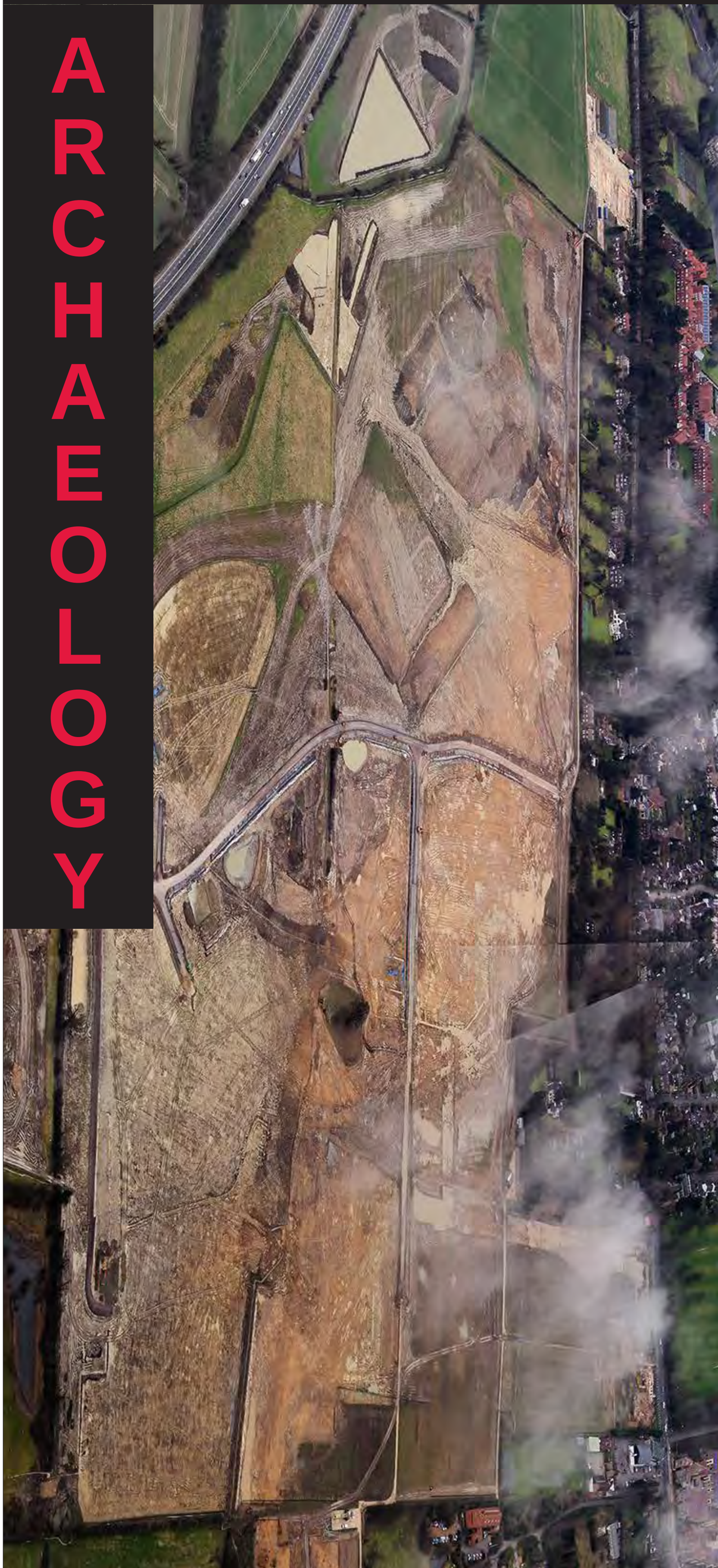
NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY

No. 5



SITE V EXCAVATIONS

Assessment Report

Marcus Brittain

NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY

University of Cambridge
2013–14 Excavations

- Site V -

(NWC Report No. 5)

Marcus Brittain

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Archaeological excavations covering 1.6ha and undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), between 4th November 2013 and 5th February 2014, were commissioned by the University of Cambridge Estates Management and Buildings Service as part of the broader North West Cambridge Development Project. These investigations follow on from those carried out in the first half of 2013 during which Sites II–IV were the object of enquiry. The programme reported here concerns Site V; this adjoins, and is a continuation of, the north extension of Site IV, and as with the overall development footprint has previously undergone trench-based evaluation in Fields 109 and 112B (Armour 2008; Evans and Newman 2010).

The area of Site V is situated on land to the immediate south of the former buildings comprising Howes Farm, and adjacent to a concrete access road along the boundary between the development area and residencies fronting onto Huntingdon Road. The site area encompasses the remains of the ridge of 3rd–4th terrace/head gravels that were confirmed during the phases of evaluation to have been extensively quarried in the post-Medieval era. Within the area of excavation lies the intersection of the ridge's gravel at about 24m OD and the Gault clay geology that forms a southeastern landfall sweeping downslope to *c*. 21m OD and towards the M11 motorway at approximately 13m OD. It is largely owing to this geological intersection that a degree of survival of archaeological deposits was confirmed in the recent programme of works; the nature of the archaeology here, and indeed its considerable density within a limited space, is also owed to this intersection where the free-draining gravel abuts the impermeable clay stratum, thereby forming a perched watertable fluctuating with the seasonal rainfall. It bears mentioning here that the excavations at Site V were conducted during a period of heavy rains experienced during the winter months of 2013/14 – reputedly the wettest on record – and can bear testament to the saturation that appears to have been so attractive to prehistoric and Romano-British communities within this Cambridge hinterland.

The nature of this landscape's geology, along with its' historical background, has been outlined in detail in an earlier report (Evans & Newman 2010), and need not be rehearsed here. The aim of this introduction is to provide a brief statement on the methodology utilised in the investigations of Site V, and to provide the archaeological context both for the rationale behind those investigations and as a background to the interpretation of the core data arising from them.

The CAU site code under which this phase of the project is archived is NWC13 and the event number is ECB 4112. The work was carried out following a written scheme of investigation prepared by the CAU (Evans 2013). The removal of human remains was carried out under the terms of a license issued by the Ministry of Justice (License Number 13-0220).

Methodology

The methodology employed for the excavations of Site V utilises a modified version of that outlined in Cessford and Evans (2014, 5–11) for Sites II-IV. This conceived of a three phase strategy broadly corresponding with three general levels of ground cover deposits: (i) the topsoil/surface, (ii) the subsoil level exposed by topsoil

removal, and (iii) the level of visible archaeology reached once the subsoil was also removed.

Topsoil/Surface and Subsoil Level

At Sites II-IV, and following metal-detector survey, targeted areas of the topsoil/surface level were subject to geophysical survey; the conclusion here was that the metal-detector survey was ineffectual, largely owing to the masking of deposits and their disturbance. In the light of this, metal-detector survey of Site V was confined to a sample of two 10m-wide transects covering a total of 1600sqm (Fig. 1.2). It was decided that geophysical survey would add little additional insight to the programme, and was therefore not conducted. The results of the metal-detector survey are described below. No Romano-British coins were recovered at this level, thereby further reflecting the peripheral nature of Site V in relation to the broader Roman landscape.

Subsoil Metal-Detecting Results Grahame Appleby

In total the metal-detecting of the subsoil transects yielded 40 metal objects, weighing 1449g. The majority of the pieces are un-diagnostic. These are presented here as a catalogue, with discussion by period reserved primarily for hand-excavated objects in the sections below.

Copper Alloy

<852> SF 1100. Small fragment of thin copper alloy binding strip. Length 22.8mm, width 12.9mm, weight 1g. Undated.

<853> SF 1101. Straight, parallel sided plate or strip with one end possessing a concave edge, the edge of which has been bevelled, possibly indicating this was clipped or deliberately reduced using heavy shears; the other end is similarly shaped. Probable waste/recycled material. Length 64.8mm, thickness 2.7mm, weight 23g. Undated.

<856> SF 1107. Small copper alloy tomback, diameter 21.9mm, weight 4g. Post-Medieval.

<857> SF 1108. Plain, flat copper alloy button with surviving copper alloy or iron suspension loop. Diameter 23mm.

<858> SF 1110. Corroded and friable fragment of copper alloy sheet folded several times. On the largest flat surface is a raised rounded area, probably the base of a rivet. This riveted end is round and this is most likely a piece of binding. Weight 3g. Undated.

<859> SF 1114. Rounded-end copper alloy binding strip fragment. Length 24.5mm, width 15.5mm, weight 2g. Undated.

<882> SF 1152. Irregular shaped casting spill. Weight 24g. Undated.

<884> SF 1154. Fragment of shotgun cartridge with spent primer and parts of the brass head. Post-Medieval.

Iron

Twenty-one iron items were recovered during metal detecting. These items include modern fencing staples (Cat. no. 886), fencing brackets (Cat. no. 873), nails and tacks (Cat. nos. 880, 881, 883, 887,889, 891, 893-896, 898), machine-made large square/rectangular washers (Cat. no. 879), a possible gas-valve key (Cat. no. 860), possible armature pieces (Cat. no. 897), a large spade-shoe (Cat. no. 860/874) and lumps and sheet/strip fragments (Cat. nos. 875, 885, 888, 892). Due to the nature of the recovery of these items they are most likely post-Medieval and later in date, although some items may derive from earlier securely dated features. The spade-shoe may relate to post-Medieval quarrying activity.

Lead

One piece of lead of un-diagnostic lead strip (Cat. no. 854) was recovered during excavation.

Archaeological/Natural Level

At the archaeological/natural level all features were digitally planned using a Leica TPS system and the exposed surfaces of all features were metal detected (the finding of four surface coins in this level of investigation is returned to in the discussion at the end of the report; the coins are described in the *Numismatics* section). Features/feature groups were hand excavated, with discrete features being half-sectioned (50% excavated), and where possible in some cases being excavated to 100% for the full retrieval of material assemblages. Linear features were excavated in 1m-long slots, and in the context of Site V the percentage investigated was informed mainly by points where the relationship with other features could be ascertained. The largest discrete features, or spreads of intercutting or clustered features, were investigated with long 1m-wide slots that, where possible, were extended horizontally to expose the limits and character of larger individual features. Where it was deemed to be necessary, and once preliminary investigation had been concluded, a second phase of machining was undertaken over specific areas, particularly where colluvium coverage masked phases of archaeological activity.

After excavation all slots were assigned a slot number (e.g. SL.2000) and were digitally recorded using the same Leica TPS system as the initial base planning. Additionally selected features, such as burials or those with timbers, were hand planned at 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. The sections of selected features were also drawn at 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. Features were recorded using the CAU modified Museum of London Archaeology Service system (Spence 1994). Context numbers are indicated within the text in square brackets (*e.g.* [3000]); all identifiable features have been assigned feature numbers denoted by the prefix 'F '(*e.g.* F.3500). Feature numbers are generally used in discussion in preference to context numbers and all contexts have been assigned to features. The numbering systems employed for contexts and features continue on from the numbers assigned during earlier phases of fieldwork. In the interests of clarity a variety of entities such as wells have been assigned their own number sequences. Most features have been grouped into larger entities; for Site V this principally applies to spreads of intercutting pits and cemeteries.

All features were recorded by staff using digital photography with selective professional standard images by the CAU photographer Dave Webb. There was a two-stage environmental sampling process. Initially when hand-excavation was being undertaken all features deemed to be likely to contain either waterlogged plant remains or significant quantities of charred plant remains were sampled. The distribution of these was then plotted and a supplementary program of sampling undertaken to ensure a full spatial coverage was undertaken. Sampling for insects, pollen and micromorphology was undertaken in contexts where potential positive feedback was deemed as likely.

Archaeological and Historical Background

In the following the results of the evaluation phase (Evans & Newman 2010, 71–82) are briefly described alongside subsequent fieldwork in the environs in 2012 (Cessford & Evans 2014) so to offer a rationale upon which the investigations in Site V were conducted.

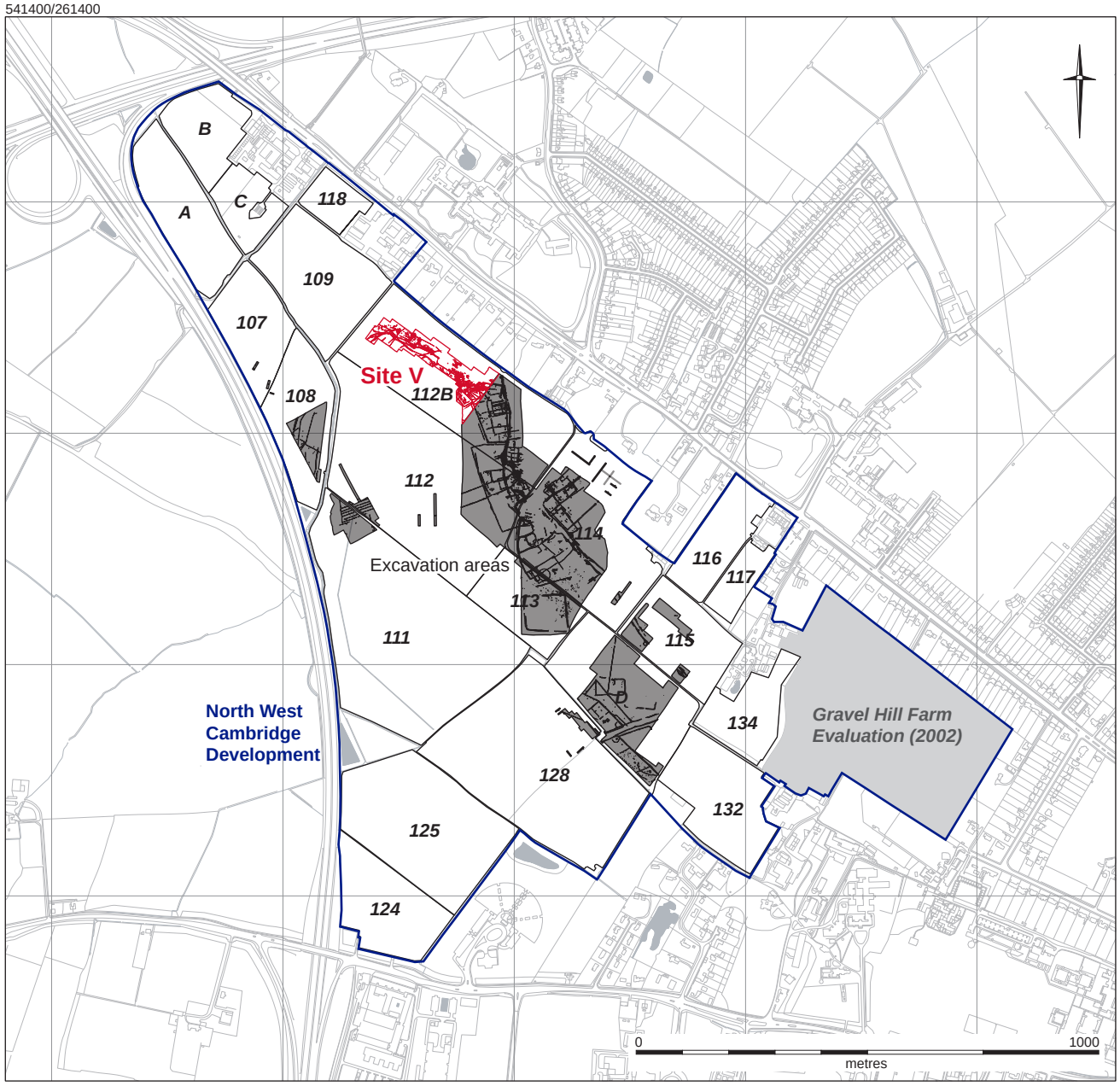
With a minimum of four phases of activity found during the evaluation trenching – of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age, Roman and Middle Saxon date – *Site V* was considered to be one of the longest-lived areas of archaeological activity identified anywhere in the project area. This was primarily owing to the presence of a perched watertable providing a ready water-supply and hence a focus of prehistoric, Roman and also it was believed, but has since been laid into question, Middle Saxon activity.

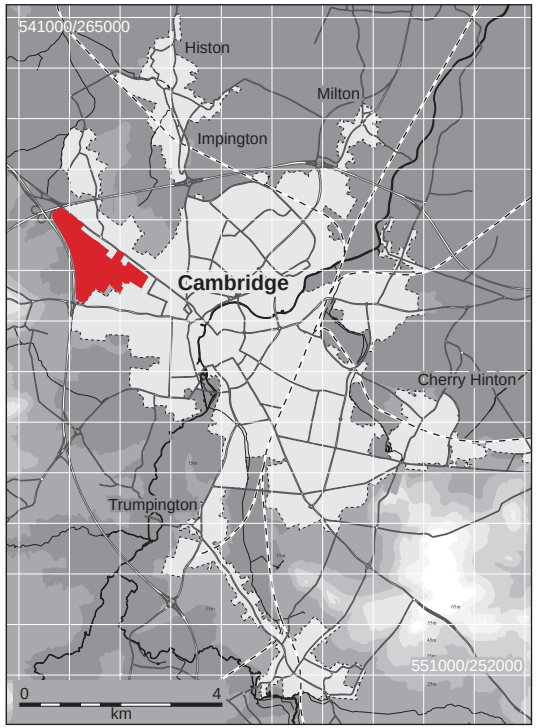
Excavations in the north of *Site IV* and adjacent to east edge of *Site V* revealed a small number of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints within Roman contexts. Prehistoric features were only apparent further southeast where Middle Bronze to Early Iron Age settlement and funerary contexts were identified. The earliest activity to be identified at *Site V* during the evaluation was represented by the presence of residual Mesolithic and Early Neolithic struck flint, the majority of which was recovered from two Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features. Although relatively small (consisting only of a maximum of 18 pieces), this assemblage was the single largest group of material of this date to have been identified during any of the evaluations at North West Cambridge. As such, it demonstrated the importance of this location during earlier prehistory. The features from which the assemblage was principally recovered comprised part of a densely intercutting sequence of waterholes that were associated with a layer of upcast/trample material. These features were situated on the interface of the Observatory Gravel ridge and the underlying Gault clay, and appeared to have taken advantage of a perched water supply in this location.

Investigation of a waterhole containing pottery of a Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date revealed a layer of hard-standing probably created through compaction of up-cast material generated by the periodic cleaning out and re-establishment of surrounding features. The waterhole contained two re-fitting fragments of right adult femur shaft and fragments of human skull, and a fully waterlogged deposit towards the base of the waterhole, a sample of which contained taxa indicative of an open landscape at this time. To the northeast, evidence of settlement activity that may potentially have been contemporary with this sequence of waterholes was identified by three gullies. Whilst undated, a nearby pit/well contained a large sherd of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery. Overall, this group of features - including the cluster of waterholes to the west – was considered to represent the outlying fringe of a later prehistoric settlement located on the southern edge of the Observatory Gravel ridge.

A number of Roman features were also identified, including a large waterhole measuring at least 7m in diameter and 0.36m deep. This was found to contain a small quantity of pottery dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, and was truncated by an east-west aligned ditch from which similar material was also recovered. This ditch, which was situated along the boundary between the area's differing geological zones, may have been intended to demarcate this 'wetter' zone from the clay plain below. Further west, a second Roman ditch was identified that again lay on the fringe of the gravels. This was oriented north-south and contained a badly eroded later Roman coin.

This same pattern was also identified at the eastern end of the site, where a discrete cluster of features containing Early Roman pottery consisted of west-northwest by east-southeast aligned segmented gullies which varied between 0.35m and 0.57m in width and 0.16m and 0.22m in depth. Finally, a single post-Roman feature was thought to have been identified comprising of a waterhole which contained 19 sherds of possible Maxey-type ware dating to *c.* 650-850 AD, although this was a tentative conclusion as the fabric of this pottery type is not easily distinguishable from later prehistoric wares.





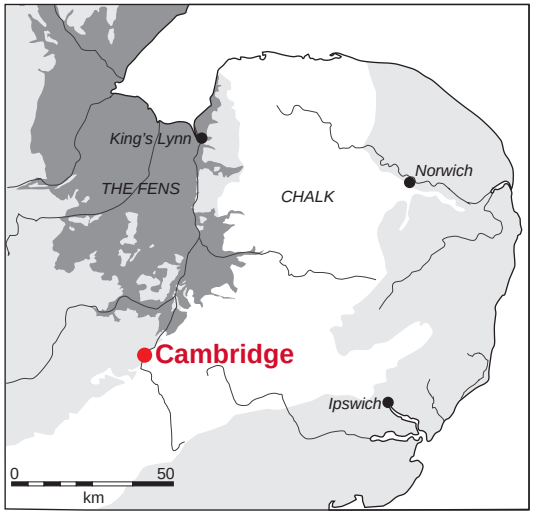


Figure 1.1. Site location

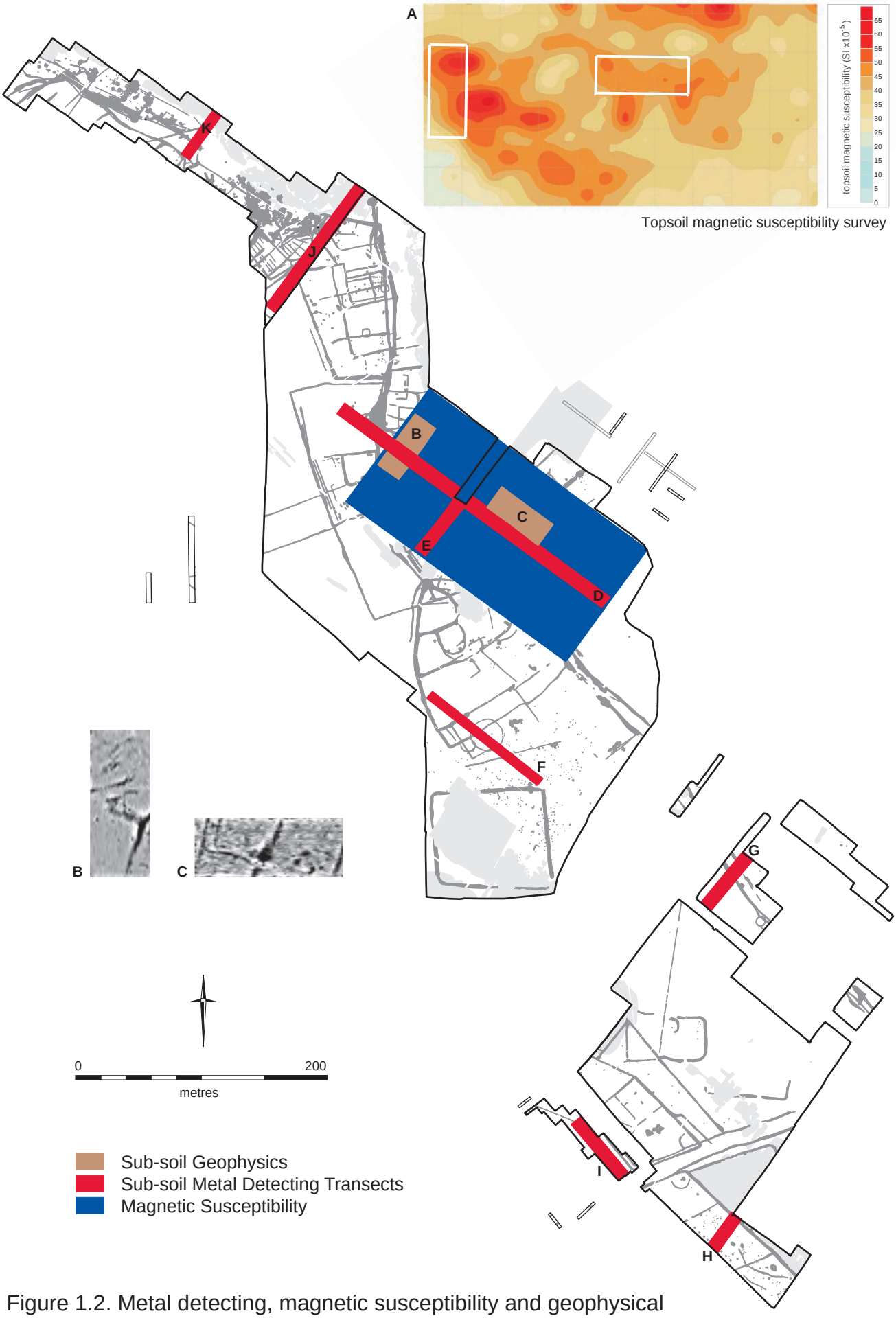


Figure 1.2. Metal detecting, magnetic susceptibility and geophysical survey areas

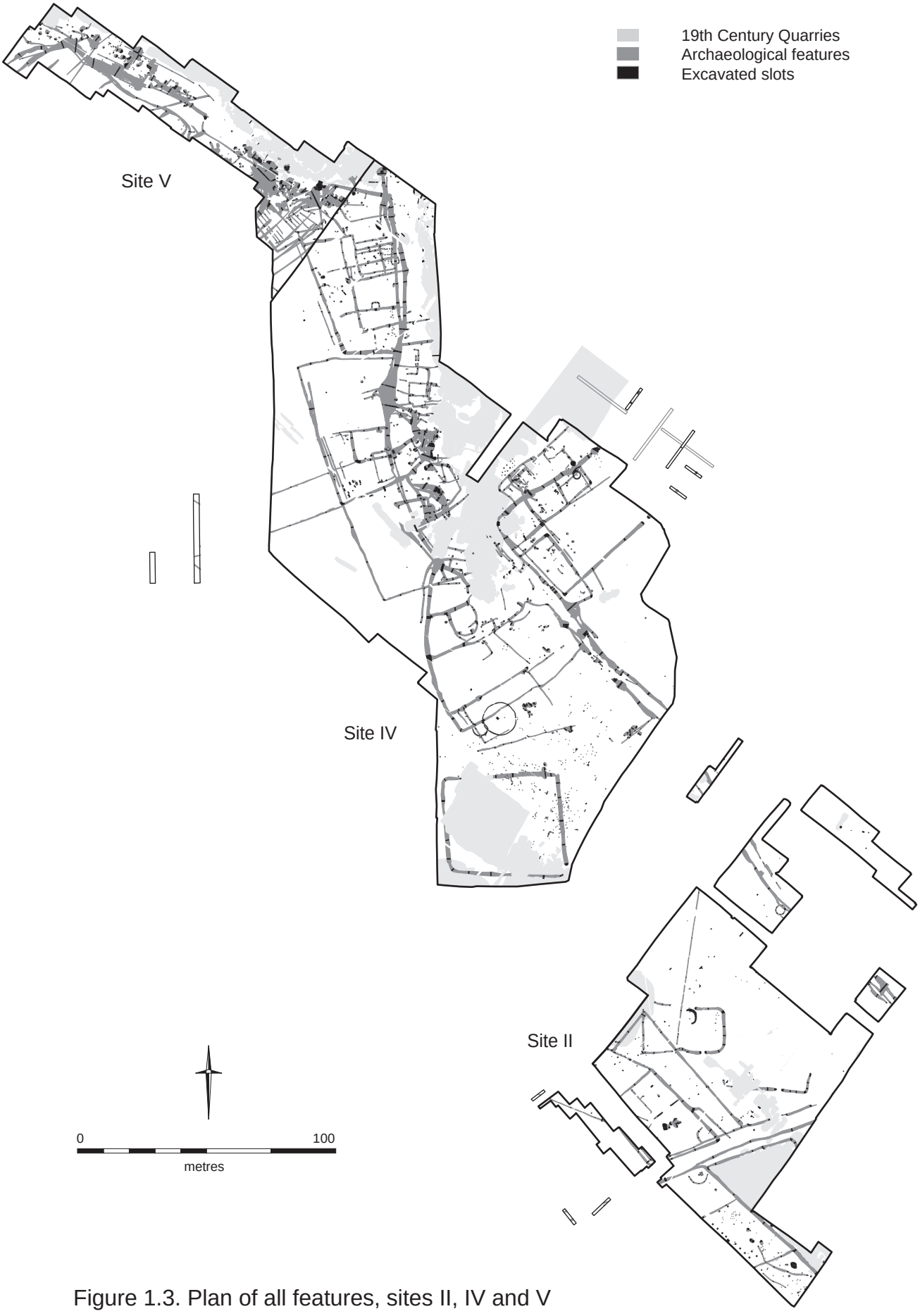


Figure 1.3. Plan of all features, sites II, IV and V

Period Breakdown

In the following the format utilised for the reports for Areas II-IV (Cessford & Evans 2014), the features in Area V are presented here through six broad period groups: Natural/non-real, Prehistoric, Romano-British, Post-Roman, Mixed and Unknown (Table 1.1). Whilst a comparatively small number of features such as small pits or post holes, notably those situated alone from clustered groupings, contained no datable artefacts, it is for many instances of little doubt that a probable period attribution may be proposed based upon their fill type, often also their character, and spatial relationship to datable features. This was a possible for features over the whole of Site V, and for this reason these features are presented and discussed within specific period groups with ambiguities reflected upon where necessary. By feature these groups are predominated by the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods, the former represented by almost half of the entire number of features. The Prehistoric, Romano-British and post-Roman are presented in detail below (Sections 2–4). Features categorised as mixed and undated will in reality fit within either one of these period groups, and where necessary will be referenced as ambiguous within the relevant sections; features falling within these categories are listed below, along with the three natural features.

Mixed Features (15, 2.8 % of the total) - Consists of buried soil deposit F.2922, and features identified in slots, but where relationships remain uncertain. These include, ditch F.2969 and pits F.2970, 3010-11, 3019-21, 2026-30 (either prehistoric of Romano-British), and ditches F.3750-1 and 3834 (either Romano-British or post-Roman).

Undated Features (30, 5.5 % of the total) - This includes, three ditches F.3623, 3642, 3815, eleven post holes (F.3742, 3755-8, 3761-2, 3806 & 3816-8), seven pits (F.2956, 3614, 3643, 3759, 3760 & 3809-10) and four pits or 'scoops', F.3835-8. These are genuine archaeological features, the association of which is considered in the main period sections below.

Natural or Non-real (3, 0.5 % of the total) - Only three features have been attributed to this category (F.3035, 3067 & 3805), and were found to be irregular short and slight curvilinear features with mixed deposits, all of which are characteristic of bowls formed by thrown tree roots and resultant up-cast deposits.

Period	No. of features	% of features
Prehistoric	255	46.8
Romano-British	167	30.6
Post-Roman	75	13.8
Natural or Non-real	3	0.5
Mixed	15	2.8
Undated	30	5.5
Total	**545**	100

Table 1.1: Breakdown of investigated and recorded features by broad period based groups.

Figure 1.4. Site V plan of all archaeological features

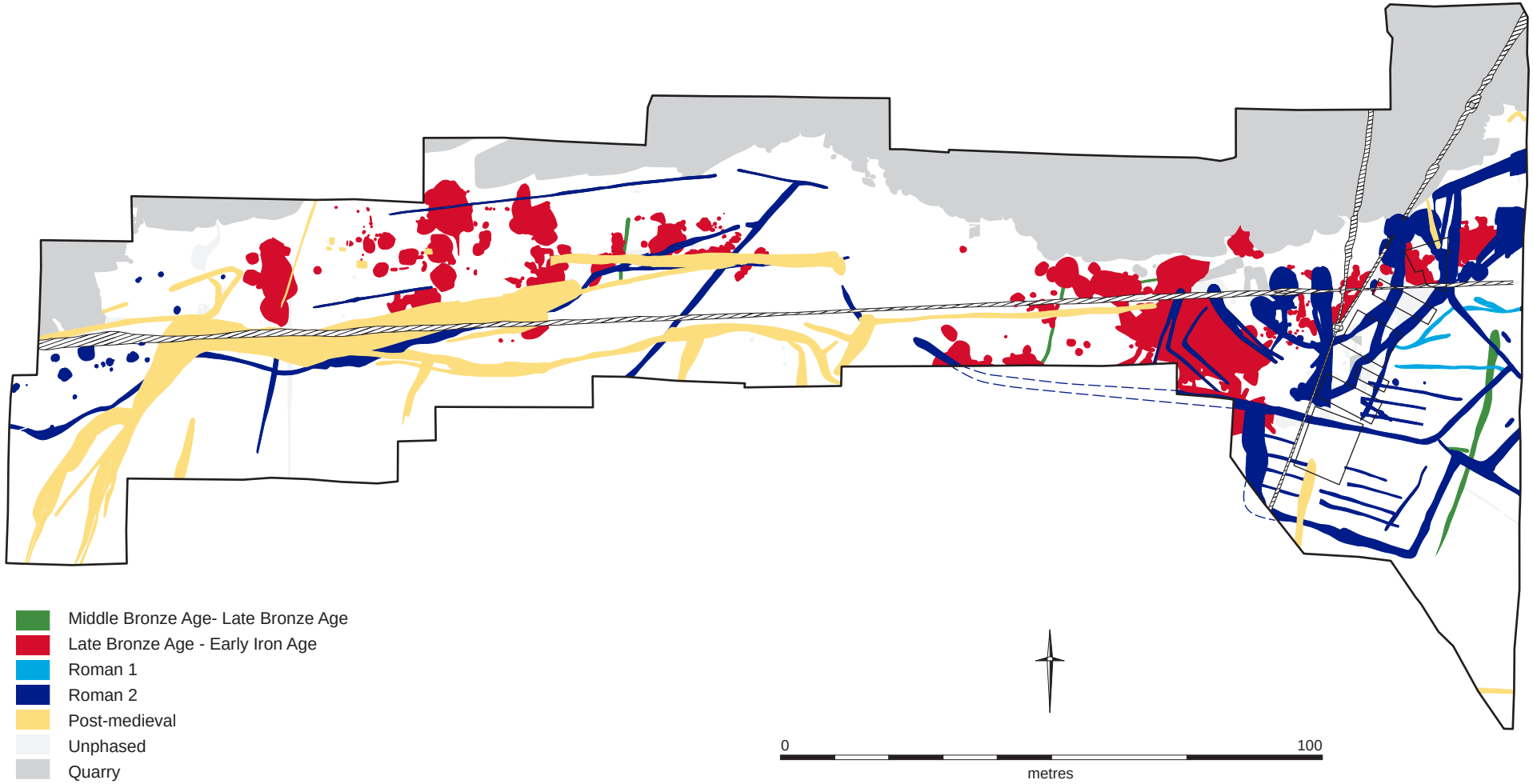


Figure 1.5. Phase plan

Figure 1.6. Site V east, plan of all archaeological features

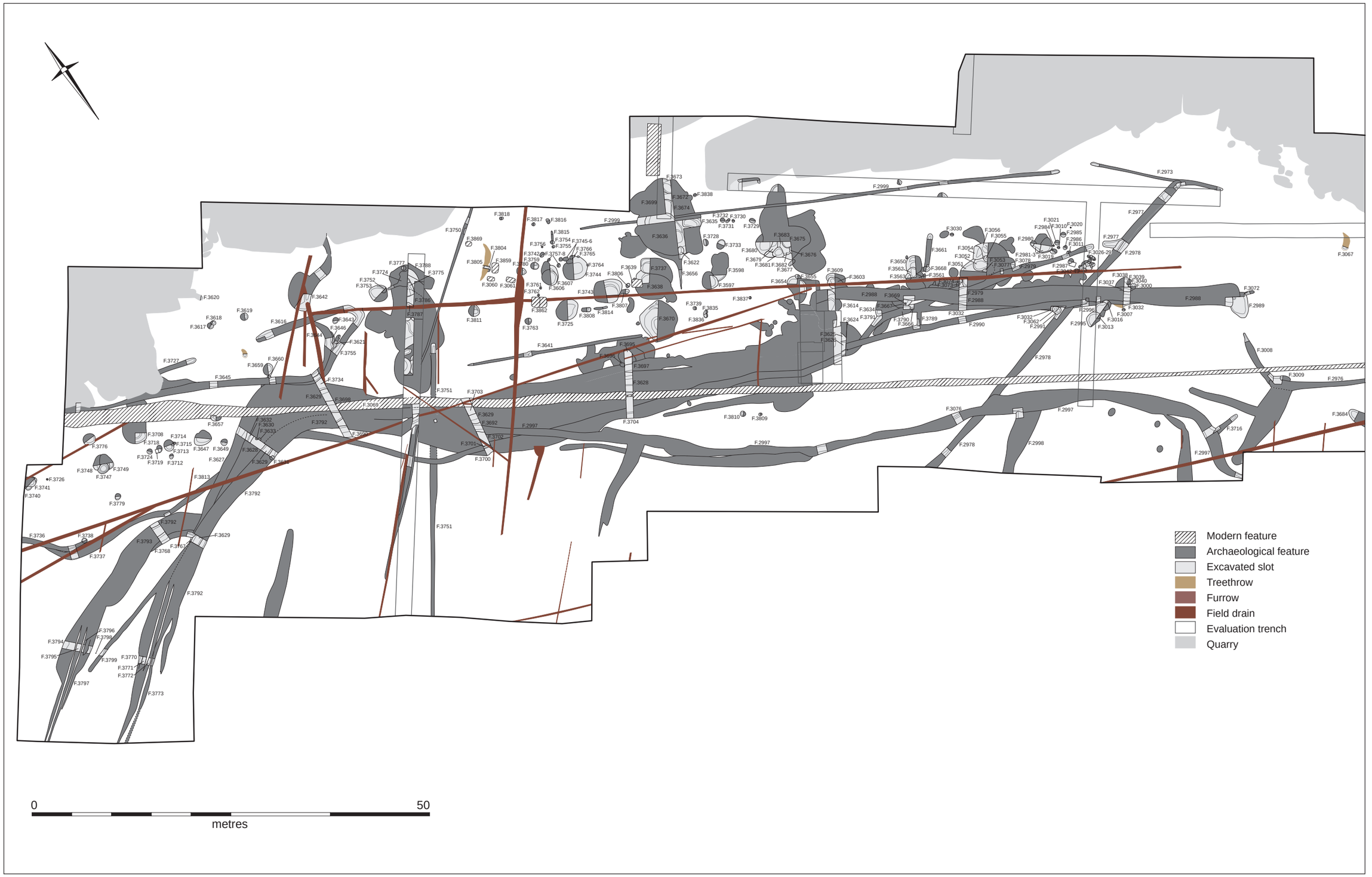


Figure 1.7. Site V west, plan of all archaeological features

Geoarchaeology Michael J. Allen

The overall geoarchaeology is considered for the site (No. V), with discussion of the valley bottom deposits have been presented in the previous report (No. 4; Site VI).

Girton Ridge: A brown rendzina with colluvial foot-slope and valley-fill deposit, and possible spring-heads at the junction of the Gault and Terrace Gravels. High groundwater is evinced in the preservation of waterlogged deposits and waterlogged wood.

Generally the site is characterised by the northern edge having been quarried out by 'antiquarian' gravel extraction; there being evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation activity (but no Saxon), and a series of large pits/wells/waterholes many with wooden linings. Much of the archaeology seems to be covered by a thin veneer of colluvium, and some features seem to cut the colluvium. Did the colluvium occur a single phase or a series of disparate or discrete events?

Plateau-edge colluvium: Thin deposits of Holocene colluvium (up to *c*. 0.3m) occur downslope from the main settlement-area. Topographically these lie on the downslope edge of the ridge-top and at the top of the valley side along both the lower edge of Terrace Gravels and the upper edge of Gault Clay.

Geoarchaeology

Rendzina Soil Profile - Present-day soil profile on western side of Site V (compare with the colluvial profiles):

Depth (cm)	**Description**	**Horizon**
0-28	Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt loam , rare small and media flint pebbles (derived from ploughing of the gravel terrace), weak large blocky structure, basal 17-18cm i.e. 10-28cm is darker with distinctly less sand – ?this may be a colluvial element, abrupt wavy boundary	A / Ap Ploughsoil/colluvial ploughsoil
28-44	Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) silt loam to silty clay, almost stone-free, massive	A/C-Rw
44-48	Light grey (2.5Y 7/2) stone-free massive silt to silty clay	R - Gault

This is a shallow typical rendzina profile, with a possible colluvial or plough-wash element. As we progress upslope and eastwards along the ridge onto the gravel terrace, the weathered parent material (Rw) thins and the soil profile is clearly azonal with an A horizon over a C/R horizon of a brown rendzina.

Terrace- or Plateau-edge Colluvium

A distinct ribbon of colluvim was present on the edge for the ridge, below the main concentration of archaeological features, but high up on the slope. This thin ribbon of colluvium is a typical plateau-edge location (*sensu* Bell 1981), akin to a lynchet, and is described here as terrace-edge colluvium.

Terrace-edge Colluvium over Gault (western zone) - The colluvium (10598) is only *c.* 0.2m thick, and is massive and unsorted with no evidence of internal structure or depositional features. There is no immediate indication whether this represents a single short phase, or gradual/continual colluviation. The fact the Ah is colluvial with a similar proportion of stones may suggest the latter. This can be defined as a thin 'plateau-edge deposit' (*sensu* Bell 1981).

Depth (cm)	**Description**	**Horizon**
0-28	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) moist sandy silt loam with common small and very small rounded and sub-rounded flint gravel pebbles especially 0-16cm, few fine fleshy roots, abrupt to sharp wavy boundary (10597)	Ap - ploughsoil
28-46	Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) firm silt loam (some sand), massive, with rare medium and large flints, common small and very small flint pebbles, abrupt wavy boundary (10598)	B - colluvial
46-70+	Greenish grey (gley 1 6/2) silt clay, stone-free massive, oxidises to light grey (2.5Y 7/2), weakly to faintly mottled olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) especially 46 to 56cm, below 56cm this is clay (10599)	Rw – Gault R - Gault

Terrace-edge Colluvial Profiles over Gravels (eastern zone) - The colluvium thins to the north onto the gravels. This colluvial deposit is again located on the terrace-edge, but here it overlies the downslope-edge of the gravels rather than the upslope Gault clay margin.

This section shows a Colluvium B, a lower deposit of a greyish well-sorted 'alluvial' colluvium clearly, overlying an 'Iron Age' horizon from which a pit is cut pit (but not extending to the north of the pit, nor clearly over it).

Profile 1 (downslope, southern edge):

Depth (cm)	**Description**	**Horizon**
0-14	Brown to (10YR 4/3) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt loam, almost stone-free, massive, with rare very fine 'dark yellow' medium sand and intermittent sand lenses up to 70mm long and >1mm thick indicating i) sand wash and ii) burial prior to pedogenesis and biotic reworking. Clear wavy boundary	Colluvium A
14-29/31	Visually grey, but a dark greyish brown 910YR 4/2) gritty silt loam with fine yellowish red (5YR 4/6) mottles of small patches of very fine (?Fe) cemented sand.	Colluvium B
29+	Greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) stone-free massive sand loam	Rw or colluvial Rw

Profile 2 (upslope, northern edge):

Depth (cm)	**Description**	**Horizon**
0-38	Brown to (10YR 4/3) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt loam, almost stone-free, massive, with less sand and no sand lenses as seen further down slope, possibly greater local bioturbation, clear wavy boundary	Colluvium A
38+	Slightly gleyed and mottled horizon at the base of the profiler	Locally gleyed
42+	Sandy loam, with sand fined from the gravels	Rw

The upper Colluvium B in Profile 2 is thicker, thinning downslope as it overlies Colluvium A. Its greater thickness there is not just a factor of differential archaeological stripping of the deposits, but it is forming a typical plateau- or terrace- edge deposit, reminiscent of a shallow lynchet.

Colluvial History

The base is a sandy colluvial wash, which is very clean, possibly 'early' and pre-dates the Early Iron Age features. This may be the weathered upper portions of the gravels; i.e. being the sandier elements fined from the gravels.

Colluvium B – Apart from post-depositional grittiness (mottles), this is a finer silter and well-sorted stone-free, greyer and gleyed colluvium. There are hints that some of this being well-sorted and much finer grained than the underlying sand, and there may be local fluvial (rain) wash.

Colluvium A – A plough-wash/occupation colluvium with fine sand strings indicating sandy wash, and a lack of biotic mixing. This overall suggests an episode of continued colluvial deposition; it is thicker and more widespread than the earlier colluvium, indicating a larger and longer - but highly localised - erosion episode relating directly to the settlement activity on the Girton Ridge.

Downslope from the terrace-edge colluvium the archaeological features are covered by a thin veneer of finer (silty clay loam), stone-free colluvium, possibly suggesting small quantities of fine soil washing downslope from the terrace-edge colluvium.

Archaeological Deposits

Late Bronze/Early Iron Age Anthropogenic Deposits - Upslope from the terrace-edge colluvium, and within the main locale of occupation activity, are darker anthropogenic deposits dating to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age and ?Romano-British periods. These are humic, rural dark earths or occupation deposits.

A dark greyish brown to very dark greyish brown heterogeneous ?humic sandy silt loam with common small and very small stones and artefacts present lies 'unconformably' over the sand/gravels with a sharp smooth boundary. A typical 'occupation' soil, this however has large round, and carefully selected stones, brought in, and acting as consolidation of and over the Iron Age soils (Brittain pers. comm.).

Colluvium over Romano-British Enclosure Ditch - Over a Romano-British enclosure ditch a depth of 28cm of Colluvium A survives. It is greyer (reduced) and lightly mottled, possibly as a result of the localised hydrology changes; the infilled ditch may have acted as an conduit and reservoir for water, and supra-ditch gleying occurred in the colluvium above the ditch-line.

The 'dome' of post-depositionally gleyed deposits above the ditch indicated locally wetter condition along the ditch's line. When infilled, and no longer visible as a physical surface feature, these properties may have lead to:

- Local groundwater surface puddles along the line of the ditch
- Longer, rank, more damp-loving vegetation.

Consequently, even as a completely infilled and colluvially overlain feature, this ditch, and possibly other ditches, may still have been a visible feature in the landscape long after their use.

'Lazy Beds' - The 'lazy beds' are shallow infilled features cut into the gravels located below the ridge and the colluvial zone (terrace-edge deposits), but in the 'spring-flush zone' where they are located:

1) below the spring-zone and are naturally watered

2) high enough up the slope not to be overwater by spring flushes

3) where they are unlikely the spring water at this location will overwater and flood.

SECTION 2: PREHISTORIC

Almost one-half of the total features are assigned to the prehistoric period (255, 46.8%; Fig. 2.1). By far the most abundant feature-type is pits, dominating at 87.5% of the Prehistoric archive. Unlike other areas of the landscape, such as Sites II-IV, where multiple sub-groups of landscape units may be distinguished, only two types were observable across Site V:

1) Prehistoric ditches: a partially surviving and regularly spaced system of parallel linear lengths of ditch

2) Inter-cutting pit spreads: extensive swathes of pits serving different functions with occasional postholes, perhaps all representing two phases of activity, and divided into two pit groups (PG1 and PG2) on account of a spatial division within the east and western portions of Site V.

Feature type	No.	%
Pits	223	87.5
Postholes	20	7.8
Ditches (other)	10	3.9
Ditches (channels)	2	0.8
Total	255	100

Table 2.1: Feature breakdown for all prehistoric features, by feature type.

Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age

Artefactual evidence spanning the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age is of a very low density, with only a single sherd of abraded pottery and a small assemblage of flintwork for this entire 'phase'. Undated features are unlikely to belong to any of these periods, and even within an albeit small area of buried soil survival on the east edge of Site V ([2922]), early Prehistoric evidence was not forthcoming. As previously adjudged for Sites II-IV, such evidence indicates small-scale Mesolithic to early Bronze Age visitation and utilisation of the gravel ridge.

Earlier Prehistoric Pottery Mark Knight

A single sherd of Neolithic pottery (4g) came from pit F.2950. Made of a very hard fabric with common small crushed flint and frequent sand inclusions, the piece measured 2.5 x 2.5 cm and was 6mm thick. The external surface was decorated with impressed 'maggots' made with whipped-cord or the edge of a shell. The decoration and fabric corresponds with forms belonging to the Peterborough Ware tradition.

Earlier Prehistoric Flint Lawrence Billington

The flintwork of the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age bears close similarity in frequency to that collected in previous phases, namely represented by small quantities, and primarily from features later than the context of their use, or by material recovered from buried soils/surface deposits.

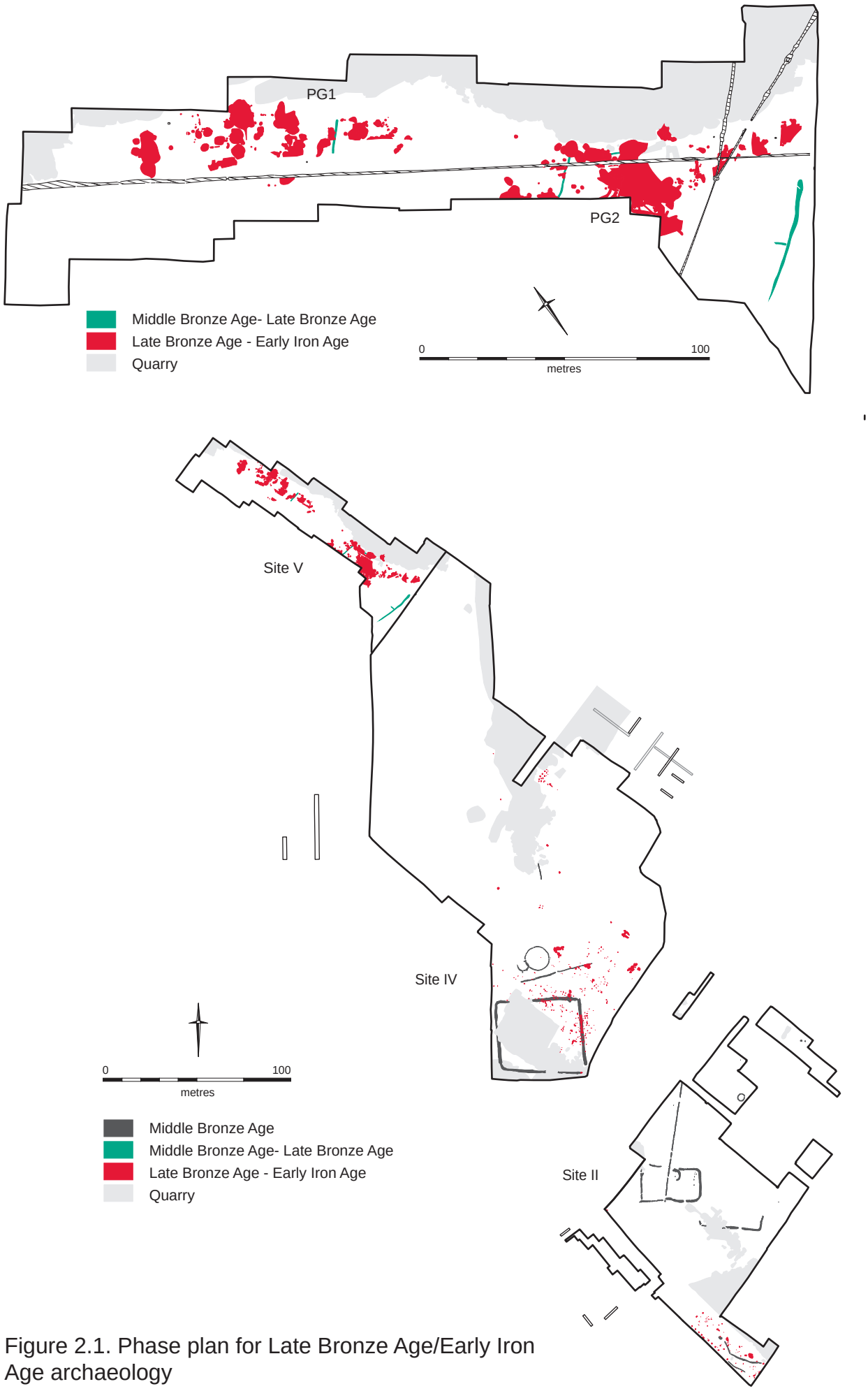


Figure 2.1. Phase plan for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age archaeology

Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic flintwork is represented exclusively by 17 pieces bearing characteristic technological traits associated with blade-based core reduction practices. These include blades, bladelets and flakes as well as two blade cores. The majority of this material, 12 pieces, was recovered from the fills of cut features; however, no individual feature produced more than a single piece of this date and it is likely that all of this flintwork is residual. A further three pieces were recovered from buried soil deposits and two fine blades were collected as surface finds (SF.1157 and SF.1174).

Flake-based later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material is present in the assemblage but given the lack of diagnostic pieces it is difficult to confidently isolate flintwork of this date from even later prehistoric material. Probable later Neolithic pieces include a centripetally worked core from F.2904 and several removals deriving from carefully worked discoidal/levallois-like cores. A small side scraper, almost of thumbnail form, recovered from buried soil F.2922, is probably Early Bronze Age in date.

Latest Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Across Area II and in the south half of Area IV, the gravel ridge underwent a marked change in activity during the Middle Bronze Age, with at least three large rectangular enclosures (PE1-3) and two funerary ring ditches emerging alongside limited accompanying settlement evidence. The limits of this phase of activity were fixed against a complete absence of evidence in the north half of Site IV adjoining Site V; this absence of Middle Bronze Age material continued across the whole of Site V (though the tip of a bronze spearhead that was recovered might be of this date; see Appleby, below). Whilst on the face of this a considerable hiatus of nearly 1000 years of activity prior to the latest Bronze Age may initially be inferred, there is a possible stratigraphic clue that an earlier, regular and somewhat open spacing of ditched field allotment traversed Site V upon a northeast-southwest axis during this time.

Ditch System

Three parallel lengths of shallow ditch composed of segments F.2924, F.3059/3863, F.3661/3789 were observed at a regular interval of *c*. 80m. Overall, each containing a single fill of silty sand, the degree of the ditches' survival was partial, with maximum depths reaching only 15cm, and although only limited, broken lines of F.3059/3863 and F.3661/3789 could be traced; F.2924 was recorded with a length of at least 52.00m.

Stratigraphic relationship of the ditches with pits dated to the latest Bronze to Late Early Iron Age, most notably for ditches F.3059/3863 and F3661/3789, illustrates their early date; whilst F.2924 was, at least, cut by features from Phase Roman 2. The possibility of an additional surviving ditch fragment also cut by later prehistoric pits in PG1 (see below) was recorded as F.3595, but on a northwest-southeast alignment that differed to that of those described above; the relationship of this to other prehistoric linears is unknown. Elsewhere, on a similar northwest-southeast alignment, and cut by Romano-British ditch F.2942 on the east side of Site V, F.2952 was an otherwise undated segment of a linear that terminated just before the length of F.2924. It is not possible to position this within the prehistoric system with any certainty, but it does highlight the potentially fragmentary and transient nature of the system of prehistoric linears across Site V-area.

Attribution of a Middle Bronze Age date to the ditched system is problematic on account of the absence of corresponding features for over the *c*. 250m that separates Site V from the ditched enclosures PE1-3 in the south of Site IV. Whilst an allotted plan of rectilinear fields separate from the settlement and funerary activity in Sites II and IV may reflect the character of land-use during this period, it is surprising that even in light of the relative intensity of Medieval ridge-and-furrow across these areas no partial trace of surviving ditch lengths was visible. A date within the Late, or later, Bronze Age is more convincing for the land allotment given that pottery characteristic of this period was recovered mixed with Early Iron Age pottery from the spreads of intercutting pits across the east and west of Site V.

Ditch system: F.2924, 2952, 3059, 3595, 3661, 3789 & 3863

Intercutting Pit 'Spreads'

In Areas II and IV it was noted that, following the silting up and eventual disuse of the Middle Bronze Age enclosures and ring-ditches, expansion of prehistoric occupation upon the ridge was characterised by three areas of unenclosed settlement (PS1-3) broadly spanning the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, and perhaps stretching into the earliest Middle Iron Age which, in Site II East (currently undergoing analysis), is represented by enclosed settlement at the interface of free-draining gravel and perennially saturated ground. The density of the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age features in Areas II and IV was low, particularly when taking into account that settlement here was potentially long-term over several centuries. Here, small pit clusters and four- and six-post-built structures were identified, but there was an absence of roundhouses.

Site V encompasses a considerable swathe of features dating to this Late Bronze to Early Iron Age phase of North West Cambridge, but with a character differing to that previously encountered. Again, there is a notable absence of dwellings, but here too is an absence of any post-built structures. Instead, Site V is composed of two distinct areas of dense 'spreads' of intercutting pits of varying size and most likely serving a variety of functions (Fig. 2.1). Owing to the overall extent of these spreads, here referred to as Pit Groups 1 and 2 (PG1 & PG2), it was neither practicable nor possible to carry out the normal 50% excavation sample of individual features. This was utilised where individual features were located separately from broader spreads, but otherwise long 1.0m wide slots were opened at specific points across them, and these were extended horizontally to ascertain the extent of spreads and larger features therein. Using this method, a total of 223 pits were recorded, along with 20 post- or stakeholes. Saturation along the gravel ridge, particularly during the site's winter months, was encountered in some features at *c*. 0.4m depth, with 76% of the pits cut to a depth of less than 0.5m; but saturation was recorded for nearly all features deeper than 0.6m, with 12% cut to 0.60–1.14m depth (Table 2.2).

Depth (cm)	**0-20**	**21-40**	**41-60**	**61-80**	**81-100**	**Total**
Number	79	69	49	17	8	223
% (to 1 decimal)	35	31	22	8	4	100

Depth (cm)	**0-49**	**50-100**	**Total**
Number	170	53	223
% to 1 decimal	76	24	100

Table 2.2: Total number and percentage of Prehistoric pits by depth of cut.

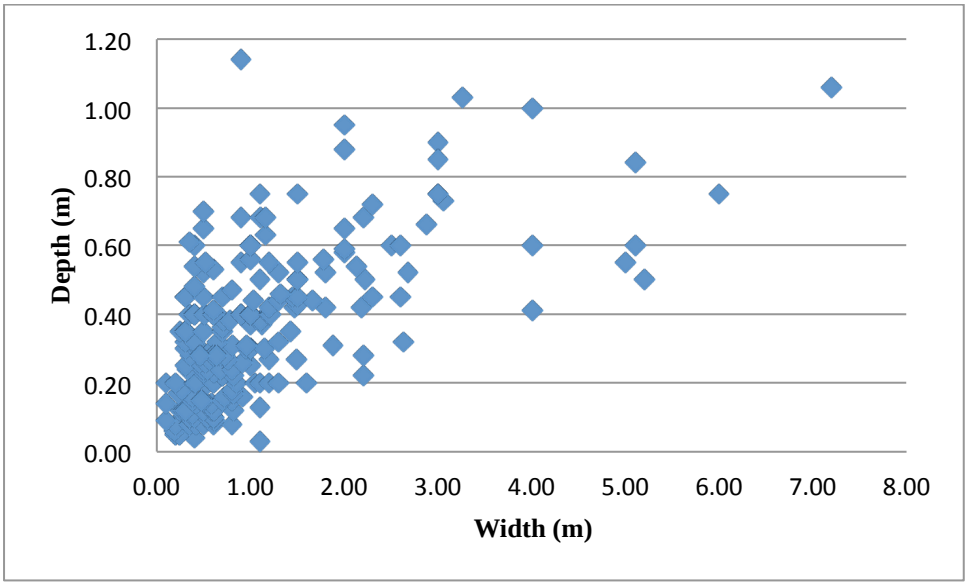


Figure 2.2: Scatter graph showing frequency distribution of width and depth of prehistoric pits.

All pits: F.2904, F.2917, 2920-1, 2930, 2934, 2949-50, 2963-68, 2070, 2976, 2991, 2993, 2996, 3000-2, 3006-7, 3012-4, 3016, 3033-5, 3038-49, 3057-8, 3060-2, 3070-1, 3073-5, 3077-80, 3082-91, 3094-5, 3098-9, 3501-6, 3508-11, 3513, 3518-32, 3536-7, 3539-40, 3548-51, 3562, 3573, 3577-92, 3595, 3597-9, 3601, 3603-13, 3622, 3624-26, 3634-8, 3648, 3650-1, 3654-5, 3658, 3660, 3667-70, 3672-82, 3695-6, 3699, 3705-6, 3717, 3725, 3728-33, 3743-6, 3752-3, 3763, 3774-5, 3786-7, 3801-2, 3807, 3811, 3819-21, 3823, 3826-30, 3832, 3843, 3846-8, 3850 & 3853

Post- and stakeholes: F.3010-1, 3018-24, 3533-4, 3600, 3602, 3640, 3739, 3754, 3765-6, 3777 & 3803

PG1 and PG2 are respectively located in the east and west of Site V, separated by *c.* 50.00m of undisturbed ground. Whist in essence they are each large spreads of intercutting pits, their distinction is also morphological as well as spatial. This is briefly outlined below.

Pit Group 1 (PG1) - Within PG1 there was a tight 'core' of intercutting features around which are smaller clusters and individually sited pits. Four types of pit predominate. The first were broad but shallow circular or oval pits with a rounded profile, and that were filled with loose dumps of sandy gravel. Initially these were difficult to discern from either the post-Medieval quarrying to the immediate north and which truncates the northern stretch of PG1, or the natural gravels themselves, but we could eventually show that the pits' gravelly fills were mixed with a fine dark silt and were of a looser compaction than the surrounding natural; these pits were also found to contain moderate quantities of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery. These ranged in size, with a maximum depth of 1.03m and surface diameter of 3.25m (F.3525), but were generally shallow, *c.* 0.12–0.42m, with wide mouths *c.* 0.3–2.6m. Unsuitable as a water source, and with only limited artefactual content, these may be regarded as extraction pits for aggregate material used elsewhere in the landscape.

Extraction pits: F.3033, 3079-80, 3085-9, 3091, 3525-8, 3537, 3540 & 3549

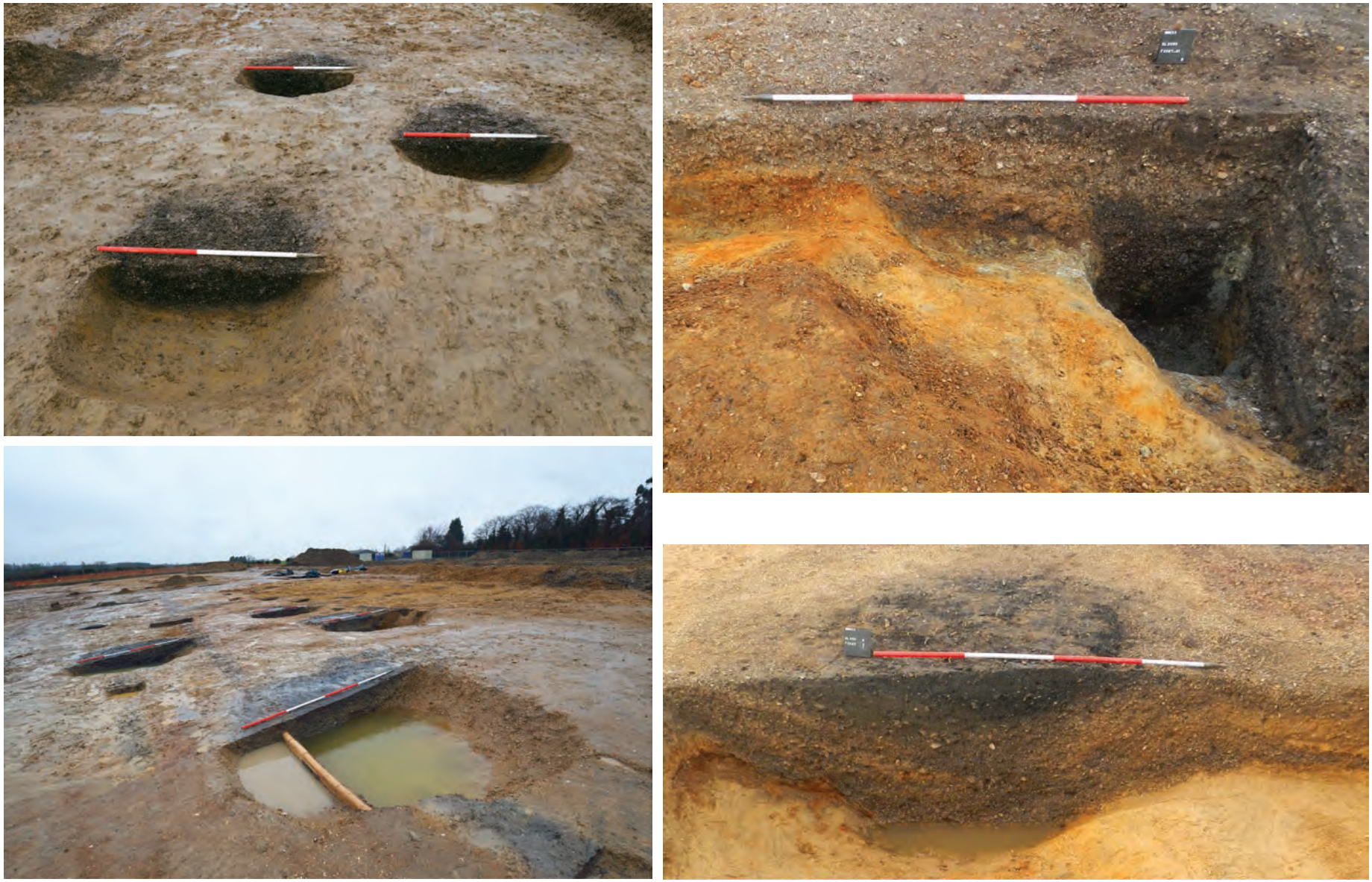


Figure 2.3. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit groups. Top left: F.3705, F.3801 and F.3802 from PG1. Bottom left: PG2 looking north and showing F.3743 in the foreground. Top right: Well no.12 (F.3060) and earlier pits in PG1. Bottom right: F.2976 cutting earlier extraction pits in PG1

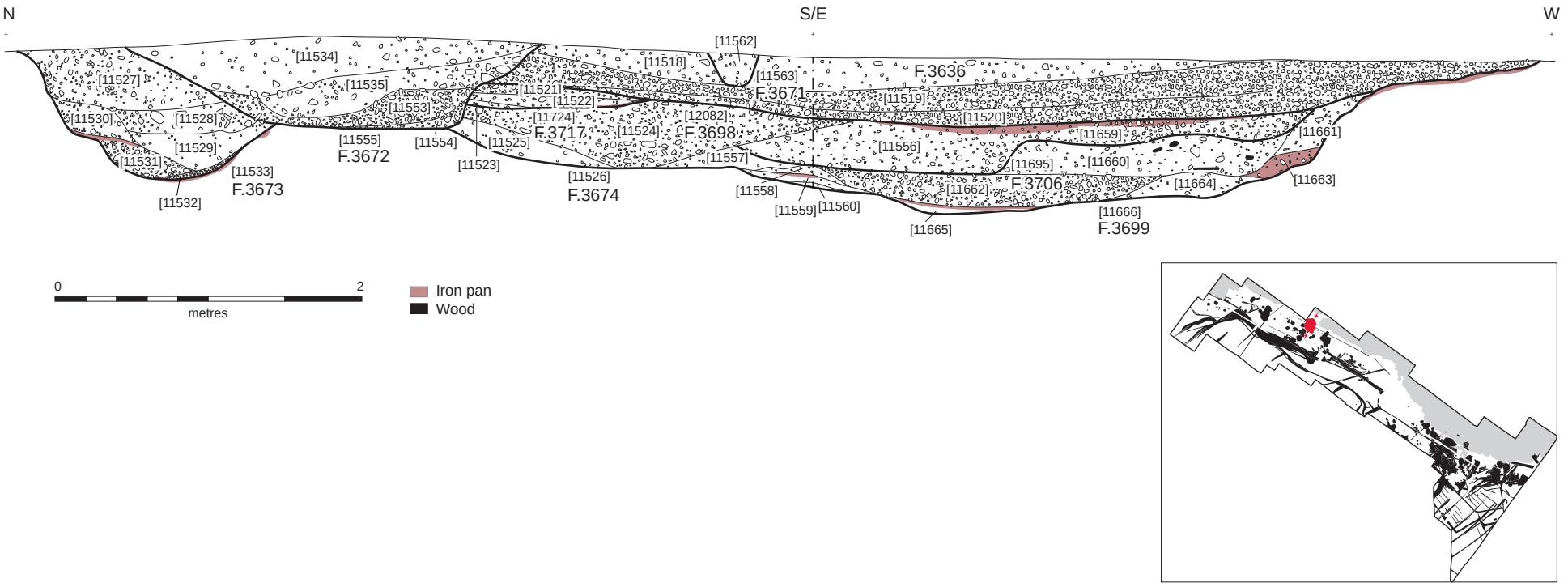


Figure 2.4. Section of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pit cluster in PG2

The second pit type that predominates is that of small or moderately sized circular pits either with high rounded profiles or straight sides and a flat base. Common to these pits was their fill of dark grey or black silt with crushed burnt flint and rare, abraded pot sherds with lithic debris contemporary to the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. A total of 21 were excavated to depths between 0.05m and 0.45m, and with diameters not exceeding 1.4m. Overall, these were situated closer to the landscape's interface of gravel and clay, and being closer to the perched watertable, may initially have been appropriate as opportune waterholes and for related activities. The nature of these activities may be inferred through Law's identification below of the inclusion of crushed or burnt flint in 57% of the later prehistoric pottery recovered from across Site V, and it is possible that a number of these pits were utilised in one stage of the process of pot manufacture.

Burnt flint pits: F.2949-51, 2963, 3504-6, 3518-24, 3579-92, 3705, 3801-2

The third predominant pit type are simple pits or scoops, small both in diameter (<0.4m) and in depth (<0.15m), mainly with single homogenous fills, and certainly with no more than two fills. Forty-five of this type was excavated in PG1. There is no particular cluster of these pit types, or apparent spatial pattern; instead these were found dispersed across the area of PG1. Chronologically they bore little opportunity for relationships with other features, although in the main these were shown to have been cut by later and larger pit types, most notably of that, the fourth predominant pit type, described below.

Simple pits or 'scoops': F.2917, 2920-1, 2968, 2970, 3035, 3050, 3071, 3082, 3084, 3100, 3501, 3507-10, 3514-7, 3533-4, 3577-8, 3601, 3602-5, 3610, 3819-29, 3846-8 & 3850

The fourth predominant pit type represents the largest of the pits in PG1 with widths of up to 7.2m, but averaging in the region of 3–4m diameter. Each displayed saturated conditions within their lower fills, with cuts reaching depths of between 0.4m and 1.14m, but averaging *c.* 0.75m. Feature 3060 displayed the most abrupt shaft-like profile of this class of pits, with straight sides sunk almost 1m to a flat base; the other pits of this class displayed more 'open' profiles with concave sides, albeit comparatively steep. Importantly, these larger pit-wells or watering-holes appear to be the later of the prehistoric features, cutting extraction pits and burnt flint pits where relationships were discernable. Fourteen of these pits were identified and may be classed either as pit-wells or watering-holes. Five of these were identified in Sites II–IV, and were according attributed numbers of 1–5; therefore, Prehistoric Well numbers of 6–19 may be assigned to those in Site V (Table 2.3).

Feature no.	**2993**	**3001**	**3006**	**3034**	**3057**	**3058**	**3060**	**3070**	**3090**	**3502**	**3503**	**3511**	**3513**	**3843**
Prehistoric Well no.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Table 2.3: Correlation of pit-well and watering-hole features with Prehistoric well numbers

Visible signs of timber architecture were observable in two of these pits: F.3001 and F.3090. This could not be recorded as *in situ* structure, but as worked wood 'floating' in their lower fills, including roundwood cut to a tapered point in F.3001 and two examples of roundwood trimmed at one end to form stake points found in F.3090. Three stakeholes were also found to have been cut into the lower sides of F.3090,

each measuring 0.12–0.13m in diameter with depths of 0.13–0.15m, and most likely formed part of a wattled revetment lining inside of the water-filled pit. Whilst not obviously dismantled with purpose, this dilapidated nature is more likely a product of a cessation of management owing to disuse. Equally, the lack of structural remains elsewhere in PG1 must reflect seasonal fluctuations in the watertable and continued exposure of semi-saturated deposits to aerobic conditions conducive to the degradation of organic components.

Pit Wells: F.2993, 3001, 3006, 3057-8, 3060, 3070, 3090, 3502-3, 3511, 3513 & 3843

Slots excavated adjacent to a number of these larger pit-wells or waterholes revealed possible linear cuts that may be in some way related. This is elaborated further in the Discussion in Section 5, and is provided greater clarity when viewed in light of the evidence arising from the Roman pit-wells discussed in Section 3. Nonetheless, possible linear courses were identified in SL.2081 (Fs.3012, 3014 & 3017), aligned with Prehistoric Well 14 (F.3090) on a north–south orientation, and in SL.2667 (F.3849) aligned northeast–southwest towards Prehistoric Well 7 (F.3001). These were 0.27-0.94m in width and 0.19-0.35m in depth, each with a single fill of gravelly silt. The only find of particular note was the broken tip of a bronze spearhead from F.3012 [9915], broadly dated to the Middle/Late Bronze Age.

Ditch channels: F.3012, 3014, 3017 & 3849

The broad chronological sequence of the pit cutting in PG1, initiated by smaller extraction and burnt flint or processing pits, and eventually cut by larger watering-holes or pit-wells, is not necessarily a clear distinction between two phases of activity; sizeable features such as F.3503 were similarly cut by pits of similarly large proportions (i.e. F.3503). But there does at least appear to be at least a hint of a change in emphasis from extraction/processing to more direct water resourcing.

With the exception of the waterlogged wood (itself a consequence of deeper, saturated preservation conditions), there was no sharp distinction between the pit types with regards to artefact content or artefact density. For example, all of the largest pit-wells and waterholes combined produced 650g of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, whereas one of the small, simple pit 'scoops', F.3587, yielded 543g. In terms of the entirety of Site V, the largest pit-wells contained 18%, by weight, of the entire faunal assemblage (11,283g), which does not present their artefact content in outstanding terms. This does, however, serve to highlight the extraordinarily high density of artefact material from pit F.2967 and which does not 'fit' within the morphological descriptions outlined above. Cutting through a cluster of extraction pits, this was one of the later of the pits in PG1. Its profile was comparatively shallow, with gradual concave sides and a near flat base, and it was filled with three deposits, each containing a full range of material items. The pit was 100% excavated, which in part accounts for its high artefact ratio in comparison with other features, but it stands out when considered in relation to the entirety of the prehistoric artefact assemblage, returning, by weight, 28.3% (17,772g) of the fauna, and 56.7% of the pottery. Similarly, the burnt stone comprised 23.7% of Area V's entire burnt stone catalogue from all periods. The presence in the uppermost fill [9776] of one complete and one partial neonate human skeleton adds to the special nature of this particular feature, the significance of which is explored further in the Discussion (Section 5).

Pit F.2976: Sub-circular pit with shallow concave sides and a near flat base measuring 2.68m diameter and 0.52m depth. Three fills, [9776], [10334] and [10335], each containing high quantities of material culture, including animal (and human) bone, with two near complete cattle skulls (one showing signs of dispatch through blunt force trauma) and cattle foot bones - the latter together suggest the residue of hide processing - a variety of additional fauna, such as dog, pike and red deer; fragments of blast furnace 'clay pipe'; burnt stone, with fragments of saddle quern; pottery, notably decorated and fine wares rare to Site V.

Pit Group 2 (PG2) – Unlike PG1, there was no core of intercutting pits within PG2; by contrast it was composed of five or six tight clusters of intercutting features around which were more discretely cut pits and post holes. Nevertheless, the distribution of these features does not follow a tight pattern, other than being situated along the ridge at the interface of the Terrace Gravel and Gault Clay. A number of the pits have been cut by later ditches dated to the Romano-British and post-Roman periods. Pottery, abraded and residual from these later periods, was found in the upper fill of only two, F.3038 and F.3052, thereby illustrating their contiguity as a prehistoric group.

These broadly correlate with the types described for PG1, although with some important qualifications. The first predominant type is similar to the equivalent type in PG1. This represents pits that were generally shallow with a broad oval or sub-circular plan and rounded profile, and containing fills of sandy gravel mixed with moderately dark silt, and with only rare finds. Totalling 18 pits, their purpose may again have been for the extraction of aggregate material, and they are early in the pit-cutting sequence, generally being cut by larger prehistoric pits. Their widths vary across 0.3–1.6m with depths of 0.09–0.75m, and their artefact content was low, with only 36g of pottery.

Extraction pits: Fs.2981-2, 2995-6, 3016, 3029-30, 3038, 3051-6, 3075, 3561-2 & 3667

Moderately sized with a rounded profile and containing notable quantities of dark grey or black silt with crushed burnt flint characterise a second pit type in PG2, that again may have been utilised in activities associated with the processing of material for pottery manufacture. With the exception of 768g of animal bone (1.2% of the entire prehistoric assemblage), no additional artefact evidence was recovered from these features. Only five pits of this type were identified with depths of 0.22 – 0.55m and widths no greater than 1.25m; chronologically, these cut and are cut by other pit types.

Burnt flint pits: Fs.3563, 3597-8 & 3606-7

Simple pits or scoops were found across PG2, often in small intercutting groups separate from the larger clusters. Totalling 55, these were predominant of all the pit types; as found in PG1, they displayed shallow concave profiles with single homogenous fills.

Simple pits and 'scoops': Fs.2980, 2983-7, 2991, 3000, 3007, 3013, 3039-40, 3042-49, 3062, 3073-4, 3077-8, 3603, 3609, 3614, 3624, 3650, 3654-5, 3668-9, 3728-32, 3742, 3745-6, 3754-9, 3777, 3808-10, 3818 & 3835-8

Again, wide and deep pits with saturated lower deposits formed a pit type utilised as wells or waterholes. Twenty-two have been identified with widths between 1.16m and 5.1m (average *c*. 2.5m) and depths of 0.42–1.0m (average *c*. 0.65m); the pattern noted in PG1 is again replicated here, whereby these larger features are generally later in the cutting sequence. These features, representing Prehistoric Well Numbers 20-41 (Table 2.4), contained 20.7% (2029g) of the prehistoric pottery from Site V, along with 33% of its fauna. No surviving structural remains were identified, with the exception of three small postholes – F.3754, 3765 and 3766 – inside the rim of Well Number 37 (F.3744). These seem more likely to have held a barrier around the well, rather than part of a supporting revetment.

Feature no.	3636	3637	3638	3670	3672	3673	3674	3675	3676	3679	3680
Prehistoric Well no.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Feature no.	3681	3682	3683	3699	3725	3743	3744	3753	3774	3775	3787
Prehistoric Well no.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41

Table 2.4: Correlation of pit-well and watering-hole features with Prehistoric Well numbers.

Two pits of this type were again also found to be in association with a linear gulley extending downslope from one side: F.3788 was seemingly connected with gully F.3785 oriented to the west, and gully F.3774 was oriented to the southwest from F.3636. At only 0.05–0.11m depth, both gullies were shallow, with each terminus fading into the downslope. As suggested above for similar linears in PG1, the connection of these gullies with pit water-sources is intriguing. It is uncertain if these were simply water-erosion channels or a form of water management intended to control the run-off of over-spill from the pits in times of a particularly high watertable; alternatively, they could have somehow been are integral to a system of processing for which evidence has otherwise not survived.

Pit wells and waterholes: Fs.3636-8, 3670, 3672-6, 3679-83, 3699, 3725, 3743-4, 3753, 3774-5 & 3787

Ditch channels: F.3656 & 3774.

The final features cut into the pit cluster sequence may also be distinguished by characteristic traits. This type, numbering to five, are illustrated by circular cuts *c*. 0.65m wide, with straight near-vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base at *c*. 0.45m depth. Of these, 657g of animal bone was recovered from Fs.2552 and 2610, and 11g of Early Iron Age pottery was found in F.3622; thereby showing these to be separable from the possible Romano-British pits also found within the west of Site V (see below).

Final pits: Fs.3622, 3733, 3752, 3763 & 3811

Human Bone Natasha Dodwell

Human remains were identified in four features dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. A complete neonate was block-lifted from the upper fill of a large pit, F.2976, and excavated in the offices of the CAU, with the partial remains of a second neonate recovered from the same fill during excavation on site. In addition, three disarticulated bones were recovered from pits F.3084, F.3090 and F.3674.

Immature remains were aged using metrical data (Schaefer *et al*. 2009) and the stage of dental development and eruption (Ubelaker 1989). For the adult remains, an estimate of age was made using the degree of molar attrition (Brothwell 1981) and epiphyseal fusion but where this was not possible general size and robustness were taken into account. None of the elements/skeletons could be sexed. The degree of surface erosion/abrasion was recorded for each element (*ibid*., 16). A summary of the osteological data is presented Table 2.5.

Catalogue	Feature	Context	slot	Element	Age/Sex	Erosion grade	Comments
491	2976	12111	2054	Almost complete body	neonate	0	Block lifted. Charred; inc. unburnt animal bone
995		9776	2054	l. leg, ulna, clavicle, pars petrosa, r. prox femur & l & r ribs	neonate	0-1	partial neonate
556	3084	10089	2504	l. ulna (prox & mid shaft)	adult	1-2	
926	3090	10129	2507	r. humeral shaft	adult	1-3	
994	3674	11519	2567	l. humerus (distal third)	adult	0	

Table 2.5: Summary of prehistoric human bone.

The neonate recovered from the upper fill of pit F.2976 is almost 100% complete, although the weight of the overburden has broken many of the bones, particularly the skull. It is interesting that the remains of the second neonate to be identified on the site also came from this feature. Although only represented by <20% it is possible that the remaining elements lay outside the excavated slot.

Material Culture

Later Prehistoric Flint Lawrence Billington

A total of 119 worked flints and 4076g (326 pieces) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavation. The assemblage is quantified by feature type in Table 2.6. With the exception of three surface finds the entire assemblage of worked flint was derived from the excavation of 32 individual slots. Whilst the majority of the worked flint occurred in low densities and represents residual material inadvertently incorporated into later deposits there are several relatively small but coherent assemblages of later prehistoric (post-Early Bronze Age) flint work which are probably broadly contemporary with the features from which they were recovered.

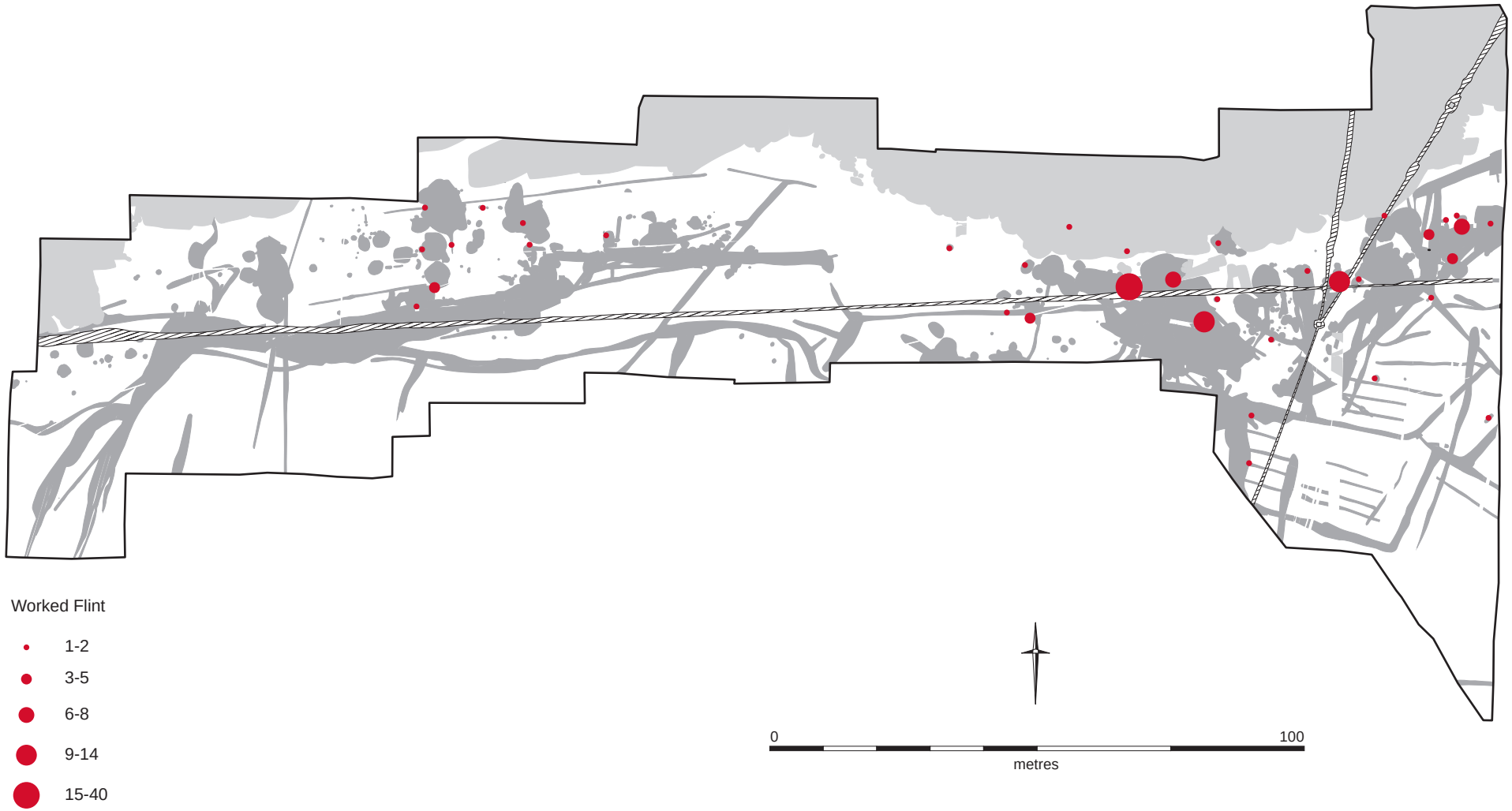


Figure 2.5. Distribution plan of Prehistoric worked flint

Type	chip	irregular waste	flake	blade/let	scraper	retouched flake	core	total worked	burnt unworked flint weight (g)
pit/water hole		9	31	1	1	2	16	**55**	944.7
pit/hollow			1				1	**2**	
pit/quarry?			1					**1**	87
pit	1	4	18	1		2	5	**28**	2468.5
posthole			1					**1**	
ditch			2	2			1	**5**	576
grave		2	5					**7**	
buried soil			4	2	1			**7**	
surface find			1	2				**3**	
colluvium							1	**1**	
layer			1					**1**	
Grand Total	**1**	**15**	**65**	**8**	**2**	**4**	**24**	**119**	**4076.2**

Table 2.6: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by feature type'

The raw materials are made up exclusively of flint, generally fine grained and of good quality. Surviving cortical surfaces are invariably rounded, hard and abraded and are characteristic of material derived from fluvial gravels. There is no evidence for the use of flint from primary chalk deposits and it seems likely that most of the flint was sourced locally. The condition of the assemblage is varied, minor edge damage is relatively common but some of the flintwork from the more coherent assemblages of later prehistoric flint is in very fresh condition. Cortication ('patination') occurs on 18% of the worked flints, varying from a light blue clouding to a heavy white. This cortication appears to have some chronological significance with pieces bearing technological traits suggestive of a Mesolithic or Neolithic date invariably displaying some cortication whilst none of the later prehistoric flintwork is corticated.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of identifying some of the less diagnostic earlier flake-based material, the majority of the assemblage from the site appears to relate to later prehistoric (post-Early Bronze Age) activity. Flintwork of this date is characterised by a highly expedient approach to core reduction, evidence for poor control and care in working as evidenced by frequent knapping errors and a dearth of formal tools as opposed to informally retouched and utilised pieces (see Ford *et al*. 1984; Young & Humphrey 1999; Ballin 2002).

In contrast to the earlier flintwork recovered from the site, several features produced relatively small but coherent assemblages of later prehistoric flint, notably from F.3090 (35 flints) and F. 3001 (11 flints). The assemblage from these two features illustrates the main features of the later prehistoric flintwork, being dominated by hard hammer-struck flakes and irregular and minimally worked cores. Errors in the form of hinged flake terminations and incipient cones of percussion where hammer blows have been misplaced are common. Platform preparation in the form of trimming or faceting is rare and a very large proportion of removals have a natural, cortical striking platform. Tool-use is attested to by several informally retouched flakes, a scraper and flakes with macroscopic visible traces of use. Smaller assemblages of comparable material were recovered from a number of features including F.2950 and F.3760.

The only substantial and coherent assemblages deriving from broadly contemporary features relate to later prehistoric flint working and tool-use and are very similar to the assemblages recovered from later prehistoric features in 'Prehistoric Settlement 1' (PS1) excavated in 2012 and are more generally typical of assemblages of this date from domestic/settlement type contexts (e.g. McLaren 2010; Humphrey 2004).

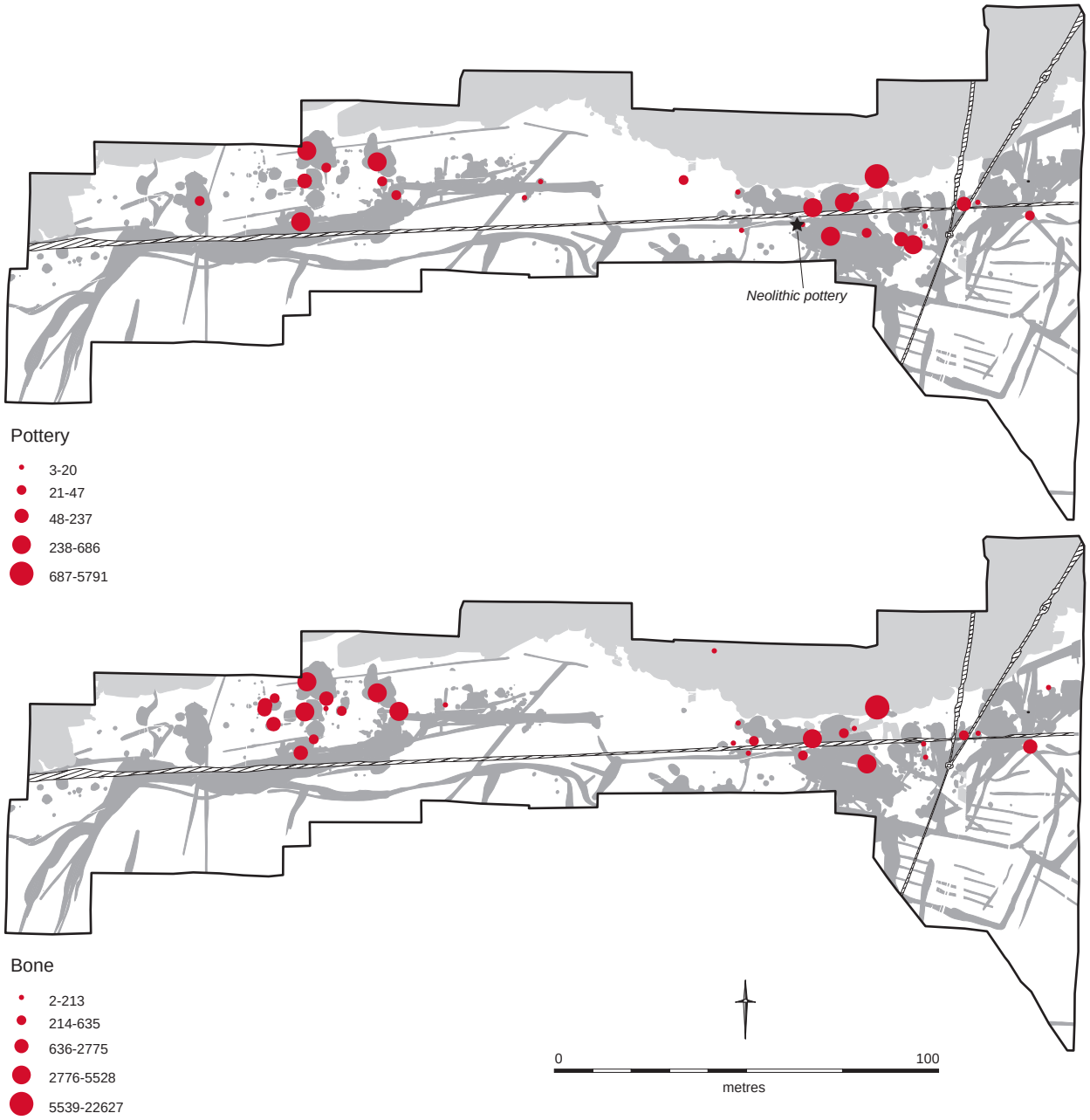


Figure 2.6. Distribution of Prehistoric pottery and animal bone

Later Prehistoric Pottery Rob Law

The later prehistoric pottery assemblage consists of 639 sherds, weighing 9769g and with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 15.3g. Of the 639 sherds, 370/58% can be classified as small (<4 cm), 251/39% as medium-sized (>4cm but <8cm) and 18/3% as large (>8cm). The material, all of which is handmade (as opposed to wheel thrown) was recovered from a range of pits, ditches and/or waterholes. While much of the material is typical of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age (LBA)/Early Iron Age (EIA) transition, following the typo-chronology for East Anglian late prehistoric pottery developed by Brudenell (2012), the bulk of the assemblage can be placed more accurately within the earlier stages of the Early Iron Age (*c*. 850/800 – 600-500BC), while a smaller number of vessels may date from the later stage of this period (*c*. 600/500 – 350/300BC). While there are fewer vessels that can be assigned to the Late Bronze Age Post-Deverel Rimbury (PDR) tradition amongst the material from NWC13, the types of Early Iron Age vessels are comparable to those recovered from the NWC12 excavations.

All the sherds were examined using a hand-held 10x magnifying lens and a 20x optical microscope. Fabric groups were identified according to the inclusions present. While the size and frequency of shell and flint inclusions was noted (see Table 2.7), the results were not used to create further fabric subgroups. This approach hopefully avoids sherds from the same vessel being assigned to more than one fabric group.

Fabric	Fabric type	No. sherds	Total weight	% by count	% by weight
B	Sand	160	1980	25	20.3
C	Shell	1	14	0.2	0.1
F	Sand & Shell	37	673	5.8	7
G	Sand & Flint	364	5956	57	61
I	Sand, Flint & Shell	17	285	2.7	3
J	Sand, Shell & Straw	2	23	0.3	0.2
M	Sand & Quartz	7	18	1	0.2
N	Sand & Straw	24	316	3.8	3.2
O	Sand, Flint & Straw	27	504	4.2	5
Total		639	9769	100	100

Table 2.7: Quantification of Later Prehistoric fabrics.

A total of nine different fabrics were identified, seven of which were present amongst the NWC12 assemblage: B, C, F, G, I, J and M. A further two fabrics were identified: Fabric N, a mix of sand and straw (a term used here to refer to the addition of chopped wild and/or cultivated grasses) and Fabric O, a mix of sand, flint and straw (see Table 2.8).

Fabric type	No.	% Small: rare-sparse	% Small: moderate	% Small: common-very common
C: Shell	1	-	-	100
F: Sand & Shell	37	73	27	-
G: Sand & Flint	364	24	28	48
J: Sand, Shell & Straw	2	100	-	-
O: Sand, Flint & Straw	27	72	20	8

Fabric Type I: Sand, Flint & Shell	% small
Rare Shell & Flint	18
Rare Shell/Moderate Flint	13
Common Shell & Flint	6
Moderate Shell & Flint	63

Table 2.8: The size and density of shell and flint inclusions.

The majority of the vessels are coarse wares with sand and small flint inclusions with only a small number of fine wares being present which have much finer flint and/or sand inclusions. Despite the relatively high MSW, and the fact that the vast majority of sherds are well preserved with few signs of abrasion and weathering, there are no complete or near complete vessels. There are, however, a number of refitting rims, shoulders, body and base sherds that enables several vessel profiles to be partly reconstructed.

The assemblage is dominated by vessels made from clays mixed with sand and pieces of crushed and burnt flint (57% by count/61% by weight). This fabric recipe is typical of vessels made in East Anglia during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age transition *c*. 850/800 – 600-500 BC (Brudenell 2012, 188). However, as most of the flint fragments are small (<4 cm) and the sand content relatively high, the majority of vessels are likely to date to the earliest phase of the Early Iron Age, rather than the Late Bronze Age/PDR period *c*. 1000-800 BC (*ibid*., 172-173).

Sandy wares make up 25% of the assemblage by count and 20.3% by weight, though most of these (122 out of 160, or 76%) were recovered from a single pit, F.2976, and may be from only one or two vessels. In East Anglia, the use of sand as the sole inclusion is associated with vessels made during later stages of the Early Iron Age *c*. 600/500 – 350/300 BC through to the Middle Iron Age, *c*. 350-50 BC/AD 50 (see Table 5.18 in *ibid*., 204). However, the presence of weak shouldered jars with fingertip decoration in Fabric B, suggests that the assemblage's sandy wares are more likely to date to the later part of the Early Iron Age. Sherds with small fragments of crushed shell and/or chopped straw are also present, either on their own or combined with sand and/or flint. Such fabrics make up 17% of the total sherd count and 19% by weight and are also typical of fabrics dating from Early Iron Age in East Anglia (*ibid*.).

Amongst the assemblage were 70 rim, 24 shoulder and 35 base sherds, representing approximately 100 vessels (see Table 2.9). Amongst the body sherds were six that showed signs of burnishing, all in Fabric B and 5, in Fabric G, which carried grooved decoration. Where a vessel's profile could be determined, small to medium-sized jars with weakly defined shoulders and hollowed or upright necks, similar to Brudenell's Forms G, H and I, dominate (ibid: Figure 4.1, 120-121). Most rims are flattened, some everted and a small number rounded. Several of the medium-sized jars have fingertip impressions encircling their shoulders and fingertip decoration on, or just below, their flattened rims. These jars occur in Fabrics B, G and O and are likely to date from the early to later stages of the Early Iron Age. There are four sherds from F.2976, of which three refit, that form the profile of a bowl with a defined shoulder and gently hollowed neck, comparable to Brudenell's Form L1. Although this vessel is in Fabric G the flint is sparse and very fine. The remains of this vessel, along with the six burnished sherds from F.2976 <490>, are the only real evidence for fine ware vessels amongst the site's assemblage.

The paucity of fine ware vessels is mirrored in the small number of decorated sherds. Besides the occurrence of fingertip and fingernail impressions on the shoulder and/or rims of approximately 19 vessels, only a further 13 sherds carry any form of decoration: four sherds with horizontal grooves from four different vessels (three from F.2976 and one from F.3090); two sherds with vertical grooves from two different vessels (F.3090 and F.3639); three sherds from two different vessels with grooved diagonal lines (F.2976 <490/498>) and another from F.2967 (<490>) with sharp stick-like impressions. A small sherd in Fabric B, also from F.3090 (<561/565>), has horizontal and diagonal grooves across its surface which could be from an Early or Middle Iron Age vessel. A single sherd from F.3090 <565>, which includes part of a vessel's base and wall (in Fabric G with small and rare flint), carries fingertip impressions placed randomly on the wall and neatly around the point where the wall joins the base. While this could belong to a coarse ware, Rusticated Beaker of the Early Bronze Age, finger-pinched or finger-impressed sherds are known to occur in Early Iron Age assemblages (see Brown in Wymer and Brown 1995: 85 and Figure 66).

Approximately one-fifth remains of the rim and neck of a large vessel in Fabric B from F.2976. The thickened rounded rim and short concave neck is likely to derive from a large Early Iron Age jar given that its rim diameter is *c*. 33cm and its circumference *c*. 103cm.

Fabric Type	Rim	Shoulder	Base	Other	Max no. vessels
B: Sand	17	5	8	6 burnished	23
F: Sand & Shell	5	1	4	0	4
G: Sand & Flint	37	14	20	5 decorated	57
I: Sand, Flint & Shell	3	0	2	0	5
N: Sand & Straw	2	2	1	0	5
O: Sand, Flint & straw	6	2	0	0	6
Total	70	24	35	11	100

Table 2.9: Diagnostic sherds and their fabrics.

Pit Well F.2976 - A total of 302 sherds weighing 5343g were recovered from pit F.2976 (<490/498>), accounting 47% of sherds in the entire assemblage and 55% of its total weight. Of these, 154 measured <4cm, 137 measured >4 cm to <8 cm, and 11 measured >8cm. This feature also contains the widest range of fabric types: B, F, G, I, J, N and O, and the greatest concentration of sherds in Fabric B (76% by count and 94% by weight). The majority of sherds show clean breaks and little signs of abrasion indicating that the remains of vessels were deposited shortly after being broken despite there being no complete or near complete vessels present. Amongst the assemblage were 55 rim, 11 shoulder and 14 base sherds along with 10 decorated body sherds representing approximately 55 vessels. The majority of diagnostic sherds appear to come from jars dating from the early to later stages of the Early Iron Age. However, given the preponderance of sandy wares, they could potentially be more closely dated to the later Early Iron Age.

None of the other features contain the same amount of pottery as F.2976, with most containing less than 50g total weight of sherds. This disparity in sherd deposition suggests that the material in F.2976 was an intentional deposit, for disposal or otherwise, whereas the sherds from other features are likely to be residual.

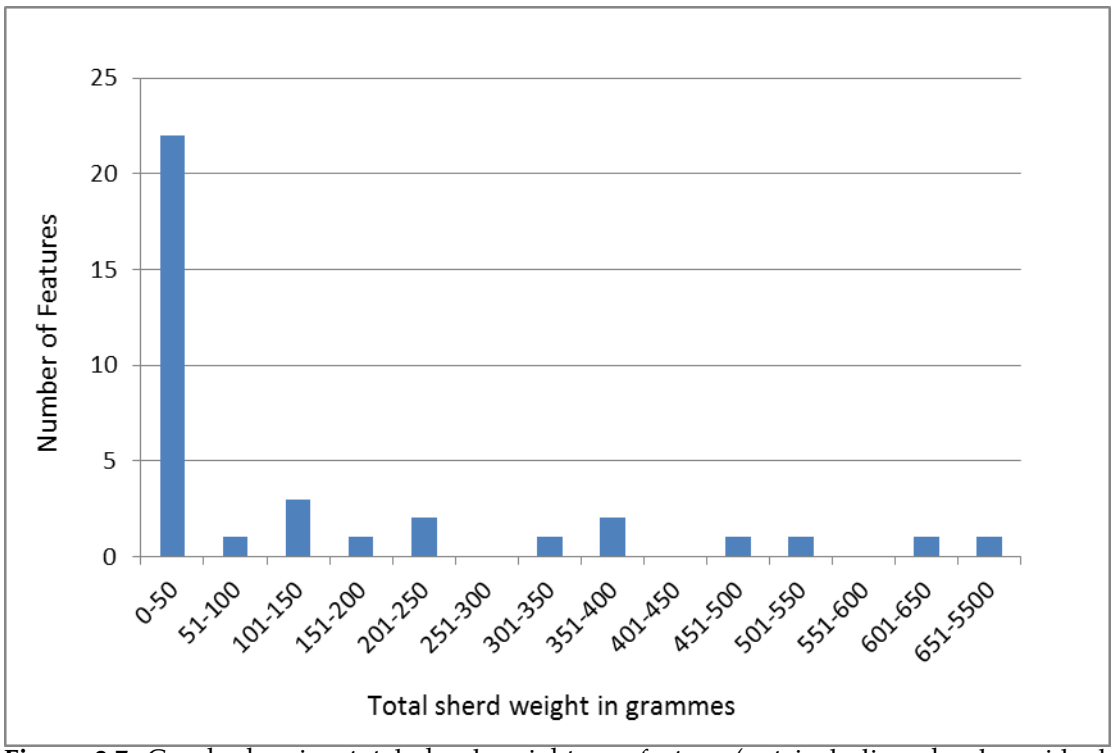


Figure 2.7: Graph showing total sherd weight per feature (not including sherds residual to later features).

Figure 2.8. Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age material culture. Top left: Skeleton from pit F.2976. Top right: Pottery on base of pit F.3033. Bottom left: Bronze spear tip from F.3012

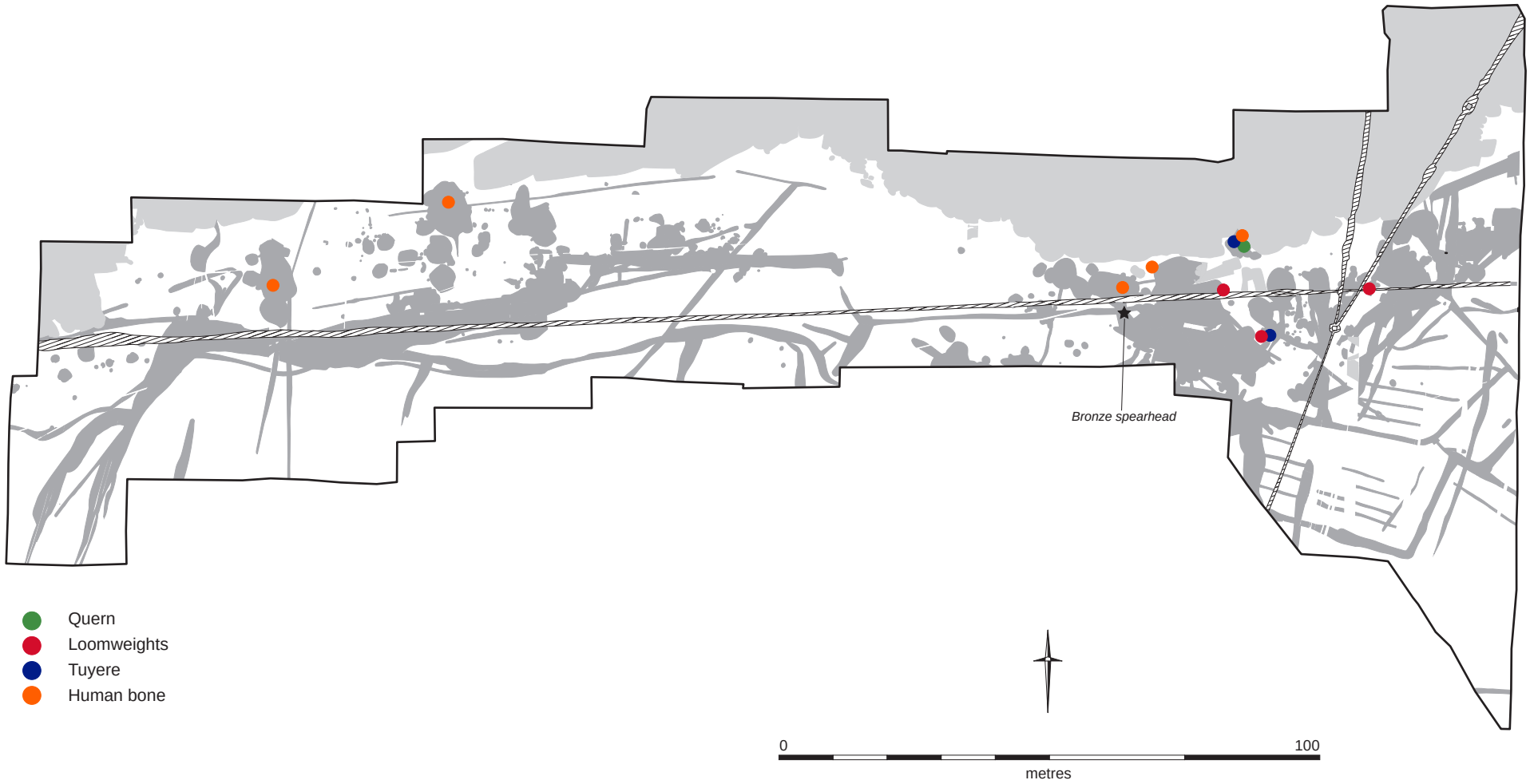


Figure 2.9. Locations of the bronze spearhead, Human bone, Quern, loomweights, and Tuyere

Metalwork Grahame Appleby

A single fragment of a bronze spear tip from within the general clustering of pits in the east half of Site V represents the sole artefact of *probable* later Middle Bronze Age or later provenance. This is unlikely to relate to ritual or special deposition behaviour as such single finds of spearheads (and their fragments) are relatively common in East Anglia.

<899> F.3012 [9905], SL2081(SF 1172; Fig. 2.8) - Well preserved fragment from the tip of a stepped (five) Bronze Age spearhead. The fragment has a clean transverse break, revealing a lozenge-shaped cross-section and remains of *in situ* clay casting core. The keel tapers to a distinctive faceted four-side point and which appears to be undamaged. The casting is of a very high quality and although the blades appear to be finished they have not been sharpened. Length 62.48mm, weight 22g. Determining the type of spearhead from which this fragment originated is problematic as the principle diagnostic features for this form of spear are usually found towards the base of the blades. As a stepped spearhead it can be dated between the end of the Penard Phase of the Middle Bronze Age and the terminal Late Bronze Age period.

Burnt and Worked Clay Simon Timberlake

A total of 1.4 kg of burnt clay was recovered from Site V (Table 2.10). Of this, approx. 0.99 kg consisted of burnt and obviously worked clay, the majority of which were fragments of broken-up loomweights (a similar amount of loomweight material was recovered from Site IV). The residue of this (just over 0.4 kg) might consist of unidentifiable fragments of worked clay or else fragments of walling daub or parts of the structures of clay ovens.

Some eight different burnt clay fabrics were recognized in this assemblage, ranging from the chalky (e.g. Fabrics 3 & 5) to the grey organic-rich Gault Clay fabrics (Fabrics 1, 2 & 8), plus those made from alluvium mixed with silt and sand derived from the gravels (Fabrics 4, 6 & 7). Although not exactly matching the fabrics recovered from Sites II and IV, some gross similarities were noted between them, and it seems likely that all were locally made.

Burnt clay fabrics:

Fabric 1 - Hard light grey-slate grey fine grain clay fabric with burnt-out chaff inclusions and cream grey coloured – yellow/buff to pink colour surface patina

Fabric 2 - Dark grey heterogenous medium-coarse grain fabric with organic inclusions and thicker pinkish-yellow exterior

Fabric 3 - A heterogenous and slightly lumpy chalky clay with voids but few obvious inclusions

Fabric 4 - Pink sandy-gritty clay with some streaky chalk inclusions and in places slightly porous structure

Fabric 5 - A heterogenous chalky clay with numerous hard chalky clay grog inclusions (5-15mm), angular flint, variegated reddish clay-sand and pellets of chalk (streaky appearance in places)

Fabric 6 - Brick-red to buff col silty clay exterior with reduced mid grey interior, with few inclusions but some mica

Fabric 7 - Brick-red exterior (similar to Fabric 6) but with light brown-yellow coloured sandy-silty internal fabric with fine sand grit (<0.5mm), calcined broken flint (>10mm) and streaky clay laminae

Fabric 8 - Dark grey organic-rich cracked-looking clay fabric with some grog but few other inclusions and buff-cream coloured slightly uneven external surface

Loomweights

Fragments of clay loomweights of a probable triangular-pyramidal form were recovered from at least three different Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age features, the most complete fragment coming from F.3850, a prehistoric pit. The latter example, with its 80mm x 70mm 'square base', appears to be of the generic small Iron Age type of clay loomweight (Wild 1988), there being aspects to this design which are similar to the Iron Age examples found at Wardy Hill (Gdaniec & Lucas in Evans 2003: 194 & fig. 93), and also at High Cross, West Cambridge (see Timberlake 2010), just a mile or two southwest of Site V. Most likely, the complete loomweight would have been around 150mm long, weighing perhaps 600-800g. There is a reasonable similarity therefore between this find and the only other diagnostic triangular-pyramidal loomweight from North West Cambridge; the one recovered from posthole F.3180 at Site II, and which appears to have been a little smaller. The broad similarity of this type to those examples found within neighbouring West Cambridge is interesting, supporting the argument for an Early Iron Age, rather than Late Bronze Age, origin.

Clay Pipes

Several fragments of what appeared to be broken 'clay pipe' (perhaps parts of a tuyere[s] used for directing the air blast into a hearth or other metalworking furnace) were recovered from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit F.2976 and 'prehistoric pits' F.3848 and F.3850. Whilst there is no clear evidence either way to suggest what function these had, we do know that they probably had a central perforation of about 35mm diameter, and a wall thickness of about 10mm.

Cat. no	Feature	Context/ SF no <>	Wt. (g)	Nos. pieces	Fabric type	inclusions	WC?	Notes
487	F.2974	9762	6	1	Fabric 4			
495	F.2976	9776	438	20	Fabric 1 (5); Fabric 3 (7); Fabric 4 (2); Fabric 5 (6)	grit/grog (Fabric 1)	WC (x3)	WC: part of tuyere or loomweight perforation (35mm diam) x1
541	F.3034	9969	96	1	Fabric 7	flint	WC	WC: corner of possible triangular loomweight?
840	F.3827	11985	102	4	Fabric 8		WC	WC: fragments from corner of rectangular-triangular loomweight with section through diagonal perforation 14mm diameter
842	F.3848	12041	60	15	Fabric 6		WC?	WC: waterworn fragments part of clay tuyere or pipe (up to 10mm thick)
844	F.3850	12045	162	14	Fabric 6	flint (<2mm)	WC	WC: waterworn fragments part of clay tuyere or pipe (up to 10mm thick)
845	F.3850	12045	536	4	Fabric 7	small brown flint (3mm) grit, red-brown clay grog	WC	WC: rectangular –triangular loomweight with square base (80x70mm) and conical perforation(s) 50mm long and 10-5mm diameter (>30% complete)

Table 2.10: Catalogue of burnt clay.

Stone Simon Timberlake

A total of 17.706kg of burnt and broken stone was recovered from the excavation of Site V (Table 2.11), the majority of this coming from F.2976 (56 pieces; 4.2kg) and F.3511 (4.4kg).

Approximately 86% of the burnt stone was recovered from Late Bronze-Early Iron Age features, and even when associated with Roman features, such as F.3824, at least some of this may consist of re-deposited earlier burnt stone material. From one of these prehistoric burnt stone assemblages (the LBA/EIA pit, F.2976) came fragments of broken-up saddle quern, suggesting re-use of this material for the purposes of cooking – a common phenomenon on Early Iron Age settlements, such as that found at Trumpington (Patten 2012) and Barleycroft (Evans & Tabor 2012).

Compared to the other North West Cambridge sites (Sites II and IV) there is a much clearer association on Site V between burnt stone and prehistoric features, the result perhaps of less secondary re-deposition of material. This phenomenon might relate to the reduced incidence of Roman and later gravel quarrying in this area.

Equally interesting was the much higher percentage of exotic lithologies (igneous, volcanic and metamorphic) present amongst the glacially transported cobbles collected for use as burnt stone (17% of these were exotics; i.e. they were not the 'normal' range of sandstone cobbles). Quite possibly this is a geological phenomenon linked to the higher incidence of these within the palaeochannels beneath this part of the overall site.

Cat. No.	**Feature/ SF/ enviro <>**	**Context**	**Nos. frags.**	**Size** (mm)	**Wt.** (g)	**Geology**	**Notes**
425	F.2912 (SL. 2007)	9531	4	30-55	130	micac siltstone/ fine gr sstn	all one cobble (IA/Roman)
429	F.2913 (SL. 2028)	9626	1	120	1536	quartzite	large broken and flaked cobble (IA/Roman)
451	F.2922 (SL. 2015)	9715	1	50	98	dolerite or syenite	LBA/ EIA
496	F.2976	9776	56	25-80 (typical 50-55)	4200	hornblende schist/gneiss, quartz schist (2), syenite/dolerite, andesite/ andesitic tuff (2), andesitic tuff, tuffaceous sstn, fossilif tuff sstn, metaquartzite pebble (2), recryst qtz sstn, med-coarse grit (2), pale col sstn, sstn-grit (6), qtzitic sstn (2), greensand, 'sarsen type' quartzitic sstn boulder, burnt flint (2), calacareous sstn, soft white disintegr sstn (7) , micaceous laminate sstn (14)	includes x3 fragments of **WS**: small burnt saddle quern LBA/EIA
501	F.2976	10334	1	70	186	fine gr fossilif sstn	
542	F.3034	9969	1	52	80	fine gr diorite or dolerite?	LBA/ EIA
579	F.3094	10158	2	45	42	weathered ssstn/ sitstn	LBA/ EIA
582	F.3094	10160	9	30-70	532	fine gr pale col sstn (5), med-gr grit sstn (2), metamorphic sstn/grit	
599	F.3100	10188	1	40	52	quartz schist	(Roman?)
601	F.3501	10190	2	40	62	micac sstn-grit, M Juras Deltaic Series fossil sstn	LBA/ EIA
622	SL.2089	10222	1	55	72	pale grey siltstone/ chert	
603	F.3510	10231	1	60	106	dolerite	LBA/ EIA
617	F.3511	10239	2	130-170	4412	'sarsen' type cobbles of quartzitic sstn	LBA/ EIA
609	F.3518	10280	14	23-50	248	soft white sstn (4), greensand (3), quartzitic sstn, trachyte, rhyol tuff (3), ignimbitic tuff	LBA/ EIA
610	F.3523	10276	4	45-70	188	dolerite, micac sstn, greensand, quartz sstn	LBA/ EIA
659	F.3577	10552	1	60	194	part of a large quartzite cobble	LBA/ EIA
665	F.3582	10501	3	40-110	988	quartzitic sstn (sarsen) cobble, micac sstn, quartzitic siltstone	LBA/ EIA

680	F.3589	10524	2	35-50	70	soft white lamin sstn, qtz grit/ chert	LBA/ EIA
685	F.3589	10525	1	35	8	micac sstn	
711	F.3599	10570	1	65	118	micac quartzit sstn	LBA/ EIA
	F.3601	10576	1	83	186	fine gr quartzit sstn	LBA/ EIA
702	F.3604	10583	5	45-95	770	metaquartzite, pale col fossilif + laminated sstn LGS? (5)	LBA/ EIA
703	F.3604	10583	1	110	802	quartzitic sstn (sarsen boulder)	LBA/ EIA
705	F.3604	10584	4	55-80	462	quartz schist/ gneiss, soft white sstn (3)	LBA/ EIA
708	F.3606	10588	14	23-85	866	weathered microgranite/porphyry, andesitic basalt, carstone/ Tertiary ferrug sand (2), tuffaceous sstn, qtz siltstone, soft white sstn, shelly greensand, micac yellow fossil sstn, fine sstn, siltstone	LBA/ EIA
795	F.3705	11692	8	30-85	638	fine grained pale col sstn (2), med gr quartz sstn LGS? (5), andesite	LBA/ EIA
833	F.3824 (SL.2655)	11980	1	90	550	micaceous quartzitic sstn	Roman
841	F.3827	11985	1	27	30	crystalline metaquartzite	LBA/ EIA
827	F.3843	12020	1	55	80	fine gr quartzitic sstn/ siltsn	LBA/ EIA

Table 2.11: Catalogue of burnt stone across Site V (includes Roman).

A total of 5.12 kg of worked stone, consisting of saddle quern, lava quern and rotary (sandstone/ gritstone) quern, was recovered (Table 2.12), there being a fairly clear split here between the recovery of saddle quern fragments (from Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age) features and the recovery of lava quern and rotary quern fragments (i.e. of Millstone Grit) from Roman features.

Cat. No.	**Feature/ SF<>/ enviro**	**Context**	**Weight** (g)	**Size** (mm) **L x W x D**	**Orig. size** (mm)	**Worked surface** (mm2)	**Geology**	**Use**	**Date**
648	F.2913	10384	58	15-25 (x14 pieces)			Niedemen basaltic lava	weathered/ burnt and broken-up lava quern	IA/ Roman
496 .1	F.2976	9776	258	85x60x42	200?	80x50	pale col micac sstn	saddle quern (both surfaces)	LBA/EIA
496.2	F.2976	9776	140	60x45x60	150?	40x40	andesite/ andesitic tuff	saddle quern (flat)	
496 .3	F.2976	9776	38	30x23x35	100+?	20x25	micac quartzitic sstn	saddle quern	
707	F.3605 (Sl 2538)	10586	582	110x65x60	250?	60x70	micac quartzitic sstn	saddle quern (concave)	LBA/EIA

Table 2.12: Catalogue of later prehistoric worked stone.

The recovery of broken-up saddle quern re-used as burnt stone within the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pit F.2976 is interesting in that it adds a further domestic angle to these pits which otherwise appear just to be the repositories of backfilled stone, suggesting therefore settlement and perhaps also dwellings were present in this area. The analysis of environmental samples from some of these features may thus be useful, particularly if traces of carbonised grain survive.

Economic and Environmental Data

Mention should here be made that pollen analyses relating to prehistoric features appears in Boreham's main report within Section 3 below.

Animal Bone Lorrain Higbee

The assemblage comprises 4,743 fragments (or 77.905kg) of animal bone, once conjoins and associated bone groups (or ABGs; see Morris 2008, 34–35; 2010, 12; 2011, 12-13) are taken into account this figure falls to 3,620 fragments. Most (92%) of this material was recovered by hand during the normal course of excavation, and the rest was retrieved from the sieved residues of 18 bulk soil samples.

The assemblage includes material of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (75% of the total), Late Iron Age/Early Roman (2%), second century Roman (Phase 2 – 14%), and post-Medieval (6%) date. Bone was also recovered from a small number of undated features (3%).

The assemblage was assessed by rapid scanning and quantified in terms of the number of identified specimens present (or NISP). Notes were also made about the preservation condition and skeletal element representation of bones from individual contexts and/or features. Information, such as fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, pathology and non-metric traits, was quantified but not recorded in detail. This information was directly recorded into a spreadsheet and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

The quantity and type of information available for detailed analysis is presented in Table 2.14. Age information based upon the epiphyseal fusion state of post-cranial bones is the most common type of detailed information available from the assemblage and can be used to reconstruct mortality profiles for livestock species. Age information based on tooth eruption and wear is more accurate; however, there are only a small number of complete mandibles in the assemblage. The assemblage also includes a limited amount of information relating to the size and conformation of animals (i.e. biometric data), and the butchery techniques used to process carcasses.

Bone preservation is on the whole good to fair, cortical surfaces are intact and fine surface details such as cut marks are clear and easily observed. The main features on the site were pits and waterholes, many of which contained bone-rich deposits. There are of course some poorly preserved bones, mostly of which are from Site V, and these fragments have flaky cortical surfaces and abraded edges.

The preservation condition of bones was generally consistent within individual deposits, and this suggests that waste material was deposited directly into open features. It also indicates a high level of contextual security since any disturbance or reworking of deposits would have exposed bones to the affects of physical weathering. Differential preservation was however noted for two Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features (F.3674 and F.3706), and while this could indicate the presence of residual material, these differences could equally result from repeated wetting and drying due to fluctuations in the watertable.

Approximately 25% of fragments are identifiable to species and skeletal element. This is a fairly normal rate of identification and reflects the overall preservation condition and fragmentation state of the assemblage.

Twenty-five percent of fragments are identifiable to species. The list (Table 2.13) includes the three main livestock species, as well as horse, dog, red deer, roe deer, and pike.

Species	LBA/EIA	Roman (Phase 2)	Post-Medieval	Undated	Total
cattle	409	59	22	2	492
sheep/goat	119	21	72		212
pig	84	3	1		88
horse	32	13	5	1	51
dog	12	3			15
red deer	3	1			4
roe deer	1				1
pike	1				1
Total identified	**661**	**100**	**100**	**3**	**864**
large mammal	933	84	61	2	1080
medium mammal	270	6	7	3	286
mammal	851	176	58	9	1094
amphibian	3	116			119
Total unidentifiable	**2057**	**382**	**126**	**14**	**2579**
Overall total	**2718**	**482**	**226**	**17**	**3443**
Overall %	*79*	*14*	*6.5*	*0.5*	*100*

Table 2.13: Site V, number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period.

Type of information	Site V			Total
	LBA/EIA	Roman (Phase 2)	Post-Medieval	
Age - fusion	234	34	15	283
Age - mandible (+2 teeth)	34	6	1	41
Biometric	89	14	2	105
Butchery	60	11	2	73

Table 2.14: Quantity and type of detailed information by period.

Results

The prehistoric assemblage comprises 2,718 fragments and was recovered from a total of 45 pits, 16 waterholes and four ditches. As indicated above, most of the bone from this period came from pits and waterholes.

Approximately 24% of fragments are identifiable to species. Cattle bones are common, accounting for 62% NISP, and all parts of the beef carcass are present. This suggests that the cattle bone assemblage includes mixed waste material from different processes, including primary and secondary butchery, and domestic consumption. Near-complete cattle skulls were recovered from several pits including F.2976, F.3095, F.3608, F.3699 and F.3725. The two skulls from F.2976 are associated with a small number of foot bones, and this group could potentially represent waste from the processing of cattle hides. It is also worth noting that one of the skulls from this feature shows signs of blunt force trauma. Depressed fractures of this nature are typically seen on animals that have been stunned or dispatched by poleaxe.

Sheep/goat and pig bones, account for 18% and 13% NISP respectively. Both species are represented by a range of body parts, and this suggests that the waste deposited into pits came from different sources. Of note is a worked fragment of sheep/goat tibia shaft that has been trimmed and used as gouge from F.3525, and a large pig tibia from F.3699, which could potentially be from a wild boar or at least a large domestic male pig.

Although age information was not collated as part of the assessment, bones from prenatal and neonatal calves, lambs and pigs were noted. The presence of these remains suggests that some of the waste was deposited during the spring, and that livestock were locally reared. Pregnant livestock are likely therefore to have been moved to stubble fields adjacent to settlements in the autumn where they could be more easily managed in terms of providing winter fodder, and observed come the spring birthing season. The presence of bones from slightly older calves suggests that dairying played some part in the pastoral economy of the site.

Horse bones were recovered from 18 separate pits, and there are between one to three fragments per feature. Both cranial and post-cranial elements are represented, and some of the bones and teeth, are from juvenile animals. Butchery marks were evident on some horse bones, and the pattern of marks is similar to that seen on cattle bones. This evidence suggests that horse carcasses were utilised for meat.

Twelve dog bones were recovered from pits F.2976 and F.3095. In both cases the bones are scattered between several contexts within each pit but are likely to be parts of the same two animals. Both groups include skull fragments, mandibles and long bones.

Red deer antler was recovered from pits F.2976 and F.3608. The piece of left antler from F.3608 includes the beam through to the lower part of the crown. Cut marks were evident near the base of the trez tine and at the dividing point between the tines of the crown. This is clear evidence that shed antler was collected as a raw material for object manufacture; it is however interesting to note that despite successfully removing the trez tine from the beam, this was also discarded into the pit. Shed roe deer antler was also collected as indicated by the antler recovered from F.3674.

Red deer is also represented by a fragment of proximal radius from F.3525. The presence of post-cranial elements indicated that deer were occasionally hunted as an additional source of meat.

Fish is represented by a single pike (*Esox lucius*) dentary from F.2976. These freshwater fish inhabit sluggish streams and or shallow, weedy lakes, and are likely therefore to have been caught locally.

A modest-sized, well-preserved and securely stratified assemblage of bone was recovered from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features at Site V. The assemblage is dominated by bones from domestic species, and with the exception of pike, it does not include any of the signature wetland species (e.g. beaver, otter, crane, heron etc.) typical of many fen-edge sites in the region (Albarella *et al.* 1996; Evans and Serjeantson 1988; Evans 2013). The pastoral economy of the site during this period was one based primarily on cattle-farming, and there is some suggestion that dairying played a part in the management strategy. This pattern appears to be in keeping with the findings from contemporary sites, both on a local (Rajkovača 2014a) and regional level. For example, at the Late Bronze Age settlement sites of Billingborough (Iles 2001) and Welland Bank Quarry (Albarella *et al.* 1996) in Lincolnshire, and the Early Iron Age hillfort at Ivinghoe Beacon in Buckinghamshire (Westley 1970), cattle account for between 44%-61% of livestock. The animal bone assemblage from Fengate, near Peterborough also includes some Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age material; however, because the report (Biddick 1984) does not provide a breakdown of species proportions by period it cannot easily be compared to Site V. It is, however, worth mentioning that the broadly grouped Iron Age assemblage from Fengate is also dominated by cattle bones (50% NISP).

Environmental Analysis Rachel Ballantyne

Twenty five dry bulk samples of 3–15 litres have been assessed from a range of feature types dating from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Roman period. All bulk samples were flotation sieved at the CAU by Jacqui Hutton, using a modified version of the Sīrāf tank (Williams 1973). Flots were collected in 300μm nylon mesh, and residues over 1mm mesh. During flotation, samples <704>, <706> and <716> were identified as organic and so their flots were kept wet for integration into the waterlogged analysis. All the dried flots were sorted by the author using a Leica MS5 (x6.3–x50) binocular microscope at the Pitt-Rivers Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, University of Cambridge. The dried heavy residues (>4mm) were sorted by Jacqui Hutton at the CAU.

Eight waterlogged samples had ~1.6 litre sub-samples submitted for assessment. The subsamples were wet sieved by the author at the Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, with residues collected in a stack of 4mm, 2mm, 1mm, 500μm and 300μm sieves. Increments of 300ml were processed until it was judged that a sufficient quantity of material had been collected for assessment. Each residue was examined under the same binocular microscope as for the dried flots (see above). The wet fractions and sorted organic macrofossils are currently in refrigerated storage at the Division of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. The majority of sediment from these eight samples has been kept unprocessed at the CAU, in case it is required for other analyses, e.g. beetles.

Full raw data is summarised together with the Romano-British and post-Medieval environmental analysis in Section 3, Tables 3.16 (dry contexts), 3.17 (damp contexts) and 3.18 (waterlogged contexts); nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for plants. The results are presented below in chronological order, subdivided between charred and waterlogged remains.

There are archaeological remains of charred plant macrofossils, charcoal, mollusc shells, waterlogged plant macrofossils and waterlogged invertebrates (beetle exoskeletons, puparia, water flea winter-eggs and ostracod valves).

Wet–dry cycles in the burial environment appear to have been a crucial factor in the quality of preservation of charred plant remains, which are only in a good condition in the waterlogged contexts and are otherwise abraded and fragmented. This trait is probably linked with the sandy Milton series sediments which Hodge *et al*. (1984) describe as easily worked, but with a tendency for waterlogging in winter and to be droughty in summer. Sandy soils are also known to be abrasive to charred macrofossils over the long-term due to the moving of sand crystals, both by bioturbation and wet–dry cycles. However, even when well preserved, charred plant macrofossils (e.g. grain, chaff, seeds) are only present in low quantities and so they may not ever have been a significant component of the sampled features.

Eleven samples have been identified as waterlogged by their preservation of a wide range of organic plant macrofossils and invertebrates. A further seven samples may be described as damp, since they include low quantities of molluscs or organic plant macrofossils that include semi-aquatic types and/or types also common in more clearly waterlogged samples. Most of the organic plant macrofossils in the fifteen dry contexts are clearly recent in origin, due to both their condition and absence from the waterlogged contexts. Of note are the fruits and bracts of silver birch (*Betula pendula*), which are probably from the flotation setting as they are present in most of the flots but none of the laboratory-processed subsamples.

Mollusc shell only occurs in low quantities and is mostly of semi-aquatic or slum types (after Evans 1972), suggesting that proximity to the calcareous watertable has been a major factor in shell preservation. The relative absence of mollusc shell accords well with the abundance and diversity of well-preserved invetebrates, most notably beetle exoskeletons, since these are best preserved in

circumneutral to acidic settings – so suggesting that the waterlogged features contained rainwater with decaying plant matter (both of which are slightly acidic), rather than large quantities of calcareous groundwater.

Results

Ten dry samples represent pits F.2950 [9671], F.2964 [9769], artefact-rich pit F.2976 [9776] [10334] [10335], pits F.3654 [11446], F.3655 [11448] and F.3801 [11921], posthole F.3848 [12041] and pit F.3850 [12045]. Four damp samples represent water hole F.3090 [10129][10132], pit F.3725 [11753] and pit F.3606 [10591]. Finally, three waterlogged samples represent waterholes F.3001 [9866], pit F.3725 [11751] and pit F.3744 [11797].

Charred Plant Remains and Artefactual Debris

A few charred plant macrofossils occur in four of the samples. Artefact-rich pit F.2976 has one grain and three glume bases (chaff fragments) of emmer/spelt wheat in [9776], and one glume base of emmer/spelt wheat, a dock seed and an indeterminate seed in [10334]. The macrofossils suggest that settlement refuse forms a component of the pit fills, which is consistent with the wide range of other artefacts also recovered.

A single glume base of emmer/spelt wheat also occurs in the upper fill [10129] of F.3090, and a single wheat grain in lower fill [10591] of pit F.3606. Overall, these charred cereal remains are too low in quantity to provide any meaningful information regarding past activities beyond the presence of cereal processing somewhere nearby.

Wood charcoal is moderately abundant in pits F.2950 [9671], F.2964 [9769], F.2976 [9776] [10334], F.3606 [10591], F.3654 [11446], F.3725 [11753], F.3744 [11797], F.3801 [11921] and F.3850 [12045]. All these fills appear to include either dumped refuse or redeposited surface debris; many of the pits also contain high amounts of burnt flint and burnt stone.

Damp, Possibly Waterlogged Remains

Most of the organic seeds in the damp contexts could be either archaeological or recent in origin, although many of the seeds are durable, woody types also well represented in the waterlogged contexts – e.g. goosefoots and elder. If these are archaeological seeds, then they indicate a nutrient-rich environment (from grazing livestock, human settlement and/or manuring) with open, disturbed ground and shrubs.

Organic plant remains with a higher likelihood of being archaeological are the mineral-rich seeds of duckweed in waterhole F.3090 [10129][10132], and wood fragments in fill [10132] and pits F.3725 [11753] and F.3606 [10591]. Both duckweed seeds and wood fragments are very durable and likely to survive in sporadically-wet contexts where most other organic remains have been lost to decay. None of the damp contexts contain mollusc shell, with the exception of artefact-rich pit F.2976 [9776] where many shells of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* could be intrusive or archaeological.

Waterlogged Remains

Waterhole F.3001 [9866] includes two organic emmer/spelt wheat glume bases that suggest proximity either to arable land or to debris from cereal processing. There are also a number of arable weeds, such as chickweed, common poppy, prickly poppy and parsley piert. Most other seeds in this context are from plants of disturbed land that could either have been arable weeds or have thrived where land had been poached and nutrient-enriched by livestock; both stinging nettle and fat hen are very abundant. There are also indicators of a nearby hedgerow, with seeds of alder, hawthorn, elder, brambles, bittersweet and understorey herbs such as rough chervil, upright hedge-parsley and black horehound.

Waterhole F.3001 is the most 'aquatic' of all the waterlogged samples at Site V, as it includes seeds of pondweed, duckweed and oogonia of stonewort. This is also the only Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age context with waterlogged beetles, although they are relatively low in concentration and slightly

translucent; suggesting this context has not been continuously wet since deposition. Analysis of the beetles remains should clarify whether heavily manured cultivation plots or congregations of livestock occurred nearby.

Of the other two waterlogged contexts, pit F.3725 [11751] includes large quantities of wood fragments and other vegetative material, but no other plant macrofossils. It is unclear whether this context was never very wet originally, or whether more delicate biological remains have been lost subsequently with fluctuations in soil moisture.

Pit F.3744 [11797] includes a low number of biological remains. Hedgerow is indicated by a bramble thorn with seeds of three-nerved sandwort, hawthorn and bramble. Buttercup seeds suggest open, probably damp grassland, whilst seeds of stinging nettles, fat hen, many-seeded goosefoot and orache suggest nutrient-enriched disturbed land that may have been linked to cultivation or livestock. This feature is less fully waterlogged than waterhole F.3001 and lacks beetle remains that could clarify past land-use.

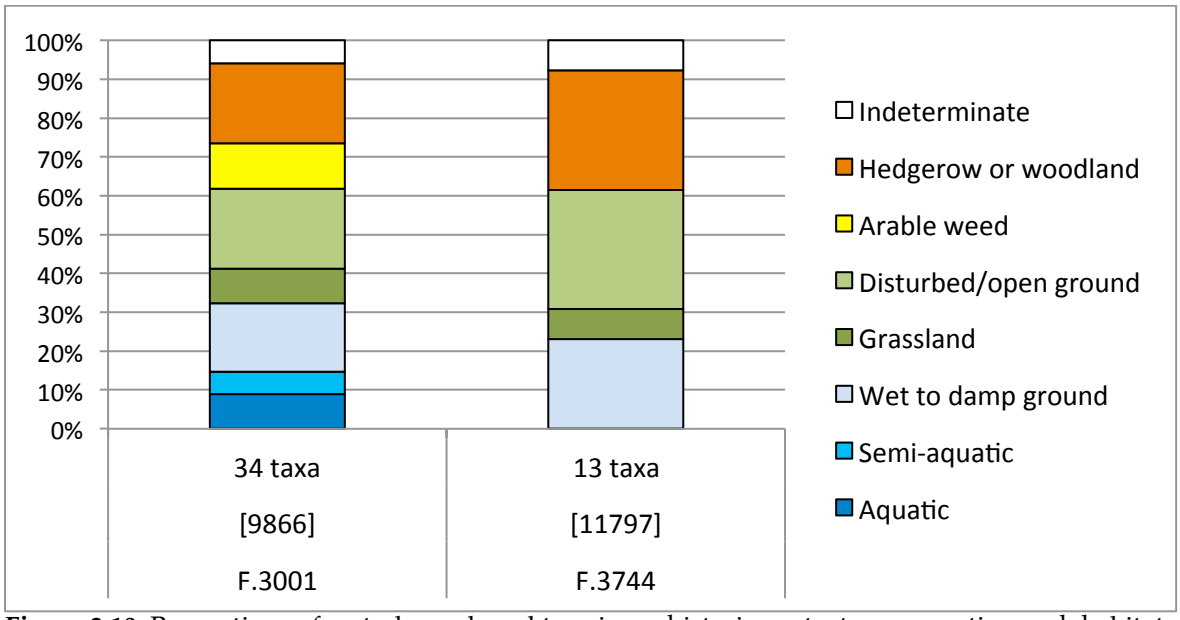


Figure 2.10: Proportions of waterlogged seed taxa in prehistoric contexts representing each habitat.

Charred plant macrofossils and artefactual debris occurring in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features is suggestive of some association with settlement activity during this period.

In terms of land-use, the waterlogged plants illustrate a remarkably consistent range of habitat types, although this probably masks traits identifiable only through beetle analysis. For example, disturbed or open ground is the most common habitat type but, as indicated earlier, such plants may thrive on land poached and manured by concentrations of livestock and/or arable land that has been manured.

Solely on the basis of the plant macrofossils described here, it is felt that the remains represent proximity to intensively managed, manured, arable land with margins of open damp grassland descending into the wet features. Shallow water was present for varying amounts of time – some waterholes dried out only in summer, if at all.

In conclusion, many of the waterlogged plants compare well to contemporary sites in the local area, notably Later Bronze Age features at Striplands Farm (de Vareilles, in Evans & Patten 2011). The difference at Site V is the accompanying presence of excellent beetle remains, which will prove crucial for interpreting past environment and land-use not only at this site but for understanding waterlogged plant signatures more widely across the region.

Waterlogged Wood Richard Darrah

Prehistoric waterlogged wood was recovered from the lower, saturated fills of pits F.3001, F.3090 and F.3582. The wood displayed slow-growth rings illustrative of a source from within a woodland or shaded environment. Woodworking was identified on six samples, with the remainder representing unworked roundwood. A complete summary overview of the assemblage is presented in Table 2.15.

Cat. no.	Sample no.	Feature	Context	Slot	Description	Phase	Species
1		3001	9866	2074	Roundwood stake SF.1173 with tapered point. Worked with lightweight tools; multiple facets of short superimposed blows.	LBA-EIA	*Quercus spp.*
507	754	3001	9866	2074	Roundwood	LBA-EIA	*Acer campestre L.*
507	755	3001	9866	2074	Roundwood, chisel point abraded tool marks	LBA-EIA	*Acer campestre L.*
507	756	3001	9866	2074	Roundwood	LBA-EIA	*Acer campestre L.*
507	757	3001	9866	2074	Woodchip two abraded tool marks	LBA-EIA	*Acer*
507	758	3001	9866	2074	Roundwood	LBA-EIA	*Quercus spp.*
509	751	3090	10132	2507	Roundwood	LBA-EIA	*Salix spp.*
509	752	3090	10132	2507	Roundwood	LBA-EIA	*Alnus spp.*
509	753	3090	10132	2507	Roundwood with cut point on thick end - indicative of cutting and tearing. Chisel point (i.e. small tool)	LBA-EIA	*Frangula alnus Mill.*
509	749	3090	10132	2507	Halved oak timber, trimmed to a point at one end using a small tool. Medium slow growth in woodland.	LBA-EIA	*Quercus spp.*
509	750	3090	10132	2507	Wood chip, part burnt, from tree with a diameter >0.5m. Oak with denro options.	LBA-EIA	*Quercus spp.*
	760	3582	10502		Nine Roundwood fragments	LBA-EIA	*Fraxinus excelsior L. and Acer campestre L.*

Table 2.15: Summary of prehistoric waterlogged wood (species identifications by S.J. Allen).

SECTION 3: ROMANO-BRITISH

The Romano-British archaeology of Site V continues the extensive landscape of this period revealed during investigations at Sites IV and II, The stratigraphic relationships and artefact and context associations found across excavated features on Sites II and IV enabled the use an abbreviation convention to assign these features into groups and sub-phases (Cessford & Evans 2014, pt. 2). Where possible, this convention has been maintained in the presentation of the results from Site V, but owing to the lack of sufficient dating evidence (especially pottery and coins) from features on the west side of Site V, plus the extreme clustering and mixing of features and their resultant complexity on the east side, at this stage it is not possible to detail elements of the sub-phasing. This may be possible through the use of radiocarbon and other dating techniques at a later stage, but at the present time, the lack of such refinement doesn't prevent us from defining two main phases of Romano-British activity. For ease of reference, these have been termed as Roman 1 and 2:

Roman 1: a continuation of the settlement RB2D.2, dated to the early 2nd century AD.

Roman 2: an extension of the RB2D.3 enclosure system , late 2nd to 3rd century AD.

As with the prehistoric archaeology, there is a spatial distinction in the character of the archaeological evidence recorded in the west of Site V from that in the east. This reflects the extent and, ultimately, the limit of the Romano-British settlement activity of Site IV as it stretches into Site V, and the peripheral nature of the landscape further to the west. Nevertheless, this discussion guided by feature types and takes into account the purposeful grouping of a number of these, notably pit-wells and ditched channels; in light of the relative paucity of datable material coming from features on the eastern half of Site V – and, indeed, there is even some ambiguity as to their Romano-British provenance – the discussion of feature types is further broken into the spatial units of Site V East and West.

In total, 183 features were assigned to the Romano-British period; the number of ditches summarised in Table 3.1 should be noted as an exaggeration with the caveat that, for areas where considerable colluvium coverage or that later features masked the clear continuation of linear features between slots, a separate feature number was allocated for each slot so as not to presume too certain an association. In the results below the assignment of these numbers to individual features is adopted in the discussion to highlight possible continuations of ditch or gully lengths.

Feature Type	No.	%
Ditch/gulley	80	43.7
Pit/scoop	75	41
Horticultural beds	11	6
Well/waterhole	10	5.5
Post Holes	7	3.8
Total	**183**	100

Table 3.1: Feature breakdown for all Romano-British features in Site V.

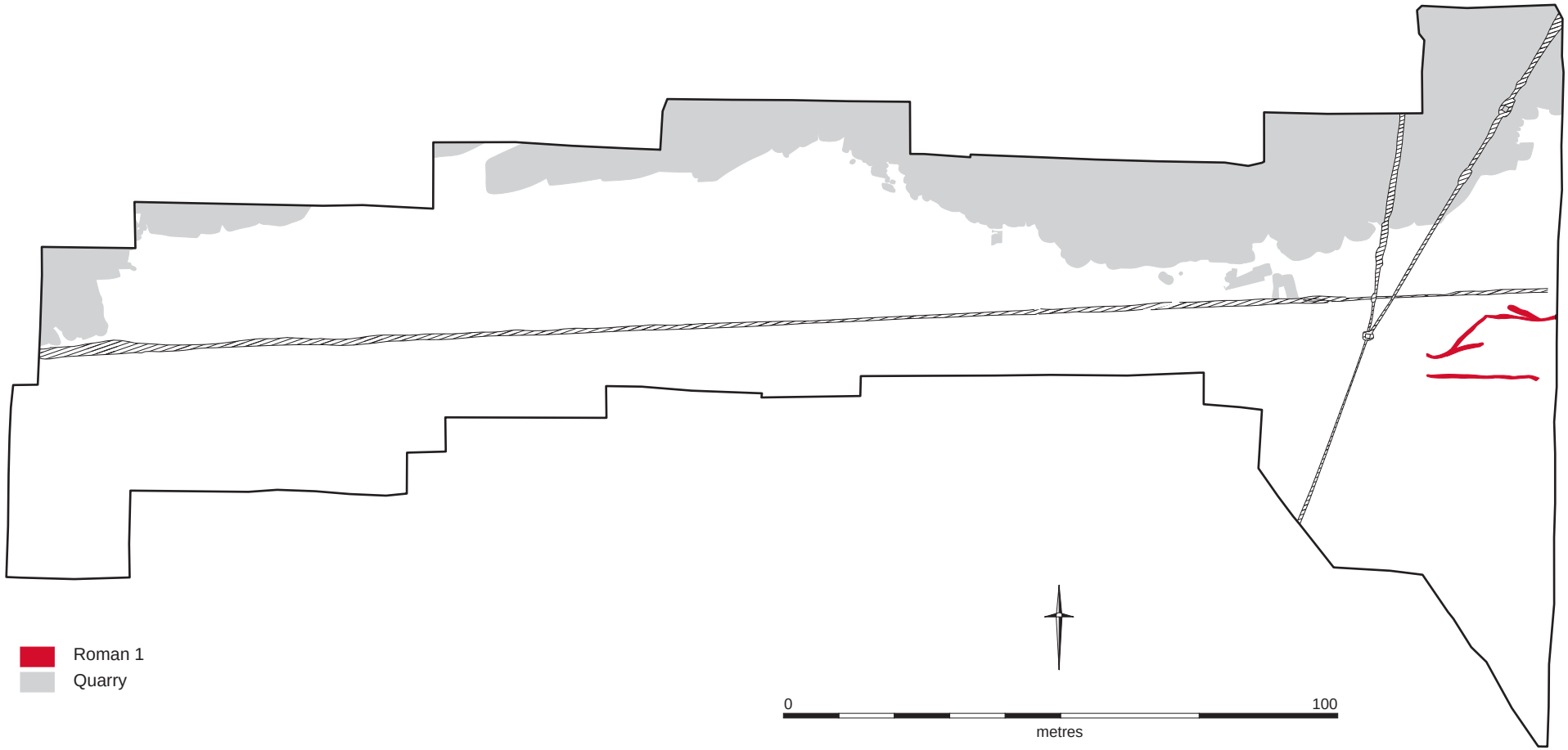


Figure 3.1. Plan of Roman 1

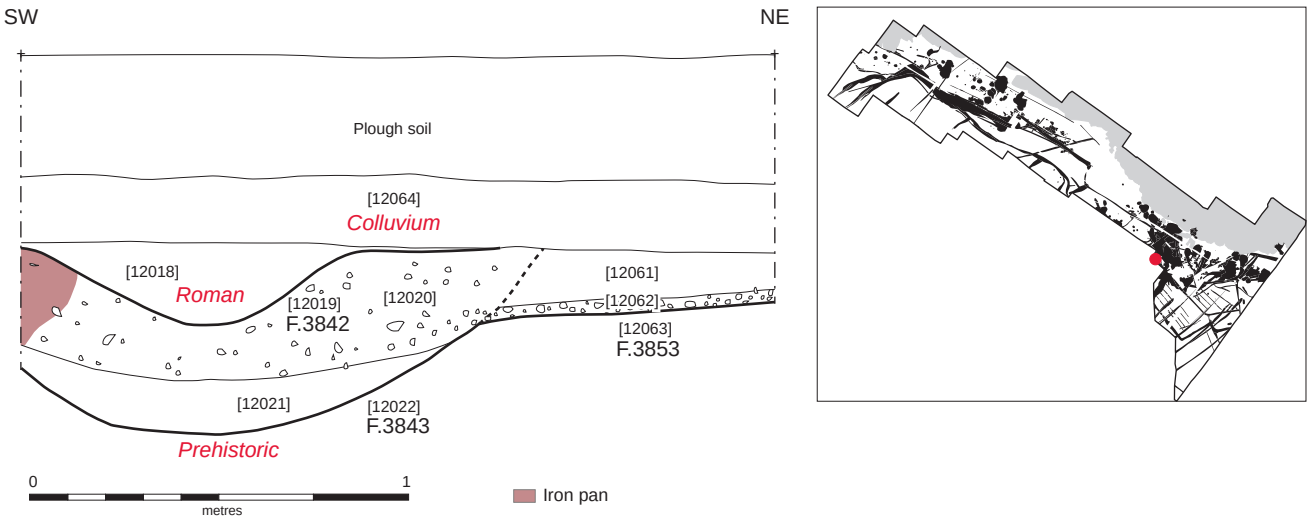


Figure 3.2. Relationship of colluvium coverage and Prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology. Top: Section showing F.3842-3, F.3853 and colluvium. Middle: F.3800 pit/store tank masked by colluvium. Bottom: Slot 2046 showing colluvium and underlying Prehistoric and Romano-British features

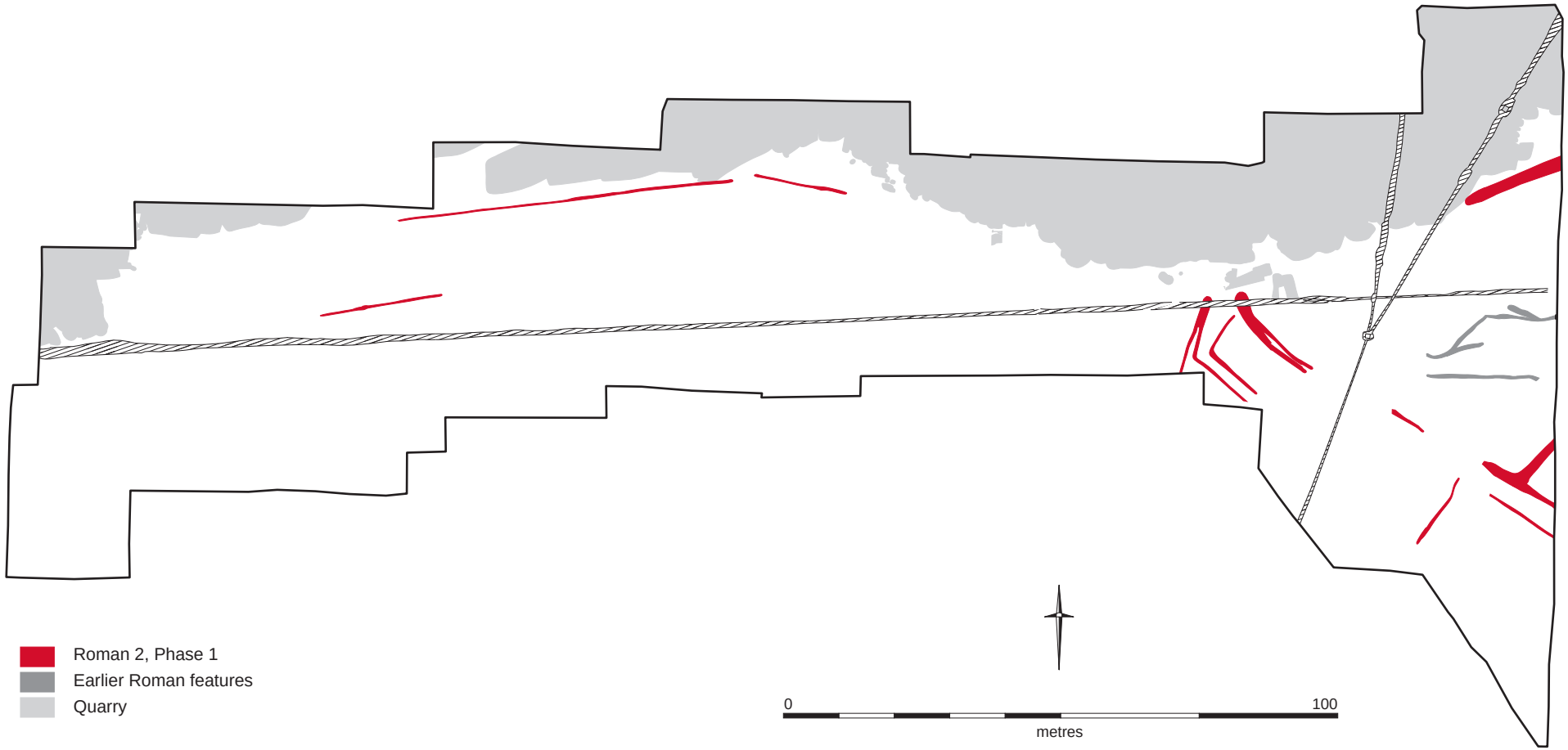


Figure 3.3. Plan of Roman 2, Phase 1

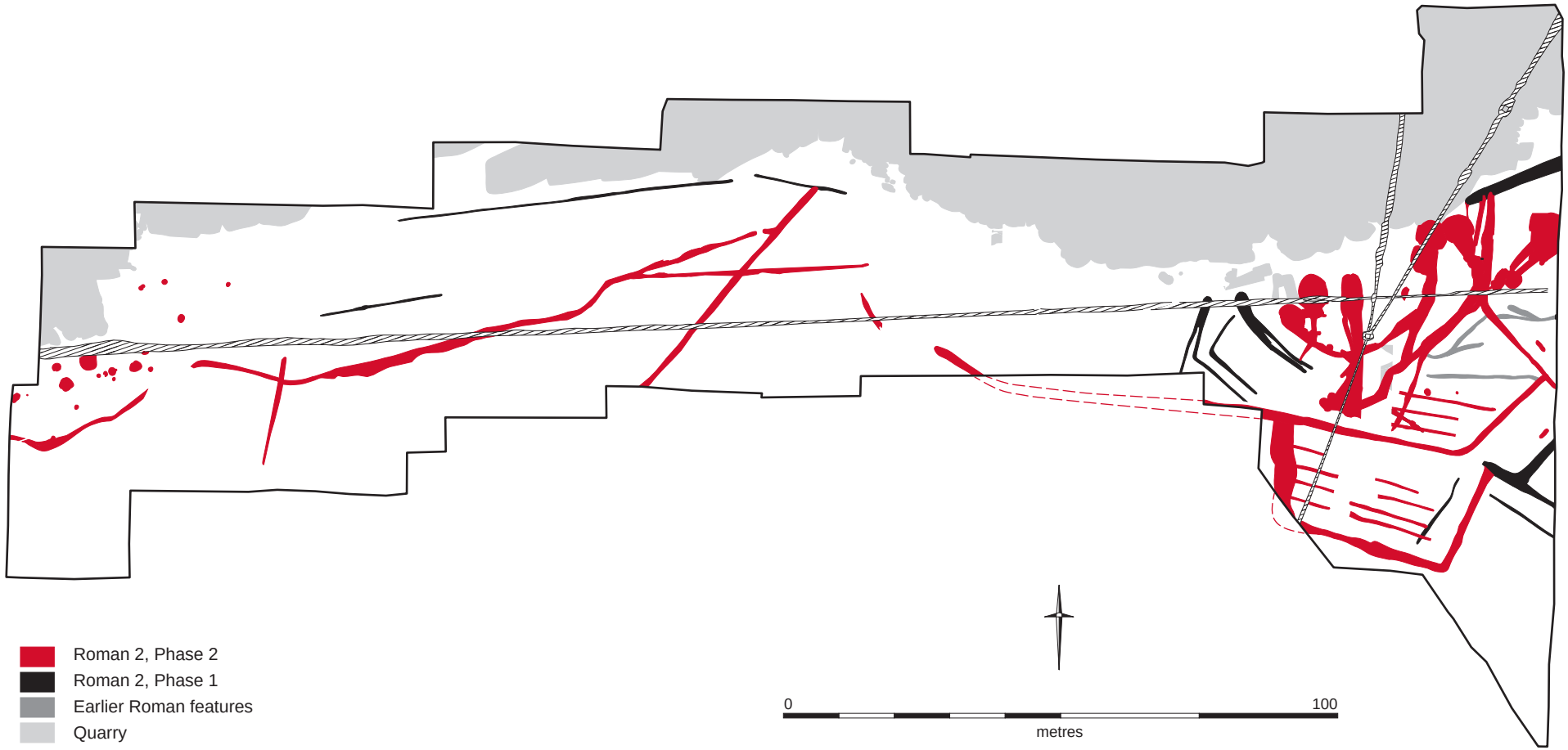


Figure 3.4. Plan of Roman 2, Phase 2

Figure 3.5. Selected photographs of Romano-British pits and ditches. Top left: Stone filled pit F.3824 cutting prehistoric features. Top right: Roman 2, Phase 1 ditch F.2973. Bottom left: Channel ditch F.3833. Bottom right: Roman 2, Phase 2 ditch F.2977

Phase Roman 1 (RB2D.2) - Early 2nd century AD

Extending for *c*. 30m northwest into Site V from Area IV were four shallow ditches, of which three were a continuation of those previously investigated as part of a small enclosed settlement (Enc 2D.1 and Enc 2D.2). These facilitated a length of short droveway ranging between *c*. 10m and 20m in width, and produced a small quantity (12g) of pottery contemporary with the settlement's use. Whilst occasional finds of additional contemporary pottery have been noted (see Anderson, below), these are residual finds from subsequent phases of Romano-British activity (as well as being recovered from the upper profiles of some prehistoric features).

Roman 1 ditches: Fs. 2914, 2916, 2919 & 3025

Phase Roman 2 (RB2D.2-4) - Late 2nd–3rd centuries AD

Initially, the character of the features along the eastern half of Site V was not easily discernable, partly owing to the density of prehistoric disturbance in the area, but mainly because a thin layer of colluvium covered a broad swathe of the land over an area of *c*. 15m x 35m. This masked underlying features dating to both the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age and Romano-British periods, but was also cut in some places by linears and pits of Romano-British date. The colluvium, therefore, required three stages of machine removal and hand-cleaning:

1) Initial machine stripping of topsoil and subsoil overburden down to features cutting the colluvium.

2) Machine excavation of six transects through the colluvium to record its thickness and relationship to underlying features.

3) Machine excavation of the remaining baulks of colluvium to reveal the complete plan of underlying features. This was partially hindered by a large still-operational land drain running through the centre of the area, and which could not be removed.

A detailed description of the character and formation of the colluvium is presented by Allen in Section 1. It is apparent that its localised presence within the eastern half of Site V is a result of the naturally perched watertable and damp conditions formed within a slight topographic hollow, combined with the human activities carried out here in response to these conditions. We will return to this issue as the features representing these activities are described below.

Enclosure 2D.3 Ditches

The expectation for Site V was that the Enclosure 2D.3 of settlement RB2D dated to the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD – part of the system of Romano-British enclosures elongated over the gravel ridge of Sites II-IV – would continue for only a short way westwards into Site V, before the north and south ditch arms of the enclosure would turn and meet broadly at a right-angle, thereby delimiting its western extent. Ultimately, the layout of the enclosure plan did not behave as anticipated; instead, both the main arms of the enclosure – F.561 and 2906-7 – continued westwards from Site IV before terminating *c*. 17m into Site V. There appears then to be two phases of extension of the enclosure system further into Site V. The first of phase was formed by multiple shallow straight ditch lengths (Fs.2910, 2930, 2953, 2959, 2994, 3002 & 3867) each no more than 15m in length (with an axial arrangement), and which

extended the western arm of the enclosure northwards. This culminated with a short *c*. 17m length of ditches (Fs.3001 & 3004) that turned northeast at a right-angle before terminating.

Other than a single residual sherd of 1st century AD pottery from F.2994, no datable finds were recovered, and the duration of the system cannot be verified. The comparatively 'early' phasing of this system is deduced from three slots in which representative linears were cut by horticultural beds that clearly lay on a different axis aligned with the larger, succeeding plan of the enclosure's extension. Whereas this initial extension was largely symmetrical to Enclosure 2D.3, its subsequent expansion was, by contrast, more attuned to the subtleties of a slight westward bend in the landscape's topography. Here the courses of F.561/2906-7 were (re-)cut and slightly altered by a westward swathe of ditches (Fs.2900-2, 2913, 3569, 3688-9, 3792-3 & 3842). These ranged in depth between 0.18m and 0.7m, and which turned sharply either to the south (in the case of F.2902) or to the northwest and beyond the edge of the excavation.

When viewed together, the arrangement of these ditches defined at least four additional rectilinear spaces/plots, the largest of which measured *c*. 18m x 32m (the smallest being c. 9m x 16m). Inside two of these were eleven horticultural bedding trenches positioned upon the same northwest-southeast axis as the enclosing ditches. Six of these were partially truncated by an evaluation trench, although their discontinuation beyond the 2m-wide trench suggests that they terminated there. The horticultural beds were divided into two separate groups by ditch F.2913. The southernmost was situated within an area through which multiple 19th and 20th century ceramic field drains had been cut, and over which a dumper run was sited and, therefore, required heavier machine stripping of the overburden than might normally be desired; this almost certainly adversely affected the survival of the beds here that were found to have been cut to depths of *c*. 0.06m, in contrast to 0.23m in areas of greater survival. Whilst bearing these points in mind, lengths were *c*. 8-17m (Table 3.2), and the beds were positioned parallel to one another along a regular spacing of 2.2–2.9m. They each contained a single fill of silt mixed with yellowish brown clayey silt derived from the colluvium.

Feature	**Width** (m)	**Length** (m)	**Depth** (m)	**Fill type**
2926	0.35	15.6	0.15	A
2927	0.40	8.1	0.10	A
2929	0.45-0.55	11.7	0.12-0.13	B
2932	0.3-0.42	17.5	0.05-0.2	B
2954	0.40	14.4	0.08	A
3687	0.26-0.35	7.4	0.08-0.16	A
3711	0.30	7.6	0.06	A
3852	0.36	7.5	0.22	B
3864	-	8.3	-	A
3865	-	5.4	-	A
3866	-	11.9	-	B

Table 3.2: Summary of dimensions of horticultural beds.

Key: A. Mixed light blue-grey and yellow-brown clay silt
B. Mixed mid grey brown sandy silt and mid yellow brown clay silt

Figure 3.6. Romano-British horticultural beds

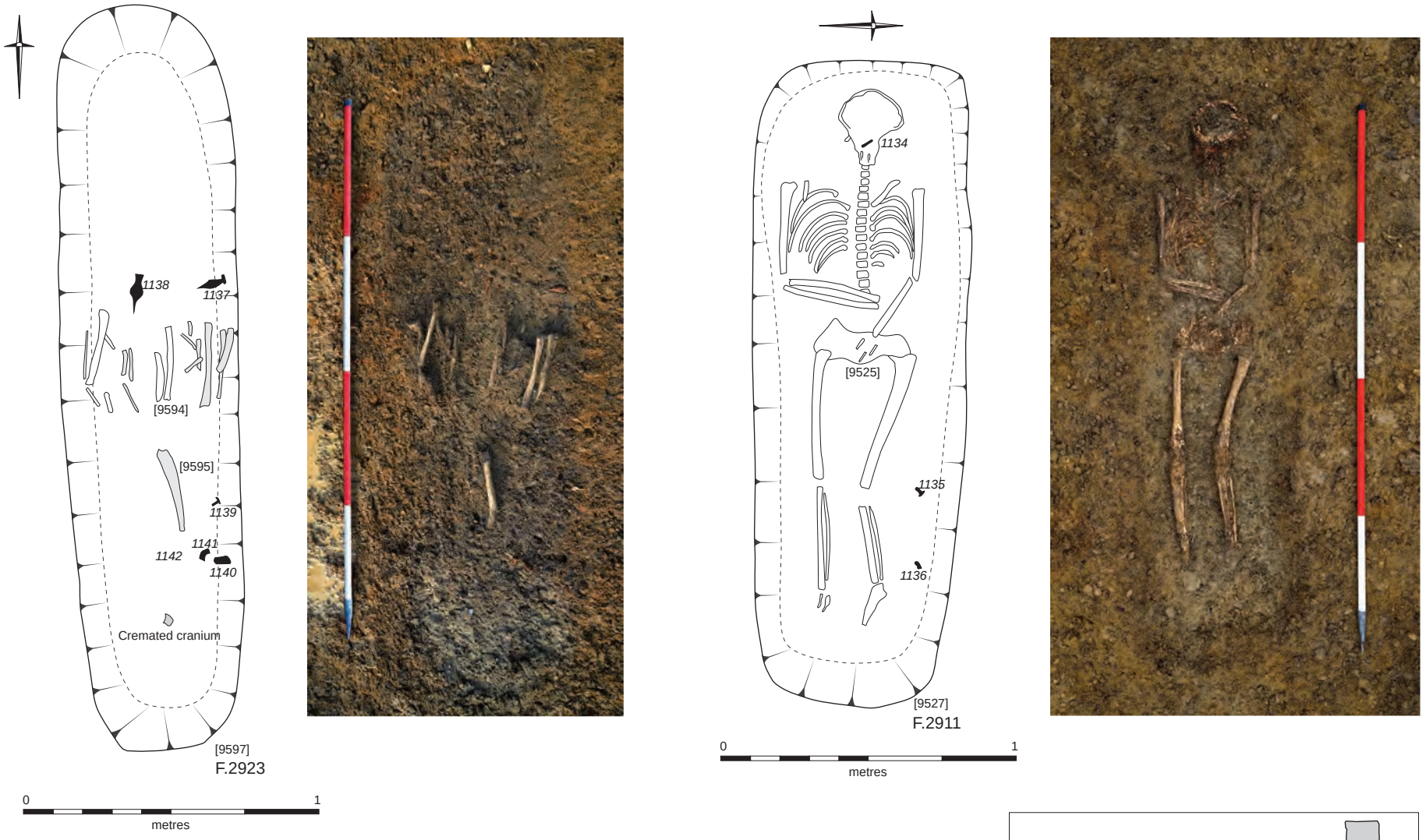


Figure 3.7. Romano-British graves F.2923 and F.2911

The influence of the 'mobility' of the colluvium upon the infilling of the horticultural beds is important for this as it illustrates a degree of contemporaneity between the ditches of the horticultural beds when open and the processes instigating the hydrological activity through which colluviation has occurred. This also has implications for other ditches in the western half of Site V and adjacent to the horticultural beds, for a number of these also contained fills mixed with mid-yellowish brown clayey silt. This is notably the case for the northern arm of F.2913 that bisected the horticultural beds into two separate plots, and a pair of shallow intercutting ditches, F.3688–9, that projected against the north shallowing termini of the most southwesterly horticultural beds: Fs.3687, 3711, 3852 and 3864. Located on a slight southward downslope, these ditches appeared to be filled by similar actions, with their deposits having varying degrees of colluvial sediment. This issue is returned to again below through discussion of the watering-holes and a series of related ditches acting as conduit channels, and thus subject to greater inspection within the final discussion.

Burials

Set within two of the enclosures, two graves – F.2911 & F.2923 (Fig. 3.7) – were recorded, each containing single adult inhumation and one with a single fragment of cremated cranium (see Dodwell, below). Their orientations lay parallel with the differing courses of ditches F.2902 and F.2907, and probably relate to the second enlargement of the Enclosure 2D.3. No grave goods were found, although both did contain iron coffin nails. These were located on the eastern edge of the excavation area, and in the vicinity of a cemetery (C1) associated with the enclosed settlement of RB2D.3; predominantly composed of cremations with two inhumations, Graves F.2911 and F.2923 extend the scale of this cemetery.

Pits, Watering Holes and Channels

Seventy-five pits were recorded across Site V and, although in addition to these there are ten features classified as pit-wells or waterholes, 28.7% (21) being 0.5–0.75m deep could have, despite of their small overall dimensions when compared with the wells (Fig. 3.8; Table 3.3), also facilitated water procurement. Unlike the prehistoric pits, and with the exception of pits F.3800 and F.3824 presented below, there is little scope for a type-specific characterisation of the Site V's Romano-British pits. In the main, these contained only one or two homogenous fills of mid-grey clayey silt with only few finds; on this basis their attribution to the Romano-British period is stratigraphic.

Pit F.3824 - A moderately sized pit measuring 1.8m x 2.2m and 0.6m deep containing a primary fill of saturated dark grey clayey silt [11980] overlain by patches of colluvium [11980]. This also contained a large amount of burnt and unburnt stone, including two crudely faced sarsens used as building stone, and three fragments of rotary quern (see Timberlake, *Worked Stone*), along with two sherds (142g) of Romano-British pottery. The strongest environmental signature of an arable economy was identified within this pit (see Ballantyne, *Environmental Analyses*), with 25% arable weeds, an emmer/spelt wheat glume base, and brassica (cabbage/mustard) seeds. The second strongest signature came from well F.2931 less than 10m to the east, which suggests potential contemporaneous use.

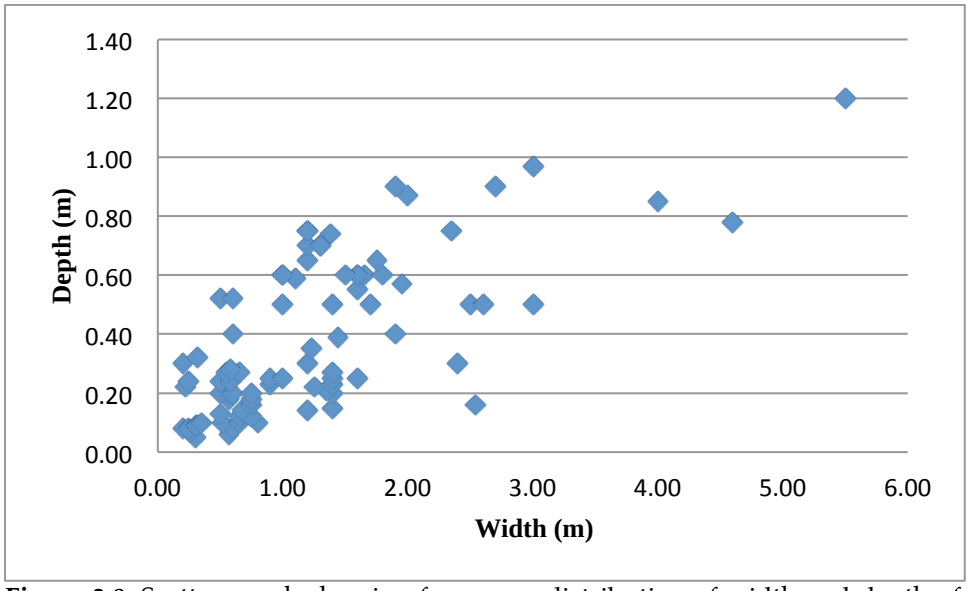


Figure 3.8: Scatter graph showing frequency distribution of width and depth of Romano-British pits (including wells).

Depth (cm)	**0-20**	**21-40**	**41-60**	**61-80**	**81-100**	**101-120**	**Total**
Number	27	24	18	10	5	1	85
% (to 1 decimal)	31.8	28.2	21.2	11.8	5.9	1.1	100

Depth (cm)	**0-49**	**50-120**	**Total**
Number	51	34	85
% (to 1 decimal)	60	40	100

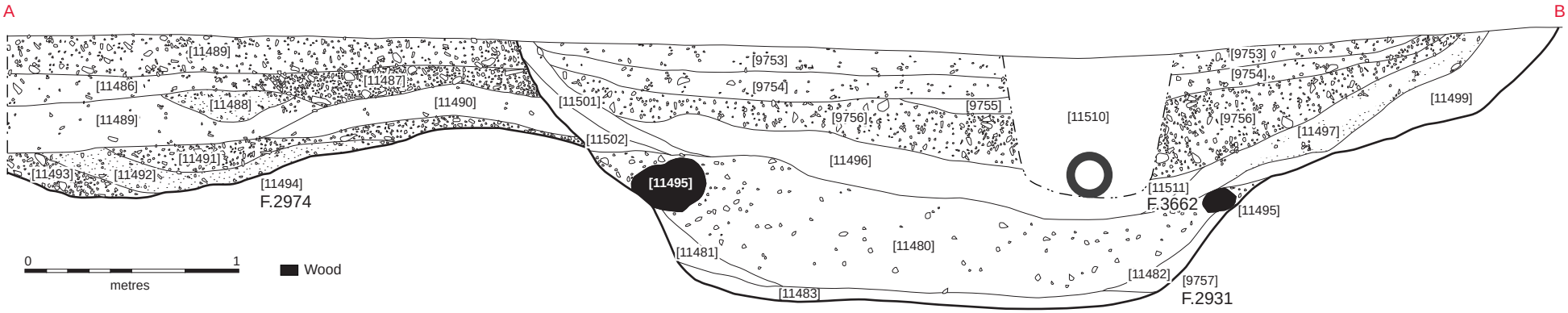
Table 3.3: Total number and percentage of Romano-British pits (including wells) by depth of cut.

In Site V West there is no dating evidence to support claims for a Romano-British assignation for any of the pits; however, the pollen spectra from F.3741 appears to be consistent with that observed from securely attributed Romano-British features within the eastern half of the site. Indeed, the peaty fill [11783] of F.3741, and its similarity to fills from pits within its vicinity, suggests that these may be distinguished from the broader spread of the prehistoric pits in PG1. This group, totalling 24, has therefore been included within the Romano-British catalogue and, situated on the far western side of Site V, represents a separate, though perhaps related area of activity, the character of which was not clearly defined.

Site V West pit group: Fs.3617-9, 3643, 3647, 3649, 3657, 3659-60, 3708, 3712-5, 3718-9, 3740-1, 3747-9, 3776 & 3778-9.

Pits (excluding wells and waterholes): Fs.2908, 2918, 2961, 2968, 2968, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2974, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2995, 3009, 3038, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3100, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3563, 3566, 3569, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3647, 3649, 3652, 3657, 3659, 3694, 3708, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3718, 3719, 3723, 3724, 3726, 3740, 3741, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3776, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3800, 3824, 3825, 3831 & 3846

Wells and waterholes: Fs.2905, 2912, 2931, 2974, 3543, 3565, 3593-4, 3663 & 3707



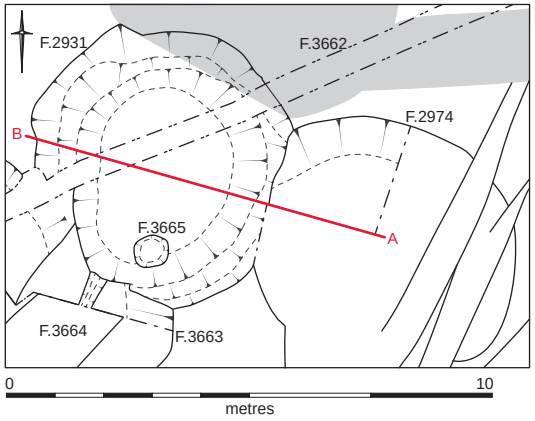


Figure 3.9. Romano-British pit well F.2931 (photograph also shows channel F.3663-4 in section)

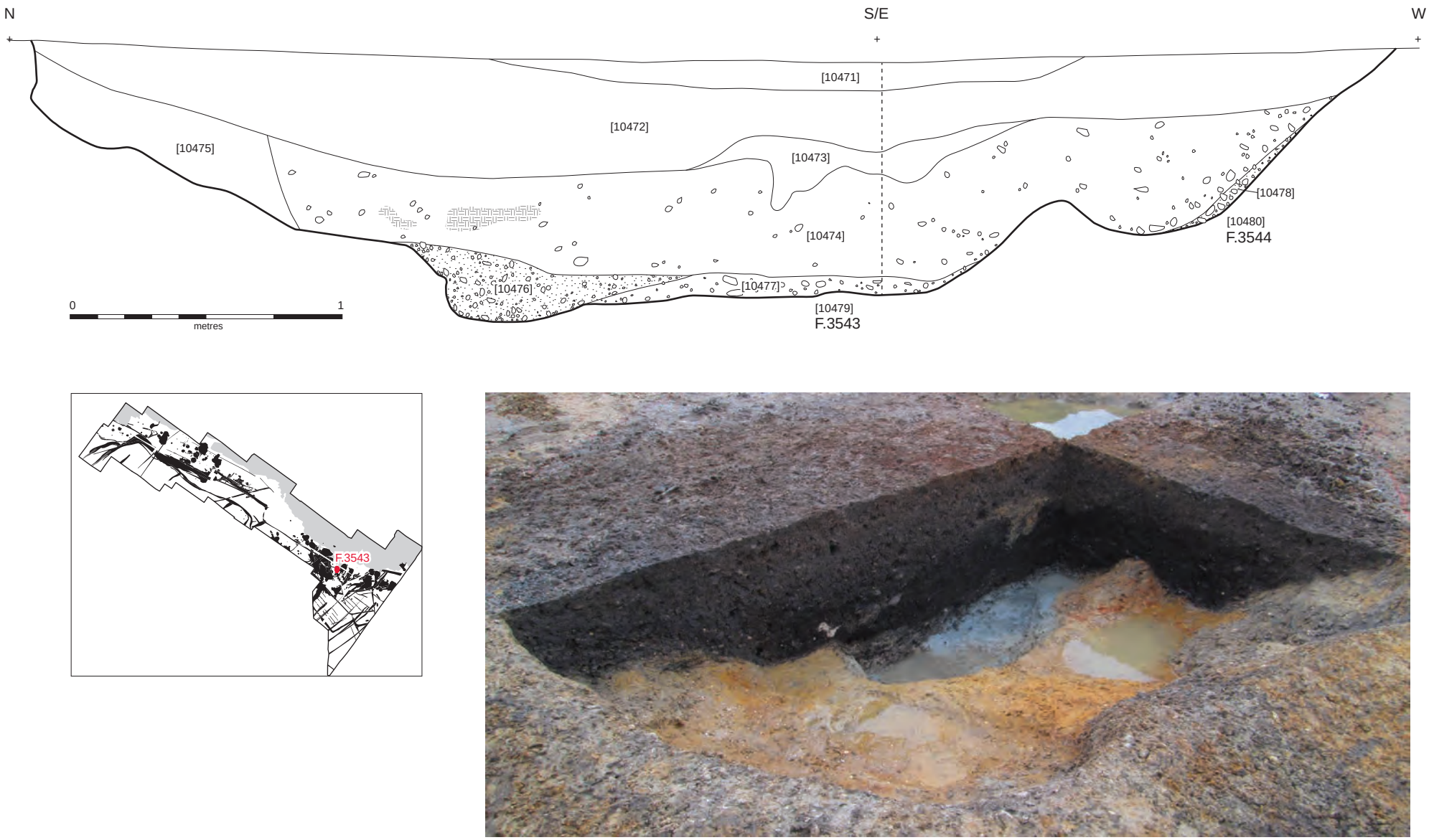


Figure 3.10. Romano-British pit well F.3543 and channel F.3544

Pit-wells and watering-holes are confined to Site V East and, totalling 10, have been incorporated into the numbering system for Romano-British wells that has previously been established (Well Nos. 8-17; Table 3.4). With the exception of F.2931, these were largely devoid of material culture, although a 2nd–3rdcentury date seems probable (Table 3.5). The general absence of artefacts and domestic debris highlights the peripheral location of the wells on the edge of the main settlement to the southeast. The wells were distributed in series along the course of a possible spring-line. Cut to depths of around 1.0m and to a maximum of 1.2m (F.2931), the effectiveness of these features for water collection was experienced during their excavation when their rapid recharge was a continual logistical factor. With the exception of F.2931, no structural remains had survived, although the preserved evidence from F.2931 would suggest that only limited structural revetment may have been utilised, if indeed at all.

Feature No.	**2905**	**2912**	**2931**	**2974**	**3543**	**3565**	**3593**	**3594**	**3663**	3707
Well No.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Table 3.4: Correlation of pit-well and watering-hole features with Romano-British well number.

Well No.	**Feature**	**Artefact timespan**	**Pottery** (g)
8	2905	-	-
9	2912	100-400AD	237
10	2931	274-286AD	318
11	2974	-	-
12	3543	200-400AD	213
13	3565	-	-
14	3593	-	-
15	3594	50-100AD	3
16	3663	-	-
17	3707	-	-

Table 3.5: Romano-British wells summary from Site V.

F.2931, Well No. 10 - In all dimensions (5.5m x 6.0m, depth 1.2m) the largest of the Romano-British wells, this was also stratigraphically one of the latest, cutting Well No. 11 (F.2974) and No. 17 (F.3707). In spite of the course of a service trench (F.3662) running through the centre of Well No. 10, this proved to contain the best preserved and richest saturated deposits, and with a material assemblage also far in excess of any of the other wells. The well was slightly oval in plan, with straight, slightly inverted sides within its lower half, weathered into a partial cone in the upper half of its profile. A small pit (F.3665) cut into the flat base of Well No. 10 displayed straight vertical sides and a near flat base, with a single fill [11516] of dark organic silt similar to the basal deposit [11483] of the well. Circular in plan with a diameter of 0.6m, it was cut to a depth of 0.4m, thereby acting as either a sump or perhaps to hold a post for the leverage of water buckets; either serving as an aid to the procurement of the well's water supply. Owing to the saturated conditions of the clayey silt in [11480] and [11483], organic preservation was very good, with examples of woodworking debris and roundwood being recovered. Structural timber was found preserved in the upper profile of [11480]; this represents the interface of permanent and semi-saturated conditions, and the underside of the timber facing into the core of [11480] was, therefore, considerably better preserved than the remaining faces that were otherwise undergoing degradation. As Darrah describes below (see *Waterlogged Wood*), the wood comprises unworked branches of various species sourced from shaded woodland, presumably from nearby, that has been bundled together around the well's oval perimeter, though with an interruption in alignment with the cut of channel F.3663-4. There were no vertical stakes to hold the wood in place, and this appears to be a use of convenient available resources to facilitate a rough or temporary revetment of the well's gravel edges, or to work as a physical barrier against undesired access to the well. The importance of this well was illustrated by the discovery of a hoard of coins from fill [11480] covering a timespan of *c*. 69–286 AD.

The seven largest wells were connected with ditches that appeared to be contemporary with, and serving a specific well (Table 3.6). Each channel protruded from the one side of their respective wells downslope and then projected westward. The contemporaneous nature of the wells and the channels is illustrated in Figure 3.10 in the north-facing section, where the cut of channel F.3544 and Well 12 (F.3543) both contained a primary fill of very dark brown organic silt [10474]. This relationship was confirmed in the slot excavated in the opposite quadrant (not illustrated); therein the channel displayed a slightly stepped profile into the well caused, in part, by erosive action into the deeper well profile, but also perhaps as an indication of successive attempts to clean out and redefine the channel itself. Similar re-cutting of a channel was documented by the succession of channel F.3663 with F.3664 on the southern edge of Well No. 10 (F.2931). The depths of the channels ranged from 0.18m to 0.75m (ave. 0.47m), and stretched for up to 40m in length. The depths of the channels lessened as they extended further downslope and away from the wells, and eventually faded without a clear-cut terminus. Their orientation was directed towards the general area of horticultural beds, although at least F.2948 and F.3833 appeared to also be oriented towards a large rectilinear pit (F.3800) to the north of the eastern group of horticultural beds. This pit was overlain by 0.08m of colluvium [12051] and was filled to a depth of 0.5m with mid-grey clayey silt ([12052-3]), saturated within its lower half and containing a single sherd of late 1st–2nd century pottery. Covering an area of *c*. 2.6m x 3m, this appears to have acted as a store-tank for water discharged from the channels of at least two of the wells. This is further supported by the environmental evidence that suggests open waterlogged conditions here (see Ballantyne, *Environmental Analyses*).

Well no.	**Associated Channel**(s)	**Channel depth** (m)
9	2969	0.3
10	3096, 3663, 3664	0.6-0.75
11	2948, 3844	0.55-0.6
12	3544	0.36-0.66
13	3547	0.3-0.35
14	3851	0.12-0.18
15	3833	0.55

Table 3.6: Wells with associated channels.

Ditches East of Enclosure 2D.3

This section is presented separately from the main outline of Enclosure 2D.3. This is not because the features are spatially set apart from the core of activity in Site V East, but (despite the rare finds of pottery that characterise a number of these features within Phase Roman 2) because, as with the pit group already described, there remains a degree of ambiguity about their relationship to that activity. There is a temptation to follow the distinction between two phases of extension to the Enclosure 2D.3 outlined above, first with slight, axial linears, followed by larger, more robust enclosing ditches. In fact, this does work to a degree in Site V West where three long and slight linears (*c*. 0.6m width, 0.15m depth) ran northwest-southeast as a parallel system along the contour of the gravel ridge for *c*. 130m (F.2973, 2999 & 3641). Of these linears, F.2973 was cut by F.2978. A more substantial ditch of 0.46m depth, containing a single sherd of Romano-British pottery and

aligned downslope against the contour was also cut by various ditches (Fs.3626, 3702, 3704, 3736-7, 3791 & 3813) and which returned a small quantity of Romano-British pottery. As their course wove into an extensive swathe of post-Roman ditches it is difficult to be certain of their true character, which on the current interpretative plan is unusually irregular for a Romano-British context. Nevertheless, towards the centre of Site V and projecting northward *c*. 10m beyond the southern edge of excavation, the terminus of ditch F.3864 – also lacking datable evidence – is a strong candidate as a continuation of the main 2D.3 enclosure, thereby indicating that it extended north and west from the eastern half of Site V for another 50m.

All excavated ditches and gullies: 561, 569, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2906, 2907, 2910, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2919, 2925, 2948, 2953, 2954, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2969, 2973, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2988, 2994, 2999, 3003, 3004, 3008, 3025, 3032, 3507, 3542, 3546, 3567, 3568, 3575, 3576, 3616, 3623, 3633, 3641, 3642, 3666, 3671, 3684, 3688, 3689, 3716, 3721, 3722, 3727, 3736, 3737, 3750, 3751, 3792, 3799, 3815, 3822, 3841, 3842, 3844, 3845, 3541, 3644, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2932, 3711, 3852, 3687, 3664, 3544, 3547, 3851, 3833, 3574, 3015, 2975, 3813, 2942, 3566, 3072 & 3093

Human Bone Natasha Dodwell

Human remains were identified in two Romano-British features, comprising grave cuts F.2911 and F.2923 on the eastern limit of Site V, containing two extremely poorly preserved adult inhumations.

The methodology of analysis outlined in the report above for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age human remains was also utilised here. Although skeleton [9525] had fragments of pelvis and skull not enough relevant traits could be examined. A summary of the osteological data is presented in Table 3.7.

Catalogue	Feature	Context	Slot	Element	Age/Sex	Erosion grade	Comments
417	2911	9525	2006	Skull fragments, mandibular dentition, limb shafts & fragments of pelvis	Young adult (17-25yr)	4-5+	East-West. Extended, arms crossing lower abdomen/pelvic area
454	2923	9594	2016	r. humerus shaft, forearm. Left arm is splinters	Adult/older sub-adult	4-5+	North-south
455		9595	2016	L & r femora shaft & u/s humerus shaft	Adult/older sub-adult	5-5+	North-south
456		9596	2016	Frag.of parietal	adult	0	cremated

Table 3.7: Summary of Romano-British human bone.

Both of the adult inhumations are extremely poorly preserved. Approximately 50% of skeleton [9525] survives, including the mandibular dentition, parts of the skull and pelvis, scraps of the torso and fragments of the limb bone shafts. The wear on the molars suggests that the individual was a young adult, aged between 17-25years. Far less of skeleton [9594/9595] survived (<20%) and the only information that could be gleaned was that the individual was an older sub-adult/adult.

Material Culture

Romano-British Pottery Katie Anderson

An assemblage totalling 153 sherds weighing 2499g and representing 5.7 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent), was recovered from 40 different features (Table 3.9). All of the pottery was recorded in accordance to the guidelines set out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994), and incorporates the same fabric and form codes as used for the NWC12 assemblage (Anderson 2013; Table 3.8). The material comprised primarily small to medium-sized sherds, with occasional large sherds, much of which was fragmented with very few vessel profiles or rims and bases present. Mean sherd weight was relatively high at 16.3g, although this figure was influenced by a number of large storage jar sherds.

The pottery was mixed in date; the majority of sherds can be attributed to the mid Roman period (2nd–3rd century AD), although there was also material dating to both the earlier and later Roman period. Due to the nature and condition of much of the assemblage, many sherds could only be generically dated as 'Romano-British'.

A range of vessel fabrics were identified, of which sandy coarsewares were the most commonly occurring, representing 84% of the total Site V assemblage, with greywares and reduced wares dominating. The majority of these sherds were unsourced; however, it is likely that many were made in the local area. Sourced wares included sherds from the local Horningsea kilns, three Hadham black-burnished wares and three sherds from an Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria. Imported wares consisted of seven sherds of Samian; five from the Central Gaulish kilns and two from South Gaul. The Samian sherds also represented the only finewares from Site V.

Fabric	No.	Wt (g)
BLKSL	4	176
CSGW	33	458
CSMGW	1	9
CSMRDU	1	45
CSOX	12	211
CSRDU	25	250
FSGW	5	61
FSMGW	1	10
FSOX	5	93
GROG	1	6
HADBB	3	47
HORNGW	13	388
HORNOX	28	440
IMIT BB	1	25
OXFWW	3	150
OXIS	7	55
Q1	1	17
SAMCG	5	33
SGSAM	2	9
SHELL	1	4
WW	1	12

Table 3.8: All pottery by fabric.

Jars dominated the assemblage with 44% representation, and with a further 22% comprising closed vessel forms. Bowls, beakers, dishes and mortaria, each accounted from less than 3% of the pottery. Overall, in terms of vessel forms, the composition of the assemblage represents a domestic assemblage.

The vast majority of contexts contained five or fewer sherds, with just three contexts containing more than ten sherds. The largest single assemblage derived from F.2913 [10384], which totalled 33 sherds weighing 503g. This included 28 Horningsea greyware sherds (440g), although these were all body sherds, and thus it is unclear as to whether they represented a single or multiple vessels.

Site	Feature	Context	Slot	No.	Wt (g)	Context Spot-date
5	561	9516	2000	1	5	AD50-400
5	561	9518	2000	1	4	AD40-200
5	561	9518	2000	1	9	
5	596	9751	2051	1	7	AD50-200
5	2902	9722	2046	1	7	AD50-100
5	2905	9521	2001	2	22	AD50-400
5	2907	10457	2525	1	1	AD50-400
5	2912	9530	2007	8	198	AD100-400
5	2912	9530	2007	5	39	
5	2912	9567	2007			
5	2913	9552	2008	17	140	AD50-100
5	2913	9568	2012	1	28	AD50-100
5	2913	9623	2027	2	94	
5	2913	9623	2027	1	14	AD50-100
5	2913	9623	2027	1	9	
5	2913	10384	2517	28	440	AD200-400
5	2913	10384	2517	3	41	
5	2913	10384	2517	1	12	AD100-200
5	2913	10384	2517	1	10	
5	2918	9532	2007	1	8	AD50-200
5	2919	9572	2013	1	12	AD50-100
5	2922	9715	2015	1	11	AD50-400
5	2924	9584	2017	1	4	AD50-200
5	2931	9754	2032	1	13	AD100-400
5	2931	9754	2032	1	15	
5	2931	9756	2032	1	6	
5	2931	9756	2032	4	94	AD50-150
5	2931	9756	2032	1	94	
5	2931	9756	2032	1	67	
5	2931	11482	2032	1	14	AD100-200
5	2931	11500	2032	1	15	AD50-400
5	2932	9612	2024	3	150	AD200-400
5	2945	9640	2031	1	40	AD100-400
5	2948	9632	2029	4	49	AD40-70
5	2948	10147	2046	1	7	AD50-100
5	2975	9883	2078	2	2	AD50-400

Site	Feature	Context	Slot	No.	Wt (g)	Context Spot-date
5	2978	9814	2068	1	5	AD50-400
5	2988	10048	2088	1	2	AD100-200
5	2994	9838	2066	1	45	AD50-100
5	2995	9847	2070	1	3	AD50-100
5	3003	9872	2074	2	20	AD50-400
5	3003	10393	2516	1	5	AD50-400
5	3038	9958	2090	1	2	AD50-400
5	3050	10004	2095	1	6	AD40-100
5	3050	10004	2095	1	1	
5	3051	10006	2094	1	15	AD100-400
5	3090	10317	2507	1	6	AD50-100
5	3096	10174	2046	1	3	AD100-200
5	3096	10176	2046	1	9	AD100-200
5	3096	10177	2046	2	23	AD50-200
5	3096	10177	2046	2	5	
5	3096	10177	2046	1	11	
5	3100	10188	2046	1	16	AD100-400
5	3100	10188	2046	1	6	
5	3513	10247	2089	2	38	AD100-400
5	3543	10371	2515	1	12	AD100-400
5	3543	10372	2515	1	44	AD100-400
5	3543	10374	2515	1	16	AD200-400
5	3543	10374	2515	1	57	
5	3543	10375	2515	2	31	AD200-400
5	3543	10474	2527	1	45	AD150-400
5	3543	10476	2527	1	8	AD50-400
5	3544	10380	2515	1	15	AD30-70
5	3547	10425	2515	1	25	AD120-300
5	3563	10432	2522	3	12	AD50-200
5	3594	10539	2532	1	3	AD50-100
5	3652	11457	2559	1	6	
5	3652	11457	2559	1	2	AD50-100
5	3697	11656	2576	3	21	AD50-100
5	3720	11735	2586	1	59	AD50-100
5	3720	11735	2586	1	17	
5	3722	11740	2586			
5	3735	11635	2574	1	1	AD50-200
5	3792	11905	2631	1	44	AD40-100
5	3800	12051	2671	1	23	AD50-200
5	3824	11980	2655	1	75	AD100-400
5	3824	11980	2655	1	67	
5	3825	11983	2655	2	14	AD100-200

Table 3.9: Catalogue of Roman pottery.

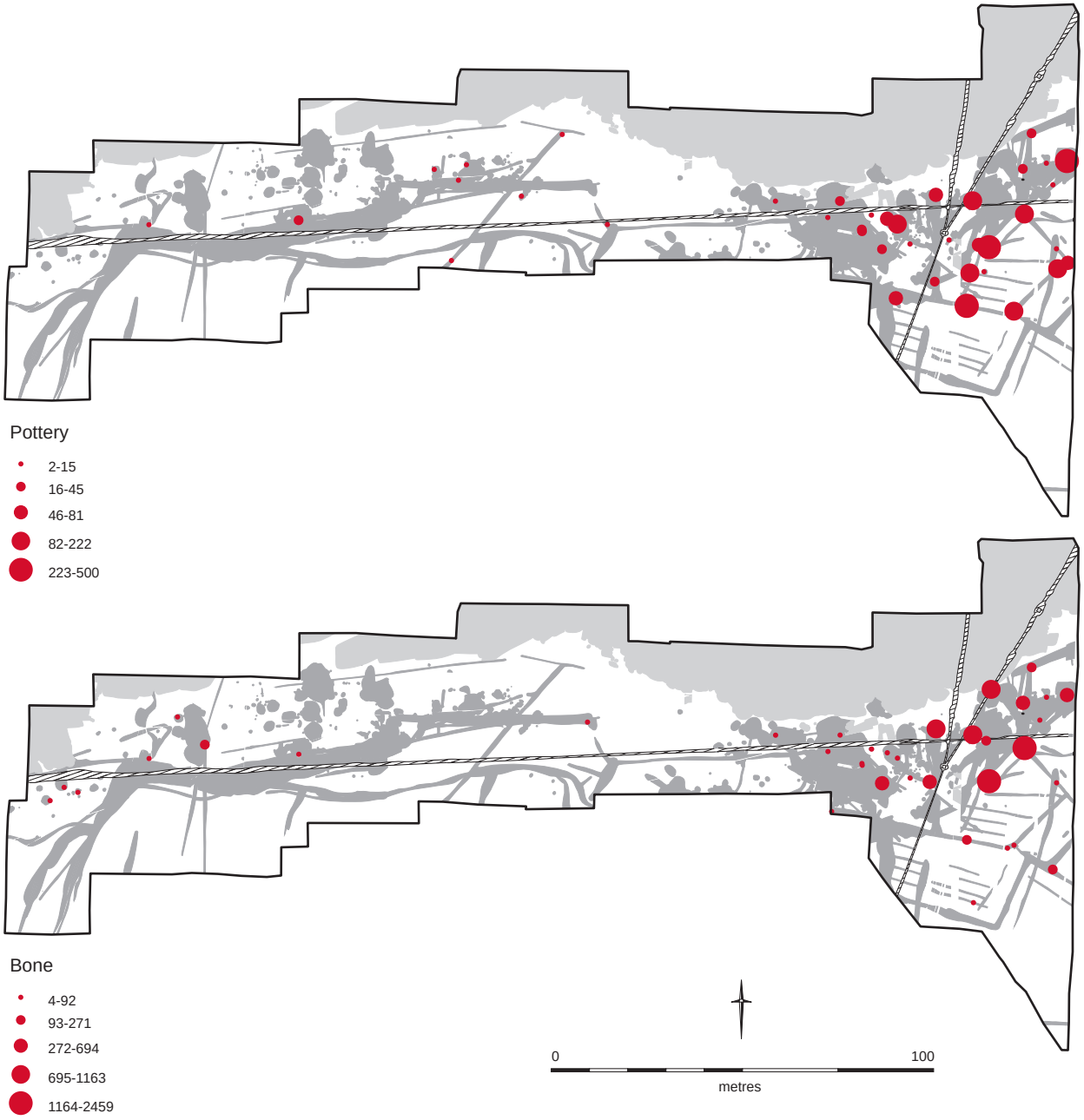


Figure 3.11. Distribution plan of Romano-British pottery and animal bone

Metalwork Grahame Appleby

Twenty-six metal objects were recovered from Roman features (weight 279g; Table 3.10). All were iron except for one piece of lead or pewter, with possible coffin nails identified associated with two burials and a possible iron terret/suspension ring was recovered from a well.

Feature	Iron (g)	Lead/Pewter (g)	Total (g)
2909	3 (42)		3 (42)
2911	5 (12)		5 (12)
2923	8 (62)		8 (62)
2931	1 (22)		1 (22)
3611	1 (1)		1 (1)
3629	2 (14)		2 (14)
3772	3 (34)		3 (34)
3773	2 (50)		2 (50)
3824		1(44)	1 (44)
Total	**25 (237)**	**1 (44)**	**26 (279)**

Table 3.10: Roman Metalwork Recovered by Feature.

Iron

F.2909
<861> [9547], SL2004. SF 1131. Fragment of a highly corroded nail, missing its tip and possessing a rhomboid-shaped head. Length 41.6mm, weight 7g.

<862> [9547], SL2004. SF 1132. Complete, small clenched nail with probable triangular-shaped head. Length 38.9mm, weight 5g.

<863> [9547], SL2004. SF1133. Fragment of a tapering (coinical?) ferrule or collar or unidentified object; the wider end appears to be rounded. Weight 28g.

<865> [9526], SL1135. Nail fragment with surviving small head. Length 22.7mm, weight 3g. Undated.

Burial F.2911
A small assemblage of two nails in a reasonable condition with square cross-sections (Table 3.11); all are corroded and require further cleaning. Although the nail assemblage is small these are considered to be coffin nails with plank thickness estimated at 12-20mm.

Cat No	Context	Slot no.	SF number	Nail length (mm)	Est. wood thickness (mm)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Comments
864	9526	2006				1	7	Three small fragments/lumps, almost certainly from a nail or nails
866	9526	2006				1	2	Small irregular lump, possibly a nail head

Table 3.11: Catalogue of metal finds in Burial F.2911.

Burial F.2923
A small assemblage of six nails in a reasonable condition with square cross-sections (Table 3.12); all are corroded and require further cleaning. Although the nail assemblage is small these are considered to be coffin nails with plank thickness estimated at 12-20mm.

Cat No	Context	Slot no.	SF number	Nail length (mm)	Est. wood thickness (mm)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Comments
867	9596	2016	1137	66	12	1	17	Possible mineralisation on the shank
868	"	"	1138	*c.* 80	12	2	17	Large, domed round-headed nail; broken
869	"	"	1139	29.8	-	1	2	Fragment of shank to tip – head missing
870	"	"	1140	52.8	12-16?	1	12	Robust complete, clenched flat-headed nail
871	"	"	1141	29.5	14	1	5	Rectangular-shaped flat-headed nail fragment
872	"	"	1142	*c.* 38	-	2	6	Two re-fitting fragments of a relatively thin nail (5.7mm) – head plus shank, tip probably missing

Table 3.12: Catalogue of metal Finds in Burial F.2923

Well F.2931
<901> [11480], SL2023. Reasonably well preserved complete iron ring. The surface is a dark grey colour, indicative of deposition in a waterlogged and anaerobic environment. The ring is slightly bulbous on one side, possibly indicating abutting terminals or a corroded join. External diameter 44.6mm, internal diameter 31mm, weight 21g. Suspension or terret ring – requires X-raying to confirm form and manufacturing method/use.

F.3629
<918> [11673], SL2573. Two very corroded and delaminating nails, lengths58mm and *c.* 40mm; combined weight 13g. Undated.

F.3611
<900> [11321], SL2541. Complete small nail/tack, length 19.5mm, weight 1g. Undated.

F.3772
<919> [11862], SL2622. Three fragments of iron plate or tool; one fragment has a partially surviving perforation. The larger of the three pieces is slightly curved with surviving lateral and transverse edges indicative of this fragment being part of larger unidentified item. The two smaller pieces are probably from the same object, possibly a binding or strap, the piece with the perforation possessing a complete right-angled corner. Weights, 14g, 9g and 10g. Largely undiagnostic and undated.

F.3773
<920> [11864], SL2622. Two refitting fragments of a tapering metal binding strip. The strip is reasonably well preserved with evidence of at least one, possibly two, rivet holes; one end has effectively 'torn', creating an irregular transverse break. Length 157mm, width 23-26mm, weight 50g. Undated.

Lead

One piece of lead (Cat. no. 921) was recovered during excavation, comprising of a large un-diagnostic lump/scrap from F.3824 (weight 44g).

The iron ring requires X-raying to further elucidate its form and manufacturing method. The coffin nails from burials F.2911 and F.2923 are of interest as these, along with the earlier coffin nails found during the earlier phases of excavation (see Appleby in Cessford & Evans 2014) reveal that various nail sizes were used in coffin construction. The estimated wood thickness also further reinforces the impression that readily available wood and nails were used (or even recycled).

No	Feature	SF	Issuer	Denomination	Reverse Type	Issue Date	Mint	Note
1	2931		Vespasian	As	Eagle on globe SC	71-72	Lyon	
2	2931		Hadrian	Dupondius/As	PROVIDENTIA AVG SC	134-138	Rome	
3	2931		Antoninus Pius	Sestertius	Unk.	138-161	Rome	
4	2931		Marcus Aurelius	Dupondius	SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P XVII COS III SC	162-163	Rome	
5	2931		Marcus Aurelius	Dupondius	SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P XVII COS III SC	162-163	Rome	
6	2931		Faustina II (Aurelius)	Sestertius	MATRI MAGNAE SC	161-175	Rome	
7	2931		Commodus	As	Unk.	180-192	Rome	Very squared flan.
8	2931		Uncertain 1st/2nd century AD	Dupondius/As	Unk.	41-193	Uncertain	
9	2931		Gallienus (Sole Reign)	Radiate	CONCOR AVG	266-267	Milan	
10	2931		Gallienus (Sole Reign)	Radiate	AEQVITAS AVG	260-268	Rome	Irregular flan - possible copy.
11	2931		Divus Claudius II (radiate)	Radiate	CONSECRATIO Eagle	270-271	Rome	
12	2931		Victorinus	Radiate	PROVIDENTIA AVG	271	Cologne	
13	2931		Tetricus I	Radiate	PAX AVG	272-273	Trier	
14	2931		Tetricus I	Radiate	SALVS AVGG	274	Trier	Short rudder type.
15	2931		Tetricus II	Radiate	SPES PVBLICA	273	Trier	Possible copy.
16	2931		Tetricus II	Radiate	PIETAS AVGVSTOR Sacrificial implements	273	Cologne	
17		1148	Uncertain 1st/2nd century AD	Dupondius/As	Unk.	41-193	Uncertain	Seated figure on reverse.
18		1147	Uncertain 1st/2nd century AD	Dupondius/As	Unk.	41-193	Uncertain	
19		1106	Central/Gallic Empire	Radiate	Unk.	260-274	Uncertain	
20		1161	Uncertain 3rd/4th century AD	Uncertain Bronze	Unk.	260-402	Uncertain	

Table 3.13: Roman coin catalogue.

Figure 3.12. Romano-British coin hoard from F.2931

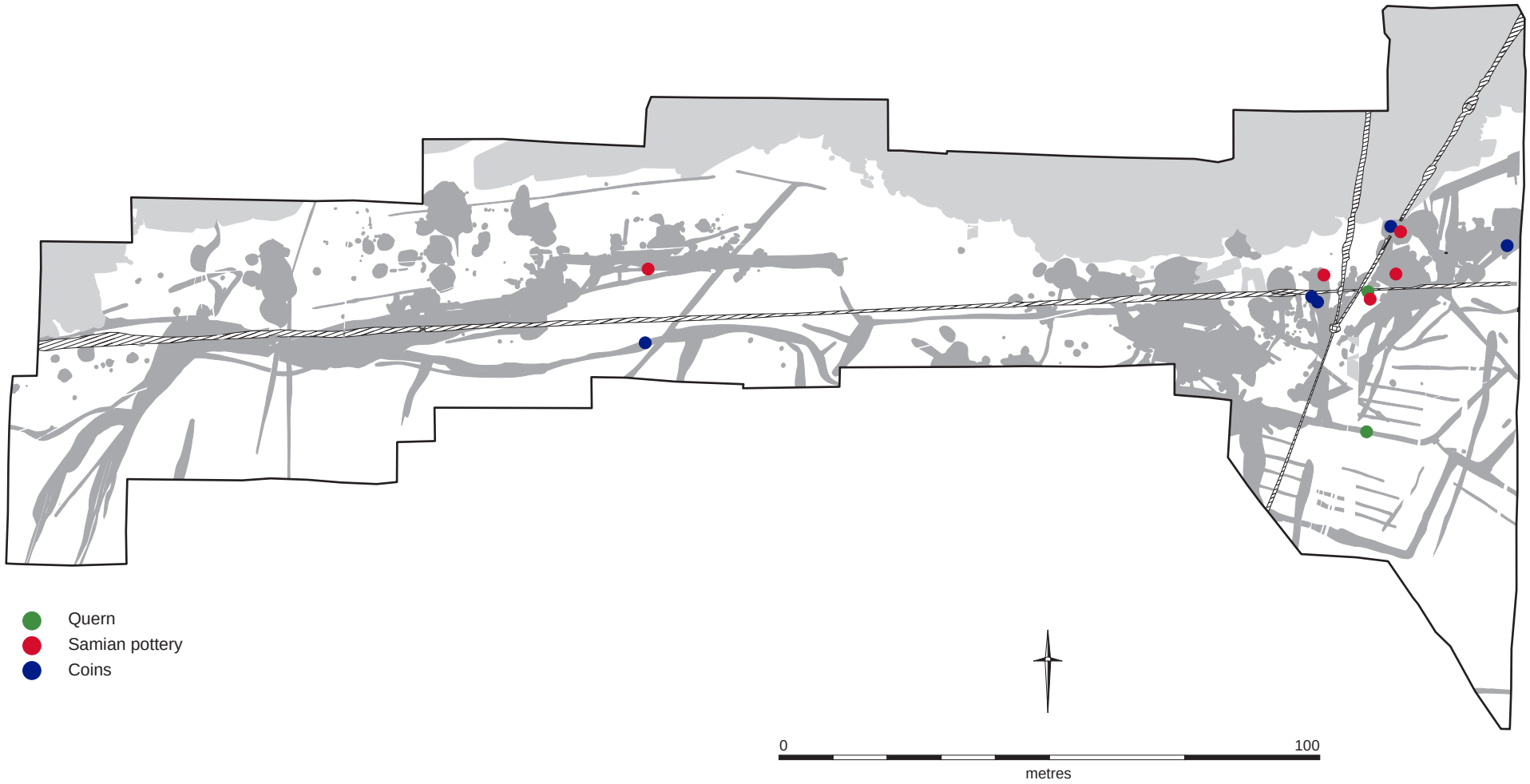


Figure 3.13. Distribution of Romano-British coins, Samian pottery and Quern fragments

Numismatics Nick Wells

A total of 20 Roman copper alloy coins were found (Table 3.13). Sixteen of these were recovered from within a pit-well F.2931, and represent two discrete groups; a further four coins were collected as surface finds during metal-detecting survey of exposed archaeological features.

The two groups of coins found in F.2931, slot 2023, form two distinct units separated by 100 years - the first dating to the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD, and the second to the late 3rd century AD. These two groups are distinguished by identical patination, deriving from preservation in an anaerobic environment. Normally it would be highly unlikely that two groups separated by this timespan would have been deposited at the same time but, deriving from a single context [11483] in close spatial proximity, deposition here appears to have been as a single act in the late 3rd century.

Group 1 (F.2931 Slot 2023) - This group (Nos 1-8) is composed of eight copper alloy coins ranging in date from Vespasian (69-79) to Commodus (180-192), consisting of *asses*, *dupondii* and *sestertii*. Although the group has a wide date-range this is normal for early imperial coin hoards – coins of the 1st century could easily remain in circulation for 100 years. The deposition date was most probably 180 to the early 3rd century – early 3rd century copper alloy coins are very rare in Britain, so their absence does not preclude an early 3rd century date and radiates did not begin to form the dominant currency medium until the mid-3rd century.

Group 2 (F.2931 Slot 2023) - A second group (Nos 9-16) was found in the same feature and slot as *Group 1*, but is almost certainly a separate deposit. It consists of eight radiates of the Central and Gallic Empires dating from the sole reign of Gallienus (260-8) to Tetricus II (273-4). Deposition probably occurred from 274-286, but could be later as radiates probably circulated in Britain after Diocletian's coinage reform in the 290s.

The remaining seven coins (Nos 21-24, 27) range in date from the 1st/2nd to the late 4th centuries. The date range of these coins broadly reflects that found in the earlier excavations at North-West Cambridge (NWC12).

Stone Simon Timberlake

The site's Roman-period burnt stone is listed in Table 2.11. Of particular note is the large amount of burnt and unburnt stone recovered from pit F.3824; this was recorded on site, with a sample retained for further analysis. Amongst this were 11 non-rounded and fairly soft and fragmentary pale-coloured sandstone slabs (170-250mm) with only faint traces of associated burning, 27 more substantial cobbles consisting of ten or more sandstone sarsens (one crudely-faced as rough building stone) as well as dolerite, andesitic tuff and ignimbrite, some 30–50% of which exhibited some signs of burning but little trace of cracking. Finally, another 130 cobbles between 100–250mm in diameter (but on average 140mm) were recorded, just 15% of which showed signs of burning. Amongst these were found two crudely-faced sarsens used as rough building stone plus an eclectic mix of unworked stone which included amygdaloidal basalt, dolerite, andesitic tuff, metamorphosed epidote-rich rock, Old Red Sandstone, Upper Carboniferous ganister, Ham Hill stone and flint nodules. All of this material appears to have been gathered as a rubble fill, and none of it was the classic prehistoric type 'burnt stone' such as might have been used once to boil water or cook with.

A total of 4102g of Roman quern stone fragments was recovered (Table 3.14). As found with the burnt stone, a dominant source for worked stone was pit F.3824, in which fragments of rotary quern fragments (i.e. of Millstone Grit) were recovered. Little can be said about the implications of broken-up rotary quern, as this appears commonly across all of the North West Cambridge Roman settlement sites along the top of the Girton ridge, yet at this northern end of the settled area we have no examples of Old Red Sandstone (ORS) quernstone, which in general appears to be much more abundant than Millstone Grit in Sites II and IV. However, this is probably far too small a collected sample (from Site V) to draw any sort of meaningful conclusion.

Cat. No.	Feature	Context	Wt. g	Size (mm) L x W x D	Original size (mm)	Worked surface (mm)	Geology	Use	Date
648	F.2913	10384	58	15-25 (x14 pieces)			Niedemen basaltic lava	weathered / burnt and broken-up lava quern	IA / Roman
834.1	F.3824	11981	946	190x95x22-50	450 diam	130x80	orthoqtz sstn	lower rotary quern (seg radial groov)	Roman
834.2	F.3824	11981	304	85x50x40	500 ?	80x40	Millstone Grit	upper rotary quern stone	Roman
836	F.3824	11980	2794	200x145x70	600?	160x130	Millstone Grit	lower millstone? (seg radial grooving)	Roman

Table 3.14: Catalogue of Roman worked stone.

Further evidence from North West Cambridge for the (minor) use of millstone alongside the rotary hand mills is supported by the recovery of yet another fragment from Site V (previously x2 ORS millstones (fragmentary) were recovered from Area RB2B (the Roman settlement area located within Site IV)). This may indicate the existence of a small Vitruvian type water mill (see Watts 2002) associated with a channel or leat somewhere along this ridge.

The presence of grooving (in this case complex segmented radial grooving) rather than pecking as a form of dressing upon the grinding surfaces of these querns or millstones (see <834.1> and <836>) has been seen as a chronologically late development (perhaps 3rd–4th century AD), certainly with respect to the production of rotary querns made of Old Red Sandstone (Shaffrey 2006, 34). However, this needs to be looked at in relation to the pottery dates from this site.

A total of 20.74kg of rough 'building stone' consisting of un-faced or just crudely-shaped (chipped or flaked) rectangular glacial erratic cobbles sourced from the local gravels was recovered from the excavation of Roman pits (Table 3.15). This compared with rather similar amounts of utilised sarsen and other stone from Sites II and IV, which interestingly average out at a similar weight (around 3-5kg a piece). As on Site IV we see this collection of dumped crudely-used building stone (and other rubble) also including pieces of broken-up millstone or rotary hand quern, and pieces which have evidently then been shaped or selected for inclusion as walling material. However, from Site V only one piece of re-used millstone fragment was

encountered, from within pit F.3824, although amongst some of the other dumped cobbles/boulders within this pit there may have been un-faced stone with a similar history of former use for building. It is difficult now to guess at the original use of this building stone, although the very small amount of this suggests that it might just have been used for the construction of dry-stone wall, or more likely just the structural footings of a timber or wattle and daub building. Another possibility is that this was the lining for a well(s) (see Timberlake in Cessford & Evans 2014).

Cat. No.	Feature	Context	Wt g	Size (mm) L x W x D	Original size (mm)	Geology	Use	Date
464	F.2931	11480	182	110x110x8	110x120?	Shenley Lmstn (fissile LGS calc cement)	roof slate (nail hole missing)	Roman
616	F.3513	10252	2580	170x120x65	NA	quartzite sstn (sarsen) w glacial scr	possible structural use?	Prehist?
835	F.3824	11980	5200	260x150x90	NA	quartzite sstn (sarsen) glac scratch	crudely faced wall stone	Roman
836.1	F.3824	11980	>5000	205x130x90	NA	andesite or andesitic tuff	crudely faced wall stone	Roman
836.2	F.3824	11980	4984	230x140x90	NA	oolitic Lincolnshire Lmstn	crudely faced wall stone	Roman
836.3	F.3824	11980	2794	200x145x70	NA	Millstone Grit	crudely faced wall stone (re-used quern)	Roman

Table 3.15: Catalogue of Roman building stone.

Economic and Environmental Data

Animal Bone Lorrain Higbee

Less than 500 fragments of bone were recovered, 21% of which are identifiable to species (see Table 2.13). As with the earlier prehistoric features cattle are the most common species, followed by sheep/goat, horse, pig, dog and then, finally red deer. The range of body parts from livestock species suggests that the assemblage includes both butchery waste and domestic refuse. The presence of a few calf bones further suggests that dairying is likely to have played some part in the pastoral economy of the Site. The pattern of butchery marks noted on some scapulae suggests that these joints were cured for longer-term storage.

Horse is represented by 13 bones and teeth, including part of a mandible displaying skinning marks. The assemblage also includes several dog bones one of which is from a small, gracile breed. Also of note from the Roman assemblage is a sawn fragment of red deer antler tine from F.2912.

The assemblage was evenly distributed between pits, ditches and layers, with the largest concentrations coming from undated alluvial deposit [10643], undated pit F.3156 and Early Roman ditch F.3155.

Only 26 fragments (*c.* 15%) could be identified to species (Table 2.13). The identified remains from Late Iron Age/Early Roman features include small numbers of sheep/goat and cattle bones, and single bones from a pig and a horse. The Roman assemblage includes a fragment of cattle long bone and a horse pelvis. Of note from undated contexts is a large piece of red deer antler from spread [10666].

Environmental Analysis Rachel Ballantyne

The methodology employed here is the same as that described above for the prehistoric environmental samples.

The full raw data is summarised here alongside the prehistoric and post-Medieval environmental analysis in Tables 3.16 (dry contexts), 3.17 (damp contexts) and 3.18 (waterlogged contexts). The key to the results is as follows:

> *1 or 2 items, + <10 items, ++ 10-50 items, +++ >50 items,
> u untransformed, w waterlogged, ch charred (where not obvious)
> brackets indicate items from the flotation heavy residues

Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for plants. The results are presented below, subdivided between charred and waterlogged remains.

Results

Three dry samples represent grave F.2911 [9526], bedding trench F.3687 [12057] and bedding trench F.3852 [12058]. Two damp samples represent ditch F.3792 [11905] and pit/sump F.3800 [12053]. Finally, eight waterlogged samples represent waterholes F.3543 [10474], F.3594 [10541], F.2931 [11480] [11483], ditches F.3722 [11740], F.3841 [12026] [12027] and pit F.3824 [11980].

Charred Plant Remains and Artefactual Debris

Ditch F.3722 has three grains of emmer/spelt wheat and a straw fragment, and there is a single wild grass seed in grave F.2911. No other features include charred plant macrofossils, and both wood charcoal and other artefacts are low in quantity and highly fragmented, suggesting these features were not directly associated with cereal processing and/or settlement activity during the Roman period.

Damp, Possibly Waterlogged Remains

One damp sample from ditch F.2994 [9838] contains a tiny amount of highly fragmented charcoal. The range of likely waterlogged plant seeds include stinging nettles, elder and fool's-water-cress; this is consistent with a wet ditch base next to, nutrient-enriched land – either due to livestock, crop manuring or refuse/faeces from a nearby human settlement. Seeds of fumitory, cotton thistle and corn marigold could be archaeological or recent, and caution is required as these are all single seeds that do not occur in any other waterlogged context.

Pit/sump F.3800 includes numerous seeds of elder, which can be recent or archaeological; however the presence of bristle club-rush seeds suggests this context was once waterlogged, as this plant grows in the wet ground of ditches, fens and pond-sides. Ditch F.3792 lacks organic remains but includes numerous shells of *Anisus leucostoma*, a snail found in shallow, often only seasonal bodies of water.

Waterlogged Remains

Seven of the eight contexts have exceptionally good waterlogging and so are likely to have been constantly wet since formation. A consistent range of habitats is represented, with slight variations between contexts in the proportions of hedgerow, arable, rough ground and grassland indicators (Fig. 3.14; Table 3.19). Consequently, only the main differences between the sampled features are outlined here.

Only waterhole F.3543 [10474] includes aquatic plants, with one duckweed seed. Both this sample and all others, however, include low to moderate numbers of semi-aquatic plants that grow both in water and on exposed wet land by water– this is consistent with shallow, possibly seasonal water bodies within the sampled features. The main semi-aquatic types are crowfoots, water-cress and water

plantain, and these are best represented in waterhole F.3543 [10474], waterhole F.3594 [10541] and pit F.3824 [11980].

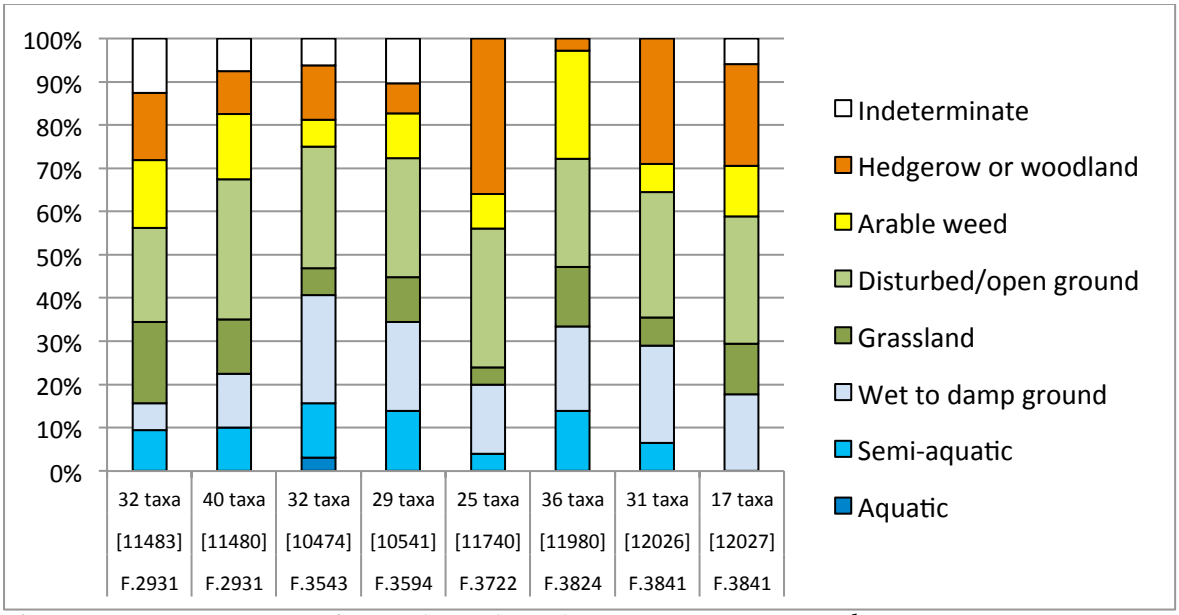


Figure 3.14: Proportions of waterlogged seed taxa in Romano-British contexts representing each habitat.

Plants of wet to damp ground occur in moderate quantities in all the sampled features, in particular those with good representation of semi-aquatic plants, with the main types being fool's-water-cress and true sedges (in particular, elongated sedge). Other well represented plants are lesser spearwort, clustered dock, hemlock, gypsywort and rushes. This habitat group provides limited information beyond the presence of wet or damp ground, and likely represents plants growing on the sides of the sampled features. Plants of open ground are also slightly better represented.

Grassland plants are also common although much less frequent than semi-aquatics or plants of wet to damp ground. Buttercups are most abundant and represent damp grassland, most probably in the immediate surroundings of the sampled features, overlapping with the plants of wet to damp ground discussed above. Selfheal and mouse-ear are also common and are characteristic of open grassland. Some of the other plants in this group such as lesser stitchwort and fairy flax are associated with dry grassland and may represent habitats further away from the features. Grassland plants are best represented in pit F.3824 [11980] and waterhole F.2931 [11480] [11483], where they still form a minor component in each context.

In all the sampled contexts, the most frequent habitat represented by seeds is of disturbed or open ground (broadly, 20–30% of all taxa). This group is difficult to interpret with confidence as many of the plants are versatile, invasive and can colonise a wide range of different settings. Two of the most abundant types are nettles and oraches; indicators of nutrient-enriched ground such as land poached and manured by congregations of livestock and/or the margins of manured arable land. These plants are also common in and around human settlement, but this seems an unlikely explanation at Site V due to the very low levels of charred plant remains and artefactual debris. The insect remains in these contexts should be able to identify whether a livestock or arable origin is more likely.

A number of the plants of disturbed or open ground indicate lighter soils, which ties in with the sandy soils at Site V – such as sheep's sorrel, lesser chickweed, thyme-leaved sandwort and white campion. Waterhole F.2931 [11480] has good representation of plants of these lighter soils and also has good representation of likely arable weeds; many of the plants described as of disturbed ground are also likely to have been arable weeds.

The strongest arable signature is in pit F.3824 [11980] where 25% of the taxa are arable weeds, followed by waterhole F.2931 [11480] [11483]. These two features should be of high priority for beetle analysis, as the plant remains suggest this is where beetle pests of the arable crops are most likely to be recovered. The most abundant arable weeds are chickweed, common cornsalad, stinking mayweed

and scarlet pimpernel. Of these, stinking mayweed is usually associated with heavier clay soils, which is in contrast to some of the lighter soil types noted above.

There is no indication of the crops, despite the proximity of some of these features to the irrigated cultivation beds and the excellent waterlogging conditions. One emmer/spelt wheat glume base in F.3824 [11980] could derive from nearby fields or animal dung, however it is unlikely to represent the irrigated crops and wheat has an extensive root system and does not need irrigating. Some of the other waterlogged plants superficially appear to be economic types – for example seeds of sloes (blackthorn), blackberry (brambles), raspberries and cabbage/mustard; however, they are more likely to be natural components of the surrounding vegetation. The cabbage/mustard seeds only occur in pit F.3824 [11980] and seed capsule fragments in this same context are of charlock, a wild 'mustard' that is a common arable weed.

The fruit seeds are all from plants that do not require irrigation and are most likely to have been growing in hedgerows or shrubby vegetation alongside the water-filled features. Remains of bramble thorns, in addition to blackberry seeds, confirm that a natural rather than cultivated or faecal origin is most likely for these fruit seeds. Other likely hedgerow plants include alder, elder, willows and a range of herbs such as three-nerved sandwort, rough chervil, white bryony and black horehound. The strongest hedgerow signatures occur in ditches F.3722 [11740] and F.3841 [12026] [12027] – the association with ditches perhaps confirming that hedgerows rather than more general scrub that is represented.

All the Roman samples are almost devoid of charred plant macrofossils and artefactual debris, suggesting that these features are essentially 'off-site' in nature. As with the prehistoric samples, the waterlogged plants illustrate a remarkably consistent range of habitat types, although this probably masks traits identifiable only through beetle analysis. For example, disturbed or open ground is the most common habitat type but, as indicated earlier, such plants may thrive on land poached and manured by concentrations of livestock and/or arable land that has been manured.

Again, the remains represent proximity to intensively managed, manured, arable land with margins of open damp grassland descending into the wet features. Varied degrees of saturation will mean that some features, such as ditches, remained drier for longer periods of the year compared with the deeper waterholes that may have dried out in the summer, if at all. All of these wet features appear to have been near to patches of shrubby vegetation, which are most likely to have been hedgerows since the strongest signatures occur in the wet ditch bases.

As with the pollen analysis (Boreham, this report), the waterlogged plant macrofossils provide no indication for crops of the irrigated cultivation beds. The waterlogged plant assemblage does however contain good evidence for the proximity of arable land, and that this land was heavily manured, either directly or indirectly. It is likely that these irrigated cultivation beds represent a form of intensive horticulture, most probably for root or leaf vegetables. Such crops are rarely allowed to flower (so would generate very little archaeologically identifiable pollen or seeds) as seeds are only required to propagate the next generation of crops and are not the intended harvest. Flowering also causes both root and leaf vegetables to become woody, which spoils their food value.

The presence of an irrigation system for vegetable horticulture is plausible on the sandy Milton series soils (Hodges *et al*. 1984) at Site V as spells of dry weather would lead to the topsoil rapidly drying, a trigger for bolting (premature flowering and thus woodiness) in leaf and root vegetables. Both irrigation and manuring would further encourage large, succulent crops.

Whilst asparagus and grape vine cultivation have both been suggested as possible crops, the author believes that neither is plausible as they favour light, free-draining soils and would require help with *drainage*, not irrigation if grown near Cambridge. Both plants also have distinctive pollen and seed types that are routinely produced (asparagus flowers and seeds in summer after the spring shoots have ceased to be cropped, whilst grape seeds are an intrinsic component of the fruit crop, and are widely redistributed by birds and animals). If either crop was present at Site V, there should be good evidence for their presence in the waterlogged contexts.

In conclusion, the charred plant assemblage is very limited and only of interest for its context, in association with the rich waterlogged plant assemblage and Roman irrigated cultivation beds. Many of the waterlogged plants compare well to contemporary sites in the local area, notably Roman features at Vicar's Farm (Ballantyne 2001). The difference at Site V is the accompanying presence of excellent beetle remains, which will prove crucial for interpreting past environment and land-use not only at this site but for understanding waterlogged plant signatures more widely across the region.

Whilst there is no evidence for the irrigated crops, the absence of either pollen or plant macrofossil crop remains, despite excellent waterlogging, strongly suggests that a root or leaf crop is represented. It is possible that beetle analysis may identify pests of particular crops, and this is the most promising line of enquiry for the irrigated beds. The reasons for marked investment in horticulture at this location – in particular the likely market(s) for the produce – are also worthy of further consideration.

Broad phase		LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA?	LBA/EIA	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	POST-MED	POST-MED?
Feature		F.2964	F.2950	F.3801	F.2976	F.2976	F.2976	F.3654	F.3655	F.3848	F.3850	F.2911	F.3687	F.3852	F.2997	F.2988
Context		[9769]	[9671]	[11921]	[9776]	[10334]	[10335]	[11446]	[11448]	[12041]	[12045]	[9526]	[12057]	[12058]	[11749]	[11543]
Sample no.		<506>	<522>	<713>	<518>	<519>	<520>	<540>	<541>	<723>	<733>	<501>	<737>	<738>	<709>	<728>
Slot		2044	2033	2636	2054	2054	2054	2560	2560	2666	2668	2006	2671	2672	2589	2568
Volume/ litres		10	10	12	9	10	8	15	5	5	9	10	12	10	8	12
Description		Pit - charcoal rich	Pit - burnt flint	Pit - burnt flint	Artefact rich pit - dark fill	Artefact rich pit - greenish fill	Artefact rich pit Area - lower fill	Pit - dark fill	Pit - dark fill	Posthole	Pit	Grave	Ditch - bedding trench	Ditch - bedding trench	Ditch	Ditch
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN																
Triticum dicoccum/spelta caryopsis	Emmer/Spelt Wheat grain				1											
CHARRED CEREAL CHAFF																
Triticum dicoccum/spelta glume base	Emmer/Spelt Wheat chaff				3	1										
CHARRED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS																
Rumex sp. small achene	small-seeded Dock type					1										
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [2-4mm]	Medium-sized grass seed											1				
Indeterminate small seed						1										1
Estimated charcoal volume/ millilitres		**2**	**3**	**11**	**23**	**6**	**<1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**8**	**<1**	**<1**	**<1**	**0**	**<1**
Charcoal >4mm		(++)		(+++)	++ (++)	* (++)		(++)	(+)	(+)	* (++)					
Charcoal 2-4mm		*		+ (++)	+++	++		(++)	(+)		++		*			
Charcoal <2mm		++	+	+++	+++	+++	*	+	+	++	+++	+	+	+		+
Vitrified charcoal												*	+	*		
Charred concretion						*				(*)						
UNTRANSFORMED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS																
Urtica urens L. achene	Lesser Nettle				* u											
Betula pendula Roth. fruit	Silver birch			* u		* u						+ u	* u		* u	
Betula pendula Roth. bract	Silver birch		+ u										* u			
Chenopodium polyspermum seed	Many-seeded Goosefoot		* u		+ u	+ u		+ u/w					* u/w			
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat-hen												* u/w			
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L. seed	Common/Spear-leaved Orache	* u														
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. seed	Chickweed				* u		* u									
Stellaria neglecta Weihe seed	Greater Chickweed									+ u						
Hyoscyamus niger L. seed	Henbane										* u/w					
Solanum dulcamara L. seed	Bittersweet											* u				
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder									* u/w	+++ u/w					
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip. achene	Scentless Mayweed	* u										++ u				
Poaceae indet. immature floret	Grass seed head											+ u	* u		* u	
Wood fragments								* u/w	* u/w							
Rootlets		++ u	+ u	+ u	+ u	+ u	+ u	+ u	+ u	+ u	+ u/w	+ u			+ u	++ u
MOLLUSC SHELL																
Lymnaea truncatula (Müller)	Marshy, very shallow water														*	
Trichia sp.	Widespread													*		
Vallonia pulchella (Müller)/*exentrica* Sterki	Open land, dry to damp														*	
Ceciloides acicula (Müller)	Burrowing, probably intrusive				++ u											
Aegopinella /Oxychilus sp.	Shady damp places													*		

Table 3.16: Dry contexts from Site V, North West Cambridge NWC13 (page 1 of 2).

OTHER ARTEFACTS																
Potsherd					(++)	(++)	(+)	(*)			(*)					
Burnt clay					(++)						(++)					(*)
Burnt flint		(++)	(++)	(+++)	(+++)	(++)		(++)	(+)	(++)	(++)					
Burnt stone			(+)	(++)	(++)	(+)		(++)	(+)	(+)	(+)					
Worked flint						(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)							
?Slag		(++)														
Bone fragments			(+)		(++)	* (++)	(++)	*	(*)	(++)	+ (++)					(*)
Burnt bone fragments					(+)	(*)	(*)				(+)		*			
Small bone					*		(+)									

Table 3.16: Dry contexts from Site V, North West Cambridge NWC13 (page 2 of 2).

Phase		LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2
Feature		**F.3090**	**F.3090**	**F.3725**	**F.3606**	**F.2994**	**F.3792**	**F.3800**
Context		[10129]	[10132]	[11753]	[10591]	[9838]	[11905]	[12053]
Sample no.		<511>	<512>	<705>	<727>	<523>	<735>	<736>
Slot		2507	2507	2590	2539	2066	2631	2673
Volume/ litres		15	11	6	12	8	9	8
Description		Water Hole - upper fill	Water Hole - lower fill	Pit - dark fill	Pit - lower fill	Ditch	Ditch - main encl	Pit - water store/ sump
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN								
Triticum sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain				1			
CHARRED CEREAL CHAFF								
Triticum dicoccum/spelta glume base	Emmer/Spelt Wheat chaff	1						
CHARRED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS								
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass			1				
Estimated charcoal volume/ millilitres		**2**	**1**	**11**	**15**	**<1**	**<1**	**<1**
Charcoal >4mm		(+)	(+)	* (++)	+ (++)			
Charcoal 2-4mm		+	+	(++)	++			
Charcoal <2mm		++	+++	+++	+++	+	*	+
Charred fungal thecae				+	++			
UNTRANSFORMED OR WATERLOGGED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS								
Fumaria officinalis L. achene	Common Fumitory					* u/w		
Urtica dioica L. achene	Stinging Nettle				+ u/w	+ u/w		
Betula pendula Roth. fruit	Silver birch	* u	+ u	* u				
Betula pendula Roth. bract	Silver birch	* u	+ u					
Chenopodium polyspermum seed	Many-seeded Goosefoot	* u/w		* u/w				
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat-hen			* u/w				
Chenopodium sp. seed	Goosefoot		* u/w					
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass			* u/w				
Viola sp. seed	Violet			* u/w				
Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag. mericarp	Fool's-water-cress					* u/w		
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder			+ u/w	+++ u/w	+ u/w		++ u/w
Onopordum acanthium L. achene	Cotton Thistle					* u/w		
Chrysanthemum segetum L. achene	Corn Marigold					* u/w		
Lemna sp. seed	Duckweed	* w	* w					
Isolepis setacea (L.) R. Br. nut	Bristle Club-rush							* u/w
Wood fragments			(+ w)	+ u/w	* u/w			
Rootlets		++ u	++ u	+ u	++ u		+ u	+ u
MOLLUSC SHELL								
Anisus leucostoma Millet	Seasonal ponds and ditches						++	
OTHER ARTEFACTS								
Potsherd		(++)			(*)	(+)		
Burnt flint		(++)	(+++)	(+++)	(+++)	(++)		
Burnt stone		(+)	(+)	(++)	(+)			
Worked flint				(*)				
Bone fragments		+ (++)		(++)	(++)	(+)		(*)
Burnt bone fragments		(*)						*
Small bone		(*)						
MINERALS								
Iron (III) oxide staining				*				

Table 3.17: Probable damp contexts from Site V, North West Cambridge NWC13.

Broad phase		LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2
Feature		**F.3001**	**F.3725**	**F.3744**	**F.3543**	**F.3594**	**F.3722**	**F.3824**	**F.2931**	**F.2931**	**F.3841**	**F.3841**
Context		[9866]	[11751]	[11797]	[10474]	[10541]	[11740]	[11980]	[11480]	[11483]	[12026]	[12027]
Sample no.		<505>	<704>	<730>	<529>	<531>	<706>	<716>	<544>	<545>	<724>	<725>
Slot		2074	2590	2606	2527	2532	2586	2655	2023	2023	2662	2662
Subsample volume/ litres		0.6	3	10	0.6	1.5	6	10	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.6
Description		Water Hole - lower fill	Pit - peaty fill	Pit - lower fill	Water Hole - organic fill	Water Hole - base	Ditch - dark fill	Pit -with large stones	Water Hole - organic fill	Water Hole - base	Ditch - upper organic fill	Ditch - lower organic fill
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN												
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*spelta* L. caryopsis	Emmer or Spelt wheat grain						3					
CHARRED AND WATERLOGGED CEREAL CHAFF												
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*spelta* L. glume base	Emmer or Spelt Wheat chaff	2w						1w				
Triticum sp. rachis internode	Wheat chaff				1w							
Cereal indet. culm fragment	Straw						1ch					
CHARRED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS												
Ranunculus cf. *acris* L./*repens* L./*bulbosus* L. achene	cf. Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup				1							
Luzula sp.	Wood-rush				1							
Poaceae indet. culm fragment	Grass stem fragment									1		
Estimated charcoal volume/ millilitres		**<1**	**<1**	**7**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**<1**	**<1**	**<1**	**<1**	**<1**
Charcoal >4mm		+	*	* (+)		+	*		*	*		*
Charcoal 2-4mm		++	+	+		++	++	+	+	*	+	*
Charcoal <2mm				+++		+++	+++	++	++	*	++	+
WATERLOGGED PLANT MATTER												
Bryophyte fronds	Moss fragments				+++	*			+++	+++	+	+
Wood fragments		+	+++		++		+++		++	+++	+++	++
Twigs					++	++	++		+	+		++
Leaf fragments									+			+
Bud scales					*						++	++
Salix sp. bract	Willow flower bud fragment				*		*					
Rubus subgen. *Rubus* thorn	Bramble thorn	+		*	*				+	*	++	
Poaceae indet. culm fragment	Grass stem					+						
Poaceae indet. culm node	Grass stem-joint								*			
Poaceae indet. culm fragments	Grass stems											+
Vegetative material	Highly fragmented roots, stems, foliage		+++			++		+++				++
Rootlets				+++								

Table 3.18: Waterlogged contexts from Site V, North West Cambridge NWC13 (page 1 of 5).

Broad phase		LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2
Feature		**F.3001**	**F.3725**	**F.3744**	**F.3543**	**F.3594**	**F.3722**	**F.3824**	**F.2931**	**F.2931**	**F.3841**	**F.3841**
Context		[9866]	[11751]	[11797]	[10474]	[10541]	[11740]	[11980]	[11480]	[11483]	[12026]	[12027]
Sample no.		<505>	<704>	<730>	<529>	<531>	<706>	<716>	<544>	<545>	<724>	<725>
WATERLOGGED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS												
AQUATIC PLANTS		**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Potomogeton sp. achene	Pondweed	+										
Lemna sp. seed	Duckweed	++			*							
Charophyte oogonia	Stonewort	+++										
SEMI-AQUATIC PLANTS		**2**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Ranunculus subgen. *Batrachium* achene	Crowfoot	++			+++	+	*	++	++	*	*	
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (L.) Hayek seed	Water-cress				*	++						
Rorippa microphylla (Boenn.) Hyl. ex Á. & D. Löve seed	Narrow-fruited Water-cress							*				
Alisma plantago-aquatica L. fruit	Water-plantain				+++	*			*			
Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult. nut	Common Spike-rush							+	*	*		
Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Palla nut	Common Club-rush							*				
WET TO DAMP GROUND PLANTS		**5**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**7**	**3**
Ranunculus sceleratus L. achene	Celery-leaved Buttercup					*					*	
Ranunculus flammula L. achene	Lesser Spearwort				*		*	+				
Stellaria neglecta Weihe seed	Greater Chickweed	*										
Stellaria uliginosa Murray seed	Bog Stichwort	*				*						
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Gray achene	Pale Persicaria	*										
Persicaria minor (Huds.) Opiz achene	Small Water-pepper										*	
Rumex conglomeratus Murray tepal	Clustered Dock				+	+						+
Conium maculatum L. mericarp	Hemlock						+++	*			+	
Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag. mericarp	Fool's-water-cress				+++	++	++	+++	+		+++	+++
Lycopus europaeus L. nut	Gypsywort	*			++				*			
Mentha sp.	Mint	+							*			
Galium palustre L. nutlet	Common Marsh-bedstraw				*							
Carex cf. *elongata* L. nut	Elongated Sedge						++	+++				+
Carex sp. trigonous nut	True Sedge			*				+	*	+	+	
Carex spp. trigonous utricle	True Sedge			*	*	*					+	
Carex spp. lenticular nut	True Sedge			*	*	*		+	*	*	+	

Table 3.18: Waterlogged contexts from Site V, North West Cambridge NWC13 (page 2 of 5).

Broad phase		LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2
Feature		**F.3001**	**F.3725**	**F.3744**	**F.3543**	**F.3594**	**F.3722**	**F.3824**	**F.2931**	**F.2931**	**F.3841**	**F.3841**
Context		[9866]	[11751]	[11797]	[10474]	[10541]	[11740]	[11980]	[11480]	[11483]	[12026]	[12027]
Sample no.		<505>	<704>	<730>	<529>	<531>	<706>	<716>	<544>	<545>	<724>	<725>
GRASSLAND PLANTS		**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**2**
Ranunculus cf. *acris* L./*repens* L./*bulbosus* L. achene	cf. Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup	+		+	+	++	*	+++	++	+	*	*
Ranunculus sardous Crantz achene	Hairy Buttercup							*				
Stellaria graminea L. seed	Lesser Stichwort				*					*		
Cerastium sp.	Mouse-ear							*	++	+		
Linum catharticum L. seed	Fairy Flax	+										
Prunella vulgaris L. nut	Selfheal	*							+	*	*	*
Hypochaeris sp. achene	Cat's-ear								*	*		
Leontodon sp. achene	Hawkbit							*	+			
Bellis perennis L. achene	Daisy							*				
Festuca sp. caryopsis	Fescue					*						
Poa sp.	Meadow-grass					*				*		
DISTURBED/OPEN GROUND PLANTS		**7**	**0**	**4**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**9**	**13**	**7**	**9**	**5**
Urtica dioica L. achene	Stinging Nettle	+++		*	+	+	+++	+	+	++	*	++
Chenopodium polyspermum seed	Many-seeded Goosefoot			*			++		*			
Chenopodium murale L. seed	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot				*							
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat-hen	++		*				*				
Chenopodium sp. seed	Goosefoot	*									*	
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L. seed	Common/Spear-leaved Orache	*		*	++	++	+	++	++	+	+	
Atriplex sp. large-seeded	Orache								*			
Arenaria cf. *serpyllifolia* L. seed	Thyme-leaved Sandwort								++	*		
Stellaria pallida (Dumort.) Crép seed	Lesser Chickweed				+							
Silene cf. latifolia Poir. seed	White Campion								*			
Persicaria maculosa Gray achene	Redshank							*				
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass				+	+		++	++	++	*	
Rumex acetosella L. achene	Sheep's Sorrel					+					+	
Rumex obtusifolius L. tepal	Broad-leaved Dock											+
Rumex sp. small achene	small-seeded Dock type	+			+	++	+	+	*		+	*
Malva cf. *neglecta* Wallr. nutlet	cf. Dwarf Mallow								*			
Brassica nigra (L.) W.D.J. Koch seed	Black Mustard						*	*				
Geranium cf. *dissectum* L. mericarp	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill				*							
Lamium album L./*purpureum* L. nutlet	White/Red Dead-nettle					*		*	*			
Galeopsis sp. nut	Hemp-nettle						*				+	*
Carduus/Cirsium sp. achene	Thistles	+			++	+	+++	++	+	+	++	+++
Centaurea cf. *nigra* L. achene	Common Knapweed								*			
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill achene	Prickly Sow-thistle	+			*	*	*		+	++	*	
Taraxacum sp. achene	Dandelion									*		

Table 3.18: Waterlogged contexts from Site V, North West Cambridge NWC13 (page 3 of 5).

Broad phase		LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2
Feature		**F.3001**	**F.3725**	**F.3744**	**F.3543**	**F.3594**	**F.3722**	**F.3824**	**F.2931**	**F.2931**	**F.3841**	**F.3841**
Context		[9866]	[11751]	[11797]	[10474]	[10541]	[11740]	[11980]	[11480]	[11483]	[12026]	[12027]
Sample no.		<505>	<704>	<730>	<529>	<531>	<706>	<716>	<544>	<545>	<724>	<725>
ARABLE LAND PLANTS		**4**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**9**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**2**
Papaver rhoeas L. seed	Common Poppy	*										
Papaver argemone L. seed	Prickly Poppy	*										
Urtica urens L. achene	Lesser Nettle								*			
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. seed	Chickweed	+				+	*	+	++	++	+	
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á Löve achene	Knotweed						*	*	*			
Sinapis arvensis L. capsule fragments	Charlock							*				
Brassica/Sinapis sp. seed [fine-textured testa]	Cabbage/Mustard							++				
Anagallis arvensis L. seed	Scarlet Pimpernel					*		*	*	*		
Aphanes arvensis L. achene	Parsley-piert	*						*		*		
Valerianella locusta (L.) Laterr. fruit	Common Cornsalad							*	*	*	+	+
Aethusa cynapium L. mericarp	Fool's Parsley				*			*				
Galium aparine L. nutlet	Cleavers											*
Anthemis cotula L. achene	Stinking Chamomile				+	*		*	*	*		
HEDGEROW OR WOODLAND PLANTS		**7**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**9**	**4**
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn. fruit	Alder	*										
Moehringia trivernia (L.) Clairv. seed	Three-nerved Sandwort			*			+		++	+	+	
Bryonia dioica Jacq. seed	White Bryony						+			*	*	*
Salix sp. fruit fragment	Willows				*							
Rubus idaeus L. seed	Raspberry				*							
Rubus subgen. *Rubus* seed	Bramble	+		*	+	*	++		+	+	++	++
Prunus spinosa L. stone	Blackthorn						*				*	
Prunus avium (L.) L. stone	Wild Cherry										*	
Crataegus monogyna Jacq. stone	Hawthorn	*		*								
Chaerophyllum temulum L. mericarp	Rough Chervil						*		+		+	+
Torilis japonica (Houtt.) DC. mericarp	Upright Hedge-parsley	*						*			*	
Solanum dulcamara L. seed	Bittersweet	*					*					
Ballota nigra L. nut	Black Horehound	*					*			*	*	
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder	++		+	*	++	+++		++	++	++	++
Arctium sp. achene	Burdock						+					

Table 3.18: Waterlogged contexts from Site V, North West Cambridge NWC13 (page 4 of 5).

Broad phase		LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2	ROMAN 2
Feature		**F.3001**	**F.3725**	**F.3744**	**F.3543**	**F.3594**	**F.3722**	**F.3824**	**F.2931**	**F.2931**	**F.3841**	**F.3841**
Context		[9866]	[11751]	[11797]	[10474]	[10541]	[11740]	[11980]	[11480]	[11483]	[12026]	[12027]
Sample no.		<505>	<704>	<730>	<529>	<531>	<706>	<716>	<544>	<545>	<724>	<725>
INDETERMINATE PLANTS		**4**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**
Viola sp. seed	Violet			*								
Brassicaceae indet. small seed	Cabbage Family									*		
Potentilla sp. achene	Cinquefoil	++				+			++			
Epilobium sp. seed	Willowherbs				*				++	++		+
Apiaceae indet. mericarp	Cow Parsley Family	*			*							
Stachys sp. nut	Woundwort								*			
Galium sp. small nut	Bedstraw									*		
Juncus sp. seed	Rushes	*			+			++				
Luzula sp.	Wood-rush					*						
Glyceria sp. caryopsis	Sweet-grass	++			++	*		+++	+	+	*	
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [<2mm]	Small-sized grass seed					*						
small seed indet.										*		
MOLLUSC SHELL												
Gyraulus albus Müller	Freshwater, esp. oxygen-poor with weed									*		
Anisus leucostoma Millet	Seasonal ponds and ditches						*					
Vallonia pulchella (Müller)/*exentrica* Sterki	Open land, dry to damp									+		
Aegopinella/*Oxychilus* sp.	Shady damp places									*		
OTHER BIOTA												
Bone fragments			(*)					(+)		*	+	
Amphibian bone							*	+			+	
Small vertebrate bone								(++)		*		
Ostracod valves	Tiny aquatic crustacean	+++			*							
Cladoceran ephippia	Water Flea winter-eggs	++		*	++	+			++	++	+	+++
Puparia	Insect larval case					*			*			
Beetle exoskeleton (quantity of heads/thoraces/elytra)		+++			+++	++		+++	+++	+++	+++	
Beetle exoskeleton (diversity of taxa)		+			++	+		++	++	+++	++	
OTHER ARTEFACTS												
Potsherd								(+)				
Burnt clay							(*)					
Burnt flint			(+)									
Burnt stone			(++)					(*)				
MINERALS												
Vivianite crystals					*				++	+		
Iron (III) oxide staining		++				++						

Table 3.18: Waterlogged contexts from Site V, North West Cambridge NWC13 (page 5 of 5).

Taxonomic name	Common name	Habitat(s)	Number of samples
AQUATIC PLANTS			
Lemna sp. seed	Duckweed	Ponds, ditches, slow streams and rivers	4
Potomogeton sp. achene	Pondweed	Lakes, ponds, rivers, ditches	3
Charophyte oogonia	Stonewort		3
SEMI-AQUATIC PLANTS			
Ranunculus subgen. *Batrachium* achene	Crowfoot	Mud and shallow water	10
Glyceria sp. caryopsis	Sweet-grass	In or by ponds, rivers and lakes	9
Alisma plantago-aquatica L. fruit	Water-plantain	In or by ponds, ditches, slow rivers	5
Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult. nut	Common Spike-rush	In or by ponds, marshes, ditches,riversides	5
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (L.) Hayek seed	Water-cress	In and by streams, ditches and marshes	4
Rorippa microphylla (Boenn.) Hyl. ex Á. & D. Löve seed	Narrow-fruited Water-cress	In and by streams, ditches and marshes	3
Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Palla nut	Common Club-rush	In shallow water of lakes, ponds, slow rivers	3
WET TO DAMP GROUND PLANTS			
Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag. mericarp	Fool's-water-cress	Ditches, marshes, by lakes and rivers	9
Carex spp. lenticular nut	True Sedge	Wide range of damp to wet places	8
Carex sp. trigonous nut	True Sedge	Wide range of damp to wet places	6
Ranunculus flammula L. achene	Lesser Spearwort	All kinds of wet places	5
Rumex conglomeratus Murray tepal	Clustered Dock	Damp places, grassy or bare - esp. ponds, rivers	5
Conium maculatum L. mericarp	Hemlock	Damp ground, ditches and waste ground	5
Lycopus europaeus L. nut	Gypsywort	Fens, wet fields, by lakes and rivers	5
Juncus sp. seed	Rushes	Wide range of damp to wet places	5
Carex cf. *elongata* L. nut	cf. Elongated Sedge	Damp places in meadows, woods, by ditches	5
Carex spp. trigonous utricle	True Sedge	Wide range of damp to wet places	5
Ranunculus sceleratus L. achene	Celery-leaved Buttercup	Marshy fields, ditches, ponds, streamsides	4
Stellaria uliginosa Murray seed	Bog Stichwort	Streamsides, ditches, wet tracks - often acidic	4
Mentha sp.	Mint	Wide range of damp to wet places	4
Stellaria neglecta Weihe seed	Greater Chickweed	Shady, usually damp places	3
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Gray achene	Pale Persicaria	Waste, cultivated and open ground - damp soil	3
Persicaria minor (Huds.) Opiz achene	Small Water-pepper	Damp fields, ditches, pondsides	3
Galium palustre L. nutlet	Common Marsh-bedstraw	Damp meadows, pondsides, ditches, marshes	3
GRASSLAND PLANTS			
Ranunculus cf. *acris* L./*repens* L./*bulbosus* L. achene	cf. Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup	Grassland, occasionally cultivated land	11
Prunella vulgaris L. nut	Selfheal	Grassland, wood-clearings, rough ground	7
Cerastium sp.	Mouse-ear	Wide range of open places - esp. grassland	5
Stellaria graminea L. seed	Lesser Stichwort	Grassy, often dry places	4
Hypochaeris sp. achene	Cat's-ear	Grassy places	4
Leontodon sp. achene	Hawkbit	Grassy places	4
Poa sp.	Meadow-grass	Grassy places	4
Ranunculus sardous Crantz achene	Hairy Buttercup	Grassland and cultivated land	3
Linum catharticum L. seed	Fairy Flax	Dry grassland, calcareous or sandy soils	3
Bellis perennis L. achene	Daisy	Short grassland	3
Festuca sp. caryopsis	Fescue	Grassy places	3
DISTURBED/OPEN GROUND PLANTS			
Urtica dioica L. achene	Stinging Nettle	Woods, fens, cultivated ground - manured	11
Carduus/Cirsium sp. achene	Thistles	Rough and open ground, grassland, hedgerows	11
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L. seed	Common/Spear-leaved Orache	Waste and cultivated ground	10
Rumex sp. small achene	small-seeded Dock type	Wide range of rough, disturbed land	10
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill achene	Prickly Sow-thistle	Waste and cultivated ground	9
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass	All sorts of open ground	8
Lamium album L./*purpureum* L. nutlet	White/Red Dead-nettle	Hedgerows, rough ground, cultivated land	5
Galeopsis sp. nut	Hemp-nettle	Arable land, rough ground, woodland clearings	5
Chenopodium polyspermum seed	Many-seeded Goosefoot	Waste and cultivated ground	4
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat-hen	Waste and cultivated ground	4
Chenopodium sp. seed	Goosefoot	Waste and cultivated ground	4
Arenaria cf. *serpyllifolia* L. seed	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	Open ground on well-drained soils	4
Rumex acetosella L. achene	Sheep's Sorrel	Open ground, grassland or cultivated - sandy	4
Brassica nigra (L.) W.D.J. Koch seed	Black Mustard	River banks, rough ground and waste	4
Chenopodium murale L. seed	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	Waste and cultivated ground	3
Atriplex sp. large-seeded	Orache	Waste and cultivated ground	3
Stellaria pallida (Dumort.) Crép seed	Lesser Chickweed	Bare sandy soils when inland (coastal plant)	3
Silene cf. latifolia Poir. seed	cf. White Campion	Banks, waste and cultivated ground - light soil	3
Persicaria maculosa Gray achene	Redshank	Waste, cultivated and open ground	3
Rumex obtusifolius L. tepal	Broad-leaved Dock	Grassland, wide range of disturbed land	3
Malva cf. *neglecta* Wallr. nutlet	cf. Dwarf Mallow	Rough and waste ground	3
Geranium cf. *dissectum* L. mericarp	cf. Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Grassy and stony ground, waste places, cultv.	3
Centaurea cf. *nigra* L. achene	cf. Common Knapweed	Grassy places, rough ground, waysides	3
Taraxacum sp. achene	Dandelion	Wide range of grassy places and rough ground	3

Table 3.19: Habitats represented by the waterlogged seeds and fruits (page 1 of 2).

Taxonomic name	Common name	Habitat(s)	Number of samples
ARABLE LAND PLANTS			
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. seed	Chickweed	Cultivated and open ground	9
Valerianella locusta (L.) Laterr. fruit	Common Cornsalad	Arable, rough ground, bare places in grassland	7
Anthemis cotula L. achene	Stinking Chamomile	Arable land, rough ground - often heavy soils	7
Anagallis arvensis L. seed	Scarlet Pimpernel	Arable, waste land and open ground	6
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á Löve achene	Knotweed	Waste and arable ground	5
Aphanes arvensis L. achene	Parsley-piert	Cultivated and bare ground - well drained	5
Aethusa cynapium L. mericarp	Fool's Parsley	Cultivated and waste ground	4
Papaver rhoeas L. seed	Common Poppy	Arable ground, waste places	3
Papaver argemone L. seed	Prickly Poppy	Arable ground, waste places - light soil	3
Urtica urens L. achene	Lesser Nettle	Cultivated and waste ground	3
Sinapis arvensis L. capsule fragments	Charlock	Arable and waste land	3
Brassica/Sinapis sp. seed [fine-textured testa]	Cabbage/Mustard	Likely Charlock - due to capsule ID in context	3
Galium aparine L. nutlet	Cleavers	Cultivated and arable land, hedgerows, scrub	3
HEDGEROW OR WOODLAND PLANTS			
Rubus subgen. *Rubus* seed	Bramble	Wide range of rough ground, hedgerows etc	10
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder	Shrub - hedges, woods, rough ground - manured	10
Moehringia trivernia (L.) Clairv. seed	Three-nerved Sandwort	Shady places in woods and hedgebanks	6
Bryonia dioica Jacq. seed	White Bryony	Scrub and hedgerows	6
Chaerophyllum temulum L. mericarp	Rough Chervil	Grassy places, hedgerows, wood-borders	6
Ballota nigra L. nut	Black Horehound	Hedgerows, waysides, rough ground	6
Torilis japonica (Houtt.) DC. mericarp	Upright Hedge-parsley	Grassy places, hedgerows, wood-borders	5
Prunus spinosa L. stone	Blackthorn	Shrub - hedges, scrub and woods	4
Solanum dulcamara L. seed	Bittersweet	Hedges, woods, ditches, pondsides, rough land	4
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn. fruit	Alder	Tree - damp ground	3
Salix sp. fruit fragment	Willows	Shrub - damp ground	3
Rubus idaeus L. seed	Raspberry	Woods, heaths, marginal ground	3
Prunus avium (L.) L. stone	Wild Cherry	Tree - hedgerows, wood-borders and copses	3
Crataegus monogyna Jacq. stone	Hawthorn	Tree or shrub - wood-borders, scrub, hedges	3
Arctium sp. achene	Burdock	Field-borders, wood-clearings, rough ground	3
INDETERMINATE PLANTS			
Epilobium sp. seed	Willowherbs		6
Potentilla sp. achene	Cinquefoil		5
Apiaceae indet. mericarp	Cow Parsley Family		4
Brassicaceae indet. small seed	Cabbage Family		3
Stachys sp. nut	Woundwort		3
Galium sp. small nut	Bedstraw		3
Luzula sp.	Wood-rush		3
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [<2mm]	Small-sized grass seed		3
Viola sp. seed	Violet		2

Table 3.19: Habitats represented by the waterlogged seeds and fruits (page 2 of 2).

Pollen Analysis Steve Boreham

This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses of twelve sub-samples of sediment taken from a series of archaeological features from Site V. These archaeological features included Late Bronze Age pits, an Early Iron Age waterhole, and various Roman features.

Two pollen sub-samples of sandy silt were taken from a Late Bronze Age pit (Sample 514 – F.2976) from 16cm (ctx10334) and 24cm (ctx9786). Two pollen sub-samples of silt were taken from a Roman waterhole (Sample 546 – F.2931) from 1cm (ctx11483) and 15cm (ctx11480). Two pollen sub-samples were taken from a Late Bronze Age pit (Sample 721 – F.3843) from 5cm (ctx12021 – gravelly silt) and 19cm (ctx12020 - colluvium). This feature was cut by a Roman ditch (Sample 721 – F.3842), from which a further pollen sub-sample was taken at 31cm (ctx12018 - colluvium).

Two pollen sub-samples were taken from a pit of unknown age (Sample 722 – F3741) from 6cm and 24cm (both ctx11783 – peaty silt). A single pollen sub-sample was taken from an Early Iron Age waterhole (Sample 729 – F.3744) from 5cm (ctx11797 –

clayey silt). A single pollen sub-sample was taken from a Roman ditch (Sample 732 – F.3688) from 5cm (ctx11615 - colluvium). A single pollen sub-sample of silt was taken from a Roman water storage tank (Sample 739 – F.3800) from 10cm (ctx12053). The sub-samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope at x400 magnification. The percentage pollen data from these sub-samples is presented in Table 3.20.

Unfortunately four pollen sub-samples from this batch were barren. These comprised both sub-samples from the Late Bronze Age pit (sample 514 – F2976), the basal sub-sample (5cm) from the Late Bronze Age pit (Sample 721 – F.3843), and the single sub-sample (5cm) from the Roman ditch (sample 732 – F.3688). It seems most probable that the absence of pollen in these sub-samples is the result of their relatively sandy nature coupled with their location above the watertable causing desiccation and post-depositional microbial oxidation of organic material. Both sub-samples from the Late Bronze Age pit (sample 514 – F.2976) contained a large amount of micro-charcoal, which perhaps echoes the use of this feature as an infant burial site.

The remaining pollen sub-samples had pollen concentrations that ranged between 30,382 and 72,918 grains per ml. Pollen preservation was rather variable in these sub-samples and finely divided organic material hampered pollen counting to some degree. Assessment pollen counts were made from single slides for these sub-samples. The pollen sums achieved for these slides were all above 50 grains, and three were above 100 grains. However, none exceeded the statistically desirable total of 300 pollen grains main sum. As a consequence caution must be employed during the interpretation of these results.

1cm <546> (ctx11483)
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (31.1%), and comprised a range of herbs including dock (*Rumex*; 10.7%), meadowsweet (*Filipendula*; 8.7%) and members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae; together 4.8%). Cereal pollen was present at 2.9%, and the disturbed ground indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*; 1.9%) was present in this sub-sample. Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus*; 3.9%), hazel (*Corylus*; 1.9%), and birch (*Betula*; 1%). Spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) were present at 3.9% and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 9.7%.

15cm <546> (ctx11480)
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (32.1%), and comprised a range of herbs including willow-herb (*Epilobium*; 8.9%), dock (*Rumex*; 7.1%), meadowsweet (*Filipendula*; 5.4%) and members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae; together 5.4%). Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (*Corylus*; 7.1%) and alder (*Alnus*; 3.6%). Undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 14.3% and obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (Sparganium) pollen, which reached 3.6%. An elevated proportion of undifferentiated fern spores might be indicative of the first stages of post-depositional oxidation.

19cm <721> (ctx12020)
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (37.2%), and had a limited range of herbs including members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae; together 9%), sedges (Cyperaceae; 6.4%) and members of the bean/pea family (Fabaceae; 3.8%). Although cereal pollen was absent, the disturbed ground indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*; 1.3%) was present in this sub-sample. Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus*; 6.4%) and hazel (*Corylus*; 5.1%), with oak (*Quercus*; 3.8%), lime (*Tilia*; 2.6%), holly (*Ilex*) and birch (*Betula*; both 1.3%). Spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) were present at 5.1% and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 9%. Obligate aquatics were represented by spores of *Sphagnum* moss (1.3%) and pollen of bur-reed (*Sparganium*), which was present at 3.8%.

31cm <721> (ctx12018)
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (41.3%), and comprised a range of herbs including members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae; together 13.8%), sedges (Cyperaceae), the bean/pea family (Fabaceae), the fat-hen family (Chenopodiaceae), members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) and meadow rue (*Thalictrum*; all 2.5%). Cereal pollen and the disturbed ground indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) were both present at 2.5% in this sub-sample. Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus*; 2.5%) and hazel (*Corylus*; 1.3%). Spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) were present at 1.3% and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 17.6%. Obligate aquatics were represented by spores of *Sphagnum* moss (2.5%) and pollen of bur-

reed (*Sparganium*), which was present at 12.5%. The elevated proportion of Asteraceae pollen and undifferentiated fern spores suggest the onset of post-depositional oxidation in this sub-sample.

6cm <722> (ctx11783)
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (37.5%), and had a limited range of herbs including members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae; Lactuceae - Asteraceae; together 10.6%), sedges (Cyperaceae) and members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae; both 3.8%). Cereal pollen was present at 2.9%, and the disturbed ground indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*; 1%) was present in this sub-sample. Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (*Corylus*; 9.6%), juniper (*Juniperus*; 4.8%), privet (*Ligustrum*; 2.9%), alder (*Alnus*) and pine (*Pinus*; both 1.9%). Spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) were present at 3.8% and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 11.6%. Obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*), which was present at 1.9%. The elevated proportion of Asteraceae pollen and undifferentiated fern spores suggest the onset of post-depositional oxidation in this sub-sample.

24*cm <722> (ctx11783)*
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (28.9%), and had a limited range of herbs including members of the lettuce family (Asteraceae - Lactuceae; 8.4%), sedges (Cyperaceae; 7.2%) and the fat-hen family (Chenopodiaceae; 6%). Although cereal pollen was absent, the disturbed ground indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*; 1.2%) was present in this sub-sample. Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus*; 13.3%) and hazel (*Corylus*; 6%). Spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) were present at 7.2% and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 12%. Obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*), which was present at 3.6%. An elevated proportion of undifferentiated fern spores might be indicative of the first stages of post-depositional oxidation.

5*cm <729> (ctx11797)*
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (23.2%), and had a limited range of herbs including the fat-hen family (Chenopodiaceae; 8%), members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae; Lactuceae - Asteraceae; together 5.4%) and members of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae; 3.6%). Cereal pollen was present at 3.6%, and the disturbed ground indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*; 2.7%) was present in this sub-sample. Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (*Corylus*; 13.4%), alder (*Alnus*; 5.4%) and lime (*Tilia*; 3.6%), with oak (*Quercus*), pine (*Pinus*) and holly (*Ilex*; all 1.8%). Spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) were present at 4.5% and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 11.6%. Obligate aquatics were represented by spores of *Sphagnum* moss (0.9%) and pollen of bur-reed (*Sparganium*; 2.7%) and reedmace (Typha; 1.8%).

10*cm <739> (ctx12053)*
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (31.6%), and had a limited range of herbs including members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae; Lactuceae - Asteraceae; together 8.8%), members of the bean/pea family (Fabaceae; 5.3%) and plume thistles (*Cirsium*; 3.5%). Cereal pollen and the disturbed ground indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) were both present at 7% in this sub-sample. Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (*Corylus*; 8.8%), juniper (*Juniperus*; 3.5%), privet (*Ligustrum*; 3.5%) and pine (*Pinus*; 1.8%). Undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 7.1%.

It is clear that whilst all of these pollen sub-samples represent post-clearance assemblages with evidence for a mosaic of habitats including tall herb communities, riparian (bank side) habitats, meadows, local patches of woodland and varying degrees of arable activity, two sub-samples (721 – 19cm & 729 – 5cm) stand out because they include a component of the 'mixed-oak woodland' pollen signal with lime that strongly hints that they may represent Middle to Late Bronze Age deposition. The first of these sub-samples (721 – 19cm) was from a Late Bronze Age pit, which was cut by a Roman ditch (721 – 31cm) that had a markedly different pollen spectrum. The second of these sub-samples (729 – 5cm) was identified as an Early Iron Age waterhole, although the pollen assemblage strongly hints at a slightly older age for the feature. The presence of both reedmace and bur-reed in this feature (729) hints at the growth of a fringe of emergent vegetation. Both the pit and the

waterhole also contained spores of Sphagnum moss, which suggests that they were perennially damp.

The pollen sub-samples (6cm & 24cm) from the pit of unknown age (722) have pollen assemblages rather similar in character to some of the other Roman features analysed. In particular, the basal sub-sample from 6cm is very similar to the Roman tank feature (739 – 10cm), which includes evidence for hazel, juniper and privet scrub nearby. In contrast, most of the other Roman features have limited arboreal pollen dominated by alder and hazel, often with spores of the polypody fern, which often grows on tree boles and is taken to represent stands of mature trees. This seems to imply scattered stands of mature trees within an otherwise open environment.

The pollen sub-samples (1cm & 15cm) from the Roman waterhole (546) have pollen spectra just such an alder-hazel signal together with evidence for damp meadows, tall herbs and riparian vegetation. The basal sub-sample (1cm) has evidence for arable activity and ground disturbance, which is apparently absent in the upper sub-sample (15cm). The presence of willow-herb pollen and abundant micro-charcoal in this upper sub-sample strongly hints at burning in the partially filled-in pit. The pattern of cereal pollen occurring in the basal context and being absent in the upper levels is also repeated in the pit of unknown age (722).

The sub-samples from the Roman ditch (721 - 31cm) and the Roman water storage tank (739 – 10cm) both had broadly comparable pollen assemblages indicating a similar mix of grassland environments to the other Roman sub-samples. The Roman ditch (721) produced elevated amounts of bur-reed pollen, suggesting abundant emergent vegetation along its course. It also contained spores of Sphagnum moss, reinforcing the impression that this was a perennially damp habitat. The Roman water storage tank (739) was interesting because of the elevated cereal and ribwort plantain pollen, which might indicate that it was set amongst arable fields, or concentrated surface flow from them.

Taken together, these pollen analyses provide a 'snapshot' of a Roman landscape with varying degrees of disturbance and arable production. The pit of unknown age (722) is almost certainly Roman, since its pollen spectra match the other Roman features extremely well. The two earlier features both have very similar pollen assemblages, which mark them out in a regional context as probably mid or late Bronze Age. Although complete clearance of mixed-oak woodland with lime is known as early as the early Bronze Age in some parts of the region (cf. Sutton Gault), it is extremely rare for this community type to survive into the early Iron Age. As always it is important not to over-interpret assessment pollen counts, especially where there is evidence for the post-depositional microbial degradation of the palynomorphs.

Sample	514		546		721			722		729	732	739
Feature	2976		2931		3843		3842	3741		3744	3688	3800
Context	10334	9786	11483	11480	12021	12020	12018	11783	11783	11797	11615	12053
Pollen sub-sample	16cm	24cm	1cm	15cm	5cm	19cm	31cm	6cm	24cm	5cm	5cm	10cm
Trees & Shrubs												
Betula			1.0	0.0		1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Pinus			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.8		1.8
Quercus			0.0	0.0		3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8		0.0
Tilia			0.0	0.0		2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6		0.0
Alnus			3.9	3.6		6.4	2.5	1.9	13.3	5.4		0.0
Corylus			1.9	7.1		5.1	1.3	9.6	6.0	13.4		8.8
Juniperus			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0		3.5
Ilex			0.0	0.0		1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8		0.0
Ligustrum			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0		3.5
Herbs												
Poaceae			31.1	32.1		37.2	41.3	37.5	28.9	23.2		31.6
Cereals			2.9	0.0		0.0	2.5	2.9	0.0	3.6		7.0
Cyperaceae			2.9	3.6		6.4	2.5	3.8	7.2	1.8		0.0
Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.			1.9	1.8		2.6	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.9		3.5
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.			2.9	3.6		6.4	11.3	8.7	8.4	4.5		5.3
Artemisia type			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0		0.0
Cirsium type			0.0	1.8		0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		3.5
Caryophyllaceae			1.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.6		0.0
Chenopodiaceae			2.9	3.6		1.3	2.5	0.0	6.0	8.0		0.0
Brassicaceae			2.9	1.8		2.6	2.5	3.8	2.4	2.7		3.5
Fabaceae			0.0	0.0		3.8	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.9		5.3
Filipendula			8.7	5.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		3.5
Helianthemum			1.0	1.8		0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Lamiaceae			2.9	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9		0.0
Epilobium type			0.0	8.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Plantago lanceolata	*barren*	*barren*	1.9	0.0	*barren*	1.3	2.5	1.0	1.2	2.7	*barren*	7.0
Ranunculus type			2.9	0.0		2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9		1.8

Rumex			10.7	7.1		0.0	0.0	1.0	2.4	0.0		1.8
Thalictrum			0.0	1.8		0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Apiaceae			1.9	1.8		1.3	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.8		1.8
Veronica type			1.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9		0.0
Lower plants												
Polypodium			3.9	0.0		5.1	1.3	3.8	7.2	4.5		0.0
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.			6.8	12.5		6.4	13.8	8.7	9.6	9.8		5.3
Pteropsida (trilete) undif.			2.9	1.8		2.6	3.8	2.9	2.4	1.8		1.8
Sphagnum			0.0	0.0		1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9		0.0
Aquatics												
Sparganium type			0.0	3.6		3.8	12.5	1.9	3.6	2.7		0.0
Typha latifolia			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8		0.0
Sum trees			4.9	3.6		14.1	2.5	3.8	13.3	12.5		1.8
Sum shrubs			1.9	7.1		6.4	1.3	17.3	6.0	15.2		15.8
Sum herbs			79.6	75.0		65.4	77.5	63.5	61.4	56.3		75.4
Sum spores			13.6	14.3		14.1	18.8	15.4	19.3	16.1		7.0
Main Sum	-	-	103	56	-	78	80	104	83	112	-	57
Concentration (grains per ml)	<1052	<1052	60181	49079	<1052	30382	44282	72918	41567	49079	<1052	35263

Table 3.20: Site V Pollen percentages.

Waterlogged Wood Richard Darrah

Waterlogged wood was recovered from three pits of certain Romano-British date (F.2931, 3565, 2993), and two features of either Romano-British or prehistoric date (F.3095–6). Each sample derived from saturated levels. In addition to the 18 prehistoric samples, a further seven samples have been sent for species identification, the results of which are anticipated. The majority of the waterlogged wood displayed slow-growth rings illustrative of a source from within a woodland or shaded environment. Woodworking was identified on four samples, with the remainder representing unworked roundwood. A complete summary overview of the assemblage is presented in Table 3.21.

Cat. no.	Sample no.	Feature	Context	Slot	Description	Phase	Species
2	747	2931	9755	2023	Roundwood	Roman 2	*Sambucus nigra L.*
2	748	2931	9755	2023	Roundwood	Roman 2	*Sambucus nigra L.*
4	744	2931	11480	2023	Wood chip with tool signatures (A); slow grown. Ring porous	Roman 2	*Fraxinus excelsior L.*
4	745	2931	11480	2023	Wood chip with tool signatures (B); slow grown. Non-ring porous	Roman 2	*Fraxinus excelsior L.*
4	746	2931	11480	2023	Wood chip. Non-ring porous	Roman 2	*Fraxinus excelsior L.*
6		2931	11495	2023	Slow, woodland-grown (ring-porous) unworked roundwood branch over 25-30 years.	Roman 2	*Fraxinus*
7		2931	11495	2023	Slow, woodland-grown (diffuse, non-ring porous) unworked halved trunk over 30-40 years. Bark present; condition variable. Multi-stemmed trunk. Poss willow or poplar.	Roman 2	*Acer campestre L.*
5		3565	10441	2523	Roundwood SF.1175; part of trunk. Initially slow grown with faster, later rate of growth. Felled Spring (prob March-April). Sawn off-cut at a consistent slow cut rate of 2mm. As an offcut became firewood or underfoot consolidation to a wet context.	Roman 2	*Quercus spp.*
3		2993	11480	2023	Cleft oak 'chip'; abraded. Hewn broad blade cut, possibly indicating post-prehistoric (i.e. Roman) origin. Fast grown in open space.	Roman 2?	*Quercus spp.*
	759	3095	10170	2046	Roundwood	uncertain	na
	761	3096	10177	2046	Roundwood	uncertain	na
	762	3096	10177	2046	Roundwood	uncertain	na
	763	3096	10177	2046	Roundwood	uncertain	na
	764	3096	10177	2046	Roundwood	uncertain	na

Table 3.21: Summary of Romano-British waterlogged wood (identifications S.J. Allen).

Of the Roman features, pit-well F.2931 produced the greatest assemblage of waterlogged wood and timber. The proximity of woodworking is evidenced by three wood chips in [11480] towards the base of the pit, each displaying unique tool signatures.

Situated above this, in [11495], is an unusual sub-oval arrangement of woodland-grown timber comprised of ash branches *c*. 25–30 years old and the base of a multi-stemmed Field Maple trunk 0.4m diameter and *c*. 30–40 years when felled. The condition of these varies from good where their surfaces have been sealed by the saturated deposits within the pit, to poor where surfaces have abutted or lain nearest to the cut of the pit and the slumping gravel edges. No signs of tool marks were seen on the well preserved surfaces, but neither the felling cut nor the top of this trunk and branch section had been sampled. The oval perimeter formed by these timbers discontinues along the pit's southern aspect at the intersection of F.2931 with 'channels' F.3663/3664. No vertical pegs or stakes were identified as a foundation for the timbers, which suggests that these were an expedient utilisation of an available wood source as either a temporary rough fence or barrier of access to the pit-well, or as a revetment against the slippage of the gravel sides.

SECTION 4: POST-ROMAN

Seventy-one features were assigned to the post-Roman phase, covering Post-Medieval and Modern archaeology. With 66.2% representation, ditches were overwhelmingly the most abundant post-Roman feature type. Although the considerable expanse of quarrying extends across the north edge of the entire excavation area, slots were only opened within the quarry area to distinguish between the spreads of prehistoric intercutting pits and the extent of the quarrying that had already been shown to be of a late date. Similarly, furrows were only investigated where underlying relationships between earlier features happen to have been targeted. A great number of 19th and 20th century ceramic drains were encountered, especially within Site V East, but these too have only been recorded when they have encountered when targeting other relationships. In spite of this, the impact of post-Roman archaeology upon earlier features was minimal in the east half of Site V, whereas in the west earlier features were subject to greater impact.

Feature type	Number	%
Ditch	47	66.2
Quarry	12	16.9
Grave	6	8.5
Furrow	2	2.8
Post hole	2	2.8
Field Drain	1	1.4
Pit	1	1.4
Total	**71**	100

Table 4.1: Summary breakdown of Post-Roman archaeology.

Saxon and Medieval

Whilst in light of the evaluation trenching the presence of Saxon archaeology was anticipated, none was forthcoming. Reinvestigation of the feature thought to contain Saxon material ultimately proved to be prehistoric (F.3654). Furthermore, though the furrows in the east of Site V may be Medieval in origin, no finds of a Medieval date were recovered. The furrows did not appear to continue beyond Post-Medieval ditch F.3709-10, which was oriented upon the same alignment as the furrows. This may suggest that, over time, the earlier colluvial-transport resulting from Romano-British activities had increased the saturation of the area immediately beyond F.3709–10.

Post-Medieval and Modern

Features shown to be Post-medieval and Modern were principally ditches, mainly relating to the drainage of damp ground in the west half of Site V. These were interpreted as a bank within the aerial photographic appraisal (Palmer in Redfern 2001). Through excavation they were found to traverse the intersection between the ridge's gravels and the Gault clay, on a northwest-southeast alignment, with depths of 0.15m to 0.8m. Five short and evenly spaced segments led towards the southeast downslope; two (F.2998 & 3009) were investigated and shown to be shallow silt-filled linear hollows, probably formed by soak-away run-off from the main drainage system. At their far west end a major turn of the ditches was also oriented to the southeast downslope, where they eventually petered out. Pottery recovered from these features dates to between the 16th and 18th centuries.

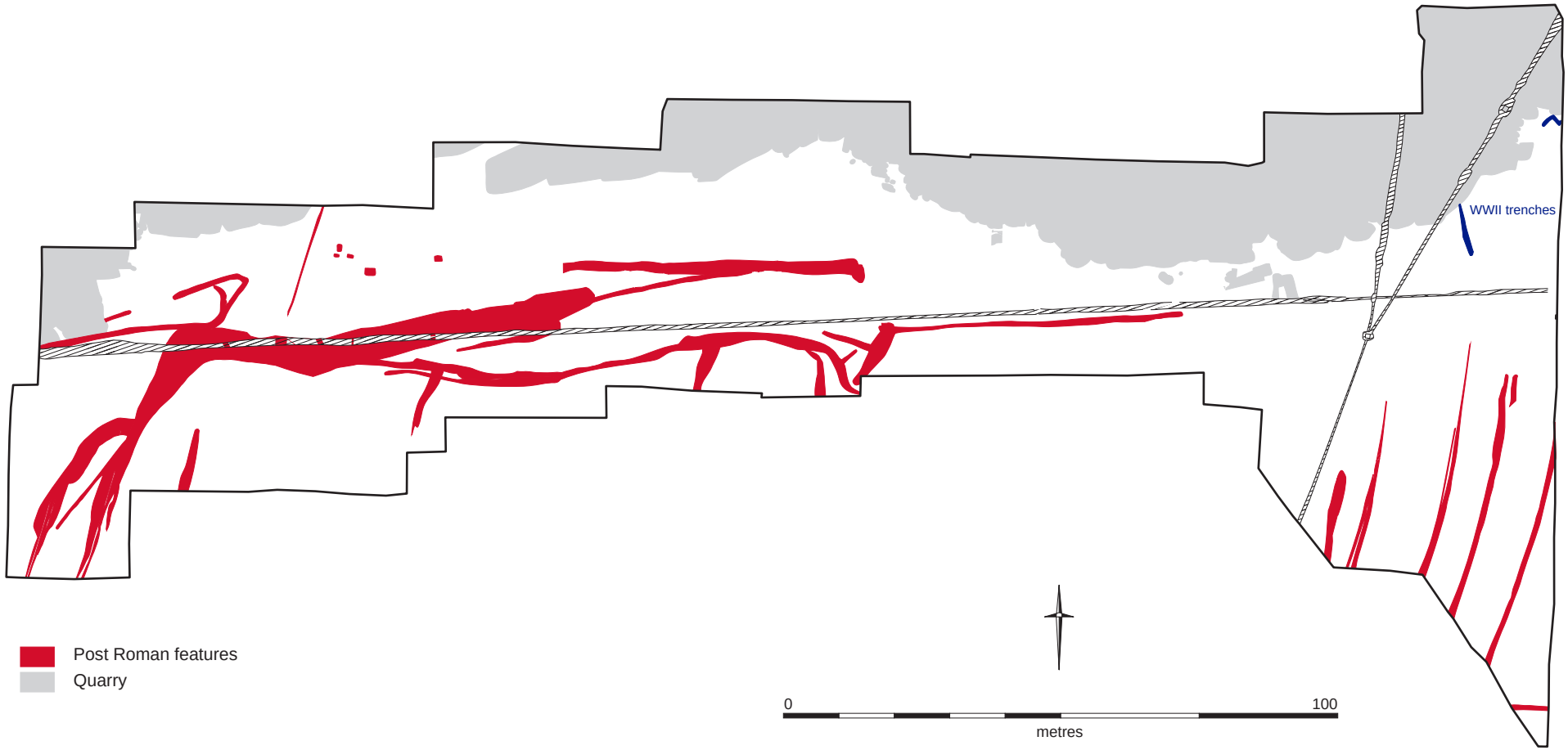


Figure 4.1. Plan of all Post-Roman features

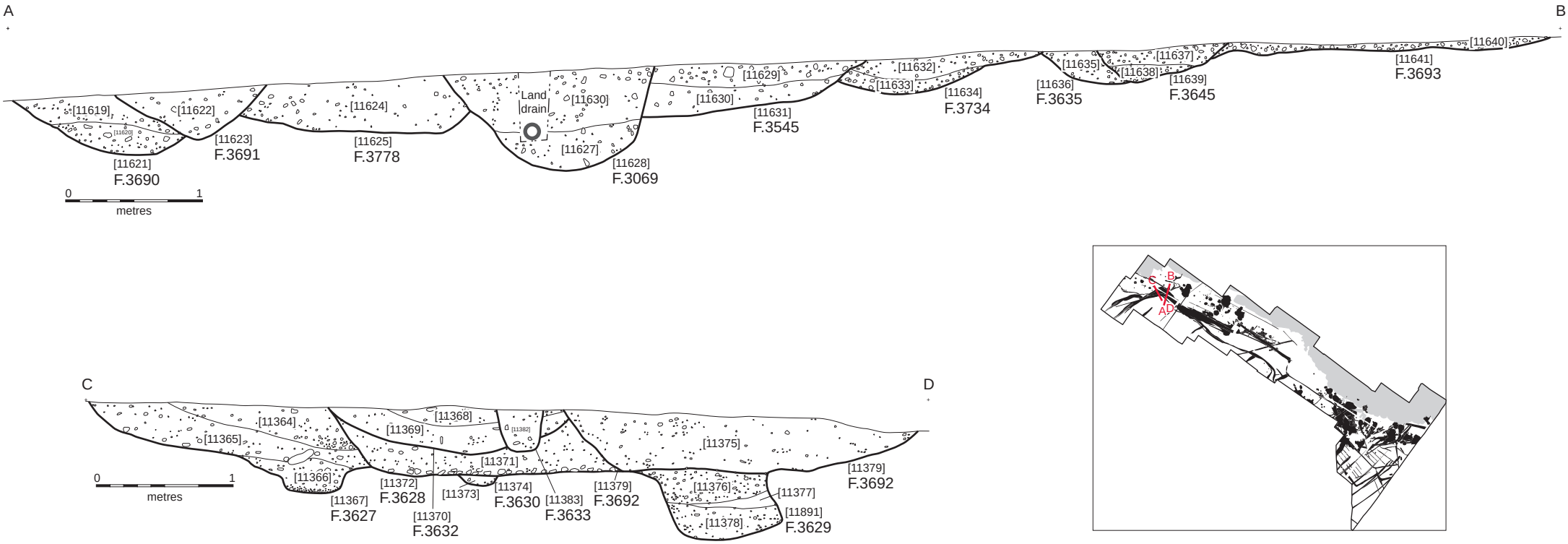


Figure 4.2. Sections showing Post-Medieval ditches: slots 2574 (top) and 2550 (bottom)

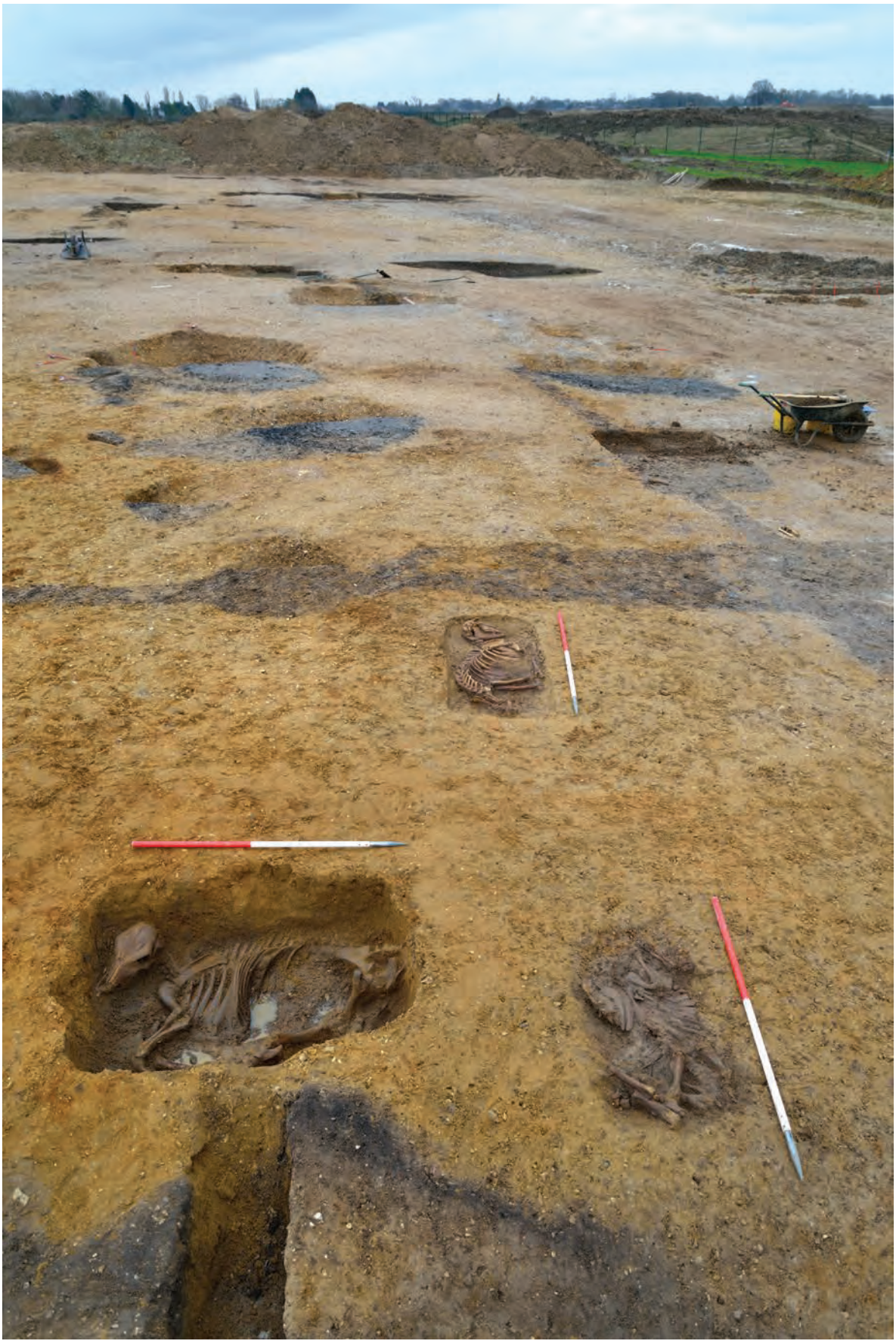


Figure 4.3. Post-Medieval sheep burials

Ditches: Fs.2909, 2955, 2990, 2997-8, 3037, 3570, 3571, 3627, 3628-9, 3632, 3645-6, 3690-2, 3697-8, 3701-3, 3076, 3709-10, 3734-5, 3767-73, 3778, 3782-3, 3793-7, 3814, 3854-8

Pits and quarries: Fs.2943-7, 2989, 3081, 3620, 3631

Six 'box-graves' in Site V West contained complete sheep burials. In F.3639 a 4–6 year old sheep was interred with at least four neonatal lambs, all having died as a result of birthing. A relative date of, at least, the early 19th century is provided by F.3862 which had been dug through an earlier ceramic field drain.

'Graves': Fs.3639, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3867

Lastly, the continuation of probable 1940s wartime trenches from Site IV was also recognised, but too little survived for any worthwhile investigation.

Specialist Studies

Aside from the below-outlined materials, the period's metalwork – as recovered through metal-detecting – has been described by Appleby within the Introduction (Section 1).

Animal Bone Lorrain Higbee

Sheep/goat bones are common amongst the small number of identified fragments; however, this figure includes the skeleton of a 4–6 year old (MWS = G; after Payne 1973) naturally polled (i.e. hornless) sheep from F.3639, and at least four neonatal lambs. The lamb bones are different sizes, indicating that they are from lambs of slightly different ages, perhaps only a few days or weeks apart in age. It would seem that the pit contains the remains of an adult sheep, possibly an ewe that died as a result of birthing difficulties and several natural mortalities, some of which died at birth, and others a few days or weeks later.

Pottery David Hall and Craig Cessford

A small quantity of Post-Roman pottery (16 sherds, 392g; MSW 24.5g) was recovered. The earliest sherds present probably date to the 15th century, with the bulk apparently dating to the 16th–17th centuries. The small quantities from individual features means that the pottery does not necessarily accurately date the features they were found in; at least some of the pottery may well be residual and could also be intrusive. The fabrics present are all amongst the most common of the period. Whilst the most common fabric — glazed red earthenware — continued in use locally as late as the 1880s, all the material present appears to be 16th–17th century.

Whilst this assemblage represents only a small quantity of material, it should be noted that the much more extensive 2012–13 phase of excavations (Cessford & Evans 2014) produced only 27 sherds of 15th–18th century pottery (344g). This indicates that there was a higher presence of 15th–18th century pottery at Site V than at Sites II and IV, although the quantities involved are still too low to indicate anything more than agricultural activity in the area.

Features that produced 15th–18th century pottery included: F.2990, 2997, 3570, 3632, 3686, 3709, 3771, 3772.

Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Date
Medieval Ely ware	1	54	15th century
Essex Red	1	40	15th–early 16th century
Glazed red earthenware	11	213	16th–17th century
Raeren stoneware	1	46	16th century
Frechen Stoneware	1	34	17th century
English stoneware	1	5	18th century
Total	**16**	**392**	

Table 4.2: Post-Roman pottery from Site V.

SECTION 5: DISCUSSION

The contribution of the site area's results to the broader context of the North West Cambridge Project's archaeology has been surprising in light of our original expectations. Having dug and worked our way along the gravel ridge for much of a year (Cessford & Evans 2014) and, finally getting to its northern end opposite Girton College – with its renowned Saxon cemetery and Roman-period pits with lion sculptural fragments (see Evans & Newman 2010) – we were duly expecting to find something spectacular, perhaps the remains of a villa or a Roman roadside temple. What we found instead was a network of Roman planting beds that on face value would appear to be disappointing. Yet, arguably supplied by water via the small ditches connecting with the string of pit-wells sited on the slope above, what this amounts to is an irrigation system. Admittedly, this was a pretty makeshift affair, far from the grandeur of the aqueduct to Winchester sourced by springs near Itchen Stoke, or the sophistication of the water supply at the villas of Chedworth and Fishbourne both also deriving from a spring source (see e.g. Burgess 2001). Nonetheless, it would seem that during dry late spring/summer months there was the capacity to feed water downslope into the planting beds. (By experience, in the autumn/winter the ridge's gravels would have been supra-charged with groundwater and there certainly then would not have been a need to employ the watering system.)

Undoubtedly the ability to illustrate seasonal irrigation adds a new dimension to the ridge as a dynamic hydraulic resource, which in this somewhat expedient form is for Roman Britain a rare finding. Elsewhere, ditches connected with planting beds have been considered for their drainage potential, particularly of standing water on clay landscapes during the winter months (e.g. Roberts 2007), and yet the potential servicing of water *into* these landscapes would in the dryer summer months have been of equal importance. Surviving Romano-British earthworks of planting beds and a network of enclosing ditches at Bullocks Haste in Cottenham, 10km northwest of the project-area, has been described as 'a curious form of cultivation' (Taylor 1973, pl. 3) and suggested by Fox (1923, 223) to have been irrigated by ditches connecting with the nearby Car Dyke. Similarly, channelling of water from the Washpit Brook into planting beds has been postulated for Site VI (Timberlake 2014) with a similar, but unresolved case within the south Cambridge Addenbrooke's landscape (Timblerlake 2007). The facility of pit-wells cut into a spring line at both Sites IV and V is a water source noted across Roman Britain (a study by Burgess 2001, 89-90, found springs to account for at least 5.8% of water sources during this period). The identification of subterranean spring lines was described by Pliny and Vitruvius, the method essentially being to lie face downwards upon the earth in the hope of spotting vapours arising from the spring's water (Bromehead 1942, 145). Whether or not this could prove successful, the east of Site V was clearly a location that over millennia was known locally for its hydraulic character (see below).

In many respects the orientation of planting beds to the landscape topography is also instructive in the context of their probable irrigation. At Barkway, Hertfordshire and Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire, for example, beds were located on a slope, but aligned upon the downslope with the ditches deepest at the main point of drainage on the high ground (Mortimer 1995; Fletcher 2009). By contrast, the beds within Site V were positioned so as to lie along the contour against the downslope, essentially acting as traps for water channelled from higher up the slope. This is a form of

water-leading that is described for garden cultivation in the Roman Mediterranean, favoured from a spring-source through which weeds may be filtered (White 1970, 154). Indeed, Virgil (*Georgics* I, 107-09) has described the effects of such a system:

> When the parched field lies gasping and its crop wilting, behold he draws down water from the brow of a gulley in the hillside: the water as it falls makes a hoarse murmur along the smooth stones and refreshes the thirsty fields.

This was similarly echoed in the 1st century by Columella (*De Re Rustica,* Book X, lines 34-9, 74-6):

> … let near this ground some rivers flow,
> Whole streams the hardy gard'ner may attract
> To help to quench his garden's constant thirst.
> Or let some gentle spring into a well
> Distil, not sunk too deep, left too much toil
> The drawer's panting sides should over-stretch.
>
> … let commanded brooks, and cooling springs,
> In sloping paths descend; that so the earth
> May drink, and therewith fill her gaping mouth.

At Site V we witness a technique of surface irrigation through which water would have been distributed by gravity, introduced from the highest point in the field and allowing for coverage of the field by overland flow. Using this method, uniformity of water distribution would have been difficult to attain owing to the lengths of the field plots and the coarse-textured soil used as a transport medium. Nevertheless, water catchment within open-pit store tanks (e.g. F.3800) appear also to have been utilised within the lower flanks of the basin, providing recharge to the shallowing supply of the natural aquifer – by channelling, bucketing or filtration – and, thereby, a temporary reduction in downslope soil erosion (see McWhorter & Brookman 2007).

Based on the site's environmental evidence, there is no reason to think that this horticultural activity related to anything other than lettuce, or perhaps the cultivation of cabbages and/or beans; there is no basis to evoke such 'elevated' produce as grape vines or asparagus. Despite this, this planting beds' watering system still amounts to a remarkable discovery. Not only does it highlight the crucial long-term problem of ensuring year-round water supply on this inland-ridge locale, but it also would have been an entirely 'Roman' phenomenon and something that you would never encounter in British prehistory.

As is visible on the area's aerial photographs, the location of the Roman planting beds coincides with both a slight eastward kinking in the line of the gravel ridge and where there is a 'plug' of clay geology within its matrix. Resulting in a minor hollow-depression in its contours, it was the northern upslope-end of this 'clay plug-zone' that was encircled by Roman pit-wells. This area was obviously carefully chosen for the horticultural planting in relationship to both its more fertile clay geology and the ready availability of water there as supplied by the spring-line along its northern margin. This attests to just how crucial the ridge's *micro-topography* was to its area-specific early land-use. It was also these factors that caused the thick build-up of *hillwash colluvium* at this point. As detailed by Allen in his introductory contribution, and discussed in Section 3, the site's Roman features appeared to be both sealed by, and cut into, colluvial spreads; involving multiple machine-stripping levels, it was this that made their excavation there so difficult.

Subsequently, a comparable depositional sequence has also been found in Site II East's excavation at the southern end of the ridge within the development area. There, a slight down-ridge-slope valley/trough led to a considerable accumulation of colluvium and which, again, also demanded two-stage machining. Where this trough coincided with a major and much-recut enclosure-ditch sequence, its main later Iron Age boundary-line was found to be sealed by *c*. 0.30m depth of colluvium, into which Roman ditches had been cut (themselves locally masked by further hillwash). The significance of this exposure is that it clearly demonstrates that Late Iron Age/Early(-iest) Roman agricultural activity itself resulted in considerable colluvial deposition along the ridge's southern upper slope-break.

Finally in terms of expectation and 'disappointment', while there would be no real announcement given the range of Roman finds (and paucity of quality building materials) recovered from the site's features, there always remains the possibility that some impressive structure of the period lay towards the Godmanchester Road frontage, but which would have been destroyed through the extensive Post-Medieval quarrying along the site's northern margin. Unfortunately, informal viewing of the backgardens of the extant Huntingdon Road properties backing onto the site – where various hollows are apparent in their lawns – suggests that this quarrying swathe extends for at least 100m to the north; there remains some chance of archaeological survival alongside the road itself (*c.* 30-40m wide strip), but damage done at that time was clearly considerable.

Of the site's prehistory, although the density of the area's flintwork was not particularly high, there is a temptation to associate its some 20 Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pieces with the fact that a sherd of Peterborough Ware was recovered. Otherwise, while as was the case during the 2012-13 Sites II/IB excavations, some later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints were also present, their quantities are not great.

The site's Bronze Age ditches would also seem comparable to those recovered previously upon the ridge (Cessford & Evans 2014, fig. 2.04). There, however, the straight lengths were thought to be associated with its Middle Bronze Age usage and, also involved more substantial sub-square/rectangular compounds (PE1-3), the latter evidently did not continue north along the ridge into the area of Site V's exposure. Accordingly, one would have to be less assured about attributing Site V's early boundaries to the 'Middle'-period as opposed to the 'Late'; that said, though, two of its ditch lengths were truncated by the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age pit clusters.

The site's Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement was obviously of sufficient scale to warrant discrete designation and, following on from the previous enumeration, will be duly entitled *Prehistoric Settlement 4*. It, however, differed to those previously investigated upon the ridge. Being predominantly of Early Iron Age date, with relatively few Late Bronze Age wares (see Law above), it did not see the same density of postholes and nor were any structural settings here identified. Conversely, while individual/isolated comparable pits occurred, Site V's intercut 'pit cluster spreads' would have no parallel on the project's southern settlements of this time.

Given the scale of this site's pitting – much of it evidently related to water supply – then, in light of the absence of 'small feature' structural remains (e.g. four-poster granaries), this could be deployed to argue that the settlement's usage was then only seasonal. Yet, its quantity of bone and pottery, plus more importantly its loomweights, saddle querns and evidence of cereal processing – as well as possible hide processing (see, respectively, Timberlake, Ballantyne and Higbee above) – would contradict this. The finds rather suggest a 'normal' permanent occupation and this would concur with Ballantyne's characterisation of its situation based on the plant remains:

> … it is felt that the remains represent proximity to intensively managed, manured, arable land with margins of open damp grassland descending into the wet features. Shallow water was present for varying amounts of time – some waterholes dried out only in summer, if at all.

Taken as a whole, what the evidence suggests is that we are seeing the terrace-/ridge-edge margin of a settlement that must have largely lain to the north and have been subsequently lost through quarrying. If trying to cite a broadly equivalent occupation, then the 'open' Late/later Bronze Age terrace-edge settlement at Striplands Farm, Longstanton – with its array of deep waterlogged pit-wells (Evans & Patten 2011) – would be an obvious candidate.

Before progressing, two other points should be raised concerning the site's 'early' settlement. The first relates to the western pit cluster (PG2), as a certain degree of formalised layout is there evident in its three, quasi-linear pit cluster-axes arranged in relationship to the down-ridge-slope. The second point pertains to its quantity of human remains. Such disarticulated 'loose' bone was found in four of its features (plus another from the evaluation-phase) and this is entirely typical of the period's settlements. That said, the recovery of the two neonate burials within the upper profile of pit F.2976 is somewhat more unusual and, indeed, that feature seems further distinguished by the great quantity of material within its fills generally.

Returning to the site's Romano-British usage, what we are basically dealing with – at least across its eastern quarter – are the northwestern margins of the main Site IV settlement that was excavated in 2012-14 (Cessford & Evans 2014 pt. 2). In truth, aside from the above-discussed planting beds and their attendant pit-wells, the value of its results will only be realised when they are fully integrated with the larger complex's data during the publication/analysis stage. Otherwise, the only feature that really warrants further comment is the wood-rung well, F.2931. In marked contrast with the *ad hoc* character of its timber barrier/revetment arrangement was the remarkable series of coins recovered from it (see Wells above). With so many issues dating to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, their date-range seems too great to think that they related to a single hoard and perhaps, instead, reflect some manner of votive-offering purses: one of 1st century date, the other from the 3rd century. As to whether or not this reflects the well's term of usage is unclear: recent analyses of Romano-British hoarding shows a huge spike in the period of 268-296 AD (Bland 2012, 217), within which the latter of F.2931's coin deposits comfortably lies (274-286 AD); 1st century hoards are low by comparison, although springs are attractive for votive-offerings more generally (Sauer 2013).

The site's western Roman-phase ditches also deserves brief notice. With only a scattering of the period's finds recovered from that area, they do not appear to reflect settlement activity as such but rather agriculture. (Though all were definitely

truncated by the Post-Medieval features, there must remain some doubt – despite the recovered finds – that they were not also of that attribution.)

Of the area's Post-Medieval traces, the eastern series of troughs essentially matches those found at Site IV and mark the continuation of the pattern of its ridge-and-furrow agriculture. The site's western ditch network seems, though, to attest to something else. While its downslope axes having been distorted/'complicated' by water-erosion, they probably related to a 16th–17th century farm within the immediate area (likely to be the precursor to Howe's Farm). Whether the 'late' animal burials that were recovered there relate to this property or the later extant farm (i.e. later 19th or 20th century date) cannot be established.

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APPENDIX: FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Dating evidence from pottery unless otherwise stated, dates are AD unless otherwise stated.

ceme.: cemetery
crem.: cremation
enc.: enclosure
inh.: inhumation
Iso.: isolated
loc.: location
Nat.: Natural/not real
RB: Roman-British
Pr.: Prehistoric
P-M: Post-Medieval
P-R: Post-Roman
str.: Structure
strat.: stratigraphy
Un.: Unidentified

Feature	**Slot**(s)	**Cut(s)**	**Fill**(s)	**Feature type**	**Length** (m)	**Width** (m) **min, max**	**Depth** (m) **min, max**	**Dating**	**Broad Period**	**Phase**
561	73,76,105,2000	1433, 1441, 1531, 9519	1431-32, 1438-40, 1530, 9517-18	Ditch	36.4+	2.80	0.85	50-400	RB	Roman 2
569	2051	9752	9751	Ditch	1 ex.	0.90	0.34	50-200	RB	Roman 2
2900	2000, 2001	9506, 9515	9507-9, 9514	Ditch	2.68 ex.	1.85	0.70		RB	Roman 2
2901	2000	9513	9512	Ditch	2.24 ex.	0.90	0.20		RB	Roman 2
2902	2002, 2012, 2017, 2046	9501, 9571, 9587, 9725	9500, 9568-9, 9586, 9722-4	Ditch	2 ex.	0.4, 1.3	0.18, 0.4	50-100	RB	Roman 2
2903	2002	9505	9502-4	Ditch	1.3	0.5	0.27		RB	Roman 2
2904	2001	9510	9511	Pit/hollow (buried soil)	na	na	na		LBA-EIA?	
2905	2001	9524	9520-3	Pit/Waterhole	2.00	1.90	0.90	50-400	RB	Roman 2
2906	2003	9546	9542-5	Ditch	na	0.74	0.64		RB	Roman 2
2907	2003, 2525	9541, 10459	9539-40, 10457-8	Ditch	1.88 ex.	1.60	0.70	50-400	RB	Roman 2
2908	2003	9538	9536-7	Pit		1.38	0.74		RB	Roman 2
2909	2004	9549	9547-8	Ditch	1 ex.	0.69	0.44		Post-Med?	
2910	2005	9551	9550	Ditch	1 ex.	0.34	0.22		RB	Roman 2
2911	2006	9527	9525-6	Burial (inhumation)	2.10	0.70	0.20		RB	Roman 2

2912	2007	9535	9528-31, 9533-4, 9566-7	Pit/Waterhole	4.4	4	0.85	100-400	RB	Roman 2
2913	2008, 2012, 2013, 2018, 2027, 2028, 2517	9555, 9570, 9574, 9591, 9625, 9628, 10385	9552-4, 9568-9, 9572-3, 9588-90, 9623-4, 9626-7, 10384	Ditch		0.8, 0.9	0.28, 0.4	50-400	RB	Roman 2
2914	2009, 2032, 2046, 2531	9557, 9647, 10383, 10490	9552, 9646, 10382, 10489	Ditch	1 ex.	0.2, 0.8	0.09, 0.21		RB	Roman 1
2915	2010, 2024, 2026, 2029, 2046, 2531	9558, 9616, 9620, 9635, 10146, 10492	9559, 9614-5, 9619, 9634, 10145, 10491	Ditch	1 ex.	0.3, 0.8	0.15, 0.25		RB	Roman 2
2916	2009, 2513	9560, 10316	9561, 10315	Ditch	1 ex.	0.5, 0.6	0.1, 0.15		RB	Roman 1
2917	2011	9563	9562	Pit	0.84	0.76	0.27		LBA-EIA?	
2918	2007	9565	9532, 9564, 9741	Pit	10.10	0.5 ex.	0.60	50-200	RB	Roman 2
2919	2013, 2512	9575, 10314	9742, 10313	Ditch		0.3, 0.35	0.15, 0.6	50-100	RB	Roman 1
2920	2014	9577	9576	Pit	1.20	0.80	0.15		LBA-EIA?	
2921	2014	9579	9578	Pit	0.6	0.5	0.12		LBA-EIA?	
2922	2015, 2047	9581	9580	Buried soil	2 ex., 3.5 ex.	5.60	0.30	50-400	RB	Roman 2
2923	2016	9597	9594-6	Burial (inhumation)	2.70	0.40	0.25		RB	Roman 2
2924	2017, 2018	9585, 9593	9584, 9592	Ditch	1.45 ex.	0.95 ex.	0.15, 0.27	Roman (intrusive)	LBA/EIA	
2925	2017	9583	9582	Ditch		0.65	0.30		RB	Roman 2
2926	2019	9599	9598	Ditch		0.35	0.15		RB	Roman 2
2927	2020	9601	9600	Ditch		0.40	0.10		RB	Roman 2
2928	2021, 2022, 2026, 2049	9603, 9606, 9618, 9744, 9946	9602, 9608, 9617, 9743, 9945	Ditch		0.35, 0.6	0.08, 0.23		RB	Roman 2
2929	2021, 2022	9605, 9611	9604, 9610	Ditch		0.45, 0.55	0.12, 0.13		RB	Roman 2
2930	2021	9607	9606	Pit	0.50	1.05	0.20		Prehistoric?	
2931	2032	9757 [=11484]	9753-6, 11480-3	Pit	6.00	5.50	1.20	50-400	RB	Roman 2
2932	2024, 2521	9613, 10431	9612, 10430	Ditch		0.3, 0.42	0.05, 0.2	200-400	RB	Roman 2
2933	Void			VOID - Same as F.2915						
2934	2507	9650	9648-9	Pit (in quarry cluster)		1.30	0.35		LBA/EIA?	
2941	2026	9622	9621	Post hole	0.20	0.20	0.3		RB	Roman 2
2942	2027	9630	9631	Ditch / gulley		0.25	0.15		RB	Roman 2
2943	2030	9637	9636	Pit (quarry)	3.8	1.30	0.3	Roman (residual)	Post-Med	
2944	2030	9639	9638	Pit (quarry)		0.60	0.14	Roman (residual)	Post-Med	
2945	2031	9641	9640	Pit (quarry)	1.95	1.95	0.25	100-400	Post-Med	

								(residual)		
2946	2030, 2503	9643, 10088	9642, 10087	Pit (quarry)	7	0.8	0.4	Roman (residual)	Post-Med	
2947	2031	9645	9644	Pit (quarry)			0.13+		Post-Med	
2948	2029, 2046, 2049	9633, 9746, 10148	9631-2, 9745, 10147, 10290	Ditch	0.5 ex.	0.95, 1.10	0.15, 0.55	40-100	RB	Roman 2
2949	2033	9670	9668-9	Pit		0.80	0.24		LBA/EIA	
2950	2033	9673	9671-2	Pit		1.20	0.42		LBA/EIA	
2951	2033, 2639	9675, 11948	9674, 11945-7	Ditch		0.4, 0.48	0.14, 0.15		LBA/EIA	
2952	2039	9708	9707	Ditch		0.80	0.12		MBA-LBA	
2953	2040	9710	9709	Ditch		0.50	0.15		RB	Roman 2
2954	2040	9712	9711	Ditch		0.40	0.08		RB	Roman 2
2955	2041	9714	9713	Ditch		0.70	0.10		Post-Med	
2956	2042	9717	9716	Pit		0.28	0.08		nd	
2957	2043	9721	9718-20	Posthole					nd	
2958	2034	9677	9676	Ditch		0.62	0.08		RB	Roman 2
2959	2035, 2037, 2038, 2529	9679, 9683, 9697, 9706, 10548	9678, 9682, 9696, 9705, 10547	Ditch		0.23, 0.46, 0.72	0.08, 0.2		RB	Roman 2
2960	2036, 2038, 2066	9681, 9704, 9841	9680, 9703, 9840	Ditch		0.38, 0.7	0.05, 0.18		RB	Roman 2
2961	2037, 2038	9690, 9695, 2985	9689, 9691-4, 2984	Pit	0.42	0.50	0.52		RB	Roman 2
2962	2037	9688	9686-7	Ditch		0.46	0.28		LBA/IA?	
2963	2044	9767	9766	Pit	0.87	0.36	0.28		LBA/EIA	
2964	2044	9770	9768-9	Pit	0.85	0.81	0.31		LBA/EIA	
2965	2045	9773	9771-2	Pit	0.86	0.96	0.31		LBA/EIA	
2966	2046	9727	9726	Pit		0.51	0.19		LBA/EIA?	
2967	2046	9429	9428	Pit	1.20	1.10	0.03		LBA/EIA?	
2968	2047	9731	9730	Pit	1.70	1.30	0.70		RB	
2969	2047	9733	9732	Ditch		0.90	0.30		Prehistoric or Roman?	
2970	2047	9735	9734	Pit	0.60	0.50	0.24		Prehistoric or Roman?	
2971	2047, 2048	9737, 9748	9736, 9747	Pit	4.1	2.40	0.30		RB	Roman 2
2972	2047	9739	3738	Pit	3.10	3.00	0.50		RB	Roman 2
2973	2050, 2067, 2508	9750, 9819, 10136	9749, 9818, 10135	Ditch		0.22, 0.4	0.06, 0.41		RB	Roman 2

2974	2023	9765 [=11494]	9760-4, 11485-93	Pit	4.60	4.60	0.78		RB	Roman 2
2975	2053, 2078	9775, 9884	9774, 9883	Ditch (same as F.3015)		1.00	0.16, 0.18	50-400	RB	
2976	2054	9777	9776, 10334-5	Pit		2.68	0.52		LBA/EIA	
2977	2055, 2058	9780, 9790	9778-9, 9788-9	Ditch	1 ex.	0.3, 0.78	0.25		RB	Roman 2
2978	2055, 2056, 2067, 2068, 2069	9784, 9813, 9817, 9823	9781-3, 9814-6, 9822	Ditch	1.52 ex.	0.4, 1.1	0.13, 0.46	50-400	RB	Roman 1
2979	2057, 2080, 2088, 2501, 2502, 2540	9787, 9903, 10055, 10068, 10073, 11361	9785-6, 9901-2, 10053-4, 10066-7, 10071-2, 11358-60	Ditch		0.52, 1.3	0.22, 0.45		RB	Roman 2
2980	2059	9792	9791	Pit	0.60	0.55	0.27		RB	Roman 2
2981	2059	9795	9794	Pit	1.40	1.40	0.25		RB	Roman 2
2982	2059	9797	9796	Pit	1.35	1.35	0.21		RB	Roman 2
2983	2060	9799	9798	Pit	0.80	0.75	0.12		RB	Roman 2
2984	2061	9801	9800	Pit	0.60	0.60	0.20		RB	Roman 2
2985	2062	9803	9820	Pit	0.8	0.6	0.08		RB	Roman 2
2986	2063	9805	9804	Pit	0.65	0.65	0.10		RB	Roman 2
2987	2064	9807	9806	Pit	0.70	0.80	0.10		RB	Roman 2
2988	2065, 2088, 2090, 2093, 2568	9808, 9952, 10003, 10050, 11545	9809, 9812, 9951, 10002, 10048-9, 11543-4	Ditch	2.6 ex.	1.2, 2.8	0.41, 0.45		RB	Roman 2
2989	2065	9810	9811	Pit	3.10	2.10	0.27		Post-Med?	
2990	2069, 2077, 2082, 2540, 2566	9825, 9882, 9909, 11363, 11515	9824, 9881, 9908, 11362, 11514	Ditch		0.5, 0.85	0.11, 0.3		Post-Med	
2991	2069	9821	9820	Pit	0.60	0.70	0.22		LBA/EIA?	
2992	2066, 2074	9828, 9878	9826-7, 9877	Ditch		0.60	0.25, 0.3		LBA/EIA?	
2993	2066	9836	9829-35	Pit	1.80	1.70	0.60		LBA/EIA?	
2994	2066, 2089, 2520	9839, 9976,10419	9837-8, 9975, 10418	Ditch		1.2, 1.3	0.21, 0.4	50-100	RB	Roman 2
2995	2070	9849	9847-8	Pit		1.40	0.27	50-100	RB	Roman 2
2996	2070	9853	9850-2	Pit		0.70	0.22		LBA/EIA?	
2997	2071, 2500, 2548, 2583, 2589	9855, 10063, 11345, 11726, 11750	9854, 10062, 11344, 11725, 11749	Ditch		0.56, 2.5	0.1, 0.3		Post-Med	
2998	2071	9857	9856	Ditch			0.20		Post-Med	
2999	2072, 2565	9859, 11479	9858, 11478	Ditch		0.37, 0.44	0.08, 0.14		RB	Roman 2
3000	2073	9861	9860	Pit	0.43	0.61	0.28		LBA/EIA	
3001	2074	9868	9862-7, 10488	Pit/Waterhole		0.90	1.14		LBA/EIA	

3002	2074	9871	9869-70	Pit		5.2	0.5		LBA/EIA	
3003	2074, 2516	9874, 10397	9872-3, 10392-6	Ditch		1.60	0.6, 0.83	50-400	RB	Roman 2
3004	2074	9876	9875	Ditch		0.50	0.16		RB	Roman 2
3006	2075	9896	9889-93	Pit	1.14	2.88	0.66		LBA/EIA?	
3007	2076	9880	9879	Pit	0.20	0.40	0.04		LBA/EIA?	
3008	2078, 2506	9886, 10122	9885, 10121	Ditch		0.41, 1.05	0.11, 0.66		RB	Roman 2
3009	2078	9888	9887	Pit	0.60	0.65	0.27		RB	Roman 2
3010	2079	9898	9897	Posthole		0.41	0.13		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3011	2080	9900	9899	Posthole		0.28	0.13		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3012	2081	9914	9905	Pit		0.27	0.18		LBA/EIA?	
3013	2070	9907	9906	Pit		0.56	0.27		LBA/EIA?	
3014	2081	9917	9915-6	Pit	1	1.88	0.31		LBA/EIA	
3015	2081	9920	9918-9	Ditch (same as F.2975)		0.94	0.35		RB	Roman 2
3016	2070	9911	9910	Pit	0.55	0.61	0.12		LBA/EIA	
3017	2081	9922	9921	Ditch or pit	1 ex.	0.69	0.23		LBA/EIA	
3018	2083	9913	9912	Posthole	0.30	0.32	0.22		LBA-EIA?	
3019	2060	9924	9923	Posthole		0.42	0.12		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3020	2084	9926	0025	Posthole		0.10	0.09		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3021	2085	9928	9927	Posthole		0.18	0.06		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3022	2074	9930	9929	Stakehole		0.13	0.15		LBA/EIA	
3023	2074	9932	9931	Stakehole		0.13	0.16		LBA/EIA	
3024	2074	9934	9933	Stakehole		0.12	0.13		LBA/EIA	
3025	2052	9759	9758	Ditch		0.80	0.12		RB	Roman 1
3026	2086	9936	9935	Pit	0.18	0.14	0.04		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3027	2086	9938	9937	Pit	0.25	0.35	0.10		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3028	2086	9940	9939	Pit	0.17	0.30	0.08		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3029	2086	9942	9941	Pit	0.30	0.30	0.09		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3030	2087	9944	9943	Pit or posthole		0.36	0.10		Prehistoric or Roman?	
3031	2081	9948	9947	Quarry?		0.5+	0.16		Post-Med?	

3032	2069, 2077, 2088, 2090, 2093	9950, 9954,10001, 10023, 10052	9949, 9953, 10000, 10022, 10051	Ditch		0.12, 0.95	0.11, 0.28		RB	Roman 2
3033	2089	9967	9963-6	Pit			0.32		LBA	
3034	2089	9974	9968-73, 10211-6	Pit		5.00	0.55		LBA	
3035	2091	9979	9977-8	Pit	1.20	1.11	0.38		LBA	
3037	2090	9956	9955	Ditch		0.60	0.25		Post-Med	
3038	2090	9958	9957	Pit	1.50	1.20	0.14	50-400 (intrusive?)	LBA/EIA?	
3039	2090	9960	9959	Pit	0.80	0.45	0.26		LBA/EIA?	
3040	2090	9962	9961	Pit	0.60	0.38	0.11		LBA/EIA?	
3041	2066	9983	9980-2	Pit?			0.55			
3042	2092	9985	9984	Pit	0.38	0.40	0.10		LBA/EIA?	
3043	2092	9987	9986	Pit	0.28	0.50	0.08		LBA/EIA?	
3044	2092	9989	9988	Pit	0.55	1.1	0.13		LBA/EIA?	
3045	2092	9991	9990	Pit	0.23	0.58	0.14		LBA/EIA?	
3046	2092	9993	9992	Pit	0.63	0.8	0.08		LBA/EIA?	
3047	2092	9995	9994	Pit	0.28	0.24	0.05		LBA/EIA?	
3048	2092	9997	9996	Pit	0.22	0.10	0.14		LBA/EIA?	
3049	2092	9999	9998	Pit	0.3	0.59	0.12		LBA/EIA?	
3050	2095	10005	10004	Pit	1	1.00	0.25	40-400	RB	Roman 2
3051	2094	10007	10006	Pit (quarry?)	2.2	1.60	0.25	100-400	RB	Roman 2
3052	2094	10010	10008-9	Pit (quarry?)	1.9	1.60	0.55		RB	Roman 2
3053	2094	10013	10011-2	Pit (quarry?)	1 ex.	0.5 ex.	0.50		RB	Roman 2
3054	2094	10015	10014	Pit (quarry?)	2.10	1.60	0.60		RB	Roman 2
3055	2094	10018	10016-7	Pit (quarry?)	0.75 ex.	0.6 ex.	0.65		RB	Roman 2
3056	2094	10021	10019-20	Pit (quarry?)	1.70	1.20	0.75		RB	Roman 2
3057	2096	10096	10094-5	Pit (quarry?)	1+	1.66	0.44		LBA?	
3058	2096	10100	10097-9	Pit (quarry?)	1+	1.11	0.50		LBA?	
3059	2096	10107	10106	Ditch		0.3+	0.11		LBA/EIA	
3060	2096	10105	10101-4, 10120	Pit/Waterhole	1.98	0.85	0.95		LBA/EIA	
3061	2096	10093	10091-2	Pit/Spread	3.45	2.13	0.54		LBA/EIA?	
3062	2069	10025	10024	Pit	0.50	0.60	0.53		LBA/EIA?	
3064	2097	10029, 10033	10028, 10032	Ditch/Quarry?	1 ex.	1 ex.	0.50		LBA/EIA?	
3067	2098	10036	10034-5	Tree Throw	1.95	0.82	0.17		LBA-EIA?	

3068	2099	10039	10037-8	Tree Throw	1.85	0.78	0.14		LBA-EIA?	
3069	2100, 2561, 2605	10041, 12092, 12098	10040, 12087-91, 12097	Field drain		0.87, 2.7	0.5 ex.		Post-Med	
3070	2100	10043	10042	Pit	2.44	2.63	0.32		LBA-EIA?	
3071	2100	10045	10044	Pit	0.39 ex.	0.33 ex.	0.24		LBA-EIA?	
3072	2065	10047	10046	Ditch terminus	1.05	0.35	0.09		RB	Roman 2
3073	2088	10057	10056	Pit	0.30	0.60	0.20		LBA/EIA??	
3074	2088	10059	10058	Pit	0.52	0.54	0.24		LBA/EIA??	
3075	2088	10061	10060	Pit	0.80	0.60	0.30		LBA/EIA??	
3076	2500	10065	10064	Ditch (= F.2997?)		0.45	0.35		Post-Med	
3077	2501	10070	10069	Pit	0.80	0.40	0.32		LBA/EIA	
3078	2502	10075	10074	Pit	0.50	0.60	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3079	2503	10078	10076-7	Pit		1.80	0.42		LBA-EIA?	
3080	2503	10080	10079	Pit		0.82	0.22		LBA-EIA?	
3081	2503	10082	10081	Pit		3.60	0.18		Post-Med	
3082	2503	10084	10083	Pit		0.45	0.30		LBA-EIA?	
3083	2503	10086	10085	Pit		0.65	0.32		LBA-EIA?	
3084	2504	10090	10089	Pit	0.6	0.60	0.12		LBA-EIA?	
3085	2505	10109	10108	Pit		0.72	0.16		LBA	
3086	2505	10111	10110	Pit		0.82	0.12		LBA	
3087	2505	10114	10112-3	Pit		2.20	0.28		LBA	
3088	2505	10117	10115-6	Pit		1.3+	0.44		LBA	
3089	2505	10119	10118	Pit			0.12+		LBA	
3090	2507	10319	10128-34, 10317-8	Pit/Waterhole	7.20		1.06	50-100 (intrusive?)	LBA/EIA	
3091	2507	10127	10123-6	Pit	2.60		0.60		LBA-EIA?	
3092	2046	10144	10137-43, 10291	Ditch/pit		2.60	0.45		LBA-EIA?	
3093	2046	10157	10150-6, 10292-3	Ditch/pit		2.90	0.50		RB	Roman 2
3094	2046	10166	10158-65	Pit/Waterhole		5.10	0.60		LBA-EIA?	
3095	2046	10173	10167-8, 10170-2, 10295-6	Pit/Waterhole		4.00	0.60		LBA-EIA?	
3096	2046	10179	10174-8	Pit/Waterhole		2.35	0.75	50-200	RB	Roman 2
3098	2046	10184	10183	Pit	2.00	0.51	0.40		LBA-EIA?	
3099	2046	10186	10185	Pit		0.25	0.35		LBA-EIA?	
3100	2046	10189	10187-8	Pit	0.80	1.75	0.65	100-400	RB	Roman 2

3501	2046	10191	10191, 11604	Pit	0.40	0.95	0.30		LBA-EIA?	
3502	2509	10199	10192-8	Pit		6.00	0.75		LBA	
3503	2509	10204	10200-3	Pit	4+	1.2+	0.41		LBA	
3504	2510	10206	10205	Pit		0.42	0.14		LBA/EIA	
3505	2510	10208	10207	Pit		0.38	0.15		LBA/EIA	
3506	2510	10210	10209	Pit		1.20	0.20		LBA/EIA	
3507	2089	10221	10217-20	Ditch		0.85	0.50		RB	Roman 2
3508	2089	10227	10223-6	Pit	1.50		0.43		LBA	
3509	2089	10229	10228	Pit	0.4+		0.40		LBA	
3510	2089	10233	10230-2	Pit	0.90	0.90	0.68		LBA	
3511	2089	10240	10235-9	Pit		1.4+	0.75		LBA	
3512	2089	10245	10241-4	probable terminus of ditch F.2960		1.10	0.45		RB	Roman 2
3513	2089	10253	10246-52	Pit			0.85	100-400 (intrusive?)	LBA/EIA	
3514	2089	10255	10254	Pit (quarry?)	0.70		0.25		Post-Med?	
3515	2089	10257	10256	Pit (quarry?)		0.65	0.20		Post-Med?	
3516	2089	10261	10258-60	Pit (quarry?)	0.75+		0.40		Post-Med?	
3517	2089	10266	10262-5	Pit (quarry?)	1.2+		0.42		Post-Med?	
3518	2510	10281	10280	Pit	1.22	0.52	0.26		LBA/EIA	
3519	2510	10268	10267	Pit	0.22	0.19	0.06		LBA/EIA	
3520	2510	10270	10269	Pit		0.28	0.12		LBA/EIA	
3521	2510	10272	10271	Pit		0.42	0.08		LBA/EIA	
3522	2510	10275	10273-4	Pit		0.42	0.30		LBA/EIA	
3523	2510	10277	10276	Pit	0.8+	0.68	0.24		LBA/EIA	
3524	2510	10279	10278	Pit	0.81+	0.62	0.09		LBA/EIA	
3525	2054	10332	10320-31, 10486-7	Pit		3.26	1.03		LBA/EIA	
3526	2507	10283	10282	Pit	0.9	0.90	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3527	2507	10285	10284	Pit		1.10	0.75		LBA/EIA	
3528	2507	10287	10286	Pit	1.80	1.20	0.55		LBA/EIA	
3529	2507	10289	10288	Pit		1.10			LBA/EIA	
3530	2046	10302	10297-10301	Pit/Waterhole		2+	0.65		LBA-EIA?	
3531	2046	10306	10303-5	Pit/Waterhole		2.60	0.45		LBA-EIA?	
3532	2046	10308	10307	Pit	0.35+	0.50	0.15		LBA-EIA?	

3533	2046	10310	10309	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.07		LBA-EIA?	
3534	2046	10312	10311	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.07		LBA-EIA?	
3536	2054	10340	10337-9	Pit (quarry?)		0.78	0.38		LBA or Post-Med?	
3537	2054	10345	10341-4	Pit (quarry?)		1.16	0.68		LBA or Post-Med?	
3539	2054	10349	10348	Pit (quarry?)					LBA or Post-Med?	
3540	2054	10356	10355	Pit (quarry?)					LBA or Post-Med?	
3541	2514	10351	10350, 10485	Ditch (= F.2915?)			0.17		RB	Roman 2
3542	2514	10354	10352-3, 10369	Ditch			0.45		RB	Roman 2
3543	2515, 2528	10376, 10479	10370-6, 10471-8	Pit/Waterhole	3.1+	1.95+	0.97	50-400	RB	Roman 2
3544	2515, 2527, 2529	10381, 10480, 10551	10377-80, 10459-50	Ditch (drain of F.3543)		1.05	0.36, 0.66	30-70	RB	Roman 2
3545	2574	11631	11629-30	Ditch		3.1	0.46		LBA	
3546	2515	10388	10387	Ditch		0.95	0.17		RB	Roman 2
3547	2515	10391, 10427	10389-90, 10424-6	Ditch (drain of F.3565)		0.4, 0.85	0.3, 0.35	120-300	RB	Roman 2
3548	2054	10363	10333, 10357-62	Pit	1.00	1.11	0.68		LBA	
3549	2505	10366	10364-5	Pit	1.5+	0.72	0.28		LBA	
3550	2505	10368	10367	Pit	1.6+	0.68	0.28		LBA	
3551	2516	10401	10398-10400	pit			0.75		LBA/EIA?	
3553	2518	10403	10402	Pit	0.50	0.30	0.05		RB	
3554	2518	10405	10404	Pit	0.22	0.31	0.09		?	
3555	2518	10407	10406	Pit	0.34	0.50	0.20		RB	
3556	2518	10409	10408	Pit	0.46	0.58	0.28		RB	
3557	2519	10411	10410	Pit	0.30	0.57	0.06		RB	
3558	2519	10413	10412	Pit	0.34	0.24	0.08		RB	
3559	2519	10415	10414	Pit	0.6	0.20	0.08		RB	
3560	2520	10421	10420	Pit			0.09		RB	Roman 2
3561	2520	10423	10422	Pit			0.22		RB	Roman 2
3562	2515	10429	10428	Pit	1.70	1.60	0.20		LBA-EIA?	
3563	2522	10434	10433	Pit		1.25	0.22	50-200	RB	Roman 2
3564	2523	10436	10435	Tree Throw					RB	Roman 3
3565	2523	10442	10437-41	Pit/Waterhole			0.87		RB	
3566	2520	10444	10443	Ditch or pit		1.44	0.39		RB	Roman 2

3567	2524, 2525	10447, 10456	10445-6, 10454-5	Ditch		1.62	0.33, 0.45		RB	Roman 2
3568	2524	10449	10448	Ditch		0.65	0.33		RB	Roman 2
3569	2525	10463	10462	Pit	0.43 ex.	0.35 ex.	0.52		RB	Roman 2
3570	2525	10453	10452	Ditch		1.17 ex.	0.16		Post-Med	
3571	2525	10461	10460	Ditch		0.43	0.33		Post-Med	
3573	2526	10467	10466	Pit	1.15	1.15	0.30		LBA/EIA	
3574	2526	10470	10468-9	Ditch (poss. same as F.2948)		1.64	0.34		RB	Roman 2
3575	2514	10484	10481-3	Ditch		1.25	0.39		RB	Roman 2
3576	2520	10417	10416	Ditch		1.10	0.30		RB	Roman 2
3577	2529	10553	10552	Pit	0.87	0.82	0.17		LBA/EIA?	
3578	2530	10555	10554	Pit	0.27	0.25	0.12		LBA/EIA?	
3579	2528	10494	10493	Pit	0.60	0.20	0.08		LBA/EIA	
3580	2528	10497	10495-6	Pit	0.70	0.30	0.25		LBA/EIA	
3581	2528	10500	10498-9	Pit	1.50	0.40	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3582	2528	10504	10501-3	Pit	2	0.60	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3583	2528	10507	10505-6	Ditch	0.7	0.6	0.45		LBA/EIA	
3584	2528	10510	10508-9	Pit	1.00	1.20	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3585	2528	10513	10511-2	Pit	1.50	0.40	0.60		LBA/EIA	
3586	2528	10516	10514-5	Pit	2.20	0.50	0.35		LBA/EIA	
3587	2528	10519	10517-8	Pit	1.20	0.50	0.45		LBA/EIA	
3588	2528	10523	10520-2	Pit	1.60	0.35	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3589	2528	10526	10524-5	Pit	1.40	0.30	0.30		LBA/EIA	
3590	2528	10528	10527	Pit	0.20	0.20	0.05		LBA/EIA	
3591	2528	10530	10529	Pit	0.20	0.20	0.05		LBA/EIA	
3592	2532	10532	10531	Pit	0.10	0.10	0.09		LBA/EIA?	
3593	2532	10537	10533-6	Pit/Waterhole	1 ex.	1.70	0.50		RB	
3594	2532	10546	10540-5	Pit/Waterhole	1.5 ex.	2.70	0.90	50-100	RB	Roman 2
3595	2507	10557	10556	Pit			0.45		LBA/EIA	
3596	2507	10559	10558	Ditch		0.37	0.10		LBA/EIA	
3597	2533	10565	10560-4	Pit	1.8+	0.9+	0.45		LBA/EIA	
3598	2533	10567	10566	Pit	1.45+	.35+	0.15		LBA/EIA	
3599	2534, 2541	10572, 11329	10568-71, 11328	Pit		1.32	0.46		LBA/EIA?	
3600	2534	10575	10573-4	Posthole	0.45	0.32	0.28		LBA/EIA?	

3601	2534	10578	10576-7	Ditch		0.60	0.28		LBA/EIA?	
3602	2535	10580	10579	Posthole	0.35	0.29	0.10		LBA/EIA?	
3603	2536	10582	10581	Pit	0.39	0.50	0.70		LBA/EIA?	
3604	2537	10585	10583-4	Pit	0.86	0.92	0.26		LBA/EIA?	
3605	2538	10587	10586	Pit	0.60	0.92	0.16		LBA/EIA?	
3606	2539	10593	10588-92	Pit	1.90	1+	0.55		LBA/EIA	
3607	2539	10596	10595	Pit	0.85+	0.5+	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3608	2540	11304	11301-3	Pit	2.00	1.80	0.52		LBA/EIA?	
3609	2540	11306	11305	Pit	2.20	1+	0.22		LBA/EIA?	
3610	2541	11320	11319	Pit	1.06	1.49	0.27		LBA/EIA	
3611	2541	11323	11321-2	Pit	0.95	0.4 ex.	0.30		LBA/EIA?	
3612	2541	11326	11324-5	Pit	1.63 ex.	1.30	0.32		LBA/EIA?	
3613	2539	11307	10594	Pit	0.85 ex.		0.20		LBA/EIA?	
3614	2540	11310	11308-9	Pit		1.00	0.43		nd	
3616	2542, 2543	11315, 11318	11313-4, 11316-7	Ditch		0.85	0.26, 0.34		RB	Roman 1
3617	2544	11333	11331-2	Pit	0.60	0.57	0.18		LBA/EIA?	
3618	2544	11336	11334-5	Pit	0.6+	0.58	0.20		LBA/EIA?	
3619	2546	11339	11337-8	Pit	1+	0.90	0.23		LBA/EIA?	
3620	2545	11341	11340	Pit	0.25+	0.42	0.14		Post-Med	
3621	2545	11343	11342	Posthole	0.25+	0.22	0.10		Post-Med	
3622	2552	11394	11390-3	Pit	1.03	0.70	0.45		LBA/EIA	
3623	2549			Ditch					nd	
3624	2540	11348	11347	Pit	0.12	0.23	0.17		LBA/EIA	
3625	2540	11553	11349-52	Pit		1.45	0.45		LBA/EIA	
3626	2540	11357	11354, 11356	Pit		1.12	0.37		LBA/EIA	
3627	2550	11367	11364-6	Ditch		2.10	0.70		Post-Med?	
3628	2550	11372	11371	Ditch		2.10	0.45		Post-Med?	
3629	2550	11891	11376-8, 11627	Ditch		0.95+	1.02		Post-Med?	
3630	2550	11374	11373	Posthole	0.25	0.15	0.1 ex.		Post-Med?	
3631	2550	11381	11380	Pit or posthole	0.40	0.30	0.10		Post-Med?	
3632	2550	11370	11368-9	Ditch		1.7	0.35		Post-Med?	
3633	2550	11383	11382	Ditch		0.35	0.3		RB	Roman 2
3634	2551	11389	11387-8	Pit	0.7+	0.5+	0.35		LBA/EIA	

3635	2552	10407	10404-6	Pit/Waterhole	2.40	1.00	0.60		LBA/EIA	
3636	2552, 2567	11403	11395-11399, 11401-2, 11518	Pit/Waterhole	3.20	2.20	0.68		LBA/EIA	
3637	2553	11412	11408-11	Pit		2.00	0.58		LBA/EIA	
3638	2553	11416	11413-5	Pit			0.65		LBA/EIA	
3639	2553	11418	11417	Grave	1.40	0.90	0.40		Post-Med	
3640	2553	11420	11419	Posthole		0.30	0.20		LBA/EIA	
3641	2554, 2608	11422, 12084	11421, 12083	Ditch		0.18, 0.4	0.05, 0.15		RB	Roman 2
3642	2556	11424	11423	Ditch		0.54	0.27		nd	
3643	2555	11426	11425	Pit	0.72	0.69	0.36		nd	
3644	2547	11430	11427-9	Ditch (= F3.616?)		1.06	0.40		RB	Roman 2
3645	2547, 2563, 2574, 2588, 2605	11433, 11471, 11639, 11748, 12096	11431-2, 11470, 11637-8, 11747, 12093-5	Ditch		0.47, 1.05	0.17, 0.55		Post-Med?	
3646	2547	11435	11434	Ditch		0.26	0.06		Post-Med?	
3647	2557	11441	11440	Pit	2.00	1.90	0.40		RB	
3648	2556	11443	11442	Pit	1+	1.1	0.44		LBA/EIA?	
3649	2558	11445	11444	Pit	0.80	0.75	0.16		RB	
3650	2559	11453	11450-2	Pit	2.25	1+	0.50		LBA/EIA?	
3651	2559	11455	11454	Pit	0.70	0.40	0.20		LBA/EIA?	
3652	2559	11457	11456	Pit	0.8+	0.7+	0.50	50-100	RB	Roman 2
3653	2559	11459	11458	Pit	0.8+	0.35+	0.25			
3654	2560	11447	11446	Pit	1.23	0.70	0.36		LBA/EIA?	
3655	2560	11449	11448	Pit	0.20	0.61	0.23		LBA/EIA?	
3656	2552, 2562	11464, 11466	11462-3, 11465	Ditch (drain of F.3636)	0.57+	0.8+	0.11		LBA/EIA	
3657	2561	11461	11460	Pit	1.25		0.24		LBA/EIA?	
3658	2551	11467	11385	Pit	1.1+	0.3+	0.40		LBA/EIA?	
3659	2563	11469	11468	Pit	1.63	1.40	0.15		LBA/EIA?	
3660	2563	11475	11474	Pit					LBA/EIA?	
3661	2564, 2569	11477, 11547	11476, 11546	Ditch		0.70	0.15, 0.18		MBA-LBA	
3662	2023	11511	11510	Ditch (service)					Modern	
3663	2023	11509	11505-8, 11658	Pit/Waterhole?	2.6+	1.3+	0.60		RB	
3664	2023	11646	11642-5	Ditch (drain of F.2931)		1.80	0.75		RB	Roman 2
3665	2023	11517	11516	Pit? (in base of F.2931)	0.60	0.60	0.40		RB	Roman 2
3666	2568	11537	11536	Ditch		0.7+	0.2		RB	Roman 2

3667	2568	11542	11541	Pit	1+	0.7+	0.25		LBA/EIA?	
3668	2568	11549	11548	Pit	0.5+	0.5+	0.23		LBA/EIA?	
3669	2568	11551	11550	Pit	0.24	0.24	0.05		LBA/EIA?	
3670	2570	11564	11565-71	Pit/Waterhole		5.10	0.84		LBA/EIA	
3671	2567	11563	11562	Ditch		0.33	0.22		RB	Roman 2
3672	2567	11555	11534-5, 11553-4	Pit/Waterhole	2.70	1+	0.60		LBA/EIA	
3673	2567	11533	11527-32	Pit/Waterhole	1.7+	1+	0.88		LBA/EIA	
3674	2567	11526	11524-5	Pit/Waterhole		2.55+	0.90		LBA/EIA	
3675	2571	11579	11572-8	Pit/Waterhole	0.88	1.16	0.63		LBA/EIA	
3676	2571	11583	11580-2	Pit/Waterhole	0.5+	2.22	0.37+		LBA/EIA	
3677	2571	11585	11584	Pit?	0.5+	0.38	0.16		LBA/EIA	
3678	2571	11589	11586-8	Pit	0.4+	1.03	0.44		LBA/EIA	
3679	2571	11592	11590-1	Pit	0.7+	2.18	0.42		LBA/EIA	
3680	2571	11597	11593-6	Pit	1+	1.47	0.42		LBA/EIA	
3681	2571	11599	11598, 11607	Pit	1.05	1.30	0.52		LBA/EIA	
3682	2571	11601	11600	Pit	0.8+	0.4+	0.3+		LBA/EIA	
3683	2571	n/a	11602	Layer overlying pits	4.32	2.37	0.18		LBA.EIA	
3684	2572	11612	11608-11	Ditch		1.25	0.50		RB	Roman 2
3685	2046	11603	10149	Layer overlying pits		1.20	0.12		RB	Roman 2
3686	2023	11606	11605	Quarry					Post-Med	
3687	2575, 2671	11614, 12060	11613, 12057	Ditch - linked with F.3688		0.26, 0.35	0.08, 0.16		RB	Roman 2
3688	2575	11616	11615	Ditch		2.50	0.20		RB	Roman 2
3689	2575	11618	11617	Ditch		1.80	0.25		RB	Roman 2
3690	2574	11621	11619-20	Ditch		1.25	0.43		Post-Med?	
3691	2574	11623	11622	Ditch		1.10	0.37		Post-Med?	
3692	2550	11379	11375	Ditch		2.60	0.50		Post-Med?	
3693	2574	11641	11640	Tree Throw		2.47	0.11		Post-Med?	
3694	2023	11651	11647-50	Pit (same as F.3663?)			0.70		RB	Roman 2
3695	2576	11653	11652	Pit		1.30	0.20		LBA/EIA?	
3696	2576	11655	11654	Ditch		0.64	0.28		LBA/EIA?	
3697	2576	11657	11656	Ditch		1.30	0.45	50-100 (residual)	Post-Med?	
3698	2567	12082	11519-20	Pit		2.55+	0.46		Post-Med?	
3699	2576	11561, 11666	11557-60, 11660-5	Pit/Waterhole	3.7+	1+	1.00		LBA/EIA	

3700	2573	11668	11667	Hollow		0.95	0.32		Post-Med?	
3701	2573	11670	11669	Ditch		0.66	0.39		Post-Med?	
3702	2573	11672	11671	Ditch		2.03	0.50		Post-Med?	
3703	2573	11680	11677-9	Ditch		1.33	0.28		Post-Med?	
3704	2576	11691	11689-90	Ditch		3.36	0.65		?	
3705	2578	11694	11692-3	Pit	1.05	0.8+	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3706	2567	11695	11400, 11556, 11659 (one fill)	Pit/Waterhole	3.7+	2.4+	0.75		LBA/EIA	
3707	2023	11700	11696-9	Pit/Waterhole			0.60		LBA/EIA?	
3708	2579	11705	11701-4	Pit/Waterhole	2.70	2.50	0.50		RB	
3709	2580	11714	11710-3	Ditch		1.30	0.42		Post-Med	
3710	2580	11709	11708	Ditch		0.59	0.29		Post-Med	
3711	2580, 2674	11707, 12066	11706, 12065	Ditch		0.3+	0.06		RB	Roman 2
3712	2581	11717	11715-6	Pit	0.60	0.50	0.13		RB	
3713	2582	11719	11718	Pit	1.50	1.23	0.35		RB	
3714	2582	11721	11720	Pit	0.35	0.35	0.10		RB	
3715	2582	11723	11722	Pit	0.50		0.32		RB	
3716	2583, 2584	11728, 11730	11727, 11729	Ditch		0.46	0.13, 0.29		RB	Roman 2
3717	2567	11724	11521-3	Pit	1.2+	1+	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3718	2585	11732	11731	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.20		RB	
3719	2585	11734	11733	Pit		0.58	0.24		RB	
3720	2586	n/a	11735	Layer (colluvium)			0.18	50-100	RB	Roman 2
3721	2586	11737	11736	Ditch		1.15	0.25		RB	Roman 2
3722	2586	11742	11738-41	Ditch		1.35	0.40		RB	Roman 2
3723	2586	11744	11743	Pit or Ditch		1.20	0.30		RB	
3724	2587	11746	11745	Pit	0.63	0.67	0.14		RB	
3725	2590	11754	11751-3	Pit		2.30	0.72		LBA/EIA	
3726	2591	11756	11755	Pit	0.24	0.26	0.07		RB	
3727	2592	11758	11757	Ditch		0.75	0.10		RB	Roman 1
3728	2593	11760	11759	Pit	0.90	0.60	0.10		LBA/EIA?	
3729	2594	11762	11761	Pit	0.8	0.60	0.08		LBA/EIA?	
3730	2595	11764	11763	Pit	0.40	0.35	0.10		LBA/EIA?	
3731	2596	11766	11765	Pit	0.65	0.35	0.10		LBA/EIA?	
3732	2597	11768	11767	Pit	0.6	0.60	0.10		LBA/EIA?	

3733	2598	11770	11769	Pit	1.25	0.10	0.20		LBA/EIA?	
3734	2574	11634	11632-3	Ditch		1.50	0.31		Post-Med?	
3735	2563, 2574	11473, 11630	11472, 16635	Ditch		0.63	0.18, 0.25	50-200 (residual)	Post-Med?	
3736	2599, 2600	11772, 1778	11771, 17777	Ditch		0.30	0.08, 0.1		RB	Roman 2
3737	2599	11774	11773	Ditch		1.30	0.10		RB	Roman 2
3738	2600	11776	11775	Pit	0.60	0.60	0.20		Post-Med?	
3739	2601	11780	11779	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.12		LBA/EIA?	
3740	2602	11782	11781	Pit	1.80	0.90	0.25		RB	
3741	2602	11784	11783	Pit	1.20	1.20	0.75		RB	
3742	2603	11786	11785	Posthole	0.64	0.54	0.19		nd	
3743	2604	11796	11787-95, 11806-7	Pit		3.06	0.73		LBA/EIA	
3744	2606	11801	11797-800	Pit	1.50	1.78	0.56		LBA/EIA	
3745	2606	11803	11802	Pit		0.20			LBA/EIA	
3746	2606	11805	11804	Pit					LBA/EIA	
3747	2607	11808	11809-10	Pit		1.10	0.59	710,711	RB	
3748	2607	11813	11811-2	Pit	2.40	1.95	0.57		RB	
3749	2607	11825	11814	Pit	2.3	2.54	0.16		RB	
3750	2609	12086	12085	Ditch		0.28	0.22		RB or Post-Med?	
3751	2654	11978	11976-7	Ditch		0.72	0.24		RB or Post-Med?	
3752	2610	11840	11839, 11878	Pit	0.71	0.71	0.38		LBA/EIA	
3753	2610	11842	11841, 11876-7	Pit	2.30	2.30	0.45		LBA/EIA	
3754	2611	11816	11815	Posthole		0.45	0.15		LBA/EIA?	
3755	2612	11818	11817	Posthole		0.30	0.08		nd	
3756	2613	11820	11819	Posthole		0.20	0.06		nd	
3757	2614	11822	11821	Posthole		0.40	0.16		nd	
3758	2615	11824	11823	Posthole		0.50	0.10		nd	
3759	2616	11828	11826-7	Pit or post Hole		0.9	0.25		nd	
3760	2617	11830	11829	Pit		0.90	0.30		nd	
3761	2618	11832	11831	Posthole		0.25	0.06		nd	
3762	2619	11834	11833	Posthole		0.30	0.10		nd	
3763	2620	11838	11835-7	Pit		0.90	0.55		LBA/EIA?	
3764	2606	11844	11845	Posthole with F.3744					LBA/EIA?	

3765	2606	11846	11857	Posthole with F.3744					LBA/EIA?	
3766	2606	11848	11849	Posthole with F.3744					LBA/EIA?	
3767	2621	11852	11851	Ditch		1.05	0.36		Post-Med?	
3768	2621, 2630	11854, 11897	11853, 11896	Ditch		0.65, 0.99	0.22, 0.35		Post-Med?	
3769	2621	11857	11855-6	Ditch		1.00	0.55		Post-Med?	
3770	2622	11859	11858	Ditch		1.10	0.11		Post-Med?	
3771	2622	11861	11860	Ditch		0.33	0.13		Post-Med	
3772	2622	11863	11862	Ditch		0.33	0.80		Post-Med	
3773	2622	11865	11864	Ditch		0.28	0.50		Post-Med?	
3774	2623	11869	11866-8	Pit/Waterhole (with F.3785)		0.35	0.61		LBA/EIA	
3775	2623	11898	11873-5	Pit/Waterhole	1.92+	1+	0.59		LBA/EIA	
3776	2624	11880	11879	Pit	1.40	1.65	0.60		RB	
3777	2626	11882	11881	Posthole		0.54	0.14		LBA/EIA	
3778	2574	11625	11624	Ditch		1.70	0.42		Post-Med?	
3779	2627	11886	11885	Pit	0.70	0.75	0.18		RB	
3780	2628	11888	11887	Pit	0.7	0.65	0.12		RB	
3781	2629	11890	11889	Pit	0.54	0.52	0.10		RB	
3782	2630	11893	11892	Ditch			0.27		Post-Med	
3783	2630	11895	11894	Ditch		1.00	0.28		Post-Med	
3785	2625	11884	11883	Ditch (drain of F.3774)	0.85+	0.34	0.05		LBA/EIA	
3786	2623	11900	11899	Pit	1.22+	1+	0.37		LBA/EIA	
3787	2623	11903	11901-2	Pit	1+	0.47+	0.56		LBA/EIA	
3788	2623	11904	11870-2	Layer (overlying pits)	5+	5+	0.18		LBA/EIA	
3789	2566	11513	11512	Ditch		0.35+	0.15		LBA/EIA	
3790	2568	11540	11538-9	Ditch		0.6+	0.28		?	
3791	2551	11386	11384	Ditch	1.65+	0.5+	0.25		?	
3792	2631	11906	11905	Ditch		1.05	0.28	40-100	RB	Roman 2
3793	2631	11908	11907	Ditch		0.30	0.22		Post-Med?	
3794	2632	11910	11909	Ditch		0.18	0.09		Post-Med	
3795	2632	11912	11911, 11921	Ditch		0.64	0.12		Post-Med	
3796	2632	11914	11913	Ditch		0.37	0.07		Post-Med	
3797	2632	11916	11915	Ditch		0.30	0.06		Post-Med	
3798	2632	11918	11917	Natural	0.06	0.03	0.04		Post-Med	

3799	2632	11920	11919	Ditch		0.23	0.04		RB	Roman 2
3800	2673	12054	12051-3	Pit (joined by F2948?)	3	2.60	0.50	50-200	RB	Roman 2
3801	2636	11923	11921-2	Pit	1.4	1.43	0.35		LBA/EIA	
3802	2673	11942	11941	Pit	1.20	1.21	0.40		LBA/EIA	
3803	2638	11944	11943	Posthole	0.37	0.25	0.08		LBA/EIA?	
3804	2639	11929	11927-8	Pit	0.20	0.46	0.31		Post-Med	
3805	2639	11926	11924-5	Burrow/furrow	0.62	0.20	0.20		Post-Med	
3806	2640	11932	11930-1	Posthole		0.50	0.35		nd	
3807	2641	11934	11933	Pit		0.60	0.20		LBA/EIA?	
3808	2642	11936	11935	Pit		0.50	0.23		Post-Med?	
3809	2643	11938	11937	Pit or posthole	0.30	0.30	0.15		nd	
3810	2644	11940	11939	Pit	0.65	0.65	0.20		nd	
3811	2653	11975	11972-4	Pit		0.40	0.54		LBA/EIA?	
3813	2645	11950	11949	Ditch (same as F3737)		0.5+	0.18		RB	Roman 2
3814	2646	11952	11951	Ditch	1.50	0.30	0.15		Post-Med?	
3815	2647	11954	11953	Ditch	1.30	0.20	0.08		nd	
3816	2648	11956	11955	Posthole	0.7	0.5	0.1		nd	
3817	2649	11958	11957	Posthole		0.4	0.12		nd	
3818	2650	11960	11959	Posthole		,5	0.15		nd	
3819	2651	11962	11961	Pit		1.10	0.20		LBA/EIA?	
3820	2651	11964	11963	Pit	0.47	0.41	0.20		LBA/EIA?	
3821	2651	11966	11965	Pit			0.35		LBA/EIA?	
3822	2652	11969	11967-8	Ditch			0.44		RB	Roman 2
3823	2652	11971	11970	Pit			0.35		LBA/EIA?	
3824	2655	11981	11979-80	Pit	2.20	1.80	0.60	100-400	RB	Roman 2
3825	2655	11983	11979, 11982	Pit	0.8+	0.7+	0.20	100-200	RB	Roman 2
3826	2655	12000	11998-9	Pit	0.4+	0.3+	0.45		LBA/EIA	
3827	2655	11986	11984-5	Pit		0.8+	0.47		LBA/EIA	
3828	2655	11989	11987-8	Pit	0.4+	0.4+	0.48		LBA/EIA	
3829	2655	11991	11990	Pit		0.45+	0.52		LBA/EIA?	
3830	2655	11993	11992	Pit		0.61+	0.41		LBA/EIA?	
3831	2655	11995	11994	Pit		0.7+	0.23		RB	Roman 2
3832	2655	11997	11996	Pit	0.58	0.52	0.55		LBA/EIA?	

3833	2656	11214	11208-13	Ditch (Drain of F.3594?)		1.30	0.55		RB	Roman 2
3834	2658	n/a	12001	sondage into ditch system - treat as surface finds	0.5 ex.	0.3 ex.	0.3 ex.		RB or Post-Med?	
3835	2659	12003	12002	Pit/scoop	0.10	0.41	0.14		nd	
3836	2659	12005	12004	Pit/scoop	0.08	0.50	0.10		nd	
3837	2660	12015	12014	Pit/scoop	0.07	0.42	0.05		nd	
3838	2661	12017	12016	Pit/scoop	0.11	0.44	0.16		nd	
3839	2662	n/a	12023	layer (colluvium)			0.30		RB	Roman 2
3840	2662	n/a	12030	layer (colluvium)			0.45		RB	Roman 2
3841	2662	12029	12025-8	Ditch		2.20	0.80		RB	Roman 2
3842	2663	12019	12018	Ditch		0.90	0.22		RB	Roman 2
3843	2663	12022	12020-1	Pit/Waterhole		1.4+	0.5		LBA/EIA?	
3844	2664	12033	12032, 12034	Ditch		0.90	0.60		RB	Roman 2
3845	2664	12035	12036	Ditch		0.45	0.30		RB	Roman 2
3846	2664	12037	12038	Pit/Waterhole			0.42+		LBA/EIA or Roman?	
3847	2665	12040	12039	Pit	0.24	0.35	0.08		LBA/EIA?	
3848	2666	12042	12041	Pit	0.35	0.54	0.10		LBA/EIA?	
3849	2667	12044	12043	Ditch		0.84	0.19		LBA/EIA?	
3850	2668	12046	12045	Pit	0.6	1.20	0.27		LBA/EIA?	
3851	2669, 2670	12048, 12050	12047, 12049	Ditch (Drain of F.3593?)		0.27, 0.38	0.12, 0.18		RB	Roman 2
3852	2672	12059	12058	Ditch (Bedding)		0.36	0.22		RB	Roman 2
3853	2663	12063	12061-2	Pit?		0.8+	0.18		LBA/EIA?	
3854	2573	11674	11673	Ditch		1.10	0.73		Post-Med?	
3855	2573	11676	11675	Ditch		3.32	0.41		Post-Med?	
3856	2576	11685	11681-2	Ditch		1.90	0.70		Post-Med?	
3857	2576	11687	11684, 11686, 11688	Ditch/hollow		5.30	0.35		Post-Med?	
3858	2621	11850	11840	Ditch		1.90	0.20		Post-Med?	

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Project details

Project name	NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY University of Cambridge 2012-2013 Excavations - Site V - (NWC Report No. 5)
Project dates	Start: 04-11-2013 End: 05-02-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4112 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	INHUMATION Late Bronze Age
Monument type	INHUMATION Early Iron Age
Monument type	INHUMATION Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	SPEARHEAD Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	METALWORK Roman
Significant Finds	COINS Roman
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHT Iron Age
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	QUERN Iron Age
Significant Finds	QUERN Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Iron Age

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE North West Cambridge Excavations - Site VI
Postcode	CB3 0DT
Study area	1.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 42581 60351 52.2224628764 0.0875897481971 52 13 20 N 000 05 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.00m Max: 24.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Contractor (design and execute)
Project design originator	Christopher Evans
Project director/manager	Christopher Evans
Project supervisor	Marcus Brittain
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	University of Cambridge

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	NWC13 Site V
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Wood","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	NWC13 Site V
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Leather","Stratigraphic","Survey","Wood","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	NWC13 Site V
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Wood","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

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