to 2nd Century	
522	Mid 2nd to Late 2nd Century	
523	2nd to 3rd Century	
524	Roman	Based on a single sherd
526	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century	
530	2nd to 3rd Century	
533	Roman	
536	3rd Century	
538	Roman	
549	2nd to 3rd Century	
553	Mid 2nd to 3rd Century	
562	2nd Century	
566	Mid 1st to 2nd Century	
606	2nd to 3rd Century	
608	2nd Century	
612	Mid 1st to Early 2nd Century	
613	Roman (Possibly 2nd to 3rd Century)	
618	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century	
629	Mid to Late Iron Age	
630	Late Iron Age	
643	Roman	
649	Mid 1st to Late 1st Century	

Cxt	Date	Comments
650	Late 1st to Early 2nd Century	
658	Mid 1st to Early/Mid 2nd Century	
665	Roman	
670	Unstratified	
676	1st Century	
712	Roman	
766	Unstratified	
767	Unstratified	
768	Unstratified	
769	Unstratified	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
Dr	Drawing
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Roman Pottery

Area	Cxt	Cname	Form	Dec	NoV	Alter	Dr	Comments	Join	NoS	W(g)
SERVICE TRENCH	008	IASA	JBUP		1	ABR		RIM TO UWALL; POSS V LARGE JEV OR B; RARE FLINT AND ROUNDED CA GRITS; J		2	50
SERVICE TRENCH	008	IAOX	U	SWL	1			BS		1	3
SERVICE TRENCH	008	IAORG	U		1	ABR		BS; ANGULAR FLINT; CA GRITS		1	18
SERVICE TRENCH	008	ZDATE						LIA			
SERVICE TRENCH	027	IAFLINT	J	B EX	1			BASES; J; NAT FAB WITH LARGE FRAGS OF FLINT; HIGHLY BURNISHED		2	91
SERVICE TRENCH	027	ZDATE						LIA			
TURBINE	038	SHELF	U		1	V ABR		BS		1	3
TURBINE	038	GREY2	CLSD		1	SL ABR		BS		1	6
TURBINE	038	GRFF	BK		1			BS; V THIN WALLED; PALE FAB		1	1
TURBINE	038	ZDATE						2-3C			
TURBINE	038	GREY2	U		1	ABR INT		BS; FUMED EX		1	3
TURBINE	054	ZZZ						DATE ON BB2 COPY CP AND FRILLED F; POSS LATER			
TURBINE	054	SHELC	J		1	LEACH; WM		BS		1	25

TURBINE	054	GRNM?	U	WHITE EXT SLIP?	1	ABR		BS; FINE FAB; RARE FE; FS		1	7
TURBINE	054	BB2T	CP	LA; BEX	1			BSS; ULTRA FINE GFIN FABRIC; WM; V RARE LINEAR FLECKS - SHELL?; GREY EXTERIOR SURF; NOT FINE BURNISH		5	66
TURBINE	054	NVPA	F	PA; FF	1	BURNT; SOOT OB		BS; NECK		3	42
TURBINE	054	ZDATE						L2-3C			
TURBINE	054	GREY2	CLSD		1	SL ABR		BS; ORANGE CORE; POSS DARK SLIP; SMOOTH FAB		1	3
TURBINE	055	SHEL	J	COL; WM	1	SCALE INT		BS		1	27
TURBINE	055	IAORG	U		1	ABR		BS; OOLITIC CALC GRITS; RARE FLINT		1	27
TURBINE	055	NAT	U		1	V ABR		BS		1	8
TURBINE	055	NAT	JBGL OB?	WF?	1		45	RIM TO GIRTH; UPRIGHT NECK WITH SL EVERTED RIM		1	12
TURBINE	055	ZZZ						MIX OF EROM AND COARSE HM LIA TRAD TYPES; PROB 50- 100AD			
TURBINE	055	ZDATE						M1-VE2C			
TURBINE	055	IAGROG	JL	HM	1	SOOT INT EX; POSS SOOT OB		BS; RARE GROG; RARE ROUNDED CA; AND V RARE SHELL INCL; RARE FE		1	48
TURBINE	055	VESIC	JB		1	BLEAC H INT; SOOT EX; ABR		BS; PROBABLY SHELL		1	11
TURBINE	055	SHEL	JBCU R	MULTIP LE COL SHOUL DER; WM	1	THICK SOOT EX; SOOT RIM; ABR		SIMILAR TO PERIOD 2 TYPES AT WERRINGTON FIG 29		3	40
TURBINE	055	GYMS	U		1			RIM TO GIRTH; ROUNDED FE		1	7
TURBINE	055	SHEL	J	WM	1	THICK SOOT		RIM NECK; V SMALL VESS		1	3
TURBINE	055	SHEL	JBL?	HM; BG	1	BLEAC HED FABRIC		BSS		5	107
TURBINE	059	GMICG	JBCO R	THICK CORD NECK	1	V BURNT; SOOT OB; SPALL INT; ABR		POSSIBLY GWATT; V FINE MICACEOUS CORDONED VESS	SAM E AS 061	1	12
TURBINE	059	ZDATE						2-3C			
TURBINE	061	GMICG	JBCO R	THICK CORD NECK	1	V BURNT; SOOT OB; SPALL INT; ABR		POSSIBLY GWATT; V FINE MICACEOUS CORDONED VESS	SAM E AS 059	5	13
TURBINE	061	ZDATE						2-3C			

TURBINE	066	GREY2	JNN?	DOUBL E CORD SHOUL DER	1	SPALL ED		BSS; LAMINAR; V LARGE THIN WALLED VESS; CF DE BOOTMAN; J	5	43
TURBINE	066	ZDATE						2-M4C		
TURBINE	071	SHEL	U	HM?	1	BURNT; PALE DEP EX		BS	1	3
TURBINE	071	HORNT	J	COL?	1	SPALL ED; OX OB		BSS	2	49
TURBINE	071	GREY2	J	DOUBL E BG	1			BS; OX SURFS	1	4
TURBINE	071	ZDATE						2-3C		
TURBINE	071	SHEL	U		2			BS; BASE	2	6
TURBINE	073	IAGR	BEV	HM	1	SOOT EX	44	RIM TO UWALL	1	35
TURBINE	073	ZDATE						LIA		
TURBINE	073	BUFG?	U		1	V BURNT; ABRAD ED; BLEAC H?		BS; SURFACELESS; FRAG	1	4
TURBINE	073	IAGROG	U		1			BSS	4	19
TURBINE	073	IAGROG	JBCA R	WF?; B EX	1	SOOT EX; ABR INT		BS	1	35
TURBINE	073	IASH	JBEV	HM	1	SOOT RIM	42	RIM TO UWALL	1	75
TURBINE	073	IASH	JBEV	HM	1		43	RIM TO UWALL	1	29
TURBINE	073	IASH	BEV	HM	1	WHITE DEP EX	40	RIM TO LWALL; WARPED BODY WALL	1	45
TURBINE	076	GREY2?	BEV		1			RIM; 'PROB NECKED BOWL'; CF PEACHEY FIG10.16; BRANCASTER TYPE 114; 3C; RELATED TO BWME	1	23
TURBINE	076	ZDATE						3C		
TURBINE	076	ZZZ						DATING ON BEV RELATED TO BWME; DATING NOT CERTAIN COULD CONCIEVABLY BE LATER THAN 3C		
TURBINE	084	SAMSG?	U		1			FLAKES	2	1
TURBINE	084	ZDATE						M1-2C		
TURBINE	091	NAT	U		1			FLAKE	1	3
TURBINE	091	SAMCG	36		1	BURNT		BS	1	1
TURBINE	091	ZDATE						2C		
TURBINE	096	GREY	U		1			BS; JNN?	1	6
TURBINE	096	SHEL	J	SWL SHOUL DER; DOUBL E BG	1	BLACK DEP; ABR; LEACH		BS; STONEA FIG 157.92	1	8
TURBINE	096	GREY	CLSD		1			BS	1	4
TURBINE	096	ZDATE						2-3C		

TURBINE	096	ZDATE						M2-L2C			
TURBINE	096	SAMCG	31		1	BURNT; WEAR ON RIM		RIM; WEAR ON RIM SUGGEST POSSIBLE REUSE AS LID		1	2
TURBINE	097	HORNT	JS	CORD SHOUL DER	1	BURNT; SOOT INT; ABR		BS; PROB SHARPLY TURNED HORN TYPE RIM		1	63
TURBINE	097	GREY2	OPEN		1			OX SURFS; BS		1	14
TURBINE	097	GREY2	CLSD		1			BS		1	8
TURBINE	097	ZDATE						2-M4C			
HAUL ROAD	101	GRBS	JBWM E?	BL	1	BLOWN FAB		BS NECK		1	3
HAUL ROAD	101	GREY	JL		1	V BURNT; OX OB		BASE; LWALL TO BASE; FLINT; POSS GRL2		3	110
HAUL ROAD	101	SAMSG	D		1			BASE; SMALLISH VESS; PROB 18-31 OR CURLE 23		1	5
HAUL ROAD	101	GREY	U		1	BURNT		BS; MICA		1	3
HAUL ROAD	101	SAMCG	37		1	ABR		RIM		1	4
HAUL ROAD	101	SHEL	U		1	LEACH		BSS; MINIMAL SHEL WITHIN FAB; GREY WITH OX SURFS; PROB J		4	24
HAUL ROAD	101	SHEL	JL		1	LEACH; ABR; SOOT EX		RIM; BASE; BSS; BEADED RIM ON TALL NECK; LARGE JAR/JS; CF STONEA FIG 157.92		10	359
HAUL ROAD	101	SHEL	JCUR	WM; BGS GIRTH	1	BURNT; SOOT RIM; LEACH		RIM TO GIRTH;RIM; BSS; SLIGHT HOOK TO RIM; 3C?		4	102
HAUL ROAD	101	CRGR	CLSD		1	BURNT		SANDY CREAM OR BUFFWARE; MICA		1	15
HAUL ROAD	101	GREY	U		1	V BURNT; ABR		BS; SHELL?		1	3
HAUL ROAD	101	GREY	JCUR		1			RIM; BEADED EDGE; STONEA FIG 169.220		1	3
HAUL ROAD	101	SHEL	JBCU R		1	V ABR; LEACH		RIM; BS		2	12
HAUL ROAD	101	GFIN?	J		1	V BURNT; V ABR		BASE; BS; FLAKES; BURNT OXID; FINE FAB; FLINT; RARE MICA		4	38
HAUL ROAD	101	NVGW	JBWM E		1	V ABR		RIM; NECK		1	5
HAUL ROAD	101	GREY	BWME		1	V ABR		RIM NECK		1	11
HAUL ROAD	101	SHEL	JBBR		1	LEACH; V ABR; VITRIFI ED; BURNT		RIM		1	10

HAUL ROAD	101	SHELF	JCUR	WM	1	SOOT RIM		RIM NECK		1	16
HAUL ROAD	101	GRBS	CLSD		1	V ABR; BURNT; SPALL ED		BS		1	12
HAUL ROAD	101	NVGW	OPEN	B INT	1	SPALL ED		BASE		1	11
HAUL ROAD	101	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR INT; BURNT		BS		1	18
HAUL ROAD	101	ZDATE						M2-3C			
HAUL ROAD	101	NVGW	BWME		1	ABR; BURNT		RIM NECK		1	11
HAUL ROAD	101	NVGW	BK		1			BASE; BS		2	11
HAUL ROAD	101	GRNM	U		1	BURNT OXID		BASE?		1	4
HAUL ROAD	103	GREY2?	U		1	V ABR; SPALL ED		BS		1	8
HAUL ROAD	103	ZDATE						2C			
HAUL ROAD	103	SAMCG	33		1	ABR		LWALL TO BASE WITH FTM; WARE ON FTM; PARTIAL STAMP IMP INTERNALLY		1	27
HAUL ROAD	103	GREY	J		1	ABR		BS		1	7
HAUL ROAD	109	GREY	J		1	SL ABR		BSS		2	39
HAUL ROAD	109	ZDATE						M2-E3			
HAUL ROAD	109	GREY	BWME ?	BWL?	1	V ABR; LEACH		BS; COARSE FABRIC		1	17
HAUL ROAD	109	ZZZ						BASED ON DATE OF BB2 COPY			
HAUL ROAD	109	GREY?	J	COL; HM?	1	BURNT; SOOT EX		NS; POORLY FINISHED MAYBE RESIDUAL LIA		1	12
HAUL ROAD	109	BB2T	CP	B RIM	1	BURNT ?		RIM NECK; AS BB2 BUT ONLY LIGHT BURNISH ALONG EDGE OF RIM; COULD STILL BE BB2		1	9
HAUL ROAD	112	BBT	L?	B EX	1			RIM?; LOCAL BB COPY?; B ONLY IN EDGE OF RIM		1	3
HAUL ROAD	112	SHEL	U		1	ABR; LEACH		BS		1	7
HAUL ROAD	112	NVGW	CLSD	B EX	1			BS; PROB BWME; COULD BE BK; V FINE		1	5
HAUL ROAD	112	ZDATE						E2-M2C (115-160)			

HAUL ROAD	112	CR	U		1			BS	1	3
HAUL ROAD	112	SHELF	U	BG?; WM	1			BS	1	4
HAUL ROAD	112	SAMCG	33	STAMP ED	1	ABR FTM		BASE; WEAR UNDER FTM SIGN OF USE; J; STAMPED "TAURIAN" - LEZOUX 115-160	2	17
HAUL ROAD	117	SHEL	J?		1	LEACH; THICK SOOT INT		BS; DWSH?	1	15
HAUL ROAD	117	GRBS	BWME	MULTI PLE CORDS ; BWL	1	BURNT		BSS; VERY BURNT; MICACEOUS FABRIC; THICK BLACK SLIP	5	83
HAUL ROAD	117	CR	F	B EX	1	BURNT; SOOT; SPALL ED		BSS; J	2	80
HAUL ROAD	117	GRBS	U		1	BURNT; V ABR		BS	1	20
HAUL ROAD	117	GRBS	U		1			BS	1	3
HAUL ROAD	117	SHEL	JS	BG	2	ABR; LEACH		BSS	2	118
HAUL ROAD	117	SHEL	U		1	LEACH		BASE?	1	15
HAUL ROAD	117	SHEL	U		1	ABR		BS	1	12
HAUL ROAD	117	SHEL	JCUR	TRIPLE BGS GIRTH; WM	1	SOOT EX		RIM TO GIRTH; FLAKE	2	55
HAUL ROAD	117	GREY2	U		1	BURNT; ABR		BS	1	16
HAUL ROAD	117	ZDATE						2-3C		
HAUL ROAD	120	ZDATE						RO		
HAUL ROAD	120	CR	U		1	V ABR; BURNT		FLAKE	1	2
HAUL ROAD	123	ZDATE						M2-3C		
HAUL ROAD	123	NVGCC	JBK		1			BS	1	3
HAUL ROAD	123	GRYMIC1	JBK		1	WARPE D		BS; J; LWALL TO FTM; WASTER?; V WARPED FABRIC; ORANGE CORE	2	31
HAUL ROAD	123	GREY	JL	BG; B EX	1	BLOWN FABRIC		BS; WASTER?	1	56
HAUL ROAD	123	GRYMIC2	JL		1	ABR		BS; FS	1	45

HAUL ROAD	123	OX?	U		1	ABR; BURNT		BS; PROB BURNT GREY		1	2
HAUL ROAD	123	SHEL	JB		1	V ABR		RIM; BSS		4	43
HAUL ROAD	123	GREY	JB		1			LWALL TO FTM; ORANGE MARGIN; NEAT J OR BWME		1	23
HAUL ROAD	123	NVGW	U		1	ABR		BS		1	12
HAUL ROAD	125	NVGW	JL	BWL; B EX	1	SOOT OB; BURNT		BS		2	78
HAUL ROAD	125	ZDATE						3C			
HAUL ROAD	125	GREY	JB	B EX	1	ABR INT; BLOWN FABRIC		BS; OPEN FORM? SHALE PEICES; SWANPOOL TYPE FAB; FLINT		1	26
HAUL ROAD	127	ZDATE						RO			
HAUL ROAD	127	SHEL	JL		1	ABR INT; LEACH		BS; OXIDISED; JL OR JS		1	70
HAUL ROAD	134	ZDATE						L1-E2C			
HAUL ROAD	134	IAGROG	U		1	ABR		BS		1	17
HAUL ROAD	134	NAT	J	VERTIC AL COL	1	ABR INT		BS; VESSELS WITH SIMILAR DEC OCCUR WITH NECKED BOWLS AS ABOVE IN PHASE 2 AT WERRINGTON; FIG29.109		1	13
HAUL ROAD	134	HORNT	JL		1	ABR; SOOT; SOOTE D		BASE; BS		2	101
HAUL ROAD	134	NAT	BCOR	B INT EX	1	THICK SOOT EX		RIM; BS; WERRINGTON FIG 29.101; NECKED CORDONED BOWL; L1-E2		2	22
HAUL ROAD	134	GREY	J		1			BS; FUMED		1	44
HAUL ROAD	134	SHEL	JS	VERTIC AL COL	1	SOOT INT		RIM; BS; FLAKE		3	274
HAUL ROAD	135	GREY	JB	BG	1	SOOT EX		BS; J OR JBWME		1	19
HAUL ROAD	135	SHEL	BCAR		1	THICK SOOT EX		RIM TO UWALL; BS; CARINATED BOWL?; FAB SIMILAR TO BOURNE-GREETHAM; PB		2	33
HAUL ROAD	135	GREY	U	CORD	1	BURNT		BS		1	1
HAUL ROAD	135	GREY	U		1	BURNT OB; V ABR		BS		1	12
HAUL ROAD	135	ZDATE						E2-M2C			

HAUL ROAD	135	OXWS	F		1	BURNT; SOOT INT; SPALL ED		BSS		3	45
HAUL ROAD	135	GREY	BWME	THICK CORD SHOUL DER	1	SOOT EX; BURNT		BS NECK; DERIVED FROM EARLY BEGIC TYPE (SEE VESS IN CXT 134); SEE JPRS8 FIG 67.368-371 FOR PARRS		1	24
HAUL ROAD	135	SHEL	BRR	HM	1	ABR; SOOT EX	37	SMALL BOWL; COPYING G225 OR BFL? (A BIT SMALL); POORLY FINISHED: JPRS8 FIG 73		1	40
HAUL ROAD	143	SHEL	U	HM	1	ABR; BURNT; BLEAC H?; LEACH		BS; ROUGHLY MADE; POSS INDUSTRIAL ITEM OR PH POT		1	20
HAUL ROAD	143	GREY	U		1	V ABR; BURNT		FLAKE		1	3
HAUL ROAD	143	GREY	JB	BG	1			BS; SWANPOOL TYPE FAB		1	15
HAUL ROAD	143	NVCR	CLSD	B EX	1			BS		1	4
HAUL ROAD	143	GRYMIC2?	JSH	VERTIC AL COL	1			RIMS; BS; SHARPLY EVERTED V LARGE STORAGE JAR WITH COMBED DEC; CF STONEA FIG 158.107 FOR VIRTUALLY IDENTICAL VESS; DATED 3C		3	111
HAUL ROAD	143	ZDATE						3C			
HAUL ROAD	143	GRNM	U		1	V ABR; BURNT		BS		1	1
HAUL ROAD	143	NVGW	JNN?	BWL NECK	1			BS NECK		1	4
HAUL ROAD	143	NVGW	BD	B INT EX	1			BS		1	4
HAUL ROAD	143	GRYMIC2?	JSH		1			RIM; RIM TIP FROM EVERTED RIM HORNINGSSEA JAR; SAME FAB AS OTHER PIECE THIS CONTEXT		1	5
HAUL ROAD	143	SHEL	JB		2	V ABR; BURNT		BSS		4	41
HAUL ROAD	143	GRNM	U		1			BS		1	2
HAUL ROAD	143	GRBS	OPEN ?		1			BS		1	5
HAUL ROAD	148	GRYMIC1	JCOR		1			BS; SPARSER MICA THAN OTHER EXAMPLES OF THIS FAB; UNDECORATED BAND; CF PEACHEY FIG 12.37A		1	18
HAUL ROAD	148	HORNT	U		1	ABR; BURNT		BS		1	13
HAUL ROAD	148	GREY	J	BL	1			BS; HARD DARK GREY FAB		2	22

HAUL ROAD	148	GREY	J		1	BURNT; ABR		BS		1	12
HAUL ROAD	148	ZDATE						E3-M3C			
HAUL ROAD	148	SHEL	U		1	ABR; LEACH		BSS; J		2	12
HAUL ROAD	148	SHEL	J	WM; SHGS	1	ABR		BS		1	7
HAUL ROAD	148	SHEL	J	WM	1	LEACH; ABR		BS		1	23
HAUL ROAD	148	SHEL	BRR	WM	1	SOOT EX		RIM TO L WALL; G225 TYPE		1	26
HAUL ROAD	148	CC	CLSD		1	V BURNT		BSS; PROB NVCC		2	20
HAUL ROAD	148	GWATT	U	RIL	1	V ABR; BURNT		BS; GASHED/SCORED DEC		1	9
HAUL ROAD	148	NVCC2	DGR		1	SOOT EX; SPALL ED		PROFILE; J; LARGE VESS; CHAMFERED; FINGER PRINTS IN SLIP; JPRS8 FIG 63.228-229		8	337
HAUL ROAD	148	GREY1	JB		1	ABR		BS; V UNUSAL		1	10
HAUL ROAD	148	GREY2	U		1	ABR		BS		1	10
HAUL ROAD	149	ZDATE						L2-3C			
HAUL ROAD	149	SHEL	J		1			BS		1	22
HAUL ROAD	149	SHEL	U		1	BLEAC H		BS		1	23
HAUL ROAD	149	GREY	JL		1			BSS; STEEL GREY FABRIC		2	37
HAUL ROAD	149	GFIN	BSEG		1	ABR		RIM; BS; PART TYPE		3	5
HAUL ROAD	150	ZDATE						L2-M3			
HAUL ROAD	150	SHEL	U		1	ABR		BASE		1	13
HAUL ROAD	150	GREY	JB		1			BS; J OR BWM; BLUE GREY ROOKERY LANE/SWANPOOL TYPE FABRIC; CLAY PELLs		1	25
HAUL ROAD	150	BB2	L?	B EX	1			RIM; LID OR DPR; EARLIER TYPE SANDY BB2 (ANTONINE)		1	7
HAUL ROAD	152	SHEL	U	COL	1			FLAKE		1	7
HAUL ROAD	152	GROG	JBCO R	CORD	1			BS; ROUNDED MOD CLAY PELLs		2	12
HAUL ROAD	152	ZDATE						M1-M2C			

HAUL ROAD	152	ZZZ					'GROG' TEMPERED WARE POSS A PRECURSOR TO FULL GREY FAB; SCORING GENERALLY 1-2C			
HAUL ROAD	155	GREY2	U		1	ABR	BSS		4	38
HAUL ROAD	155	ZDATE					M2-E3C			
HAUL ROAD	155	GRYMIC2	JB		1	V ABR INT	BASE WITH FTM		1	14
HAUL ROAD	155	GREY2	CLSD		1		BS		1	10
HAUL ROAD	155	GREY	JB		1	WARPE D AT BASE; SOOT OB	BASE; POORLY FINISHED		1	111
HAUL ROAD	155	GRYMIC2	CLSD		1		BSS; FUMED SURFACES		3	41
HAUL ROAD	155	GFIN	JBK		1		BS		1	11
HAUL ROAD	155	GRYMIC1	JB		1		BS		1	14
HAUL ROAD	155	GREY2	U		1		BS		1	2
HAUL ROAD	155	SAMCG	33		1	ABR	BS; V MICACEOUS FAB		1	1
HAUL ROAD	155	GRFF	JBWME		1		BS NECK; FINE WALLED		1	7
HAUL ROAD	155	GRYMIC2	JBWME		1	SOOT OB	RIM NECK ; BASE; BS		3	106
HAUL ROAD	155	NVGW	CLSD		1	ABR	BS		1	4
HAUL ROAD	155	NVGW	JBK		1		BS		1	3
HAUL ROAD	158	ZDATE					RO			
HAUL ROAD	158	SHEL	J		1	V ABR	BSS		2	30
HAUL ROAD	160	GRYMIC1	JB		1		BASE		1	13
HAUL ROAD	160	ZDATE					M2-E3			
HAUL ROAD	160	GREY2	JBCOR	CORD BELOW NECK; LA NECK	1		BS		1	15
HAUL ROAD	162	GRYMIC1	JCOR	LA; CORDS NECK	1		BS; CF PEACHY		1	52

HAUL ROAD	162	GREY	BKRO U	STAB HERRIN GBONE ROUL	1		BSS; SEEMS TO BE A VARIATION ON THE TYPICAL NV BEAKER WITH INCISED CORDON	2	13
HAUL ROAD	162	GROG	U		1	V ABR	BSS	2	17
HAUL ROAD	162	SHEL	JB		1	V ABR; LEACH	BSS; RIM	3	37
HAUL ROAD	162	SHELF	U		1	ABR; LEACH	BS	1	3
HAUL ROAD	162	ZDATE					M2-E3		
HAUL ROAD	162	NAT	U		1	B IN TEX	BS; POSS LIA OR BBT	1	6
HAUL ROAD	162	GREY2	U		1	ABR	BS	1	7
HAUL ROAD	162	GREY2	JBWM E	CORD	1		RIM NECK	1	12
HAUL ROAD	162	GRNM	CLSD		1	ABR; BURNT	BS; WHITE SLIP; FLAGON?	1	41
HAUL ROAD	162	GRFF	U		1	V ABR	BSS	2	7
HAUL ROAD	162	HORNT	JSH	VERTIC AL COL	1		RIM; BS	2	57
HAUL ROAD	162	GWATT	JBK	B EX	1		BS	1	4
HAUL ROAD	167	GREY2	J		1		BS; COARSE	1	15
HAUL ROAD	167	ZDATE					M2-3C		
HAUL ROAD	167	NVGW	JB		1		BASE; JAR OR BWME	1	22
TURBINE	173	GREY2	JBWM E		1	SOOT EX	RIM; BS; SHARPLY CARINATED VESSEL	3	45
TURBINE	173	ZDATE					2C		
TURBINE	173	GREY	U		1		BS	1	11
TURBINE	173	SAMCG	33		1		BS	1	1
TURBINE	174	GREY2	JEV	CORD	1		RIM; BSS; J; V STRANGE PROFILE	3	24
TURBINE	174	ZDATE					2-3C		
TURBINE	174	GRYMIC2	J?	COL	1	BURNT; THICK SCALE INT; SOOT EX	BS; FLAKE	2	36
TURBINE	177	GREY2	JBK?		1	V ABR	BS	1	6
TURBINE	177	SHEL	JS	HM; COWL - HAPHA ZARD ARCS	1	SOOT INT; EX	BS; COMBED ARCS - UNUSUAL	1	71

TURBINE	177	ZDATE						2C		
TURBINE	177	SHEL	J		1	SOOT EX; SOOT INT		BS	1	49
TURBINE	177	SHEL	JEV	COL SHOUL DER	1	SOOT EX	31	RIM TO GIRTH; V SLIGHTLY EVERTED	5	131
TURBINE	185	ZDATE						2-E3C		
TURBINE	185	SHEL	U		1	THICK SOOT INT		BS; THICK WALLED; POSS LIA BSS; V LARGE CORDONED VESS; PROBABLY NARROW NECKED CORDONED JAR OR JBWME; ULTRA MICACEOUS FABRIC	1	22
TURBINE	185	GWATT?	JBCO R	MULTIP LE CORDS	1				3	51
TURBINE	190	ZDATE						2C		
TURBINE	190	HORNT	U		1	PARTIA LLY VTRIFI ED; THICK INTERN AL CARBO NISED DEP		BSS; DEP SUITABLE FOR C14	2	16
TURBINE	190	GYMS	BFL		1	V ABR; LEACH ED SHELL		RIM	1	7
TURBINE	193	GRNM?	BK		1	BURNT		BS	1	7
TURBINE	193	GREY2	U		1			FLAKE	1	7
TURBINE	193	GRBS	L	B EX	1			BS; V HIGHLY BURNISHED; GREY IMITATION OF BB; LOCAL FABRIC	1	15
TURBINE	193	ZDATE						2-3C		
TURBINE	193	GREY	CLSD		1	V BURNT; OXID OVER BREAK; SOOT INT		FLAKES	2	17
TURBINE	193	GREY	JS		1	BURNT		RIM	1	47
TURBINE	203	SHEL	OPEN	B INT; HM?	1			BS; POSS LIA	1	21
TURBINE	203	BUFFG	U		1	ABR INT		BS	1	9
TURBINE	203	GREY	U		1	V ABR		BS	1	2
TURBINE	203	CR	U		1	ABR; BURNT		BS	1	13
TURBINE	203	NVGCC	BK		1			BSS	2	3
TURBINE	203	NVGW	CLSD		1	SOOT OB		BS	1	10
TURBINE	203	NVCC1	BK	BAVE	1			BS	1	2
TURBINE	203	ZDATE						L2-E3		
TURBINE	206	IASH	U		1	LEACH; SOOT		BS	1	8

TURBINE	206	IASA	JBEV		1	ABR; SOOT EX		RIM TO UWALL; CURVED NECK TO SL EVERTED RIM		1	20
TURBINE	206	IASA	JB	HM	1			BS		1	20
TURBINE	206	IASA	JBL	COL EX	1	SOOT INT		BSS; LARGE JCUR?		2	45
TURBINE	206	ZDATE						LIA-EROM			
TURBINE	206	IASH	BEV		1			RIM; LARGE VESSEL		1	33
TURBINE	212	GRNM	JBK		1	ABR		BS; DARK SLIP		1	5
TURBINE	212	GREY	U		1	V ABR		BSS; FLAKE; SAMP 10		4	2
TURBINE	212	ZDATE						2-3C			
TURBINE	212	GREY	J		1			BS; SAMP 10		1	8
CRANE BASE	220	ZDATE						2-3C			
CRANE BASE	220	NVCR	F	B EX	1	BURNT; SPALL ED		BSS		12	137
CRANE BASE	220	GREY1	U		1	V ABR		BS		1	2
CRANE BASE	222	SHEL	U		1	ABR; BLEAC HED		BS		1	3
CRANE BASE	222	SHEL	J	HM?	1	ABR		BS		1	24
CRANE BASE	222	ZDATE						2-E3C			
CRANE BASE	222	GRYMIC1	JCOR	LA; CORDS	1	BLOWN FABRIC		BS; FS; MOD MICA; ORNG CORE; CORDS BELOW RIM AND ON SHOULDER; V SIMILAR TO PEACHEY FIG 12.37A AT E WINCH; PEACHEY DATES FROM TO L2C BASED ON GURNEY 1986 VESS 83 (EAA31)		1	31
CRANE BASE	222	GREY2	U		1	BURNT		BS		1	4
TURBINE	225	GREY	U		1	V ABR		BS		1	6
TURBINE	225	GREY2	JBWM E	CORD GIRTH	1	ABR		BSS		2	28
TURBINE	225	ZDATE						2-3C			
TURBINE	225	ZZZ						PROB M2-M3			
TURBINE	227	GRFF	JNN	CORD NECK	1			BS; LARGE GLOBULAR VESSEL; DARK HARD GREY FAB		3	236
TURBINE	227	ZDATE						2-3C			
TURBINE	227	GREY2	U		1	ABR INT		BS		1	3
TURBINE	232	GREY2?	JS		1			RIMS; J; MINIMAL SHELL; OXIDISED SURFS		2	166
TURBINE	232	ZDATE						RO			
CRANE BASE	235	ZDATE						1-2C			
CRANE BASE	235	NAT	CLSD	HM?	1	ABR INT		BS; JNN TYPE OR BEADED RIM JAR FORM; POSS VLIA		1	18
TURBINE	239	GREY2	BK		1			BS		1	2

TURBINE	239	BUFFG	CLSD		1			BS	1	15
TURBINE	239	NVGW	CLSD		1			BS	1	13
TURBINE	239	NVGW	BWME		1			RIM; SMALL VESS	1	8
TURBINE	239	BB2T	J	COL?	1			BS	1	7
TURBINE	239	GREY	JLS		1			RIM	1	8
TURBINE	239	GMICG	BK		1	SOOT INT		BS; FINE WALLED VESS; POSS GRYMIC1	1	1
TURBINE	239	GRBS	L		1			BS	1	4
TURBINE	239	PINK	U		1	V ABR		BS	1	2
TURBINE	239	ZDATE						L2-EM3C		
TURBINE	239	SHEL	U		1	V ABR; BURNT		BS	1	16
TURBINE	239	SHEL	JLS	TRIPLE BG GIRTH	1	SOOT EX	33	RIM TO GIRTH; INTERESTING VESS; DATED BY NVCC WITHIN THIS CONTEXT	1	27
TURBINE	239	ZZZ						INCL L2-3C TYPES AND NVCC JUG WHICH COULD BE EM3C		
TURBINE	239	GREY2	JCOR	THICK SHOUL DER CORD	1	SOOT INT		BSS; J THIN WALLED VESS; FS	5	21
TURBINE	239	GRYMIC2	JBK		1	ABR INT		BS; WHITE OR FE FREE SLIP	1	3
TURBINE	239	GRYMIC1	CLSD		1			BS	1	23
TURBINE	239	HORNT	JCOR	THICK SHOUL DER CORD	1	BURNT; V ABR		RIM; BSS; LARGE VESS; HIGH SHOULDER WITH CORDON; CURVED RIM WITH THICK TIP; CF HAWKES EAST WINCH FIG 34	3	78
TURBINE	239	GREY2	JL		1	ABR INT		BS	1	45
TURBINE	239	GRYMIC1	JNEC		1	SOOT OB		RIM TO UWALL; BSS; CF BRANCASTER TYPES 100-101	3	100
TURBINE	239	SHEL	JBIF		1	ABR		RIM; V SLIGHT LID SEAT; CF JPRS8 FIG 69.427 DATED ML2- E3C	1	17
TURBINE	239	SHEL	J		1			BS	1	3
TURBINE	239	SHEL	U		1	V ABR		BSS	2	44
TURBINE	239	GREY	U		1			BS	1	4
TURBINE	239	NVCC	JUG	CORD NECK	1	SOOT EX		RIM TO UPPER WALL; POORLY FINISHED OR DAMAGED SLIP	1	53
TURBINE	239	MOBR?	M		1	BURNT; SOOT OB; ABR		BS; YELLOW EXTERNAL SLIP; FLINT TRITS; LIKELY LOCAL	1	19
TURBINE	240	IAGROG	U	BG	1	ABR INT		BS; LIA	1	7
TURBINE	240	GRYMIC1?	JCOR	CORD; LA ON SHOUL DER CORD	1			BS; MINI VERSION OF PEACHEY FIG 12.37A AT E WINCH; PEACHEY DATES FROM TO L2C BASED ON GURNEY 1986 VESS 83 (EAA31)	1	4
TURBINE	240	SHEL	JS		1	ABR; I PC BLEAC H EX		RIM; BS	2	65
TURBINE	240	ZDATE						L2		

TURBINE	240	GREY2	U		1	ABR INT		BS		1	7
TURBINE	240	GRYMIC2	JSH	VERTIC AL COL	1			BS		1	86
TURBINE	240	SAMCG	33		1			BS		1	9
TURBINE	240	GREY	JBWME		1	SL ABR		RIM		1	5
TURBINE	250	ZDATE						M3-4C			
TURBINE	250	BB1	JEV		1			FRAG; TINY RIM PIECE; CURVED SO AT LEAST L2		1	1
TURBINE	250	SHEL	JCUR		1	SOOT RIM		RIM NECK		1	20
TURBINE	250	GRNM	JNN		1	SOOT EX		RIM; MOST PROB SAME VESS AS FROM 252	AS 252, 253	2	33
TURBINE	250	OXRC	BSEG		1	ABR SLIP		RIM TO LWALL; YOUNG FORM C55		1	17
TURBINE	252	ZDATE						M2-3C			
TURBINE	252	GRNM	JB		1	ABR; BURNT		FLAKE		1	1
TURBINE	252	GRNM	JNN	B EX; CORD NECK	1	SOOT OB; BURNT		BSS; V LARGE VESSEL	AS 250, 253	3	132
TURBINE	253	GRYMIC2	BK		1			BS; BLACK SLIP		1	2
TURBINE	253	ZDATE						3-4C			
TURBINE	253	GRNM	JNN?	CORDS NECK	1	SPALL ED; ABR; SOOT OB		BSS; PROB SAME VESS AS 250, 252	AS 250, 252	6	77
TURBINE	253	GYMS	J		1			BS		1	13
TURBINE	253	GRYMIC2	JBK		1			BS		1	9
TURBINE	253	SHEL	U		1	LEACH		BS		1	5
TURBINE	253	SHEL	U		1	ABR		BS		1	8
TURBINE	265	SHEL	U		1	V ABR		BASE		1	17
TURBINE	265	ZDATE						IA-RO			
TURBINE	272	IAORG	JIR		1			RIM; LIA; VESICULAR FABRIC; WITH MEDIUM TO FINE SHELL		1	7
TURBINE	272	CR	F?	DOUBL E SHG	1			BS; JAR OR FLAGON		1	10
TURBINE	272	ZDATE						2C			
TURBINE	273	GRNM	JNEC		1	V ABR; BURNT; SL WARPE D		GREY SLIP; NEAT UNDERCUT ROUNDED RIM; POSS 2C; J; POSS BRANCASTER JAR TYPE 101		2	37
TURBINE	273	ZDATE						M2-3C			
TURBINE	274	GREY2	U		1	V ABR		BS		1	6
TURBINE	274	ZDATE						RO			
TURBINE	275	ZDATE						L1ST BC-1ST AD			
TURBINE	275	NAT	JBK OR	CORD	1	ABR		BS		1	3
TURBINE	276	ZDATE						RO			
TURBINE	276	GREY2	U	B EX	1			BS		1	4

TURBINE	297	GREY2	BBR		1	ABR		RIM		1	7
TURBINE	297	ZDATE						2-3C			
TURBINE	297	GRNM?	CLSD		1			BS; SL MICACEOUS; PALE FAB; DARK SLIP; NVGW COPY?		1	3
TURBINE	319	SHEL	JS		1			RIM		1	61
TURBINE	319	ZDATE						RO			
TURBINE	319	GMICG	U		1	V ABR; BURNT ?		BS; PROB BURNT GRNM; FLINT INCL		1	8
TURBINE	319	OX	U		1	V ABR		BSS		1	7
TURBINE	374	GRFF	JB		1	ABR		BS; PROB BWME; DARK SLIPPED		1	20
TURBINE	374	ZDATE						2-3C			
TURBINE	395	GYMS	BWME	B EX	1	ABR; SOOT EX		BSS; FTM; CF STONEA FIG 160; L2-3C; SHARP ALMOST CARINATED PROFILE; FS?; LOCAL FABRIC/NARR VARIANT		3	51
TURBINE	395	ZZZ						ZDATE BASED ON STONEA PARR			
TURBINE	395	ZDATE						L2-3C			
CRANE BASE	398	GYMS	U		1	ABR		BS; POSS SAME VESS AS FROM 397		1	13
CRANE BASE	398	ZDATE						RO			
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	JB		1	SOOT EX V BURNT; ABR		BSS		2	25
CRANE BASE	399	HORNT	U		1			BS		1	9
CRANE BASE	399	GFIN	JBK		1	BURNT		BASE; PEDASTAL; PART TYPE FABRIC		1	9
CRANE BASE	399	GREY	BK		1			BS; BUFF CORE			
CRANE BASE	399	GREY	BWME		1	SOOT INT; ABR		BS		1	14
CRANE BASE	399	GRYMIC2	DG225		1			RIM		1	17
CRANE BASE	399	CC?	BK		1	V BURNT; SOOT OB; BURNT REDUC ED		BS		1	8
CRANE BASE	399	GFIN	CLSD		1			BS		1	7
CRANE BASE	399	GFIN	CLSD		1			BS		1	12
CRANE BASE	399	GFIN	U		1	ABR		BS		1	5
CRANE BASE	399	GRYMIC2	BWME	MULTIP LE BG	1	SOOT OB		BSS		6	216
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	J		1	BURNT		BSS; BASES		4	89

CRANE BASE	399	GYMS	JCUR	BG GIRTH	1	SOOT RIM; CARBO NISED DEP	20	RIM TO UWALL; RIM AS STONEA FIG 156.82; ML2C	1	63
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	JB		1	V ABR; BURNT; SOOT OB		BSS; J	1	5
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	U		1	V ABR; SPALL ED; SOOT EX		BS	1	20
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	JB		1	V ABR		BASE	1	15
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	JB		1	V ABR; LEACH		BS	1	32
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	JBIF	BG SHOUL DER	1	SOOT EX		RIM TO UWALL; VIRTUALLY IDENTICAL TO JPRS8 FIG 69.424; DATED EARLY TO MID 2C	1	70
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	J	DOUBL E BG SHOUL DER	1	ABR; SOOT EX		BSS	2	26
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	L		1	BLEAC H; ABR	39	RIM	1	22
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	L		1	SOOT RIM; THICK CARBO NISED DEP ON UNDER SIDE	38	RIM TO LWALL	1	34
CRANE BASE	399	GFIN	OPEN	MULIRP LE NECK CORDS	1	ABR; BURNT		BS NECK; LOND/PART TYPE FABRIC	1	4
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW	JEV		1			RIM; CF JPRS8 FIG 57.52 AND 56	1	32
CRANE BASE	399	GRYMIC2	JWM	CORD BETWE EN NECK AND SHOUL DER	1		19	RIM TO GIRTH; BSS; PROFILE; J	5	289
CRANE BASE	399	GREY	JBL		1	SOOT OB; THICK CARBO N DEPOS IT; BLUE GREY SPOX TPE		BS	1	28
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW	JWM	B EX	1	SOOT OB; BURNT		RIM TO GIRTH; BS	2	40

CRANE BASE	399	GFIN	BK		1			BS; SAMPLE 31	1	1
CRANE BASE	399	GRNM	U	BL	1	ABR INT		BS; SAMPLE 31	1	4
CRANE BASE	399	GRNM	JBWME		1			RIM NECK	1	11
CRANE BASE	399	DR20	A		1			BSS; SALT SURFACE AND INTERNAL COMBING/WIPING; FAIRLY SANDY SO NOT SUPER PERHAPS LATE 170-90?	3	47
CRANE BASE	399	COLC1?	BK		1	V ABRAD ED		BSS; J	2	4
CRANE BASE	399	NVCC1	BK		1			BS	1	4
CRANE BASE	399	SHEL	U		1	V ABR		FLAKE	1	1
CRANE BASE	399	NVCC1	BKCO R		1	ABR RIM		RIM; BS	2	3
CRANE BASE	399	GRYMIC2	JBK		1			BS	1	2
CRANE BASE	399	CR	CLSD		1			BS	1	10
CRANE BASE	399	ZZZ						EXCELLENT M-L2C GROUP; PROBABLY LATER 2ND RATHER THAN MID; INLCUDES SOME LARGE PEICES CAND FOR PRIM DEP		
CRANE BASE	399	GRYMIC2?	JL		1			RIM; SL MICACEOUS; FLINT; MORE TYPICAL HORN FAB?	1	23
CRANE BASE	399	GRYMIC1	J		1	BLOWN FAB; SOOT EX		BS	1	14
CRANE BASE	399	GREY	B		1	SPALL ED		BASE WITH FTM; BS; PROB BWME	2	35
CRANE BASE	399	GRYMIC2	JB		1	ABR		BSS	2	19
CRANE BASE	399	GREY2	U		2	ABR		BSS	2	16
CRANE BASE	399	OXGR	U		1			BS; SAMPLE 31	1	0
CRANE BASE	399	GRYMIC2	BD	BDL; BO EX	1			BS; ELABORATE BURNISED INTERIOR LINE DEC	1	7
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW?	J		1	BURNT; EXT SLIP WHITE		LWALL TO BASE WITH FTM; PROB NVGW; PROB JBWME	1	174
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW	BFL	B INT EX	1	BURNT; SPALL ED; REDUC ED CORE		BASES; RIM; J	3	68

CRANE BASE	399	ZDATE						M2-L2C			
CRANE BASE	399	GRFF	BTR		1			RIM TO UWALL; ALMOST BFL		1	11
CRANE BASE	399	GRNM	JBWME	B INT EX	1			BS; SAMPLE 31		1	30
CRANE BASE	399	SAMCG	18/31- 31		1			RIM		1	3
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW	JBK		1		SPALL ED	BS		1	7
CRANE BASE	399	SAMCG	U		1			BS		1	1
CRANE BASE	399	GRNM	BFL	B INT EX	1		15	RIM TO LWALL; PROFILE		5	176
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW	JBWME	B EX	1		SPALL ED; ABR	BSS		2	12
CRANE BASE	399	GRNM	J		1		ABR	BS		1	7
CRANE BASE	399	MONV	MHK		1		SOOT RIM; ABR	RIM TO UWALL; WORN TRITS		2	100
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW	JBK		1		SPALL ED	BSS		3	14
CRANE BASE	399	GRNM	J	ROUZ	1		ABR; SOOT OB	BS		1	13
CRANE BASE	399	GRYMIC2	BD		1		BURNT	BASE; CHAMFERED		1	44
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW	JB		1			BSS		3	27
CRANE BASE	399	SAMCG	BD		1		BURNT	BS; 36?		2	2
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW	JWM	CORD NECK	1			RIM NECK		1	7
CRANE BASE	399	NVGW	J		1		SPALL ED INT	BS		1	11
CRANE BASE	402	GREY2	J?		1		ABR	FLAKE		1	9
CRANE BASE	402	SHEL	U		1		ABR; SOOT EX	FLAKES		2	17
CRANE BASE	402	ZDATE						2-3C			
CRANE BASE	402	GREY2	JNN	CORD BELOW NECK	1			BSS		3	46
CRANE BASE	404	ZDATE						M1-2C			

CRANE BASE	404	SHEL	JL	BG GIRTH; BG SHOUL DER; FT UNDER RIM; SWL; HM	1	SOOT INT	34	RIM; BASE; BSS; SMASHED VESSEL; FINGERTIPPED DEC IS VERY UNUSUAL - DELIBERATE?	46	1427
CRANE BASE	404	SHEL	JB		1	SOOT RIM		RIM	1	4
CRANE BASE	404	GREY	JBK		1	ABR		BSS; POSS GRL	1	3
CRANE BASE	405	ZDATE						M2-L2C		
CRANE BASE	405	GREY2	U		1			FLAKE	1	8
CRANE BASE	405	COLC1	BKBA G	ROUZ?	1			BS; FS	1	4
CRANE BASE	405	NVCC1	BK		1			BS; SMALL FINE VESS	1	1
CRANE BASE	405	NVGW	D	B INT EX	1	SPALL ED; SOOT OB		BASE; CHAMFERED; LARGE CIRCUMFERENCE	1	119
CRANE BASE	405	ZZZ						POST 150; 1 PC EARLIER SAMIAN (100-120)		
CRANE BASE	405	SAMLM	18-31		1			BASE WITH FTM; STACKING SCAR	1	49
CRANE BASE	405	SAMCG	31		1	BURNT		RIM TO LWALL; HIGH GLOSS EXTEROR POSS CASED BY BURNING?	1	15
CRANE BASE	406	GREY	JCUR		1			RIM TO GIRTH; BSS; FRAGS; NECKED JWME TYPE; SAMPLE 32	5	64
CRANE BASE	406	ZDATE						2C		
CRANE BASE	406	GFIN	U	CORDO N?	1	ABR		FLAKES; PARTS TYPE FABRIC	2	4
CRANE BASE	406	CRFIN	BK		1			BS	1	8
CRANE BASE	407	ZZZ						V GOOD SMALL ANTONINE GRP; PROB AROUND 140-180 AD		
CRANE BASE	407	GREY	JWM	B EX; CORD ON TOP OF SHOUL DER	1			RIM TO GIRTH; WIDE MOUTHED NECKED JAR	1	20
CRANE BASE	407	GRNM	BGR	B EX	1			RIM TO LWALL; CHAMFERED	1	36
CRANE BASE	407	SHEL	JSQ		1	SOOT OB		RIM	1	16

CRANE BASE	407	ZDATE						M2-L2C			
CRANE BASE	407	VRW	JREED		1	SOOT EX; BURNT		RIM; CF CBA 98 FIG 36.173; EARLY ANTONINE TO L2C		1	36
CRANE BASE	407	GRNM	BTR	B INT EX	1			PROFILE; CHAMFERED		1	51
CRANE BASE	407	NVGW	BTR	B INT EX	1			PROFILE; CHAMFERED		1	72
CRANE BASE	407	NVGW	DPR	B INT EX	1			RIM TO LWALL		2	106
CRANE BASE	407	COLC1	BK		1			BSS		2	4
CRANE BASE	408	ZDATE						M2-L2C			
CRANE BASE	408	GRYMIC2	U		1			BS		1	3
CRANE BASE	408	GRNM?	JBK		1	V ABR; BURNT ?		BS		1	18
CRANE BASE	408	GRNM	J	B EX	1	ABR		BSS		3	58
CRANE BASE	408	SAMCG	37	MOULDED DEC	1			BS; TO G MONTEIL		1	32
CRANE BASE	408	SHEL	J	BG SHOUL DER; WM	1	SOOT EX		BSS		2	27
CRANE BASE	408	GREY	J	B EX	1	CESS INT		BS		1	12
CRANE BASE	408	SHEL	J	BG; WM	1	SOOT EX		BS		1	11
CRANE BASE	408	NVCC	BK		1			BS		1	1
CRANE BASE	408	CR	U		1	V ABR		BS		1	6
CRANE BASE	408	NVGW	FB	B EX	1	BURNT		RIM TO UPPER WALL; BSS; J		8	81
CRANE BASE	408	SHEL	L	WM	1	SOOT UNDER ; BLEAC H		RIM		1	18
CRANE BASE	408	NVGW	DPR	B INT EX	1	ABR; SOOT OB		PROFILE; BASES; J		5	101
CRANE BASE	408	NVCC	BKFO C		1	ABR SLIP		BS; MOULDED BELOW NECK	409	2	6
CRANE BASE	408	SHEL	JL	WM	1	BLEAC H EX		BS		1	46
CRANE BASE	408	NVCC1	BKBAG		1			BS		1	5

CRANE BASE	408	LOND	B30?	ROUL; STRO; ROST	1			BS; NV TYPE; PERRIN 1990- DECORATION TYPE 11; SEEMS A LITTLE UNFINISHED INTERNALLY; POSS LID?; EM2C		1	11
CRANE BASE	408	ZZZ						GOOD 2C GROUP; POSS INTO 3RD BUT PROB NOT; PERHAPS APPROX 140-180; SOME SL EARLIER			
CRANE BASE	408	GREY	J	B EX	1	CARBO N DEP EX; BEACH INT		BS; POSS V BURNT GRNM		1	13
CRANE BASE	408	SHEL	J	SWL; BG GIRTH; WM	1	SOOT EX		BSS		2	9
CRANE BASE	408	SHEL	J	BG	1	SOOT EX		BSS		2	24
CRANE BASE	409	NVGW	JWM		1			RIM NECK		1	10
CRANE BASE	409	MONV	MHK		1	SOOT EX		RIM TO UWALL WITH SPOUT; WELL FORMED SPOUT		2	138
CRANE BASE	409	SHEL	J	WM	1	SOOT EX		BS		1	12
CRANE BASE	409	OXWS	BK		1			BSS		3	6
CRANE BASE	409	GREY2	JBWM E	LOW NARRO W CORD BELOW NECK	1		10	RIM TO GIRTH		1	33
CRANE BASE	409	IAGROG	JBCO R	B EX	1			BS; LIA TYPE		1	9
CRANE BASE	409	SHEL	J?		1	ABR		BASE		1	16
CRANE BASE	409	GREY2	U		1	SOOT OB		FLAKE		1	2
CRANE BASE	409	GREY2	JL	DOUBL E LOW NARRO W CORD BELOW GIRTH	1			BSS		2	45
CRANE BASE	409	ZDATE						M2-L2C			
CRANE BASE	409	NVCC	BKFO C		1			RIMS; J; SAMPLE 33	408	2	3
CRANE BASE	409	GMICG	BK	B EX	1			BS; SAMPLE 33		1	3

CRANE BASE	409	GRYMIC2	JCOR	CORD NECK	1	SL ABR	RIM TO GIRTH; BASE; BSS; CURVED RIM CORDONED JBWME DERIVATIVE WITH NARROW NECK	5	87
CRANE BASE	409	SHEL	JBEV		1		RIM	1	10
CRANE BASE	409	SAMCG	18/31- 31		1	WORN FTM	BASE WITH FTM; POSS SAMLM; WEAR ON FTM	1	33
CRANE BASE	413	ZZZ					GOOD M-L2C GROUP; COULD POSS GO INTO E3		
CRANE BASE	413	GFIN	B		1	B EX	BS	1	6
CRANE BASE	413	NVGW	J		1	V ABR; SOOT OB; BURNT	FLAKE; BS	2	24
CRANE BASE	413	GREY	BSEG ?		1	V ABR	BS; DARK SLIP?	3	36
CRANE BASE	413	SHEL	U		1	ABR; LEACH; BLEAC H	BS	1	23
CRANE BASE	413	NVGW	JEV		1	BURNT; SOOT RIM	RIM	1	17
CRANE BASE	413	ZDATE					L2C		
CRANE BASE	413	GREY	JBCA R		1	V ABR	BS	1	6
CRANE BASE	413	GRYMIC2	JBWM E		1		BS	1	9
CRANE BASE	413	NVGW	JNN?	CORD NECK	1	SL ABR	BASES; BSS; SMASHED VESS	22	235
CRANE BASE	413	NVGW?	J		1	V BURNT	BS	1	13
CRANE BASE	413	CR	F?		1	V ABR	BSS; FTM?	4	22
CRANE BASE	413	SAMMT	18- 31R- 31R		1		BS; INT RIDGE	1	27
CRANE BASE	413	GRFF	U		1		BS	1	1
CRANE BASE	413	GREY	JBK		1		BS; PROB NARR VALLEY; OXID	1	3
CRANE BASE	413	SAMCG	U		1		FLAKES	3	4
CRANE BASE	413	NVCC	BKFO C	BAS	1	V BURNT; SOOT	BS	1	2
CRANE BASE	413	BUFFIN	BK		1		BS	1	2
CRANE BASE	413	GREY2	J		1		BS	1	23

CRANE BASE	413	GREY2	JBK		1			BS	1	1
CRANE BASE	413	SAMCG	37	MOULD ED	1			BS; TO G MONTEIL?	1	2
CRANE BASE	413	GRYMIC2	CLSD		1			BS	1	5
CRANE BASE	413	HORNT	U		1	ABR		BS	1	5
CRANE BASE	413	SHEL	JB		1	ABR; LEACH		BSS	7	42
CRANE BASE	413	CC	B37		1	V ABR		RIM TO UWALL; V STRANGE BLACK STREAKED FABRIC; NOT NVCC; LUMPS OF CA	3	35
CRANE BASE	413	SHEL	JL		1			RIM; FLAKES	6	55
CRANE BASE	413	NVCC	BKCO R		1	ABR		RIM	1	5
CRANE BASE	413	IASH	U		1	V ABR; LEACH		BS; SOME ORGANICS; IA	1	23
CRANE BASE	417	NVGW	BWME	B EX	1	BURNT		RIM TO GIRTH	2	39
CRANE BASE	417	GRNM	JBWM E		1	BURNT; SOOT EX		RIM NECK	1	19
CRANE BASE	417	NVGCC	JBWM E	B EX	1	CORDS NECK		RIM TO UWALL	1	24
CRANE BASE	417	GREY2	J		1	ABR		BASE; BSS	3	57
CRANE BASE	417	ZDATE						M2-E3		
CRANE BASE	417	GRYMIC2	JHO?	COL	1			BS; AS GMIC2; OXIDISED; DECORATED AS HORNINGSEA	1	12
CRANE BASE	422	IAGROG	U		1	ABR; BURNT		BSS; IA	4	21
CRANE BASE	422	GWATT?	U		1	V ABR; BURNT OXID		BS; HIGLY MICA; TYPICAL RO GWATT; COULD BE EARLIER?	1	3
CRANE BASE	422	ZDATE						RO		
CRANE BASE	427	VRW	B29		1			RIM TO LWALL; BSS; J; SMASHED VESS; AS CBA 98 FIG 39.199; TYPICAL FABRIC	3	188
CRANE BASE	427	ZDATE						E2C		
CRANE BASE	428	ZDATE						L2-E3		
CRANE BASE	428	BBT	J	WM	1	CARBO N DEP EXT		BASE; GOOD WHEEL MADE BB1 COPY	1	22

CRANE BASE	428	GRNM	JNN	CORD BELOW NECK ; TRIPLE BG GIRTH	1		14	RIM TO GIRTH; BSS; J; FRESH; SIMILAR VESSELS FROM STANGROUND; FIG 16.60-61, 67	6	699
CRANE BASE	429	GYMS	J	TRIPLE GIRTH GROOV E	1			BS	1	19
CRANE BASE	429	OXWS	BK		1			BS	1	1
CRANE BASE	429	GFIN	U		1	V ABR		BS; OXID SURFS	1	12
CRANE BASE	429	SAMCG	46		1	INTERN AL WEAR		RIM TO LWALL; PROFILE; ULTRA MICACEOUS; INT WEAR PROBABLY FROM USE; J; SMALLER SQUAT TYPE WITH 'LID SEAT'	2	55
CRANE BASE	429	ZDATE						2C		
CRANE BASE	429	SHEL	JEV		1	SOOT EX; CARBO N DEP RIM		RIM	1	19
CRANE BASE	429	GRYMIC2	JSH		1			RIM; EVERTED HORN TYPE; GRYMIC 2 FABRIC	2	59
CRANE BASE	429	SHEL	U		1	ABR		BSS	2	18
CRANE BASE	434	GMICG	U		1	ABR		BS; PROB GRYMIC2 BUT SMALL ABR FRAG	1	3
CRANE BASE	434	CR	CLSD		1			BS	1	6
CRANE BASE	434	SHEL	J		1	ABR; SOOT OB		BS	1	6
CRANE BASE	434	SHEL	JL	BG	1	V ABR		BSS; FLAKES	7	207
CRANE BASE	434	NVCC	BKHC	BAAN	1			BS; UNDER SLIP BARB RELIEF OF ANIMAL	1	5
CRANE BASE	434	GREYC	JBWM E	CORD NECK	1	ABR		BSS; DARK SLIP	4	47
CRANE BASE	434	NVGCC	JBK		1	BURNT; SPALL ED		LWALL TO BASE	1	12
CRANE BASE	434	SAMCG	31		1	ABR SLIP; WEAR RIM		RIM TO LWALL; WORN RIM POSS FROM USE AS LID; J	2	65
CRANE BASE	434	GRYMIC2	JSH	VERTIC AL COL	1	SOOT OB		RIM TO UWALL; SL COARSER GRYMIC2 FABRIC; EVERTED RIM	2	139
CRANE BASE	434	GRYMIC2	JB	CORD BELOW NECK	1	SOOT EX; SCALE INT?		BS NECK; JBWME OR JNN	1	5

CRANE BASE	434	OXGR	CLSD		1	ABR		LWALL TO BASE		1	12
CRANE BASE	434	ZDATE						L2-E3			
CRANE BASE	434	GRYMIC2	CLSD	CORDS	1	ABR INT		BS		2	20
CRANE BASE	434	CC	BK		1	V ABR		RIM; BSS; V FINE WALLED; SANDY PALE BUFF FABRIC; NOT MICACEOUS; LOCAL?; POSS A COARSE COLC VARIANT		2	4
CRANE BASE	434	GRNM	DPR		1	BURNT; SPALL ED; SOOT EX		RIM; BASE; BS; CHAMFERED; CLOSE NVGW COPY WITH DARK GREY SLIP		3	51
CRANE BASE	434	NVGCC	DPRA		1	SL ABR		RIM TO LWALL		1	32
CRANE BASE	434	GFIN	B	ROUZ; CORD	1			LWALL TO BASE; LOND/PART TYPE; MICACEOUS; POSS 37 DERIVED FORM		1	35
CRANE BASE	434	GREYC	CLSD		1			BS		2	20
CRANE BASE	434	NVGW	J		1	ABR		BS		1	6
CRANE BASE	434	GYMS	BWME		1	ABR	21	RIM TO UWALL; BSS; SOFT MICACEOUS FABRIC; MINIMAL TINY SHELL FRAGS; ABRATED GREY SLIP; PROB VARIANT OF GRNM?		6	62
CRANE BASE	437	SHEL	U		1	ABR		BS		1	4
CRANE BASE	437	ZDATE						IA-RO			
CRANE BASE	441	GREY	U		1	V ABR		BSS; GRNO?; PROBABLY ROMAN BUT V ABR SANDY FAB		2	35
CRANE BASE	441	ZZZ						COULD BE LIA; PROBABLY RO			
CRANE BASE	441	ZDATE						RO			
CRANE BASE	446	IASA	U		1			BSS; ABR		2	16
CRANE BASE	446	ZDATE						LIA-EROM			
CRANE BASE	450	ZDATE						M2-L2C			
CRANE BASE	450	SAMSG?	BD		1	V BURNT; BLOWN		BS; PROB SG DISH		1	14
CRANE BASE	450	NVCC	BKFO SC	ASC	1	BURNT		BSS; J		2	6
CRANE BASE	450	NVGW	U		1	CORD		BS		1	4

Appendix 4: The Briquetage by *Elaine L Morris*

Introduction

A total of 2494 pieces (149,818 grammes) of briquetage, ceramic material associated with salt production, was submitted for analysis. The assemblage comprises fragments from all four classes of briquetage defined amongst previous Fenland collections (Lane and Morris 2001): containers, supports, structures and undiagnostic miscellaneous material (Table Briq 1). The condition of the fragments is varied from large pieces of demolished saltern ovens to tiny flakes of split container sherds. The assemblage mean piece size by weight is 60.1 grammes.

This is a very important assemblage of briquetage, not only due to its sheer size and the quality of many diagnostic pieces but also by its direct association with a significant amount of pottery dating from the latest pre-Roman Iron Age/early Roman period of the first to second century AD (see Pottery report, Appendix 3). Many carefully excavated saltern sites in the Fenland region have produced no sherds of datable pottery which renders those briquetage assemblages less valuable to salt production studies and the early history of Britain. Without direct dating, only arguments of relative difference between attributes of the briquetage material from sites can be employed to explore the development of salt production methods and procedures or determine stages of intensification of production (Morris 2007). The Longhill Road site with its impressive briquetage assemblage has provided important evidence to further our understanding of this significant industry.

The analysis and recording of this assemblage followed the scheme established for later prehistoric and Roman period briquetage recovered from many sites as part of the Fenland Management Project (Morris 2001a) and developed more recently from the Roman assemblage recovered at Cedar Close in March (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009). This includes site-specific fabric descriptions, form types using the Fenland-wide codes and definitions, Fenland briquetage wall thickness codes for container sherds (2, <7mm; 3, 7-9.9mm; 4, 10-12.9mm; 5, 13-15.9mm; 6, 16-18.9mm; 7, 19-21.9mm; 8, 22-24.9mm; and split flakes, code X), diameter, thickness and height measurements for supports if present, and evidence of use in the salt production process, as well as a new category indicating the intensity of use which is explained below. This detailed data is available in the digital archive along with 1:1 sketches of a modest number of examples of form types with additional handwritten notes on standardised Featured Briquetage Record forms. No fabric samples were submitted for petrological analysis.

Fabrics

Macroscopic fabric analysis at x10 power binocular microscopy revealed a total of nine fabric types within three broad fabric groups; sandy fabrics Q2-Q6, organic-tempered fabrics V3-V5, and one shell-bearing fabric S1. Several of the fabrics are related to each other. For example, fabric V3 was made by taking the same clay as used to make fabric Q2 and adding a moderate to common amount of chopped vegetable matter or chaff as tempering to open up the clay matrix making it more porous. Improved porosity would have been beneficial during the manufacturing of containers and supports in particular as it strengthens clay objects prior to firing, as well as providing thermal shock resistance during the first firing and enhanced mechanical shock resistance during subsequent use.

All of these fabrics were likely to have been made from locally available clay resources. Major construction of facilities from clay, such as the oven identified during the evaluation fieldwork, would have been conducted using immediately local clay resources if present and the landscape in and around March island is host to such sedimentary deposits. The use of mainly fabric Q2 but also fabrics Q3 and Q4 to make the walls and flooring of oven structures (Table Briq 2a-b) reveals that more than one naturally-occurring clay deposit or lens of clay would have been exploited in the latest pre-Roman Iron Age/early Roman period (phase 2). In addition, there are several pieces of briquetage which still have deposit-context raw clay adhering to them and this raw clay is identical to fabric Q2.

The similarity between fabric Q1 in the Cedar Close (March) assemblage (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, 95) to fabric Q2 in this assemblage supports the interpretation of immediately local clays being used at each site. The Cedar Close saltern was located 2km south/southeast of Longhill Road which may account for the slight variation in these distinctive coarse sandy fabrics with clearly visible detritus that derive from glacial drift deposits of boulder clay which make up March island itself. On the other hand the finer, silty fabric Q4 is typical of the local silty clay deposits of the Fenland (Williams 2001). Fabric Q6 has very coarse sand (1-2mm across) present but may simply be a variant of the naturally-occurring clay used to make fabric Q2 which has only coarse sand (1mm or less across) present; such variation within a sedimentary deposit such as a boulder clay which is the result of glaciation activity is not surprising. Similarly fabric V5 appears to be the organic-tempered variant of fabric Q6.

There are several, rather more significant, differences between the Cedar Close briquetage assemblage fabrics and those from Longhill Road. Just over 37% of the fragments recovered from Cedar Close had been made from either abundantly or moderately organic-tempered fabrics and there are no sparsely organic-gritted pieces. This is very different from the Longhill Road assemblage where 36% of the fragments had been constructed using sparsely-gritted/tempered fabric Q3, and these aspects are discussed further below (see Manufacturing).

The shell-bearing fabric S1 appears to be briquetage due to the bleached nature of the three container sherds made from it and their lack of circular vessel curve in plan. Shell-bearing fabrics are likely to derive from Jurassic formations such as Oxford Clay deposits (Williams 2001) which lie close to March. There is every possibility that this fabric could be similar to fabrics L1, L2 and L3 identified in the Iron Age briquetage assemblages from Cowbit (Morris 2001a), Market Deeping (Morris 2001b) and Langtoft (Morris 2001c), however it would be necessary to thin section samples of this fabric and fabric L3 to determine whether all four are from the same or similar geological origins.

Q2 coarse sandy fabric with detritus: Common to very common (25-30%), rounded to subrounded, moderately sorted quartz, $\leq 1.0\text{mm}$, in a clay matrix containing rare to sparse (2- 5%), rounded to subangular, very poorly sorted fragments of chalk, chert or flint, iron oxides, micaceous sandstone, quartzite and shell, measuring from 2.0 to 15.0mm; this fabric is not dissimilar to fabric Q1 defined for the Cedar Close briquetage assemblage but there is enough variation to warrant a separate fabric code and description

Q3 sparsely-gritted or sparsely-tempered, coarse sandy fabric with detritus: Fabric Q2 with the additional presence of sparse (3-7%) vegetable matter such as chaff, $\leq 6\text{mm}$, now represented as linear voids; normally this small quantity of vegetable matter present, or the vesicles remaining from the firing of this organic matter, is interpreted as naturally-occurring in the original clay matrix but in this assemblage there is every reason to

suspect that it represents temper added by the briquetage maker and therefore a variation of fabric V3; however, it could be the result of contamination by association rather than deliberate tempering

Q4 micaceous, slightly silty clay fabric: Moderate to common (10-20%) quartz, $\leq 0.2\text{mm}$, which can hardly be seen at $\times 10$ power binocular microscopy, in a micaceous clay matrix

Q5 micaceous, slightly silty clay fabric with very infrequent linear voids: Rare to sparse (1-3%) linear voids, $< 6\text{mm}$ long, in a micaceous, slightly silty clay matrix very similar, if not identical, to fabric Q4; it is not possible to determine whether the presence of these linear voids was a result of deliberate or casual incorporation by the briquetage maker or whether they were naturally-occurring in the clay matrix at time of procurement

Q6 very coarse sandy fabric with chalk and flint detritus: Very common (30%), rounded to subrounded, moderately sorted quartz, $\leq 2.0\text{mm}$, and rare to sparse (1-3%), rounded to subangular chalk and patinated flint, $\leq 7.0\text{mm}$; this is a distinctive variant of fabric Q2 and likely to derive from a different sedimentary lens within the boulder clay deposits

S1 shell-gritted fabric: Common to very common (25-30%), well-sorted, subangular to angular shell, $\leq 2\text{mm}$, in a slightly sandy clay matrix with sparse (3-5%), naturally-occurring, subrounded to rounded quartz, $\leq 0.6\text{mm}$

V3 organic-tempered, coarse sandy fabric with detritus: Moderate to common (15-25%), linear voids, $\leq 10\text{mm}$, resulting from the vaporisation of organic matter which had been deliberately added by the briquetage maker during manufacture, in a clay matrix very similar if not identical to fabric Q2

V4 organic-tempered, micaceous, slightly silty clay fabric: Moderate to common (15-20%), linear voids, $\leq 8\text{mm}$, resulting from the vaporisation of organic matter which had been deliberately added by the briquetage maker during manufacture, in a clay matrix very similar if not identical to fabric Q4

V5 organic-tempered, very coarse sandy fabric with very large flint and chalk detritus: Common (20%), linear voids, $\leq 10\text{mm}$, resulting from the vaporisation of organic matter which had been deliberately added by the briquetage maker during manufacture, in a clay matrix very similar to fabric Q6 but including pieces of chalk measuring up to 25mm and flint up to 30mm

Classes and Form Types

Quantification of the assemblage by class and form type is presented in Table Briq 2a-b.

Containers (Fig. 23, 1-9)

Sherds from many, very substantial, subrectangular evaporation pans which were distinctively curved in plan were identified. Five principal types of rim were identified (R3-R5; R8-R9), and examples of three of these also displayed distinctive curved ends (R3.1; R5.1; R9.1). Only one principal type of base was identified (B1), while a separate type (B4) represents the curved in plan version of it. It is recommended that code B1.1 is used as the curved variant of this base form in future. Consistently, there are a number of body sherds from containers which are curved in plan (BS3), too. Altogether, 4.7% of the container sherds are curved. No cut rim or flared base sherds, typical of middle Iron Age briquetage trough-shaped containers (Morris 2001a), were identified in this assemblage.

One of the most distinctive aspects of the Longhill Road containers is their variation in wall thickness. Table Briq 3 presents the number of sherds by thickness code and the percentage of each code group within the measurable assemblage excluding any split flake sherds. Nearly a third of this collection measures 13mm or more thick (codes 5-8), including 2.4% between $19\text{-}25\text{mm}$ thick (codes 7-8). This is quite extraordinary when

compared to other briquetage container assemblages which have been measured in this manner. The Cedar Close saltern activity, suggested as dating from a time between the second and third century AD (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, 98, table 4), was recorded as having only 2.5% of its container sherds measuring 13mm or more and no examples of codes 7-8, while the assemblage from Cowbit which is dated to the mid-second to first century BC (Late Iron Age period) has only 0.1% measuring 13mm or more (Morris 2001a, table 8). The robust nature of the Longhill Road vessels may be due to the nature of the briquetage makers' preferences or to specific technological requirements, and this is discussed further below. No examples of repaired container rims were identified in the assemblage as had been found at Holbeach St Johns (Gurney 1999, fig. 40, nos. 6-7).

The only example of a complete container profile is a single sherd comprising an R3 rim and B1 base (not illustrated; phase 4, BRN2440). It measures 50mm tall. This vessel is quite shallow and displays other characteristics which suggest the vessel maker could have been either short of time or less skilled than other vessel makers. If the latter was the case, then apprentices may have been trained in the process of salt-making at Longhill Road. The 115 measurable *minimum* heights of *broken* rims and bases present in the assemblage range between 11mm and 120mm. The average broken container measured at least 46mm tall which suggests that generally these large, shallow evaporation pans were likely to have ranged from about 50 to 150mm tall (i.e. deep).

Most vessels were quite hard-fired as there is a tinny ring to them when struck, and this firing was likely to have taken place in the saltern oven and *in situ* on supports.

Rims

R3 rounded rim (Fig 23, 1-2)

R3.1 rounded rim with corner return (Fig 23, 3)

R4 flattened, rounded rim (Fig 23, 4)

R5 pointed rim (Fig 23, 5 & 20)

R5.1 pointed rim with corner return (Fig 23, 6)

R8 flat rim (Fig 23, 7)

R9 pressed firmly, flattened rim similar to R8 with internal lip (Fig 23, 8)

R9.1 pressed firmly, flattened rim with internal lip and corner return (Fig 23, 9)

Bases

B1 simple, flat base (not illustrated) (Crosby 2001, fig. 32, 1; Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, fig. 5, 4)

B4 simple, flat base curved in plan (not illustrated) (Crosby 2001, fig. 32, 4-5)

B99 central zone of flat base without base angle present (not illustrated)

Body sherds

BS1/2 straight, flat and curved body sherds; grouped classification (not illustrated)

BS3 diagnostic corner body sherd from container rectangular in plan (not illustrated)

Supports (Fig 23, 10-24; Fig 24, 24-36; Fig 25, 37)

An extraordinary array of supports, used to raise-up and secure briquetage containers and other supports over hearths and in ovens, were identified including bars, bricks, stabilising clips, pedestals, platforms, a wedge and a reused triangular, perforated clay weight. Nine different types of bar-like clay objects were identified (Fig. 23, 10-16); some well-known forms from other saltern assemblages such as Cedar Close (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, 95) and Holbeach St Johns (BR3; Gurney 1999, fig. 42, nos. 40-41), with others newly defined from the Longhill Road assemblage. Bars appear to be expedient responses to the need for a thick horizontally positioned malleable clay stick-like piece which can provide a substantial balance to the positioning and securing of containers within the oven.

A few bricks were identified including type BK4 which is very similar to a building brick in shape (Fig. 23, 17-18). These are quite substantial and undoubtedly had been developed to support larger evaporation pans within ovens. The hand-squeezed manufacture of many pedestals indicates that they were created as wet clay objects within the oven during its preparation for heating but, in contrast, the nature of bricks shows that these supports had been made in advance of their insertion into the oven space. Some bricks had been so hard fired in the ovens that they are fused and appear to be glazed as a result. Very few brick fragments were recovered at Longhill Road which suggests that the making of bricks was not a major component of the briquetage repertoire. No bricks were identified in the Cowbit assemblage (Morris 2001a, table 4) and none in the Cedar Close assemblage. However, 60% of the supports at Morton saltern were fragments of brick (Crosby 2001, table 26).

The discovery of the perforated apex from a triangular clay weight (Fig 23, 19) was unexpected. The weight had been reused at Longhill Road during salt production activity as it was completely salt-bleached. This is the first known example of an Iron Age clay weight being re-deployed as a briquetage support. This triangular clay weight is not to be confused with pedestal type PD4 found at Langtoft (Morris 2001b, fig. 90, 13) and Market Deeping (Morris 2001c, fig. 95, 21), which has a pre-fired perforation across the entire flat base of the pyramidal support.

Stabilising clip-like objects (Fig 23, 20-24) are well-represented in the assemblage and include types also found on other Fenland salt production sites such as Cowbit, Morton and Cedar Close. Nearly 1% of the assemblage fragments recovered at Cowbit and at Morton were identifiable as clips but only 0.1% of the material at Cedar Close were these distinctive objects. Clip fragments make up 2% of the Longhill Road assemblage.

Many different types of pedestals were found (Fig 24, 25-30), including a new type for the Fenland series. The slender, sub-rounded shaft of this slight pedestal, type PD21 (Fig 24, 30), is finished at the top or upper end with a scoop effect which is not dissimilar to two prongs. Several pedestals are quite sizeable, but their form types are common ones.

A similar pattern was observed amongst the platform fragments (Fig 24, 31-36); substantial pieces are present including a few very thick examples but all of the types are typical of the region and similar to those from Cedar Close (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, 96, fig. 6, 10) and Spalding Wygate Park (Morris, forthcoming, fig. Briq, 57-64). Platforms are easily recognised by their top smoothed side and in this assemblage many have evidence that their undersides had been resting on a surface and then lifted while still quite damp and sticky and inverted in order to dry as the undersides are spiky in appearance. Several other examples display the portable or reversible nature of platforms as inserted flat slabs onto which pedestals and bricks can be placed in order to raise and secure containers above the heating chamber of an oven. Fragments from perforated platforms are present and these appear to have been used to allow the heat to flow up easily from the oven fire pit or flue into the main chamber of the structure.

A new type of wedge (W10; Fig 25, 37) was identified but its similarity to the concept of stabilising clip type CL9 is recognised. The identification, naming and understanding of the role of a support can be challenging, particularly when recovered in a fragmented condition.

Bars

BR1 fragment of possible rectangular bar (not illustrated)

BR3 round cross-section bar with paddle end(s) (Fig 23, 10)

BR5 round cross-section, hand-squeezed bar (Fig 23, 11)

BR6 sub-square cross-section bar (not illustrated)

BR7 half-round cross-section bar; too thick and rounded to be a wedge (Fig 23, 12)

BR8 broken paddle end of uncertain type of bar (Fig 23, 13)

BR9 flat bar with end brace (Fig 23, 14)

BR10 flat, oval or egg-shaped bar; may have squared end points (Fig 23, 15)

BR11 rectangular, thin, flat bar with parallel sides (Fig 23, 16)

Bricks

BK1 tapered brick with smoothed, flat sides (Fig 23, 17)

BK3 narrow, straight-sided, flat brick (not illustrated) (see Morris, forthcoming, Spalding Wygate Park Briq. nos 28-29)

BK4 sub-square, straight-sided brick, similar in shape to modern types of building brick (Fig 23, 18)

BK99 fragment of indeterminate type of brick (not illustrated)

Clay weight (reused as briquetage)

CW1 triangular clay weight with at least one apex displaying pre-firing perforation (Fig 23, 19)

Stabilising clips

CL1 spool-shaped, waisted, cylindrical clay object positioned to stabilise a container against wall of oven or against another container; may have one lip (Fig 23, 20) (Morris 2001a, fig. 20, 32-35; Crosby 2001, fig. 33, 18-19)

CL2 spool-shaped, waisted, cylindrical clay object with two lips positioned to stabilise two containers against each other (not illustrated) (Crosby 2001, fig. 33, 16-17 & 20)

CL3 flat, bridging spacer clip (not illustrated) (Crosby 2001, fig. 33, 22)

CL7 brick stabilising clip; hand-squeezed clay pressed against the side rather than the end of a single brick (Fig 23, 21) (Crosby 2001, fig. 33, 24)

CL7.1 a two-brick variant of CL7 (Fig. Briq 00, 22)

CL8 complex irregular clip (Fig 23, 23) (Crosby 2001, fig. 33, 25)

CL9 wedge-shaped stabiliser (Fig 23, 24)

CL99 undiagnostic fragment of uncertain type of clip (not illustrated)

Pedestals

PD2 hand-squeezed cylindrical pedestal with angled top or receiving end (Fig 24, 25) (Morris 2001a, fig. 18, 14; Crosby 2001, fig. 34, 29)

PD3 lipped base, angled-top, hand-squeezed cylindrical pedestal (not illustrated) (Lane and Morris 2001, fig. 114, 18)

PD9 undiagnostic, hand-squeezed cylindrical pedestal base and stem fragment (not illustrated) (Morris 2001b, 43)

PD11 hand-squeezed cylindrical pedestal with extended smeared base (Fig 24, 26) (Crosby 2001, fig. 18, 21)

PD12 disc-shaped pedestal (Fig 24, 27)

PD18 tall or short, handmade rather than hand-squeezed, cylindrical pedestal for receiving a brick (not illustrated) (Morris, forthcoming, Spalding Wygate Park fig. Briq 00, 51-52)

PD19 handmade but not hand-squeezed, disc-like pedestal with uncertain top or receiving end (Fig 24, 28)

PD20 handmade but not hand-squeezed, cylindrical pedestal with uncertain top end (Fig 24, 29)

PD21 handmade but not hand-squeezed, cylindrical pedestal with up to three prongs on top end (Fig 24, 30)

PD98 fragment of hand-squeezed pedestal stem (not illustrated)

PD99 fragment of uncertain type of pedestal (not illustrated)

Platforms

PL1 fragment from a platform with two surfaces present (not illustrated)

PL7 fragment from a rounded-edge platform (not illustrated) (Morris 2001a, fig. 18, 25)

PL7.2 fragment from a rounded-edge platform which has had an additional layer of clay added to the underside surface apparently to increase thickness (Fig 24, 31)

PL7/12 rounded-edged platform which has two smoothed sides, a top surface and an edge surface (Fig 24, 32)

PL7/13 corner piece of a rounded-edge platform (Fig 24, 33)

PL11 platform with recess in the shape of the end of a brick; not really a platform and should be reclassified as a stabilising clip similar to CL7 and CL7.1 (Fig 24, 34)

PL12 fragment of a squared-edge platform which has two smoothed sides, a top surface and an edge surface which is often wiped or scraped-off creating a sharply defined side to the platform; may have been mould-made (Fig 24, 35)

PL12/13 corner piece of a squared-edge platform (Fig 24, 36)

PL13 corner piece of a platform (not illustrated) (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, fig. 5, 9)

PL20 pierced or perforated platform fragment (not illustrated) (Morris, forthcoming, Spalding Wygate Park, fig. 00, 66-67)

PL99 fragment from an undiagnostic platform with only one surface present (not illustrated)

Wedge

W10 finger-squeezed, stabiliser with flat lower surface and thickened, triangular cross-section zone of contact with container (Fig 25, 37)

Structural material/Oven lining (Fig 25, 38)

Salt evaporation ovens made from layers of clay are classed as structural material within briquetage assemblages. One actual oven was found during the evaluation at Longhill Road and pieces of at least one demolished oven comprise the largest class of recovered briquetage by weight in the assemblage (75kg; Table Briq 1). A very large piece of lining material with full thickness present measured 130mm thick (Fig 25, 38) and therefore the oven it derives from appears to have been similar to the structural material from Cedar Close. A full description of the construction of indirect heating system ovens is provided in the Cedar Close report (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, 96-7). The implementation of indirect heating system ovens with flues and chambers separating the fire itself from direct contact with the evaporation pans was a valuable development in the technology of salt production as with pottery production in kilns, this complex structure made it possible to regulate the intensity of heat and, thus, control the pace of evaporation and size of salt crystals; finer crystals through slow evaporation and coarser with swift evaporation. The earliest salt evaporation oven was identified at Cowbit in Lincolnshire (Lane 2001) and dated using charcoal recovered from the flues to the second century BC (185-95 cal BC; Bayliss and McCormac 2001). The use of ovens from the first century BC onwards has been shown to be an essential part of the increased production of salt from the Late Iron Age through to the Late Roman period (Crowson 2001; Morris 2007).

Wall/Flooring

WFL1 fragment of wall/flooring material which has only one smoothed surface remaining and is distinguished by the layering of the clay structure which is perpendicular to this surface (not illustrated)

WFL2 square-sided piece of wall/flooring which has two smoothed sides, a top and a side edge generally at 90° angle but without a sharp definition between (Fig 25, 38)

WFL3 two-sided fragment of wall/flooring material with a sharp 90° angle indicating a top and a side edge (not illustrated)

WFL99 flake fragment from wall/flooring material without any surface present (not illustrated)

Miscellaneous

A small amount of briquetage displayed no indication of its role in salt production despite having been associated with quantities of containers, supports and structural material. The amount of miscellaneous fired clay from Longhill Road which could not be identified to a specific class was relatively small (3.2% by weight) based on the quality of preservation of the assemblage overall.

Fired clay material

FC undiagnostic fired clay material associated with salt production

Manufacturing – Correlation of Fabrics and Classes of Briquetage

The manufacture of briquetage fabrics at Longhill Road was focused around two simple concepts. While the building of ovens can be conducted using unaltered, boulder clay which means leaving even large lumps of detritus in the coarse sand clay matrix (Q2), the making of evaporation pans and supports is an altogether different matter as the majority of these two classes of briquetage must be tempered with some degree of organic matter. Usually, a small amount of vegetable matter or chaff was added to the same naturally-occurring Q2 clay to create fabric Q3, which was then used to make nearly half of the supports for raising and securing the shallow, open pans. A third of these salt-drying containers were also made from this sparsely-tempered fabric. 30% of the remaining supports and 68% of the containers were made from a similar fabric recipe but with much more organic-tempering (V3). Therefore, most of the supports and nearly all of the containers had been made from fabrics with the same coarse sandy clay matrices derived from boulder clay (Q2) into which either a little (Q3) or a significant amount (V3) of quite small pieces of chaff or similar plant matter had been added. The absence of fabric Q3 or a fabric similar to Q3 in the Cedar Close briquetage assemblage (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, table 2) makes that collection quite different from the Longhill Road assemblage. One of the Cedar Close fabrics, V2, may be similar to Longhill Road fabric V3 and 97% of the supports were made from it but all of the container sherds in that assemblage had been made from an abundantly-tempered fabric (V1). Therefore, specific fabrics had been developed for use with specific classes of briquetage at Cedar Close site (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, 97). The lack of such strong correlation between fabrics and classes at Longhill Road suggests that the saltmakers at Longhill Road were still at a stage of testing variations of temper added to fabrics in order to establish suitability and possibly even expediency of manufacture. By the time that salt was being made at Cedar Close, however, such experimentation with fabrics was no longer necessary. It appears that later in the Roman period in the Norfolk Fenland area, the use of ceramic evaporation pans was replaced with lead pans raised onto massive supports in double-flue ovens (Crowson 2001; Percival 2001).

A second interpretation of these differences in fabrics is that salt production in phase 2 had been conducted by two different saltmakers or groups of saltmakers and the fabric differences reflect their preferences. One method which might prove useful to determine the validity of such an interpretation would be an examination of the finger impressions left by the briquetage makers correlated to the fabric types. If a series of individuals could be identified forensically and these individuals always made their containers and supports using a specific fabric, then this data could be interpreted as indicative of maker's preferences. End of finger impressions are frequently visible on many of the pedestals due to their hand-squeezed manufacture, while smoothing of the exterior surfaces of containers has resulted in the fossilised signature of several fingers in parallel use for this purpose, i.e. finger channels. Due to the large size of this assemblage, it may be possible to establish a methodology for the identification of individual briquetage makers and determine the minimum number of people who had been involved in the salt production procedures persons; i.e. at least the people who had manufactured the ceramic objects. A similar investigation of the fingering visible on oven material could indicate if persons who made the heating structures were, or were not, the same persons who made the pans and supports. A collection of briquetage the size of that from Longhill Road would be able to provide a statistically reliable number of examples in each class.

Evidence of Use and Intensification

Salt bleaching of briquetage occurs when the normally reddish-orange, iron-rich clays of the Fenland come into contact with brine and heat for a period of time which allows the chlorine in the bleach to lessen and gradually remove this iron-rich colouring leaving a dirty buff-white colour in its place. This can take the form of a thin, skin-like appearance on the surfaces of sherds and objects or can actually discolour the entire material. The longer the heating process is conducted and the more that brine is added to the procedure, the greater becomes the intensification of this process of salt making. During the Iron Age period, this process was not intensive as the majority of briquetage pieces do not even have the white skin effect but by the Late Iron Age period, intensification had begun in earnest and more salt would have been produced as a result. Therefore, the degree of salt-bleaching can be seen as a measure of this intensification process (Morris 2007).

Previously this effect was recorded simply by indicating the location where evidence of bleaching had occurred. Therefore, data was recorded as WH for salt bleached with the location of this evidence based on positions: 1, both surfaces or throughout; 2, exterior; 3, interior; 4, core of sherds; 10, top of rim; and 12, underneath base. If the nature of the bleaching was slight, then the WH was placed within brackets. The intensity of bleaching at Longhill Road, however, prompted the development of a more detailed method for recording this locational evidence by providing a visual expression of the areal coverage of the bleaching. Intensity level codes were assigned as follows: level 0, represents no visible evidence of bleaching, ie. unbleached; level 1, represents 1-20% of the sherd or object is bleached buff-white; level 2, 21-40%; level 3, 41-60%; level 4, 61-80%; and level 5, 81-100%. The advantage of this method of recording is its simplicity and its measure of intensity rather than simply the locations where bleaching occurred. It is recommended that the original system can now be replaced by this method, but for the Longhill Road briquetage assemblage both methods of recording the evidence were used and are available for assessment in the database.

Table Briq 5 presents the evidence for levels of intensification. The percentage frequency by number of pieces was used to express the relative data amongst the container sherds and the supports, while the frequency by weight was used for the structural material. This data shows that the intensive salt-bleaching of the supports varies considerably in relation to that of the containers and the oven material, evidence to which confirms that the supports were covered in some cases and partially covered in other cases by the evaporation pans which would have prevented some of the brine from reaching them. It also reveals that for each of these classes of briquetage recovered at the Longhill Road saltern, the same story can be told; salt production at this site was conducted using this material for an intensive period of time. Reconstruction of the methods and materials found at this site may be able to elucidate what length of time, degree of heat and quantity of brine had been required to create the intensity level 5 salt-bleaching effect that has been recorded, and in so doing determine the amount of salt which may have been produced at that time.

Discussion

This is a briquetage assemblage comprising mainly thick-walled subrectangular, shallow evaporation pans, a variety of bars, bricks, clips, pedestals, platforms, a wedge and a reused clay weight, and major pieces of dismantled and disturbed saltern ovens. The fabrics used to make the briquetage are 99.9% made from local boulder clays that were either slightly or well-tempered with chopped organic matter which may be chaff or left untempered. The ovens were constructed with the untempered fabric that has plenty of detritus still in it, while the pans and pan supports were made from the tempered fabrics for the most part. The visually most arresting aspect of the assemblage as a whole is its well-bleached condition. The majority of the assemblage had become salt-bleached, through the walls of the containers or through the sides of the supports into the core of these objects or into the lining of the walls and floors of the oven(s). But it is the intensification of this bleaching which has been measured systematically that indicates how thoroughly this effect had been during the duration of salt production at Longhill Road. Over 60% of the entire assemblage had been bleached to between 81% and 100% of each piece (intensity level 5).

This indicates that when salt production took place at this saltern, life would have been focused on maximizing the time, effort, fuel and management of the brine evaporation process for a significant period of time. And, consequently, the briquetage had to be made to assist efficiently in this process. The evidence revealed by examination of the fabrics suggests that a process of experimentation in determining whether more organic matter added to the local boulder clays was advantageous to the success of the process may have been part of this effort based on the difference in amount of temper in the fabrics identified at Cedar Close compared to Longhill Road. Cedar Close is believed to be mid-second to third century in date while the salt production activity at Longhill Road was earlier and possibly by as much as a century. The container wall thickness data for both of these assemblages is a second line of evidence which may have been part of this experimental development. Comparison of the cumulative percentage frequencies for each assemblage reveals that 77% of the Cedar Close container sherds measure less than 10mm (category 3) (Lane, Morris and Peachey 2009, table 4), while only 25% of the Longhill Road sherds are this thin. Instead 87% of the Longhill Road sherds measure 16mm or less in thickness which is a considerable difference.

However, temper variation and wall thickness construction may reflect different approaches or preferences to briquetage construction by different saltmakers and their associates rather than actual development in the industrial process. This possibility is also reflected in the variation amongst rim types. There are basically three main rim types: splayed flat top and thick (R9), flat (R8) and rounded (R3), and they may represent different container makers. On occasion, it is even possible to see the same hand (or actually the same fingers) in the construction of different classes and types of briquetage. Fabric Q3 had been used to make an unusual PL12 (phase 2, pit 100; BRN 1384) and a large fragment of WFL3 (phase 2, ditches 73/75; BRN 1373), both recovered from trench 4. Based on a very distinctive lip to the edges of both pieces, a style or flourish of fingering by the maker, it is possible to see the same hand from the same person making each item, one a support and the other the interior of an oven.

There is much evidence that the heating temperature achieved during saltmaking was relatively high. Some briquetage material had been subject to temperatures which were consistently on the edge of ceramic fusing, i.e. being close to stoneware in nature. The heat also nearly melted some of the detritus pieces so commonly found in the fabrics, and actually did melt smaller quartz grains. It may be useful in future to determine scientifically what this temperature had been. In addition, examination of the large quantities of unstratified oven material (context 670) from the site, or more specifically that material from phase 2 ditch cut 681 (context 684) for example, shows that these pieces are not from the same oven as that found in unphased pit 735 (context 731). The pit material has greater evidence of intensification, the pieces of oven material are much thicker and the upper or inner surface of the lining is pockmarked. Therefore, there must have been several different ovens in use at this, or quite nearby, locations. Each oven may have achieved its own signature of firing temperatures.

The nature of the briquetage assemblage lends weight to the interpretation that phases 3 and 4 on the site do not appear to have included salt production activity itself. The mean weight of briquetage for phase 2 is between 52-84 grammes, while those of phases 3 and 4 are between 19 and 42 grammes (Table Briq 6). Therefore, the fragments from phases 3 and 4 contexts are less than half the size in weight of those from phase 2, indicating that the briquetage found in post-phase 2 contexts was most likely redeposited.

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List of Illustrated Briquetage (Figures 23-25)

Containers

1. Rim, form type R3; fabric type V3; resurfaced on exterior or unusual folded technique of manufacture; salt-bleached throughout, bleaching intensity 4; phase 2, pit 628, context 629, Briquetage Record Number 2738.
2. Rim, R3; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, pit 628, context 629, BRN 2741.
3. Rim, R3.1; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, pit 628, context 629, BRN 2745.
4. Rim, R4; V3; salt crystals visible in fracture and on surface, bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, pit 628, context 629, BRN 2735.
5. Rim, R5; V3; bleached core, intensity 3; phase 2, ditch 031, context 029, BRN 2128.
6. Rim, R5.1; Q3; bleached on both surfaces, intensity 1; phase 2, posthole 175, context 176, BRN 2325.
7. Rim, R8; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 4; phase 2, pit 628, context 629, BRN 2732.
8. Rim, R9; Q3; bleached core, intensity 1; phase 3, ditch 640, context 639, BRN 2793.
9. Rim, R9.1; V5; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, context 629, pit 628, BRN 2736.

Supports

10. Bar, BR3; Q3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 3, ditch 471, context 470, BRN 2628.
11. Bar, BR5; Q3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 3, extraction pit 512, context 515, BRN 2659.
12. Bar, BR7; Q2; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 3, ditch 178, context 177, BRN 2345.
13. Bar, BR8; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 3, ditch 207 (053), context 206, BRN 2394.
14. Bar, BR9; Q3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 3, ditch 623, context 622, BRN 2709.

15. Bar, BR10; Q2; bleached on exterior; intensity 2; nearly complete; phase 2, pit 628, context 629, BRN 2729.
16. Bar, BR11; Q3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, pit 628, context 629, BRN 2731.
17. Brick, BK1; Q2; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 3, extraction pit 511, context 510, BRN 2645.
18. Brick, BK4; Q3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, trench 3, posthole 38, context 37, BRN 1301.
19. Clay weight, CW1; V3; reused as briquetage pedestal; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 3, pit 400, context 399, BRN 2561.
20. Stabiliser clip with embedded rim; CL1, R5; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, ditch 678, context 676, BRN 2832.
21. Stabiliser clip, CL7; Q3; distinctive thumb impressions; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, ditch 678, context 676, BRN 2834.
22. Stabiliser clip, CL7.1; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; unphased, unstratified context 670, BRN 2005.
23. Stabiliser clip, CL8; Q3; stabiliser for two containers; bleached on surface, intensity 3; phase 3, ditch 136, context 134, BRN 2249.
24. Stabiliser clip, CL9; Q3; bleached throughout, intensity 1; phase 3, ditch 315, context 390, BRN 2539.
25. Pedestal, PD2; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 1; phase 3, ditch 315, context 390, BRN 2540.
26. Pedestal, PD11; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, trench 3, ditch 33, context 32, BRN 1297.
27. Pedestal, PD12; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; unphased, unstratified context 670, BRN 2017.
28. Pedestal, PD19; Q3; complete; bleached throughout, intensity 4; phase 2, trench 1, ditch 7, context 6, BRN 1113.
29. Pedestal, PD20; V3; distinctive finger impressions visible; bleached on exterior, intensity 3; unphased, trench 3, possible ditch 49, context 65, BRN 1331.
30. Pedestal, PD21; Q3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 3, pit 400, context 451, BRN 2604.
31. Platform, PL7.2; V3; bleached on surface and core, intensity 5; phase 2, trench 1, ditch 7, context 6, BRN 1122.
32. Platform, PL7/12; V3; bleached on both surfaces, intensity 4; phase 2, trench 4, ditches 72/75, context 65, BRN 1338.
33. Platform, PL7/13; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, ditch 678, context 676, BRN 2831.
34. Platform, PL11; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, ditch 678, context 676, BRN 2833.
35. Platform, PL12; Q3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, pit/tree throw 724, context 722, BRN 2870.
36. Platform, PL12/13; V3; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, ditch 678, context 676, BRN 2829.
37. Wedge, W10; Q2; two finger impressions on one side created during emplacement; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, trench 1, pit 17, context 16, BRN 1061.

Structural Material

38. Wall/flooring material, WFL2; Q2; 130mm thick; bleached throughout, intensity 5; phase 2, trench 4, pit 89, context 88, BRN 1341.

Table 1

Class	Count	Weight	% Count	% Weight
a) MARLR 03 - evaluation				
Container	353	8183	47.5%	14.5%
Support	186	16381	25.0%	29.0%
Structural	120	30345	16.2%	53.7%
Miscellaneous	84	1618	11.3%	2.9%
Total	743	56527	100.0%	100.1%
b) MLR 04 - excavation				
Container	894	13649	51.1%	14.6%
Support	449	32081	25.6%	34.4%
Structural	167	44335	9.5%	47.5%
Miscellaneous	241	3226	13.8%	3.5%
Total	1751	93291	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2a

Class	Form Type	Fabric Type						TOTAL COUNT	TOTAL WEIGHT
		Q2	Q3	Q4	S1	V3	Overfired		
(a) MARLR 03 evaluation									
<i>Containers</i>									
	Rims R3	-	1	-	-	7	-	8	311
	R4	-	4	-	-	2	-	6	142
	R8	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	76
	R9	-	2	-	-	9	-	11	586
	R9.1	-	3	-	-	1	-	4	301
	Bases B1	-	11	-	-	5	-	16	447
	B4	-	1	-	-	4	-	5	311
	B99	1	3	-	-	4	-	8	231
	Body sherds BS1/2	5	102	-	3	176	-	286	5632
	BS3	-	1	-	-	5	-	6	146
	sub-total	6	131	-	3	213	-	353	8183
<i>Supports</i>									
	Bars BR1	2	3	-	-	6	-	11	611
	BR3	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	269
	BR5	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	271
	BR6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	119
	BR7	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	208
	Bricks BK1	4	7	-	-	3	-	14	1774
	BK3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	320
	BK4	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	494
	BK99	-	4	-	-	2	-	6	167
	Stabilisers/Clips CL1	2	6	-	-	3	-	11	499
	CL2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	52
	CL3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
	CL9	-	2	-	-	3	-	5	145
	CL99	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	56

Pedestals	PD3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	326
	PD11	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	282
	PD12	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	107
	PD18	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	446
	PD19	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	410
	PD20	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	768
	PD98	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	100
	PD99	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	58
Platforms	PL1	8	23	-	-	12	-	43	2207
	PL7	3	24	-	-	10	-	37	1480
	PL7.2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	547
	PL7/12	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1154
	PL7/13	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	199
	PL12	1	1	-	-	5	-	7	1738
	PL13	-	2	-	-	3	-	5	203
	PL20	3	3	-	-	1	-	7	970
	PL99	-	2	-	-	3	-	5	308
Wedge	W10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	73
	sub-total	27	88	-	-	71	-	186	16381

Structural Material

Wall/Flooring	WFL1	57	-	3	-	-	-	60	11856
	WFL2	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	16331
	WFL3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	433
	WFL99	47	-	2	-	-	-	49	1725
	sub-total	114	1	5	-	-	-	120	30345

Miscellaneous

Fired Clay	FC	57	7	1	-	13	6	84	1618
	Total	304	227	6	3	297	6	743	56527

Table 2b

Class	Form Type	Q2	Q3	Q4	Fabric Type					TOTAL COUN T	TOTAL WEIGH T
					Q5	Q6	V3	V4	V5		

(b) MLR 04 excavation

Containers

Rims	R3	-	3	-	-	-	10	-	-	13	878
	R3.1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	40
	R3; B1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
	R4	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	353
	R5	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	241
	R5.1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	75
	R8	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	331
	R9	-	7	-	-	-	5	-	-	12	244
	R9.1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	107
Bases	B1	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	17	506
	B4	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	350
	B99	1	8	-	-	-	38	-	-	47	1154
Body sherds	BS1/2	3	196	-	-	12	528	-	1	740	8626
	BS3	-	7	-	-	1	16	-	-	24	718
	sub-total	4	241	-	-	14	634	-	1	894	13649

Supports

Bars	BR1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	699
	BR3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	303
	BR5	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	300
	BR7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	56
	BR8	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	300
	BR9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	71
	BR10	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	251
	BR11	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	90
	BR99	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	247
Bricks	BK1	3	12	-	-	-	4	-	-	19	2120
	BK99	2	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	291
Stabilisers/Clips	CL1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	252
	CL1; R5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	55
	CL3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	161
	CL7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	144
	CL7.1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	61
	CL8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	381
	CL9	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	286
	CL99	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	58
Clay Weight (reused)	CW1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	398
Pedestals	PD2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	147
	PD3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	128
	PD9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	19
	PD11	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	74
	PD12	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	466
	PD21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	203
	PD98	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	84
	PD99	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	64
Platforms	PL1	62	94	-	-	36	41	-	1	234	7745
	PL7	-	20	-	-	-	8	-	-	28	2063
	PL7/12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	890
	PL7/13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	335
	PL7/12/13	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	1093
	PL11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	514
	PL12	4	20	-	-	-	11	-	-	35	5290
	PL12/13	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	5602
	PL13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	630
	PL20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34
	PL99	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	176
	sub-total	85	209	-	-	36	118	-	1	449	32081
<i>Structural Material</i>											
Wall/Flooring	WFL1	108	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	145	33181
	WFL1, 2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	7900
	WFL2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2632
	WFL99	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	622
	sub-total	123	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	167	44335
<i>Miscellaneous</i>											
Fired Clay	FC	115	92	5	3	6	13	6	-	240	3216
	PLN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	10
	sub-total	115	92	5	3	6	13	7	-	241	3226
Total		327	542	49	3	56	765	7	2	1751	93291

Table 3

Thickness category	Count	% within class	Cumulative percentage frequency
2 (<7mm)	20	1.8	1.8
3 (7-9.9mm)	259	23.4	25.2
4 (10-12.9mm)	475	43.0	68.2
5 (13-15.9mm)	212	19.2	87.4
6 (16-18.9mm)	113	10.2	97.6
7 (19-21.9mm)	22	2.0	99.6
8 (22-24.9mm)	4	0.4	100.0
Total	1105	100.0	

Table 4

CLASS	SITE ASSEMBLAGE															
	Langtoft		Market Deeping		Cowbit		Morton		Longhill Road		Addlethorpe		Cedar Close		Middleton	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
Container	96.2	53.6	95.5	84.2	83.1	38.6	64.1	53.9	50.0	14.6	30.9	4.7	12.8	2.7	0.2	<0.1
Support	2.7	42.4	1.7	11.6	5.4	31.6	5.7	23.7	25.5	32.3	36.7	69.2	16.9	33.6	3.8	12.8
Structural	-	-	0.1	0.2	1.6	15.7	1.0	5.6	11.5	49.9	9.9	17.0	57.1	56.9	69.3	72.5
Miscellaneous	1.1	4.0	2.7	4.0	9.9	14.1	29.2	16.9	13.0	3.2	22.4	9.1	13.3	6.7	26.9	14.7
TOTAL (actual)	4426	24948	4031	46296	5619	24505	6598	35090	2494	149818	1127	26545	2836	55357	11039	480179

Table 5

Class	Intensity Code					Total Available
	1	2	3	4	5	
<i>(a) by number of pieces</i>						
Containers	6.9	4.7	6	16.6	65.8	1225
Supports	16.3	17.5	16.3	13.7	36.2	633
<i>(b) by weight of pieces (grammes)</i>						
Structural material	0.8	10.6	7.7	4.0	76.8	74682

Table 6

Class	Phase 2			Phase 3			Phase 4			Unphased		
	Count	Weight	Mean Weight	Count	Weight	Mean Weight	Count	Weight	Mean Weight	Count	Weight	Mean Weight
(a) MARLR 03 evaluation												
<i>Containers</i>	267	6625	24.8	56	742	13.3	0	0	0	30	816	27.2
<i>Supports</i>	111	110069	99.7	32	3615	113.0	0	0	0	43	1697	39.5
<i>Structural Material</i>	57	22668	397.7	18	610	33.9	0	0	0	45	7067	157.0
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	59	1196	20.3	20	309	15.9	0	0	0	5	113	22.6
Total	494	41558	84.1	126	5276	41.9	0	0	0	123	9693	78.8
(b) MLR 04 excavation												
<i>Containers</i>	400	7876	19.7	399	5189	13.0	50	521	10.4	45	1063	23.6
<i>Supports</i>	93	11403	122.6	295	10375	35.2	14	504	36.0	47	9899	210.6
<i>Structural Material</i>	53	13101	247.2	24	821	34.2	11	511	46.5	79	29902	378.5
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	70	858	12.3	144	1789	12.5	16	197	12.3	11	382	34.7
Total	616	32238	52.3	862	18184	21.1	91	1733	19.0	182	41246	226.6

MARCH, Longhill Road (MARLR 03): briquetage data

Rec. No.	Tr.	Feature Type	Feature	CXT	Phase	Class	CT	WT	Form Type	Fabric	SUPPORTS					CONTAINERS		Structure Thickness	Use /position	Bleach Intensity	COMMENTS
											Diam Min	Diam Max	Thick Min	Thick Max	Ht.	Ht	Thick Code				
1001	1	PIT	13	13	2	C	2	60	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	very bleached; very softly fired
1002	1	PIT	13	13	2	C	1	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	very bleached
1003	1	PIT	13	13	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	very bleached
1004	1	PIT	13	13	2	C	2	116	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	4, 5	well-bleached
1005	1	PIT	13	13	2	C	1	67	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4; 6	-	WH2	4; 6	slight bleached; nr base; fingering-PHOTO?
1006	1	PIT	13	13	2	S	1	119	BR6	V3	-	-	33	41	>95	-	-	WH2	3	broken both ends	
1007	1	PIT	15	14	2	C	1	38	R4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>53	4	-	WH2, 3	1	HUGE shell present
1008	1	PIT	15	14	2	S	1	90	PL7/13	Q3	>52	>56	15	31	-	-	-	-	WH2 (10)	4	rounded edge - PL13
1009	1	PIT	15	14	2	S	1	12	CL1	Q3	20	26	-	-	28	-	-	-	WH1	5	fragment
1010	1	PIT	15	14	2	S	1	20	CL3	Q2	-	-	>30	>45	15	-	-	-	WH1	5	fragment; TH = length/width
1011	1	PIT	15	14	2	M	1	58	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
1012	1	PIT	15	14	2	M	4	39	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
1013	1	PIT	15	14	2	C	2	52	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	same vessel
1014	1	PIT	15	14	2	C	1	36	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	3	curved in plan; very hard; COIL/RING made
1015	1	PIT	15	14	2	C	1	13	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 3	2	-
1016	1	PIT	15	14	2	C	1	26	BS1/2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	very hard fired
1017	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	3	120	BK1	Q3	-	-	>47	>55	>38	-	-	-	WH1	5	very hard fired; same BK; fused/glazed
1018	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	22	BK99	Q3	-	-	>25	>34	>39	-	-	-	WH1	5	softly fired
1019	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	33	BK99	Q3	-	-	>24	>33	>46	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
1020	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	41	BK99	Q3	-	-	>27	>49	>47	-	-	-	WH2	4	-
1021	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	70	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>55	4; 5	-	WH1	5	sharp base angle
1022	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	27	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>42	4	-	WH1	5	regular base angle
1023	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	42	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>43	4	-	WH2, 3	2	regular base angle
1024	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	50	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>54	5	-	WH16	1	softly-rounded base angle
1025	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	45	R9.1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>42	4	-	WH2,3,10	4	-
1026	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	39	R9	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>47	4	-	WH2	4	-
1027	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	41	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>54	4	-	WH4	2	core = WH-weird
1028	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	19	R4	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>27	6	-	WH1	5	ND
1029	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	20	R4	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>33	6	-	WH2, 10	2	-
1030	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	19	R4	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>32	5	-	WH1	3	finger-impressed on top edge; ND
1031	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	24	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	hard-fired
1032	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	12	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH3	1	hard-fired
1033	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	2	16	BS1/2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 3	2	dense fabric; same vessel
1034	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	3	83	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	flat sherds
1035	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	9	270	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	flat sherds
1036	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	7	136	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	flat sherds
1037	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	12	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	flat sherd
1038	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	3	107	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5; 6	-	WH1	5	curved sherds; ? Two vessels
1039	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	34	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH1	5	TH = 13-14mm
1040	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	2	102	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	3	curved sherds & old break joining these two
1041	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	110	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>100	4	-	WH2, 3	1	tallest/longest sherd in context
1042	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	78	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7; 8	-	WH4, 3	3	thickest sherd in context
1043	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	30	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	= BRN1039 vessel
1044	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	2	90	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH2, 3	4	-
1045	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	2	108	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	4	-
1046	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	3	90	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	-
1047	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	2	38	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	much more chaff than in fabric Q3 sherds
1048	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	18	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(WH)	1	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MARLR 03): briquetage data

1049	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	1	36	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-
1050	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	4	118	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	4	-
1051	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	5	177	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	-
1052	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	2	48	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(WH)	1	just as hard and 'tinny' as all others
1053	1	PIT	17	16	2	C	2	27	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	(WH)	1	-
1054	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	64	PL13	V3	-	-	>52	>80	11	-	-	WH1	4	nice but thin!; = BRN 1066 in context 20
1055	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	24	PL1	V3	-	-	>50	>65	12	-	-	WH1	5	fused - partially
1056	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	131	PL1	Q3	-	-	>70	>105	17	-	-	WH1	5	fused - partially
1057	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	77	PL1	Q3	-	-	>62	>65	23	-	-	WH1	5	fused - partially
1058	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	290	PL20	Q2	-	-	>78	>111	36	-	-	(WH1)	2	perforated platform slab
1059	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	192	PL20	Q3	-	-	75	90	27	-	-	WH1	4	perforated platform slab
1060	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	32	PL20	Q2	-	-	>32	>32	X	-	-	WH1	5	??perforated platform slab fragment
1061	1	PIT	17	16	2	S	1	73	W10	Q2	-	-	43	>63	>40	-	-	WH1	5	nearly fused fabric; wedge-like stabiliser
1062	1	PIT	17	16	2	M	2	64	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
1063	1	PIT	17	16	2	ST	6	582	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>48	WH2(1)	5	flat surface each
1064	1	PIT	17	16	2	ST	9	628	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	(WH1)	5	swirls of clay = unwedged clay classic
1065	1	PIT	17	16	2	M	15	365	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
1066	1	PIT	21	20	2	S	2	41	PL13	V3	-	-	>34	>60	15	-	-	WH2	2	= BRN 1054 in context 16
1067	1	PIT	21	20	2	S	1	80	BK1	V3	-	-	39	40	>70	-	-	WH2	1	-
1068	1	PIT	21	20	2	ST	1	7	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>32	WH2	2	swirls of clay
1069	1	PIT	21	20	2	C	2	32	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 3	2	probably same container
1070	1	PIT	21	20	2	C	4	15	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	probably same container
1071	1	PIT	21	20	2	C	2	33	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	probably same container
1072	1	PIT	21	20	2	C	1	4	BS1/2	S1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	4	??shell voids or curved chaff ?? V3
1073	1	PIT	21	20	2	C	1	7	BS1/2	S1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	(WH)	2	??shell voids or curved chaff ?? V3
1074	1	PIT	21	20	2	C	1	8	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
1075	1	PIT	21	20	2	C	3	8	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	3; 4	-	WH1	4	flakes and sherds
1076	1	PIT	21	20	2	M	2	9	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
1077	1	PIT	21	20	2	M	3	12	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
1078	1	PIT	23	22	2	S	1	48	BK1	Q2	-	-	>41	>50	>39	-	-	WH2	3	??pyramidal pedestal??
1079	1	PIT	23	22	2	C	1	3	BS1/2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
1080	1	PIT	23	22	2	C	10	40	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	same vessel
1081	1	PIT	23	22	2	C	2	12	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH3	3	?same vessel
1082	1	PIT	23	22	2	C	13	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH)	X	flakes and sherds
1083	1	PIT	23	22	2	C	4	21	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH3	1	-
1084	1	PIT	23	22	2	C	1	18	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH)	1	-
1085	1	PIT	23	22	2	C	2	9	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
1086	1	PIT	23	22	2	C	1	5	R8	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	(WH)	1	?=BRN 1084?; ND
1087	1	PIT	23	22	2	M	1	10	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
1088	1	PIT	23	22	2	M	5	39	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	(?ST-swirls of clay fabric)
1089	1	PIT	38	37	2	S	1	381	BK1	Q2	-	-	68	83	89	-	-	WH1	5	-
1090	1	DITCH	5	4	2	ST	1	54	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>41	WH2, 4	3	chalk detritus = 25mm; WH down crack
1091	1	DITCH	5	4	2	ST	2	250	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>76	WH2, 4	3	WH down through cracks; = BRN 1090
1092	1	DITCH	5	4	2	ST	3	92	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH)	5	-
1093	1	DITCH	5	4	2	ST	1	44	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>37	WH2, 4	5	replastered?? Two layers to construction
1094	1	DITCH	5	4	2	C	1	103	R9.1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	6	>73	WH1	5	at corner
1095	1	DITCH	5	4	2	C	1	33	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	4; 5	-	WH1	5	-
1096	1	DITCH	5	4	2	C	1	82	BS1/2	S1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH2, 3	2	shell-tempered/gritted fabric - UNUSUAL
1097	1	DITCH	5	4	2	C	1	16	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	3; 4	-	WH2, 4	3	-
1098	1	DITCH	5	4	2	C	1	45	B99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH12	3	WH underside/underneath; 10mm flint detritus
1099	1	DITCH	5	4	2	S	1	320	BK3	Q3	-	-	72	115	30	-	-	WH2	2	bleached pattern visible; platform-like

MARCH, Longhill Road (MARLR 03): briquetage data

1100	1	DITCH	5	4	2	S	1	168	PD19	Q2	80	81	-	-	>42	-	-	-	WH1	5	broken	
1101	1	DITCH	5	4	2	S	1	67	CL1	Q2	31	35	-	-	>70	-	-	-	WH2	3	broken; hand-squeezed	
1102	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	57	BR1	V3	-	-	64	>41	39	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	bar fragment; porous and lightweight	
1103	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	61	BR1	Q3	-	-	66	>37	>31	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	bar fragment; heavy and dense	
1104	1	DITCH	7	6	2	ST	6	284	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>39	WH2	1	swirly clay classic	
1105	1	DITCH	7	6	2	ST	2	201	WFL2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>46	WH2	4	corner pieces	
1106	1	DITCH	7	6	2	M	5	39	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-	
1107	1	DITCH	7	6	2	M	4	76	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-	
1108	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	52	CL2	Q3	33	36	-	-	37	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	one broken lip	
1109	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	78	CL1	Q3	36	42	-	-	>45	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	broken	
1110	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	56	CL1	Q3	32	52	-	-	>30	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	broken	
1111	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	34	CL1	V3	>21	34	-	-	38	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	broken	
1112	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	46	PD12	V3	>34	61	-	-	23-28	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	disc pedetals are actually wedges!!!	
1113	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	242	PD19	Q3	58	58	-	-	58	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	(almost V3 fabric); complete PD	
1114	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	31	PD99	V3	>42	-	-	-	>54	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	stem fragment of pedestal	
1115	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	2	27	PD99	V3	X	X	-	-	>51	-	-	-	WH2	2	stem fragments with fingering; pinky colour	
1116	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1117	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	28	CL1	V3	39	>21	-	-	>40	-	-	-	WH1	5	broken; length = >40mm; ND	
1118	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	165	PL20	V3	-	-	>79	86	30-38	-	-	-	WH1	5	good fingering	
1119	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	60	PL13	Q3	-	-	>47	>80	17.5	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	almost V3; flint detritus - 30mm across	
1120	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	58	PL1	Q2	-	-	>46	>52	23	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; dense and hard fabric	
1121	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	3	70	PL12	V3	-	-	>49	>80	22	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	JOINING sherds; ND	
1122	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	2	547	PL 7.2	V3	-	-	>90	>120	36-42	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	porous; borderline V3/Q3	
1123	1	DITCH	7	6	2	ST	1	63	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>30	WH2	3	-	
1124	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	24	CL99	V3	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	WH1	5	fragment; ND	
1125	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	66	PL12	V3	-	-	>51	>52	>39	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	ND	
1126	1	DITCH	7	6	2	S	1	40	PL1	Q3	-	-	>38	>42	>30	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	ND	
1127	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	5	48	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-	
1128	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	4	64	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 3	4	-	
1129	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	3	69	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2	2	-	
1130	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	11	159	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	
1131	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	5	84	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 3	4	-	
1132	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	2	31	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	2	-	
1133	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	4	114	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-	
1134	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	3	98	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	3	-	
1135	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	15	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 3	3	core = UNOXIDISED	
1136	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	2	22	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	
1137	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	35	BS3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-	
1138	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	2	37	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	
1139	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	25	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-	
1140	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	16	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	4	-	
1141	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	34	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH1	5	?V3	
1142	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	2	core = UNOXIDISED	
1143	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	32	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4	2	very friable	
1144	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	very friable	
1145	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	4	89	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	
1146	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	24	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-	
1147	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	44	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-	
1148	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	39	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	3	-	
1149	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	71	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>45	5	-	WH4	3	-	
1150	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	61	R9	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>45	7	-	WH2, 4	4	too difficult to sketch; FT10...apprentice??	

MARCH, Longhill Road (MARLR 03): briquetage data

1151	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	36	R8	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>41	7	-	WH2, 4	4	ND	
1152	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	35	R8	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>51	5	-	WH1	5	ND	
1153	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	30	R4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>39	6	-	WH2, 3	3	ND	
1154	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	10	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>19	4	-	WH1	5	ND; very hard fired	
1155	1	DITCH	7	6	2	C	1	70	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>62	5	-	WH1	3	ND	
1156	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	24	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>46	4	-	WH1	5	borderline Q3; ND	
1157	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	38	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>50	4	-	WH1	5	borderline Q3; ND	
1158	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	118	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>70	7	-	WH1	5	-	
1159	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	16	R4	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>20	5	-	WH4, 3	3	-	
1160	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	123	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>70	6	-	WH2, 10	3	nice pinky tinge also	
1161	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	32	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>39	5	-	WH1	5	ND	
1162	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	28	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>38	4	-	WH2, 3	2	ND	
1163	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	3	124	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-	
1164	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	4	216	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-	
1165	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	24	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH4	4	-	
1166	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	44	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-	
1167	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	78	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	(WH)	1	fresh break	
1168	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	fresh break	
1169	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	24	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 3	3	nearly Q2	
1170	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2	2	very abraded	
1171	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH4	X	flake	
1172	1	DITCH	11	10	2	C	2	19	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	very hard and dense	
1173	1	DITCH	11	10	2	ST	3	155	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>48	WH2	3	-
1174	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	2	33	PL1	Q3	-	-	>30	>46	>15	-	-	-	WH2	3	fragments	
1175	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	40	CL1	Q2	>27	>30	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	broken; ND; no chaff	
1176	1	DITCH	11	10	2	ST	1	214	WFL2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>39	WH2, 4	5	detritus chalk = 20mm	
1177	1	DITCH	11	10	2	ST	2	118	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>48	WH2, 4	5	-	
1178	1	DITCH	11	10	2	M	4	111	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-	
1179	1	DITCH	11	10	2	M	2	37	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	possibly Platform fragments ?	
1180	1	DITCH	11	10	2	M	3	75	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	hard and dense fabric	
1181	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	17	PL1	Q2	-	-	>26	>38	>21	-	-	-	WH2	3	friable; swirly coloured fabric	
1182	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	71	PL1	Q2	-	-	>41	>65	29	-	-	-	WH2	3	top surface is like a layer & WH; ?Q3 fabric	
1183	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	80	PL1	Q3	-	-	>47	>67	23-28	-	-	-	WH1	5	-	
1184	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	38	PL13	Q3	-	-	>47	>47	15-22	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-	
1185	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	8	PL1	Q3	-	-	>30	>33	>17	-	-	-	WH2	[-]	-	
1186	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	129	PL20	Q3	-	-	>75	>79	33	-	-	-	WH2	3	excellent fingering visible; one perforation	
1187	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	77	PL20	Q2	-	-	56	>71	16-28	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	one perforation	
1188	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	54	BR1	Q2	-	-	65	>54	14	-	-	-	(WH)	1	= Spalding, Wygate Park Fig., no. 20	
1189	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	231	PL7	Q3	-	-	98	>76	27-30	-	-	-	WH1	5	= same maker as BRN 1190	
1190	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	213	PL7	Q3	-	-	98	>73	30-31	-	-	-	WH1	5	= same maker as BRN 1189	
1191	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	170	PL7	Q2	-	-	>67	>71	28-32	-	-	-	WH1	5	NOT the same maker as BRNs 1189-1190	
1192	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	60	BK1	Q2	-	-	>39	>42	>50	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND	
1193	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	23	BK1	Q3	-	-	>20	>44	>43	-	-	-	WH2	1	ND	
1194	1	DITCH	11	10	2	S	1	26	BK1	Q3	-	-	>30	>38	>24	-	-	-	(WH)	1	ND	
1195	1	PIT	13	12	2	S	1	184	PD3	Q2	40	>70	-	-	75	-	-	-	WH2	2	75% complete; poorly wedged, swirly clay	
1196	1	PIT	13	12	2	S	1	142	PD3	Q3	>50	>80	-	-	>60	-	-	-	WH2	2	30% complete	
1197	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	70	R9.1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>40	6	-	WH4	4	corner return rim; ND	
1198	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	50	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>60	6	-	WH1	5	ND	
1199	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	22	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>35	6	-	WH2	1	ND	
1200	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	12	R3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>41	5	-	(WH)	1	ND	
1201	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	118	B4	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>64	6	-	WH2, 4	5	nice big corner base sherd	

MARCH, Longhill Road (MARLR 03): briquetage data

1202	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	23	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>36	5	-	WH2, 4	5	ND	
1203	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	25	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>67	5	-	WH1	5	ND; just like BRN 1160	
1204	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	2	69	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH4, 3	4	-	
1205	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	3	97	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH2, 4	5	-	
1206	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	28	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2	1	-	
1207	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	23	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2	1	-	
1208	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	28	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	-	
1209	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	2	22	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-	
1210	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	2	36	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-	
1211	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH4	4	-	
1212	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	1	19	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	4	swirly clay; really hard fired	
1213	1	PIT	13	12	2	C	2	13	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH	X	flakes and sherds	
1214	2	DITCH	7	8	2	C	1	35	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	4	-	
1215	2	DITCH	7	8	2	C	1	26	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH4, 12	2	-	
1216	2	DITCH	1	2	2	S	1	157	BR3	V3	37	43	-	-	>92	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	bar; broken; good fingering	
1217	2	DITCH	1	2	2	S	1	86	BR1	Q2	57	>47	-	-	33	-	-	-	WH1	5	height' = in horizontal plane; ND	
1218	2	DITCH	3	4	2	S	1	44	BK1	V3	-	-	>47	>53	>27	-	-	-	WH1	5	extremely over-heated; porous-light; ND	
1219	2	DITCH	9	10	2	M	3	20	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-	
1220	2	DITCH	9	10	2	C	2	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	4	?possibly from same containers	
1221	2	DITCH	13	14	3	ST	5	276	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>68	WH2	3	-	
1222	2	DITCH	13	14	3	S	1	85	PL20	Q3	-	-	>44	>66	39	-	-	-	WH1	5	possibly PL20...a bit odd; ND	
1223	2	DITCH	13	14	3	C	1	37	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	>26	5	-	(WH)	1	-
1224	2	DITCH	13	14	3	C	1	18	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>35	4	-	WH1	5	-	
1225	2	DITCH	13	14	3	C	1	5	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>17	X	-	(WH)	1	-	
1226	2	DITCH	13	14	3	C	3	15	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH)	1	-	
1227	2	DITCH	13	14	3	C	1	9	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2	2	overheated - stoneware consistency fabric	
1228	2	DITCH	17	18	3	M	2	9	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-	
1229	2	DITCH	17	18	3	ST	6	143	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>50	WH2	3	-	
1230	2	DITCH	17	18	3	ST	2	55	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	(WH)	1	-	
1231	2	DITCH	17	18	3	C	1	13	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-	
1232	2	DITCH	17	18	3	C	2	15	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-	
1233	2	DITCH	17	18	3	S	1	68	PL1	Q3	-	-	>48	>55	19	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND	
1234	2	DITCH	17	18	3	S	1	38	BK1	Q3	-	-	>20	>36	>52	-	-	-	WH1	4	ND; broken	
1235	2	POSTHOLE	19	20	UP	C	1	11	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	(WH)	1	OX2, 4; UN3	
1236	2	POSTHOLE	19	20	UP	C	2	12	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	
1237	2	POSTHOLE	19	20	UP	M	1	5	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	?possibly briquetage	
1238	2	DITCH	21	22	3	ST	3	108	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>44	WH2	3	-	
1239	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	114	PL7	V3	-	-	>81	>96	15	-	-	-	WH1	5	-	
1240	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	571	PL12	Q2	-	-	>105	>115	53	-	-	-	WH2	3	= March Cedar Close box frame classics	
1241	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	476	BK1	Q2	-	-	>47	>64	>102	-	-	-	WH1	5	repaired brick/combo	
1242	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	100	PD98	Q3	42	49	-	-	>41	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	broken; ND	
1243	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	63	CL1	V3	>33	48	-	-	50	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; broken	
1244	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	50	BR1	Q3	-	-	>23	42	>43	-	-	-	(WH)	1	possible fragment of rectangular bar; ND	
1245	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	55	BK1	Q3	-	-	40	47	>38	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; broken	
1246	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	26	CL9	Q3	-	-	38	>51	23	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; does not = BRN 1248	
1247	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	11	CL9	V3	-	-	32	>50	13	-	-	-	WH2	1	-	
1248	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	26	CL9	Q3	-	-	49	>46	24	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; does not = BRN 1246	
1249	2	DITCH	21	22	3	S	1	51	BK99	Q3	-	-	>45	>63	>21	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND	
1250	2	DITCH	21	22	3	C	1	19	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-	
1251	2	DITCH	21	22	3	C	2	47	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-	
1252	2	DITCH	21	22	3	C	6	116	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	

MARCH, Longhill Road (MARLR 03): briquetage data

1253	2	DITCH	21	22	3	C	13	130	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	two containers
1254	2	DITCH	21	22	3	C	1	18	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>34	5	-	WH2, 4	4	?? Fabric V3
1255	2	DITCH	21	22	3	C	1	35	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>48	5	-	WH1	5	-
1256	2	PIT	23	24	3	C	1	22	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
1257	2	PIT	23	24	3	C	1	11	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 3	4	-
1258	2	PIT	23	24	3	C	1	8	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
1259	2	PIT	23	24	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	-
1260	2	PIT	23	24	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	(WH)	1	pinky; OX1
1261	2	PIT	23	24	3	M	1	1	FC	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	pinky; silty fabric
1262	2	PIT	23	24	3	M	1	7	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
1263	2	PIT	26	27	3	C	5	48	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	OX2, 4; UN3
1264	2	PIT	26	27	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	OX1
1265	2	PIT	26	27	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	4	flake
1266	2	PIT	26	27	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	4	flake
1267	2	PIT	26	27	3	S	1	32	CL99	V3	>30	43	-	-	>40	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	ND; broken
1268	2	PIT	26	27	3	ST	2	28	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>24	WH2	3	-
1269	2	PIT	26	27	3	M	2	12	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
1270	2	DITCH	7	33	2	S	1	109	PL7/13	Q3	-	-	>61	>81	12-19	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	corner
1271	2	DITCH	15	37	3	S	1	259	BK4	V3	-	-	>70	>72	>51	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	porous; corner of a brick
1272	2	DITCH	15	37	3	S	1	57	PL99	V3	-	-	>55	>55	27	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	odd platform fragment; abraded
1273	2	DITCH	15	37	3	M	6	163	FC	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	FUSED/OVERHEATED/BLOATED
1274	3	US	US	US	UP	S	1	136	BR5	Q3	41	42	-	-	>105	-	-	-	WH1	5	sausage - hand-squeezed
1275	3	DITCH	14	11	UP	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	4	-
1276	3	DITCH	14	11	UP	M	1	24	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
1277	3	DITCH	30	28	2	C	2	42	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	very hard
1278	3	DITCH	30	28	2	C	1	12	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	5	-
1279	3	DITCH	30	28	2	C	1	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	5	-
1280	3	DITCH	30	28	2	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4	4	-
1281	3	DITCH	30	28	2	C	1	32	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	3	-
1282	3	DITCH	30	28	2	S	1	61	PD12	V3	33	62	-	-	28	-	-	-	WH1	5	oval-shaped disc pedestal
1283	3	DITCH	30	28	2	S	1	10	PL7	Q3	-	-	>20	>28	17	-	-	-	(WH2)	1	-
1284	3	DITCH	30	28	2	S	1	10	PL99	Q3	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
1285	3	DITCH	30	28	2	M	1	24	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	unwedged/poorly-wedged
1286	3	DITCH	33	31	2	C	1	19	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
1287	3	DITCH	33	31	2	C	1	17	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
1288	3	DITCH	33	31	2	S	1	32	PL1	V3	-	-	>52	>57	16	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
1289	3	DITCH	33	31	2	S	1	37	BR1	V3	-	-	48	>64	16	-	-	-	WH2, 3	2	-
1290	3	DITCH	33	31	2	S	2	20	BK99	V3	-	-	>35	>40	>23	-	-	-	WH	5	-
1291	3	DITCH	33	31	2	S	2	82	CL9	V3	-	-	>48	>59	67	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND
1292	3	DITCH	33	31	2	S	1	5	PL7	Q3	-	-	>19	>25	10	-	-	-	WH2	1	?redeposited; very thin clip
1293	3	DITCH	33	31	2	S	2	136	PL1	Q3	-	-	>59	>59	58	-	-	-	WH1	5	very thick; nearly V3 fabric
1294	3	DITCH	33	31	2	ST	1	53	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>45	WH2	2	-
1295	3	DITCH	33	31	2	M	1	59	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
1296	3	DITCH	33	31	2	S	1	30	PL1	V3	-	-	>35	>55	17-21	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
1297	3	DITCH	33	32	2	S	1	130	PD11	V3	>36	53	-	-	>75	-	-	-	WH1	5	broken; good fingering
1298	3	POSTHOLE	38	37	2	C	1	17	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>38	5	-	WH2, 4	5	-
1299	3	POSTHOLE	38	37	2	C	1	45	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
1300	3	POSTHOLE	38	37	2	C	2	36	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	not same container
1301	3	POSTHOLE	38	37	2	S	1	235	BK4	Q3	-	-	60	61	>85	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
1302	3	POSTHOLE	38	37	2	S	1	53	PL7	Q3	-	-	>38	>56	22	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
1303	3	POSTHOLE	38	37	2	S	1	25	CL1	Q3	16	26	-	-	>51	-	-	-	WH2	3	broken; nearly V3 fabric

MARCH, Longhill Road (MARLR 03): briquetage data

1304	3	POSTHOLE	38	37	2	C	1	16	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	corner sherd	
1305	3	POSTHOLE	38	37	2	M	2	156	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH2	4	*no idea what they are*; ?V3 version of WFL1	
1306	3	POSTHOLE	38	37	2	ST	1	422	WFL2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>52	WH2, 4	5	-	
1307	3	DITCH	47	39	3	C	1	34	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	excellent internal fingering (of a female?)	
1308	3	DITCH	47	39	3	C	3	18	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	two different containers	
1309	3	DITCH	47	39	3	C	1	12	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH12	4	-	
1310	3	DITCH	47	40	3	C	3	51	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	
1311	3	DITCH	47	42	3	S	1	72	CL1	Q3	31	46	-	-	>65	-	-	WH1	5	split in half; ND; or a PD99	
1312	3	DITCH	47	42	3	S	1	657	PL1	Q2	-	-	>110	>140	48	-	-	WH1	4	<1% chaff; poorly wedged	
1313	3	DITCH	47	43	3	S	1	34	PL1	Q2	-	-	>33	>42	>26	-	-	WH2	5	?=BRN 1312; poorly wedged, swirly but not ST	
1314	3	DITCH	47	45	3	S	1	152	PD11	V3	39	48	-	-	>83	-	-	WH1	5	very hard fired	
1315	3	?	?	05		ST	3	5500	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>120	WH2	2	a huge classic chunk	
1316	3	POSTHOLE	54	53	2	M	1	3	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	covered with iron staining	
1317	3	DITCH	66	55	3	M	1	11	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-	
1318	3	DITCH	66	55	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4	3	-	
1319	3	DITCH	66	56	3	S	1	10	PL1	Q3	-	-	>32	>37	>14	-	-	WH2, 4	4	not = BRN 1320	
1320	3	DITCH	66	56	3	S	1	39	PL1	Q3	-	-	>38	>40	>28	-	-	WH1	5	not = BRN 1319	
1321	3	DITCH	66	56	3	ST	3	137	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>61	(WH)	1	Q4 & Q2	
1322	3	DITCH	66	56	3	S	1	24	CL1	Q3	14	35	-	-	>47	-	-	WH1	5	ND	
1323	3	DITCH	66	56	3	C	1	16	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>26	3	-	WH4, 3	4	-
1324	3	PIT/WELL?	60	57	UP	ST	1	41	WFL99	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-	
1325	3	PIT/WELL?	60	57	UP	ST	1	9	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-	
1326	3	DITCH?	49	61	UP	S	1	118	PL7	Q2	-	-	>45	>85	40	-	-	WH1	4	does not = BRN 1327	
1327	3	DITCH?	49	61	UP	S	1	68	PL7	Q2	-	-	>40	60	26	-	-	WH1	4	does not = BRN 1326	
1328	3	DITCH?	49	61	UP	ST	3	105	WFL1	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	>57	WH2	2	-	
1329	3	DITCH?	49	62	UP	ST	1	78	WFL99	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	>72	(WH)	1	-	
1330	3	DITCH?	49	65	UP	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	(WH)	1	-	
1331	3	DITCH?	49	65	UP	S	1	768	PD20	V3	85	130	-	-	>115	-	-	WH2	3	HUGE; good example of 'male' fingering	
1332	3	DITCH?	49	65	UP	ST	3	494	WFL2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>74	WH2, 4	5	= BRN 1333	
1333	3	DITCH?	49	65	UP	ST	5	80	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	= BRN 1332	
1334	3	DITCH?	49	65	UP	ST	24	605	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>100	WH2	2	-	
1335	3	DITCH	68	67	3	M	1	14	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-	
1336	3	DITCH	70	69	3	S	2	36	PL7	V3	-	-	>19	>44	40	-	-	WH1	5	AMAZIING infilling of chaff voids with ?SALT	
1337	3	DITCH	70	69	3	C	1	34	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	-	
1338	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	S	2	1154	PL7/12	V3	-	-	>150	>155	50	-	-	WH2, 3	4	two join - fresh break	
1339	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	S	1	112	BR3	V3	-	-	55	103	30	-	-	WH1	5	joining - fresh break	
1340	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	ST	13	4068	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	>130	WH2	3	all from same oven	
1341	4	PIT	89	88	2	ST	3	15000	WFL2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	WH1	5	EXTRAORDINARY - fully WH; total thickness	
1342	4	-	-	US	UP	S	1	135	BR5	Q3	32	37	-	-	>115	-	-	WH1	5	broken at both ends; pity but not surprised	
1343	4	-	-	US	UP	S	1	23	PL7	V3	-	-	>40	>46	16	-	-	WH1	5	ND	
1344	4	-	-	US	UP	C	1	46	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	WH1	5	nearly stoneware - ***very hard***	
1345	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	2	168	PL7	V3	-	-	135	>65	17	-	-	WH1	5	joining sherds - fresh break	
1346	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	79	PL7	V3	-	-	>50	>75	17	-	-	WH1	5	good finger on rounded edge	
1347	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	60	PL7	V3	-	-	>60	>70	15	-	-	WH1	5	excellent fingering - ***ILLUSTRATE***	
1348	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	89	BR1	V3	-	-	55	>95	20	-	-	WH1	5	broken	
1349	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	44	BR1	V3	-	-	45	>55	15	-	-	WH1	5	broken	
1350	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	62	BR1	Q3	-	-	35	>50	15	-	-	WH1	5	***repaired with ***fabric V3****	
1351	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	28	BR1	V3	-	-	30	>60	20	-	-	WH1	5	good fingering	
1352	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	37	PL7	V3	-	-	>30	>60	>27	-	-	WH1	5	good edge finger - broad & ?male???	
1353	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	1	83	R9.1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>75	3	WH1	5	pinky	
1354	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	1	59	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>85	4	WH1	5	-	

MARCH, Longhill Road (MARLR 03): briquetage data

1355	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	1	54	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>70	4	-	WH1	5	-
1356	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	1	31	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>50	5	-	WH1	4	ND
1357	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	1	33	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>60	4; 5	-	WH1	5	totally white buff; ND
1358	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	1	75	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>55	3	-	WH1	2	dense, very hard, brittle; ND
1359	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	1	68	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>80	3	-	WH2, 3	5	***complete collar/ring***
1360	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	3	43	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
1361	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	1	27	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3; 4	-	WH1	5	-
1362	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	8	213	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
1363	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	1	14	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
1364	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	C	2	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
1365	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	43	BR1	V3	-	-	60	>55	18-20	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; looks like a back-grooved strap handle
1366	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	3	162	PL1	Q3	-	-	>50	>55	38	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; ?early type of PL
1367	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	5	24	PL1	Q3	-	-	>25	>40	>20	-	-	-	WH2	2	ND; ?early type of PL
1368	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	15	PL99	V3	-	-	>30	>50	>10	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-
1369	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	S	1	7	PL7	V3	-	-	>20	>35	>15	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
1370	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	M	1	46	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
1371	4	DITCH	43	42	UP	M	1	27	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	(?V3 fabric)
1372	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	S	1	190	PL99	V3	-	-	>80	>95	15-20	-	-	-	WH2	2	WEIRD: well-fingered; expedient
1373	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	ST	1	433	WFL3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>50	WH2, 4	4	UNUSUAL
1374	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	S	1	399	PL1	V3	-	-	>75	>120	55	-	-	-	WH2	2	ND
1375	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	S	1	208	BR7	Q3	-	-	85	100	25-30	-	-	-	WH1	5	PADDLE BAR - new form type
1376	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	S	1	316	PD18	V3	74	80	-	-	>79	-	-	-	WH2	4	broken
1377	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	S	1	130	PD18	V3	X	X	-	-	>50	-	-	-	WH2	5	shattered
1378	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	S	8	45	PL1	V3	-	-	X	X	>28	-	-	-	WH2	3	-
1379	4	DITCHES	73/75	65	2	S	1	207	PL12	V3	-	-	>81	>110	37	-	-	-	WH1	5	excellent fingering on top
1380	4	DITCHES	73/75	66	2	S	1	423	BK1	V3	-	-	55	80	>105	-	-	-	WH1	5	overfired/heated, brittle & porous
1381	4	PIT	96	95	2	C	1	47	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>83	3	-	WH1	5	near corner
1382	4	PIT	96	95	2	C	4	65	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
1383	4	PIT	96	95	2	C	2	111	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
1384	4	PIT	100	99	2	S	1	824	PL12	Q3	-	-	>120	>150	38-39	-	-	-	WH1	5	really dense clay
1385	5	POSTHOLE	29	28	UP	ST	1	18	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>20	WH2	2	-
1386	5	POSTHOLE	29	28	UP	S	1	14	PL7	Q3	-	-	>25	>41	>23	-	-	-	WH1	5	?=BRN 1387
1387	5	POSTHOLE	29	28	UP	S	1	4	PL1	Q3	-	-	>18	>22	>14	-	-	-	WH1	5	?=BRN 1386
1388	5	POSTHOLE	29	28	UP	S	1	3	PL1	Q3	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	WH2	2	not = BRNs 1386 & 1387
1389	5	DITCH	35	34	UP	S	18	74	PL7	Q3	-	-	>24	>38	>16	-	-	-	WH2	1	possibly all from same platform
1390	6	DITCH	07	08	2	S	3	16	PL1	Q2	-	-	>22	>27	>33	-	-	-	WH2	4	-
1391	6	DITCH	07	08	2	C	1	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2	1	fresh break
1392	7	PIT	03	02	3	S	1	36	PL99	Q3	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
1393	7	PIT	07	06	3	M	1	25	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	swirly clay
1394	7	POSTHOLE	09	08	3	M	1	9	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
1395	7	POSTHOLE	11	10	3	M	3	51	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	may just be normal fired clay not briquetage
1396	7	PIT	19	18	3	M	1	4	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	swirly clay
1397	11	DITCH	49	48	3	S	1	9	PL1	Q3	-	-	>22	>23	>26	-	-	-	WH2	2	?PL12
1398	12	PIT	22	21	3	M	1	14	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

Rec. No.	Feature Type	Feature	CXT	Phase	Class	CT	WT	Form Type	Fabric	SUPPORTS					CONTAINERS		Structure Thickness	Use /position	Bleach Intensity Code	COMMENTS
										Diam Min	Diam Max	Thick Min	Thick Max	Ht.	Ht	Thick Code				
2001	US	US	670	UNPHASED	C	1	30	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	fresh snip reveals SALT CRYSTALS in void
2002	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	333	PL11	V3	-	-	110	130	50	-	-	-	WH1	5	?salt glaze in top surface voids
2003	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	104	PL7	V3	-	-	14	27	>78	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2004	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	74	BR3	V3	43	>39	-	-	>64	-	-	-	WH2	3	hint of paddle end
2005	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	61	CL7.1	V3	-	-	>45	>55	53	-	-	-	WH1	5	wedged slip between 2 bricks; ? Salt glaze
2006	US	US	670	UNPHASED	C	1	27	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2007	US	US	670	UNPHASED	C	1	38	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	nearly fused; ?liquid/glaze
2008	US	US	670	UNPHASED	M	2	82	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	no idea what these are....
2009	US	US	670	UNPHASED	C	1	173	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH1	5	20-28mm thick; impressive
2010	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	174	CL9	V3	-	-	68	>99	67	-	-	-	WH1	5	broken
2011	US	US	670	UNPHASED	ST	1	1226	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>105	WH2, 4	5	= BRn 2015 & 2016
2012	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	214	PL7/12	V3	-	-	>70	>115	>34	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	PL7/12; ND
2013	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	676	PL7/12	V3	-	-	>99	>127	46-68	-	-	-	WH1	5	good fingering on top surface
2014	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	3684	PL12/13	Q3	-	-	>190	>240	35-70	-	-	-	WH1	5	magnificent - mould-made?
2015	US	US	670	UNPHASED	ST	35	16412	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>120	WH2, 4	5	= BRN 2011 & 2016
2016	US	US	670	UNPHASED	ST	1	1052	WFL2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>80	WH2, 4	5	= BRN 2011 & 2015
2017	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	440	PD12	V3	>78	115	-	-	60	-	-	-	WH1	5	broken in half
2018	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	133	BR1	V3	-	-	>60	>110	>50	-	-	-	WH2	3	??where is the rest of this - fresh break
2019	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	289	BR1	V3	-	-	>90	>140	>40	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2020	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	630	PL13	V3	-	-	>130	>145	63	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	corner piece of PL - sharp edges
2021	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	2	655	PL12	V3	-	-	>75	>130	40-45	-	-	-	WH2	3	same platform; ND
2022	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	2	248	PL1	V3	-	-	>60	>120	>28	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	same platform
2023	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	358	PL12	Q3	-	-	>95	>97	45	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	good fingering on top surface
2024	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	212	PL12	Q3	-	-	>80	>95	30-37	-	-	-	WH2	3	probably full thickness; ND
2025	US	US	670	UNPHASED	ST	2	1312	WFL2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>62	WH2	2	joining pieces of walling
2026	US	US	670	UNPHASED	S	1	841	PL12	V3	-	-	>145	>155	30-40	-	-	-	WH2	4	full thickness!
2027	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	C	1	27	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>46	3; 4	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2029?
2028	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	C	1	23	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2028?
2029	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	C	8	87	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	all same container
2030	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2; 3	-	WH1	5	see original record for note - re: fabric
2031	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	S	1	21	PD11	V3	25	35	-	-	>19	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; broken
2032	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	S	1	19	PD9	V3	>25	>31	-	-	>37	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; broken
2033	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	S	2	38	BR99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	ND; fragments of possible bars?
2034	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	M	1	10	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2035	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	S	1	19	PL1	V3	-	-	>27	>133	>33	-	-	-	WH2	1	ND
2036	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	S	3	25	PD99	V3	>20	>29	-	-	>34	-	-	-	WH2	1	same PD; ND
2037	PIT	735	731	UNPHASED	ST	19	8623	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>140	WH1	5	all same oven
2038	DITCH	681	684	2	C	2	49	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2039	DITCH	681	684	2	C	1	36	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	dense version of V3-like fabric
2040	DITCH	681	684	2	C	1	39	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	but dense like Q3
2041	DITCH	681	684	2	M	1	92	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2042	DITCH	681	684	2	ST	34	1252	WFL1	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>85	WH2	4	= BRN 2043
2043	DITCH	681	684	2	ST	7	7900	WFL1, 2	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>140	WH1	5	= BRN 2042; ND
2044	DITCH	681	684	2	S	1	23	PD99	V3	>30	>38	-	-	>31	-	-	-	WH1	5	or container B1 type?
2045	DITCH	519	518	3	ST	1	2750	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>125	WH1	5	-
2046	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2047	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	C	5	115	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3; 4	-	WH1	5	-
2048	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	C	2	53	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2049	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	C	1	35	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2050	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	C	1	28	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2051	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	5	flake
2052	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	C	1	15	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH1	5	-
2053	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	C	1	37	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	5	corner
2054	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	C	1	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(WH)	1	not used much but pinky; OX2, 3; UN4
2055	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	ST	3	92	WFL1	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>42	WH2	3	silty fabric
2056	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	ST	2	202	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>67	WH2	4	-
2057	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	S	1	26	PD12	Q2	>33	>44	-	-	27	-	-	-	WH1	5	unusual fabric choice? ND
2058	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	S	1	53	PD11	Q3	>26	>51	-	-	34	-	-	-	WH1	5	2.5 excellent finger marks - female
2059	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	S	1	60	CL1	V3	37	>53	-	-	>57	-	-	-	WH1	5	2 excellent female finger marks; ND
2060	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	S	1	9	PL1	V3	-	-	>26	>29	>13	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2061	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	S	1	18	PL1	V3	-	-	>30	>50	>22	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2062	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	M	6	87	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	lightweight; lumps
2063	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	M	1	180	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	very dense; lumpy - ?WFL2
2064	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	ST	6	269	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>57	WH2, 4	5	?WFL1; very hard fired
2065	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	M	1	23	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2066	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	S	1	25	PL7	Q2	-	-	>26	>41	>26	-	-	-	WH2	3	-
2067	metal detector finds	-	769	UNPHASED	S	1	11	PD99	Q3	>24	>34	-	-	>16	-	-	-	(WH2)	1	-
2068	US	US	US	UNPHASED	ST	8	670	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>145	WH2	5	-
2069	US	US	US	UNPHASED	S	1	136	PL7	V3	-	-	>46	>76	>31	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2070	US	US	US	UNPHASED	S	2	60	PL7	Q3	-	-	>44	>44	28	-	-	-	WH1	5	full thickness!
2071	US	US	US	UNPHASED	S	3	33	PL1	Q3	-	-	>24	>32	17-28	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2072	US	US	US	UNPHASED	S	2	11	PL1	Q2	-	-	>16	>20	>18	-	-	-	WH2	1	unusual fabric choice? ND
2073	US	US	US	UNPHASED	S	1	34	BR1	Q3	32	42	-	-	>21	-	-	-	WH1	5	fragment; ND
2074	US	US	US	UNPHASED	C	1	10	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3; 4	-	WH1	5	-
2075	US	US	US	UNPHASED	C	1	29	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2076	US	US	US	UNPHASED	C	2	22	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2077	US	US	US	UNPHASED	C	2	79	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	very dense; ? = BRNs 2079-2080
2078	US	US	US	UNPHASED	C	1	55	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	excellent exterior female fingering
2079	US	US	US	UNPHASED	C	1	76	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH2, 4	5	probably = BRNs 2077 & 2080
2080	US	US	US	UNPHASED	C	1	19	R4	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>29	6	-	WH2, 4	5	probably = BRNs 2077 & 2079; ND
2081	US	US	US	UNPHASED	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	3	fresh break (2)
2082	US	US	US	UNPHASED	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2	2	-
2083	PIT	003	006	2	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2084	PIT	003	006	2	C	2	21	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	same container
2085	PIT	003	006	2	S	1	17	PL1	V3	-	-	>30	>34	>20	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2086	PIT	003	006	2	S	1	30	PL1	Q3	-	-	>30	>42	31	-	-	-	WH1	4	total thickness!
2087	PIT	003	006	2	S	1	26	BR99	Q3	-	-	41	43	>25	-	-	-	WH1	5	clippy, wedgy, thingy; ? Bar
2088	PIT	003	006	2	M	1	26	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
2089	PIT	007	008	2	C	2	28	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	joining sherds; coarser fabric than normal
2090	DITCH	017	016	2	C	1	17	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>33	3	-	WH2, 4	5	regular R9 rim; ND
2091	DITCH	017	016	2	C	1	25	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2092	DITCH	017	016	2	C	2	25	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2093	DITCH	017	016	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH4	4	? = BRN 2089
2094	DITCH	017	016	2	C	1	17	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	?B99
2095	DITCH	017	016	2	C	3	46	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH4	4	-
2096	DITCH	017	016	2	C	1	27	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2097	DITCH	017	016	2	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2098	DITCH	017	016	2	C	2	15	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2099	DITCH	017	016	2	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4; -	5	-
2100	DITCH	017	016	2	C	1	15	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2101	DITCH	017	016	2	S	1	35	PL7	Q3	-	-	>45	>48	16	-	-	-	WH2	4	full thickness!
2102	DITCH	017	016	2	S	1	12	PL7	V3	-	-	>23	>39	18	-	-	-	WH2	3	full thickness!
2103	DITCH	017	016	2	S	1	16	PL7	Q3	-	-	>28	>41	X	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	split flake-like

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2104	DITCH	017	016	2	S	1	18	CL99	Q3	>21	>30	-	-	>31	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2105	DITCH	017	016	2	M	1	41	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2106	DITCH	022	023	2	C	1	15	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>40	4	-	WH4	1	classic R9; V3/Q3?
2107	DITCH	022	023	2	C	1	19	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH4	2	-
2108	DITCH	022	023	2	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	4	? V3/Q3?
2109	DITCH	022	023	2	M	1	16	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2110	DITCH	022	023	2	M	1	18	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2111	DITCH	025	026	2	C	1	23	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>35	4	-	WH1	4	drawn
2112	DITCH	025	026	2	C	1	21	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4; 5	-	WH2, 4	5	near corner curve
2113	DITCH	025	026	2	C	1	40	BS3	V3	-	26	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	interesting corner fold from manufacture
2114	DITCH	025	026	2	M	1	4	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2115	DITCH	025	026	2	ST	1	228	WFL2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>41	WH2, 4	3	a bit odd; thin
2116	DITCH	025	027	2	C	1	100	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	4	big piece of flat base central section
2117	DITCH	025	027	2	ST	2	33	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>38	WH2	2	-
2118	DITCH	025	027	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	= BRN 2119
2119	DITCH	025	027	2	C	2	20	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	= BRN 2118
2120	DITCH	025	027	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2121	DITCH	025	027	2	C	1	12	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2	2	-
2122	DITCH	025	027	2	M	1	2	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2123	DITCH	031	029	2	ST	6	247	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>84	WH2	4	-
2124	DITCH	031	029	2	S	1	27	PL7	Q2	-	-	>33	>45	15	-	-	-	WH2	1	really dense
2125	DITCH	031	029	2	S	1	75	PL7	Q3	-	-	>48	>93	>26	-	-	-	WH2 4	3	good fingering - female?
2126	DITCH	031	029	2	S	1	65	PL7	Q3	-	-	>57	>66	20	-	-	-	WH1	5	full thickness; flattened edge but not moulded
2127	DITCH	031	029	2	S	1	73	PD3	V3	41	46	-	-	60	-	-	-	WH2 4	5	ND
2128	DITCH	031	029	2	C	1	70	R5	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>66	5	-	WH4	3	rather dense V3; ?V3/Q3
2129	POSTHOLE	033	032	3	C	2	30	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2 4	5	borderline V3
2130	POSTHOLE	033	032	3	C	2	26	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	borderline V3
2131	POSTHOLE	033	032	3	C	2	12	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	5	borderline V3
2132	POSTHOLE	033	032	3	S	1	35	CL1	Q3	>26	37	-	-	>42	-	-	-	WH1	5	borderline V3; ND
2133	POSTHOLE	033	032	3	M	1	13	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2134	DITCH/PIT	037	036	2	C	1	110	R3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>74	5	-	WH1	5	*ILLUSTRATE*; 45 degree angle ring
2135	GRAVE	040	039	4	ST	4	105	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>50	WH2	3	-
2136	GRAVE	040	039	4	S	1	21	PL1	Q3	-	-	>30	>40	>20	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2137	GRAVE	040	039	4	ST	1	19	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH4	2	very hard, brittle; only a flake
2138	GRAVE	040	039	4	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	4	-
2139	GRAVE	040	039	4	C	1	6	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2	2	? = BRN 2140
2140	GRAVE	040	039	4	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	4	? = BRN 2139
2141	PIT/POSTHOLE	046	044	2	C	4	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	4	-
2142	PIT/POSTHOLE	046	044	2	C	5	28	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	-
2143	PIT/POSTHOLE	046	044	2	C	4	18	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5; 6	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2144	PIT/POSTHOLE	046	044	2	C	1	1	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2	1	-
2145	PIT/POSTHOLE	046	044	2	M	1	7	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2146	PIT/POSTHOLE	046	044	2	S	2	8	PL99	Q3	-	-	X	X	>8	-	-	-	(WH)	1	flakes
2147	DITCH	053	054	3	C	1	34	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	buff-brown colour; very hard = BRN 2149
2148	DITCH	053	054	3	C	3	36	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	not = BRN 2147; buff but normal!
2149	DITCH	053	054	3	C	2	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2147
2150	DITCH	053	054	3	M	1	5	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	stained brown like BRNs 2147 & 2149
2151	UNCERTAIN	056	055	2	S	1	132	BK1	Q3	-	-	>48	>54	>80	-	-	-	WH1	5	completely buff brick; ND
2152	UNCERTAIN	056	055	2	C	1	45	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (6)	-	WH1	5	UNIQUE - REPAIR; ND
2153	UNCERTAIN	056	055	2	C	2	15	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2154	UNCERTAIN	056	055	2	C	1	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2 4	3	-
2155	UNCERTAIN	056	055	2	C	1	3	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH2, 3	2	-
2156	UNCERTAIN	056	055	2	C	1	18	BS3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4; 5	-	WH1	5	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2157	UNCERTAIN	056	055	2	C	1	30	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4; 5	-	WH1	4	not = BRN 2158; DOES = 2156
2158	UNCERTAIN	056	055	2	C	3	23	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3; 4	-	WH2	1	not = BRN 2157 or 2156; ?V3
2159	POSTHOLE	069	070	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH)	2	flake; oddly affected
2160	DITCH	072	071	4	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-
2161	DITCH	072	071	4	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2162	DITCH	072	071	4	C	7	43	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2163	DITCH	072	071	4	C	3	15	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2164	DITCH	072	071	4	C	3	21	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH4	5	-
2165	DITCH	072	071	4	C	2	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH1	5	-
2166	DITCH	072	071	4	C	2	6	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	-
2167	DITCH	072	071	4	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2168	DITCH	072	071	4	C	1	4	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH12	1	?Q2; pinky underneath
2169	DITCH	072	071	4	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 3	1	-
2170	DITCH	072	071	4	S	1	8	BR99	Q3	-	-	>23	>29	X	-	-	-	WH1	5	just the paddle end; ND
2171	DITCH	072	071	4	S	1	29	PD98	V3	>16	>24	-	-	>33	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND
2172	DITCH	072	071	4	S	1	5	PD99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH2	1	ND
2173	DITCH	072	071	4	C	1	17	B4	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>23	X	-	WH2, 3	3	-
2174	DITCH	072	071	4	M	2	8	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2175	DITCH	072	071	4	M	1	1	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2176	DITCH	072	071	4	M	1	2	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH4	1	?possibly a support fragment
2177	DITCH	073	073	2	C	2	40	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	not from same container
2178	DITCH	073	073	2	C	1	12	BS3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	good join of sides evidence
2179	DITCH	073	073	2	C	2	19	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH2, 4	5	brown buff; from same container
2180	DITCH	073	073	2	C	1	19	R9	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>27	X	-	WH1	5	T-rim shape applied to vertical wall
2181	DITCH	073	073	2	C	1	14	R9	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>22	X	-	WH4	3	T-rim shape applied to vertical wall
2182	DITCH	073	073	2	C	4	49	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	same container; OX3; = BRNs 2183-2184
2183	DITCH	073	073	2	C	15	124	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	same container; OX3; = BRNs 2182 & 2184
2184	DITCH	073	073	2	C	4	39	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	same container; OX3; = BRNs 2182-2183
2185	DITCH	073	073	2	C	5	23	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	not all from same container
2186	DITCH	073	073	2	C	2	12	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(WH)	1	= BRN 2187; OX1; pinky tinge
2187	DITCH	073	073	2	C	3	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	(WH)	1	two fresh breaks; = BRN 2186; OX1; pinky
2188	DITCH	073	073	2	C	2	18	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6; 7	-	WH1	5	probably from nearer base angles
2189	DITCH	073	073	2	C	2	12	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	-
2190	DITCH	073	073	2	C	1	6	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>13	3	-	WH1	5	-
2191	DITCH	073	073	2	C	2	12	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2192	DITCH	073	073	2	C	8	87	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2193	DITCH	073	073	2	C	40	263	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2194	DITCH	073	073	2	C	22	98	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2195	DITCH	073	073	2	C	2	3	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH1	5	-
2196	DITCH	073	073	2	S	2	53	PL7	V3	-	-	>44	>51	>29	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2197	DITCH	073	073	2	S	1	10	PL7	Q3	-	-	>27	>30	>19	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	denser than V3
2198	DITCH	073	073	2	C	1	36	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>45	6	-	WH1	5	poorly executed B4
2199	DITCH	073	073	2	M	3	11	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2200	DITCH	073	073	2	M	1	4	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
2201	DITCH	073	073	2	M	2	9	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2202	DITCH	073	073	2	M	1	9	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	2	-
2203	GULLY	075	076	4	S	1	45	PL7	V3	-	-	>54	>55	>20	-	-	-	-	-	dense like Q3; UN4; too much detritus!
2204	GULLY	075	076	4	S	2	18	PL1	Q3	-	-	>23	>30	>21	-	-	-	WH2	1	different platforms
2205	GULLY	075	076	4	C	1	12	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>34	5	-	WH1	5	(?=BRNs 2182-2184); OX3
2206	GULLY	075	076	4	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2207	GULLY	075	076	4	C	2	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2208	POSTHOLE	080	081	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	brown; big detritus
2209	POSTHOLE	080	081	3	C	1	1	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH2)	5	?BS1/2; a flake or maybe Q3?

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2210	DITCH	098	096	4	S	2	186	PL7	Q3	-	-	>58	>81	35	-	-	-	WH2 4	2	roughly made; 2 good fingering impressions
2211	DITCH	098	096	4	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2212	DITCH	098	096	4	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4	4	-
2213	DITCH	098	096	4	C	1	14	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	brown
2214	DITCH	098	096	4	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 3	3	extremely abraded
2215	DITCH	098	096	4	M	1	38	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH2	1	UN4
2216	PIT	100	101	3	C	1	3	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2217	PIT	100	101	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2218	PIT	100	101	3	C	1	2	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2219	PIT	100	101	3	S	3	51	PL7	Q3	-	-	>24	>42	50	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2220	PIT	100	101	3	S	1	31	PL12	Q3	-	-	>34	>46	>22	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2221	PIT	100	101	3	M	1	10	FC	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2222	PIT	100	101	3	M	2	14	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2223	PIT	100	101	3	M	1	13	FC	V4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	NEW FABRIC
2224	PIT	100	101	3	M	2	14	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
2225	PIT	100	101	3	M	1	6	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	not actually Briquetage?
2226	PIT	100	101	3	M	1	2	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	swirly clay
2227	PIT	100	101	3	S	1	1	PL1	Q2	-	-	X	X	>3	-	-	-	WH2	5	tiny fragment
2228	PIT	100	101	3	S	1	2	PL1	Q3	-	-	X	X	>12	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	tiny fragment
2229	PIT	100	101	3	S	1	1	PL1	Q3	-	-	X	X	>5	-	-	-	WH2	1	tiny fragment
2230	DITCH	102	103	3	M	1	1	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2231	DITCH	102	103	3	S	1	11	PL7	Q3	-	-	>24	>29	>28	-	-	-	WH2	1	-
2232	DITCH	102	103	3	C	1	15	R5	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>37	5	-	WH1	5	(?Q3)
2233	GULLY	108	109	3	S	2	69	PL1	Q3	-	-	>41	>50	>39	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2234	GULLY	111	112	3	C	1	2	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	4	flake
2235	GULLY	111	112	3	S	1	3	PL1	Q2	-	-	>7	>17	>18	-	-	-	WH2	1	(?WFL1)
2236	PIT	100	117	3	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	2	brown-buff
2237	PIT	100	117	3	S	1	29	PL1	Q2	-	-	>40	>54	>13	-	-	-	(WH2)	1	unwedged clay
2238	PIT	100	117	3	ST	1	57	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>28	WH2, 4	3	dense, swirly clay; layered
2239	PIT	121	120	3	C	1	12	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2	1	iron-stained
2240	GULLY	122	123	3	S	1	9	PL1	V3	-	-	>24	>40	>20	-	-	-	WH2	1	-
2241	GULLY	122	123	3	S	1	39	PL1	Q3	-	-	>37	>57	20-26	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2242	GULLY	122	123	3	S	1	24	PL1	Q2	-	-	>22	>44	>22	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2243	GULLY	122	123	3	S	1	25	BR1	V3	-	-	>35	>63	19	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND; flat-bar wide
2244	GULLY	124	125	3	C	1	8	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	4	flake
2245	PIT	126	127	3	M	1	4	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2246	DITCH	136	134	3	C	1	85	R4	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>64	5	-	WH1	5	approaching the corner
2247	DITCH	136	134	3	C	1	15	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2248	DITCH	136	134	3	C	1	13	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2249	DITCH	136	134	3	S	1	381	CL8	Q3	-	-	>90	>95	>70	-	-	-	WH2	3	support for two containers
2250	DITCH	136	134	3	S	2	111	BK1	Q3	-	-	>33	>43	>65	-	-	-	WH1	5	possibly two different bricks
2251	DITCH	136	134	3	S	1	18	BR1	Q3	-	-	>38	>48	>17	-	-	-	WH2	2	good fingering-female
2252	DITCH	136	134	3	C	1	13	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH1	5	oddy; possibly a repair?
2253	DITCH	136	134	3	S	1	32	PL1	Q3	-	-	>38	>41	23	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	constructed in layers
2254	DITCH	136	134	3	S	1	57	CL1	Q3	-	-	49	55	24	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	drawn
2255	DITCH	136	134	3	S	1	32	PL1	Q3	-	-	>32	>33	46	-	-	-	WH2, 3	3	-
2256	DITCH	136	134	3	M	1	41	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH2	1	-
2257	DITCH	136	134	3	ST	2	172	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>45	WH2	5	rustically made
2258	DITCH	136	135	3	ST	4	222	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>150	WH2, 4	4	-
2259	DITCH	136	135	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(WH)	1	-
2260	DITCH	136	135	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2261	DITCH	136	135	3	S	1	41	BR1	Q3	-	-	60	>50	>17	-	-	-	(WH)	1	nearly V3
2262	DITCH	136	135	3	S	1	29	BR1	Q3	-	-	>34	42	15-21	-	-	-	WH2	2	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2263	DITCH	136	135	3	S	1	55	PD3	Q3	>39	70	-	-	50	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2264	DITCH	136	135	3	M	1	18	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2265	DITCH	136	135	3	S	1	31	PD98	Q3	X	X	-	-	>29	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2266	?NATURAL	142	143	3	C	1	26	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	WH2, 3	4	rough (?Q3)
2267	?NATURAL	142	143	3	S	1	91	PL7	V3	-	-	>49	>59	65	-	-	-	WH1	4	very hard fired & brittle
2268	?NATURAL	142	143	3	C	1	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	flake
2269	?NATURAL	142	143	3	S	1	392	PL7	V3	-	-	>80	>120	44	-	-	-	WH2	2	rough, rustic; fresh breaks
2270	DITCH RECUT	300	149	3	C	1	3	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2	3	-
2271	DITCH RECUT	300	149	3	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	5	not same V3 as BRN 2272
2272	DITCH RECUT	300	149	3	C	1	17	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	not same V3 as BRN 2271
2273	DITCH	147	148	4	C	1	17	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	1	rustic
2274	DITCH	147	148	4	S	1	9	PL1	V3	-	-	>29	>40	>12	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2275	DITCH	147	148	4	M	2	23	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2276	DITCH RECUT	301	150	3	C	1	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2277	DITCH RECUT	301	150	3	S	1	33	PL1	Q3	-	-	>40	>46	>21	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2278	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	2	72	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-
2279	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	2	67	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	WH1	5	-
2280	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	4	113	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	-
2281	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	1	38	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	RELINED
2282	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	3	79	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	WH1	5	definitely not B99
2283	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	11	202	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	WH1	5	-
2284	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	22	92	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2285	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	48	713	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-
2286	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	39	404	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2287	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	42	257	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2288	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	13	32	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH	5	flakes
2289	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	4	57	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	-
2290	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	1	24	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2291	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	C	1	3	R5	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>15	3	-	WH1	2	pinky; brittle; ND
2292	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	S	5	279	BK1	Q3	-	-	>61	>66	>64	-	-	-	WH1	5	apex end of a tapered brick
2293	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	S	4	337	BK1	V3	-	-	>37	115	>90	-	-	-	WH1	5	rounded edges; base end of a brick
2294	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	S	10	197	BK99	Q3	-	-	>51	>54	>36	-	-	-	WH1	5	probably BK1; ND
2295	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	S	1	51	BK99	V3	-	-	>44	>58	>31	-	-	-	WH1	5	probably BK1; ND
2296	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	S	12	243	PL1	V3	-	-	>61	>73	25	-	-	-	WH2	1	very smooth top surface
2297	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	M	1	10	PLN1	V4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	very hard fired
2298	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	S	2	55	PL1	V3	-	-	>36	>73	33	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2299	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	M	1	13	FC	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
2300	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	S	1	4	PL1	Q3	-	-	>24	>25	>11	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2301	DITCH RECUT	301	151	3	M	1	14	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	4	oddy (?PD or ?PL)
2302	LAYER	-	152	3	S	1	102	PL1	Q3	-	-	>69	>72	>39	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2303	LAYER	-	152	3	S	1	150	BK1	Q3	-	-	>40	74	>67	-	-	-	WH1	5	hand-squeezed - female fingering?
2304	DITCH	156	155	3	M	5	20	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
2305	PIT	157	158	3	S	4	59	PL1	Q3	-	-	>42	>58	31	-	-	-	WH2	1	-
2306	PIT	157	158	3	S	1	18	PL1	Q3	-	-	>28	>31	20	-	-	-	WH2	1	-
2307	PIT	157	158	3	S	1	5	BK99	Q3	-	-	>17	>30	>118	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2308	PIT	157	158	3	M	4	46	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH2)	1	-
2309	PIT	157	158	3	M	7	22	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
2310	PIT	157	158	3	C	2	8	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 3	2	-
2311	PIT	159	160	3	C	1	24	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH2, 3	4	(borderline Q3?)
2312	PIT	159	160	3	C	1	13	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2313	PIT	159	160	3	C	1	10	R8	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>22	6	-	WH2, 3	4	ND
2314	PIT	159	160	3	C	1	2	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	3	-
2315	PIT	159	160	3	M	7	96	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	2	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2316	PIT	159	160	3	C	1	1	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	1	-	
2317	PIT	159	160	3	C	1	2	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-	
2318	PIT	159	160	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	
2319	PIT	159	160	3	C	1	2	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH)	1	-	
2320	PIT	161	162	3	C	1	6	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	
2321	PIT	161	162	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	1	-	
2322	PIT	161	162	3	S	1	9	BK99	Q2	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	WH4	5	small fragment	
2323	PIT	161	162	3	S	1	30	PL1	Q2	-	-	21	>48	>36	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	very dense fabric	
2324	DITCH	178	177	3	C	1	16	R8	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2; 3	>35	WH1	4	flattened rim - almost a cut rim	
2325	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	1	65	R5.1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	>65	3	-	WH2, 3	1	pointed, corner rim
2326	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	1	11	R9	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	>26	3	-	WH4, 3	5	ND - classic, sharp T-shaped rim
2327	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	1	13	R9	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	>20	4	-	WH1	4	ND: rustic finish
2328	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	1	8	R3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	>25	4	-	WH3	1	ND - too small
2329	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	1	20	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	>34	3	-	WH2, 4	5	ND - normal
2330	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	2	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH	4	-	
2331	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	1	19	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	3	-	
2332	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	1	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	5	-	
2333	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	2	28	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	brown-buff	
2334	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(WH)	1	-	
2335	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	M	2	39	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	-	
2336	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	S	1	50	PL1	V3	-	-	>45	>75	17-21	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	borderline Q3	
2337	POSTHOLE	175	176	2	S	1	18	PL1	Q3	-	-	>30	>37	19	-	-	-	WH1	5	-	
2338	DITCH	178	177	3	M	5	252	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	3	-	
2339	DITCH	178	177	3	ST	2	245	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>61	WH2, 4	4	-	
2340	DITCH	178	177	3	S	1	97	PL1	Q3	-	-	>29	>76	>45	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	rustic (?WFL - odd)	
2341	DITCH	178	177	3	M	1	9	FC	Q5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	2	-	
2342	DITCH	178	177	3	M	3	35	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH2	3	no idea what these are....	
2343	DITCH	178	177	3	S	1	16	CL9	V3	-	-	21	>57	16	-	-	-	WH1	5	brown-buff; ND	
2344	DITCH	178	177	3	S	1	9	BK1	Q3	-	-	>18	>24	>32	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND	
2345	DITCH	178	177	3	S	1	56	BR7	Q2	-	-	38	>65	31	-	-	-	WH1	5	drawn	
2346	DITCH	178	177	3	C	1	167	BS3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	4	excellent vertical female finger-wiping	
2347	DITCH	178	177	3	C	1	24	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	-	
2348	DITCH	178	177	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	brown-buff	
2349	DITCH	178	177	3	C	1	19	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 3	3	? = BRN 2350	
2350	DITCH	178	177	3	C	1	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	? = BRN 2349	
2351	PIT	186	185	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	3	-	
2352	PIT	186	185	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	3	brown-buff	
2353	PIT	186	185	3	S	1	38	PL12	Q3	-	-	>27	>51	29-33	-	-	-	WH2, 3	4	almost V3	
2354	PIT/POSTHOLE	189	187	3	S	3	27	PL1	Q2	-	-	>24	>39	19	-	-	-	WH2, 3	3	no chaff	
2355	PIT/POSTHOLE	189	187	3	C	1	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	-	
2356	PIT/POSTHOLE	189	187	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	
2357	PIT/POSTHOLE	189	187	3	S	2	68	PL1	Q3	-	-	>33	>47	49	-	-	-	WH2, 3	4	-	
2358	DITCH	192	193	3	C	1	27	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4	3	(?Q3)	
2359	DITCH	192	193	3	S	1	30	PL1	Q3	-	-	>25	>44	>38	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	? 2% chaff; dense	
2360	DITCH	192	193	3	S	1	161	CL3	Q3	-	-	72	>89	30	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	dense; heavy; excellent thumbing; drawn	
2361	UNCERTAIN	196	197	3	ST	1	291	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	WH	5	-	
2362	UNCERTAIN	196	197	3	C	1	37	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	does not = BRN 2363	
2363	UNCERTAIN	196	197	3	C	1	12	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	does not = BRN 2362	
2364	DITCH	204 (136)	203	3	S	3	135	PL12	Q3	-	-	>55	>67	>44	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-	
2365	DITCH	204 (136)	203	3	ST	2	108	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	WH4	5	-	
2366	DITCH	204 (136)	203	3	M	1	11	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-	
2367	DITCH	204 (136)	203	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4	3	-	
2368	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	19	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2	1	nearly V3	

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2369	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	10	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>15	X	-	WH2, 4	2	fresh break - 2 = 1
2370	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	94	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>15	6	-	WH2, 3	3	drawn
2371	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	25	R9.1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>70	4	-	WH1	5	at the corner; 15% chaff
2372	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>40	3	-	WH1	5	near base
2373	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	29	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4; 6	-	WH2, 3	3	near baswe; lots of big detritus
2374	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	2	40	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-
2375	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH4	2	-
2376	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2377	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	2	37	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2378	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	21	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 3	5	UN4 (partial); AB3
2379	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	-
2380	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	2	29	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2381	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	19	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2382	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	2	38	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH2, 4	4	same container base
2383	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	C	1	22	BS3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	good internal fingering - female
2384	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	ST	2	63	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH	3	same oven
2385	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	ST	4	141	WFL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH	4	possibly same oven
2386	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	S	1	42	PL1	Q2	-	-	>34	>39	39	-	-	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2387
2387	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	S	1	34	PL20	Q2	-	-	>35	>41	32	-	-	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2386
2388	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	ST	4	84	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>41	WH	5	(made differently than BRNs 2386-2387)
2389	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	M	1	15	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
2390	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	S	1	6	CL99	Q3	X	X	-	-	>30	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	fragment of something!
2391	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	S	1	20	CL99	Q3	X	X	-	-	>30	-	-	-	WH2	1	GOOD FINGERING
2392	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	M	2	20	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2393	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	M	1	22	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2394	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	S	1	25	BR8	V3	-	-	>36	58	12	-	-	-	WH1	5	NEW TYPE
2395	DITCH	207 (053)	206	3	S	1	65	CL1	V3	-	-	20-27	>63	50	-	-	-	WH1	5	broken off at one end
2396	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	C	1	2	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH2, 3	2	-
2397	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	C	3	11	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2398	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2399	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	C	1	27	BS3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 3	3	-
2400	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	C	1	8	R3.1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>29	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2401	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	S	1	12	PL7	Q3	-	-	>31	>47	>24	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2402	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	S	1	5	PL1	Q3	-	-	>20	>21	>19	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2403	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	S	1	8	PL1	Q3	-	-	>16	>30	>29	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2404	DITCH	245	240	4	S	1	30	PL12	Q2	-	-	>30	>45	17	-	-	-	WH1	4	thumb impression on exterior edge; ND
2405	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	S	1	7	PL1	Q3	-	-	>22	>28	>15	-	-	-	WH2	1	brown-buff
2406	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	M	1	6	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2407	POSTHOLE	208	209	2	M	1	3	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2408	DITCH	146	212	3	C	1	14	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2409	PIT	224	222	3	S	2	17	PL1	V3	-	-	>26	>31	18	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2410	PIT	221	220	3	M	1	2	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-
2411	GULLY	226	225	3	M	1	12	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2412	PIT	228	227	3	C	1	37	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	4	11-21mm thick base centre
2413	PIT	228	227	3	C	1	30	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	WH1	5	12-20mm thick base centre
2414	PIT	228	227	3	C	1	65	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	23mm thick base centre
2415	PIT	228	227	3	C	1	9	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2416	PIT	228	227	3	C	1	13	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	abraded
2417	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	1	42	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>53	4	-	WH1	4	corner base; interior fingering
2418	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	1	18	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2419	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	2	45	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-
2420	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	2	40	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2421	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	1	21	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH4	4	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2422	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	2	13	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	4	-
2423	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2424	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	2	39	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2425	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	4	19	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	at least two containers
2426	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	4	-
2427	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	(WH)	1	-
2428	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	1	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH3	1	OX2 3; UN4
2429	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	1	3	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH1	5	-
2430	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	2	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2431	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	C	2	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH)	2	-
2432	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	S	1	42	PL12	Q3	-	-	>31	>50	27	-	-	-	WH2	4	-
2433	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	S	1	33	PL1	Q3	-	-	>39	>43	25	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2434	POSTHOLE	229	230	2	ST	1	24	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>35	WH2	3	-
2435	POSTHOLE	234	233	UNPHASED	ST	1	40	WFL2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>33	WH2, 4	34	(?PL12/Q3); 1% chaff
2436	POSTHOLE	234	233	UNPHASED	ST	1	4	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>27	WH2, 4	4	-
2437	POSTHOLE	236	235	3	S	3	12	PL1	Q3	-	-	>15	>28	>19	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	very small fragments
2438	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	ST	4	242	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>88	WH2	2	-
2439	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	C	1	30	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>40	4	-	WH1	5	-
2440	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	C	1	26	R3; B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	50	3	-	WH1	5	TOTAL PROFILE; drawn
2441	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	C	1	39	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	-
2442	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	C	1	58	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	4	abraded interior surface but very hard fired
2443	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	C	5	48	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	several containers
2444	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	C	1	20	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2445	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	C	1	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2446	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	ST	2	145	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	extremely bleached & hard
2447	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	M	1	12	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	5	-
2448	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	M	1	16	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	4	-
2449	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	M	2	8	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	2	-
2450	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	M	1	19	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	nearly fused
2451	DITCH RECUT	246	239	4	S	1	18	PL1	V3	-	-	>35	>35	>20	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2452	DITCH	245	240	4	C	1	10	R9	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>17	X	-	WH1	4	ND; T-shaped effect applied as separate ring
2453	DITCH	245	240	4	C	3	26	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2454	DITCH	245	240	4	C	1	3	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2455	DITCH	245	240	4	M	1	3	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	flake
2456	DITCH	245	240	4	M	1	9	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	oddy
2457	DITCH	245	240	4	S	1	79	BR8	Q3	-	-	>69	>62	21	-	-	-	WH1	4	nearly V3; drawn
2458	DITCH	245	240	4	M	1	24	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	grey throughout
2459	POSTHOLE	247	248	UNPHASED	S	1	27	PL12	Q3	-	-	>24	>46	>34	-	-	-	WH2	3	almost Q2; = BRN 2460
2460	POSTHOLE	247	248	UNPHASED	S	2	18	PL1	Q3	-	-	>25	>34	>30	-	-	-	WH2	2	almost Q2; = BRN 2459
2461	DITCH	249	250	4	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-
2462	DITCH	249	250	4	M	1	7	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2463	DITCH	251	252	3	S	2	12	PL1	V3	-	-	>26	>32	>17	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2464	DITCH	251	252	3	C	3	12	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2465	DITCH	251	252	3	C	1	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2466	DITCH	251	252	3	C	1	6	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(WH2)	1	-
2467	DITCH	251	252	3	C	1	21	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2468
2468	DITCH	251	252	3	C	2	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH1)	5	= BRN 2467
2469	DITCH	251	252	3	C	1	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2470	DITCH	251	252	3	M	2	28	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2471	DITCH	251	252	3	S	2	7	PL1	V3	-	-	>18	>27	20	-	-	-	WH1	4	-
2472	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	C	1	13	R9.1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>23	4	-	WH1	5	flattened, corner rim; ND
2473	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	C	1	18	R8	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>20	4	-	WH2, 3	3	-
2474	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	C	3	24	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2475	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	C	2	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 3	4	-
2476	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	C	1	6	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	4	-
2477	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4	4	-
2478	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	C	2	6	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2; 4	-	WH4	4	-
2479	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	ST	1	33	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>47	WH2	2	-
2480	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	M	3	8	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2481	POSTHOLE	262	263	2	M	1	1	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2482	POSTHOLE	264	265	2	S	1	14	CL99	Q3	>16	>24	-	-	>43	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2483	POSTHOLE	264	265	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2484	DITCH	270	272	3	C	1	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2485	DITCH	270	272	3	S	1	8	PL1	V3	-	-	>23	>32	>19	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2486	DITCH	270	272	3	M	1	3	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2487	DITCH	270	272	3	M	1	7	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2488	DITCH	270	274	3	S	1	88	PL12	Q3	-	-	>40	>55	52	-	-	-	WH1	4	-
2489	DITCH	271	275	3	M	1	9	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2490	DITCH	271	276	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2491	DITCH	271	276	3	M	1	18	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2492	DITCH	271	276	3	M	1	4	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2493	DITCH	271	276	3	M	1	5	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2494	POSTHOLE	277	278	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	borderline Q3/V3
2495	POSTHOLE	277	278	2	C	2	10	R5.1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>29	X	-	WH4	4	joining sherds
2496	DITCH	147	297	4	S	1	56	BK1	Q3	-	-	>35	49	>40	-	-	-	WH1	5	BRICK
2497	DITCH	147	297	4	C	1	13	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2498	DITCH	147	297	4	M	1	27	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2499	POSTHOLE	307	308	2	C	1	6	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	2	-
2500	POSTHOLE	307	308	2	M	1	4	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2501	POSTHOLE	307	308	2	M	1	8	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	WH	3	-
2502	DITCH	318	319	3	S	1	104	PL12	Q3	-	-	>40	>61	36-39	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2503	DITCH	318	319	3	S	1	139	PL1	Q2	-	-	>51	>80	>44	-	-	-	WH1	5	rough top surface; dense fabric with detritus
2504	DITCH	318	319	3	S	3	26	PL99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2505	DITCH	318	319	3	S	1	27	PL12	V3	-	-	>39	>41	>28	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2506	DITCH	318	319	3	S	1	76	BR8	Q3	-	-	68	>64	29	-	-	-	WH1	4	nearly complete; ?CL type support; ND
2507	DITCH	318	319	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH1	5	abraded on the interior surface
2508	DITCH	318	319	3	C	2	30	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2509	DITCH	318	319	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	5	-
2510	DITCH	318	319	3	C	1	24	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	fresh break
2511	DITCH	318	319	3	C	1	16	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2512	DITCH	318	319	3	C	1	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2513	DITCH	318	319	3	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2514	DITCH	318	319	3	C	1	12	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH2, 3	4	-
2515	DITCH	322	328	3	S	1	166	PL1	Q3	-	-	>73	>88	>33	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2516	DITCH	322	328	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH4, 3	4	-
2517	DITCH	322	328	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2518	DITCH	322	328	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2519	DITCH	322	328	3	M	1	3	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2520	?POSTHOLE	340	338	3	C	1	8	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2521	?POSTHOLE	340	338	3	S	1	3	PL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2522	POSTHOLE	344	343	UNPHASED	C	1	3	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(WH)	1	flake from possible rim
2523	POSTHOLE	344	343	UNPHASED	C	2	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2524	?PIT	350	351	3	S	8	1093	PL7/12/13	V3	-	-	>116	>123	36-50	-	-	-	WH1	4	AMAZING; drawn
2525	?PIT	350	351	3	M	1	7	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2526	?PIT	350	351	3	M	1	21	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	massive detritus within lump
2527	?PIT	350	351	3	C	1	62	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH2, 3	4	18-19mm thick base centre

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2528	PIT	352	353	3	M	2	68	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2529	PIT	352	353	3	M	1	11	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2530	PIT	352	353	3	M	1	29	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2531	PIT	323	389	2	C	2	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2; 3	-	WH1	5	-
2532	PIT	323	389	2	C	2	44	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3; 4	-	WH1	5	-
2533	PIT	323	389	2	C	1	25	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2534	PIT	323	389	2	M	1	10	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2535	DITCH	315	390	3	C	1	23	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4; 5	-	WH1	5	-
2536	DITCH	315	390	3	C	1	20	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2537	DITCH	315	390	3	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH1	5	-
2538	DITCH	315	390	3	C	1	1	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2	5	-
2539	DITCH	315	390	3	S	1	37	CL9	Q3	-	-	41	60	31	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2540	DITCH	315	390	3	S	1	62	PD2	V3	43	44	-	-	18-43	-	-	-	WH1	5	angled vertebra-like but not a real disc ped.
2541	DITCH	315	391	3	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2542	DITCH	315	391	3	C	3	36	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2543	DITCH	315	391	3	C	1	17	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2544	DITCH	315	391	3	C	1	3	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH1	5	-
2545	DITCH	315	391	3	S	1	47	PL7	Q3	-	-	>32	>54	45	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2546	DITCH	315	392	3	S	1	28	CL9	Q3	-	-	>39	41	27	-	-	-	WH2	1	nearly V3; OX1; drawn
2547	DITCH	315	392	3	S	1	92	PL1	Q2	-	-	>41	>68	42	-	-	-	WH2, 3	4	swirly clay; WH2 (top & bottom sides=both used)
2548	DITCH	315	392	3	C	2	38	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2549	DITCH	315	392	3	C	1	12	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2550	DITCH	315	392	3	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH1	5	-
2551	POSTHOLE	397	398	3	S	9	133	PL1	Q3	-	-	>28	>37	34	-	-	-	WH2	2	only just barely Q3
2552	POSTHOLE	397	398	3	S	11	89	PL99	Q3	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	WH	1	only just barely Q3
2553	PIT	400	399	3	C	10	118	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	3	tiny fingering; 2@TH2, 2@5, rest @4; same vessel
2554	PIT	400	399	3	C	1	12	BS3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	3	= BRN 2553
2555	PIT	400	399	3	C	1	22	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2556
2556	PIT	400	399	3	C	1	8	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>11	X	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2555
2557	PIT	400	399	3	C	1	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2558	PIT	400	399	3	C	1	12	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2559	PIT	400	399	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	5	-
2560	PIT	400	399	3	S	1	10	PL1	Q2	-	-	>21	>25	>28	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2561	PIT	400	399	3	S	3	398	CW1	V3	-	-	61	>110	>85	-	-	-	WH1	5	clay weight - reused as support; unique
2562	PIT	400	399	3	M	1	8	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2563	PIT	400	399	3	C	1	16	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2564	DITCH	401	403	3	S	2	280	PL1	Q2	-	-	>85	>120	38	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	join; v. lumpy, poorly wedged; many chalk detritus
2565	DITCH	401	403	3	M	1	4	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2566	DITCH	401	403	3	M	1	4	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2567	DITCH	401	403	3	M	1	4	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2568	PIT	400	405	3	C	1	35	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	near the corner?
2569	PIT	400	407	3	S	9	93	PL1	Q3	-	-	>30	>60	>20	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	= BRN 2570; odd stuff
2570	PIT	400	407	3	S	1	67	PL1	Q3	-	-	>55	>55	>25	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	= BRN 2269
2571	PIT	400	407	3	S	1	48	BR8	Q3	-	-	65	>45	12-20	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2572	PIT	400	407	3	M	3	8	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	UN1; ? = BRNs 2569-2570
2573	PIT	400	408	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2574	PIT	400	408	3	S	1	39	PL1	Q3	-	-	>36	>49	31	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2575	PIT	400	408	3	M	1	4	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2576	PIT	400	408	3	M	1	322	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	? WFL99; unusual
2577	PIT	400	408	3	S	3	13	PL1	Q3	-	-	>4	>8	>10	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2578	PIT	400	409	3	C	1	30	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2	2	1% chaff = BRN 2579
2579	PIT	400	409	3	C	1	17	R4	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>55	4	-	WH2	2	= BRN 2578; ND
2580	PIT	400	409	3	S	1	57	PL12	Q3	-	-	>39	>53	24-36	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2581	DITCH	412	413	3	C	1	13	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	@ base angle (TH5)
2582	DITCH	412	413	3	C	1	2	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	2	possibly salt bleached pottery?
2583	DITCH	412	413	3	M	3	18	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2584	PIT	418	419	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2585	PIT	418	419	3	M	1	1	FC	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2586	PIT	418	419	3	M	5	19	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2587	PIT	418	419	3	M	1	3	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	?PL1
2588	PIT	424	422	3	M	2	19	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2589	PIT	424	422	3	M	3	30	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2590	PIT STEP	432	430	3	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2591	DITCH	436	434	3	M	1	12	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2592	DITCH	436	434	3	M	1	14	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2593	PIT	438	437	3	C	1	18	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2594	PIT	438	437	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2595	PIT	438	437	3	S	1	22	PL1	Q2	-	-	>32	>37	>24	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2596	PIT	438	437	3	S	1	24	PD98	Q3	>30	>36	-	-	>39	-	-	-	WH2	1	-
2597	PIT	433	441	3	M	1	2	FC	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2598	PIT	433	441	3	M	1	2	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2599	PIT	449	446	2	S	1	5	PL1	Q3	-	-	>25	>25	>11	-	-	-	WH2	3	-
2600	PIT	449	446	2	M	3	6	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2601	PIT	400	451	3	C	1	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2602	PIT	400	451	3	C	1	137	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>77	5	-	WH1	5	***must ILLUSTRATE***
2603	PIT	400	451	3	S	3	240	PL12	V3	-	-	>55	>76	57-67	-	-	-	WH2 4	4	definitely V3; used both sides; 2 join
2604	PIT	400	451	3	S	1	203	PD21	Q3	32	37	-	-	>130	-	-	-	WH1	5	new type; DRAWN; Essex pronged pedestal
2605	PIT	400	451	3	S	1	53	BR5	Q3	24	34	-	-	>75	-	-	-	WH1	4	poorly wedged but good fingering - hand sq.
2606	PIT	400	451	3	S	1	341	PL12/13	V3	-	-	>80	>165	>26	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	ND
2607	PIT	400	451	3	S	3	111	PL1	Q3	-	-	>45	>72	19-20	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	ND
2608	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	C	1	3	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH2, 3	1	-
2609	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	C	1	32	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2610	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 3	4	-
2611	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	C	4	27	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2612	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	2	-
2613	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	4	-
2614	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	C	1	2	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2615	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	C	2	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2616	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	C	2	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH4	4	-
2617	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	S	2	173	PL7	Q3	-	-	>55	>73	37	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	rustic
2618	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	S	1	5	PL1	Q3	-	-	>17	>22	>20	-	-	-	WH2	1	-
2619	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	S	1	37	BK1	Q2	-	-	>24	>27	>53	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2620	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	S	3	121	BR99	V3	-	-	>51	>57	>23	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2621	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	S	1	55	BR5	V3	32	38	-	-	>58	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	almost a PD
2622	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	S	1	17	BR8	V3	-	-	>38	>42	14	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2623	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	M	4	38	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2624	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	M	5	27	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2625	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	M	3	37	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2626	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	M	2	9	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2627	EXTRACTION PIT	512	458	3	M	2	3	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2628	DITCH	471	470	3	S	1	173	BR3	Q3	47	64	-	-	>105	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2629	DITCH	471	470	3	S	1	56	BR3	V3	37	40	-	-	>63	-	-	-	WH1	5	turd-like shape
2630	DITCH	471	470	3	S	1	12	PL1	Q6	-	-	>28	>40	>14	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	new fabric; very coarse
2631	DITCH	471	470	3	S	1	135	PL1	V5	-	-	>70	>82	21-28	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	rustic
2632	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	S	19	522	PL1	Q6	-	-	>60	>80	22-23	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	= BRN 2633?
2633	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	S	16	433	PL1	Q6	-	-	>65	>80	16-18	-	-	-	WH2	1	= BRN 2632?

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2634	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	S	2	93	PL1	Q2	-	-	>65	>75	22-28	-	-	-	WH2	1	rustic; layered
2635	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	S	5	909	PL1	Q3	-	-	>80	>110	49-55	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	poorly wedged; same PL; rustic; WH2 both
2636	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	S	1	63	PL1	Q3	-	-	>40	>60	42	-	-	-	WH1	5	not = BRN 2643
2637	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	S	2	29	PL1	Q2	-	-	>35	>40	>18	-	-	-	WH2, 4	2	-
2638	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	S	2	36	PL1	Q3	-	-	>25	>40	21	-	-	-	WH2, 4	2	-
2639	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	M	1	16	FC	V4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	actually 40% chaff; <21mm long!!!!
2640	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	C	2	28	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2643
2641	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2642	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	M	1	40	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	brilliantly 100% WH
2643	EXTRACTION PIT	511	475	3	C	1	16	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	= BRN 2640
2644	ANIMAL BURROW	485	484	2	M	1	2	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	hint of WH maybe!
2645	EXTRACTION PIT	511	510	3	S	2	817	BK1	Q2	-	-	65-75	95	>130	-	-	-	WH1	5	THIS IS A MASSIVE BRICK
2646	EXTRACTION PIT	511	510	3	S	1	23	BR5	V3	23	26	-	-	>56	-	-	-	WH1	5	like a rod; ND
2647	EXTRACTION PIT	511	510	3	C	1	14	BS1/2	V5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2648	EXTRACTION PIT	511	510	3	S	1	70	PL1	Q2	-	-	>38	>55	>42	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2649	EXTRACTION PIT	511	510	3	S	1	53	PL12	Q3	-	-	>29	>46	>41	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2650	EXTRACTION PIT	511	510	3	S	5	141	PL1	Q3	-	-	>38	>63	>31	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2651	EXTRACTION PIT	512	513	3	S	1	334	PL12	V3	-	-	>90	>93	53	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	not all same PL; a bit rustic
2652	EXTRACTION PIT	512	514	3	C	1	20	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2653	EXTRACTION PIT	512	514	3	C	1	8	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2654	EXTRACTION PIT	512	514	3	C	2	74	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>42	6	-	WH2	1	OX2; UN4, 3; odd - rustic
2655	EXTRACTION PIT	512	514	3	S	1	30	PL1	Q3	-	-	>46	>57	>21	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2656	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2657	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	C	2	11	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2658	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	S	1	30	PL1	V3	-	-	>37	>47	>26	-	-	-	WH2	2	borderline Q3/V3
2659	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	S	1	169	BR5	Q3	41	47	-	-	>110	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND
2660	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	S	1	31	CL9	V3	-	-	51	>62	20	-	-	-	WH2	3	good fingering
2661	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	S	1	112	PL1	Q2	-	-	>47	>56	55	-	-	-	WH1	5	-
2662	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	S	1	38	PL1	Q2	-	-	>50	>62	>22	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2663	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	S	1	29	BK99	Q2	-	-	>14	>40	>51	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2664	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	M	1	30	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2665	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	M	2	21	FC	Q5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2666	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	M	2	12	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2667	EXTRACTION PIT	512	515	3	M	1	4	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2668	EXTRACTION PIT	512	517	3	M	2	20	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2669	EXTRACTION PIT	512	517	3	ST	2	72	WFL1	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>60	WH2, 4	3	flint detritus = 20mm
2670	PIT	535	533	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	4	-
2671	PIT	535	533	3	M	1	8	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2672	DITCH RECUT	537 (539)	536	3	S	1	288	PL1	Q2	-	-	>75	>110	50	-	-	-	WH2, 4	2	lumpy; rustic
2673	DITCH RECUT	537 (539)	536	3	M	1	5	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2674	DITCH	539	538	3	C	1	9	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4	3	-
2675	DITCH	539	538	3	C	1	11	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	near base?
2676	PIT	548	549	3	S	1	6	PL1	Q3	-	-	>17	>24	>22	-	-	-	WH2	2	-
2677	PIT	548	549	3	M	2	6	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2678	PIT	548	549	3	M	1	5	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-
2679	EXTRACTION PIT	561	562	3	S	1	437	PL7	Q3	-	-	>90	>120	33-51	-	-	-	WH2	3	fresh breaks
2680	EXTRACTION PIT	561	562	3	S	1	54	BR99	Q3	>35	>35	-	-	>55	-	-	-	WH4	4	?BAR or PEDESTAL; ND
2681	EXTRACTION PIT	561	562	3	S	5	128	PL1	Q3	-	-	>50	>60	29	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2682	EXTRACTION PIT	561	562	3	S	1	191	BK1	Q3	-	-	>60	>75	>73	-	-	-	WH1	5	ND
2683	EXTRACTION PIT	561	562	3	S	1	143	PL12	V3	-	-	>55	>70	55-65	-	-	-	WH1	5	classic Spalding mould-made or sliced, etc
2684	EXTRACTION PIT	561	562	3	M	2	6	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2685	EXTRACTION PIT	561	562	3	M	1	4	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-
2686	SMALL PIT	564	563	3	M	1	5	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2687	SMALL PIT	564	563	3	M	1	11	FC	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-	
2688	PIT	590	588	2	S	2	200	PL12	V3	-	-	>45	>90	39	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	almost Q3	
2689	PIT	590	588	2	M	1	16	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	fresh break	
2690	PIT	591	593	2	S	1	32	PL1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	5	-	
2691	PIT	591	593	2	M	1	48	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-	
2692	PIT	615	617	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	4	-	
2693	PIT	615	617	2	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4	3	-	
2694	PIT	615	617	2	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	5	-	
2695	PIT	615	618	2	C	1	18	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>33	4	-	WH2, 4	4	ND	
2696	PIT	615	618	2	C	1	16	R9	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>22	4	-	WH1	4	Q2 plus skin of Q3??? Not drawn	
2697	PIT	615	618	2	C	2	23	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	5	-	
2698	PIT	615	618	2	C	1	23	B99	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	-	
2699	PIT	615	618	2	C	1	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	4	-	
2700	PIT	615	618	2	C	1	8	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	5	-	
2701	PIT	615	618	2	S	4	43	PL1	V3	-	-	>27	>31	32-36	-	-	-	WH2	3	all same V3/PL1	
2702	PIT	615	618	2	S	2	25	PL1	Q2	-	-	>33	>48	>15	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-	
2703	PIT	615	618	2	S	1	205	PL1	Q3	-	-	>43	>78	80	-	-	-	WH1	5	very thick; possibly ??? WFL1	
2704	PIT	615	618	2	M	1	18	FC	V4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(WH)	1	-	
2705	PIT	615	618	2	M	2	12	FC	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-	
2706	PIT	615	618	2	M	2	29	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-	
2707	PIT	615	618	2	C	1	12	BS1/2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4	4	= BRN 2708	
2708	PIT	615	618	2	C	1	27	BS1/2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH4	4	= BRN 2707	
2709	DITCH	623	622	3	S	1	71	BR9	Q3	-	-	12-20	52	>65	-	-	-	WH1	5	Drawn	
2710	DITCH	623	622	3	S	2	55	PL12	Q2	-	-	>34	>48	>38	-	-	-	WH2	2	-	
2711	DITCH	623	622	3	C	1	17	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-	
2712	DITCH	623	622	3	C	1	3	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	-	
2713	DITCH	623	622	3	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-	
2714	DITCH	623	622	3	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	3	?Q3	
2715	DITCH	623	622	3	M	3	33	FC	Q6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	-	
2716	DITCH	623	622	3	M	6	32	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-	
2717	DITCH	623	622	3	C	1	2	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH2	2	-	
2718	SMALL PIT	625	624	2	S	1	113	PL12/13	Q2	-	-	>45	>61	42	-	-	-	WH1	5	-	
2719	SMALL PIT	625	624	2	S	2	33	PL1	Q2	-	-	>41	>46	>16	-	-	-	WH2	2	-	
2720	SMALL PIT	625	624	2	C	1	14	R9.1	Q6	-	-	-	-	-	>31	4	-	(WH4)	1	OX2, 3; UN4; not drawn	
2721	SMALL PIT	625	624	2	C	3	12	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-	
2722	SMALL PIT	625	624	2	C	1	10	BS3	Q6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH4	3	-	
2723	SMALL PIT	625	624	2	M	5	65	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-	
2724	PIT	628	629	2	S	4	40	PL99	Q2	-	-	>35	>55	>22	-	-	-	(WH)	2	-	
2725	PIT	628	629	2	S	1	19	PL1	Q2	-	-	>20	>32	>34	-	-	-	WH2	1	very porous - loosely structured	
2726	PIT	628	629	2	S	9	167	PL1	Q2	-	-	>48	>58	>39	-	-	-	WH2, 4	2	?same PL; rough top surface; ? = 2724-5	
2727	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
2728	PIT	628	629	2	S	19	853	PL1	Q2	-	-	>68	>79	46	-	-	-	WH2, 4	2	same PL; smooth top surface; ? = 2724-6	
2729	PIT	628	629	2	S	1	204	BR10	Q2	-	-	26-63	138	15-23	-	-	-	WH2	2	Drawn	
2730	PIT	628	629	2	S	1	47	BR10	V3	-	-	>55	>70	16-18	-	-	-	WH1	5	Drawn	
2731	PIT	628	629	2	S	1	62	BR11	Q3	-	-	50	>110	4-11	-	-	-	WH1	5	Drawn	
2732	PIT	628	629	2	C	2	165	R8	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>110	4	-	WH1	4	join	
2733	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	66	R4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>65	7	-	WH1	5	irregular flat/round rim	
2734	PIT	628	629	2	C	2	95	R8	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>50	5	-	WH2	1	do not join; SM3; one from near corner	
2735	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	109	R4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>70	5	-	WH1	5	*SALT CRYSTALS* in fracture & on surface	
2736	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	55	R9.1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>45	4	-	WH1	5	extra clay added to make up the lip shape	
2737	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	8	R8	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>30	2	-	WH2, 3	3	= BRN 2752	
2738	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	136	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>100	6; 7	-	WH1	4	amazingly thick-walled	
2739	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	53	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>56	4	-	WH1	5	-	

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2740	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	103	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>85	5	-	WH1	4	= BRN 2753
2741	PIT	628	629	2	C	2	103	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>115	4	-	WH1	5	yellow tinge - distinctively different
2742	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	87	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>95	5	-	WH2	1	dense fabric
2743	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	57	R4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>75	5	-	WH1	5	-
2744	PIT	628	629	2	C	3	154	R3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>70	3	-	WH1	4	seem to be from same vessel; 2 body/1 rim
2745	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	32	R3.1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>60	3	-	WH1	5	?BS3 or BS2....NO! It is a rim type R3.1
2746	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	81	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>27	X	-	WH2	1	dense - borderline V3; = BRN 2756
2747	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	40	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH2, 4	3	odd colour - khaki
2748	PIT	628	629	2	C	2	142	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>80	6	-	WH1	5	silver pink interior surface; from same B1
2749	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	169	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	col/collar-built evidence
2750	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	14	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	like BRN 2741 due to yellow but not fabric!
2751	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	74	BS3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	extremely SILVER bleached
2752	PIT	628	629	2	C	4	29	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1; 2	-	WH3	2	= BRN 2737; amazingly thin
2753	PIT	628	629	2	C	2	139	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	4	= BRN 2740
2754	PIT	628	629	2	C	4	92	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	silver grey - buff; AB3
2755	PIT	628	629	2	C	2	69	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	4	AB3; same container
2756	PIT	628	629	2	C	4	247	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2	1	= BRN 2746; same container
2757	PIT	628	629	2	C	3	114	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	3	same container; (AB3)
2758	PIT	628	629	2	C	5	162	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	?not all from same container
2759	PIT	628	629	2	C	2	80	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	?not all from same container
2760	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	28	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	4	-
2761	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	13	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2762	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	2	nearly Q3
2763	PIT	628	629	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2764	GULLY	605	630	2	C	1	5	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH2, 3	3	-
2765	GULLY	605	630	2	C	1	2	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2766	GULLY	605	630	2	C	1	2	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	5	-
2767	GULLY	605	630	2	C	1	2	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2; -	2	-
2768	GULLY	605	630	2	C	1	2	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	4	-
2769	GULLY	605	630	2	C	1	6	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2770	GULLY	605	630	2	C	1	5	BS1/2	Q6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 3	1	-
2771	GULLY	605	630	2	C	7	80	BS1/2	Q6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	1	very coarse; = BRN 2772
2772	GULLY	605	630	2	C	3	94	BS1/2	Q6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2	1	very coarse; dense - 1% chaff
2773	GULLY	605	630	2	S	1	27	PL12	Q2	-	-	>40	>45	>20	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	unwedged
2774	GULLY	605	630	2	C	1	4	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2775	GULLY	605	630	2	M	9	96	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2776	GULLY	605	630	2	M	3	41	FC	Q6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2777	LAYER	-	632	2	C	1	23	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5; 6	-	WH4, 3	4	-
2778	LAYER	-	632	2	C	1	18	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2779	LAYER	-	632	2	C	1	15	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH1	5	-
2780	LAYER	-	632	2	C	1	14	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2781	LAYER	-	632	2	S	2	30	BR8	V3	-	-	45	>39	12-18	-	-	-	WH2	2	excellent fingering - female
2782	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	S	1	28	BR11	V3	-	-	44	>55	6-15	-	-	-	WH1	5	drawn
2783	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	S	1	78	CL7	Q2	-	-	>34	>69	35	-	-	-	WH1	5	Drawn; dense, heavy fabric
2784	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	S	1	36	CL1	Q3	32	33	-	-	34	-	-	-	WH1	5	drawn; classic of its type
2785	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	C	1	57	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	WH2, 4	3	very much like a PL1
2786	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	4	-
2787	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	C	1	23	B99	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	-
2788	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	C	1	21	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>37	4	-	WH1	5	-
2789	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	C	1	13	R9	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>25	4	-	WH2	1	nearly Q3
2790	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	C	1	12	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2791	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	M	1	16	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2792	SMALL PIT	638	637	2	M	1	8	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	4	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2793	DITCH	640	639	3	C	1	66	R9	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>69	5	-	WH4	1	borderline V3; exterior fingering-female; AB3
2794	DITCH	640	639	3	C	1	19	R8	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>42	5	-	WH1	4	-
2795	PIT	644	642	2	M	1	23	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2796	DITCH	648	649	2	C	2	35	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2797	DITCH	648	649	2	C	2	27	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4	2	-
2798	DITCH	648	649	2	C	1	22	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	3	-
2799	DITCH	648	649	2	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2	2	-
2800	DITCH	660	658	2	S	1	103	PL1	Q3	-	-	>61	>62	>32	-	-	-	WH2, 4	2	-
2801	DITCH	661	662	2	S	1	21	PL1	Q2	-	-	>41	>50	>13	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2802	DITCH	661	662	2	M	2	10	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	1	-
2803	DITCH	661	662	2	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2804	GULLY	664	665	2	C	2	20	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2805	GULLY	664	665	2	C	1	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2806	GULLY	664	665	2	C	1	28	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4, 3	5	-
2807	GULLY	664	665	2	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	5	?B99
2808	GULLY	664	665	2	C	1	6	BS1/2	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	(WH)	1	-
2809	GULLY	664	665	2	C	4	19	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	4	-
2810	GULLY	664	665	2	C	1	14	R5	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>32	4	-	WH1	4	-
2811	GULLY	664	665	2	C	1	5	R5	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>17	3	-	WH1	5	-
2812	GULLY	664	665	2	S	1	33	PL1	Q2	-	-	>35	>47	>26	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	very abraded
2813	GULLY	664	665	2	S	1	13	PL12	Q3	-	-	>23	>40	>27	-	-	-	WH1	5	very abraded
2814	GULLY	664	665	2	M	4	26	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	-
2815	GULLY	664	665	2	C	1	19	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2816	PIT	667	666	2	C	1	21	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4	2	-
2817	PIT	667	666	2	C	1	52	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2818	PIT	668	669	2	C	1	7	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2819	PIT	668	669	2	S	3	12	PL1	Q3	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	WH2	2	abraded severely
2820	PIT	668	669	2	S	1	13	PL99	Q3	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	(WH)	2	-
2821	PIT	674	675	2	C	1	22	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>40	4	-	WH1	5	borderline Q3
2822	PIT	674	675	2	C	2	48	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2823	PIT	674	675	2	C	2	10	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	abraded
2824	PIT	674	675	2	C	2	10	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2825	PIT	674	675	2	C	1	5	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2826	PIT	674	675	2	C	3	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2827	PIT	674	675	2	C	1	2	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2828	PIT	674	675	2	M	1	5	FC	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	-
2829	DITCH	678	676	2	S	1	1464	PL12/13	V3	-	-	155	>120	100	-	-	-	WH1	5	HUGELY THICK PLATFORM; rustic PL12
2830	DITCH	678	676	2	S	2	305	PL12	Q3	-	-	>75	>100	30-60	-	-	-	WH1	4	same PL; do not join; well made box/mould
2831	DITCH	678	676	2	S	1	335	PL7/13	V3	-	-	>80	>80	46-55	-	-	-	WH1	5	drawn
2832	DITCH	678	676	2	S; C	1	55	CL1; R5	V3	39	40	-	-	37	>32	3	-	WH1	5	wonderful
2833	DITCH	678	676	2	S	1	181	PL11	V3	-	-	>75	>100	59	-	-	-	WH1	5	normal type
2834	DITCH	678	676	2	S	1	66	CL7	Q3	-	-	>50	>80	10-20	-	-	-	WH1	5	very good thumbs!
2835	DITCH	678	676	2	C	1	11	R5	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>40	4	-	WH1	5	pinky; not = BRN 2832?
2836	DITCH	678	676	2	C	1	14	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	not = BRN 2832?
2837	DITCH	678	677	2	S	3	19	PL1	V3	-	-	>30	>30	>13	-	-	-	WH2, 4	3	-
2838	DITCH	678	677	2	S	1	15	PL12	Q3	-	-	>25	>30	>23	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	-
2839	DITCH	678	677	2	S	1	39	PL1	Q3	-	-	>30	>70	>20	-	-	-	WH2, 4	5	nearly Q2; quite dense in texture
2840	DITCH	678	677	2	C	1	26	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	nearly Q3
2841	DITCH	681	686	2	S	2	70	PL1	Q3	-	-	>25	>37	>49	-	-	-	WH2	1	same PL
2842	DITCH	681	686	2	C	1	2	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	WH1	5	-
2843	DITCH	681	686	2	C	1	14	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2844	DITCH	681	686	2	C	2	50	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	5	same container
2845	DITCH	681	686	2	S	1	50	PL1	V3	-	-	>50	>52	>23	-	-	-	WH2	2	-

MARCH, Longhill Road (MLR04): briquetage data

2846	PIT	687	689	3	C	1	30	R3	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>75	4	-	WH1	4	dense fabric
2847	PIT	687	689	3	C	1	40	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3; 4	-	WH2, 4	4	= BRN 2848
2848	PIT	687	689	3	C	1	16	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH2, 4	4	= BRN 2847
2849	DITCH	692	695	2	C	1	22	B4	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>26	3	-	WH4, 3	5	-
2850	DITCH	692	695	2	C	1	49	BS1/2	Q6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	(WH)	1	very coarse variant fabric
2851	DITCH	692	695	2	C	1	24	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH4, 3	3	-
2852	DITCH	692	695	2	C	1	19	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	2	-
2853	DITCH	692	695	2	C	1	6	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH4	3	-
2854	DITCH	692	695	2	C	1	11	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH4, 3	5	-
2855	DITCH	692	695	2	C	1	14	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH1	5	-
2856	DITCH	692	695	2	C	1	5	R5	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>25	4	-	WH1	5	ND
2857	DITCH	692	695	2	S	1	85	PD2	Q3	42	>30	-	-	66	-	-	-	WH2	1	hand-squeezed; one-half complete pedestal
2858	DITCH	692	695	2	S	1	25	BR8	V3	-	-	42	>43	16	-	-	-	WH4	4	ND
2859	DITCH	692	695	2	S	1	14	PL1	Q2	-	-	31	>38	>12	-	-	-	WH2, 4	2	ND; poorly wedged
2860	DITCH	692	695	2	M	1	34	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	2	big detritus
2861	NA	NA	696	2	C	2	61	B1	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	>36	4	-	WH2, 4	4	= BRNs 2863-2865
2862	NA	NA	696	2	C	1	16	BS3	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH1	5	-
2863	NA	NA	696	2	C	1	28	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2, 4	2	= BRNs 2861 & 2864-2865
2864	NA	NA	696	2	C	2	28	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2, 4	2	= BRNs 2861 & 2863 & 2865
2865	NA	NA	696	2	C	1	3	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-, WH4	2	= BRNs 2861 & 2863-2864
2866	NA	NA	696	2	M	1	20	FC	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	3	poorly wedged; ?PL1
2867	NATURAL	-	721	2	C	1	9	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH1	4	-
2868	PIT/TREE THROW	724	722	2	C	1	32	B99	V3	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	WH1	5	-
2869	PIT/TREE THROW	724	722	2	C	1	32	B1	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>25	X	-	WH1	5	-
2870	PIT/TREE THROW	724	722	2	S	3	1260	PL12	Q3	-	-	>130	>140	95	-	-	-	WH1	5	two join; yes, it is 1260 grammes
2871	PIT/TREE THROW	724	722	2	M	3	55	FC	V4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WH	5	?PD; ?PL; ???
2872	PIT/TREE THROW	727	725	2	C	1	118	R5	V3	-	-	-	-	-	>120	4	-	WH1	5	-
2873	PIT/TREE THROW	727	725	2	C	1	7	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	WH1	5	-
2874	PIT/TREE THROW	727	725	2	S	1	59	PL1	Q3	-	-	>40	>50	>60	-	-	-	WH2, 4	4	-
2875	POSTHOLE	764	763	UNPHASED	C	1	4	BS1/2	V3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	WH2	1	-
2876	ALLUVIUM	-	765	UNPHASED	S	1	130	BR1	Q3	-	-	40	>90	25	-	-	-	WH2, 4	2	good fingering
2877	ALLUVIUM	-	765	UNPHASED	C	1	18	BS1/2	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	WH2	1	nearly V3

Appendix 5. The Human Remains
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1. Contents

- 1. Contents**
- 2. Introduction**
- 3. Methodology**
 - 3.1** Completeness
 - 3.2** Sex Estimation
 - 3.3** Age Estimation
 - 3.4** Metric Traits
 - 3.5** Stature Estimation
 - 3.6** Non-metric Traits
 - 3.7** Dentition and Dental Pathology
 - 3.8** Pathology
- 4. Results**
- 5. Discussion**
 - 5.1** The Burial
 - 5.2** Pathology
 - 5.2.1** Joint Disease
- 6. Conclusion**
- 7. Bibliography**

2. Introduction

The aim of this report is to present the data collected from the osteological analysis of human skeletal remains recovered during archaeological fieldwork carried out by Archaeological Project Services at Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire (MLR04).

3. Methodology

The human remains were catalogued on a Microsoft Access database, with all available scores for sex, age, pathology, metric and non-metric traits noted in accordance with the guidelines specified by the British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO) and the Institute for Archaeologists (Brinkley and McKinley 2004). Methods for the individual scoring traits are outlined below.

3.1 Completeness

Completeness of the human remains is recorded through an assessment of the amount of extant material representing different areas of the body. Each area of the skeleton is assessed and then placed into the following four categories of completeness: 75%>, 50-75%, 25-50%, <25% (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). An overall completeness is then assigned following the same categories.

3.2 Sex Estimation

The determination of biological sex is attempted based upon macroscopically observable morphological traits of the cranium and pelvis (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and by observation of the sexually dimorphic metric measurements of the post-cranial skeleton where available (Bass 1987). Sex is categorised as Female, Possible Female, Indeterminate, Possible Male, or Male.

3.3 Age Estimation

The determination of the age at death is assessed employing several techniques on the extant skeletal elements. Dental wear (Miles 1963; Brothwell 1981), dental development (Gustafson and Koch 1974), epiphyseal fusion (Schaefer *et al.* 2009), pubic symphyseal modification phase (Brooks and Suchey 1990), auricular surface modification phase (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), ectocranial suture closure (*ibid.*) and modification phase of the sternal ends of ribs (Bass 1987) are recorded.

As a multi-factorial approach produces a range of ages, age categories are used for generalisation and comparison purposes; these age categories are listed below (Table 1).

Category	Age Range
Foetal	8 - 39 weeks gestation
Neonate	Birth - 5 months
Infant	6 months - 2 years
Child	3 - 6 years
Older Child	7 - 15 years
Juvenile	Below 15 years
Adolescent	16 - 20 years
Young Adult	21 - 35 years
Middle Adult	36 - 44 years
Old Adult	45 years - 60 years
Senile	61+ years
Adult	Over 25 years

Table 1: Summary of Age Categories

3.4 Metric traits

Measurements are taken from the extant cranial and post-cranial elements, where completeness allows. Measurements are recorded using the criteria outlines by Brothwell (1981) and Howells (1973).

3.5 Stature estimation

Stature estimation is based upon the equations by Trotter and Gleser (1958). These measurements are taken from fused, complete long bones, dependent on preservation.

3.6 Non-metric traits

Non-metric traits are morphological features that occur both in bone and dentition. These features have no specific functional purpose and occur in some individuals and

not in others. The origins of non-metric traits are complex, each having its own etiology and being influenced to differing extents by genetics, the environment, and by physical activity.

The purpose of analysing and recording non-metric traits is to assess the prevalence rates of expression within a small group or entire population. The presence of non-metric traits may demonstrate individual, idiosyncratic variation. However, they may also be used to discern genetic relationships within a group (White 2000). Cranial non-metric traits are scored using the system outlined by Berry and Berry (1967), while post-cranial traits were scored according to the descriptions by Finnegan (1976). Due to the small size of this assemblage, non-metric traits have been recorded in order to allow future comparisons with other individuals and populations.

3.7 Dentition and Dental Pathology

Tooth representation is recorded based on presence/absence of teeth. Dental pathologies, such as carious lesions (cavities) and enamel hypoplasia are recorded according to Lukacs (1989), while calculus (calcified plaque) build-up and periodontal disease are recorded as described by Brothwell (1981).

3.8 Pathology

Pathological changes in human bone reflect an imbalance in the normal biological processes of bone growth and repair. Such an imbalance may be caused by external trauma, infectious disease, metabolic stress, or tumours (White 2000). All pathological lesions, trauma and gross morphological abnormalities are described using standard clinical terminology. The specific pathologies and anatomical locations are recorded photographically with accompanying description in an attempt to provide a diagnosis. Specific pathologies and their significance to the population in question are examined in the discussion section.

4. Results

Skeleton (417): two human cranial fragments.

Individual (417) is represented by single fragments of left parietal and occipital bone (joined by closed suture). The disarticulated fragments were recovered from fill (417) and assigned the same context number. No associated human skeletal material was recovered and any possible association with skeleton (038) is unknown. Given the very limited amount of skeletal material recovered, little information could be gathered concerning the biological, morphological, pathological, and demographic status of the individual. The presence of a closed lambdoidal suture suggests an adult individual, over 25 years in age. A single button osteoma was observed on the parietal fragment.

Completeness

Individual (417) was assessed as being <25 complete, consisting of one left parietal and one left occipital fragment.

Sexing

Pelvic and cranial sexual morphological characteristics were not observable due to lack of these elements.

Age

The closed lambdoidal suture suggests that individual (417) was an adult, likely over 25 years in age.

Stature

Stature estimation was not possible for this individual.

Non-metric traits

No non-metric traits were recorded.

Dentition

There were no surviving dental elements associated with the cranial fragments

Pathology

A single button osteoma was observed on the left parietal fragment (see plate 1). Button osteomas are the most commonly encountered type of bone abnormality in archaeological and modern populations. Button osteomas have an uncertain aetiology, but are generally benign, asymptomatic, and often occur multiple times in a single individual (Eshed *et al.* 2002; Jasmin *et al.* 2005).



Plate 1: Button osteoma on left parietal fragment of skeleton (417).

Skeleton (038): possible male, aged 16-20 years, approximately 168cm (5'5") tall

Skeleton (038) was recovered from very shallow, poorly defined grave cut [040] and was aligned south east to north west (head to the north west). The individual was supine (see plate 2); hand and foot placement is uncertain due to post-depositional loss of these elements. There was no evidence that the individual was coffined, although this does not rule out the possibility that a fully wooden coffin was used. Dating of the grave is uncertain, although it seems to have been cut into ditch fill

(212), which was of likely 2nd century Roman date; the isolated nature and positioning of the skeleton may also suggest a late Roman or early Anglo-Saxon date, although this is conjectural.

The skeleton was in poor condition prior to lifting and evidently became further fragmented upon lifting. Poor survival was probably due to the shallowness of the grave and modern mechanical damage.



Plate 1: Burial position of skeleton (038), looking northwest

Completeness

Individual (038) was assessed as being 25-50% complete. Cranial elements were very poorly represented, comprising unsided fragments of parietal and occipital, and one left mandible fragment. Lower vertebrae, arm and upper leg long bones comprised the bulk of surviving elements, although these were generally fragmented.

Sexing

Extant pelvic greater sciatic notch morphology and measurement of the glenoid cavity width (scapula) suggested possible male sex.

Age

Age estimation was based on the following fusion criteria:

- Partial fusion of extant radial epiphyses, rib heads, ischial tuberosities, and iliac crests: 14-22 years;
- Fusion of the proximal and distal femoral epiphyses: at least 17 years;
- Non-fusion of the sternal end of the clavicle: less than 23 years;
- Fusion of the proximal ulna and non-fusion of the distal ulna: 15-20 years;
- Fused tri-radiate pelvic complex: at least 16 years.

Auricular surface morphology suggested an age range of approximately 20-24 years. This, combined with the fusion criteria gives a conservative estimate of 16-20 years of age for individual (038).

Stature

Radial length measurement provided a stature estimation of approximately 168cm (5'5").

Non-metric traits

No non-metric traits were observed in this individual.

Dentition

Although one left mandibular fragment was recovered, no dentition survived.

Pathology

Schmorl's nodes were present on the inferior and superior body surfaces of all extant lower thoracic vertebrae (T10, T11, and T12). See plate 3.

Very well developed/robust bilateral costal tuberosities were noted on the inferior sternal ends of both clavicles. These areas provide attachment for the costoclavicular ligaments, which strengthen the sternoclavicular joint.

5. Discussion

5.1 The Burial

The isolated nature of the grave precluded comparative population analysis and poor preservation of the skeleton somewhat limited the quality of data available. Dating of the burial was based upon the stratigraphic relationship of grave cut [040] and ditch fill (212), the latter of which is likely of 2nd century Roman date. This, and the orientation of the skeleton, likely places the burial in the later Roman or early Anglo-Saxon period; inhumation began to replace cremation as the dominant burial type during the second century AD (Roberts and Cox 2003). This date, however, remains conjectural due to the lack of dating evidence in direct association with the skeleton.

5.2 Pathology

The pathologies recorded fell into the following aetiological category: Joint disease

5.2.1 Joint disease

Schmorl's nodes were recorded affecting the extant lower thoracic vertebrae (superior and inferior body surfaces) of individual (038). Schmorl's nodes are characterised by depressions (lesions) in the surfaces of the vertebral bodies. These lesions were most commonly located in the lower thoracic and lumbar areas. The development of Schmorl's nodes is associated with the degeneration of intervertebral discs and subsequent increasing pressure on vertebral body surfaces. Although the aetiology is unclear, trauma in the form of repeated biomechanical loading has been implicated (Roberts and Manchester 2005:140). The presence of Schmorl's nodes in individual (038) may reflect occupational activities that frequently transmitted heavy stresses through the lower back (e.g., heavy lifting), a hypothesis supported by the robust attachments for the costoclavicular muscles. Approximately 6% of Romano-British individuals exhibit Schmorl's nodes (Roberts and Cox 2003:147).



Plate 3: Schmorl's nodes affecting vertebrae of skeleton (038).

6. Conclusions

The fieldwork performed by Archaeological Project Services at Longhill Road, March, recovered disarticulated cranial fragments of individual (417) and the isolated burial of one inhumed individual (038) in a fragmentary condition. The individual was probably male, aged approximately 16-20 years at death, and was likely buried sometime during the Roman period or slightly later. Generally poor preservation precluded detailed analyses, although the presence of Schmorl's nodes and robust clavicular ligament attachments may suggest frequent heavy lifting and loading during life.

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Appendix 6. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS, MOLLUSC SHELLS AND OTHER REMAINS

by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Longhill Road, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS), recorded pits, ditches and other discrete features of Late Iron Age to Roman date. The earlier features were probably contemporary with a saltern, which was located nearby to the northeast, whilst many of the later features of second to third century date appeared to be more domestic in nature. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from features within the turbine area, the crane base area and from the pipe trench, and a total of nine were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by APS and the flots were collected in a 300 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 Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. Most plant remains were charred, but a small number of de-watered specimens (denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix) were also recorded. Modern roots, seeds, arthropod remains and chaff elements were recorded throughout.

Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were present, mostly at a low density, within all nine assemblages. Preservation was generally poor, with a high density of both cereals and seeds being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, along with a number of cereals which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Of the identifiable grains, wheat occurred most frequently, with glume bases/spikelet forks of both spelt (*T. spelta*) and emmer (*T. dicocum*) type being noted. Other cereal remains occurred infrequently, although the assemblages from pit [400] (samples 31, 32 and 33) did include a cultivated oat (*Avena sativa*) floret base, barley rachis nodes and a number of silica skeletons of cereal awn. The latter were of particular note, as they formed during one or more episodes of well-oxygenated, high temperature combustion. A cotyledon fragment of an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae) of pea/bean type was noted within the assemblage from sample 32.

Charred seeds of common segetal/ruderal weeds and grassland herbs were present within the assemblages from pit [400], but were scarce elsewhere. Taxa noted included corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). A small number of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seeds were also noted along with specimens of henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), with the latter being indicative of nitrogen rich soils, possibly associated with a dung heap or cess pit. A small number of de-watered seeds of annual weeds (for example fat hen (*Chenopodium album*)) and ruderal plants (including stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*)) were noted within the Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch assemblages (sample 41 from ditch [678] and sample 42 from ditch [714]) and from later Roman pit [511] (sample 36). De-watered seeds of duck-weed (*Lemna* sp.) and water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*), both aquatic species, were recorded within the same assemblages, but the remaining wetland plant remains, which included sedge (*Carex* sp.) fruits, saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) nutlets and club-rush (*Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus* sp.) seeds, were all charred. Occasional seeds of spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) were reduced to silica skeletons, suggesting that these, along with some cereal chaff (see above) had been burnt in a hot, well-aerated fire. Tree/shrub macrofossils, namely de-watered bramble type (*Rubus* sp.) 'pips' and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, were only noted within the assemblage from sample 36.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present at a low to moderate density within all nine assemblages, and pieces of charred root or stem were also moderately common. Other plant remains occurred infrequently, but did include indeterminate charred inflorescence fragments and de-watered thorns of rose (*Rosa* sp.) type.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of a limited range of terrestrial, freshwater and brackish water species were noted within all but two of the assemblages studied. Some

specimens, which retained good coloration and delicate surface structuring, were probably intrusive within the feature fills, but other shells, which were fragmented, abraded and, in some cases, burnt, were almost certainly contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken. The most interesting assemblages came from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch fills, both of which contained moderate to high densities of shells of the estuarine/brackish lagoon species *Hydrobia ventrosa*, including several burnt specimens.

Other remains were relatively scarce. Briquetage dump [151] contained moderate to high densities of burnt clay fragments and siliceous globules, but other materials occurred infrequently.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the assemblages are all small (<0.1 litres in volume), with some being very limited in composition, it would appear that a number of aspects of the use of the site are represented. The mollusc assemblages from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch fills (samples 41 and 42) appear to indicate that although the ditches were possibly situated within a grassland area, they frequently contained brackish or salt water, possibly suggesting that were, in some way, linked to the nearby saltern. Assuming that the few de-watered plant remains are also broadly contemporary, it would appear that the ditches probably became stagnant and overgrown, whilst some of the surrounding land possibly came into cultivation. Of the early Roman assemblages, most contain little more than scattered detritus, although pit [511] (sample 36) appears to have been at least seasonally wet and overgrown. In addition, the composition of the assemblages from pit [400] (samples 31, 32 and 33) does appear to indicate that this feature was used for the primary deposition of small amounts of burnt refuse, including cereal processing/storage waste and possibly bedding or flooring materials. However, it should be noted that it is often difficult to link such remains to a specific activity, as although they could be primarily indicative of cereal cultivation or pastoral activity, processing waste was often used as fuel for a range of both domestic and 'industrial' activities (cf the saltern sites at Morton, Lincolnshire (Murphy 2001) whilst dried herbage was often used as kindling. Whatever the source of this material, it is apparent that most of the remains were burnt at a very high temperature in well-oxygenated conditions.

Although the assemblage from sample 32 does contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), analysis of a single sample in isolation would probably add very little to the data already contained within this assessment. Therefore, no further work is recommended. However, a summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

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Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare w = waterlogged/de-watered ss = silica skeletons b = burnt
BD = briquetage dump CEP = clay extraction pit P = pipe trench C = crane base T = turbine area
LIA/ER = Late Iron Age/Early Roman R2 = Roman 2nd century AD R2-3 = Roman 2nd – 3rd century AD

Sample No.	41	42	31	32	33	7	10	30	36
Context No.	677	712	399	406	409	151	212	515	510
Feature No.	678	714	400	400	400		146	512	511
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	BD	Ditch	CEP	Pit
Area	P	P	C	C	C	T	T	C	C
Date	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	R2	R2	R2	R2-3	R2-3	R2-3	R2-3
Cereals and other food plants									
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)				xcf					
<i>A. sativa</i> L. (florete base)				x					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x		x					
(rachis nodes)				x				x	
(rachis internode frag.)				x					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			x	xx	x	x			
(glume bases)				x					
(spikelet bases)			x		x				
(rachis internode)				x	x				
(rachis node frag.)							x		
<i>T. dicoccum</i> Schubl. (glume bases)									xcf
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)			x	xx	x		x	x	
(spikelet forks)				x	x				
Cereal indet. (grains)		x	x	xxx	x		x	x	
(detached embryo)				x					
(silica skeletons - awn)				xx					
(basal rachis node)				x					
Large Fabaceae indet.				x					
Herbs									
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.				x					
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.				x					
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> L.				xcf					
Asteraceae indet.				x					
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.				x					
<i>Bromus</i> sp.			x	xxx	x				x
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x xw	xw							
Chenopodiaceae indet.		xw	x	xx	x				
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp.				x					
Fabaceae indet.				xx	x		xcf		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love			x						
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.				xcf					
<i>Galium</i> sp.				x					
<i>G. aparine</i> L.	x			x					
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.				x					
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	xw	xw							
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.				x					
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.				x					
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.				xx					
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.				xx	x				
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.				x					
Small Poaceae indet.			x	xx	x		x		
Large Poaceae indet.				xx	x		x		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.			x	x					
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.				xcf					
<i>Rumex</i> sp.			x	x	x				
<i>Rumex/Carex</i> sp.				x					
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.)Schultz-Bip			x	xx	x				
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.		xw							xw
<i>U. urens</i> L.		xw							
Wetland/aquatic plants									
<i>Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus</i> sp.	x		x	xx	xx				
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x			xx	x				xw
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl					x				
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.				x xss	x xss				
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	xxw	xxw							xxxxw
<i>Ranunculus</i> Subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (DC) A.Gray	xw	xw							xxxxw
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.	xcf								
Tree/shrub macrofossils									
<i>Rubus</i> sp.									xw
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.									xw
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	x	xx	x	x	xxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x		xx	xx	x	xx	xx	xx
Charcoal >5mm			x	xx			x		
Charred root/stem	xx	x	x	xx	x	x			x
Indet.culm nodes	x			x					
Indet.inflorescence frags.				xx					
Indet.seeds	x	x		xx	x			x	x
Indet. thorn (<i>Rosa</i> type)		xw							

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire

Context No.	677	712	399	406	409	151	212	515	510
Feature No.	678	714	400	400	400		146	512	511
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	BD	Ditch	CEP	Pit
Area	P	P	C	C	C	T	T	C	C
Date	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	R2	R2	R2	R2-3	R2-3	R2-3	R2-3
Molluscs									
Woodland/shade loving species									
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.									x
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.					x		x		x
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>					x			x	x
<i>Trichia striolata</i>									xcf
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>		xcf							
Zonitidae indet.					x				
Open country species									
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x	x		x			x		x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	x			x		x	x	x
<i>V. costata</i>		x			x		x	x	
<i>V. pulchella</i>									x
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	x	x							
Catholic species									
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.									xcf
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x	x			x		x		x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	x			x		x	x	x
Marsh/freshwater slum species									
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	x								
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.					xx		xx	x	xx
<i>L. truncatula</i>							x		xx
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.				xb					
Freshwater obligate species									
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	x				x			x	xx
<i>Bithynia</i> sp. (operculi)		x							
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>	x	x							
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>	x	x							
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	x				x xb				
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>		xcf							
Brackish water species									
<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>	x	x							
<i>H. ventrosa</i>	xxxx xxb	xx xb					x	x	
<i>Phytia myosotis</i>	x								
Other remains									
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	x	xx	x		x	x	
Burnt/fired clay						xxx			
Burnt organic concretions	x	x							
Burnt soil concretions	xx								
Burnt stone	x								
Fish bone							x		
Ostracods	xx						x		x
Siliceous globules				x		xxxx			
Vitreous material	x	x	x				x		
Sample volume (litres)									
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire

Appendix 7

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity

Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 8

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

37	Context register sheets
761	Context record sheets
13	Photographic record sheets
5	Plan record sheets
8	Section record sheets
58	Daily record sheets
3	Sample record sheets
42	Environmental sample sheets
2	Small finds record sheets
8	Levels sheets
234	Sheets of scale drawings
17	Boxes of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Cambridgeshire C.C. HER Event No:	ECB 3504
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	MLR 04
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-131220

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Appendix 9. Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-131220

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Investigation on land at Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	The excavation revealed a possible driveway of 1st century date on the west side of the site. Much briquetage and a probable settling tank at the north end revealed the site's proximity to the saltmaking discovered in the prior evaluation. Settlement seemed to have expanded in the 2nd century, based on rectangular ditched enclosures, with pottery evidence suggesting it continued to around 220 AD. A single boundary ditch from a final c220-2250 AD phase probably represented a system of larger enclosures, with settlement still close enough for a human burial and deposition of pottery and animal waste in the ditch. Flooding in the mid 3rd century would then have made the site uninhabitable.
Project dates	Start: 18-10-2004 End: 18-01-2005
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	MLR04 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 3504 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	BUILDING Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	METALWORK Roman
Significant Finds	BRIQUETAGE Roman

Investigation type ""Full excavation""
 Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND MARCH Land at Longhill Road
 Postcode PE15 0WR
 Study area 3750.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 415 994 52.5736046792 0.0882785855402 52 34 24 N 000 05 17 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 2.00m Max: 2.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Tobin Rayner
 Project director/manager TOM LANE
 Project supervisor Mark Peachey
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Snowmountain

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Media available "Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Arcaeheology Office
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Invesigation at Longhill Road, March, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Peachey, M.
Other bibliographic details	57/12
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