Lancaster Way, Ely

The Northern and Central Areas

Post Excavation Assessment

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Lancaster Way, Ely
The Northern and Central Areas
Post Excavation Assessment

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Grovemere Property

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Report No. 1403
Event No. ECB4644

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit at Lancaster Way, Witchford, Ely. Work was carried out between March and July 2016 and comprised excavations in two separate areas, the Northern and Central Areas. An area totaling 4.17ha was stripped revealing archaeology ranging in date from the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age through to the Later Roman period and dominated by settlement remains dating to the Middle Iron Age to Early Roman period.

The Northern Area was dominated by a settlement complex, which originated in the Middle Iron Age and continued in use until the Early Roman period. The complex was continually modified throughout this period. Residual Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age material was recovered from later features. The Middle Iron Age site comprised a number of adjoining curvilinear enclosures containing six Roundhouses. The site produced an extensive finds assemblage largely comprised of pottery and animal bone, but also included iron slag and worked clay implements, such as loom weight fragments and daub. Many of the enclosures continued to be used in the Later Iron Age. However, all the roundhouses fell out of use. A further group of enclosures, a well and two probable structures were added to the existing complex. The Later Iron Age finds assemblage was relatively small, but still comprised pottery, animal bone worked clay and iron slag. The Early Roman site can be characterised as a network of rectilinear enclosures adjoining a trackway with a number of wells. This fell out of use during early 3rd AD century and was replaced by a system of ditches, which appear to have defined fields. Again the Roman finds assemblage was relatively small, but was comprised of the same materials.

A Middle Iron Age settlement complex made up the entirety of the archaeology identified in the Central Area. No later activity was identified. The complex comprised a Banjo Enclosure, which formed a component of a broader complex of enclosures and ditches. The features within the enclosures were relatively sparse. Only one roundhouse was identified across the site. This was situated within the Banjo Enclosure. The complex produced a relatively large finds assemblage, which was largely derived from the roundhouse and Banjo Enclosure. It comprised pottery and animal bone, but also included iron slag and worked clay implements, such as loom weight fragments and daub.

INTRODUCTION

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) between March and July of 2016 on land southeast of Wellington Road, Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely (centred on TL519784) (see Figure 1). The excavation comprised two areas, the Northern Area 2.72ha and the Central Area, 1.45ha, totalling 4.17ha. Archaeology ranging in date from Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to Roman was encountered across both areas. The archaeology of the Northern Area was dominated by settlement seamlessly spanning the Middle Iron Age to Roman period, whilst the Central Area's archaeology comprised settlement evidence which almost exclusively dated to the Middle Iron Age, and included a Banjo Enclosure. This report will present the archaeology chronologically by period, offering preliminary discussion and interpretation of the archaeology encountered based on initial assessment and set out potential analysis and research topics that could be carried out in the future.

The project was undertaken in order to address a planning condition in advance of development at the site, to target archaeology identified during the evaluation carried out in 2008 (Holmes 2008). The evaluation, which comprised geophysical survey (Fisher 2008), fieldwalking (Morris 2008), metal detecting (Morris 2008) and trial trenching (Holmes 2008) identified two concentrations of archaeology, the first comprising a Middle Iron Age to Roman complex, which was the focus of the Northern Area and has already seen partial excavation at Unit D (Simmonds 2009) and Plot B (Patten 2014) of the Business Park. The second site comprised a Middle Iron Age complex, which was targeted by the Central Area. The work was commissioned by Grovemere Property and was carried out in accordance with a project specification produced by the CAU (Beadsmoore 2016) in response to a brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec (Gdaniec 2015) of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team. The excavation was carried out under the site code LAW16.

Location, topography, geology and environmental background

The site is located in arable land to the east of Lancaster Way Business Park (Figure 1). The Northern Area was adjacent to Lancaster Way Business Park itself and the Central Area further to the east isolated within arable fields. Both areas extend across relatively level topography, roughly 15m Ordnance Datum (OD), sloping down gently from the greensand ridge to the south. The underlying geology in both areas consists of Oadby Member diamicton (glacial till), formed over The Kimmeridge Clay and Lower Greensand (known locally as the Woburn Sand formation)(British Geological Survey 2014).

The site lies on higher ground formerly the 'Isle of Ely' within the Cambridgeshire Fens, a low lying area that has been subject to dramatic environmental changes throughout the Holocene, which on account of rising and falling sea levels has seen terrestrial land inundated by sea and tidal deposits, later replaced by fresh water marsh. The site sits on an area of relative 'high ground' with Coveney Fen located roughly 2km to the north and Grunty Fen 1.5km to the south. These were areas of

wetland until recent history. A river/stream channel previously connected the two fens. This was located just over 1km to the west of Lancaster Way.

Archaeological background

The background study is relevant to the current site at Lancaster Way on two contextual levels.

- The excavations, which have taken place within Lancaster Way Business Park over recent years have revealed a network of Middle Iron Age and Roman sites which are not only contemporary with the current Lancaster Way site, but also form further components of the settlement complex as a whole. These findings will be set out by period below.
- The results of a number of large-scale survey and excavation projects, carried out in the Coveney area over recent decades have formed the basis for the development of a general inhabitation sequence for 'Ely Island'.

In summary, Ely saw little occupation prior to the Middle Iron Age. From this period onwards occupation became far more intense, to which sites such as Wardy Hill (Evans 2003), Hurst Lane Reservoir (Evans *et al* 2007), West Fen Road Trinity and Runciman Lands (Evans *et al* 2007) attest, as do the combined sites of Lancaster Way Business Park. Ely's environmental sequence is critical to this development. The claylands that make up Ely 'Island' proved to be unsuitable for pre-Middle Iron Age occupation with sites predominantly occurring on sand and gravel geologies closest to rivers. These geologies occur on the fringes of Ely and have been lost beneath peat formation, which has encroached upon Ely since the middle of the second millennium BC. The quantity of Late Bronze Age metalwork recovered from Coveney and Grunty Fen perhaps alludes to the location of Ely's pre-Iron Age activity (Evans 2002). The loss of terrestrial gravel terrace land to fen and the emergence of Ely as an island made up of clay is of equal significance to the Middle Iron Age onwards as the heavy clay soils became suitable for occupation (see Evans 2002, 2003 for more detail). However, within the last year excavations on the claylands of Ely have recorded compelling evidence for fixed occupation in the Middle Bronze Age, (Cam Drive (Phillips 2015)), Later Bronze Age (Field End, Witchford (Blackbourn 2017)) and Early Iron Age (Downham Road (Robinson-Zeki 2018)), which does not reflect the model suggested above.

Earlier Prehistory

Evidence of pre-Middle Iron Age activity in the vicinity of Lancaster Way is limited to low density Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age lithic assemblages including a perforated stone mace head collected as a result of fieldwalking (Holmes 2008), chance identification and residual material from various excavations at Lancaster Way. This is representative of no more than a background presence. Its quantity is in no way sufficient to indicate occupation of any permanence. Two pits yielding Beaker pottery, animal and worked flint were excavated at Stirling Way (Atkins 2011), c.500m to the northwest (Figure 1).

These features are typical remnants of Beaker domestic occupation (Atkins 2011) and attest to the areas only coherent evidence of early prehistoric activity. No evidence of Middle-Later Bronze Age activity has yet been identified in the Lancaster Way area. However, Early Iron Age features have been identified at the Unit D excavation.

Middle Iron Age

Lancaster Way lies in an area of known significant Middle Iron Age settlement (Figure 1) and can be seen as one of numerous Coveney sites. Components of a large Middle Iron settlement complex have been excavated at Unit D (Simmonds 2009) and Plot B (Patten 2015) adjacent to the current development area. The Unit D Middle Iron Age features comprise a number of ditches, which possibly form enclosures as well as at least one roundhouse (Simmonds 2009). A further two roundhouses and ditches were identified at Plot B (Patten 2015).

Later Iron Age

In the Later Iron Age the Middle Iron Age features appear to remain in use at Unit D (Simmonds 2009) but at Plot B (Patten 2015) a complex of ditches replace the Middle Iron Age features. A further Later Iron Age ditch complex has been identified at 48 Lancaster Way (Mason 2011).

Roman

The Lancaster Way Iron Age complex continued into the Roman period, but on a more rectilinear layout. Further components of the Roman complex were excavated at Plot C (Stove 2010), Ely-Haddenham Pipe Line (Thompson 2009) and Stirling Way (Atkins 2011), suggesting the settlement encroached westward (Patten 2015). Survey work has identified plough soil scatters of Roman material indicative of settlement at Bedwell Hay Farm (Hall 1996) on the greensand ridge to the south of the development area. In the same area a 'Roman Camp' and the route of 'Akeman Street' Roman road were also identified during survey work in the early twentieth century (Hall 1996).

Saxon

A plough soil scatter covering 2 ha. was identified near Bedwell Hay Farm, representing a large Saxon settlement, previously put forward as the possible Cratendune village mentioned in the early chronicles of the site where Ethelrede had a church before founding the monastic site at Ely (Blake 1962). In roughly the same location 30 5th-7th century inhumation burials were identified during the demolition of Witchford aerodrome in 1947 (Fowler 1948) (Figure 1). Further pieces of Saxon metalwork and sherds of Saxon pottery have been recovered from the former airfield land (Morris 2008).

Medieval and post-medieval

By the medieval period the development area was located away from the settlement core located at Witchford and Ely. Ridge and furrow evidence from archaeological evaluation (Holmes 2008) are testament to the sites agricultural function during this period. Farming remained the prime land use up until World War II when Witchford Airfield was established. The triangular trackway arrangement making up the current field divisions are the re-worked remnant of the airfield runways.

Methodology

Both the Northern and Central Areas were stripped of topsoil and subsoil/overburden using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket operating under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

The site was located using an advanced Global Positioning System (GPS) with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights obtained. Potential archaeological features were digitally planned using a total station following the stripping of the site. Potential features were all initially hand excavated and slots digitally planned. All archaeological finds were retained for analysis. Environmental bulk soil samples were taken from selected features and appropriate monolith samples were taken for soil micromorphology and pollen analysis. A written record of archaeological features and *in situ* buried deposits was created using the CAU extensive recording system and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale. Finally, a digital photographic record of the excavation was maintained throughout.

A metal detector survey was undertaken on the subsoil where it was present in both the Northern and Central Areas. A metal detector survey was carried out on the topsoil as a part of the evaluation stage of the investigation prior to the current excavation. Subsoil survived in the southern extent of the Northern Area and over the entirety of the Central Area. All the features were metal detected prior to hand excavation.

Following hand excavation of archaeological features a second phase of machine excavation was undertaken on both the Northern and Central Areas. This was carried out to investigate the basal deposits of deep features, which on all occasions were wells.

RESEARCH AIMS

Based on the evaluation results and results of previous excavation at the Lancaster Way Business Park extensive Middle Iron Age to Roman archaeology was anticipated. Research aims were devised to address concerns immediately relevant to this period with reference to the ongoing Research Framework for the eastern counties, (Brown and Glazebrook 2000), (Medleycott 2011), and the Iron Age-Roman context of Ely island.

- Identify any evidence of pre-Middle Iron Age activity, and establish its character and scale.
- Define the extent and scale of the Middle Iron Age – Roman complex.
- Articulate in relationship to other excavation at Lancaster Way Business Park and the role within the broader complex.
- Recover sufficient material to identify subsistence, economy and craft/industrial based activity carried out throughout the occupation period.
- Accurately date the site to articulate changes in morphology, economy and other practice throughout the duration of the site, specifically focusing on transition from Iron Age to Roman.
- Relate the morphology of the site to economic and subsistence strategy in relation to other contemporary sites and consider how that may alter through time.
- Recover environmental data to understand the landscape evolution and land use in the wider area.

RESULTS

Summary and phasing

Across both the Northern and Central Areas evidence of activity dating from the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to the Roman period was identified. However, the main sequence of activity spanned the Middle Iron Age to Roman period. Within the Northern Area, a small quantity of residual material from the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age was recovered from later features. However a settlement complex dating to the Middle Iron Age, Later Iron Age and Roman made up the main component of the site. The Central Area produced Early Iron Age residual material within later features, whilst all the features and remaining finds assemblage were Middle Iron Age in date. These comprised a complex of Middle Iron Age settlement features including a Banjo Enclosure. In total across both areas 893 interventions were excavated (620 Northern Area, 200 Central Area) and 580 features were recorded (503 Northern Area, 77 Central Area). However, the same ditches were more than likely assigned more than one feature number as it was difficult to trace a single ditch between slots and round the full circuit of enclosures. Broken down by phase, 534 interventions were excavated into Middle Iron Age features (334 Northern Area, 200 Central Area), 106 Later Iron Age and 228 Roman features. The remaining interventions were undated features and medieval furrows.

The chronological development of the site was broken down into 5 phases. These comprised:-

- Earlier prehistory – traces of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age material within later features.

- Middle Iron Age – The Northern Area, enclosure complex with roundhouses. The Central Area, Enclosures and ditch complex including a Banjo Enclosure with roundhouse.
- Later Iron Age – enclosure complex, largely re-worked from the preceding Middle Iron Age phases with two possible structures and wells.
- Early-Mid Roman – trackway and enclosure complex with a possible structure, wells, smithing hearth and 'planting beds'.
- Mid-Later Roman – ditch system and a pit group.

The breakdown of the sites' development into phasing was complicated by one specific theme. This being that there was much continuity in the basic settlement form throughout the history of the site. Where modification occurred it was fluid, tending to re-work existing alignments and enclosures with no clear reorganization events. Consequently the phasing breakdown, was based on existing cultural distinctions/changes in the ceramic sequence i.e. Middle Iron Age, Later Iron Age etc., which in many cases only corresponds to subtle alterations to the form of the enclosure complex. This appears to have happened gradually with no relationship to broader cultural development and is not accurately reflected by the artificial phasing system. Features have been assigned to a phase based on the latest dating evidence available and therefore may hypothetically have their origin in the preceding period. In some circumstances, the stratigraphic sequence of features could not be supported by typological artefacts due to their absence. In this case phasing was based on typological understanding of feature types. Within each phase some sequence was identified through stratigraphic relationships but this tended to demonstrate order between two features or two enclosures and could not be extrapolated across the site.

For each phase the archaeology will be broken down and described according to its basic component feature type, i.e. enclosures, roundhouses, pits, etc. Artefacts have so far only been considered by their distribution between structures or enclosures, which is problematic as many enclosures are connected and share boundaries. Artefact densities and varieties are referred to throughout the descriptions of the separate feature types but mainly presented at the end of each phase whilst considering density across all feature types.

Earlier Prehistory - 3000BC-350BC

This phase pertains directly to any evidence of activity pre-dating the Middle Iron Age, when the main settlement related activity on the site began. All evidence is listed in Table 1 below. All the material was residual in later features. No features characteristic of pre-Middle Iron Age activity were identified.

	Later Neolithic/Early Bonze Age	Late Bronze Age	Early Iron Age
Northern Area	2 (worked flints)	6 sherds (pottery)	84 sherds (pottery)
Central Area	-	-	3 sherds (pottery)

Table 1 . Early prehistoric finds.

Middle Iron Age - 350BC-50BC

The Middle Iron Age activity present in the Northern and Central Areas marked the first major activity of any permanence identified across the site as a whole. Each area contained individual Middle Iron Age complexes in their own right, representing separate settlements. The Northern Area complex was formed of multiple roundhouses and irregularly shaped adjoining enclosures or 'compounds.' The Central Area complex was similarly made up of adjoining enclosures and a broader network of ditches with 2 pits. The complex also included a Banjo Enclosure containing a two phase roundhouse.

The Northern Area

The Northern Area Middle Iron Age site consisted of twelve adjoining enclosures, four roundhouses (one of which was re-built twice) and 9 pits. Additional components of the complex were previously excavated at Unit D (Simmonds 2009) to the north and Plot B (Patten 2015) to the west (Figure 3.1). However, its full extent is not contained within the combined excavation areas. The features in Unit D (Simmonds 2009) span from the Middle Iron Age to Roman. However, no phasing has yet been provided. As a consequence the layout of the northern extent of the Middle Iron Age complex is not clearly defined.

Enclosures

As previously stated there was much continuity of the basic layout of the site from the Middle Iron Age to Roman period. As a result Later Iron Age and Roman re-cutting of the enclosures has removed a considerable amount of the Middle Iron Age enclosure ditches. As a result certain components of the sites are poorly defined, specifically Enclosure 5. Also, the northern perimeter of Enclosure 2 is poorly defined due to the current lack of phasing from Unit D. As a consequence only a basic understanding of the Middle Iron Age layout has been established. This shows a grouping of large, slightly rectangular enclosures to the north of the site contrasted by a grouping of smaller curvilinear enclosures in the south. These have been divided as the Northern Enclosure Complex and Southern Enclosure Complex (see Fig. 3.1).

The Northern Enclosure Complex

This included Enclosures 1-6 and Roundhouses A, B, C and G. These were fairly large sub-rectangular enclosures grouped together in the northern extent of the Northern Area (basic information is listed in Table 2). They appeared to adopt a basic formula, which can be described as large, vaguely rectilinear enclosures with a smaller sub-enclosure dividing off one corner. One or more roundhouses were contained within the larger enclosure. On this basis Enclosure 2 can be grouped with sub-Enclosure 3 and Roundhouse A, and Enclosure 5 with sub-Enclosure 4 and Roundhouses B and C. Although clearly grouped within the Northern Enclosure Complex, Enclosures 1 and 6 did not conform to the basic pattern outlined above. These enclosures probably went out of use quite early on within the Middle Iron Age phase, which may account for this difference. This is discussed further below.

Enclosure 1 – was a trapezoidal shape with rounded corners, c.45m x 30m. It was defined by a U-profile ditch roughly 1.50m wide x 1m deep. No re-cuts could be identified. The fill sequence consisted of pale brown silt clay with lenses of sand and grits derived from the extant Iron Age soil horizon and natural till deposit.

Enclosure	Internal area (m^2)	Ditch width (m)	Ditch depth (m)	Re-cuts	Features
1	1732.6	1.5	1	0	400
2	3085.6	1-1.50	0.35-1.00	2	414, 418, 422, 477, 500, 523, 524, 571, 684, 685, 767
3	663.7	0.75-1.20	0.35-1.10	2	423, 425, 426, 466, 470, 471, 472, 489, 490, 491, 492, 549, 645
4	683.4	0.37-1.80	0.11-0.85	3	489, 490, 491, 492, 495, 496, 498, 513, 514, 515, 516, 518, 645, 655
5	2571.5	0.5	0.44	0	774
6	704.1	0.20-1.57	0.27-0.70	4	559, 572, 605, 611, 613, 614, 621, 636, 637

Table 2. Northern Enclosure Complex dimensions and features.

Enclosure 2 – was a sub-rectangular shape with rounded corner, c 65m x 40m causewayed along its southern perimeter. It was internally divided by F.418 and F.422. Both ditches linked up with Roundhouse A to divide off the western end of the enclosure to the rear of roundhouse A. The enclosure was defined by a broad U-shaped ditch with at least two re-cuts, but probably more. The re-cuts could not be traced around the entire enclosure. The ditch form and dimensions were relatively consistent around the circuit (see table 2), only F.456 (causeway ditch) was noticeably shallower (0.35m). The fills consisted of a brown clay silt with dark grey midden clay silt with frequent charcoal occurring as an upper fill near the entrance and as the fills of the internal divisions. Elsewhere the fill was a pale brown grey clay silt.

Enclosure 3 – a sub-enclosure in the south-east corner of Enclosure 2 measuring 35m x 25m, which was a rounded rectangular shape. It was causewayed in its north-west corner directly opposite the entrance of Roundhouse A. Two re-cuts were identified in most of the sections, but neither can be traced around the entire circuit. In its early form the ditch had a U-shape profile up to 1.2m wide, but no deeper than 0.35m. On its eastern side, where the ditch formed part of the settlements eastern boundary it retained its U-shaped profile, but was more substantial (over 1m in depth). On the western and northern edge of the enclosure the ditch was in filled with a dark grey charcoal rich, middeny clay silt. Elsewhere the fills consisted of much more sterile brown clay silt.

Enclosure 4 - a sub-enclosure in the north-east corner of Enclosure 5. It was triangular in shape, measuring 32m x 32m along its shorter sides. The ditch defining the perimeter had three identifiable re-cuts, which were largely along the eastern edge. The ditch was a U-shaped feature, which varied greatly around the circuit. In the western corner the ditch was only 0.11m deep, but reached 0.85m in depth along the eastern perimeter. The fill sequence consisted of a brown clay silt, which filled the eastern perimeter. The northern and south-western perimeters were filled with a dark grey middeny clay silt.

Enclosure 5 - the Roman trackway's northern arm and Late Iron Age well cluster obscured the full extent of Enclosure 5. However, it is clear Enclosure 5 did not join up to Enclosure 2 on the eastern side to create a fully enclosed perimeter. F.774 was a possible remnant of the southern perimeter of Enclosure 5, being stratigraphically early in the sequence and containing Middle Iron Age pottery. The eastern perimeter of the Later Iron Age phase of Enclosure 5 presumably truncated any trace of the Middle Iron Age ditch.

Enclosure 6 - was a partial or C-shaped enclosure, which was re-worked a number of times, beginning as a narrow, segmented ditch (F.559, F.605 and F.621), which was replaced by a sequence of much

wider, deeper boundaries (1.50 wide x 0.92m deep). Like Enclosure 1 the fills consisted of a pale brown silt clay yielding few artefacts. It appeared to be the same feature F.269 in Plot B.

Across the northern complex the majority of the enclosures were defined by relatively sizeable ditches, the majority of them over 1m in width and the deepest up to 1.10m. The most sizeable were located along the eastern perimeter of the complex. In contrast the ditches toward the centre of the complex (the western extent of Enclosures 3 and 4) were the least sizeable. The deeper ditches along the eastern perimeter were also more frequently re-cut, which perhaps suggests effort was made to keep these ditches deep. The result would have created an imposing external boundary and possibly acted to drain water away from the interior of the site.

As noted in the descriptions, a stratigraphic sequence was identified between Enclosures 1 and 6 and Enclosure 2. Both Enclosure 1 and Enclosure 6 were truncated by the Middle Iron Age ditches of Enclosure 2, demonstrating both went out of use during the Middle Iron Age phase. This is not to say Enclosures 1 and 6 were not in use contemporaneously with Enclosure 2, but Enclosures 1 and 6 ceased to be re-cut whilst Enclosure 2 continued in use. The remaining enclosures of the northern complex (Enclosures 2, 3, 4 and 5) continued in use throughout the Middle Iron Age and into the Later Iron Age.

Enclosure	Pottery (from MIA ditches)		Pottery (residual in later re-cuts)		Animal bone	burnt clay	Iron slag
	Qty - sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty- sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty NIS	Qty	Qty
1	5	0.106	0	0	21	2	0
2	132	2.229	58	1.200	63	3	0
3	131	1.720	242	3.045	112	5	0
4	104	0.970	251	3.535	70	2	1
5	4	0.056	68	0.817	3	0	0
6	5	0.118	0	0	12	0	0
Total	**381**	**5.199**	**619**	**8.597**	**281**	**12**	**1**
	Combined total - 1000 (13.796kg)						

Table 3. Northern Enclosure Complex finds quantities.

The Northern Enclosure Complex produced a relatively large assemblage of material, composed of pottery, animal bone and burnt clay products such as daub or loom weights. The majority of this material was recovered from Enclosures 2, 3 and 4 with Enclosures 1 and 6 almost sterile of material, possibly as a result of them going out of use early in the sequence, before midden debris derived from prolonged domestic practices became incorporated into the soils, and subsequently silted into ditches. The distribution of material within the enclosure ditches was mainly focused around the causeways of Enclosures 2 and 3 and the southern arm of Enclosure 4. The dark midden fills of the ditches were generally located within the areas of dense finds.

Southern Enclosure Complex

The southern complex included Enclosures 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13, and Roundhouse D, as well as two further roundhouses and the western half of Enclosure 7 located in Plot B. The Southern Enclosure Complex was made up of 7 adjoining enclosures, which were oval or circular, and could be described as having a much more 'organic' form. They were generally small, defined by slight ditches relative to the Northern Enclosure Complex. Some sequence to their construction was evident. This will be discussed later.

Enclosure	Internal area (m2)	Ditch width (m)	Ditch depth (m)	Re-cuts	Features
7	600.1	0.55-1.20	0.18-0.52	0	519, 604, 762
8	231.8	0.30-1.20	0.10-0.70	0	521, 522, 566, 618
9	232.7	0.45-2.10	0.13-0.95	3	540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 556,
11	127.6	0.7	0.4	0	739
12	388.5	0.70-1.10	0.32-0.60	0	606, 629, 661, 717, 719, 727, 746
13	93.6	0.40-1.20	0.27-0.70	0	626, 627, 738

Table 4. Southern Enclosure Complex dimensions and features.

Enclosure 7 – was vaguely oval in shape. It measured 30m x 22m and was located partially within the Plot C excavation area. Roundhouse D was contained within the enclosure. It was defined by a narrow and also shallow U-shaped ditch (0.50m wide x 0.20m deep) with no re-cuts. The deposit filling the ditch was a pale grey brown clay silt. Enclosure 7 was cut by Enclosure 8.

Enclosure 8 – was oval (24m x 14m) with a causeway in its northwest corner. It was adjoined to Enclosure 9 in such a way that it must have been contemporary or later. The ditch defining Enclosure 9 was U-shaped and moderate in scale (1m wide x 0.50m deep). No re-cuts were identified. The ditch was filled by a dark grey middeny clay silt. A neonatal burial was interred in the upper fills of the enclosures ditch on its northern perimeter.

Enclosure 9 – was sub-oval in form (26m x 19m). It was re-cut numerous times, unlike the other enclosures making up the southern complex. The re-cuts ranged from very narrow and very shallow ditches in its earliest form to a larger U-shaped ditch in its latest. Early in its sequence Enclosure 9 was causewayed on its western side through to Enclosure 8. This entrance was closed off by later re-cutting. The latest re-cutting event also appeared to truncate Enclosures 8 and 12. Throughout the sequence the fill remained a dark grey middeny clay silt.

Enclosure 11 – was C-shaped during the Middle Iron Age. It was left open on its eastern side. The ditch defining the enclosure was U-shaped and moderate in size (c.1m x 0.50m) with no re-cuts. Its fills consisted of pale brown grey clay silt.

Enclosure 12 – was sub-oval, measuring 22m x 21m. This enclosure was defined by a U-shaped ditch of moderate size (c.1m x 0.55m) with no re-cuts. This was filled by a mid grey brown clay silt. The ditch terminal identified as F.717 suggests that in its earliest form Enclosure 12 may have remained open to the east.

Enclosure 13 –was a C-shaped enclosure open to the south. It was defined by a U-shaped ditch of moderate size (1m x 0.50m). Its fills consisted of a pale grey brown clay silt.

The southern enclosures produced only a small quantity of artefacts (comprised of pottery, animal bone and small amount of burnt clay) relative to the overall majority (see Table 5, below). However, the smaller volume of the ditches may account for the lower finds density. Despite the lower density of finds, the assemblage was similar in

it composition, in that it was made up of a similar ratio of pottery, animal bone and burnt clay products.

Enclosure	Pottery Qty (from MIA features)		Pottery Qty (residual in later re-cuts)		Animal bone Qty	Burnt clay Qty
	Qty-sherds	Qty-Weight (kg)	Qty-Sherds	Qty-Weight (kg)	Qty-NIS	Qty
7	8	0.384	Not in use	Not in use	9	0
8	73	0.559	Not in use	Not in use	30	1
9	30	0.865	Not in use	Not in use	34	7
10	Not in	Not in use	126	1.803	Not in use	Not in use
11	2	0.026	67	1.591	0	0
12	22	0.199	0	0	24	0
13	31	0.305	12	0.100	19	0
14	Not in	Not in use	15	0.192	Not in use	Not in use
15	Not in	Not in use	11	0.080	Not in use	Not in use
16	Not in	Not in use	6	0.057	Not in use	Not in use
Main	Not in	Not in use	70	1.117	Not in use	Not in use
Total	**166**	**2.338**	**307**	**4.940**	**116**	**8**
	Combined total - 473 (7.278kg)					

Table 5. Southern Enclosure Complex finds quantities.

Throughout its existence the Southern Enclosure Complex underwent some modifications. Enclosure 7 was truncated by Enclosure 8. Although Enclosure 7 clearly went out of use once Enclosure 8 was dug, it cannot be established whether Enclosure 7 is early in the sequence or Enclosure 8 is late in relation to the complex as a whole. Enclosure 9 was the only enclosure with evidence of re-cutting. This provided some important sequential information. The later re-cuts appeared to cut Enclosures 8 and 12, implying Enclosure 9 remained in use once 8 and 12 had silted up. Enclosure 9 was also the only enclosure to be re-cut, perhaps as a result of its longevity relative to the other enclosures.

The northern and southern enclosures

The two complexes demonstrate a clear contrast in their basic layout and quantity and variety of material recovered from their ditches. This however, may not necessarily indicate differing functions as their longevity and intensity of occupation is as yet unknown. Furthermore, the evidence from roundhouses has not yet been considered. This theme will be returned to later in the report.

Roundhouses

Four roundhouses were identified across the Northern Area. These were all a similar size and shared an east facing orientation. Roundhouse D was divided into three sub-phases D1-3. This was done on the basis of the following criteria,

- The re-cuts could be traced around the full circuit of the eaves gully

- The re-cut eaves gully was offset from the original circuit, cutting through the internal space where the structural component of the roundhouse itself (the house) stood.

Roundhouse	Dia.	Feature type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Features
A	13.2	Eaves gully	0.40-1.42	0.14-0.46	409, 410, 411, 435,
		Postholes			431, 432, 433, 434
		Pits			5028
B	12.5	Eaves gully	0.62-1.02	0.14-0.32	461
C	12.5	Eaves Gully	0.30-0.79	0.10-0.36	473,
		Pits			487
D1	10	Eaves gully	0.20-0.65	0.06-0.15	579
D2	13	Eaves gully	0.17-0.47	0.10-0.19	577, 600
D3	11	Eaves gully	0.25-0.65	0.06-0.24	578, 602, 517
G	3.9	Eaves gully	0.29-0.36	0.06-0.12	742

Table 6. Roundhouse dimensions and features.

Roundhouse A – was represented by an eaves drip gully, entrance/porchway postholes and a single internal pit. It was almost perfectly circular with an east facing entrance, and measured 13.2m in diameter (measurement taken from the centre of the eaves gully). The eaves drip gully was re-cut at least twice, which perhaps indicates some longevity to the structure. Only the latest re-cut could be traced the entire circuit of the structure. The profile of the ditch remained U-shaped throughout the re-cutting procedures. However, it became more substantial in its later phase. The later eaves gullies were filled with a dark grey charcoal rich midden deposit. In some instances a primary fill was present consisting of mid brown clay silt. A similar deposit made up the fill of the earlier eaves gully (F.409 and F.437), suggesting the earliest phase silted up prior to the soils being transformed to a midden deposit by the incorporation of domestic organic debris and charcoal. The entrance postholes accounted for the only structural remnant of the roundhouse. A further internal feature, F.5028, possibly a pit or posthole was identified close to the centre of the structure. This feature was filled with a fire reddened clay silt presumably derived from a 'hearth' or 'oven', which was truncated along with the original floor horizon.

Roundhouse B - was defined solely by its eaves drip gully. No internal features survived. It was near perfectly circular, with an east facing entrance and measured 12.5m in diameter. The profile was consistently U-shaped ranging in width from 1.20m-0.65m. Depth ranged from 0.15m-0.32m. No re-cutting could be identified. The fill consisted of a dark grey midden clay silt.

Roundhouse C - was defined by its eaves drip gully (12.5m in diameter) with two possible internal features. The eaves gully was near perfectly circular with an east facing entrance. It was U-shaped in profile, but ranged from 0.30m-0.79m in width, and 0.10m-0.31m in depth. The fill consisted of grey clay silt, which was slightly midden in consistency either side of the entrance. A small pit or possible posthole (F.487) was identified to the southern side of the entrance. A short length of curvilinear ditch (F.756) appeared to link in to the eaves drip gully on its southern side. No relationship between the two features could be ascertained. Possibly this is the remnants of a further highly truncated roundhouse pre or post-dating roundhouse C. However, its pronounced depth (0.22m) would suggest its remaining circuit would have been identified if this was the case. It is perhaps more likely the ditch acted as a possible drainage feature.

Roundhouse D - defined by partially surviving eaves drip gullies, which were so shallow only part of their circuits survived plough truncation. Stratigraphically D3 was the earliest, being cut by both D1 and D2. However, no sequence could be established between D1 and D2.

D1 – measured an estimated 10m in diameter. It was the most incomplete. Roughly only a third of the structure survived (F.579). Its eastern extent was probably the genuine entrance terminal, whereas the

northern was definitively truncated. The eaves gully fill consisted of a mid-dark grey clay silt slightly enriched with midden material.

D2 – was represented by F. 577 and F.600, which accounted for nearly half of the original circuit. The structure is estimated to have measured 13m in diameter. The northern extent of F.577 was the entrance terminal, demonstrating the roundhouse was east facing. The eaves gully fill consisted of a dark grey clay silt enriched with midden material.

D3 – was the most complete. The east facing entrance causeway was entirely intact. The surviving components of the eaves drip gully (F.578, F.602 and F.617) made up 65% of the structures original circuit, which measured 11m in diameter. The eaves gully fill consisted of a dark grey clay silt enriched with midden material.

Roundhouse G - this structure was oval in form and far smaller than the other roundhouses, measuring 3.9m x 3.2m. Its entrance faced north-east unlike the eastern alignment of the other structures. The eaves gully was relatively narrow (0.29m-0.38m), shallow (0.06m-0.12m) and U-shaped. Its fill consisted of a pale brown silt clay and yielded no artefacts. Despite a complete lack of dating evidence its location, nestled in the corner of Enclosure 4 clearly respecting its layout, demonstrates it contemporaneity.

Roundhouse		Pottery		Animal	Worked clay		Iron slag		Comb
		Qty-sherds	Qty-weight (kg)	Qty-NIS	Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty	Qty-Weight (kg)	Qty
Northern	A	572	12.780	449	124	1.810	1	0.030	0
	B	608	8.740	513	37	0.280	0	0	1
	C	126	0.800	49	13	0.610	1	0.030	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1306	22.320	1011	174	2.740	2	0.060	1
Southern	D1	14	0.190	18	1	0.040	0	0	0
	D2	18	0.180	12	0	0	0	0	0
	D3	52	0.520	40	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	84	0.890	80	1	0.040	0	0	0
Combined Total		**3207**	**50.13**	**2241**	**227**	**3.21**	**2**	**0.060**	**1**

Table 7. Roundhouse finds distribution.

The roundhouses as a whole produced a sizeable artefact assemblage comprising, pottery, animal and human bone, iron slag, burnt clay products (daub, hearth furniture and loomweights) and a bone comb. The roundhouse assemblage amounts to a major proportion of the Middle Iron Age assemblage in total. Most of that material was recovered from Roundhouses A and B. In contrast Roundhouse G produced no material at all. Roundhouse G was also dissimilar in terms of its size and presumably functioned in a very different way to the other structures. The remaining roundhouses (A-D) were remarkably similar in size and form. All were defined solely by eaves gullies with the exception of Roundhouse A, which also included porchway postholes. Across the site it appears postholes or footings were not dug deep enough to impact on the excavation horizon and have therefore been destroyed by ploughing. Bearing this in mind it would suggest the entrance postholes of Roundhouse A, measuring 0.30m in depth were perhaps the remnants of a fairly elaborate 'porch' structure, certainly in relation to the other roundhouses where all postholes were entirely truncated.

Beyond the banal statement that all roundhouses originated in the Middle Iron Age and fell out of use in the Middle Iron Age, chronological indicators were limited to observations of their spatial arrangement. Roundhouses A and B formed a linearity with the roundhouse in Unit D (Simmonds 2009), suggesting all three structures were in use contemporaneously. The entrance of Roundhouse A and the causeway of Enclosure 3 oppose each other also implying their contemporaneity. From this it might appear most roundhouses and enclosures were broadly contemporary and constructed with a 'grand scheme' in mind. However, the evidence to articulate this is not compelling and cannot be refined beyond a broad indication of time. It should be noted that like the enclosures, the roundhouses may not have originated at exactly the same time and may have been continually altered as is evident at sites like Colne Fen Site IV and Cat's Water where roundhouses clearly truncate each other.

Pits

Nine pits have been assigned to this phase as they contained Middle Iron Age pottery (see Table 8, below). However, almost all features in the Northern Area, regardless of phase, produced some Middle Iron Age pottery, which highlights the possibility that the pits could belong to a later phase. Further pits were identified across the site. However, these contained no dating evidence and have been included in the undated features section of this report.

The pits have been grouped according to which enclosure they fell within.

Pit	Dia. (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery		Animal bone
			Qty-Sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty - NIS
401	2.72	0.42	3	0.019	16
405	0.65	0.17	2	0.01	1
406	0.95	0.07	1	0.021	0
407	1.15	0.17	18	0.114	4
480	0.49	0.24	2	0.045	0
481	1.45	0.73	8	0.059	2
482	0.63	0.46	2	0.061	2
483	0.6	0.31	1	0.023	0
484	0.9	0.34	3	0.067	0
Total			**40**	**0.419**	**25**

Table 8. Pits, finds quantities.

Enclosure 2 pits

As well as Roundhouse A, Enclosure 2 contained pit F.401 and a further group of 5 intercutting pits (F.480-484)

F.401 – was located in the northeast corner of enclosure 2. This was a relatively small oval pit filled with a dark grey silt clay charcoal rich deposit.

F.480-484 - comprised two deep oval shaped pits and two elongated features, which were only partially within the excavation area. It was uncertain whether these were pits or ditch terminals. All the features were filled with a dark middeny clay silt.

Enclosure 3 pits

Enclosure 3 internal features comprised three pits (F.405-407), which yielded Middle Iron Age pottery.

The pits shared a similar oval form, with a shallow rounded profile. The pit ranged from 1.15m-0.65m in diameter and 0.28-0.10m in depth.

None of the pits present in any of the enclosures were distributed in any discernible order, consequently it is unlikely any of these represent structural remains. As a whole, the pits produced a relatively small assemblage of pottery and animal bone with no individual pit containing a significant finds assemblage.

The Central Area

The site comprised a Banjo Enclosure within a broader enclosure and ditch system complex, which also included a roundhouse and two pits (Figure 2.3). Middle Iron Age material was the latest datable material recovered from the Central Area, indicating the complex had no traceable continuation into the Later Iron Age or Roman period. The excavation area did not expose the entire extent of the complex. For this reason it is difficult to form a coherent understanding of the site's form. More pertinently it is difficult to establish which ditches formed enclosures and which formed simple boundaries. It is clear certain ditches define enclosures, whereas ditches such as F.2064 and F.2056 appear to form some sort of ditch system, unless the enclosures were excessively large.

Enclosure and ditch complex

Within the complex, four definitive enclosures could be identified, 17, 18, 19 and the Banjo Enclosure. Enclosure 17 shared a boundary with Enclosure 18, Enclosure 18 shared a boundary with the Banjo Enclosure's avenue and the Banjo Enclosure was linked in to the broader ditch network forming an adjoined complex of enclosures and ditches typical of many large open Middle Iron Age settlement complexes. The general form of the complex is relatively rectilinear overall. However, in contrast the Banjo Enclosure is best described as curvilinear with a west facing avenue.

Enclosure 17 – was a generally rectangular enclosure with an oblique eastern edge and causewayed in its southern perimeter. Its north-western edge was identified by the geophysical survey and was confirmed by Trench 1. The enclosure was defined by a sizeable U-shaped ditch. A single re-cut was identified along its northern perimeter (F.2044) but was not identified elsewhere. The fill sequence consisted of grey brown clay silt derived from erosion of both the anthropogenic and natural components of the ditch edges. The lower fill appeared to have a large quantity of material derived from the natural boulder clay. A thin layer of dark grey slightly middeny soil was identified in the lower fills in the causeway terminals

Enclosure 18 - was a very similar shape to enclosure 17 but orientated north-south. Its southern boundary was formed by the northern arm of the banjo enclosure avenue. As the banjo enclosure was a potential later addition to the settlement complex, enclosure 18 may not have been established until

later in the sequence (see below). The perimeter was defined by a substantial U-shaped ditch with the exception of the eastern edge (F.2059), which was shallow with a flat base. The fill sequence consisted of grey brown clay silt eroded from both the anthropogenic and natural components of the ditch edges.

Enclosure	Internal area m^2	Associated features	Re-cuts	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Features
Banjo Enclosure	1241.5	Enclosure	1	1.10-3.15	1.10-1.45	2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2032, 2076
	352.4	Avenue	1	0.75-2.00	0.38-0.80	2036, 2038, 2039, 2077
		Postholes	0	-	-	2041, 2042, 2055, 2057
Enclosure 17	965.6	-	1	0.90-1.63	0.50-0.78	2044, 2045, 2047, 2060, 2061
Enclosure 18	986.1	-	1	1.49-2.12	0.34-1.09	2059, 2062, 2063, 2066
Enclosure 19	-	-	0	1.25-2.50	0.60-1.10	2033, 2067
Ditch System	-	-	1	0.63-3.73	0.30-1.20	2043, 2056, 2064, 2066

Table 9. Enclosure and ditch dimensions and features.

Enclosure 19 - much of this enclosure lay beyond the area of excavation. Due to the location of the spoil heap Trench 4 could not be extended far enough to confirm enclosure 19's north-eastern perimeter. However, it must be located somewhere before Trench 3. Although partially obscured by the later banjo enclosure, enclosure 19 was causewayed in its south-west corner. It was defined by a substantial U-shaped ditch, filled with a grey brown clay silt derived from both the anthropogenic and natural components of the ditch edge. A large component of the lower fill was derived from the natural clay.

The Banjo Enclosure - was typical in form, comprising an irregularly shaped enclosure containing Roundhouse F and an east-west aligned avenue connecting to F.2056/2069, linking into the broader enclosure system (Figure 3.3). Its avenue was slightly curvilinear, measuring 43m in length. Its width varied from 7m at the eastern end to 11.50m at its western end. Both arms were re-cut once. The primary ditch was relatively shallow, 0.75m wide and 0.38m deep, filled with a grey brown clay silt derived from a mix of boulder clay and subsoil material eroded from the ditch edges. The re-cut was a much more substantial feature (c.2m wide x c.0.80m deep) eradicating almost all trace of its predecessor. The avenue had two lateral causeways, in the northern arm at its eastern end and in the southern arm at its western end. These were established as a part of the re-cutting event. At the western end of the avenue ditch F.2068 was re-cut to open up an entrance causeway (F.2069 and F.2056) into the banjo enclosure, perhaps suggesting the banjo enclosure was a later addition to the enclosure complex. Postholes either side of the causeway were the possible remnants of some sort of gate structure.

The main enclosure was an irregular curvilinear shape, measuring approximately 47m x 42m. The perimeter ditch was sizeable in relation to the other enclosures, ranging from 2.5m-3.5m in width and 1.1m-1.45m in depth. The ditch was most substantial at the entrance terminals. The fill sequence consisted of a primary deposit made up of sandy gritty clay eroded from the lower ditch edges where it cut through the boulder clay deposit. The upper fill was a grey brown clay silt eroded from both the boulder clay and anthropogenic Iron Age soils. A layer of clay and sandy grit was identified in the upper fills in some of the ditch sections. This entered the ditch from above the upper horizon of the boulder clay, and therefore derived from some sort of up-cast feature, more than likely a denuding bank located on the exterior of the enclosure.

Two postholes were identified just inside the entrance of the banjo enclosure. These were presumably the remnant of a gateway. Unlike the causeway postholes at the other end of the avenue, there was a considerable gap between them and the ditch, perhaps suggesting the posts they held did not effectively control movement in and out the banjo enclosure and may have acted as more of an embellishment.

However, the posts may have linked up to a possible fence, which was not substantial enough to impact on the excavation horizon or a bank which could have existed around the internal perimeter of the enclosure, closing off the space between the entrance posts and the ditch.

Ditches

The remaining ditches comprised F.2043, F.2056, F.2059 and F.2066. F.2043 and were aligned northwest-southeast and ran perpendicular from F.2056 and parallel to Enclosure 17 possibly enclosing the area south of Enclosure 17. F.2056 was north-south aligned, running south from the Banjo Enclosure avenue causeway away from the main complex. F.2059 formed the eastern perimeter of Enclosure 18, but continued north beyond Enclosure 18. F.2066 was aligned east-west turning northeast-southwest as it extended east, possibly enclosing space to the north with F.2059.

With the exception of F.2043, the ditches were remarkably similar in character to the enclosure ditches, substantial and U-shaped in profile. They were filled by a grey brown clay silt made up of material eroded from both the anthropogenic and natural components of the ditch edge. F.2043 was slight in both width and depth but had the same characteristic fill sequence.

With the exception of F.2043, the enclosure ditches in the Central Area were sizeable. The Banjo Enclosure ditches were the most sizeable of these, reaching 1.50m in depth at the terminals. The enclosure complex would have presumably appeared quite imposing, especially if the up cast banks are envisaged. However, the Banjo Enclosure was the only enclosure with any evidence of banks.

Enclosure	Pottery		Animal bone	Burnt clay		Iron slag	
	Qty - Sherds	Qty -Weight (kg)	Qty - NIS	Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)
Banjo Enclosure	281	4.05	39	28	0.07	3	0.15
17	18	0.329	0	0	0	0	0
18	4	0.055	11	0	0	0	0
19	12	0.258	0	0	0	0	0
Ditch system	7	0.139	10	0	0	0	0
Total	**322**	**4.831**	**60**	**28**	**0.07**	**3**	**0.15**

Table 10. Enclosures and Ditch System finds quantities.

The enclosure/ditch complex is clearly not a single fixed phase of construction. Enclosure 19 is cut by the Banjo Enclosure, indicating that this was entirely out of use prior to the construction of the Banjo Enclosure. A causeway (F.2056/F.2069) was created in the Banjo Enclosure avenue, which appears to correspond with a re-cut (F.2061) of Enclosure 17 and 18 and F.2068. The Banjo Enclosure itself was not a single phase. Both the avenue and main enclosure were re-cut by a substantial ditch which all but destroyed the primary ditch. For this reason it is almost impossible to understand initial evolution of the Banjo Enclosure and its relationship to Enclosure 19 and the re-working of F.2086 to create the causeway (F.2056/F.2069) into the

Banjo Enclosure avenue. Only the latest phase of development can be understood relatively well. It is apparent that it did not deviate much from the original form other than in the case of Enclosure 19. What is also clear is that the latest stage of development seemed to be carried out as a cohesive event, re-working the Banjo Enclosure and broader enclosure complex.

Throughout the sequence all the enclosures produced a very low density of pottery, animal bone and iron slag. The majority was recovered from the Banjo Enclosure. Unlike the other enclosures a large percentage of the Banjo Enclosure was excavated, which may bias this statistic.

Roundhouse F

Roundhouse F (Figure 3.4) was located inside the Banjo Enclosure. It was a two-phase structure (F1 and F2) of which F1 was the earlier. Both phases comprised an eaves gully as well as porch way postholes and internal pits and postholes. Construction of F2 involved a total re-build of F1, which included re-cutting the eaves gully, partially reusing F1's eaves gully, re-orientating the entrance to face west rather than east, and creating several new internal features (pits and postholes).

Roundhouse	Associated features	Dia. (m)	Re-cuts	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Features
F1	Eaves gully	18	0	0.25-0.60	0.10-0.20	2003, 2034, 2035
	Postholes					2012, 2013, 2016, 2024, 2026, 2037, 2040, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074
	pits					2007, 2014, 2019
F2	Eaves gully	14.50	1	0.50-1.27	0.10-0.48	2001
	Wall Trench		0	0.19-0.36	0.04-0.12	2017
	Postholes					2015, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2028, 2030, 2031
	pits					2010, 2011, 2022, 2023, 2025, 2026, 2027

Table 11. Roundhouse dimensions and features.

F1 - comprises an eaves drip gully, entrance postholes and central arrangement of postholes. The east facing Roundhouse was 18m in diameter, considerably larger than the other roundhouses identified at Lancaster Way.

The eaves drip gully was U-shaped in profile and measured 0.50m in width and was 0.20m deep. Its fill consisted of a pale grey clay silt derived from the humic soil horizon present during the Iron Age. The entrance or porch way postholes were sizable in comparison to Roundhouse A (1.40m dia. x 0.40m deep), suggesting they held relatively substantial posts. Their fills consisted of dark grey clay silt rich in charcoal and middeny in consistency, which contrast with the much more sterile fills of the eaves drip gully, indicating middening occurred towards the interior or entrance of the structure at the time Roundhouse F1 went out of use.

A group of four small postholes (F.2012/F.2013 F.2016, F.2024 and F.2028) were arranged in a square formation central to Roundhouse F1, and are therefore considered a component of F1. These were small, between 0.30m and 0.40m in diameter and 0.18m-0.37m deep and given their central location presumably acted as roof supports. F.2013 replaced F.2012. Postholes F. 2019 and F.2014 were located outside the wall foundation of F2 suggesting they were also more likely to be associated with F1. F.2007 contained the articulated remains of two sheep.

F2 - roundhouse represents a complete rebuild of F1. In contrast, F2 was a smaller structure, with a diameter of 14.50m. Its entrance was switched to face westwards. It comprised an eaves drip gully, entrance way postholes, the remnant of an outer wall foundation gully and several internal pits and postholes. The eaves drip gully was U-shaped in profile and more substantial than its predecessor (between 0.78-0.50m wide and 0.48-0.10m deep). A single re-cut was identified. The fill sequence consisted of a light grey clay silt primary fill and a dark grey clay silt with frequent charcoal and quite midden y in consistency, suggesting the soils had become much enriched by organic cultural detritus by the time structure F2 fell into disuse. The entrance postholes (F.2020 and F.2031) were large (2.00m x1.50m) and presumably supported a large and perhaps elaborate porch way. Like the eaves drip gully the fills consisted of a dark grey midden y clay silt but with a primary fill of redeposited clay, which was presumably acting as post packing. The ephemeral remnants of a wall foundation was identified around the southern perimeter of the building where it was cut deep enough to impact on the excavation level. The wall foundation gully was irregular in form with an undulating base which appeared to bare the traces of driven stakes. Internal features ascribed to F2 comprised F.2025 and F.2027, which appeared to be probable storage pits and F.2015, F.2026 and F.2011, which could be either postholes or pits.

Roundhouse F1 was distinctly larger than the other roundhouses at Lancaster Way. However, roundhouses of a similar size exist within the region, (Colne Fen, Site I (Evans *et al* 2013), Structure 2, HAD IV (Evans and Hodder 2006)), but interestingly not Ely. Both Roundhouses had complex internal features and larger porch way postholes that presumably held very large posts. This is especially true of F2, implying Roundhouse F2 was possibly quite an impressive structure.

Roundhouse	Pottery		Animal bone	Worked clay	
	Qty-sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty-NIS	Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)
F1	211	4.17	4	0	0
F2	767	8.78	272	15	0.36
Total	**978**	**12.95**	**276**	**15**	**0.36**

Table 12. Roundhouse finds quantities.

The Roundhouses produced a sizeable finds assemblage, comprising pottery, animal bone and burnt clay in the form of daub and loom weights. The majority was recovered from Roundhouse F2. However, much of this may comprise residual material derived from the occupation of F1. Furthermore much of the F1 eaves gully was destroyed by F2, and as a result more of F2 survived to be excavated.

Pits

Two pits containing Middle Iron Age pottery were identified, F.2049 and F.2058.

F.2049 – was located within Enclosure 17. It was a circular shaft like feature, with fills that consisted entirely of mid grey brown clay silt.

F.2058 – was located in the southwest of the Central Area. It truncated ditch F.2042. The pit was roughly circular with flared upper break of slope and vertical side towards the base. The fills consisted entirely of Mid brown clay silt.

Pit	Dia. (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery	
			Qty-Sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)
2049	2.5	0.95	22	0.073
2058	5	1.2	73	0.31
		Total	**95**	**0.383**

Table 13. Pit dimension and finds quantities.

The pits were both very similar features which perhaps functioned as wells given their depth. However, there was no evidence (such as water sorted fills) the features ever held water.

Later Iron Age 50BC-70AD

Features that contained wheel made Iron Age pottery as the latest typological material have been considered a component of the Later Iron Age complex. This pottery type is generally in use during the period 100BC-70AD but perhaps not occurring in Fenland areas until the late 1st Century BC (Hill 2002). The material was in use until around 70BC, which would suggest this phase refers to a period of around one century. Significantly, that period spans either side of the Roman conquest.

Later Iron Age activity was identified solely in the Northern Area. In the Central Area there was no evidence of activity postdating the Middle Iron Age. Features comprising the Later Iron Age site consisted of enclosure ditches, two possible structures and a well. The Late Iron Age complex can be seen as a continuation of use of the Middle Iron Age complex. The basic form of the complex remains largely fixed from the Middle Iron Age, albeit with some minor modification. None of the roundhouses contained Later Iron Age material. All of their eaves gullies had clearly silted up and the postholes were closed before the Later Iron Age. Two possible structures form this phase were identified. These were defined by C or L-shaped gullies, but no structural remains survived, if they ever existed.

Enclosures

The Later Iron Age enclosures comprised 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 14, which can still be grouped as the Northern and Southern Enclosure Complexes. The Middle Iron Age northern enclosures (2-5) continued to be re-cut into the Later Iron Age. In contrast the southern enclosures were replaced by several new enclosures, which bore little resemblance to the preceding phase.

The Northern Enclosure Complex

The complex comprised Enclosures 2, 3, 4 and 5. Later Iron Age re-cuts of the northern enclosures acted to make some basic alteration to the complex form. Enclosures 2 and 3 were given slightly straighter edges and more right-angled corners, making the complex more rectilinear overall. The causeways into Enclosures 2 and 3 were also completely closed off.

Enclosure	Internal area (m2)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Re-cuts	Features
2	3001.9	0.45-1.60	0.14-0.75	0	416, 478, 507, 523, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 570, 576, 766
3	663.7	0.75-1.70	0.30-0.80	3	424, 427, 428, 453, 454, 466, 467, 469, 470, 493, 548, 646, 647, 648, 649
4	683.4	0.92-2.46	0.31-1.10	6	493, 494, 496, 497, 501, 508, 512, 513, 517, 648, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 656, 733
5	3159.5	1.8	0.3	3	734, 735, 736, 737, 894

Table 14. Northern Enclosure Complex dimensions and features.

Enclosure 2 - Later Iron Age re-cuts gave Enclosure 2 a more rectilinear form and the causeway through the southern perimeter was also closed off. The ditches belonging to this phase tended to be less substantial than their preceding Middle Iron Age counterparts (1.00m wide x 0.40m). The fills of the southern perimeter were far richer in charcoal and had a midden like consistency. The eastern and western perimeters remained a pale grey clay silt.

Enclosure 3 - similar to enclosure 2 the Later Iron Age re-cuts gave the enclosure a slightly more rectilinear form and the causeway was closed off. The ditch fills were far richer in charcoal and had a midden like consistency. However, the eastern perimeter fills remained a pale grey brown clay silt.

Enclosure 4 - re-working of Enclosure 4, associated with Late Iron Age pottery appeared to demonstrate a causeway in the northwest corner was opened up and subsequently closed off again within the duration of this phase. The ditch fills were a dark grey midden enriched clay silt.

Enclosure 5 - during the Later Iron Age the eastern boundary ditch of Enclosure 5 was re-cut to turn towards the east perhaps forming the northern arm of the trackway. It was a broad U-shaped profile, which was relatively shallow (1.8m x 0.30m deep). The fills consisted of a mid grey brown clay silt.

Enclosure	Pottery (in LIA ditches)		Pottery (residual in later features)		Animal bone	Burnt clay	
	Qty - Sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty - Sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty - NIS	Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)
2	17	0.562			64	10	0.348
3	77	1.166			252	78	1.354
4	27	0.67			184	3	0.144
5	25	0.766			24	0	0
Total	**146**	**3.164**	**32**	**0.221**	**524**	**91**	**1.846**
	Combine total - 178 (3.385kg)						

Table 15. Northern Enclosure Complex finds quantities.

Throughout the Later Iron Age, the Northern Enclosure Complex remained remarkably fixed. The enclosures were re-cut several times. However, this had no influence on the form of the complex. It seems they acted solely to keep the ditches 'active' or silt free. More frequent re-cutting was identified along the eastern perimeter of the Enclosures 2, 3, 4 and 5 or the eastern settlement boundary, suggesting there was a specific aim to stop this boundary silting up. As in the Middle Iron Age, the eastern perimeter of the site was defined by deep ditch relative to the site as a whole.

The northern enclosures produced a relatively small finds assemblage. This was comprised of pottery, animal bone and worked clay in the form of daub and loom weight fragments, which was largely recovered from Enclosure 3.

The Southern Enclosure Complex

This comprised Enclosures 10 and 14 and ditches F.672, F.680 and F.681. A component of the Southern Enclosure Complex lay within Plot B excavation area. Plot B ditches formed the western perimeter of Enclosure 10 and linked up with F.672, F.680 and F.681 to form a further oblique ended rectangular enclosure with funnel entrance or possibly an early version of Enclosure 15.

Enclosure	Internal area (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Re-cuts	Features
10	860	0.30-1.50	0.10-0.59	2	589, 590, 592, 593, 609, 610, 642, 643, 660, 705
14	581.3	0.46-1.80	0.05-0.31	2	643, 645, 695, 696, 697

Table 16. Southern Enclosure Complex dimensions and features.

Enclosure 10 - a square shaped enclosure measuring 31m x 30m, which was causewayed along its eastern side. The ditch was slightly in-turned at the causeway. The northern arm of the enclosure was lost beneath the Roman settlement ditches of the following phase. The enclosure was defined by a moderately sized U-shaped ditch (c.0.80m x 0.50m) with fills consisting of mid grey clay silt.

Enclosure 14 - in its earliest sequence this enclosure was cut by Structure E, which potentially had its origin in the Middle Iron Age. This suggests Enclosure 14 also had a Middle Iron Age origin. The slightly curvilinear form and presence of Middle Iron Age pottery of its earlier ditches would be in keeping with this notion. However, it is far from conclusive. During the Late Iron Age the enclosure was modified on two occasions. Firstly, the southern edge was moved towards the north (F.669, F.668). Following this the eastern side was turned slightly to the west mimicking the eastern edge of enclosure 10 creating a kind of symmetry. The ditches defining the enclosure were quite slight (<1.35m x 0.39). The fills were a mid grey clay silt.

F.672, F.680 and F.681 – were all narrow and shallow U-shaped ditches with fills, which consisted of mid grey clay silt.

The southern enclosures were largely truncated by a Roman complex, surviving only as partial enclosures. Enclosure 14 presumably had an eastern edge and Enclosure 10 was presumably bounded to the north. The poor survival of the Later Iron Age ditch suggests this phase was more extensive than can be appreciated. Although the enclosures are not re-cut versions of enclosures originating in the Middle Iron Age, like in the northern complex, they do share some alignments, Enclosure 10 shared Enclosure 7's southern boundary, and Enclosure 14 re-used Enclosure 12's southern

edge. The southern enclosures produced only a small quantity of pottery, animal bone and burnt clay.

Enclosure	Pottery		Residual in later features		Animal bone	Burnt clay	
	Qty - Sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty - Sherds	Weight (kg)	Qty - NIS	Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)
10	7	0.121			76	2	0.054
14	12	0.117			12	0	0
Total	**19**	**0.238**	**98**	**3.104**	**88**	**2**	**0.054**
	Combine total – 117 (3.342kg)						

Table 17. Southern Enclosure Complex finds quantities.

Northern and southern enclosures

As in the Middle Iron Age, the enclosures in the north of the site contrasted with those in the south. The northern enclosures of the Middle Iron Age were reused in Later Iron Age with some minor modification. Further modifications throughout the phase were limited to re-cuts, which acted only to keep the ditches from silting up. In contrast the southern enclosures bore only minor semblance to the Middle Iron Age enclosures. Throughout the Later Iron Age, no modifications to the enclosures were identified.

Structures

The 'structures' both comprised of a narrow and shallow L or C-shaped ditch and appeared to be associated with a small pit off to one side of their open end. No postholes or other structural components could be identified.

Structure	Associated features	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Re-cuts	Features
E	Eaves gully	0.61-1.14	0.15-0.45	0	690
	Pits	0.48	0.28		693
H	Eaves gully	0.18-0.45	0.12	0	763
	Pits	0.56	0.35		642

Table 18. Structures dimensions and features.

Structure E - was located within Enclosure 14. It was defined by a C-shaped eaves gully like feature, which measured 9m in diameter. It is possible the structure was positioned so that the enclosure ditch bounded its south side. The eaves gully was U-shaped, ranging from 1.10m-0.50m in width and 0.45m-0.20m in depth. It was filled by a dark grey midden enriched clay silt. F.693 was the only surviving internal feature. However, its uncertain whether this was a pit or posthole.

Structure H – was defined by a narrow C/L-shaped ditch. It perhaps utilized the trackway ditch to form the structure's northern perimeter. Only Pit F.462 was perhaps associated with the structure given it has a similar spatial arrangement to F.693 in relation to Structure E.

Only Structure E contained any artefacts, albeit in low density, however, the structure yielded a relatively high charred plant assemblage, relative to other features. It was

composed of indeterminate cereal grain, but also processing waste. The range of pottery from the feature raises issues dating the structure. In this circumstance it is perhaps best to consider the three Roman sherds as intrusive given the ratio of Roman to Iron Age material. However, it is possible the structure continued in use into the Early Roman period. Structure E may have originated in the Middle Iron Age, given the quantity of handmade wares recovered from its fills. However, the ratio of hand made to wheel made Iron Age pottery (75% - 25%) compared to 91% - 9% of the sites total Iron Age assemblage is perhaps more indicative of a Late Iron Age date.

Structure	Hand made pottery (MIA)		Wheel made pottery (LIA)		Roman Pottery		Animal bone
	Qty - Sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty Sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty - Sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty - NIS
E	60	0.757	21	0.74	3	0.45	37
	Combined total - 82 (1.515kg)						
H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19. Structures finds densities.

Structure H cut Middle Iron Age Enclosure 7, indicating a Middle Iron Age or later date. Although barren of artefacts, Structure H was assigned to the Late Iron Age given its morphological similarity to Structure E and Structure D in Plot B (Patten 2015). Further similar C or L-shape gullies at Cat's Water, Fengate (Pryor 1984) were also recorded as possible structures.

The wells

Two wells were identified, F.790 and F.791. However, F.791 was a re-cut of F.790. They were located in the southeast corner of Enclosure 5. They cut through the Middle Iron Age Enclosure 5 ditch but respected the Later Iron Age ditch to the east. Both were excessively large, taking up an area 12m x 8m, which included the re-cutting event and excessive erosion of the upper break of slope. The individual profiles of the wells could be identified lower down the sequence (-1m). Given the significant depth, the well's upper 2.50m required machine excavation following initial exploratory hand excavation. The lower fills were excavated by hand to target waterlogged remains and layers corresponding to the use period.

Each well was a relatively uniform U-profile. The deepest, F.790 measured 3m. F.791 was only slightly shallower at 2.90m. The upper fills consisted of a grey brown clay silt. The primary fills comprised inter-bedded layers of well sorted (by water) fine grey silt and dark grey organic silt containing frequent organic material. Thin lenses of gritty orangey blue clay collapsed from the edges of the well were present throughout the primary deposit.

The wells yielded limited material, the finds comprised four sherds of Later Iron Age pottery and three sherds of Roman (early 2nd century AD) pottery. The Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from a primary fill of F.791, in a layer derived from the natural till deposits as opposed to anthropogenic material. Consequently it has been considered relatively secure dating evidence. This does suggest the primary well

(F.790) could have its origin in the preceding Middle Iron Age phase. An early 2nd century sherd was recovered from the well's upper fill (-0.30m) suggesting it was backfilled or still silting up in the Early Roman period.

Early-Mid Roman 70-250AD

This phase comprised features containing material dating to the period 70-250AD. These features were entirely within the Northern Area. They comprised a trackway adjoining a complex of enclosures and ditches in a rectilinear layout. The complex also contained four wells, a smithing hearth and a set of parallel east-west aligned gullies, usually referred to as 'planting beds'. This complex made up a small component of a broader network of Roman sites, the majority of which were located in Plot B (Patten 2015) adjacent to the Northern Area. Many of the enclosure ditches link up to corresponding ditches in Plot B (Patten 2015) to form a more cohesive layout.

The Trackway

The trackway was aligned east-west with parallel ditches, which were re-cut numerous times. A metaled surface constructed of rammed flint cobbles and pebbles survived along part of its length. The trackway had a two stage development. In its earliest stage, it was formed by the boundary ditches of the eastern edge of the settlement turning and 'funneling' towards the east. In its later form the trackway ditches ran through the middle of the settlement area narrowing towards the west (14m to 7m across). Re-cuts in both sequences were identified.

	Feature type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Re-cuts	Features
Trackway	**Ditches**	0.45-2.40	0.15-0.73	5	535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 698, 699, 700, 701, 728, 729, 730, 732, 751, 753, 754, 771, 772, 773, 793, 797, 798, 799, 812, 892, 893
	Metaled surface				582, 687, 702

Table 20. Trackway dimensions and features.

Trackway - In its earliest form (possibly Later Iron Age) the trackway ditches were U-shaped and moderate in size (see table 20) and generally filled with a sterile mid grey clay silt except towards the west. The profile of the ditch remained the same throughout the sequence. However, in the later sequence the ditch in the settlement core was filled with a dark grey middeny clay silt.

Trackway metaled surface - The trackways cobbled surface was preserved in a 'hollowed' area where frequent use presumably eroded and reduced the trackways surface below the natural boulder clay horizon. At this level, small pebbles, cobbles and occasional reused tile fragments were rammed into the clay to create a more resilient surface

The trackway yielded relatively limited material culture. The majority of the artefacts were recovered from its western extent, where it formed part of the settlement complex. Accurately dating the trackway was problematic. In its earliest form, the

trackway was part of the northern and southern settlement boundaries turning perpendicular away from the settlement. The northern settlement boundary has no evidence of Roman use and has been assigned to the Later Iron Age. A Later Iron Age equivalent in the southern arm of the trackway could not be identified. This is not to say it wasn't destroyed by Roman re-cutting. It was previously argued in this report that the Later Iron Age southern enclosures were largely re-worked in the Roman phase leaving little trace. In this regard it is possible the trackway originated in the Later Iron Age.

Trackway	Feature type	Pottery		Animal bone	Burnt clay	
		Qty - sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)		Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)
	Ditches	44	0.294	35	2	0.1
	metaled surface	24	0.346	13	1	0.66
Total		**68**	**0.64**	**48**	**3**	**0.76**

Table 21. Trackway finds quantities.

Enclosures and ditches

The complex has been divided into enclosures either north or south of the trackway. However, during the Early Roman phases they appear to act as a more cohesive network.

North of the trackway

The Roman ditches were largely based on the alignment of Enclosure 2. They have been broken down into two phases of development. The primary sequence, comprised re-cuts of the southern (F.427 and F.415) and western (F.474, F.478, F.488, F.499 and F.504) perimeter of Enclosure 2. However, these ditches could not be traced any further around the enclosure, suggesting it was only partially reused.

Ditches	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Re-cuts	Features
Primary (Enclosure 2)	0.40-1.65	0.25-0.40	2	415, 427, 474, 478, 488, 499, 504
Secondary	0.65-1.45	0.58-0.75	2	475, 638, 657, 658, 659
F.669 & F.770	0.70-1.50	0.45-0.70	1	

Table 22. Enclosures/ditches north of trackway dimensions and features.

The primary sequence ditches were slight relative to the preceding Iron Age phase. They were narrow, shallow features filled with a dark grey middeny clay silt.

Later in the sequence, the western perimeter of Enclosure 2 was re-utilised (F.475, F.657/F.658/F.659/F.475). However, it turned towards the west marking the end of Enclosure 2's use. Along with F.638, the ditch formed a 'funneled' access route into the trackway.

F.657/F.658/F.659/F.475 - was a substantial, U-shaped feature with two re-cuts. The fills consisted of a dark grey charcoal rich midden clay silt.

F.638 - was shallow towards its northern extent, but became much as it linked up to the trackway. Its fills consisted of a dark grey charcoal rich middeny clay silt.

A further L-shaped length of ditch (F.669/670) with Roman material was identified against the western edge of the Northern Area. Its relationship to other ditches north of the trackway remains uncertain.

F.669/670-This ditch was re-cut a single time, the latter all but destroying the original feature. The re-cut was relatively substantial, 1.50m x 0.70m and filled with a mid brown grey clay silt.

A large quantity of material (relative to the overall assemblage) was recovered from ditches north of the trackway. Most of it was derived from F.474/F.475, the re-used western boundary of Enclosure 2. The assemblage was quite mixed, including a relatively large quantity of iron slag, presumably debris generated from the nearby smithing hearth (F.506).

Enclosure	Pottery		Animal bone	Iron slag		Burnt clay	
	Qty - Sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)		Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)	Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)
Primary (Enclosure 2)	261	3.595	123	76	0.19	7	0.194
Secondary	274	3.104	38	0	0	0	0
F.669/670	79	0.53	10	0	0	0	0
Total	**614**	**7.229**	**171**	**76**	**0.19**	**7**	**0.194**

Table 23. Enclosure/ditches north of trackway finds quantities.

South of the trackway

The Early Roman complex was formed of a range of different sized adjoining enclosures. It was composed of a large rectangular enclosure adjacent to the trackway, which has been termed the 'Main Enclosure'. Most of which was located within Plot B. A group of small rectangular enclosures (10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16) adjoined to the south of the Main Enclosure. Again a number of these linked up to ditches in Plot B. Only Enclosures 15 and 16 originated in the Roman period, the remaining enclosures were modified versions of enclosures established during the Iron Age.

Main Enclosure - was located largely within Plot B. Only the western extent was the concern of the current excavation. The northern and southern boundaries of the enclosure remain largely fixed throughout the phase. In comparison the western edge was modified numerous times. During its earliest phase the western end of the enclosure remained largely open, partially defined by F.555. This was later modified by the addition of F.716, which again was replaced by F.770 creating a 'funneled' causeway. Throughout the sequence the ditches remain U-shaped and moderate in size. The fills were generally dark grey middeny clay silt.

Enclosure 10 - was defined by F.644 to the south (a U-shaped ditch filled with a mid grey clay silt) and F.520 to the north, the south ditch of the main enclosure. The enclosure had an open boundary into enclosure 13 to the east.

Enclosure 11 - re-worked the boundary established in the Middle Iron Age, but rectilinear in form with a 'funnelled' entrance in the northeast corner. The ditch was relatively narrow U-shaped and of moderate depth filled with a dark midden enriched clay silt.

Enclosure	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Re-cuts	Features
Main	0.50-1.35	0.30-0.70	2	520, 538, 539, 551, 554, 555, 565, 567, 584, 619, 716, 770
10	0.55-0.70	0.30-0.40	0	520, 591, 644
11	0.40-1.40	0.21-0.70	1	520, 532, 533, 591, 628, 662, 663, 740, 760, 761, 775, 776, 777
12			1	533, 628, 725, 745, 776
13	0.67-0.90	0.16-0.39	0	633, 710
14	0.90-1.90	0.14-0.55	1	586, 667, 724, 725, 726
15	0.55-1.16	0.21-0.46	0	671, 673, 674, 769, 682, 688, 787, 789
16	0.40-1.10	0.20-0.45	1	741, 757, 758

Table 24. Enclosure south of trackway dimensions and features.

Enclosure 12 - a rectangular enclosure defined by F.720. A relatively narrow, U-shaped ditch of moderate depth filled with a mid grey clay silt. The northeast corner of the enclosure was left open. It was cut by later ditches of enclosures 11 and 14 demonstrating it went out of use earlier within the sequence.

Enclosure 13 - was only enclosed on 3 sides and as previously mentioned opened into Enclosure 10. In the south and east the enclosure was defined by a broad U-shaped ditch, which was shallow in depth. Its fill consisted of mid grey clay silt.

Enclosure 14 - continued in use from the Late Iron Age retaining its causeway in the southwest corner throughout the sequence. In its latest use it may have formed more of a stepped enclosure defined by F.586/F.667/F.741. Structure E, occupied the causeway in the southwest corner.

Enclosure 15 - was attached to the southern side of enclosure 10 with an oblique eastern end mimicked by F.678 or vice versa. The enclosure was causewayed along its eastern side. Its ditch was U-shaped and filled with a mid grey clay silt. Enclosure 15 was flanked on its east and south by F.671 and F.679, mimicking its alignment.

Enclosure 16 - was defined by a moderately sized U-shaped ditch in its earliest form. It was later re-cut to form a stepped enclosure probably unenclosed on its eastern side.

Enclosure	Pottery		Animal bone Qty - NIS	Burnt clay		Quern stone Qty
	Qty - sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)		Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)	
Main	23	0.43	38	3	0.018	0
10	142	0.883	67	0	0	0
11	20	0.012	61	5	0.066	0
12	0	0	17	0	0	0
13	0	0	13	0	0	0
14	29	0.435	39	0	0	0
15	260	1.42	24	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**474**	**3.18**	**259**	**8**	**0.084**	**1**

Table 25. Enclosure south of trackway finds quantities.

The complex was defined by relatively slight ditches, with the Main Enclosure the only boundary defined by a sizeable ditch. The Main Enclosure was also the only

component of the site which was re-worked throughout its sequence. The remaining layout stayed fixed throughout the phase. The southern enclosures finds assemblage was relatively small. The main component was recovered from neighbouring Enclosures, 10 and 15 and the Main Enclosure to a lesser extent, perhaps indicating a focus of activity. The remaining enclosures yielded surprisingly limited material.

The complex north and south of the trackway

The entire Early Roman system takes on a much more cohesive form, compared to the previous phases and is clearly more rectilinear. Enclosure 11, the Main Enclosure and F.475 and F.683 share a similar 'funneled' causeway. This devise appears to be frequently used during this phase indicating it may be integral to the function of the complex, possibly acting to control movement or to 'corral' livestock for instance. The material recovered from the enclosure ditches was focused in two zones, north of the trackway and Enclosure 10/15, but generally along the western fringe of the Northern Area.

Wells

Four wells have been assigned to this phase (F.507, F.612, F.630 and F.683). All of these were a considerable depth (c.2m). For this reason the basal component of each well (except F.507) was excavated by machine with partial hand digging to recover samples from waterlogged basal layers and recover anthropogenic material. As F.507 was so close to the excavation edge it was deemed unsafe to excavate beyond 1.20m.

	Feature	Dia. (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery		Animal bone	Iron slag	
				sherds	Weight (kg)		Pieces	Weight (kg)
Wells	**507**	4.80	1.20+	1	0.004	15	0	0
	612	1.80	1.78	48	0.659	12	0	0
	630	3.10	2.20	0	0	7	0	0
	683	5.30	2.30	47	0.391	25	3	0.172
Total				**96**	**1.054**	**59**	**3**	**0.172**

Table 26. Well dimensions and finds quantities.

F.507 – was located northwest of Enclosure 2, in the corner of the Northern Area. This comprised a large oval pit, which was excavated to a depth of 1.20m. The fill sequence consisted of an upper mid brown clay silt, over a well sorted (by water) fine brown silt making up the lower fill (lowest identified). F.510 and F.511 were later pits cut into the silted up/backfilled well, but weren't to a depth sufficient to act as wells.

F.612 – was located just outside the southwest corner of Enclosure 2. It was a shaft like feature, 1.80m in diameter and 1.78m deep. Upper fills consisted of dark grey midden enriched clay silt. The lower deposits were made up of a light grey partially sorted, gleyed clay silt and well sorted (by standing water) light grey silt.

F.630 – was located next to the later sequence Early Roman settlement boundary/trackway ditch, truncating the early sequence boundary. The well was oval in plan (3.10m x2.65m) with a flared upper profile, tapering to shaft like lower profile reaching 2.20m in depth. The upper fill consisted of dark grey midden enriched material over a more sterile mid grey clay silt with frequent lenses of clay eroded from the edges of the pit. The lower sequence consisted of well sorted (by standing water) grey silt

with small pieces of organic material. The primary fills also included a deposit of gritty clay collapsed from the north edge of the well.

F.683 – was cut into the ditch defining the northeast corner of Enclosure 2. The well was oval in shape (5.30m x 4.60m) with a flared profile. It reached 2.30m deep. The upper fill consisted of midden rich clay silt. The intermediate fill was a much more sterile mid grey clay. The primary deposit consisted of a dark grey well sorted organic silt with frequent pieces of organic material.

F.507, F.612 and F.683 have been dated based on the recovery of Early Roman pottery from their fills. The chronologically indicative sherds ranged broadly through the late 1st-2nd centuries. As a result no distinction in date between the individual wells could be achieved. F.630 was dated on the basis that it cut ditch F.597 (of the earlier settlement boundary/trackway), but appeared to respect F.599 (later settlement boundary/trackway), suggesting it was contemporary with the later sequence settlement boundary/trackway. The majority of the finds assemblage was recovered from F.612 and F.683. F.612, which was located amongst the relatively finds dense complex north of the trackway and clearly received debris along with the other features in this area. F.683 appears relatively isolated from the main area of occupation, yet, still possessed a significant finds assemblage. This perhaps indicates Unit D was the focus of further Early Roman activity.

Smithing hearth and pits

A smithing hearth, (F.506) and two pits (F.574 and F.706) were located to the west of Enclosure 2.

Feature type	Feature	Dia. (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery		Animal bone	Iron slag	
				Qty - sherds	Qty - Weight (kg)		Qty	Qty - Weight (kg)
Smithing hearth	506	1.10	0.22	63	0.685	2	16	0.764
Pit	574	1.50	0.34	1	0.01	2	3	0.438
Pit	706	2.65	0.85	2	0.085	0	0	0
			Total	**66**	**0.78**	**4**	**19**	**1.202**

Table 27. Pits and smithing hearth dimensions and finds quantities.

F.506 – was a small oval pit. The sides and base were partially fire reddened and remnant pieces of smithing hearth base remained *in situ*. The fill consisted of a charcoal rich grey silt clay with frequent slag and smithing hearth base fragments.

F.574 – a small oval pit, filled with a charcoal rich grey silt clay.

F.706 – was a fairly substantial circular pit, containing a dark grey charcoal rich basal deposit and grey silt clay upper fill.

F.506 provided compelling evidence that it functioned as a smithing hearth. Further fragments of smithing hearth base and pieces of slag were recovered from pit, F.574 and ditch, F.474 both adjacent to the smithing hearth, indicating the general zone where metal working debris was deposited. F.706 also contained Early Roman pottery, hence its inclusion in this phase.

Planting beds

The truncated remains of 6 parallel gullies aligned approximately east-west were identified to the east of the settlement complex and south of the trackway. Three of these were excavated (F.809, F.810 and F.811).

	Feature	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Planting bed	809	0.5	0.18
	810	0.5	0.15
	811	0.5	0.1

Table 28. Planting bed dimensions.

The gullies were very shallow and appear to only represent a remnant of their original extent. No dating evidence was recovered, which is a recurrent issue with planting bed sites in general. When dating evidence is present (Trinity and Runciman Land (Evans et al 2007) it tends to indicate an Early Roman date, hence their inclusion in the late 1st – early 3rd Century phase. These features can be seen as indicative of agriculture.

Human remains

Burial F.551 – an adult male was interred in a rectangular grave in a flexed position. The burial was located next to the trackway, but aligned perpendicular to the trackways axis. This potential association is the only indication of the burial's date and is certainly not conclusive. It has been argued earlier in this report that the general layout of the Roman complex originated in the Later Iron Age complex.

Mid-Later Roman 200-410AD

The Later Roman phase comprised a complex of ditches and a single group of pits.

Ditches

The ditch system was made up of narrow, shallow ditches on a vaguely rectilinear or radial alignment. The ditches were potentially linked into the trackway via a route way (composed of F.486/F.546/F.552/F.561). Ditches F.459, F.421 and F.419 appear to adhere to the alignment previously established by Middle Iron Age Enclosure 1, which presumably survived as a slight earthwork. The fill of all the ditches was generally dark grey middeny clay silt presumably a re-deposition of the enriched soils from the Iron Age and Roman settlement phases.

The dispersed formation of these ditches probably indicate these features demarcated fields. Only a very small quantity of material was recovered from the ditches, further indicating non-domestic function. Dating these features was problematic due to the lack of material. The limited ceramic evidence and relationship to the features of the preceding phase would indicate the ditch system was 3rd century AD or later.

Feature	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery		Animal Bone Qty- NIS	Spindlewhorl Qty
			Qty - Sherds	Qty- Weight (kg)		
419	0.5	0.19				
420	0.27	0.07				
421	0.29	0.1				
455	0.42	0.17			2	
457	0.3	0.04				
458	0.3	0.13			2	
459	0.35	0.08				
464	0.64	0.22				
465	0.45	0.08			9	
476	0.6	0.1	5	0.022	1	
486	0.6	0.16				
534	0.94	0.14			2	
546	0.74	0.46			22	
550	0.50	0.20				
552	0.6	0.18			7	1
553	0.95	0.14			16	
561	0.68	0.18			7	
704	0.52	0.15				
709	0.65	0.28				
752	0.41	0.28				
785	0.5	0.23				
786	0.32	0.1				
5001	0.38	0.1				
5003	0.53	0.11				
5027	0.43	0.6				
Total			**5**	**0.022**	**68**	**1**

Table 29. Ditch dimensions and finds quantities.

Pit	Dia. (m)	Depth (m)
779	1.7	0.4
781	1.1	0.48
782	1.4	0.3
783	1.3	0.7
784	1.6	0.45
800	0.7	0.45
801	1	0.75
802	8	0.4
803	0.8	0.55
804	1.2	0.55
805	1.8	0.6
806	1	0.45
815	1.98	1.75

Table 30. Pit dimensions.

Pit Group

The pit group comprised a cluster of 16 pits, of which 13 were excavated (See Table 30) below). These features were circular or oval with a rounded profile ranging from 0.80-2m in diameter. The pits were filled with a pale brown sand silt clay sterile of any cultural material. The pits were stratigraphically later than the latest sequence of Early Roman Enclosure 16, indicating they dated to the 3rd century or later.

The features of the Later Roman phase can be summarised as field boundaries and non-domestic pit related activity, which appears to be peripheral to domestic activity, which shifted slightly to the west in the Later Roman period.

Undated Features

Features which contained no typological material or have no stratigraphic relationship are classed as undated. These features are detailed below divided by the Northern and Central Areas.

The Northern Area

The Northern Area revealed 7 undated pits, which have been grouped by enclosure

Enclosure 2

These features included three pits F.413, F.417 and F.479. All these were relatively small oval pits, filled with mid grey silt clay. F.417 contained the partially articulated remains of a horse. The pit and burial was plough truncated and presumably more intact when originally interred

Feature	Dia (m)	Depth (m)
403	1.15	0.16
404	0.95	0.09
408	0.85	0.15
413	0.71	0.12
417	0.63	0.15
468	1.8	0.85
479	1	0.15

Table 31. The Northern Area undated feature dimensions.

Enclosure 3

These features comprised two pits F.403 and F.404. Both were small oval features filled with a mid grey clay silt.

Enclosure 4

The enclosure contained F.408 and F.468. F.408 was a small oval pit. F.468 was a relatively deep (1m) shaft like feature, which possibly acted as a well. However, no water sorted layers or organic deposits were identified.

All pits in the Northern Area were morphologically similar to those included in the Middle Iron Age phase. They were also generally distributed in the same area. Animal burials similar to F.417 have been associated with other Middle Iron Age sites, but not exclusively.

The Central Area

The Central Area contained one undated cremation, a well and a group of three intercutting pits.

Cremation F.2000

This was located in Enclosure 17. A small quantity of cremated bone along with frequent charcoal and blackened soil was placed in a small pit (0.48m dia. 0.10m deep). Despite its location within the Middle Iron Age settlement, cremations or burials of any type are rare during this period.

Feature	Dia (m)	Depth (m)
2000	0.48	0.09
2052	0.80	0.21
2053	0.90	0.23
2054	0.83	0.14
2070	1.90	2.10

Table 32. The Central Area undated feature dimensions.

Well F.2070

The well was located to the north of enclosure 17. This was a deep, shaft like pit (2.10m deep) with flared upper profile where the edges had eroded. The upper fills were the grey brown clay silt derived from erosion of both the anthropogenic and natural components of the ditch edge. The lower fills comprised fine light grey silt, which was well sorted by standing water. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

F.2052, F.2053 and F.2054

These features were located southwest of the Banjo Enclosure avenue. They comprised a group of three small circular intercutting pits. Filled with a mid brown grey clay silt. They were presumably associated with the Middle Iron Age Central Area complex.

DISCUSSION

As previously stated in the introduction to this report, over recent decades a number of major excavations around Ely, largely in the Coveney area have identified numerous sites with continuity from Middle Iron Age to Roman, as indicated by their ceramic sequence. In terms of the general layout of these sites the succession from Iron Age to Roman is usually marked by a significant reorganisation of the complex from a curvilinear form to rectilinear, usually with little respect to previous alignments (see Hurst Lane Reservoir, Watson's Lane, West Fen Road). At Lancaster Way, the Iron Age/Roman 'boundary' was not abrupt. The change from Iron Age to Roman ceramics does not necessarily occur with a change in the overall form of the site. The development of the sites appears to have been an ongoing project. The enclosures were continually being re-worked throughout the Middle Iron Age to the Roman period, but largely based around a basic form. This clearly contrasts with the development of other Ely sites. A similar comparison would be Cat's Water, Fengate, where, like Lancaster Way, the Middle Iron Age complex was re-cut with minor modification throughout the Later Iron Age and Roman period.

Early Prehistory

The Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint assemblage and Later Bronze Age pottery represent an ephemeral trace of activity within the landscape, which in no way equates to fixed occupation. The Early Iron Age pottery assemblage, on the other hand is somewhat larger, although still relatively small. The sites of Hurst Lane Reservoir and Downham Road also produced a considerable trace (over a hundred sherds) of Early Iron Age activity, suggesting a number of the Middle Iron Age-Roman Ely sites may have been preceded by a phase of Early Iron Age occupation.

Middle Iron Age: Northern Area

The basic morphology of the site, adjoining curvilinear enclosures containing roundhouses is typical of large Middle Iron Age settlements previously identified in the Fenlands/East Anglia, Hurst Lane reservoir, Cat's Water, Fengate (Pryor 1984), Colne Fen Site IV (Evans *et al* 2013) being comparative examples. The southern enclosure layout is very 'organic' in its form and is perhaps better compared to sites such as Bearscroft Farm (Patten 2016) or Scotland Farm (Abrahams and Ingham 2008).

The complex has been broken down into the Northern and Southern Enclosure Complexes. The northern complex appears to be almost formulaic (in its later evolution), comprising a large enclosure containing a roundhouse/s and sub-divided in one corner. It is uncertain whether this was replicated in the northern part of the complex in Unit D. However, the roundhouse in Unit D forms an alignment with Roundhouses A and B. The entrance to Roundhouse A opposes the causeway of Enclosure 3 demonstrating further ordering to the northern enclosures. In contrast the southern enclosures were defined by smaller curvilinear enclosures, arranged asymmetrically. The southern enclosures had a much smaller internal space. The

combined area of the southern enclosures was less than the internal space of Enclosure 2. However, the roundhouses associated with the southern enclosure lay outside the enclosures, with the exception of Roundhouse D, which was within Enclosure 7. This may indicate the external space around the southern enclosures was also utilised, further contrasting with the northern enclosures. This may imply that although the northern and southern enclosures differed in form they may not have necessarily differed in function, the southern enclosure simply using unenclosed space whereas the northern enclosures did not. Current analysis of the material assemblage has yet to help define the difference between the complexes.

Chronologically both the northern and southern complexes originate in the Middle Iron Age. However, the southern enclosure ditches appear to be closed/silted up before the Later Iron Age period, as they contain no Later Iron Age material. The northern enclosures on the other hand continue in use into the subsequent period. Although the northern enclosures appear to have a longer chronology there is no evidence to indicate whether or not the northern and southern enclosures were contemporary. Throughout the Middle Iron Age the complex as a whole underwent some modification. In the southern enclosure it is evident Enclosure 7 and 8 are not contemporary and Enclosure 9 continues later in the sequence. However, it is difficult to break this down into a clear sequence relative to the entire complex. In contrast Enclosure 1 and 6 of the northern enclosures go out of use early within the sequence leaving Enclosures 2, 3, 4 and 5 as the established layout of the northern enclosures. It has previously been mentioned these were set out to a basic formulae.

The artefact assemblage reflects practices characteristic of Middle Iron Age settlement. The faunal assemble was dominated by sheep, but also included cattle, pig and horse as well as a small amount of wild species. Of the wild species, aquatic birds were particularly prevalent, demonstrating exploitation of the surrounding wetland environment (perhaps opportunistically (Higbee 2013)), a common trend of Middle Iron Age Fenland communities. However, the wild species faunal remains occur in very low quantity. A very small assemblage of charred grain (barley, spelt wheat) was recovered, which appeared low in number compared to other contemporary sites. However, this is possibly a product of poor preservation (Fryer, this report). Chaff (spelt) and weed seed indicative of cultivation were even rarer amongst the plant assemblage. Numerous fragments of loom weights and spindle whorls, as well as the presence of mature sheep remains indicate textile production, again typical Middle Iron Age practice. Iron slag was also recovered from the site, indicating metalworking.

The majority of the artefacts were recovered from Roundhouses A and B. The distribution of artefacts was mimicked by the presence of dark ‘middeny’ soils, or soils which have been enriched by the incorporation of domestic organic detritus, charcoal and ash, giving them a blackened appearance. Roundhouses A and B and the surrounding area was clearly the focus of middening and presumably represents the main focus of domestic activity. Nevertheless, this does not necessarily indicate domestic and non-domestic areas, as other parts of the site produced artefacts of a similar character, yet lower density. Similar distinctions in basic quantity of material can be made between the Northern and Southern Enclosure Complex. However, this is of limited significance, as it does not reflect the different functions, which might be carried out in different parts of the site, as the different forms of the enclosures may

infer. Further analysis of material assemblages according to distribution may resolve this issue to some extent.

The material assemblage recovered from Roundhouses A and B demonstrates a range of tasks, including butchering/dismembering of animal carcasses, cooking, textile production and metalworking, which indicate tasks beyond basic 'domestic practices' (cooking, consumption) and perhaps more utilitarian in character (dismembering carcasses, metalworking) were also taking place in or around these structures. Roundhouse G is clearly distinct from the other contemporary structures. Its form and size potential reflect a distinct function, accentuated by a complete lack of artefacts. The other roundhouses produced significant assemblages, inferring a range of broadly domestic tasks. Although it is difficult to assign any specific function to Roundhouse G, the structure should be considered atypical.

Middle Iron Age: Central Area

The Central Area Middle Iron Age site comprised a number of adjoining enclosures and further ditches. The interior of the enclosures was very sparse, only the Banjo Enclosure contained a structure. Excavation demonstrated the basic form of the site was not fixed throughout its chronology but appeared to vary little from what could be identified as it original form. The most significant alteration to the sites was that Enclosure 19 did not endure as long as the Banjo Enclosure and the Banjo Enclosure was modified to open up causeways laterally into the avenue and a further causeway into the end of the avenue through F.2068. The Banjo Enclosure was defined by sizeable ditches and would presumably have stood out as an imposing enclosure in amongst what was already a complex defined by substantial ditches, certainly relative to the Northern Area. The Banjo Enclosure causeway posts, which presumably held some kind of gate structures would have only added to this, as would the substantial and possibly elaborate roundhouse.

The Central Area as a whole produced a fairly sizeable finds assemblage, which like the Northern Area was fairly archetypal. The faunal assemblage is dominated by sheep to an even greater extent than the Northern Area but still included cattle, pigs and horses as well as a very small quantity of wild species. There was also evidence of textile production and metalworking.

The vast majority of the material was recovered from Roundhouse F2, whereas the enclosure ditches produced a small share of the total assemblage. This may reflect the sparseness of activity in the wider enclosure complex and clearly indicates the Roundhouse was the focus of the main activity on site. There is a clear contrast between the vast quantity of finds recovered from Roundhouse F and the low quantity from the Banjo Enclosure ditch, indicating the material generated within/around the roundhouse was deposited near the structure as it did not silt into the ditch. The Roundhouse F2 assemblage indicates a range of tasks associated with the structure, including butchering/dismembering animal carcasses, cooking and textile production. Slag was also recovered from the Banjo Enclosure ditch, but not the roundhouse, indicating more utilitarian tasks such as this may have been carried out away from the roundhouse.

Middle Iron Age in broader context

The Middle Iron Age sites of the Northern and Central Areas represent two individual settlements, which appear unconnected, but located in surprisingly close proximity. However, it still remains uncertain whether they were in use contemporaneously. Both the basic form of the sites and materials recovered are paralleled at the other contemporary Ely sites, as well as within the broader regional context, indicating Lancaster Way was fairly characteristic of generic Middle Iron Age settlements in both form and practice. However, this is based on basic levels of assessment analysis. Faunal remains were merely quantified by species. Variation within the pottery assemblage (fine wares, storage vessels, etc.) has only been noted. As more detailed analysis of the materials is yet to be carried out it may be more appropriate to focus on the form of the site. The one thing which is evident is the distinctly small representation of wild species in the faunal remains, even comparatively to other Ely sites, where wild species acted as a very minor supplement to domestic dominated subsistence, comparatively to sites such as Haddenham (Evans, 2006) perhaps indicating there was limited necessity to supplement subsistence, or wild resources were not as abundant (see Evans, forthcoming).

The layout of the site was characteristic in its basic form. However, at both sites (Northern and Central Areas) the enclosures were sparse in terms of the internal space, which was taken up by roundhouses. The Northern Area settlement contained eight roundhouses, including the three phases of Roundhouse D and the two roundhouses from Plot B, which took up only a small area of the total internal space within the enclosures. The two roundhouses of the Central Area took up an even smaller percentage of the enclosures internal area. Comparative sites of similar size appear to differ from this. Hurst Lane contained 35 roundhouses almost completely dominating the internal area of the enclosures (Evans *et al* 2007). At Colne Fen Site IV, 20 roundhouses similarly dominated the internal area Evans *et al* 2013). Cat's Water, Fengate 38 roundhouses were identified, which occupy a considerable area of the site (Pryor 1984). This is not to say the Lancaster Way sites were unique, West Fen Road, Consortium (Mudd and Webster 2011) had similarly void areas, but were certainly not the norm. The apparent extra space available at Lancaster Way could imply the sites functioned differently in some way, which further analysis of the material assemblage could identify. However, caveats to this notion exist. Roundhouse A of Lancaster Way contained re-cuts within its eaves gully perhaps indicating some longevity and Roundhouse D and F were rebuilt but in their original location. This could infer that the location of the roundhouses at Lancaster Way remained fixed throughout the settlement sequence, whereas on other sites re-builds of roundhouses were not. This could account for why the area within the enclosures at Lancaster Way appeared so open. Preservation of the eaves gullies may also account for the apparent lack of roundhouses at Lancaster Way. Roundhouses could have existed but did not impact on the surviving archaeological horizon.

Perhaps the most obvious difference at the Lancaster Way site is the Banjo Enclosure. This enclosure type is a recognized classification of enclosure noticed across southern England and has wider contextual significance and acts as a different form of site for Ely in contrast to the defensive site of Wardy Hill (Evans 2003) and domestic sites like Hurst Lane Reservoir and so could infer a different function.

Banjo Enclosure

Banjo enclosures have previously been considered distinct from typical Iron Age enclosures although they are widely understood to be settlement sites (Lang 2016). Individual banjo enclosures are often interpreted as having specialised functions, ranging from stock corralling (Perry 1982) or plant processing (Fasham 1987) to potential high status sites (Corney 1989) or sites with possible ritual or religious association (Cunliffe and Poole 2000). Based on the current assessment, the material from the Lancaster Way Banjo Enclosure indicates a range of practices very similar to other Middle Iron Age sites. Consequently it may be more fitting to consider the form of the Banjo Enclosure to understand its significance. The Banjo Enclosure was defined by surprisingly large ditches, and was the only enclosure with evidence of a bank with some kind of gateways, indicating it was quite striking in form, compared to other enclosures. Roundhouse F was large relative to other houses in Ely and had sizeable porch way postholes and more complex internal features suggesting it too was also more elaborate than the average roundhouse.

Later Iron Age

The basic layout of the site remains the same during the Middle Iron Age, albeit with some modification to give the enclosures a slightly more rectilinear form with no causeways. This may represent a fairly fluid transition from the Middle Iron Age, at least in the northern half of the site. The disuse of the roundhouses and difficulty identifying Later Iron Age structures was the main difference. During this phase traces of Enclosures 10 and 14 are the only enclosures identified in the south of the site. These corresponded to features within Plot B. They were heavily re-cut by the Early Roman ditches and re-worked into its layout, indicating they may act as the origin of the Early Roman complex.

A very small artefact assemblage was recovered from the Later Iron Age features. The lack of features assigned to this phase and the lack of intervention into those features are perhaps responsible for this. The majority of the material was recovered from the northern enclosures. The faunal assemblage comprised mainly cattle. However, sheep still made up a major component (although residual material from the previous phase may have biased this figure). Plant remains were represented by wheat and barley grain but remained low in quantity. The foremost change in the material assemblage is the adoption of wheel made pottery, supplementing handmade wares (Hill 2002). Lancaster Way's low percentage of wheel made sherds compared to hand made (9%) perhaps suggests handmade pottery remained a significant element of the pottery during the Later Iron Age. Many of the diagnostic wheel made sherds were derived from storage jars and large vessels with only a small representation of 'table wares'. Most of the ditch fills from this phase comprised dark midden enriched material, which may reflect the longevity of occupation (spanning the Middle and Later Iron Age) as opposed to any practice specifically associated with the Later Iron Age. Artefact distribution was largely focused around Enclosures 2, 3 and 4, which surprisingly had no correlation with the location of the structures, perhaps indicating that the structures were not necessarily domestic in nature. Frequent fragments of daub were recovered from Enclosure 3, suggesting a further possible building or buildings, leaving no surviving structural components, may have stood in this area. Alternatively, the daub could also have derived from the demolition of Roundhouse

A. The well was located in a very low artefact density area where the soils were not enriched with midden material and appeared to be set aside from the main domestic focus of the site.

Across Ely the contemporary site (Middle Iron Age-Roman) seems to indicate total continuity from Middle to Later Iron Age. The 'organic' enclosure system and roundhouses at Hurst Lane Reservoir produced wheel made pottery as well as handmade. The same sequence was also true for Watson's Lane and Wardy Hill. In all cases no sequential distinction was made, that is assuming there was one. At Lancaster Way, the northern enclosures indicate continuity from the Middle Iron Age with minor modification and disuse of the roundhouses. However, in contrast the south underwent considerable reorganisation with little respect to the earlier structures. These enclosures seemed disjointed from each other and formed incomplete circuits, appearing to be a remnant of a much more extensive complex, which was re-cut and re-worked in the Roman period. There is certainly a similarity in the Later Iron Age southern enclosure complex to the Early Roman complex, which indicates the Early Roman complex had its origins in the Later Iron Age period.

The material assemblage, continues to reflect mixed agrarian and pastoral subsistence, but with a switch from sheep to cattle as the dominant species. Barley and wheat were present within the plant remains but plant remains in general continue to be sparse probably as a result of poor preservation. The material assemblage assigned to the Later Iron Age is considerably smaller than the preceding Middle Iron Age. However, this may be explained by the lack of genuine structures, roundhouses produced the majority of the Middle Iron Age assemblage, fewer features were assigned to the Later Iron Age and less interventions were dug. All handmade pottery was assigned to the Middle Iron Age although some was presumably in use alongside wheel made Later Iron Age pottery. Wheel made pottery accounts for only 9% of the assemblage and 12% percent by weight (see Beats, this report). This figure seems to suggest wheel made pottery was not extensively used at Lancaster Way in comparison to contemporary sites in East Anglia. As well as the low quantity of wheel made pottery, Lancaster Way produced no coins or brooches, other than a single brooch pin from Plot B. This is fairly typical of other Ely and fenland sites. It is seen to reflect impoverished communities inhabiting a 'cultural backwater' perhaps due their environmental setting (Evans 2003, 2007), or communities reluctant to adopt imported Gallo-Belgic material, unlike communities in Southern Anglia (Hill 2006). At Lancaster Way only a single brooch pin was recovered from Plot B. In this respect the site was quite representational of broader Fenland models.

Roman

The combined sites of the Northern Area and Plot B show a complex of Early Roman trackways and enclosures, fairly typical of contemporary sites. The combined material assemblages indicate broad settlement related activity, comprising domestic and utilitarian tasks. However, the majority of the assemblage was recovered from Plot B.

In the Northern Area, the ceramic sequence indicates the Roman occupation continued seamlessly from the Later Iron Age until the early 3rd century AD, which was largely replicated in Plot B. The seamless transition from the preceding period is also apparent in the layout of the site, which appears to evolve out of the Later Iron Age enclosures. Only very few typological sherds were early 3rd century, the majority

belonged to the late 1st and 2nd century, suggesting very limited use beyond the 2nd century. Throughout this period the complex layout was modified in a number of ways. Enclosure 2 of the preceding Iron Age phases was partially re-used, but subsequently fell out of use, and replaced by a further complex of ditches which was centred slightly further to the west, but mainly outside the Northern Area. As a result, it is difficult to establish how integral this reorganisation event was to the broader layout of the site. South of the trackway, the complex was re-worked out of the Later Iron Age enclosures, but by the Early Roman period the general layout of the site was largely fixed. Only the eastern end of the Main Enclosure was altered.

The materials assemblage was quite varied in character. Local wares dominated the pottery assemblage and a limited range of vessel types were present, which on the whole reflected more practical tasks (Perrin, this volume). The smithing hearth was direct evidence of metalwork and the loom weights and spindle whorl demonstrate a continuation of textile production. The faunal assemblage was small although showed a shift to cattle dominated subsistence. Spelt grains were present in larger number than preceding phases, but still in relatively low quantity. As a whole the material assemblage clearly reflects a range of practices, which appears to broadly indicate utilitarian or task based activities with no overwhelming indication of domestic practices. The majority of the material was recovered from features north of the trackway, from Enclosure 10 and 15 and to a lesser extent the Main Enclosure. The remaining enclosures were largely sterile, indicating only a small area of the site was the focus of tasks, domestic or utilitarian. No structures were identified even in terms of building material within the finds assemblage. A large part of the site to the east of the settlement boundary and south of the trackway was devoted to agriculture, as indicated by the 'planting beds'.

Comparatively, Plot B produced a more sizeable and varied assemblage, which was more domestic in nature (Patten 2014), indicating this was more likely to be the focus of domestic activity. Early Roman ditches following the same axis as the Northern Area/Plot B complex have been identified at Plot C, but are more evident at 48 Lancaster Way. These produced a relatively low density of material, but clearly demonstrate the scale of the Early Roman complex, which extended over a minimum area of 250m x 250m. However, it appears not to form one contiguous site, but a conglomeration of smaller sites. The finds assemblage as a whole (Plot B and the Northern Area) produced no coins pre-dating the 4th century and no Roman brooches. Relative to other Fenland communities, which as a group produced very few of these 'status' items (Smith *et al* 2016)), Lancaster Way appeared to be somewhat impoverished (Evans, 2006) or operated under a different economy (Smith, 2016) to non-fen communities.

In relation to the preceding Iron Age sites, it seems that during the Roman period the settlement foci shifted towards the west. Features along the western fringe of Plot B, produced midden deposits containing 4th century material, indicating the settlement continued to move further west in the Later Roman period. During or after the 3rd century features defining fields or paddocks replace the enclosure complex in the Northern Area suggesting it became peripheral to the settlement core which seems to be located to the west.

Landscape, environment and landuse

Environmental indicators for Lancaster Way are currently limited to a small mollusc assemblage, charred plant remains and faunal remains. However, samples from water logged deposits will be processed for plant remains and pollen (see assessment of potential section below).

The mollusc assemblage was dominated by open country species. Small quantities of catholic and woodland species were also present. Woodland species were more common in Iron Age contexts than Roman, which could also suggest a reduction in woodland over the duration of the settlement. However, the woodland species may have remained residually in the soils following woodland clearance. Open conditions would have been necessary for cereal cultivation and to some degree livestock grazing, both of which are likely to have taken place at Lancaster Way given the presence of cereals and domestic species in the plant and faunal remains. The Iron Age faunal assemblage was dominated by sheep, which are highly reliant on grassland compared to cattle and pig (Hey and Robinson 2011). Iron Age and Roman pollen sequences from Downham Road, Wardy Hill and West Fen Road, also suggests a similar open environment. These sites also indicate some stands of woodland and heathland were still present.

As previously outline in the introduction to this report, Lancaster Way is located on higher ground in relative proximity to areas, which were marshland during the Iron Age and Roman periods. The context of the site in relation to these wetland zones is of some significance as this would have clearly impacted mobility to and from the settlement. Scored Ware and some wheel made wares in the Iron Age pottery assemblages (Beats, this report) as well as imported Roman pottery indicate Lancaster Way had some external connection throughout its history. The access route to the site whether by water or land may well have been an important factor in terms of locating the site (Jackson and Potter 1996).

Lancaster Way is located roughly 1km east of the previous stream/river channel, which would have linked the wetland areas of Grunty Fen to Coveney Fen and drained out into the former course of the Great Ouse (see Mortimer *et al* 2005 for detail). Presumably the channel would also have had some form of crossing point providing access to the western extent of 'Ely Island'. It is certainly possible Lancaster way was located in respect of these access routes. This may act as some explanation to why the site was so large compared to other contemporary Ely sites, and why it was chosen as the location for the Banjo Enclosure, which may represent some kind of specialised site. However, this notion may be somewhat problematic in that Lancaster Way was still over 1km from the channel. Also, many of the Coveney sites are in relative proximity to the fen edge, which may have also provided riverine access. By the Roman period many of the Ely sites were located near Akeman Street Roman Road, Lancaster Way included. This would have similarly acted as a major route way.

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

Artefactual analysis

The artefact assemblage is one of the largest Iron Age-Roman assemblages from Ely and is a valuable indicator of subsistence and economy for the period. Assessment of potential of the individual materials is summarised below.

Early Iron Age pottery

The pottery occurred as a small assemblage and for this reason may be difficult to interpret. However, it is the only record of activity from the period and is the only record to infer the nature of activity carried out

Middle-Later Iron Age pottery

This is a significant assemblage comparative in size to other large contemporary sites in the area. It contains a range of vessel types, which through further analysis suggests a variety of tasks. The pottery will be crucial in defining practices, which were carried out on the site. It will be important to consider the assemblage within the context of the known Middle Iron Age sites of the Ely environs.

Roman pottery

This forms a component of a broader assemblage with the Plot B material. Taken together, the two assemblages provide evidence for varying activities and land use over time. They warrant being considered as one group and analysed to the same level, which will allow a more useful comparison with the results of previous excavations in the vicinity.

Faunal assemblage

This has considerable potential to articulate the site's economy, food provision and animal-human relations. Further analysis of butchery patterns, species ratios and bone deposition in relation to the chronology of the site and spatial distribution needs to be carried out. It will be important to consider the site within the context of the known Middle Iron Age-Roman sites of the Ely environs.

Human remains

These were relatively sparse, but important to the broader understanding of burial practice in the Middle Iron Age to Roman period. A number of burials, burial/cremations have been identified from Iron Age-Roman sites across Ely, but so far, chronology of burial rite is poorly understood. No further analysis of the remains may be necessary, but dating would be highly useful.

Burnt Clay

Further analysis is required to break the assemblage down into loom weight fragments, hearth furniture and daub and quantify them by period and spatial distribution. These products are important to the site as they infer the scale of craft-based economy of the site (loom weight) and provide evidence of structural remains (daub).

Worked stone

The implements comprised a small quantity of quern fragments and spindle whorls. Although they represent an important indication of practice, no further analysis is required.

Burnt stone

Burnt stone occurred in small quantities across site and requires no further analysis.

Metalwork

The metalwork comprised fragmented nails and a single piece of copper alloy, none of which could be dated. Further analysis would be of limited use.

Iron slag and smithing hearth fragments

Although they represent an important indication of practice no further analysis is required.

Environmental analysis

The current environmental work comprises assessment of charred plant remains, micro morphological assessment of the pre-ridge and furrow buried soil horizon and multi-element analysis of deposits from Roundhouses A, B and C.

Charred plant remains

Low yields of plant remains were recovered from Middle and Late Iron Age features possibly as a result of poor preservation. Roman features on the other hand produced higher quantities of material. Processing of further samples from Roman features could be beneficial.

Multi element analysis

The analysis produced values indicative of deposition of burnt material derived from hearths, organic refuse and possible metalworking but perhaps produce no further

insight into practices than could be obtained through analysis of the material assemblage and observation of soil deposits in macro.

Soil micromorphology

Analysis of the pre-ridge and furrow buried soil demonstrates long term stability of the soil, which is likely to reflect post Iron Age/Roman settlement-medieval period activity or apparent lack of, than activity relating to the Iron Age and Roman settlement which is likely to have had a noticeable impact on the soil structure.

Waterlogged organic remains and pollen

Samples were taken, which may yield waterlogged organic remains and pollen. However, none have yet been processed.

Middle Iron Age - *in situ* samples were taken from waterlogged basal silts of Well F.2070 in the Central Area the Banjo Enclosure. These deposits may yield pollen.

Later Iron Age - *in situ* and baulk samples were taken from waterlogged organic silt with organic material in Wells F.790 and F.791. The samples are highly likely to contain macro environmental material and pollen.

Roman - a baulk and *in situ* sample was taken from the basal waterlogged organic silt in Well, F.630. The samples are highly likely to contain macro environmental material and pollen.

A full environmental sequence can potentially be reconstructed for the duration of occupation at Lancaster Way, which represents the settlement area itself and the wider landscape. However, Middle Iron Age samples were obtained from features in the Central Area whereas Later Iron Age and Roman samples were obtained from the Northern Area. Consequently, results may be compromised by the spatial difference between samples.

Chronological analysis

Radiocarbon dating

There is limited secure *in situ* material, which could be used to provide accurate dates relating to events (roundhouse or enclosure construction) to articulate the settlement sequence. Any radiocarbon dates would therefore only indicate the broader period of occupation unless extreme multiples of samples were dated.

Radiocarbon dates for the inhumation burial and cremation may be important as burial practice in the Iron Age and Roman period in Ely is poorly defined. Iron Age and Roman inhumations have been identified at sites across the island as have Roman and Later Iron Age cremation all of which have limited typological indicators.

Ceramics and stratigraphy

A more detailed understanding of the sequence of the site may be achieved from further analysis of the ceramic sequence in relation to stratigraphy. The sequential development of certain enclosures can be further broken down through additional stratigraphic analysis.

Statement of potential

Middle Iron Age

Lancaster Way is one of several excavated Iron Age and Roman sites on the 'Isle of Ely', which on the basis of initial analysis appears to share economic/subsistence and morphological similarities with contemporary sites. The assessment has identified different roundhouses/enclosures, which have contrasting quantities and types of material assemblage. This implies different areas/structures were utilised in different ways. Further analysis of the material assemblage in relation to spatial distribution may further indicate how practice was ordered within the site.

This assessment has identified morphologically contrasting elements of the site (northern enclosure complex/southern enclosure complex, etc.). Analysis of the material in relation to these has the potential to articulate how their function may have differed. This is also true in a broader context. The overall size of the site, lack of space taken up by roundhouses and the Banjo Enclosure could imply the site had a different subsistence/economic function relative to the other Ely sites. This approach may be critical to understanding the Banjo Enclosure. Previous attempts to understand Banjo Enclosures as a cohesive phenomenon have been largely uninformative (Lang 2016). At Lancaster Way, an attempt to identify the Banjo Enclosure's role within its immediate context (Ely Island) may be more informative.

Later Iron Age – Roman

Other sites in Ely and surrounding Fenland areas have been identified as impoverished (Evans 2003, 2007) or culturally different (Hill 2002) from communities in southern East Anglia. Lancaster Way has provided little data to dispute this. In this context Lancaster Way also produced a small ratio of wheel made pottery relative to hand made. It would be useful to attempt to establish what role wheel made pottery played within the broader function of pottery on the site. The Late Iron Age and Roman complex form a minor component of what appears to be an extensive settlement, in part identified throughout the Lancaster Way Business Park. The Northern Area site yielded remains which reflect mixed utilitarian and domestic practices and it appears the domestic foci of the site probably lay within Plot B. Further work needs to be carried out to understand the complex as a whole and how it functioned as a cohesive unit.

Revised Research Aims

The underlying themes of the initial research objectives remain largely relevant. These have been updated and listed below. However, this assessment has highlighted a number of more specific potential forms of analysis, which are set out in more detail.

- Create a detailed understanding of the sites subsistence and economic strategy.
- Identify how this altered throughout the Middle Iron Age, Later Iron Age and Roman periods.
- Identify the sites role in relation to the broader contextual understanding of the Iron Age-Roman periods and how social change from Iron Age to Roman can be identified on the site.
- Identify the environmental landscape context of the site and how the peripheral area of the site was utilised and manipulated throughout the occupation periods and how it may have influence economy.

Detailed contextual research aims are listed below.

Spatial analysis

The artefact assemblage is large and varied, characteristics previously noted as critical attributes for artefact spatial analysis (Hill 2003) to gain an understanding of the ordering of practice within the settlement. Distribution could be carried out in relation to the different architectural components (roundhouses, northern enclosures/southern enclosures/Banjo Enclosure), to understand the different function, which may be implied by these architectural devises. Specific artefact types such as loom weights, spindle whorls or slag infer quite specific tasks. However, variation within the pottery and faunal assemblages can reveal further practice.

- The pottery can be broken down into fine wares, coarse wares, storage vessels, vessel size (rim diameter), vessel form, sooting, limescale, residue. There is a significant quantity of each variable, so practice should be accurately represented.
- The faunal assemblage can be broken down into species identification, age at death, dismembering practice and butchering practice.

Spatial analysis may be further informed by re-fitting pottery to understand depositional practice and identify if material assemblages were linked directly to specific structures or enclosures or whether deposition or ‘middening’ was more complex.

Morphological analysis

A more detailed analysis of the size and form of the site in relation to other contemporary sites could identify the individual character of the settlement, specifically looking at :-

- the area defined by the enclosures and how much was devoted to roundhouses in relation to other sites.
- a comparative analysis of the size, form and internal features of roundhouses in Ely, focusing largely on Roundhouse F in the Banjo Enclosure, which on the basis of current analysis appears large and slightly unusual within its immediate context.

Publication and dissemination

The Middle Iron Age – Roman component of the site requires full publication, presented along with the Middle Iron Age and Roman complex in Plot B. It is anticipated that the site will be included as a chapter within a monograph alongside various other Iron Age-Roman sites excavated by the CAU in Cambridgeshire. A further phase of excavation is planned at the Lancaster Way Business Park, which may also be included in the publication. Until the excavations have taken place and the results have been assessed no timetable for the work has been established.

Acknowledgements

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SPECIALIST STUDIES

Iron Age Pottery - Kate A. Beats

Overview

The 2016 excavations at Lancaster Way unearthed 7256 sherds (93,422g) of pottery of Iron Age and Early Roman date. The Iron Age pottery will be considered here, with the caveat that the division between Iron Age and Early Roman wheel made pottery produced during the first A.D can be elusive as several of the wheel made forms and fabrics continue to be used throughout the first century AD and are considered transition pieces. This will be further discussed by Rob Perrin in the Roman Pottery report for this site. Upon closer inspection of the assemblage, 5128 sherds are believed to be of firm Iron Age date from 241 features, with a total weight of 79,432g and mean sherd weight (MSW) of 15.48g. This represents a significant

sized assemblage and certainly the largest in the region. The vast majority of the Iron Age assemblage is hand made, dating to the Middle Iron Age (350-100 B.C). Judging by ceramic spot-dating, there is considerable evidence for activity during the Middle Iron Age (350-100 B.C.), throughout the Later Iron Age (100 B.C. – AD 43) and into the Early Roman period. Eighteen sherds of Post-Medieval date (214g) were discovered alongside Middle Iron Age sherds in three features. Discussion here will provide an initial overview of the Iron Age assemblage, with focus upon contexts relating to domestic activity as well as recommendations for further study. This will include note of the 248 sherds (4622g) of Iron Age pottery excavated from Lancaster Way in 2014 (Perrin 2015). Comparisons are drawn predominately from the nearby sites at Wardy Hill, Prickwillow and Hurst Lane.

The pottery was initially sorted by the author and Rob Perrin. The Iron Age pottery has been analysed following the guidelines produced by Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). Each sherd was counted and weighed, and then assigned to a fabric group. Estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) was recorded, as well as any refits within the same feature. Notes were made on form and classification and any decoration was recorded and as well as any remnants of residue. Each sherd was classified in terms of size; sherds under 4cm were categorised as small, sherds between 4–8cm were categorised as medium, and sherds in excess of 8cm were categorised as large.

Points of Particular Interest

- The concurrent use of hand-made pottery alongside wheel-made pottery
- The continuation of form, style and fabric in the first century AD
- The character of assemblages associated with domestic contexts

Deposition

Further investigation into the pottery deposition is necessary; however, following initial analysis there is evidence for complex and varied post-breakage activity on the site. Despite a high MSW of 15.48g, which suggests relatively undisturbed context post-deposition, only 4% of sherds are bigger than 8cms. Small sherds under 4cms represent over 65% of the assemblage, which is likely to indicate a delay between the time of breakage and the eventual disposal – during which time, a sherd becomes increasingly worn between these two events (Brudenell 2007, Hill and Braddock 2006). Mixing of different sized sherds within the same context could suggest a midden. Refits were only attempted within the same contexts, resulting in 212 sherds (7584g) being re-joined. Further refitting across contexts within features would be particularly useful in an attempt to understand the deposition activity on the site.

Fabric Series

A complete description of the fabric series is included in Table 33 and the Iron Age pottery fabric is broken by quantity and weight in Table 34 and 35. A variety of quartz pottery fabric dominates the Iron Age assemblage at Lancaster Way, accounting for over 85% of sherds, as shown in Graph's A and B. The largest percentage was produced using Fabric Q2, with considerably less produced using Fabric Q4, which denotes a fine ware vessel. It is likely that this represents usage of locally sourced fabric (Hill and Horne (2003) 167) and is considered typical of Middle Iron Age pottery of the Cambridgeshire region. This could indicate localised domestic-scale production, as noted at Hurst Lane (Percival 2007). Wheel made sherds are made in flint and grog fabrics, with 93% produced in finer quartz fabrics.

Quartz Fabrics	
Q	Coarse quartz sand found in sherds weighing less than 4gs.
Q2	Moderate coarse quartz sand. This is a rougher fabric than Q4 and is more commonly used for making hand-made pottery and occasionally used for pots with scored decoration.
Q3	Common coarse quartz sand. This is a rougher fabric than Q2 and is common in this assemblage.
Q4	Moderate coarse quartz sand, with mica. This is a fine ware fabric.
Q5	Common, sometimes dark, quartz sand, with occasional quartz rocks.
QS	Moderate coarse quartz sand with fossilised shelly.
QC1	Moderate coarse quartz sand with coarse chalk.
QC2	Moderate coarse quartz sand with light chalk.
Fossilised Shelly Fabrics	
S	Coarse shelly fabric found in sherds weighing less than 4gs.
S1	Frequently shelly, poorly sorted. A coarse ware fabric.
S2	Moderate to common shelly fabric, with moderate to common flint.
S3	Moderate shelly fabric, better sorted than S1.
S4	Sparse well sorted shelly fabric. This is a hard fabric for fine ware
S5	Sparse shelly fabric, with shelly of mixed size and more common than S4.
Flint Fabrics	
F	Burnt flint found in sherds weighing less than 4gs.
F1	Common burnt flint, poorly sorted.
F2	Sparse burnt flint, poorly sorted.
F3	Common burnt flint of medium and bigger size. This is a hard fabric.
F4	Moderate, well sorted burnt flint. This is a fine ware fabric.
F5	Sparse burnt flint, well sorted, but less refined than F4.
Grog Fabrics	
G1	Moderate grog, with sparse coarse quartz. This is a wheel-made fabric.
G2	Moderate grog, with sparse coarse quartz. This is a hand-made fabric.
G3	Common grog, with sparse coarse quartz. This is a hand-made fabric.
Organic Fabrics	
VE1	Heavy organic matter with sparse coarse quartz.
VE2	Light organic matter with sparse coarse quartz.

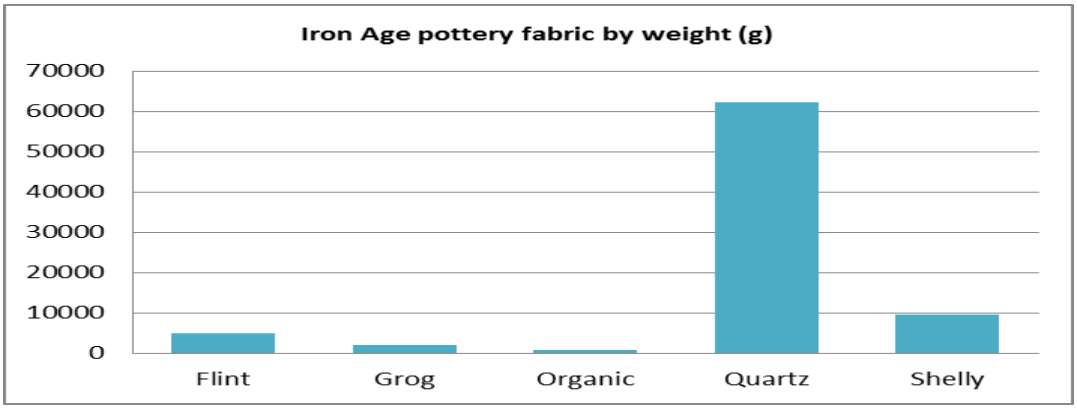
Table 33. Description of the fabrics series

Fabric	No. of sherds	Total weight (g)	% by count	% by weight (g)
Flint	279	4819	5.4	6
Grog	101	1941	1.9	2.4
Organic	114	813	2.2	1
Quartz	4359	62,270	85	78.3
Shelly	272	9576	5.3	12

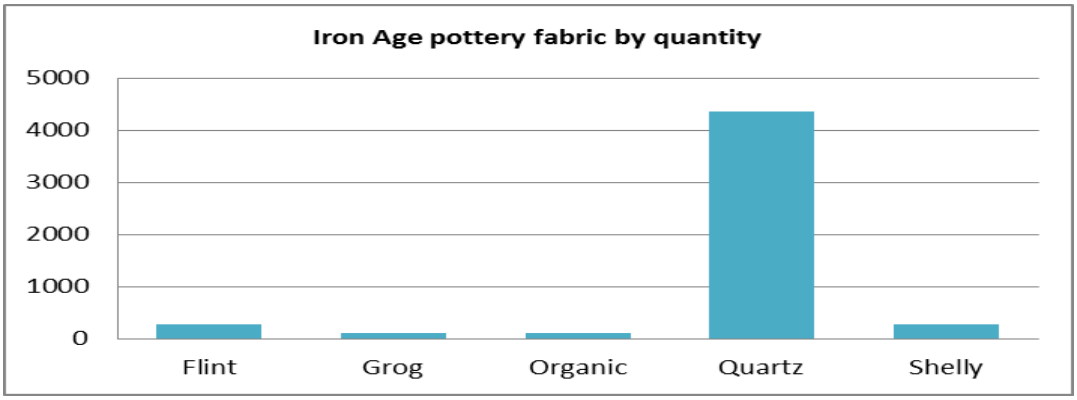
Table 34. The complete Iron Age assemblage by count and weight of fabric form

abric	No. of sherds	Total weight (g)	% by count	% by weight (g)
Q	144	207	3.3	0.3
Q2	2759	32645	63.2	52.4
Q3	923	17882	21.1	28.7
Q4	168	1575	3.8	2.5
Q5	344	9447	7.8	15.1
QS	11	292	0.2	0.4
QC1	5	100	0.1	0.1
QC2	2	27	0.04	0.04
QG1	2	78	0.04	0.12
QG2	1	17	0.02	0.02

Table 35. A breakdown of Iron Age pottery by quartz fabric



Graph A: Iron Age pottery fabric by number of sherds, demonstrating the predominance of quartz fabric.



Graph B: Iron Age pottery fabric by weight (g) of sherds, demonstrating the predominance of quartz fabric.

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age

93 sherds (843g) dated to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age were recovered from 36 features on site. Only three sherds have been firmly dated to the Late Bronze Age and a single rim sherd from a coarse ware vessel. Early Iron Age sherds represent the majority of the early part of the assemblage. Decoration is restricted to burnishing, which appears on 15% of sherds, and instances of finger-tip decoration found on the body of a single vessel and finger-nail impressions found on the rims of two different vessels.

Two rim sherds provided diameter measurements of small vessels (between 13-14cms) and with straight body flat rim forms comparable to the assemblage at Wandlebury (Webley 2005) and open forms with everted rims, similar to Middle Iron Age forms at Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne 2003). This suggests that some of this material can be dated to the latter stages of the Early Iron Age. Little more can be obtained in relation to form. With regards to deposition, 20% of the Early Iron Age were unearthed from features associated with the Roundhouses. However, this is likely to be residual material representing background activity.

Middle Iron Age

Pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age represents over 91% of the Iron Age assemblage, which suggests intense activity at the site from 350 B.C onwards. Of the 4706 Middle Iron Age sherds only 561 were diagnostic, and out of these only 137 could be categorised by form. The vast majority of rims are everted and from open vessels, and the most common vessel form has an ovoid body with slack-shoulders, classified as Form A following the Wardy Hill Form Series (Hill and Horne 2003). This form is typical of this period in Cambridgeshire and offers clear parallels with sites at Hurst Lane and Wardy Hill. Further parallels can be found in the quantity of large storage jars, made from a shelly fabric (43 sherds, 3798g) discovered in gully features relating to Roundhouse A (F. 439, F. 440, F. 441). Similar vessels were found at Hurst Lane, and following further analysis, it may be possible to determine whether there are addition connections.

Decoration to these forms is limited to medium burnishing, combing and light scoring, with only 0.5% of these rims bearing finger-nail and finger-tip impressed decoration. Of the hand made assemblage as a whole, decoration to the body is rare (Table 36). Burnishing is the most decorative feature, and this varies in terms of quality and is not limited to the fine ware Fabric Q4. Combing and riling will continue into the 1st century A.D, but finger-nail and finger-tip decoration recall techniques used in the Early Iron Age. In particular, five sherds (92g) with finger-impressed marks on body and shoulder provide examples of early decorative techniques in continuing use in the Middle Iron Age, which finds parallels with Hurst Lane. A further parallel is found in the presence of East Midlands Scored Ware at Lancaster Way, and at Hurst Lane and Prickwillow. A distinction is made here between light scoring, incised lines and East Midlands Scored Ware proper. The four shelly sherds (54g) of East Midlands Scored ware at Lancaster Way are likely to be imports from elsewhere. Further analysis is required on the correspondence of form to decoration

which will enable a stronger chronology and comment on the status of Ely as an area in which archaic traditions of decoration survive.

Decoration Type	No. of sherds	Total weight (g)	% by count	% by weight (g)
All types of burnishing	860	11259	18.2	15.7
Combing	75	2435	1.5	3.4
Finger-nail/Finger-tip impressed rims	28	560	0.5	0.7
Incised lines	110	2436	2.3	3.4
Scored	6	64	0.1	0.08
Rills	10	229	0.2	0.32
Cordon	32	468	0.6	0.65

Table 36. A breakdown of hand made sherds by basic decoration.

Decoration Type	No. of sherds	Total weight (g)	% by count	% by weight (g)
All types of burnishing	107	2477	2.2	3.4
Combing	26	831	0.5	1.1
Cordon	66	1629	1.4	2.2
Incised lines	9	173	0.1	0.2
Rills	8	388	0.1	0.5

Table 37. A breakdown of wheel made sherds by basic decoration.

Later Iron Age

Wheel made pottery: 330 sherds (7331g) produced using a potter's wheel have been dated to the Late Iron Age (350 B.C- A.D.100). 84% of the wheel made sherds are larger than 4cms and the MSW is 22g, suggesting fewer disturbances post-deposition. As stated earlier the division between wheel made Late Iron Age pottery (once known as 'Belgic') produced in the first century AD and Roman pottery produced in the first century AD is opaque. In addition, forms produced from 350 B.C continue to appear during the so-called Conquest Period. The majority of wheel made pottery will be discussed in Rob Perrin's report, but mention will be made here of decoration and forms. Wheel made pottery does appear alongside hand made in pits and ditches at the site. Middle Iron Age pottery was also found with sherds of an early Roman date. This may indicate features of the 1st century AD and that much of the pottery was produced around this time.

Of the Late Iron Age wheel made pottery, 28% of sherds are diagnostic and have an identifiable form. The majority of the larger rim sherds come from storage vessels. However, the average vessel diameter is between 10-20cms. Eight sherds (193g) from two different contexts are worthy of note. F.427 and F.592 yielded particularly impressive sherds from cordoned vessels, each with parallels to the pottery found with cremations at Hinxton Rings (Hill et al 1999). Seven sherds from a tazza were discovered in F.427 and F.592 offered a single sherd from a squat tall necked bowl. Decorative features on the Late Iron Age wheel made pottery are rare and largely limited to burnishing (Table 36). Further analysis is required here to determine the correspondence between these wheel made forms and other sites in the region.

Special sherds

There are a number of sherds worthy of note here, and require further analysis in the future. Of particular interest are the two sherds from a ditch which is thought to be associated with some of the later features of the site. These two sherds join to form what appears to be a ceramic spoon (<1017>, F.727 [909.01]). The spoon is produced in the fine ware Fabric Q4 and can be dated to the Middle Iron Age by fabric. The surface is highly smoothed and has no clear signs of use. Early Iron Age ceramic spoons have been found at Linton in Cambridgeshire and at All Canning's Cross Farm in Wiltshire (Fell (1953) and Cunnington (1923).

There are two sherds which carry stamped decoration and have been categorised as La Téne in style. A La Téne style rim sherd discovered in a gully associated with Roundhouse B, was produced in fine ware flint Fabric F4 and was large enough to establish that it came from a vessel with a diameter of 10cms (<387> F.461 [506.01]). The second is a smaller La Téne style sherd, found in a feature associated with Roundhouse A, was produced in a quartz fabric. Although evidently from different vessels, these sherds are decorated in a similar fashion, with circular stamped and incised marks. These sherds can be classed as exotic and suggests a trade in vessels outside the site. La Téne style sherds were found in a comparable number at the nearby site of Prickwillow, and further analysis is needed to investigate similarities. A pot wall sherd with unusual decoration from a different context but the same feature (<2237>, F.5002, [5029.02) is medium sized with both incised hole patterns and raised dimples. Further examination of this sherd is needed to discover possible inter-regional comparisons. To aid further research, the illustration of these sherds and other notable examples is required.

Residues

Evidence of use on the sherds is uncommon at this site. Only 32 sherds (549g) have clear evidence of residues on either the internal or the external surface. The residues appear as limescale, soot and one sherd with grey remains of something currently undistinguishable. Further investigation is required to identify the nature of this grey residue, as it could provide information on what the pot was used for.

Individual Feature Assemblages

At present an initial level of analysis has focused on only the assemblages from Roundhouse B and C. This is intended to provide an insight into the potential this site offers as a window into the use of ceramics in Iron Age domestic contexts. There are no wheel made sherds out of all five roundhouses structures plainly demonstrating intensive activity in these structures during the Middle Iron Age in particular.

Roundhouse B and C are in close proximity to each other. There appears to be symmetry between them, and yet Roundhouse B contains over 400 more sherds than Roundhouse C. 96% of the sherds from Roundhouse B are made using quartz fabric, typically associated with the Middle Iron Age. With a MSW of 14g and over 10% of

sherds displaying diagnostic features, Roundhouse B showcases a Plain Ware assemblage, with burnishing being the dominant decorative component. 7.5% of the sherds from Roundhouse B have been classed as noticeably thick and therefore are likely to come from large storage vessels. There are eight instances of refits between sherds within the contexts, suggesting that the sherds did not move far from their breakage point and then deposal. Eight metres away, Roundhouse C offers a much smaller assemblage, with a much smaller MSW of 6g. Only 6% of the sherds are diagnostic and only one of these allows for form identification. Burnishing is used most commonly, but incised lines are present and a single finger-nail impressed rim appears. The sherds are of a more common thickness and there is only one refit within the contexts. It is not possible to draw definitive conclusions regarding any differences in chronology between the two roundhouses. However, there was evidently more in the way of activity in Roundhouse B than in Roundhouse C. With the help of additional evidence, it may be possible to discern a different function for these two structures. Further comparison between the structures on the site is required and once completed, will provide an interested insight into Middle Iron Age domestic assemblages, as well as the migration of activity across the site.

Roundhouse	No. of sherds	Total weight of sherds (g)	No. & weight (g) of HM sherds	No. of & weight (g) of WM sherds
Roundhouse A	582	13130	582/13130	0/0
Roundhouse B	608	8739	608/8739	0/0
Roundhouse C	126	804	126/804	0/0
Roundhouse D	115	1294	113/1266	0/0
Roundhouse F	969	12970	969/12970	0/0

Table 38. A breakdown of the assemblages by roundhouse structure.

Discussion and Recommendations

The Iron Age pottery excavated from Lancaster Way offers a valuable insight into the continuation of hand made pottery alongside wheel made pottery, and the transition into Early Roman Pottery. Initial analysis has provided spot-dating for the site and basic interpretation of the assemblage in terms of form, fabric and decoration. By following the guidance for further study provided in the text, the recommendations below, this site will provide an important perspective into the character of ceramics used in domestic contexts from the Middle Iron Age up until the Early Roman period.

- Detailed comparison between Lancaster Way and other sites on the Isle of Ely and the wider region.
- To undertake a systematic program of refits across the entire assemblage.
- A more detailed analysis of pottery deposition, particularly in contexts relating to structures.

Roman Pottery – Rob Perrin

Introduction

Excavations in the Northern Area adjacent to that investigated in 2014 (Patten 2015) produced another sizeable Roman pottery assemblage. The pottery was sorted into fabrics and quantified by sherd count and weight per context and rim percentages were additionally recorded per fabric to provide a vessel equivalent (EVE). As an extra measure, vessels identifiable to form, based on rims, bases or other identifiable characteristics, were recorded for each context by fabric. The pottery data was entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. 1344 sherds weighing just under 14.5 kilos and with a rim EVE of a little over 12.5 were recovered from 47 contexts in 37 features, comprising 23 ditches, one gully, one ring gully, one gully or ditch, 4 pits, one pit or post hole, one possible pit, one trackway, one well and three unstratified layers. The trackway context contains some fired clay which might be from a kiln fire bar.

The sub-groups based on surface colour listed in the Table 39 probably do not represent actual differences in source or date, but rather fluctuations in the firing regime(s); other variations linked to firing are different core and core edge colours. The petrological analysis of Iron Age pottery from the Wardy Hill Ringwork (Williams 2003) and the Hurst Lane Reservoir site on the Isle of Ely (Williams 2007) suggested the use of local clays. In Roman times, the area occupied by modern Ely was one of a number of 'islands' within a fen and marsh landscape with connections to the south via Akeman Street and to other areas probably via water transport (Jackson and Potter 1996). All pottery supplies would be likely to come via these routes. The various grey, dark grey, reddish-brown, dark reddish-brown and reddish-yellow wares are probably all of fairly local origin. Of especial significance is the kiln found at Prickwillow Road, Ely (Mackreth 2003) which was probably producing sandy grey wares. The most obvious other known local production centres making grey wares, which would be able to take advantage of these routes, are those around Cambridge, including Horningsea, and possibly at Godmanchester (Evans, C J 2003; Evans, J 1991 and 2003; Hull and Pullinger 1999, 142; Swan 1984, 95-7, 134, 139, 148). Some of the products of the kilns at Cherry Hinton near Cambridge had micaceous fabrics (Evans, J 1990, 18), as do some Wattisfield, Suffolk, products (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184). Grey wares were also produced at Lakenheath to the east. Cream and buff ware vessels are certainly known at Verulamium, but a likely closer source is Godmanchester (Evans, C J 2003) or the Lower Nene Valley. Kilns producing shell gritted wares are also known in the Lower Nene Valley (eg Perrin 1999, 42-5; Evans 2003, 73-81), but more local production cannot be ruled out. Later shell-gritted types originated from the kilns at Harrold, Bedfordshire (Brown 1994). The flint and limestone gritted fabrics are likely to be of local origin. The specific sources of the continental samian ware have been noted above and the other colour-coated ware (CC) may be of Colchester origin. The 'London' ware form Drag. 37 is from the West Stow-North Essex-East Anglian area (Rodwell 1978, 248-58).

Forms

Some 87 vessels were identified based on rims, bases or other identifiable characteristics. Over 50% are jars and 16% are either bowls or dishes. Two-thirds of the vessels occur in the various reduced grey wares.

Fabric	No. Sherds	Wgt (g)	Rim EVE
Grey	73	487	0.45
Brownish-grey	239	3536	3.53
Dark brownish-grey	770	6805	4.98
Reddish-yellow	33	310	0.53
Reddish-brown	116	2216	0.93
Buff-cream	37	441	1.76
Micaceous	4	65	
Flint	1	8	
Limestone	20	308	0.14
Shell	2	9	
London	12	43	0.08
CC	7	38	
CNGCC	1	2	
LGFSA	9	86	
LMVSA	4	52	0.18
LEZSA2	2	18	
MADSA	4	46	0.1
Total	**1334**	**14470**	**12.68**

Table 39: fabric quantification

Fabrics and Sources

The various grey, dark grey, reddish-brown, dark reddish-brown, reddish-yellow and buff, pink or cream wares are all quartz gritted and contain visible mica. The very micaceous fabric, however, is distinctive and readily identified. Some of the pottery has inclusions of flint, shell or limestone and a few grey ware sherds have decoration associated with a class of pottery known as 'London' ware, although there are many sources (Rodwell 1978). Unlike the 2014 assemblage, the pottery does not include any regionally-traded ware but does include samian ware from known continental sources. This is coded according to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) and comprises South Gaulish pottery from La Graufesenque (LGFSA), Central Gaulish pottery from Les Martres de Veyre (LMVSA) and Lezoux (LEZSA2) and East Gaulish pottery from La Madeleine (MADSA).

Date

The flint-gritted and limestone-tempered pottery hints at occupation or activity starting in the Mid Iron Age; fragments of flint or limestone can, however, occur in later vessels. The various reduced and oxidised wares, together with the imported

wares are Roman in date. The samian ware ranges in date from the pre-Flavian period to the early 3rd century. The butt-beakers are likely to be of mid-to-late 1st century date and the 'London' ware, the CNGCC and the CC beaker probably date to the first half of the 2nd century. None of the pottery appears to be of later 3rd or 4th century date.

Fabric	Jar	J/B	B	D	B/D	B/M	Cup	BKR	J/BKR	F	Lid	ST	Total
Grey	2		1										3
Brownish-grey	18	1		2	2				1			1	25
Dark brownish-grey	21	2		1				1	2		4		31
Reddish-yellow	2							1		1			4
Reddish-brown	5							1					6
Buff-cream						1		3		1			5
Limestone	1												1
London			1										1
CC								1					1
LGFSA				2			1						3
LMVSA			1				1						2
LEZSA2				1			1						2
MADSA			3										3
Total	49	3	6	6	2	1	3	7	3	2	4	1	87

Table 40: LAW16 fabric/form quantification Key: J/B = Jar/Bowl; B = Bowl; D = Dish; B/M = Bowl/Mortarium; BKR = Beaker; F = Flagon; ST = Strainer.

Features

Only three of the 37 features contain pottery assemblages above a kilo in weight, accounting for 40% of the pottery of the site as a whole, but another six have totals between 0.5 and a kilo, totalling a further 30%. The pottery in these features mainly comprises many sherds in a particular fabric or sherds from a particular vessel, or vessels, for example, storage jar(s). The preponderance of certain fabrics or fabric groups and forms means that there is little to distinguish the feature assemblages.

Overall assessment

The fact that locally produced wares and jars account for a far larger proportion of the fabrics and forms than in the 2014 assemblage (Perrin 2015), suggests that activity in this part of the site had a far less mixed character, with an emphasis on the more utilitarian. In addition, the 2016 assemblage also has a slightly different date range. Taken together, the two assemblages therefore provide evidence for varying activities and land use over time and can be considered to be of local and regional importance. They warrant being considered as one group and analysed to the same level which will allow a more useful comparison with the results of previous excavations in the vicinity.

Faunal remains - Vida Rajkovača

Introduction

With a raw count of 9301 fragments weighing 83201g, the assemblage represents one of the more sizeable faunal records in the area. Following the zooarchaeological assessment, some 3395 assessable specimens were recorded, 1519 of which were assigned to species level (c.45%). Environmental bulk soil samples are being processed and animal bone recovered from heavy residues will be discussed as part of full site analysis.

The overwhelming majority of bone was of Iron Age date (83% of the assemblage by count) and this was dominated by the Middle Iron Age material (66% of the assemblage by count). The following gives a brief characterisation of the material by phase with a view to highlighting the potential for further study of the assemblage.

Methods: Identification, quantification and ageing

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney and Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969), Halstead (Halstead *et al*. 2002) and Zeder and Pilaar (2010). Age at death was estimated for the main species using epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80). Withers height calculations follow the conversion factors published by Von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974.

Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident. Butchery marks were located by zone, position of the cut and direction of the mark, multiple occurrence, depth and the implement type, and the function of the mark was assessed. Undiagnostic fragments were assigned to a size category.

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy

Bone preservation ranged from good to poor. The majority of bone was moderately preserved, with 190 specimens showing some surface erosion and weathering (5.6%). Gnawing was observed throughout (c.5% of the assemblage). Limb elements were mostly fragmentary and only four were available for measuring. Looking at the butchery evidence for the assemblage as a whole, 156 specimens (c.4.6%) were

affected by butchery. Similar percentage of the assemblage (189 specimens or 5.6%) was recorded with some signs of charring or calcination.

Middle Iron Age

Amounting to 2241 assessable specimens or c.66% of the site assemblage, the sub-set showed a varied range of species. Ovicapra truly dominate the assemblage, closely followed by cattle. Pig and horse are somewhat under-represented. The numbers recorded for wild and avian species suggest their use was only sporadic. Prior to any discussions about the raw 'economic data', it is important to mention the find of butchered crane tarso-metatarsus, a clear indication birds were utilised (Photo A and B). The specimen recorded as belonging to a chicken family (Galliformes) may be wild in origin, further identification could help resolve.

Though only a small percentage was recorded with butchery marks (c.4%), the ratio of affected bone is consistent for the site assemblage as a whole. A full range of butchery actions were noted and a detailed study would improve our understanding of animal use. Looking more closely, crude chop marks and vertical splitting of carcasses into left and right portions (as seen on vertebra) were more common than fine knife marks. Axial splitting of larger shafts, probably for marrow removal, also featured in the range of recorded actions.

Mandibular tooth wear showed animals were slaughtered all across the age range. The presence of younger individuals indicates on-site rearing of livestock, whilst the occurrence of older adults and senile animals suggests some animals were kept for secondary products, breeding and traction. If we look more closely at the mandibular toothwear data, however, some patterns do arise. Cattle were slaughtered around their third year, the best time for the production of prime beef. The early cull of the majority of ovicapra is interesting, especially given that the majority of the juvenile sheep came from contexts associated with structures. Recorded from a number of Iron Age sites across the region (Rajkovača forthcoming, Higbee 2013), these are often interpreted as 'foundation deposits'.

Late Iron Age

Making up only some 17% of the site assemblage, material was not only less abundant but also less varied in terms of species representation. Though slightly less prevalent within the NISP count, sheep continue to dominate by outnumbering cattle within the MNI count. Pig, horse and dog were also identified.

The only cattle mandible available to age belonged to an adult. Three pig mandibles gave the age at death at 14-21 months (two) and 21-27 months (one). Ovicapra appear to have been slaughtered across all age ranges with one mandible each. Aside from some swelling recorded on sheep mandible (on buccal side), there were no pathologies or traumas in the sub-set. Butchery actions affected the assemblage with 15 specimens showing cut marks (6.1%). Sawing marks were recorded on one of horn

cores, near the base, as an attempt to remove the horn core from skull. Finer cut marks were also recorded, mostly on rib heads, as part of the gross dismemberment.

Taxon	Middle Iron Age			Late Iron Age			Late 1st - 2nd c.			2nd c. and later		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	350	36.4	25	123	42	7	102	47.9	10	5	15.6	1
Sheep/ goat	448	46.4	40	110	37.5	11	71	33.3	6	25	78.1	2
Sheep	11	1.1	3	1	0.3	1	1	0.5	1	.	.	.
Goat	2	0.2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pig	96	10	6	21	7.2	3	12	5.6	1	2	6.3	1
Horse	35	3.6	3	29	9.9	2	20	9.4	1	.	.	.
Equid	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dog	12	1.2	2	9	3.1	1	6	2.8	1	.	.	.
Red deer	3	0.3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roe deer	2	0.2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wild boar	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galliformes	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Goose	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crane	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sparrowhawk	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pike	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.5	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	965	100	.	293	100	.	213	100	.	32	100	.
Cattle-sized	461	.	.	143	.	.	130		.	6	.	.
Sheep-sized	652	.	.	115	.	.	111		.	28	.	.
Rodent-sized	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	157	.	.	21	.	.	23		.	4	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.
Total	**2241**	**.**	**.**	**572**	**.**	**.**	**477**		**.**	**70**	**.**	**.**

Table 41. Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all

Late 1st - Early 3rd century

Remarkably similar to the Late Iron Age sub-set, both in terms of the quantity of bone as well as the range of species, the Early Romano-British material could only be singled out for its solid dominance of cattle.

3rd century and later Romano-British material

Albeit based on a small sample, it appears that the preference for beef recorded in the earlier aspect of the Roman assemblage had not lasted into the early 3rd century. Ovicapra were recorded as accounting for 78% of the identified species' count, and cattle and pig were identified based on five and two specimens respectively.

Photo A. Deep chop marks recorded on crane tarso-metatarsus; pictures taken using a Hirox 3D microscope

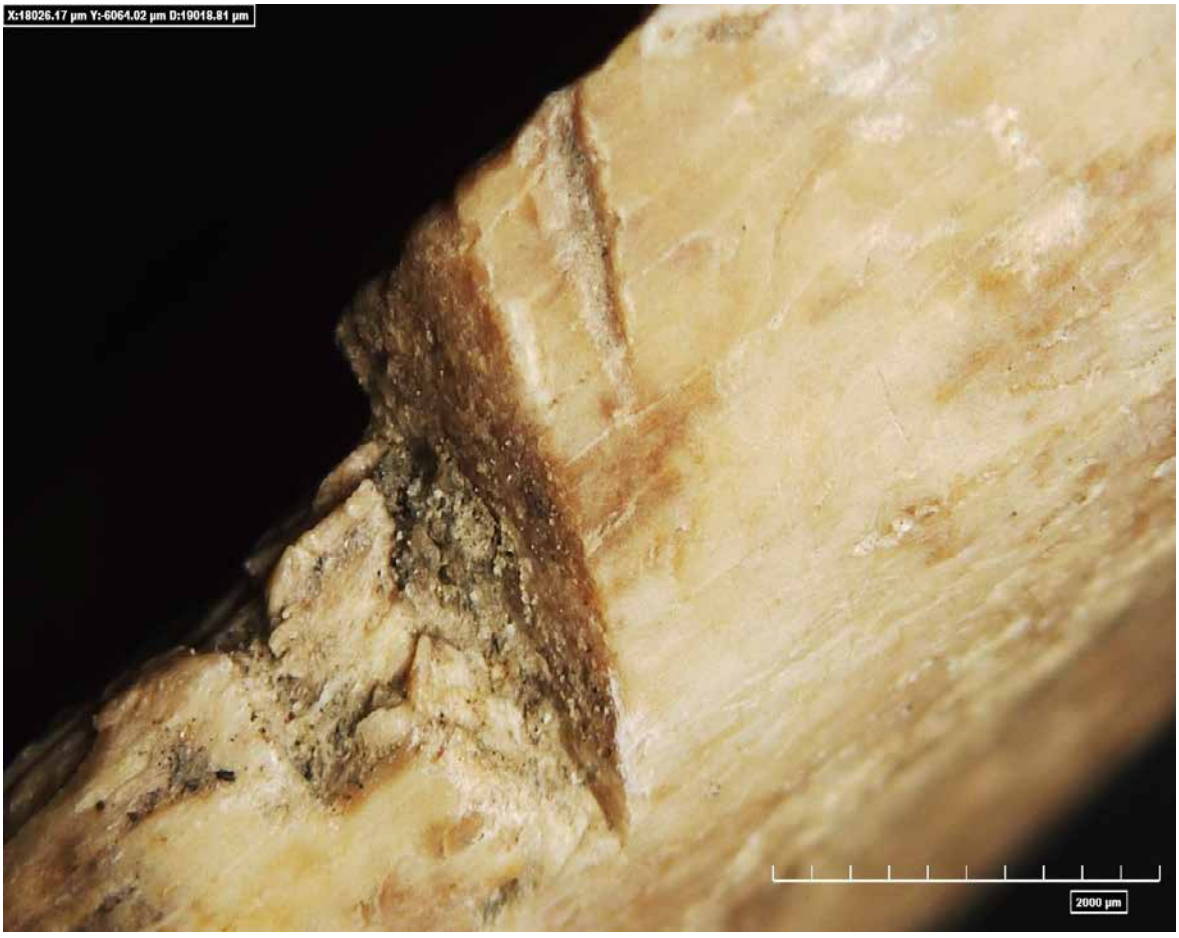
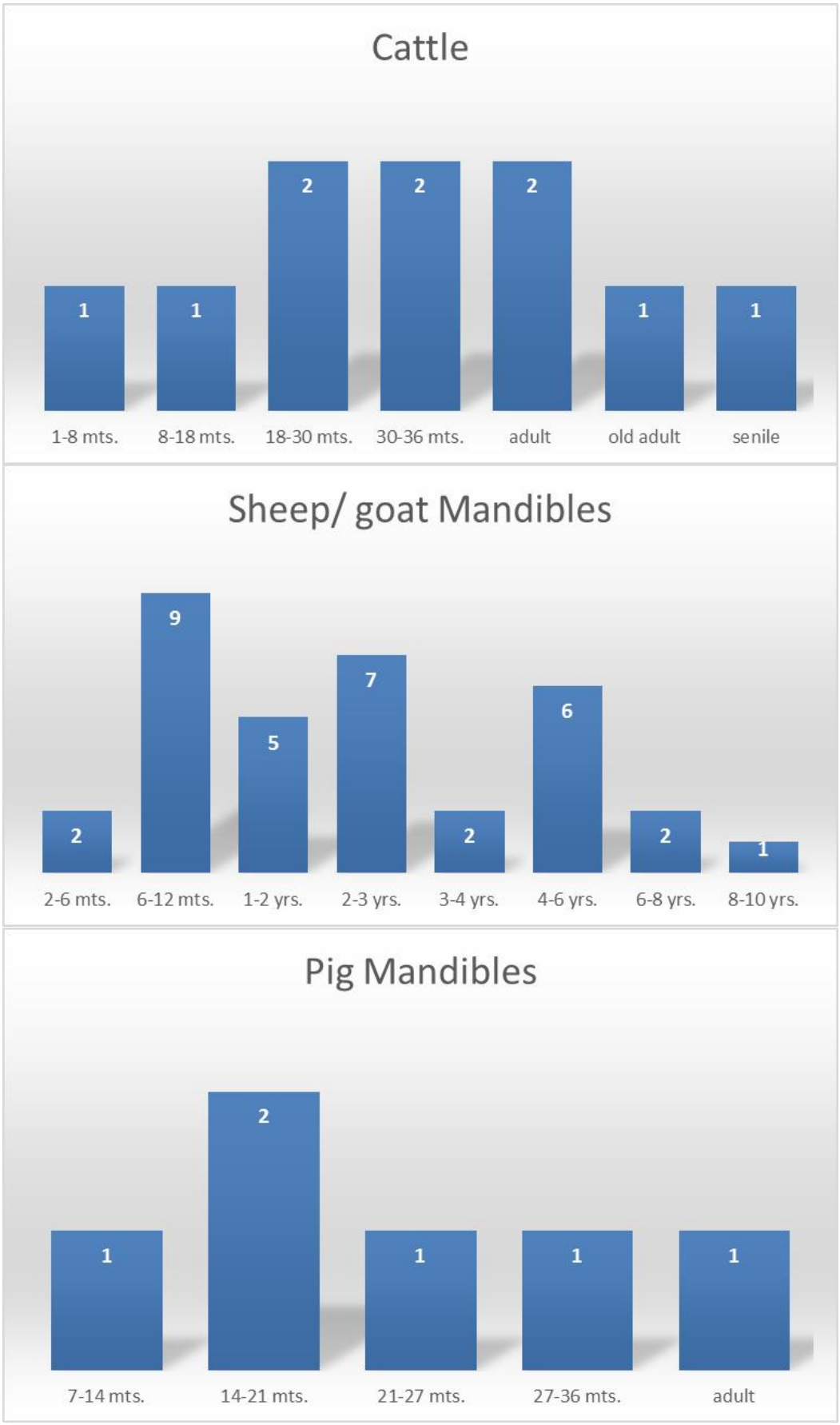


Photo B. A detail of deep chop marks recorded on crane tarso-metatarsus; pictures taken using a Hirox 3D microscope.



Graph C. Mandibular tooth wear data for the three main livestock species.

The Northern Area

With its dominant domestic component and a significant ovicaprid cohort, the sub-set's range of species is in keeping with known period patterns. Traditionally containing small quantities of faunal waste, site's roundhouses contained almost half of the assemblage (48%). The remainder was recovered from a number of enclosure ditches traversing the settlement swathe.

Roundhouses

Of the four roundhouses, structures A and B contained the most substantial quantities of animal bone (collectively amounting to almost a third of the assemblage as a whole), reflecting a very similar range of species.

	NISP - by roundhouse				
Taxon	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**Total NISP**
Cow	71	87	8	8	174
Sheep/ goat	95	117	5	13	230
Sheep	2	2	1	.	5
Goat	1	.	.	.	1
Pig	14	20	2	1	37
Horse	3	3	.	.	6
Dog	2	1	.	.	3
Wild boar	.	1	.	.	1
Crane	.	1	.	.	1
Sparrowhawk	1	.	.	.	1
Sub-total	189	232	16	22	459
Cattle-sized	97	98	11	7	213
Sheep-sized	141	143	22	38	344
Rodent-sized	.	1	.	.	1
Mammal n.f.i.	22	36	.	3	61
Bird n.f.i.	.	3	.	.	3
Total	**449**	**513**	**49**	**70**	**1081**

Table 42. Number of Identified Specimens for species from all contexts associated with Roundhouses.

The Central Area

Heavily dominated by the remains of ovicapra, animal bone from the Central Area was in keeping with the pattern recorded for the assemblage as a whole, as well as with known period patterns. The Banjo enclosure itself contained a small quantity of animal bone, with one cow centroquartal, pig metacarpus, mandible and loose teeth, as well as a number of sheep-sized elements, amounting to 21 specimen in total. The

remainder of the material came from the more substantial enclosure ditches extending across the north and the west part of the Central Area.

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	50	24.4	3
Sheep/ goat	100	48.7	10
Sheep	1	.	.
Goat	1	0.5	2
Pig	34	16.6	1
Horse	14	6.8	1
Dog	3	1.5	1
Red deer	1	0.5	1
Roe deer	1	0.5	1
Goose	1	0.5	1
Sub-total to species	206	100	.
Cattle-sized	89	.	.
Sheep-sized	157	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	78	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	2	.	.
Total	**533**	.	.

Table 43. Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for the Central Area.

	Roundhouse F1	Roundhouse F2
Taxon	**NISP**	**NISP**
Cow	.	39
Sheep/ goat	.	63
Sheep	1	.
Goat	.	1
Pig	.	16
Horse	.	1
Dog	.	2
Red deer	.	1
Sub-total to species	1	123
Cattle-sized	3	47
Sheep-sized	.	80
Mammal n.f.i.	.	22
Bird n.f.i.	.	.
Total	**4**	**272**

Table 44. Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Roundhouse F.

Post-medieval contexts

A small proportion of bone came from contexts dated to the Post-medieval period. Three main domestic species were identified in small numbers. If we isolate the

faunal material from the roundhouse F, and offer a breakdown by sub-phase, the same pattern is evident.

	Post-medieval		
Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cow	3	18.8	1
Sheep/ goat	12	75	2
Horse	1	6.2	1
Sub-total	16	100	.
Cattle-sized	5	.	.
Sheep-sized	14	.	.
Total	**35**	.	.4

Table 45. Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from Post-medieval contexts.

Summary of the results

The Iron Age occupation produced a generous faunal assemblage with a relatively varied range of domestic, wild and avian species. The prevalence of sheep, supported by cattle, largely cited as the principal characteristic of the Iron Age, identified in the earliest component of the site assemblage, also appears to continue into the Late Iron Age. Sheep were husbanded according to a mixed farming strategy, with the age profile revealing neither an emphasis on meat nor on secondary products. High proportion of juveniles often means focus on meat, but not prime quality meat, as some early (at 6-12 months) natural winter deaths or cull – could be linked to the intensification in arable production. Cattle present a more varied picture with focus on meat, with majority of animals killed as younger adults, prime time for the production of quality beef. Pigs also appear to have been kept for meat. Horses must have been rounded up from wild populations, as there was no clear evidence for on-site breeding.

While vast majority of Iron Age assemblages from the region are dominated by the domestic species, avian and other wild fauna often only feature in 'marginal environments'. Lancaster way assemblage boasts a relatively varied range, with both cervid species and a number of birds identified from the assemblage. Butchered crane specimen is especially interesting as it clearly illustrates that birds were seen as a valuable, probably alternative, food source.

While the evidence from the Lancaster way assemblage in many ways fits the known period patterns, further study of certain aspects of this unique assemblage would help us answer many more questions about the large-scale changes taking place at the end of the Iron Age. By looking at the butchery actions, the range of elements recorded for the three main food species, as well as the character of use on smaller sites from the vicinity, we could look for evidence that hints at the market-based economy, taking it beyond the traditional self-sufficiency, as the site may have supplied the surrounding area with their surplus.

The assemblage's size also allows for potential discussions about changes in husbandry that may have been part of the wider socio-economic framework, as well as the intra-site dynamics about the evident decrease in activities in the northern half of site.

Statement of potential and recommendation for future study

The assemblage's faunal signature represents a valuable contribution to the existing dataset already available from the area, giving us a useful opportunity to consider our current understanding of certain aspects of the Iron Age and the changes during the Early Roman period.

Further work

Further specialist analyses: Faunal remains from heavy residues are to be fully analysed. Avian and fish fauna should also be assigned to species where possible. The study of kill-off profiles should be complemented by analyses of butchery patterns with a view to understanding the chaîne opératoire of carcass processing in its entirety.

Spatial analyses and patterns of deposition: it is recommended to invest more analytical time in a detailed study of spatial distribution of species, skeletal elements by feature type. This will not just advance our understanding of foodways, but also community practices and everyday habits or rituals.

Reporting

It is necessary to produce a full archive report including measuring and ageing datasheets, as the foundation upon which to build a publication text. Results from the previous excavations during the 2014 must also be incorporated into any future studies.

Integration

Recovery of such a rich faunal record from a thoroughly investigated and a well-researched locale coupled with a good level of understanding of regional economy patterns provide an exclusive opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to our knowledge of Iron Age and early Roman animal use, economy and trade.

Human Bone - Benjamin Neil

Methodology

Sex estimation was accomplished by identifying the morphological structure of the os coxae, ((Bruzek 2002; Schutkowski 1993) and the metric dimensions of the femur, (France 1998). Age at death estimation was based on methods and data outlined by Buckberry and Chamberlain (2002) and Scheuer and Black (2000). Stature was not estimated. Any taphonomic and post mortem alteration was noted; isolated fragmented bone was recorded according to zonation criteria set out by Knüsel and Outram (2004). The overall completeness of a skeleton was calculated according to the percentage of elements present, using data outlined by Rowbotham et al. (2017).

Results

Tables 46 47 and 48 *Inhumation*

Disarticulated remains mean those skeletal elements and fragments distinguished by separate context from non-inhumation contexts that were disorganised and/or comingled with other material culture.

Feature	Context	Position	Condition	Age	Sex	Compl.	Pathology / Trauma	Taphonomy
551	636.01	North – South aligned Head towards the north Flexed, on left side	Moderate	Adult	Possible Male	11%	Healed fracture to a (left?) rib shaft fragment with slight anterior-posterior misalignment OA: Marginal lipping around the right carpal facets; eburnation of the scaphoid facet of the trapezium, and the trapezoid facets of the scaphoid and capitate Possible femoroacetabular cam impingement of the right femoral head	Fragmented post-mortem
521	774.01 (MIA)`	Disart.	Good	perinatal	Possible Male	28%	None observed	Slight sandy concretions over the superior/inferior surfaces of the vertebral bodies

Table. 46. Articulated human remains.

Feature	Context	Condition	Age	Sex	Pathology/ Trauma/ Notes	Taphonomy
520	602.02	good	Adult	indet	Right femoral diaphysis, zones 6,7&8 Bone cortex is longitudinally striated	Large carnivorous gnawing of the distal epiphysis, with indications of small rodent gnawing. Slight root etching
595)	702.01	moderate	Adult	indet	Left femoral caput (zone 4)	
649	787.01	moderate	Adult	Indet	Superior parietal fragment involving the sagittal suture	Slight root etching, black mottling on the intracranial surface

Table 47. Disarticulated remains

Feature	Context	Weight (g)	Age	Notes
2000	2000	51	Sub-adult ?	The larger, thicker cortex fragments are characterised by a graded oxidisation: the cortex tables are white and the inner cortex is black. The bone was highly fragmented and abraded/rolled. The cremains range within 2-10mm, but predominantly within the 2-5mm range. Bone classification was predominantly to type with a range of flat, irregular and cortex fragments; Identified elements include two possible fragments of skull and a fibula fragment.

Table 48. Cremated remains

Discussion

F551 contained the truncated remains of a possible male individual that was interred on its left side in a flexed position. Degenerative changes in the right wrist suggest that this adult was subject to a repetitive and/or habitual action. The perinatal individual was found disarticulated within an Iron Age enclosure ditch F.521, which may have implications concerning rite. The cremains from pit F.2000 were diminutive and highly fragmented; the morphological character of the identifiable skull fragments suggest that this may have been a younger individual. The degree of oxidation suggests the bone was subject to intense heat over a short duration. The disarticulated remains represented the minimum number of a single adult; however, they were spatially and contextually unrelated.

Statement of potential

The character of inhumation F.551 deserves further consideration in terms of cultural affiliation; it is recommended that radiocarbon analysis be carried out to determine a date which may have further implications related to the inhumations excavated at the

adjacent ‘plot B’ site (Patten 2015). Likewise, it may be prudent to carry out radiocarbon analysis on the cremains, located in isolation some 80m north west of the Banjo Enclosure. No further assessment needs to be carried out.

Illustrate the sum of human skeletal material excavated from the Lancaster Way.

Burnt and worked clay – Simon Timberlake

Some 8.82 kg of burnt, worked and vitrified clay was recovered from this site. Included within this was 1.104 kg of vitrified clay probably resulting from the high-temperature combustion of daub within hut fires (or from the intentional burning of hut walling material), and 6.25 kg of worked clay composed of a variety of objects such as loomweight and miscellaneous clay kiln or hearth elements. Most of the loomweight consisted of very fragmentary and sometimes weathered/water-rolled moulded burnt clay material (totalling 2.64 kg, but representing a minimum of 12 to maximum of 35 separate loomweights). In addition there was a larger but less well distributed amount of unspecified kiln or hearth furniture (3.26 kg), amongst which could be identified clay pedestals or bricks (0.55 kg) and a number of plate elements (2.78 kg). Finally, there was a rare find of a single clay slingstone from F.5017 (22g).

Ten different clay fabric types were identified amongst the burnt and worked clay, alongside a single porous glassy fabric forming the vitrified material. In terms of numbers of individual loomweights Fabric types 1, 2 and 4 were most strongly represented, although Fabric 6 was also present in the some of the larger surviving pieces. The kiln furniture was composed of several quite similar fabric types (Fabrics 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 + 9), the cross-over between the fabrics used for loomweights and kiln/ hearth type objects suggesting a common tradition in their manufacture.

Loomweight

Two different types of triangular- rectangular loomweight were encountered, one being smaller than the other. The smallest of these (possibly just 70-80mm wide but generally of unspecified size due to the fragmentary nature of the surviving material) possessed warp thread perforations of around 6mm, whilst the larger ones (200mm long/ 120mm wide/ 65mm high) with their rounded edges and corners had rather more substantial apically-located warp thread perforations of between 10-15mm diameter. Some of the latter loomweights (e.g. <2192> from F.5000 and <1101> from F.2001) survived as larger pieces, and these (as well probably as the smaller type) exhibited the distinctive flattened triangular blocky forms of Early-Middle Iron Age moulded clay loomweights; comparative examples to these being found at Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire (Gdaniec and Lucas 2003), and closer still and more recently at High Cross, West Cambridge (Timberlake 2010) and North-West Cambridge 2013 (Cessford and Evans 2014).

A relevant issue currently in discussion amongst fired clay specialists is whether or not moulded perforated objects assumed to be loomweights might in fact be several different objects, with a variety use functions represented (Wild 2003). For instance,

in volume 6 of Cunliffe's Danebury series, Poole demonstrated reasonable doubt as to the function of triangular, pierced clay objects (Poole 1995), and furthermore provided the results of research (based on a number of large assemblages throughout the south west) which suggested a tendency for such objects to be associated with oven structure, daub and clay rather than with other textile related objects. Poole made a distinction between chalk and clay triangular objects; use wear of a sort consistent with that expected on a loom weight is often observed on the former, but rarely on the latter. In terms of the current assemblage it could be argued that there remains a slight uncertainty with respect to some of the material, since hearth or oven furniture elements occur within some of the same features as the putative loomweight, or at the very least in close proximity to them. However, amongst the better-preserved large loomweight fragments the case for a textile-related function (i.e. wear of the perforate openings) is much more convincing.

Pedestals and plates

The 3.26 kg of possible hearth of kiln furniture elements which included finger-crimped and rim-moulded pedestals, bricks, plates or rounded-oval shaped shallow pan vessels came from nine different archaeological features, at least some of which were spatially associated (F.400, F.410, F.415, F.416, F.427, F.435, F.439 + F.5002, F.5017). Given the fragmentary nature of these, and also ubiquitous use of such hearth-related material, it was not possible to determine an exact function, the only conclusion being that some or all were part of a much larger assemblage of probable kiln or hearth furniture. At least one of these low-rimmed plate-like pans could be partly reconstructed from the fragments, revealing an oval-shaped thin flat-bottomed object with sides about 170-190mm+ long.

What seems unlikely, given the absence of any evidence for distinctive clay fabrics or evidence for salt contamination (such as the reddening and/or green, yellow and white (bleached) colours formed by salt encrustation/ vitrification) is that any of this is briquetage. The site location does not exclude this possibility, yet the material really doesn't resemble it in any way. Clay fabric characteristics are amongst the most revealing identification criteria in this case. Typically briquetage is manufactured from salt marsh or brackish-water clay/ silt, often with a much higher salt content, and sometimes with plant material inclusions, commonly reeds or other salt marsh flora, either unintentionally or intentionally added as a temper.

Clay slingstone

A single 'rugby-ball' shaped clay slingstone (<2284b>) weighing 21g (40mm log x 26mm wide x 22mm deep) was recovered from F.5017. The size and shape of this compares well with the two examples recently found at the NW Cambridge Iron Age settlement (45mm long [28g] and 40mm long [26g]) (Cessford and Evans 2014), and the single example from Ham Hill, Somerset (35mm long [16g])) found in 2013 (Timberlake in: Brittain, Sharples and Evans 2014).

Moulded clay slingstones are sufficiently rare to warrant some sort of mention when they are found. This is particularly the case where these occur outside of a hillfort or other large Late Iron Age defended settlement setting. Cunliffe (2006) refers to the rare occurrence of clay slingstone amongst stone slingshot at Danebury, whilst a single example was also found at Poundbury (Ancient Monument Lab Report No. 4148). The Poundbury clay slingstone was thin-sectioned and then compared to examples made experimentally from clays dug on the hillfort, thus show to be of local manufacture. A recent study of slingstones used in Late Iron Age warfare has similarly documented the occurrence of clay slingstone alongside stone, and has also looked at the consistency in their form (Finney 2005). More interesting and relevant perhaps to the rare occurrence of these clay slingstones within the Iron Age settlements in Cambridgeshire are ideas regarding their use in small game hunting.

The use of clay slingstones during the Late Iron Age at the Glastonbury Lake Village was noted by McIntosh (2006), where it was suggested that these might have been connected with wildfowl hunting, as was also observed by Harding (2012) who commented on their increased (but still rare) occurrence at non-hillfort settlements. At these sites it was suggested that 'softer' slingshot might be preferable to stone when used in non-mortal combat, particularly when hunting small animals. Unfortunately such an assumption does not really hold, since stone slingshot far outnumbers clay slingstone at similarly dated settings such as the Meare Lake Village. Equally there was no particular advantage to manufacturing projectiles from clay when stone slingshot was being transported in very large amounts over significant distances to the various points of use (as was the case with Danebury, Maiden Castle and Ham Hill forts… and with numerous other examples (see Timberlake in Brittain et al. ibid.). The apparent ready availability of flint gravel at the Cambridgeshire sites likewise doesn't really explain the necessity for its manufacture from clay. Nevertheless, where it does occur the ('rugby ball') shape of these moulded baked clay slingstones is quite distinctive, and one can only assume therefore that this particular shape has distinct aerodynamic advantages when used as a sling projectile (see Finney 2005).

Daub clay, discarded blobs and walling, burnt and vitrified

In addition to the 1.1kg of vitrified clay which would appear to consist of highly-fired marl-rich daub walling material, an estimated 0.88kg of burnt clay which could not be ascribed to either loomweight or hearth furniture, and which may represent daub used in house walling or other structures was recovered in residual amounts, much of this quite weathered and broken-up. Amongst this burnt clay were a number of finger-impressed and rolled-up blobs which had clearly been flicked (discarded) during the process of daubing, or else the making of moulded (worked clay) objects. Some 28g of these 'blebs' were interesting in that they preserved the imprint of a fine fabric weave. Presumably these pieces had been accidentally impressed upon the surface of some woven cloth or clothes, then were scraped off and discarded.

Wattle stick impressions within the daub walling pieces are rare. Just two have been identified with any certainty; a piece of daub <2278> amongst all the burnt clay from F.5009, plus a piece of vitrified daub wall with the impression of a horizontal wattle stick (possibly hazel) from F.494 (<538>). This just confirms the presence of

(presumably Iron Age) house structures somewhere on site, and presumably therefore the destruction of these or else their repair.

Recommendations

Little in the way of further post-excavation work is required on this assemblage, other than the illustration of the three partial IA type loomweights <478>, <1101> and <2192>, two of the more clearly recognisable items of hearth furniture (the <193> 'pedestal' and <232> 'pan vessel/plate') and the clay slingstone (<2284b>).

Additionally a renewed inspection of the fabric impressions (<2287b>) may be justified, followed if necessary by an examination undertaken by a textile specialist, and if then recommended, the production of magnified drawing(s)/ photos.

Prior to full publication the clay hearth/kiln furniture assemblage should also be re-examined, and some comparisons made with similar material from other sites.

Burnt stone - Simon Timberlake

Burnt stone weighing 47.21 kg was recovered from 70 different features on site, with the largest amounts coming from features F.461 (3.54kg [x9 pieces]), F.5002 (3.49kg [x18]), F.427 (3.2kg [x6]) and F.441 (3.23 kg [x8]). Unusually no re-cycled worked stone fragments were found within this assemblage, most of which seems likely to have been used for cooking. Recycled saddlequern fragments within burnt stone is a phenomenon typical of the Early –Middle Iron Age (see Timberlake in Slater 2009), yet it should also be noted that the distribution of Iron Age-type loomweights from this site does not really correspond either with those features producing most of the burnt stone; thus it may be that most of these features are earlier.

Some 9% of the burnt stone fragments examined consisted of crystalline igneous rocks, a fairly typical percentage composition of the natural glacial erratic stone, whilst moderately abundant examples of burnt septarian nodule (origin Jurassic, Kimmeridge Clay) and chalk attests to the contribution of these rocks to the local boulder clay and gravel and the relatively low level of discernment in the choice of suitable stone for burning in this way.

Worked stone - Simon Timberlake

A total of 458g (3 items) of worked stone were recovered from this site. These consisted of a single carved stone spindlewhorl made of local micritic limestone (22g), a broken hammerstone composed of a Trias Bunter quartzite pebble (308g), and a small fragment from the rim of a Romano-British beehive-type puddingstone quern (128g).

Spindlewhorl

A finely carved and well-polished plain (undecorated) disc-type stone spindlewhorl of 32mm diameter and 11mm thick, possessing a slightly a-centric perforation of c.9mm diameter tapering very slightly from one side of the spindlewhorl to the other. There are a number of analogous examples of this plain disc type shown on the Potable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) website which are identified as either Roman or uncertain Roman-Postmedieval in date. However, given the frequency of similar-type stone spindlewhorl finds from well-dated Roman contexts a broadly Roman date for the Lancaster Way spindlewhorl seems the more likely. The PAS website shows a similar size/shape spindlewhorl made of sandstone from Wraxhall in N.Somerset (PAS GLO-41CFA4), but there are almost certainly more local (Cambridgeshire) examples. Stone or clay spindlewhorls dating to the succeeding Anglo-Saxon – Medieval periods often tend to be conical and decorated.

Hammerstone

The flattened-spherical Bunter quartzite pebble hammerstone from F.699 shows considerable evidence of pounding use around the whole of the existing circumference (only 2/3rds of the cobble survives). The even pounding use has formed a band of wear-pattern approx. 30-50mm diameter in width around the middle of this cobble, alongside a central sigmoidally-shaped crest which now defines its exact circumference. The form and shape of this wear ridge was produced by hammering carried out first by holding the tool on one, then the other face within the palm of the hand.

This hand-held hammerstone may have been used for the preparing of flint nodules for the striking of flakes, and thus could be Neolithic-Early Bronze Age, but of course may be later, though certainly prehistoric in date.

Puddingstone quern

A small broken fragment from the rim of the upper stone of a beehive rotary quern made of Hertfordshire Puddingstone conglomerate of c. 400mm diameter (estimate based on the rim curvature projection). The quern fragment is certainly of Roman-British date / context and represents a handmill used for the grinding of grain in a local domestic (household) context. Most likely this dates to the latter 1st century AD (Watts 2002).

Recommendations

No further work needs to be carried out on this assemblage prior to publication, other than drawn illustrations of the spindlewhorl and hammerstone, and possibly the puddingstone quern (with a suggested projection of curvature).

Feature + context	Weight (kg)	Object/ Funct (Q = quern; H=hamm	Size (mm)+ depth stone	Burnt?	Outer diam.(mm)	Wear	Notes	Geology
F.552 [637.01]	0.022	spindlewh	30 (diam) x 11mm		30		carved stone spindlewhorl	fine grained
F.699 [853.01]	0.308	H	65 x 50 x 45 (deep)		75 (E)	3	hammer used on two sides with faint central keel-pecked	Bunter Quartzite
F.680 [822.01]	0.128	Q	60 x 50 x 45 (thick)	B	400 (E)	4	fragment from beehive quern	Hertfordshire Puddingstone

Table 49. Wear scale: 1= unworn; 2= part-worn; 3= ground smooth; 4= ground smooth and polished; 5=fragmented as result of thinness; 6= burnt + cracked

Flint - Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 35 (289g) flints were recovered from the site; 23 (236g) were unburnt and worked, whilst 12 (53g) were just burnt. The flints are listed by type and feature in Table 51.

Feature	Type								Totals
	chunk	secondary flake	tertiary flake	flake knife	thumbnail scraper	miscellaneous retouched flake	retouched and worn flake	unworked burnt chunk	
F. 414		2	1						3
F. 416		1							1
F. 427		1							1
F. 435					1		1		2
F. 436								2	2
F. 437		1							1
F. 450		1							1
F. 461		1							1
F. 473		2							2
F. 507		1							1
F. 548		1							1
F. 618								1	1
F. 649						1			1
F. 673		1							1
F. 690								1	1
F. 760		1							1
F. 2000								4	4
F. 2001	1							4	5
F. 2005		2							2
F. 5000		1							1
F. 5009			1	1					2
Sub totals	1	16	2	1	1	1	1	12	35

Table 50 – Flints listed by features and type

The assemblage recovered from the Lancaster Way site largely comprises flint working waste, with four tools, two of which were earlier, residual material inadvertently incorporated into later features. A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age knife and a Beaker/Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper were both recovered from the Middle Iron Age Roundhouse A. Whilst the remaining two tools, retouched flakes, were technologically compatible with the rest of the assemblage; the products and by products of expedient flake production/core reduction strategies with no obvious concern/attempts to control the form and characteristics of the material produced. Expedient flint working, with no chronologically diagnostic tools is characteristic of flint use in the later prehistoric period, the assemblage is therefore likely to be broadly contemporary with the features it was recovered from.

No further work is required on the flint assemblage.

Metalwork - Justin Wiles

A total of 11 pieces of metalwork weighing 57g were recovered. The assemblage consists of a single fragment of copper alloy and 10 pieces of ironwork (56g). The majority of the assemblage comprised incomplete nails. Due to the poor condition and fragmentary nature of the assemblage providing dates is not possible.
Iron

<2296> F.401 [401.02] Three iron fragments that re-fit, probably from a nail, length 41mm, weight 3g.
<2298> F.475 [937.01] Two nail fragments, with square cross section. The first is 34mm in length and weight 4g. The second is 23mm in length and has a weight of 3g.
<2299> F.506 [583.01] Fragment of unidentified iron, heavily corroded. Length 41mm, weight 23g.
<2300> F.649 [787.01] Nail fragment, square cross section, 52mm in length, weight 9g.
<2301> F.701 [855.01] Nail fragment, square cross section, 37mm in length, weight 4g.
<2303> F.768 [940.01] Nail fragment, square cross section, 31mm in length, weight 3g.
<2304> F.5002 [5003] Near complete hand-made nail, square cross section with round head. 81mm in length, weight 11g.
Copper Alloy
<2297> F.451 [455.01] A small fragment of copper alloy sheet. No surface features remaining. Dimensions 13x6mm, weight 1g.

Iron slag - Simon Timberlake

A total of 2.03 kg of iron smithing slag was recovered from this site, of which 1.481kg consisted of broken-up smithing hearth base (SHB) and proto-SHB, 0.33 kg of slag smithing lumps (SSL), alongside c.0.1 kg of vitrified hearth lining (VHL) and adhering glassy slag masses. Hinge fractures present on the edge of some of the SHBs denote where these accreted slags have been broken-off the end of the tuyeres.

Feature/ context/	No. piece	Weight (g)	Magnetic	Iron slag	Fe concretion SM= (smithing)	Notes
F.444 [467.01]	1	26	4	*	SM?	Fe-rich slag lump
F.489 [560.1]	1	34	2	*	SM	small proto-SHB 8mm thick 40mm diam
F.506 [583.01]	1	26	0		SM?	probably a piece of VHL from close to the tuyere end with unfused burnt clay underside
F.506 [583.01]	5	420	2	*	SM	SHB with concave upper surface (100x80mm) + VHL + SSL (x4 pieces)
F.506 [583.01]	5	42	0 + 2 (x1)	*		x3 frags SSL + x2 VHL
F.506 [583.01]	5	276	3 + ! + 0	*	SM	x2 frags of 1 broken-up SHB (158g) + frags of another
F.513 [590.01]	1	12	1	*		x1 SSL
F.537 [622.1]	2	100	4+0	*	SM	2 frags of broken-up SHBs
F.574 [663.01]	3	438	0	*		complete SHB (in pieces) 100x120x40
F.638 [773.1]	5	96	2(x2) + 0	*	SM	broken-up SHB frags with VHL and calcined flint (possibly 30mm thick + 80mm) + loose glassy VHL pieces
F.659 [799.01]	2	98	0	*	SM	SSL with charcoal impression in Fe corrosion
F.683 [827.03]	3	172	4	*	SM	part of broken SHB(s) est.imated diameter 80x90x17 with charcoal and burnt crushed flint + traces of VHL on underside
F.687 [831.1]	1	66	1	*	SM	water-rolled SSL
F.768 [940.01]	2	44	1+0	*	SM	weathered frag of broken SHB unweathered VHL frag
F.2038 [2088.3]	3	150	4	*	SM	Fe-rich SSL or proto-SHB 60x50x30 with tuyere hinge
F.5000 [5039.01]	1	34	0		SM?	fragment of limestone included withn slag – perhaps as part of a hearth lining (VHL)

Table 51. Iron slag.

The variable magnetism of the SHBs and smithing slag lumps (SSL) suggests variable losses of iron as fragments or hammerscale to the slag, some of this present as wustite and some as free iron, with some slag being dominated by glassy phases, including fayalite (iron silicate) and also aluminosilicates from the attached and fused hearth lining (VHL). The identification of a fused VHL horizon within some of the glassy phases indicates the repeat addition of a clay lining to the forge hearth, as does the presence of a VHL fused onto the top of a SHB. Lithic inclusions of sandstone and

chalk/flint grit attests to the underlying geology, thus the use of boulder clay, or else clays derived from these clays for the making and lining of hearths.

There is no evidence here of any copper-alloy metallurgy, all of the slag being associated with the standard forging and possibly welding of iron objects. The spread of features containing iron smithing debris implies the presence of more than one smithing hearth, although there are no obvious indications of different phases/ periods of ironworking. It seems likely that this represents Roman ironworking, though Late Iron Age ironworking is a possibility. Features F.506 and F.574 would appear to contain most of the slag (by weight).

Soil micromorphological, physical and multi-element analysis - Charles French

Introduction

The excavation site is situated about 2km to the west of Ely on clayey tills with brown calcareous clay loam soils (Seale 1975, Hanslope Series). These soils are extensively mixed by medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, and more recently by the construction and destruction of a World War II airbase.

This soil/geological setting has resulted in a localised perched water table, heavy/intractable soils and considerable truncation and mixing of the soil mantle. Accordingly, there were no buried soil profiles preserved, nor any strong evidence of *in situ* banks associated with the Iron Age archaeological features. Nonetheless, there was the hint of a thin buried B-B/C horizon beneath the thickened Ah horizon of the ridge and furrow system in a few places on the western periphery of the site.

In the main excavation area, there were at least three well preserved eaves-drip gully structures believed to be of Middle Iron Age date. Although few if any internal features were present, there were very dark brown to black coloured fills of the eaves-drip gullies of Structures A and B, and to a lesser extent in the eavesdrop gully of Structure C. There appeared also to be a stronger concentration of dark fills towards the butt ends of the eaves-drip gullies and entrance ways of Structures A and B, a feature that was less marked in Structure C. These fills may reflect a combination of 'topsoil' of the day with household refuse deposits.

Accordingly, one base of buried B soil profile was sampled (samples 191 and 192) adjacent to ditch F.5014 (section 10), and the ditch termini of structure A (sample 503) and Structure B (sample 504) were sampled for soil micromorphological analysis (Courty et al. 1989; Murphy 1986). The thin sections were described using the terminology of Bullock et al. (1985), Stoops (2003) and Stoops et al. (2010). Descriptions are summarised below and detailed in Appendix 1.

In addition, series of small bulk samples were also taken from each section baulk of ring gully Structures A/B/C (samples 1-32, 33-50 and 51-63, respectively). A combination of physical characterisations (pH, magnetic susceptibility and total phosphate) (Avery and Bascomb 1974; Clark 1996, 99-117) and multi-element analyses were undertaken (using the 35-element Aqua Regis ICP-AES method) (French 2015), but only a c. 50% subset of the samples taken from Structures A, B

and C were processed using this method as an evaluation of potential. For example, phosphate content may relate to domestic organic waste, barium and calcium to wood ash, and various elements may suggest the working of metal on site (i.e. tin, arsenic, copper, iron) (Entwistle *et al*. 1998; Fleisher and Sulas 2015; Wilson et al. 2008). It is possible that this type of analysis may give a better idea of activities being conducted in the past within the structures, and which will complement the analyses of the artefacts and faunal remains.

Physical characteristics

The pH values for the buried B horizon and Structure B are both consistently circum-neutral, ranging from 6.28 to 6.4 for the buried soil, and 6.35 to 6.61 for Structure B. The pH values for Structures A and C are consistently weakly calcareous ranging from c. 7-7.24. These slightly different neutral to calcareous values probably reflect slight differences in the substrate and the different ditch fills. The magnetic susceptibility values in the ring gully of Structure B are all enhanced and particularly in the northeastern ditch terminal (830/904 Si), which could reflect the dumping of burnt material and hearth residues. Unfortunately, these features are not seen in the two spot thin sections taken from the fills of each terminal of Structure B (see below). In Structures A and C, the magnetic susceptibility values are more variable, from very low to moderately to strongly enhanced. This may reflect the different fill components and in particular the inclusion or not of hearth-derived residues. Interestingly both terminals of Structure C and one terminal of Structure A exhibit very low magnetic susceptibility enhancement.

In terms of the multi-element analysis results from the three sampled structures, barium (Ba) is slightly enhanced, and phosphorus (P; proxy for total phosphate) is moderately to strongly enhanced. This is suggestive of settlement derived refuse, primarily wood ash and organic matter, being deposited in the ditch fills (Entwistle *et al*. 1998; Fleisher and Sulas 2015; Wilson *et al*. 2008). Interestingly, the main concentrations of this refuse material appears to be not just occurring in the ditch terminals, but around the whole arc of the ring gullies. Most of the remaining elements are present at trace levels. Nonetheless, calcium (Ca), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn) and strontium (Sr) are relatively enhanced in each of the ring gullies, but this is probably more related to their oxidation from the groundwater derived from the gravelly head deposits into which the ring gullies were cut than anything else (Lindbo et al. 2010). Copper (Cu), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) are also slightly enhanced, especially in the eastern half of Structure A, most of Structure B and the northern arc of Structure C. This could imply that some minute amounts of metalworking debris were finding their way into the ring gullies (Fleisher and Sulas 2015).

Micromorphological descriptions

The buried B-B/C soil profile (samples 191 and 192) was a maximum of c. 17-18cm thick and was characterised by a well developed columnar blocky ped structure and a clay loam with a predominant dusty clay groundmass and a c. 30% fine-very fine sandy/silt component. With depth and proximity to the calcareous substrate, the

proportion of secondary calcium carbonate in the form of micrite (fine silt size) and sparite (very fine sand-size) increased from c. 5-40%. The dusty clay groundmass was striated and weakly to moderate birefringent, becoming better oriented and organised with depth. There was only a minor organic component of very fine charcoal fragments and very fine organic dust in the groundmass.

Sample	pH	MS (SI)	Ba ppm	Ca %	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sr ppm	Zn ppm
Soil 1	6.28	481.3	110	2.18	114	3.88	0.37	0.25	567	1400	74	46	201
Soil 2	6.4	315.5	120	2.12	60	3.8	0.34	0.28	477	970	36	44	128
Soil 3	6.36	110.0	110	8.9	52	4.75	0.33	0.29	957	900	26	113	121
Structure A													
32	7.5	643.5	100	3.2	23	2.75	0.24	0.21	540	1660	16	66	93
30	7.3	1.06	100	5.65	26	3.62	0.28	0.24	522	1650	19	99	106
28	7.18	177.4	80	5.35	26	2.97	0.24	0.22	399	1080	18	92	83
25	7.19	389.3	110	2.79	21	2.9	0.25	0.22	401	1230	16	55	90
22	7.19	195.3	100	3.88	27	5.93	0.25	0.21	529	1440	22	80	161
19	7.08	297.1	100	4.5	23	3.05	0.26	0.22	386	1360	17	85	89
17	7.11	1.293	100	7.0	30	3.26	0.27	0.23	483	1630	17	122	100
Structure B													
33	6.38	172.0	70	7.3	25	2.83	0.23	0.19	350	880	17	119	60
34	6.4	358.1	100	9.5	121	3.27	0.29	0.27	450	1400	42	175	109
35	6.39	721.9	160	5.47	204	3.59	0.32	0.28	516	1840	93	99	203
37	6.4	235.6	130	6.64	137	3.66	0.34	0.3	511	1760	60	116	152
39	6.44	143.2	110	7.6	111	3.94	0.32	0.28	537	1230	48	131	135
41	6.35	212.2	130	4.53	65	3.9	0.32	0.3	621	1200	32	83	125
43	6.42	544.2	140	4.62	93	3.75	0.35	0.29	419	1780	39	83	152
45	6.61	234.6	140	4.45	109	3.58	0.31	0.28	495	1350	56	88	135
48	6.48	830.3	190	5.48	124	3.72	0.36	0.29	518	2970	48	111	177
49	6.43	904.3	230	5.31	153	3.48	0.36	0.29	491	4120	60	112	183
50	6.42	239.6	140	13.0	68	3.67	0.31	0.28	719	2140	31	215	122
Structure C													
63	7.24	1.16	170	5.75	99	3.55	0.39	0.32	562	2390	42	102	162
61	7.05	538.7	140	5.94	111	3.91	0.35	0.29	564	1910	50	110	148
59	7.26	286.6	140	4.92	117	4.05	0.34	0.29	557	1750	47	86	143
57	7.07	438.3	170	4.16	81	3.63	0.35	0.29	508	1820	37	82	140
55	7.23	215.8	160	5.33	94	3.79	0.33	0.28	464	1590	41	105	133
52	7.13	248.9	110	5.56	76	4.04	0.34	0.29	516	1110	39	104	127
502	7.09	323.2	150	2.07	58	3.83	0.32	0.28	634	1410	31	50	121
500	7.1	1.1	180	3.24	83	3.63	0.36	0.3	665	2790	31	75	153

Table 52. pH, magnetic susceptibility and selected multi-element values from the buried soil profile and the three ring gullies of Structures A, B and C.

The ring gully fills were characterised by a dense, fine sandy clay loam material which exhibited some brown humic staining, a weakly developed blocky ped structure

and weakly birefringent dusty clay predominant throughout the groundmass. A few very fine anthropogenic inclusions of pottery, bone, fired clay and charcoal are present, but these are a very minor presence.

Interpretation

The surviving base of buried soil profile discerned in places beneath the former ridge and furrow system is a well structured clay loam that exhibits considerable evidence of longer-term stability and a lack of disturbance. There is a minimal anthropogenic input to this soil despite medieval and modern agriculture, and much reworking and truncation caused by the ridge and furrow system.

The ring gully fill of Structure B is essentially composed of a similar soil fabric to the lower B horizon of the surviving buried soil. From field observation, the fills of the Structure A and C ring gullies are also similar. But, the ring gully fills exhibit a greater humic aspect with a greater to lesser degree of brown humic staining, a fine organic dust with very fine charcoal punctuations, and rare very (fine sand size or less) small fragments of included pottery and bone. The enhanced magnetic susceptibility values suggest that there is a substantial amount of burnt material finding its way into the ring gully fills, but which is not evident in thin section, and the moderately enhanced phosphorus values suggest the accumulation of settlement derived organic refuse in the ring gullies.

The detailed soil micromorphological descriptions

Sample 191 - Structure: moderately developed sub-angular to columnar blocky, <5cm; Porosity: <5% channels, <4cm long, <500um wide, smooth to weakly serrated, accommodated; 10-20% vughs, <1mm, sub-rounded; Mineral components: <5% fine gravel, <5mm; c/f ratio = 15/85; coarse fraction: 15% fine quartz sand, 100-500um, sub-rounded to sub-angular; <5% micrite; 65% silty clay in groundmass, and coating sand grains and part lining channels/voids; weak to moderate birefringence, golden/reddish brown (CPL); golden brown (CPL), reddish brown (PPL); Organic components: <1% fine charcoal, <57um; <5% organic/charred dust, <50um.

Sample 192 - Structure: moderately developed sub columnar blocky, <6cm; Porosity: <10% channels, <6cm long, <1mm wide, smooth to weakly serrated, accommodated; 10-20% vughs, <2mm, sub-rounded; Mineral components: <2% fine gravel, <5mm; irregular mix of main, subsidiary and minor fabrics; main fabric: c. 40-50% of groundmass: c/f ratio = 30/70; coarse fraction: 10% coarse, 10% medium and 10% fine quartz sand, 100-1000um, sub-rounded to sub-angular; 30-40% sparite; 5% micrite; 65% silty clay in groundmass, and coating sand grains and part lining channels/voids; weak to moderate birefringence, golden/reddish brown (CPL); golden-reddish brown (CPL), reddish brown (PPL); subsidiary fabric: 30-40% sparitic calcium carbonate in irregular zones; minor fabric: c. 10% fabric as in sample 191, stained with amorphous sesquoxides; Organic components: <1% fine charcoal, <57um; <2% organic/charred dust, <50um.

Sample 503 - Structure: weakly developed sub-angular blocky, <3cm; Porosity: 10-20% vughs, sub-rounded to irregular, <2mm; 5% channels, irregular, <3mm long, <500um wide, weakly serrated to smooth, partly accommodated; Mineral components: c/f ratio = 10/90; coarse fraction: 10% fine quartz sand, sub-rounded to sub-angular, 100-250um; fine fraction: 20% very fine quartz sand, sub-rounded to sub-angular, 50-100um; 70% silty clay, in groundmass and coating grains and voids, weak birefringence; golden brown (CPL); brown (PPL); Organic components: <1% charcoal, <500um; 5% charred 'dust' in groundmass; <1% bone fragments, <2mm; <1% pot fragments, <4mm; Amorphous pedofeatures: 10% of groundmass with irregular zones of sesquioxide formation.

Sample 504 - As for Sample 503, except for: Structure: very weakly developed sub-angular blocky, <5cm; Organic components: whole groundmass is stained dark brown to brown.

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Charred plant macrofossil – Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Lancaster Way, undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (CAU), recorded structures, enclosures and discrete deposits associated with an extensive Middle Iron Age to Roman settlement. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area with a total of thirty nine being submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by CAU, with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other.

Results

All thirty nine assemblages are extremely small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and most are very limited in composition. Occasional samples contain little other than very small and abraded flecks of charcoal. Preservation is poor to moderate, with many of the grains and seeds being both puffed and distorted (probably as a result of high temperature combustion) and abraded or fragmented.

Cereal grains/chaff are present within seventeen of the samples studied, although rarely as more than one specimen per assemblage. Individual barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains are noted, but most cereals are too poorly preserved for close identification. Chaff elements include a limited number of spelt wheat (T. spelta) glume bases. Seeds are exceedingly scarce, occurring within only eleven

assemblages. All are of common segetal weeds, with taxa noted including stinking mayweed (Anthemis cotula), brome (Bromus sp.), fat hen (Chenopodium album), black bindweed (Fallopia convolvulus), persicaria (Persicaria maculosa/ lapathifolia), grasses (Poaceae) and vetch/vetchling (Vicia/Lathyrus sp.). Comminuted charcoal fragments are present within all but two assemblages, although rarely at a high density. Other plant remains include charred root/stem fragments and an indeterminate culm node.

Other remains are also scarce. The fragments of black porous and tarry material are mostly thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. However, occasional pieces are distinctly hard and brittle, possibly suggesting that they are bi-products of the combustion of coal. Small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are also noted. Such remains are almost certainly later contaminants, possibly derived from the spreading of night soil during the later medieval and post-medieval periods. The porous concretions within cremation F.2000 (samples 2000 and 2001) are possible residues of the cremation process. Other remains include small pieces of bone (some of which are burnt/calcined), pellets of burnt or fired clay and small mammal/amphibian bones. However, it is thought most likely that the latter are intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken.

Most assemblages contain occasional shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater molluscs. However, it is noted that most specimens are reasonably well preserved, possibly suggesting that they are present as later contaminants. As their contemporaneity with the features cannot be established with any degree of certainty, no further mention will be made of these remains.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are all small and sparse, with the overall paucity of material making further interpretation of the features extremely difficult. However, the following points are of possible note:

With the exception of the material within cremation deposit F.2000, it would appear that the remains are primarily derived from scattered or wind-dispersed detritus, all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. The abraded condition of the material would appear to indicate that the remains are derived from midden waste, much of which was probably exposed to the elements from some considerable period.

The Middle Iron Age round houses appear to have been kept very clean, with even charcoal being extremely scarce. This is not uncommon within such structures, as it would appear that they were regularly swept as a means of preventing accidental fires. However, in the current instances, charred plant remains are so scarce that it is tentatively suggested that the structures may not necessarily have been primarily domestic in nature.

The assemblages from the enclosure ditches are also very limited in composition, possibly indicating the enclosures served as stock pens or small paddocks. If this is the case, it would suggest that the economy of the settlement was primarily pastoral.

This hypothesis is probably supported by the almost total lack of typical cereal processing detritus (i.e. moderate to high densities of chaff and weed seeds), suggesting that the occupants of the site (and their livestock) were largely reliant on the importation of semi-cleaned or prime grain. In only two instances (the fill of enclosure ditch F618 (sample 238) and the gully fills from structure E (samples 260 and 264) are possible small quantities of processing waste recorded, and even here, the evidence is minimal at best.

As none of the assemblages contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of the data included within this assessment should be added to that gathered from the adjacent site (LAW 14), to be included within any publication of evidence from the area.

Feature No.	**F2000**	**F2000**	**F584**	**F690**	**F690**
Context No.	**2000**	**2000**	**685.1**	**846.01**	**841.1**
Feature type	**Crem.**	**Crem.**	**Ditch**	**Gully**	**Gully**
Sample No.	**2000**	**2001**	**299**	**260**	**264**
Group			**Track**	**Struct. E**	**Struct.E**
Date	**Undated**	**Undated**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**
Cereals					
Hordeum sp. (grains)			x		x
Triticum sp. (grains)					xcf
(glume bases)				x	
T. spelta L. (glume bases)				x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x		x		
Herbs					
Anthemis cotula L.					x
Bromus sp.					x
Small Fabaceae indet.					x
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love					xtf
Small Poaceae indet.					x
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx		x	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx		x	x
Charred root/stem					x
Indet. seeds					x
Other remains					
Black porous/tarry material	x	x			x
Bone	xxb	xb			

Table 53. Charred plant and other remains listed by Roman and undated features.

Feature No.	**F2000**	**F2000**	**F584**	**F690**	**F690**
Context No.	**2000**	**2000**	**685.1**	**846.01**	**841.1**
Feature type	**Crem.**	**Crem.**	**Ditch**	**Gully**	**Gully**
Sample No.	**2000**	**2001**	**299**	**260**	**264**
Group			**TS A**	**Struct. E**	**Struct.E**
Date	**Undated**	**Undated**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**
Molluscs					
Woodland/shade species					
Carychium sp.					
Discus rotundatus					
Oxychilus sp.					
Open country species					
Helicidae indet.					
Pupilla muscorum			x		x
Vallonia sp.			xx		
V. costata			x		
Vertigo pygmaea			x		x
Catholic species					
Cepaea sp.					
Cochlicopa sp.					
Trichia hispida group			x	x	x
Marsh/aquatic species					
Anisus leucostoma			x		
Armiger crista					
Hydrobia ulvae					
Lymnaea sp.			x		
L. palustris					
L. trancatula					
Succinea sp.			x		
Sample volume (litres)	**8**	**6**	**10**	**12**	**8**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 54. Molluscs listed by Roman and undated features.

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens fg = fragment cf = compare b = burnt tf = testa fragment
MIA = Middle Iron Age LIA = Late Iron Age Rom. = Roman
Crem = cremation Banjo E = Banjo Enclosure Struct = structure

Feature No.	F400	F414	F415	F466	F427	F559	F618	F556	F2047	F508	F643	F634	F633	F760	F2032	F2076
Context No.	**404.03**	**426.02**	**427**	**499.01**	**502.02**	**739.1**	**758.01**	**643.2**	**2104.04**	**584.1**	**781.01**	**768.01**	**767.01**	**931.1**	**2099.04**	**2193.5**
Sample No.	**100**	**107**	**108**	**136**	**137**	**240**	**238**	**308**	**2076**	**300**	**253**	**244**	**245**	**292**	**2069**	**2070**
Enclosure No.	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**8**	**9**	**17**	**4**	**10**	**13**	**13**	**11**	**Banjo**	**Banjo**
Date	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**MIA**	**MIA**
Cereals																
Hordeum sp. (grains)						x										
Triticum sp. (grains)				x												
T. spelta L. (glume bases)							x		x							
Cereal indet. (grains)							xfg		x	x			x			
Herbs																
Bromus sp.							xfg		x							
Chenopodium album L.														x		
Chenopodiaceae indet.								x								
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love					x		xcf									
Large Poaceae indet.				x												
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.							x									
Other plant macrofossils																
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x	x	x	xxx	x	x	x	x		x	xx		
Charcoal >2mm				x			x	x		x			x	x	xx	x
Charcoal >5mm							x								x	
Charred root/stem							x									
Indet. seeds					x		x									
Other remains																
Black porous/tarry material		x					x		x		x	x	x	x		
Bone			x	x			x	x								
Burnt/fired clay				x												
Fish bone							x									
Small coal				x			x							x		
Small mammal/amphibian bones							x									

Table 55. Charred plant and other remains listed by enclosure.

Feature No.	F400	F414	F415	F466	F427	F559	F618	F556	F2047	F508	F643	F634	F633	F760	F2032	F2076
Context No.	**404.03**	**426.02**	**427**	**499.01**	**502.02**	**739.1**	**758.01**	**643.2**	**2104.04**	**584.1**	**781.01**	**768.01**	**767.01**	**931.1**	**2099.04**	**2193.5**
Sample No.	**100**	**107**	**108**	**136**	**137**	**240**	**238**	**308**	**2076**	**300**	**253**	**244**	**245**	**292**	**2069**	**2070**
Enclosure No.	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**8**	**9**	**17**	**4**	**10**	**13**	**13**	**11**	**Banjo**	**Banjo**
Date	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**MIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**Rom.**	**MIA**	**MIA**
Molluscs																
Woodland/shade species																
Aegopinella sp.				**x**												
Discus rotundatus		**x**	**x**												x	
Trichia striolata				**xcf**											x	
Zonitidae indet.		**x**	**x**												x	
Open country species																
Pupilla muscorum		**x**	**x**					**x**			**x**	**x**				
Vallonia sp.			**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**		**x**			**x**	**x**		
V. costata									**x**							
Catholic species																
Cepaea sp.										**x**						
Cochlicopa sp.		**x**							**x**			**x**		**x**		
Trichia hispida group		**x**		**x**	**x**	**x**				**x**			**x**	**x**		
Marsh/aquatic species															x	
Lymnaea sp.	**x**					**x**			**x**	**x**	**x**				x	x
L. trancatula		**x**														
Succinea sp.		**x**														
Sample volume (litres)	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**15**	**8**	**12**	**12**	**10**	**8**	**8**	**10**	**8**	**12**	8	14
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	100%	100%

Table 56. Molluscs listed by enclosure.

Feature No.	F410	F437	F450	F461	F461	F473	F473	F579	F600	F617	F2034	F2035	F2001	F2001	F2017
Context No.	**415.01**	**416.01**	**467.01**	**511.01**	**519.01**	**538.01**	**547.01**	**679.01**	**710.01**	**733.01**	**2073.01**	**2079.01**	**2008.01**	**2021.01**	**2046.01**
Sample No.	**103**	**104**	**121**	**144**	**148**	**162**	**171**	**198**	**213**	**223**	**2047**	**2053**	**2010**	**2023**	**2036**
Structure	**A**	**A**	**A**	**B**	**B**	**C**	**C**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**F1**	**F1**	**F2**	**F2**	**F2**
Cereals															
Triticum sp. (grains)														x	
(glume bases)						x									
T. spelta L. (glume bases)								x							
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x				xfg			x					x	
Herbs															
Bromus sp.								x							
Chenopodium album L.													xcf		
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	x														
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia											x				
Large Poaceae indet.	xcf							x							
Other plant macrofossils															
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	xx	x	x	x	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x							x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm											x				x
Charred root/stem	x									x					
Indet. culm node											x				
Indet. seeds	x														
Other remains															
Black porous/tarry material	x					x		x	x				x		
Bone								x		x	x			x xb	
Small coal frags.									x	x		x			
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x														

Table 57. Charred plant and other remains list by MIA Roundhouses.

Feature No.	F410	F437	F450	F461	F461	F473	F473	F579	F600	F617	F2034	F2035	F2001	F2001	F2017
Context No.	**415.01**	**416.01**	**467.01**	**511.01**	**519.01**	**538.01**	**547.01**	**679.01**	**710.01**	**733.01**	**2073.01**	**2079.01**	**2008.01**	**2021.01**	**2046.01**
Sample No.	**103**	**104**	**121**	**144**	**148**	**162**	**171**	**198**	**213**	**223**	**2047**	**2053**	**2010**	**2023**	**2036**
Structure	**A**	**A**	**A**	**B**	**B**	**C**	**C**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**F1**	**F1**	**F2**	**F2**	**F2**
Molluscs															
Woodland/shade species															
Discus rotundatus											x	x		x	
Oxychilus sp.					x									x	
Open country species															
Pupilla muscorum											x			x	
Vallonia sp.	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
V. costata														x	
Catholic species															
Cochlicopa sp.											x				
Helix aspersa														x	
Trichia hispida group		x										x		x	
Wetland/aquatic species															
Armiger crista	x														
Lymnaea sp.							x								
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**10**	**8**	**14**	**12**	**12**	**10**	**8**	**12**	**8**	**14**	**14**	**8**	**12**	**8**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 58. Molluscs listed by MIA Roundhouse.

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CONTEXT LIST

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
400	400	Ditch	Enclosure 1	Linear		1.6	0.65	MIA
401	401	Pit		Oval	2.72	1.48	0.42	MIA
402	402	Furrow		Linear		0.53	0.04	P.med
403	400	Ditch	Enclosure 1	Linear	2.1	1.7	0.7	MIA
404	400	Ditch	Enclosure 1	Linear		1.75	0.85	MIA
405	403	Pit		Oval	1.9	1.15	0.16	
406	404	Pit		Oval	0.4	0.95	0.09	
407	405	Pit		Oval	0.32	0.65	0.17	MIA
408	406	Pit		Circular	0.28	0.95	0.07	MIA
409	407	Pit		Oval	1.74	1.15	0.17	MIA
410	408	Pit		Circular	0.4	0.85	0.15	
411	409	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.56	0.15	MIA
412	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.96	0.32	MIA
413	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.75	0.45	MIA
414	435	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.59	0.28	MIA
415	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.56	0.2	MIA
416	437	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.25	0.13	MIA
417	412	Pit		Oval	1.3	1.1	0.6	
418	402	Furrow		Linear		0.8	0.08	P.med
419	435	Furrow		Curvilinear		0.6	0.24	P.med
420	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.47	0.14	MIA
421	437	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.16	0.06	MIA
422	409	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.56	0.15	MIA
423	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.96	0.32	MIA
424	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.75	0.45	MIA
425	413	Pit		Rectangular	2.04	0.71	0.12	
426	414	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.4	0.8	MIA
427	415	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.8	0.35	L1-E3
428	416	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.8	0.75	LIA
429	417	Pit		Rectangular	1.6	0.63	0.12	
430	418	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	0.51	0.31	0.22	MIA
431	419	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.4	0.18	E3+
432	420	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.27	0.07	E3+
433	421	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.29	0.1	E3+
434	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.64	0.14	MIA
435	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.84	0.33	MIA
436	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.51	0.16	MIA
437	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.49	0.26	MIA
438	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.5	0.42	MIA
439	435	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.64	0.35	MIA
440	435	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.6	0.36	MIA
441	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.97	0.4	MIA
442	435	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.75	0.4	MIA
443	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.42	0.36	MIA
444	431	Post hole	Roundhouse A	Oval	0.46	0.48	0.06	MIA
445	432	Post hole	Roundhouse A	Oval	0.8	0.63	0.3	MIA
446	422	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		2.4	0.22	MIA
447	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.96	0.27	MIA
448	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.86	0.28	MIA
449	423	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Curvilinear	0.85	0.97	0.3	MIA
450	424	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Curvilinear	1.5	1.2	0.8	LIA
451	425	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Curvilinear		0.6	0.55	MIA
452	426	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Curvilinear	1.2	0.6	0.3	MIA

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
453	427	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear	2.2	1.1	0.65	LIA
454	428	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear	0.4	0.6	0.3	LIA
455	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.92	0.31	MIA
456	449	Natural feature		Irregular		0.34	0.24	
457	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.85	0.29	MIA
458	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.65	0.31	MIA
459	414	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		>1.8	0.84	MIA
460	415	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		>0.6	0.32	L1-E3
461	416	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.83	0.75	LIA
462	435	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.41	0.28	MIA
463	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.21	0.4	MIA
464	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.5	0.35	MIA
465	430	Furrow		Linear		0.65	0.07	P.med
466	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.86	0.41	MIA
467	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		>0.91	0.29	MIA
468	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.81	0.35	MIA
469	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.14	0.28	MIA
470	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.1	0.34	MIA
471	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.96	0.3	MIA
472	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.85	0.25	MIA
473	433	Post hole	Roundhouse A	Oval	0.32	0.25	0.08	MIA
474	434	Post hole	Roundhouse A	Oval	0.74	0.64	0.31	MIA
475	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.8	0.4	MIA
476	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.2	0.27	MIA
477	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.85	0.23	MIA
478	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.92	0.22	MIA
479	452	Furrow		Linear		0.63	0.15	P.med
480	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.1	0.33	MIA
481	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.1	0.28	MIA
482	457	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.3	0.04	E3+
483	458	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.3	0.13	E3+
484	459	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.35	0.08	E3+
485	419	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.5	0.19	E3+
486	453	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.34	0.22	LIA
487	454	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.44	0.13	LIA
488	454	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.42	0.12	LIA
489	455	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.42	0.17	E3+
490	418	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.58	0.12	MIA
491	456	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		1	0.35	MIA
492	460	Pit		Oval	0.55	1.15	0.2	
493	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.85	0.24	MIA
494	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.8	0.2	MIA
495	462	Pit		Oval	1.1	1.3	0.63	
496	463	Pit		Oval	1.92	1.8	0.3	
497	464	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.64	0.22	E3+
498	465	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.45	0.08	E3+
499	466	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		1.1	0.35	MIA
500	467	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.4	0.35	LIA
501	428	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.72	0.5	LIA
502	427	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		1.4	0.6	LIA
503	468	Pit		Circular	1.93	1.8	0.85	
504	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.98	0.27	MIA
505	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.89	0.15	MIA
506	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.8	0.18	MIA
507	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		1.2	0.32	MIA
508	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.8	0.32	MIA
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Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
510	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.7	0.22	MIA
511	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.8	0.22	MIA
512	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.85	0.21	MIA
513	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.75	0.14	MIA
514	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.65	0.21	MIA
515	458	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.2	0.05	E3+
516	466	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.25	0.12	MIA
517	458	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.12	0.1	E3+
518	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.7	0.25	MIA
519	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.78	0.24	MIA
520	469	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		1.7	0.95	LIA
521	470	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		2	0.95	MIA
522	471	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.7	0.2	MIA
523	472	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.7	0.2	MIA
524	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.75	0.24	MIA
525	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.8	0.21	MIA
526	474	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.3	0.4	L1-E3
527	475	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.5	0.35	L1-E3
528	476	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.4	0.15	E3+
529	477	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.9	0.33	MIA
530	478	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.6	0.4	LIA
531	479	Pit		Circular	1.57	1.56	0.15	
532	480	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.49	0.24	MIA
533	481	Pit		Oval	1.23	1.45	0.73	MIA
534	482	Pit		Oval	2.01	0.63	0.46	MIA
535	483	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.6	0.31	MIA
536	484	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.9	0.34	MIA
537	485	Hearth Remnant	Roundhouse A	Oval	0.23	0.18	0.1	MIA
538	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.35	0.36	MIA
539	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.4	0.1	MIA
540	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.35	0.11	MIA
541	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.4	0.14	MIA
542	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.35	0.1	MIA
543	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.4	0.12	MIA
544	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.3	0.1	MIA
545	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.35	0.11	MIA
546	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.6	0.24	MIA
547	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.65	0.21	MIA
548	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.6	0.27	MIA
549	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.7	0.25	MIA
550	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.7	0.2	MIA
551	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.55	0.17	MIA
552	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.7	0.25	MIA
553	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.35	0.15	MIA
554	473	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.3	0.16	MIA
555	486	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.7	0.1	E3+
556	487	Post hole	Roundhouse C	Circular	0.48	0.45	0.1	MIA
557	461	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.6	0.2	MIA
558	474	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.5	0.5	L1-E3
559	488	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.8	0.15	L1-E3
560	489	Ditch	Enclosure 3/4	Linear		1.65	0.75	MIA
561	490	Ditch	Enclosure 3/4	Linear		0.9	0.55	MIA
562	491	Ditch	Enclosure 3/4	Linear		1.2	0.3	MIA
563	492	Ditch	Enclosure 3/4	Linear		0.65	0.43	MIA
564	493	Ditch	Enclosure 3/4	Linear		1.1	0.48	LIA
565	476	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.6	0.1	E3+
566	474	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.4	0.35	L1-E3

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
567	476	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.6	0.16	E3+
568	494	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		2.46	0.85	LIA
569	495	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		>1.76	0.87	MIA
570	496	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		1.24	0.45	MIA
571	497	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		1.46	0.3	LIA
572	498	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.4	0.25	MIA
573	488	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.65	0.65	L1-E3
574	499	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.35	0.2	L1-E3
575	500	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Curvilinear		1.15	0.95	MIA
576	501	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Curvilinear		2.15	0.95	MIA
577	502	Pit		Oval	1.9	1.6	0.71	
578	503	Pit		Oval	1.5	1.6	0.58	
579	488	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.2	0.3	L1-E3
580	499	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.5	0.22	L1-E3
581	504	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.75	0.22	L1-E3
582	505	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.5	0.15	L1-E3
583	506	Pit	Smithing hearth	Oval	1.1	1	0.22	L1-E3
584	508	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear	1	1	0.44	LIA
585	507	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Curvilinear		4.8	>1.2	LIA
586	509	Furrow		Linear		2	0.3	P.med
587	510	Pit		Oval	3.69	2.2	0.3	
588	511	Pit		Oval	6.8	4.77	0.1	
589	512	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.92	0.66	LIA
590	513	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.63	0.48	LIA
591	514	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear	0.32	0.37	0.11	MIA
592	515	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear	0.3	0.42	0.15	MIA
593	508	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear	0.93	0.56	0.51	LIA
594	513	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear	0.94	0.4	0.32	LIA
595	518	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear	0.46	0.8	0.51	MIA
596	517	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear	0.52	0.6	0.31	LIA
597	516	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear	0.24	0.3	0.12	MIA
598	508	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		1	0.59	LIA
599	512	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		1.4	0.81	LIA
600	513	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.3	0.5	MIA
601	519	Ditch	Enclosure 7	Linear		0.7	0.18	MIA
602	520	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear		1.7	0.55	L1-E3
603	512	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Curvilinear	2.11	1.34	0.37	LIA
604	521	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Linear		1.1	0.7	MIA
605	522	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Linear		0.3	0.1	MIA
606	400	Ditch	Enclosure 1	Curvilinear	1.6	1.25	0.9	MIA
607	523	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	1.25	1.5	0.6	MIA
608	524	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	1.25	2.4	1	MIA
609	525	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	1.25	0.9	1.1	LIA
610	526	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	1.25	1.9	1	LIA
611	527	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	1.25	1.2	0.6	LIA
612	528	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	1.25	0.6	0.4	LIA
613	529	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	0.8	1.1	0.7	LIA
614	530	Pit		Circular	2.3	1	0.4	
615	531	Pit		Circular	0.4	0.4	0.4	
616	532	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear	0.4	>0.3	>0.14	L1-E3
617	533	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		0.57	0.3	L1-E3
618	534	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.94	0.14	E3+
619	520	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear	1.2	0.4	0.26	L1-E3
620	535	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.1	0.4	L1-E3
621	536	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.5	0.15	L1-E3
622	537	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.2	0.35	L1-E3
623	538	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.55	0.18	L1-E3

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
624	539	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.1	0.52	L1-E3
625	541	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.7	0.25	MIA
626	540	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.6	0.35	MIA
627	542	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		2.1	0.8	MIA
628	543	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.9	0.35	MIA
629	544	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.61	0.13	MIA
630	545	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.48	0.12	MIA
631	546	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.74	0.46	E3+
632	547	Furrow		Linear		0.95	0.34	P.med
633	548	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		1.2	0.68	LIA
634	549	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.49	0.5	MIA
635	550	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.58	0.47	E3+
636	551	Inhumation burial		Linear	1.1	0.32	0.24	L1-E3
637	552	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.6	0.18	E3+
638	553	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.95	0.14	E3+
639	554	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear		0.55	0.3	L1-E3
640	554	Ditch	Main enclosure	Curvilinear	0.6	0.2	0.2	L1-E3
641	555	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear	0.5	0.6	0.2	L1-E3
642	555	Ditch	Main enclosure	Curvilinear		0.5	0.2	L1-E3
643	556	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		1.65	0.65	MIA
644	557	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.8	0.3	MIA
645	558	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.45	0.2	MIA
646	559	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Curvilinear		0.65	0.7	MIA
647	555	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear		0.4	0.15	L1-E3
648	560	Pit		Circular	0.55	0.4	0.2	
649	561	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.68	0.18	E3+
650	562	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		1.25	0.8	MIA
651	563	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		1-1.4	0.95	MIA
652	564	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.7	0.5	MIA
653	565	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.7	0.35	MIA
654	566	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Linear		1.1	0.46	MIA
655	567	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear		0.9	0.6	L1-E3
656	568	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.95	0.4	L1-E3
657	569	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.27	0.07	L1-E3
658	415	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.3	0.48	L1-E3
659	570	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Curvilinear		0.45	0.14	LIA
660	571	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Curvilinear		2	0.93	MIA
661	572	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Curvilinear		1.6	0.98	MIA
662	573	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.8	0.33	E3+
663	574	Pit		Oval	1.1	1.5	0.34	L1-E3
664	575	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		0.4	0.17	MIA
665	453	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.75	0.4	LIA
666	428	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.6	0.65	LIA
667	427	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.4	0.8	L1-E3
668	466	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		0.75	0.7	LIA
669	414	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.2	0.83	MIA
670	415	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.53	0.4	L1-E3
671	416	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.65	0.6	LIA
672	576	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.35	0.34	LIA
673	577	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		>0.3	0.14	MIA
674	578	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.65	0.24	MIA
675	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.36	0.08	MIA
676	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.2	0.06	MIA
677	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.5	0.07	MIA
678	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.45	0.1	MIA
679	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.65	0.15	MIA
680	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.6	0.08	MIA

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
681	580	Ditch	Trackway	Linear	2	0.56	0.42	L1-E3
682	581	Ditch	Trackway	Linear	2	0.98	0.55	L1-E3
683	582	Ditch	Trackway	Linear	2	0.67	0.48	L1-E3
684	583	Ditch	Trackway	Linear	2	3.6	0.09	L1-E3
685	584	Ditch	Trackway	Linear	2	2	0.55	L1-E3
686	621	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Curvilinear		0.95	0.62	MIA
687	577	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.35	0.19	MIA
688	578	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.3	0.08	MIA
689	578	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.37	0.06	MIA
690	585	Ditch		Linear		0.2	0.11	L1-E3
691	577	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.17	0.11	MIA
692	585	Ditch		Linear		0.45	0.19	L1-E3
693	586	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear		1.9	0.55	L1-E3
694	587	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear		0.4	0.2	L1-E3
695	588	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear		0.5	0.25	L1-E3
696	589	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Linear		0.4	0.15	LIA
697	590	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Linear	0.7	>0.62	0.26	LIA
698	591	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		>0.6	>0.26	L1-E3
699	592	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Linear		0.86	0.41	LIA
700	593	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Linear		0.72	0.26	LIA
701	594	Pit		Oval	0.4	0.4	0.05	
702	595	Pit		Oval	1.75	0.53	0.49	
703	596	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.35	0.55	LIA
704	597	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.4	0.1	LIA
705	598	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.5	0.35	LIA
706	599	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.8	0.38	L1-E3
707	600	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.33	0.03	MIA
708	600	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.26	0.01	MIA
709	600	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.3	0.09	MIA
710	600	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.47	0.1	MIA
711	600	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.2	0.03	MIA
712	601	Ditch		Linear		0.41	0.11	L1-E3
713	601	Ditch		Linear		0.35	0.03	L1-E3
714	601	Ditch		Linear		0.34	0.12	L1-E3
715	601	Ditch		Linear		0.57	0.2	L1-E3
716	602	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.62	0.13	MIA
717	602	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.6	0.17	MIA
718	602	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.6	0.14	MIA
719	603	Pit		Oval	0.64	0.38	0.07	
720	604	Ditch	Enclosure 7	Curvilinear		0.67	0.21	MIA
721	605	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Curvilinear		0.75	0.6	MIA
722	606	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Linear		1.1	0.6	MIA
723	564	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		>1.08	>0.7	MIA
724	563	Ditch	Enclosure 9	Linear		>0.5	0.95	MIA
725	609	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Linear	3	0.3	0.1	LIA
726	610	Pit		Oval	1.3	0.6	0.28	
727	611	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Linear		1.35	0.9	MIA
728	612	Pit	Well	Circular	1.8	1.8	>1.2	L1-E3
729	613	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Linear		1.45	0.34	MIA
730	614	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Linear		0.43	0.92	MIA
731	615	Furrow		Linear		0.87	0.15	P.med
732	616	Pit		Circular	0.58	0.56	0.08	
733	617	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.48	0.08	MIA
734	617	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.55	0.16	MIA
735	617	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.58	0.21	MIA
736	617	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.58	0.21	MIA
737	620	Pit		Oval	1.9	1.45	0.28	

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
738	621	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Curvilinear		1.1	0.8	MIA
739	559	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Curvilinear		0.7	0.75	MIA
740	623	Pit		Oval	1.35	0.6	0.28	
741	624	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Curvilinear		1.4	0.8	MIA
742	472	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear	1.4	0.7	0.2	MIA
743	470	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear	3.2	1.4	0.8	LIA
744	548	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear	3.3	0.95	0.78	LIA
745	547	Furrow		Linear		1.2	0.15	P.med
746	895	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	2.2	0.45	0.66	
747	528	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear	1.78	0.72	0.59	LIA
748	623	Pit		Oval	0.9	0.26	0.15	
749	524	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		2.4	1.1	MIA
750	621	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Curvilinear		0.82	0.62	MIA
751	602	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.25	0.05	MIA
752	618	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Linear		0.7	0.38	MIA
753	619	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear		0.75	0.22	L1-E3
754	625	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Linear		0.6	0.2	L1-E3
755	625	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Linear		0.75	0.48	MIA
756	626	Pit		Oval	1.8	0.75	0.46	
757	627	Ditch	Enclosure 13	Curvilinear		0.4	0.27	MIA
758	618	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Linear		1.2	0.43	MIA
759	619	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear		1.15	0.33	L1-E3
760	549	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		1.1	0.45	MIA
761	628	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		1.4	0.48	L1-E3
762	629	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Linear		1.38	0.73	MIA
763	630	Pit	Well	Oval	3.1	2.65	>1.2	L1-E3
764	631	Pit		Oval	2.1	1.65	0.52	
765	596	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.8	0.45	LIA
766	632	Pit		Circular	0.35	0.38	0.09	
767	633	Ditch	Enclosure 13	Curvilinear		0.67	0.16	L1-E3
768	634	Ditch	Enclosure 13	Curvilinear		1.35	0.16	LIA
769	635	Pit		Oval	>0.6	0.5	0.15	
770	636	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Linear		0.24	0.29	MIA
771	637	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Linear		1.57	0.75	MIA
772	605	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Linear		0.2	0.57	MIA
773	638	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.65	0.08	L1-E3
774	521	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Curvilinear		0.85	0.47	MIA
775	639	Pit		Oval	1.96	1.3	0.3	
776	521	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Curvilinear		1.2	0.49	MIA
777	640	Pit		Circular	1.19	0.95	0.13	
778	641	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Curvilinear		0.35	0.21	MIA
779	521	Neonatal skeleton	Enclosure 8	Linear				MIA
780	642	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Linear		0.4	0.2	LIA
781	643	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Linear		1.5	0.4	LIA
782	644	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Linear		0.9	0.29	MIA
783	645	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		>0.75	0.87	MIA
784	646	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		>0.67	0.95	LIA
785	647	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		>0.76	0.97	LIA
786	648	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		>0.67	0.86	LIA
787	649	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		>0.87	0.87	LIA
788	650	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.75	0.76	LIA
789	648	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.65	0.85	LIA
790	651	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.83	0.9	LIA
791	652	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.58	0.92	LIA
792	653	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.76	0.9	LIA
793	654	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.82	0.86	LIa
794	645	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.45	0.8	MIA

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
795	655	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.68	0.35	MIA
796	656	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.72	0.87	LIA
797	657	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.25	0.45	L1-E3
798	658	Ditch	Enclosure 3	Linear		1.4	0.65	L1-E3
799	659	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		1.2	0.5	L1-E3
800	660	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Linear		0.55	0.13	LIA
801	661	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Linear		1.9	0.75	MIA
802	662	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		2	0.6	L1-E3
803	663	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		0.8	0.4	L1-E3
804	664	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear		1.8	0.5	L1-E3
805	665	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Linear		0.4	0.2	LIA
806	666	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Curvilinear		0.84	0.22	L1-E3
807	667	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear		1.9	0.55	L1-E3
808	668	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Curvilinear		0.6	0.3	L1-E3
809	669	Ditch		Linear		1.52	0.7	L1-E3
810	670	Ditch		Linear		0.7	0.26	L1-E3
811	671	Ditch	Enclosure 15	Linear		0.52	0.1	L1-E3
812	688	Ditch	Enclosure 15	Curvilinear		0.75	0.21	L1-E3
813	VOID							
814	674	Pit/Post hole		Circular	0.5	0.4	0.15	
815	671	Ditch	Enclosure 15	Linear		0.6	0.17	L1-E3
816	675	Ditch		Linear		0.35	0.14	L1-E3
817	676	Pit		Oval	2.08	0.3	0.05	
818	677	Ditch		Linear		0.53	0.06	L1-E3
819	678	Ditch	Enclosure 15	Linear		>0.47	0.9	L1-E3
820	679	Pit		Oval	0.67	0.49	0.13	
821	680	Ditch		Linear		0.16	0.12	LIA
822	680	Ditch		Linear		0.56	0.12	LIA
823	681	Ditch		Linear		0.6	0.11	LIA
824	672	Ditch		Linear		>1.35	0.36	LIA
825	673	Ditch	Enclosure 15	Linear		0.65	0.46	L1-E3
826	682	Ditch	Enclosure 15	Linear		0.68	0.24	L1-E3
827	683	Pit		Circular	5.54	4.92	>1.2	
828	684	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Curvilinear	0.5	0.5	0.6	MIA
829	685	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Curvilinear	0.7	0.5	1.2	MIA
830	686	Ditch		Linear	0.9	2.2	1	MIA
831	687	Trackway Surface	Trackway	Linear		0.6	0.44	L1-E3
832	678	Ditch	Enclosure 15	Linear		0.5	0.04	L1-E3
833	689	Ditch		Linear	0.9	1.4	0.6	MIA
834	587	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear		0.7	0.2	L1-E3
835	588	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear		0.75	0.25	L1-E3
836	690	Ditch	Structure E	Linear	0.98	0.63	0.12	L1-E3
837	691	Pit		Oval	0.55	0.65	0.15	
838	692	Post hole		Circular	0.18	0.2	0.17	
839	693	Pit		Oval	0.82	0.66	0.16	
840	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear		1.14	0.2	L1-E3
841	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear	0.98	0.48	0.22	L1-E3
842	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear	0.98	0.48	0.15	L1-E3
843	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear	0.98	0.7	0.22	L1-E3
844	696	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear	0.5	0.22	0.05	LIA
845	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear	0.98	0.9	0.45	L1-E3
846	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear		0.61	0.36	L1-E3
847	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear	0.98	0.8	0.2	L1-E3
848	694	Pit		Oval	0.75	0.97	0.29	
849	695	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Curvilinear	0.5	0.55	0.31	LIA
850	695	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Curvilinear	0.98	1.8	0.31	LIA
851	697	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear	0.5	0.46	0.05	LIA

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
852	698	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.95	0.36	L1-E3
853	699	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		2.4	0.62	L1-E3
854	700	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1	0.36	L1-E3
855	701	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.6	0.39	L1-E3
856	702	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		4.2	0.04	L1-E3
857	638	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.63	0.38	L1-E3
858	636	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Curvilinear		1.05	0.48	MIA
859	605	Ditch	Enclosure 6	Curvilinear		0.85	0.92	MIA
860	703	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.45	0.2	L1-E3
861	704	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.52	0.15	E3+
862	643	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Curvilinear		>0.8	0.59	LIA
863	644	Ditch	Enclosure 8	Linear		0.74	0.25	MIA
864	705	Ditch	Enclosure 10	Curvilinear		0.39	0.32	LIA
865	706	Pit		Oval	2.65	2.46	0.85	L1-E3
866	707	Pit		Circular	1.35	1.35	0.75	
867	708	Pit		Oval	1.32	0.85	0.48	
868	704	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.65	0.28	E3+
869	638	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		0.76	0.42	L1-E3
870	709	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.41	0.28	E3+
871	710	Ditch	Enclosure 13	Linear		0.9	0.39	L1-E3
872	711	Ditch	Enclosure 13	Linear		>0.3	0.24	LIA
873	712	Pit		Oval	1.2	0.85	0.21	
874	713	Pit		Oval	1.35	1.2	0.2	
875	714	Pit		Oval	1.6	0.65	0.52	
876	715	Ditch	Enclosure 7	Curvilinear		0.65	0.31	MIA
877	716	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear		0.56	0.22	L1-E3
878	717	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Curvilinear		>0.56	>0.52	MIA
879	718	Pit		Circular	1.77	1.5	1.2	
880	719	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Linear		0.8	0.42	MIA
881	720	Ditch	Enclosure 5	Curvilinear		0.75	0.3	L1-E3
882	721	Pit	Well	Circular	12.23	8.95	>1.20	LIA
883	722	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.34	0.37	L1-E3
884	723	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		2.1	0.52	L1-E3
885	724	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.85	0.42	L1-E3
886	724	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear		>1.1	0.45	L1-E3
887	725	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear		>0.3	0.14	L1-E3
888	726	Ditch	Enclosure 14	Linear		>0.25	0.2	L1-E3
889	727	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Curvilinear		1.06	0.45	LIA
890	728	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.38	0.28	L1-E3
891	729	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.28	0.2	L1-E3
892	730	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.52	0.16	L1-E3
893	731	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.42	0.16	L1-E3
894	732	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.45	0.05	L1-E3
895	733	Ditch	Enclosure 5	Linear		1.8	0.3	LIA
896	734	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Curvilinear		0.5	0.25	LIA
897	735	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Curvilinear	0.5	0.5	0.6	LIA
898	736	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Curvilinear		4.2	1.1	LIA
899	737	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear	0.3	0.4	0.9	LIA
900	738	Ditch	Enclosure 13	Curvilinear		1.2	0.7	MIA
901	739	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		0.7	0.4	MIA
902	740	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		0.75	0.38	L1-E3
903	741	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Curvilinear		1.1	0.45	L1-E3
904	742	Ditch	Roundhouse G	Curvilinear		0.36	0.07	MIA
905	742	Ditch	Roundhouse G	Curvilinear		0.36	0.06	MIA
906	742	Ditch	Roundhouse G	Curvilinear		0.38	0.12	MIA
907	742	Ditch	Roundhouse G	Curvilinear		0.29	0.11	MIA
908	742	Ditch	Roundhouse G	Curvilinear		0.29	0.1	MIA

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
909	727	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Linear		0.85	0.36	MIA
910	743	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.6	0.26	LIA
911	744	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Linear		0.8	0.18	L1-E3
912	745	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Linear		0.6	0.16	L1-E3
913	746	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Linear		0.7	0.32	L1-E3
914	747	Pit		Linear	3.3	0.5	0.2	
915	748	Pit		Oval	1.6	1.6	0.4	
916	750	Pit		Oval	1.5	1.42	0.23	
917	746	Ditch	Enclosure 12	Linear		0.63	0.2	L1-E3
918	751	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.84	0.73	L1-E3
919	752	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.5	0.23	E3+
920	893	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.45	0.35	L1-E3
921	892	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.48	0.18	L1-E3
922	754	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.81	0.28	L1-E3
923	753	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.6	0.29	L1-E3
924	892	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.48	0.21	L1-E3
925	755	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.65	0.28	LIA
926	756	Ditch	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.45	0.22	MIA
927	756	Ditch	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.42	0.19	MIA
928	758	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Linear		0.45	0.35	L1-E3
929	757	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Curvilinear		1.05	0.25	L1-E3
930	759	Pit		Oval	0.95	1.35	0.24	
931	760	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		1.2	0.7	L1-E3
932	761	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		0.58	0.58	L1-E3
933	762	Ditch	Enclosure 7	Curvilinear		0.55	0.29	MIA
934	763	Ditch	Structure H	Linear		0.45	0.12	LIA
935	764	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Curvilinear		>0.8	0.51	LIA
936	765	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Curvilinear		>0.9	0.37	LIA
937	475	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		2.25	0.7	L1-E3
938	766	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.3	0.85	LIA
939	767	Ditch	Enclosure 2	Linear		1.4	0.95	MIA
940	768	Pit		Oval	1.18	0.7	0.1	
941	769	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Linear		0.52	0.25	L1-E3
942	770	Ditch	Main enclosure	Linear		1.2	0.35	L1-E3
943	771	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.25	0.35	L1-E3
944	772	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.05	0.5	L1-E3
945	773	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.15	0.4	L1-E3
946	774	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.5	0.44	MIA
947	733	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.65	0.3	LIA
948	775	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		0.51	0.12	L1-E3
949	775	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		0.5	0.12	L1-E3
950	776	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		0.95	0.44	L1-E3
951	777	Ditch	Enclosure 11	Linear		0.42	0.21	L1-E3
952	778	Ditch		Linear		0.53	0.15	L1-E3
953	779	Pit		Oval	1.5	1.7	0.4	E3+
954	VOID							
955	781	Pit		Oval	1.6	1.1	0.48	E3+
956	782	Pit		Oval	2.2	1.4	0.3	E3+
957	783	Pit		Oval	2.1	1.3	0.7	E3+
958	784	Pit		Oval	2.3	1.6	0.45	E3+
959	785	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.32	0.1	E3+
960	786	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.38	0.1	E3+
961	787	Ditch	Enclosure 15	Curvilinear		0.9	0.3	L1-E3
962	788	Ditch		Oval		0.55	0.16	
963	789	Ditch	Enclosure 15	Curvilinear		1.16	0.25	L1-E3
964	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear		0.8	0.23	L1-E3
965	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear		0.81	0.23	L1-E3

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
966	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear		0.75	0.28	L1-E3
967	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear		0.86	0.29	L1-E3
968	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear		0.9	0.27	L1-E3
969	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear		0.89	0.32	L1-E3
970	690	Ditch	Structure E	Curvilinear		0.88	0.24	L1-E3
971	790	Pit	Well	Oval	5.33	3.96	2.98	LIA
972	791	Pit	Well	Oval	4.65	3.88	3	LIA
973	792	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.2	0.45	LIA
974	793	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.2	0.45	L1-E3
975	794	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.3	0.3	LIA
976	795	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.34	0.25	LIA
977	796	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.2	0.3	LIA
978	797	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1	0.35	L1-E3
979	798	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		1.75	0.5	L1-E3
980	799	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.9	0.2	L1-E3
981	800	Pit		Oval	1	0.7	0.45	E3+
982	801	Pit		Circular	1	1	0.75	E3+
983	802	Pit		Circular	0.8	8	0.4	E3+
984	803	Pit		Oval	1	0.8	0.55	E3+
985	804	Pit		Circular	1.3	1.2	0.55	E3+
986	805	Pit		Oval	1.5	1.8	0.6	E3+
987	806	Pit		Circular	1	1	0.45	E3+
988	617	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		>0.3	0.14	MIA
989	617	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.65	0.24	MIA
990	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.36	0.08	MIA
991	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.2	0.06	MIA
992	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.5	0.07	MIA
993	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.45	0.1	MIA
994	579	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.65	0.15	MIA
995	602	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.6	0.08	MIA
996	602	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.35	0.19	MIA
997	602	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.3	0.08	MIA
998	602	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.37	0.06	MIA
999	600	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.17	0.11	MIA
1000	600	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.33	0.03	MIA
1001	600	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.26	0.01	MIA
1002	600	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.3	0.09	MIA
1003	578	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.47	0.1	MIA
1004	578	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.2	0.03	MIA
1005	577	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.62	0.13	MIA
1006	577	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse D	Curvilinear		0.6	0.17	MIA
1007	585	Ditch		Curvilinear		0.6	0.14	
1008	601	ditch		linear		0.48	0.08	L1-E3
1009	807	Ditch	Enclosure 16	Linear		0.55	0.16	L1-E3
1010	808	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Linear		0.58	0.21	L1-E3
1011	809	Ditch	Planting bed	Linear		0.58	0.21	L1-E3
1012	810	Ditch	Planting bed	Linear		0.25	0.05	L1-E3
1013	811	Ditch	Planting bed	Linear		0.5	0.1	L1-E3
1014	812	Ditch	Trackway	Linear		0.5	0.2	L1-E3
1015	763	Ditch	Structure H	linear		0.18	0.12	
1016	813	Pit		Oval	12.55	8.61	1.2	
1017	814	Pit		Oval	3.84	2.34	1.75	E3+
1018	815	Pit		Circular	1.98	1.65	1.75	E3+
1019	894	Ditch	Enclosure 4	Linear		0.95	<0.78	LIA
1020	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.86	0.34	MIA
2000	2000	Cremation		Circular	0.48	0.42	0.09	MIA
2001	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.53	0.1	MIA

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
2002	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.53	0.1	MIA
2003	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.5	0.19	MIA
2004	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.57	0.18	MIA
2005	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.5	0.24	MIA
2006	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.74	0.4	MIA
2007	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.6	0.35	MIA
2008	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.72	0.27	MIA
2009	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.59	0.28	MIA
2010	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		1.27	0.42	MIA
2011	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.6	0.48	MIA
2012	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.52	0.41	MIA
2013	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.5	0.37	MIA
2014	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.58	0.37	MIA
2015	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.58	0.43	MIA
2016	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.78	0.43	MIA
2017	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.7	0.48	MIA
2018	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.73	0.39	MIA
2019	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.55	0.46	MIA
2020	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.53	0.29	MIA
2021	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.55	0.3	MIA
2022	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.55	0.3	MIA
2023	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.62	0.33	MIA
2024	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.56	0.15	MIA
2025	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.52	0.17	MIA
2026	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.52	0.15	MIA
2027	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		>0.5	0.12	MIA
2028	2004	Natural feature		Curvilinear		0.21	0.25	MIA
2029	2005	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		2.3	1.2	MIA
2030	2006	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		1.1	0.75	MIA
2031	2007	Pit (sheep burial)	Roundhouse F1	Oval	0.5	0.4	0.07	MIA
2032	2005	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		2.25	1.14	MIA
2033	2008	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Linear		0.9	0.68	MIA
2034	2009	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		3.5	1.25	MIA
2035	2010	Pit	Roundhouse F2	Circular	0.21	0.18	0.09	MIA
2036	2011	Pit	Roundhouse F2	Circular	0.23	0.22	0.14	MIA
2037	2012	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Circular	0.26	0.25	0.18	MIA
2038	2013	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	circular	0.38	0.37	0.23	MIA
2039	2014	Pit	Roundhouse F1	Oval	0.3	0.28	0.04	MIA
2040	2015	Post hole	Roundhouse F2	Circular	0.22	0.21	0.07	MIA
2041	2016	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Circular	0.32	0.32	0.4	MIA
2042	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.2	0.07	MIA
2043	2018	Pit	Roundhouse F2	Oval	0.64	0.5	0.1	MIA
2044	2019	Pit	Roundhouse F1	Circular	0.27	0.27	0.11	MIA
2045	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.27	0.07	MIA
2046	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.36	0.06	MIA
2047	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.2	0.07	MIA
2048	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.19	0.06	MIA
2049	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.23	0.05	MIA
2050	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.23	0.05	MIA
2051	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.25	0.04	MIA
2052	2020	Post hole	Roundhouse F2	Oval	2	1.5	0.6	MIA
2053	2021	Post hole	Roundhouse F2	Oval	0.34	0.15	0.2	MIA
2054	2022	Pit	Roundhouse F2	Rectangular	1.52	0.4	0.24	MIA
2055	2022	Pit	Roundhouse F2	Rectangular	1.52	0.4	0.21	MIA
2056	2023	Pit	Roundhouse F2	Oval	0.31	0.54	0.14	MIA
2057	2024	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Circular	0.28	0.35	0.36	MIA
2058	2025	Pit	Roundhouse F2	Oval	1.1	0.8	0.24	MIA

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
2059	2026	Pit	Roundhouse F2	Circular	0.6	0.62	0.12	MIA
2060	2027	Pit	Roundhouse F2	Oval	0.95	0.75	0.32	MIA
2061	2028	Post hole	Roundhouse F2	Circular	0.37	0.4	0.31	MIA
2062	VOID							
2063	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.2	0.12	MIA
2064	2030	Post hole	Roundhouse F2	Circular	0.77	1.68	0.26	MIA
2065	2031	Post hole	Roundhouse F2	Oval	2	1.5	0.7	MIA
2066	2032	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		2.8	1.1	MIA
2067	2033	Ditch	Enclosure 19	Curvilinear		2.5	1.1	MIA
2068	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.25	0.04	MIA
2069	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.25	0.1	MIA
2070	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.3	0.1	MIA
2071	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.5	0.1	MIA
2072	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.6	0.25	MIA
2073	2034	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.5	0.2	MIA
2074	2034	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.5	0.2	MIA
2075	2034	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.45	0.2	MIA
2076	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2077	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2078	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2079	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2080	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2081	2008	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Linear		0.7	0.43	MIA
2082	2036	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Linear		1.95	0.9	MIA
2083	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2084	2009	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		3.15	1.12	MIA
2085	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.57	0.21	MIA
2086	2037	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Oval	1.4	1.23	0.22	MIA
2087	2037	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Oval	1.4	1.23	0.22	MIA
2088	2038	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		1.75	1.05	MIA
2089	2009	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		3.5	1.3	MIA
2090	2039	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		2.05	0.85	MIA
2091	2040	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Oval	1.4	1.42	0.4	MIA
2092	2038	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Linear		1.8	0.8	MIA
2093	2041	Entrance post hole	Banjo Enclosure	Oval	1.2	0.92	0.54	MIA
2094	2042	Entrance post hole	Banjo Enclosure	Oval	1.2	0.9	0.52	MIA
2095	2039	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Linear		1.85	0.82	MIA
2096	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.35	0.15	MIA
2097	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.43	0.15	MIA
2098	2043	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		0.9	0.34	MIA
2099	2032	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		3	1.1	MIA
2100	2039	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Linear		1.85	0.56	MIA
2101	2044	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Linear		1.2	0.7	MIA
2102	2045	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Linear		0.9	0.7	MIA
2103	2046	Ditch		Linear		0.45	0.2	
2104	2047	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Linear		1.5	0.5	MIA
2105	2048	Pit		Oval	1.6	0.7	0.7	MIA
2106	2049	Pit	Well	Oval	2.5	1.95	0.95	MIA
2107	2047	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Linear		1.63	0.78	MIA
2108	VOID							
2109	2051	Pit		Circular	0.2	0.2	0.7	MIA
2110	2052	Pit		Oval	1.22	0.8	0.21	MIA
2111	2053	Pit		Oval	1.33	1	0.23	MIA
2112	2054	Pit		Oval	0.73	>0.83	0.14	MIA
2113	2055	Entrance post hole	Banjo Enclosure	Oval	>0.8	0.62	0.54	MIA
2114	2056	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		1.92	0.9	MIA
2115	2057	Entrance post hole	Banjo Enclosure	Oval	>0.55	0.55	>.5	MIA

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
2116	2069	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		1.8	0.82	MIA
2117	2043	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		0.9	0.3	MIA
2118	2058	Pit	Well	Circular	6.03	5.74	>1.2	MIA
2119	2056	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		2.1	0.3	MIA
2120	2043	Ditch	Ditch system	Curvilinear		0.63	0.19	MIA
2121	2059	Ditch	Enclosure 18	Linear		1.49	0.23	MIA
2122	2060	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Linear		2	0.6	MIA
2123	2061	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Curvilinear		1.3	0.6	MIA
2124	2061	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Curvilinear		2.72	0.97	MIA
2125	2062	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Curvilinear		1.87	0.86	MIA
2126	2063	Ditch	Enclosure 17	Linear		1.93	0.84	MIA
2127	2064	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		1.5	1.2	MIA
2128	2065	Natural feature						
2129	2066	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		3.73	1.2	MIA
2130	2066	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		3.73	>0.97	MIA
2131	2059	Ditch	Enclosure 18	Linear		2.4	0.34	MIA
2132	2059	Ditch	Enclosure 18	Linear		2.4	0.33	MIA
2133	2067	Ditch	Enclosure 19	Linear		2.2	1.1	MIA
2134	2068	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		1.09	0.48	MIA
2135	2068	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		0.93	0.55	MIA
2136	2070	Pit	Well	Oval	3.5	1.7	2.1	MIA
2137	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.53	0.1	MIA
2138	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.53	0.1	MIA
2139	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.5	0.19	MIA
2140	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.57	0.18	MIA
2141	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.5	0.24	MIA
2142	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.74	0.4	MIA
2143	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.6	0.35	MIA
2144	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.72	0.27	MIA
2145	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.59	0.28	MIA
2146	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		1.27	0.42	MIA
2147	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.6	0.48	MIA
2148	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.52	0.41	MIA
2149	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.5	0.37	MIA
2150	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.58	0.37	MIA
2151	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		>0.58	0.43	MIA
2152	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.78	0.43	MIA
2153	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.7	0.48	MIA
2154	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.73	0.39	MIA
2155	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.55	0.46	MIA
2156	2001	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.53	0.29	MIA
2157	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.55	0.3	MIA
2158	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.62	0.33	MIA
2159	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.56	0.15	MIA
2160	2002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.52	0.17	MIA
2161	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		>0.5	0.12	MIA
2162	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.25	0.1	MIA
2163	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.3	0.1	MIA
2164	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.5	0.1	MIA
2165	2003	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.6	0.25	MIA
2166	2034	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.5	0.2	MIA
2167	2034	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.5	0.2	MIA
2168	2034	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.45	0.2	MIA
2169	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2170	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2171	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2172	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
2173	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.35	0.15	MIA
2174	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.43	0.15	MIA
2175	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2176	2035	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse F1	Curvilinear		0.4	0.2	MIA
2177	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.2	0.12	MIA
2178	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.27	0.07	MIA
2179	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.36	0.06	MIA
2180	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.2	0.07	MIA
2181	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.19	0.06	MIA
2182	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.23	0.05	MIA
2183	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.23	0.05	MIA
2184	2017	Wall trench	Roundhouse F2	Curvilinear		0.25	0.04	MIA
2185	2071	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Oval	0.45	0.2	0.12	MIA
2186	2072	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Oval	0.7	0.25	0.04	MIA
2187	2073	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Oval	0.66	0.2	0.12	MIA
2188	2074	Post hole	Roundhouse F1	Oval	0.62	0.6	0.45	MIA
2189	2032	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		3.05	0.65	MIA
2190	2067	Ditch	Enclosure 19	Linear		1.25	0.6	MIA
2191	2075	Pit		Oval	1.4	0.78	0.3	MIA
2192	VOID							
2193	2076	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		3.05	1.45	MIA
2194	2039	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Linear		1.05	0.54	MIA
2195	2066	Ditch	Enclosure 18	Linear		2.12	1.09	MIA
2196	2066	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		2.56	1.15	MIA
2197	2056	Ditch	Ditch system	Linear		1.72	0.66	MIA
2198	2038	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		1.72	0.75	MIA
2199	2039	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Curvilinear		1.65	0.72	MIA
2200	2077	Ditch	Banjo Enclosure	Linear		0.75	0.38	MIA
5000	5001	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.53	0.11	E3+
5001	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.78	0.18	MIA
5002	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.34	0.16	MIA
5003	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.6	0.2	MIA
5004	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.77	0.2	MIA
5005	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.61	0.2	MIA
5006	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.74	0.22	MIA
5007	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.74	0.31	MIA
5008	5003	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.43	0.6	E3+
5009	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.68	0.19	MIA
5010	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.79	0.29	MIA
5011	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.48	0.29	MIA
5012	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.43	0.3	MIA
5013	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.8	0.22	MIA
5014	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.98	0.28	MIA
5015	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.72	0.19	MIA
5016	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.63	0.36	MIA
5017	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.25	0.49	MIA
5018	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.99	0.35	MIA
5019	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.93	0.21	MIA
5020	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		>0.88	0.28	MIA
5021	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.75	0.26	MIA
5022	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.62	0.15	MIA
5023	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.3	0.44	MIA
5024	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.7	0.46	MIA
5025	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.07	0.35	MIA
5026	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.94	0.27	MIA
5027	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.83	0.26	MIA
5028	410	Natural feature				0.76	0.22	

Context	Feature	Feature type	Feature Group	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
5029	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.69	0.23	MIA
5030	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.9	0.22	MIA
5031	5014	Ditch		Linear		0.45	0.12	
5032	VOID							
5033	VOID							
5034	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.72	0.14	MIA
5035	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1	0.25	MIA
5036	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.8	0.38	MIA
5037	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.7	0.25	MIA
5038	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.65	0.21	MIA
5039	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.6	0.27	MIA
5040	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.4	0.12	MIA
5041	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.3	0.1	MIA
5042	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.35	0.11	MIA
5043	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.6	0.24	MIA
5044	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.35	0.36	MIA
5045	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.4	0.1	MIA
5046	5000	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse C	Curvilinear		0.35	0.11	MIA
5047	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.07	0.35	MIA
5048	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.94	0.27	MIA
5049	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.66	0.25	MIA
5050	435	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.4	0.28	MIA
5051	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		1.14	0.35	MIA
5052	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.87	0.28	MIA
5053	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.71	0.29	MIA
5054	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.8	0.26	MIA
5055	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.85	0.21	MIA
5056	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.9	0.29	MIA
5057	5021	Ditch		Linear		0.52	0.11	MIA
5058	435	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.45	0.32	MIA
5059	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.84	0.45	MIA
5060	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.63	0.36	MIA
5061	450	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.85	0.26	MIA
5062	410	Natural feature				0.91	0.3	MIA
5063	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.59	0.27	MIA
5064	410	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.61	0.25	MIA
5065	435	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.5	0.22	MIA
5066	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	Curvilinear		0.6	0.2	MIA
5067	5002	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse B	Curvilinear		0.87	0.25	MIA
5068	432	Post hole	Roundhouse A	Oval	0.71	0.58	0.28	MIA
5069	434	Post hole	Roundhouse A	Oval	0.75	0.55	0.3	MIA
5070	5027	Ditch	Field boundary	Linear		0.46	0.07	E3+
5071	5028	Pit/Post hole	Roundhouse A	Circular	0.28	0.28	0.06	MIA
5072	411	Eaves Drip Gully	Roundhouse A	linear		0.43	0.23	MIA

Figure 1.1 Location plan

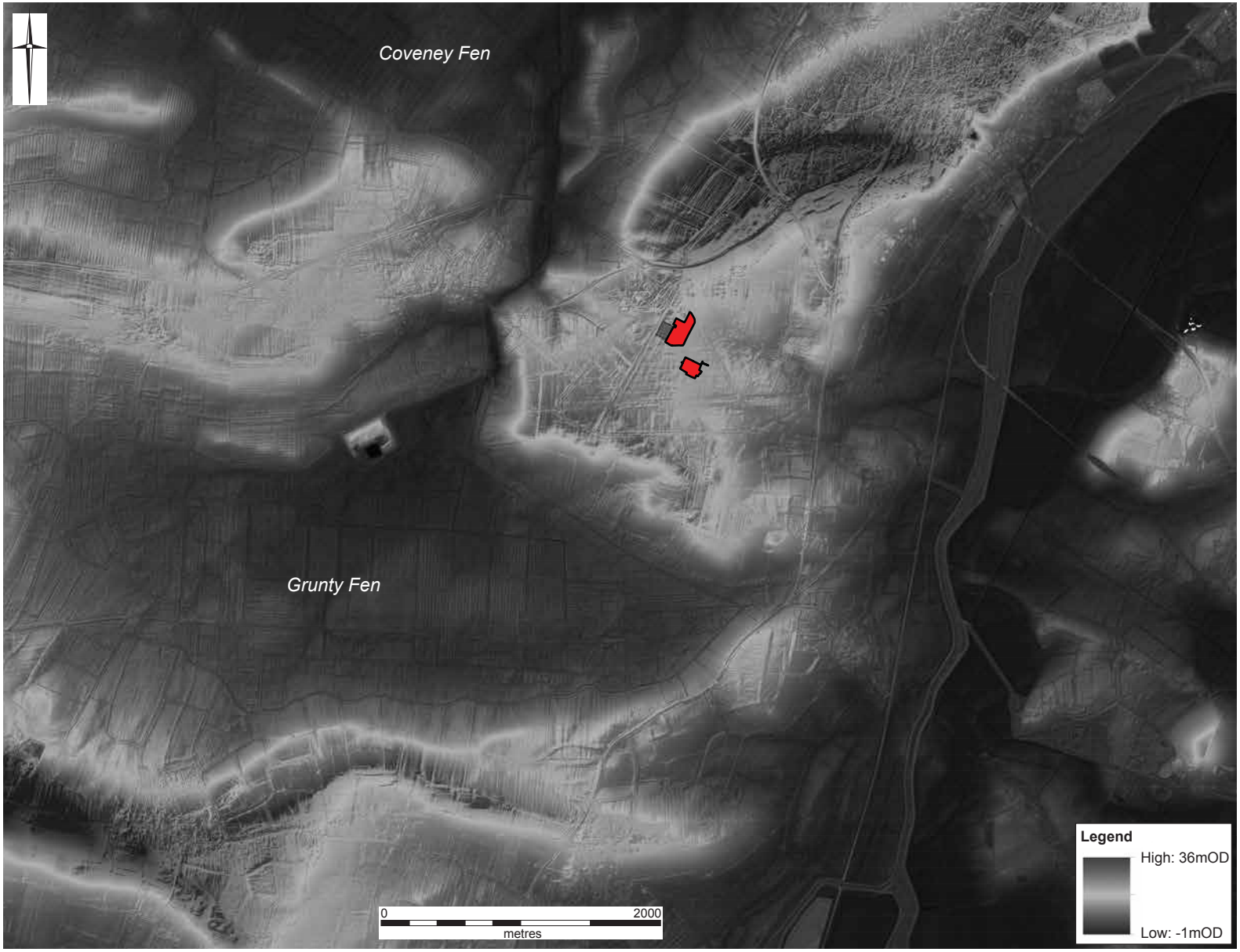


Figure 1.2 LiDAR image showing topographical context (darker grey indicating former wetland)

Figure 2.1 Site plan

Figure 2.2 Northern Area

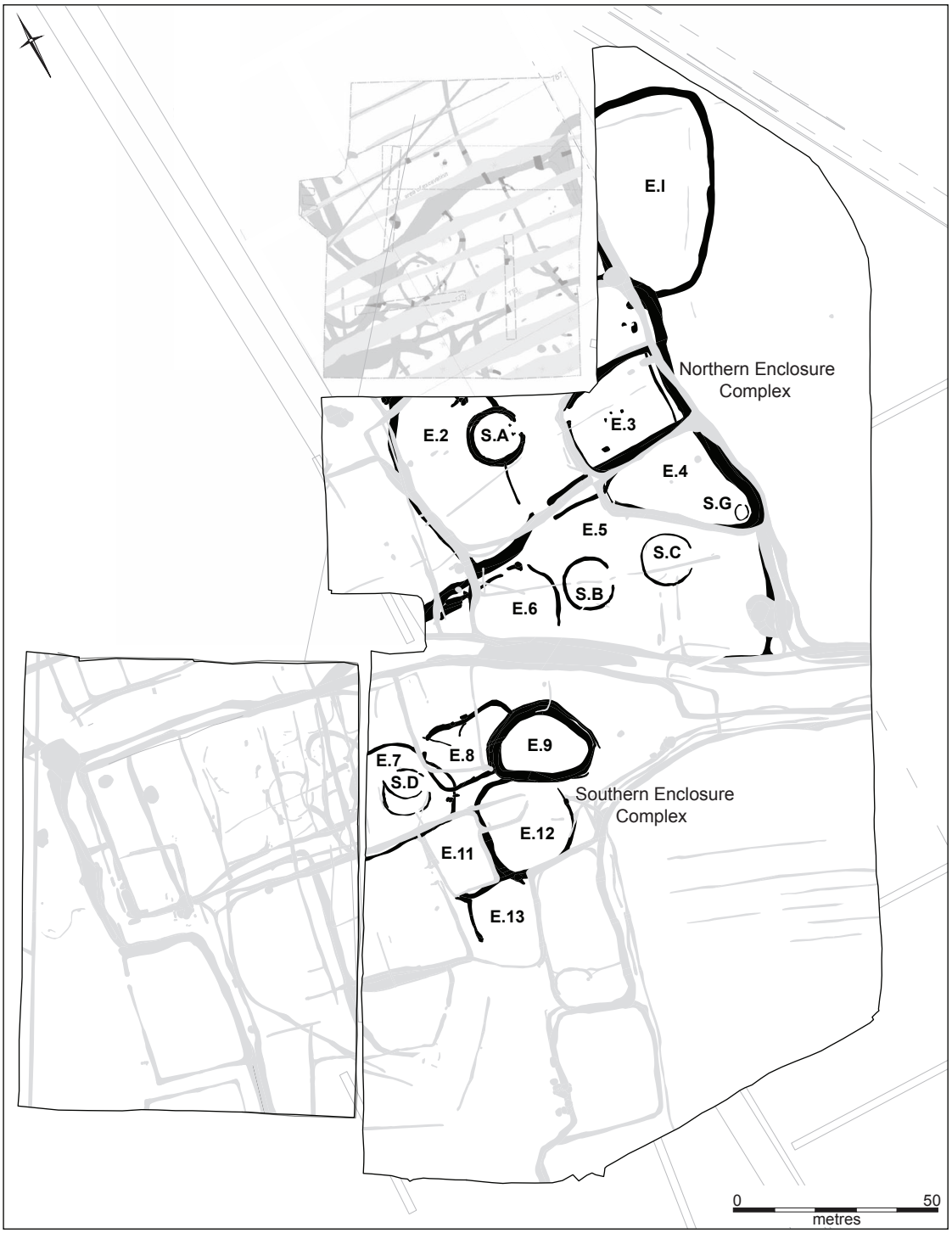
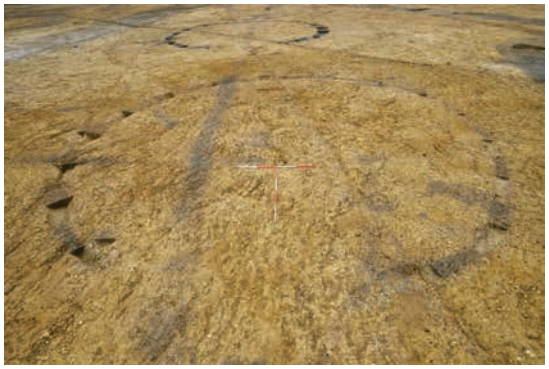


Figure 3.1 Middle Iron Age phase plan

Roundhouse A



Roundhouses B and C

Roundhouses B and C

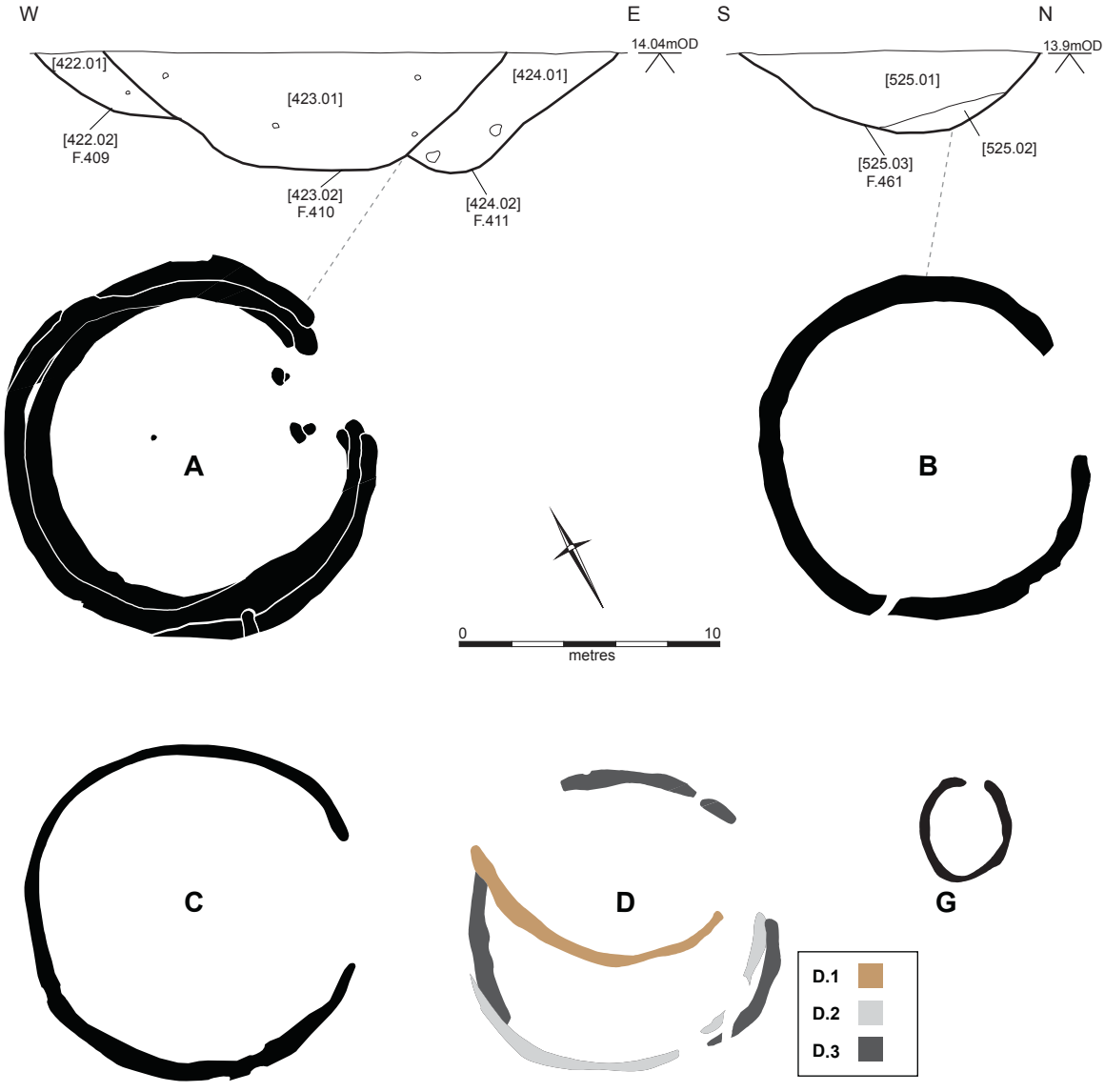


Figure 3.2. Middle Iron Age Roundhouses

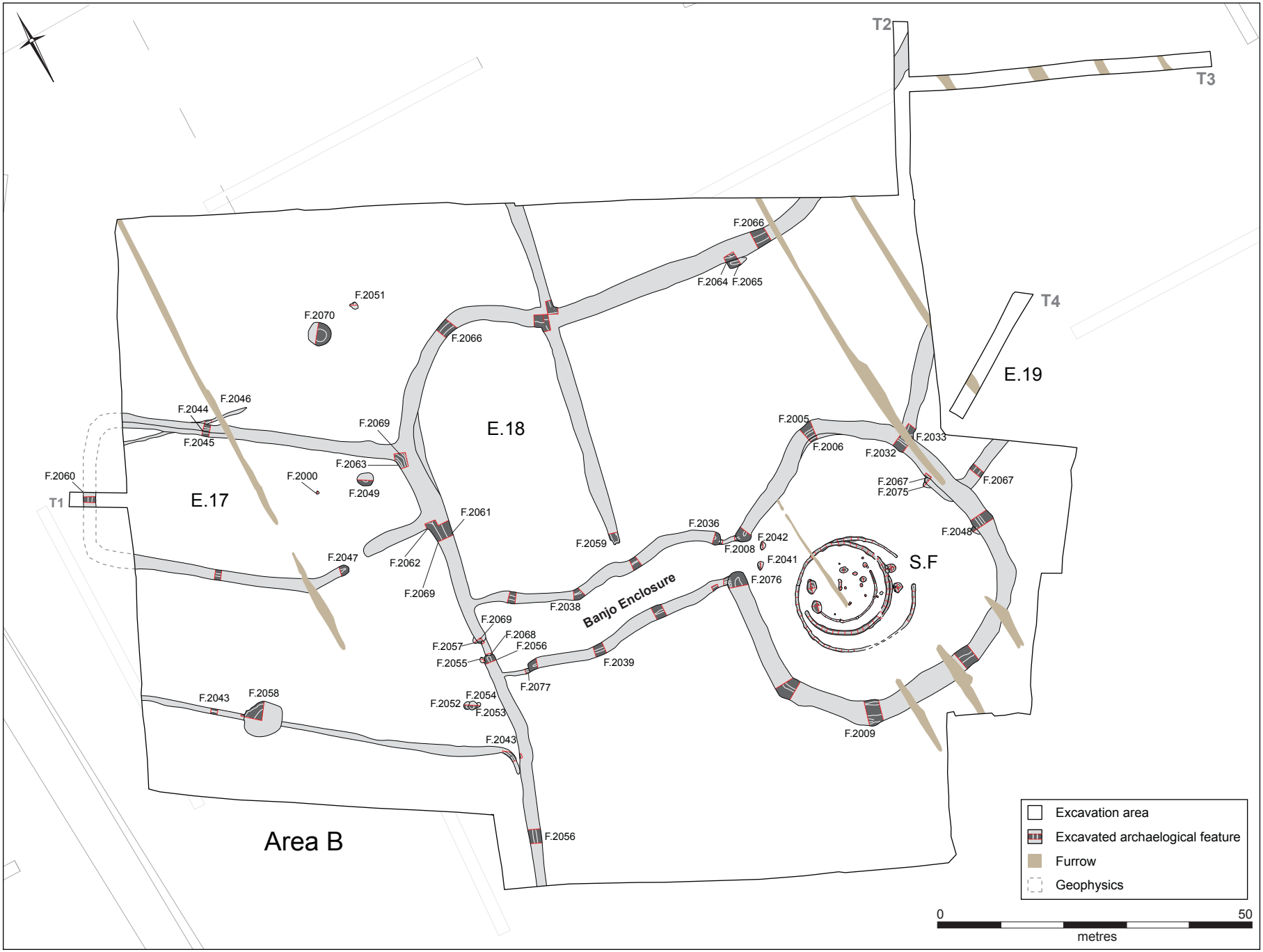


Figure 3.3 Central Areas

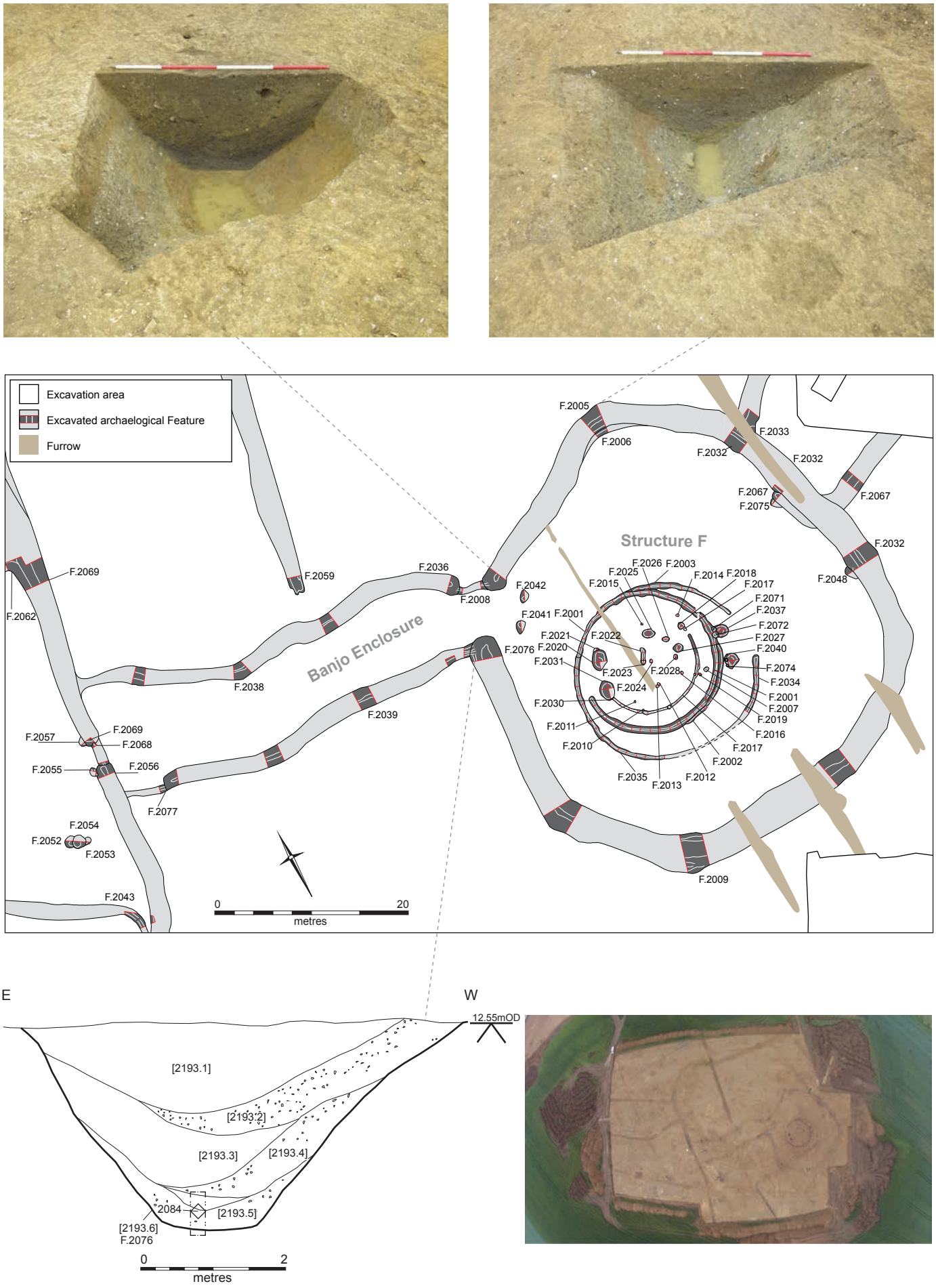


Figure 3.4 Banjo Enclosure

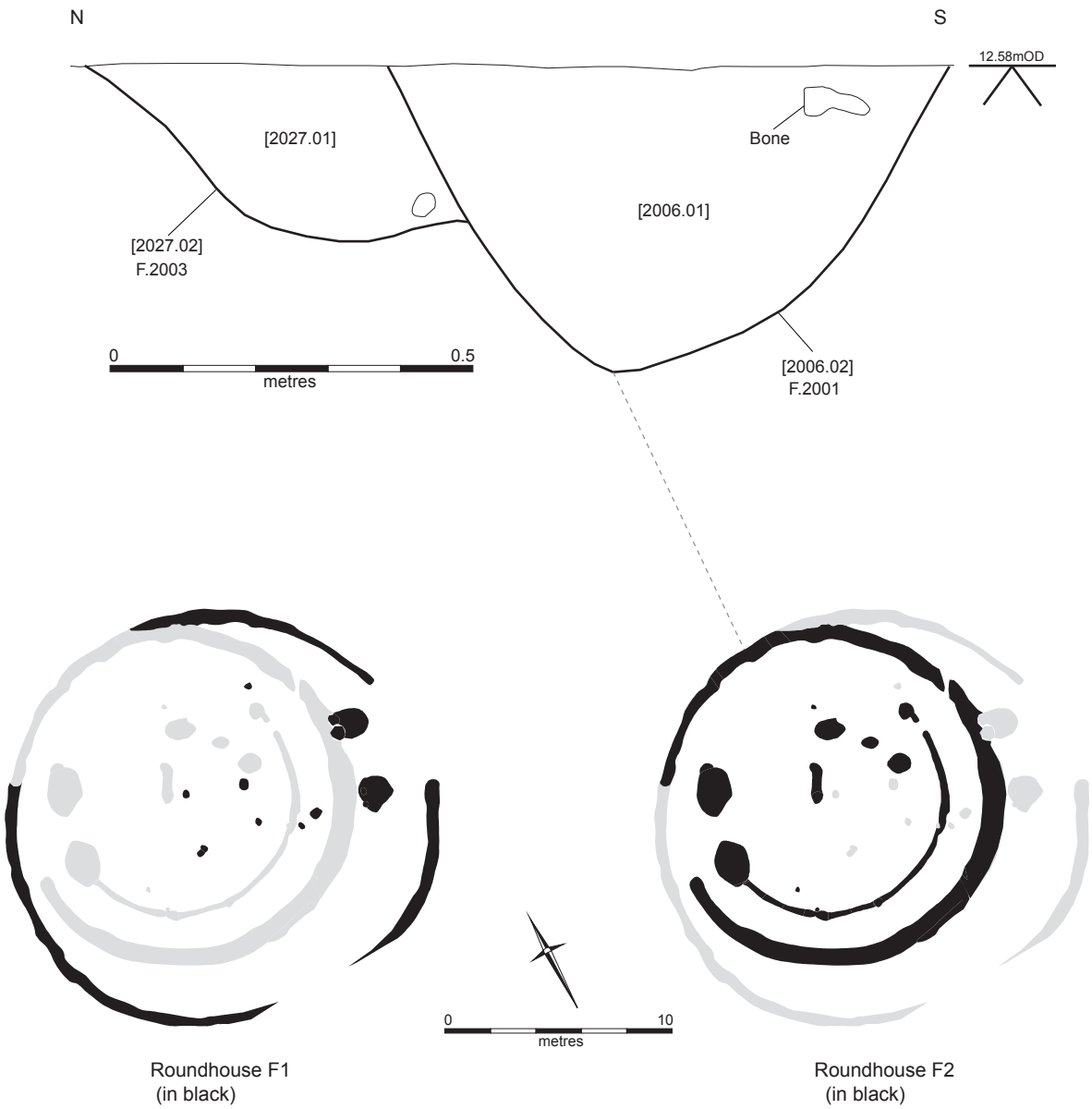
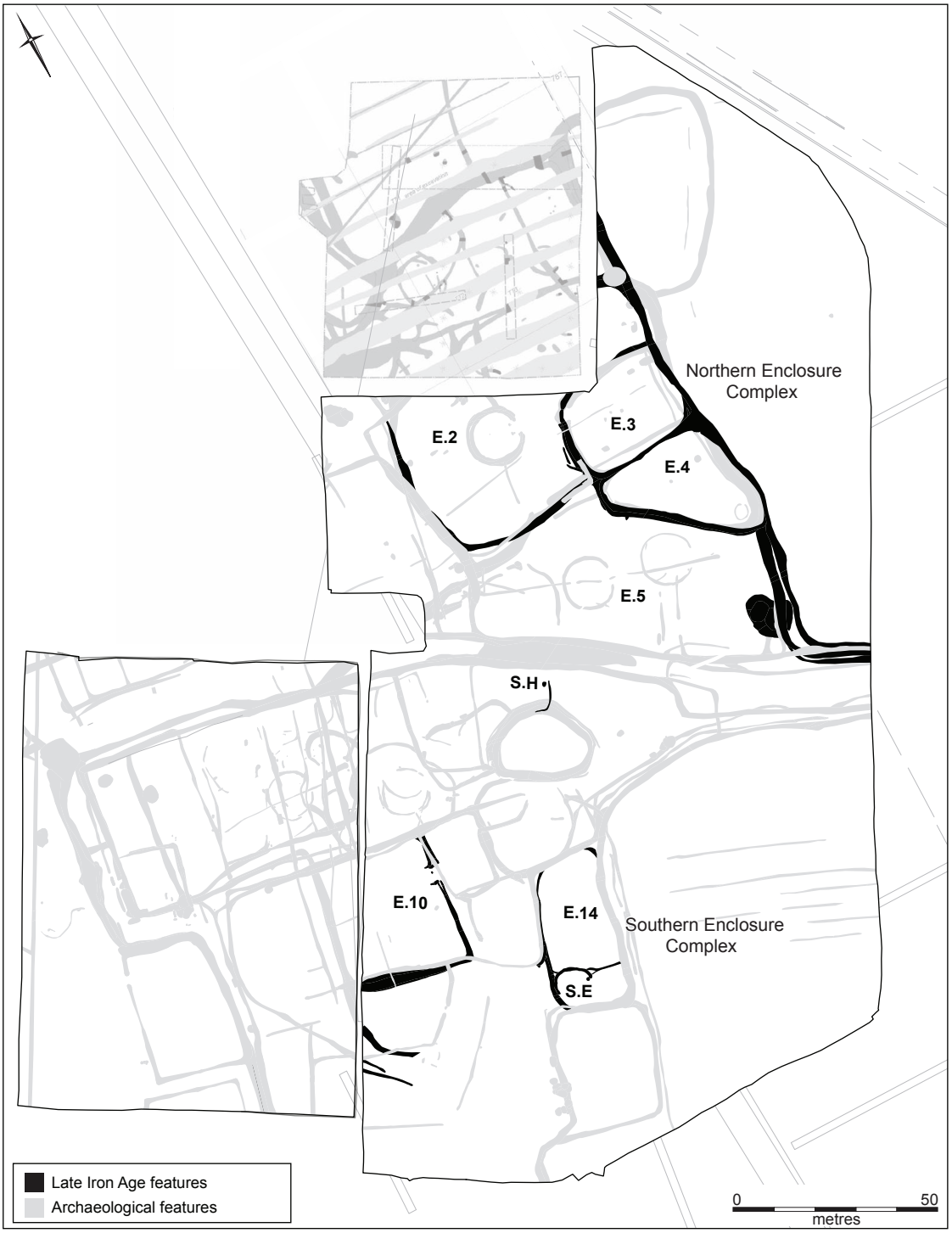


Figure 3.5 Roundhouse F



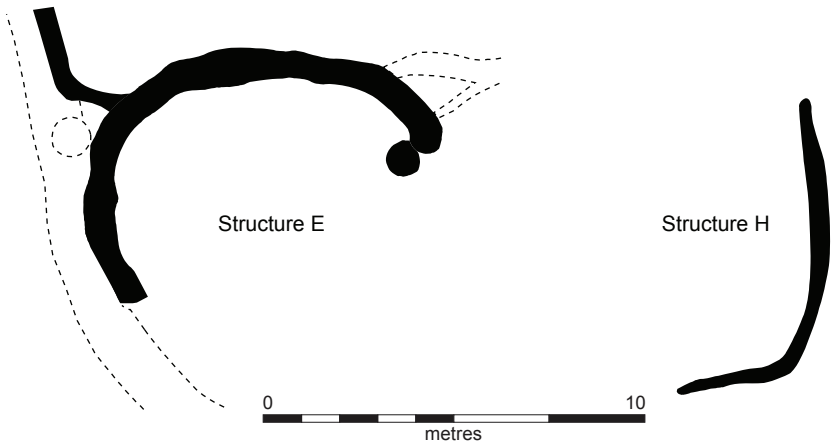


Figure 4. Late Iron Age phase plan and structures

Trackway

Trackway

Figure 5. Early-Mid Roman phase plan

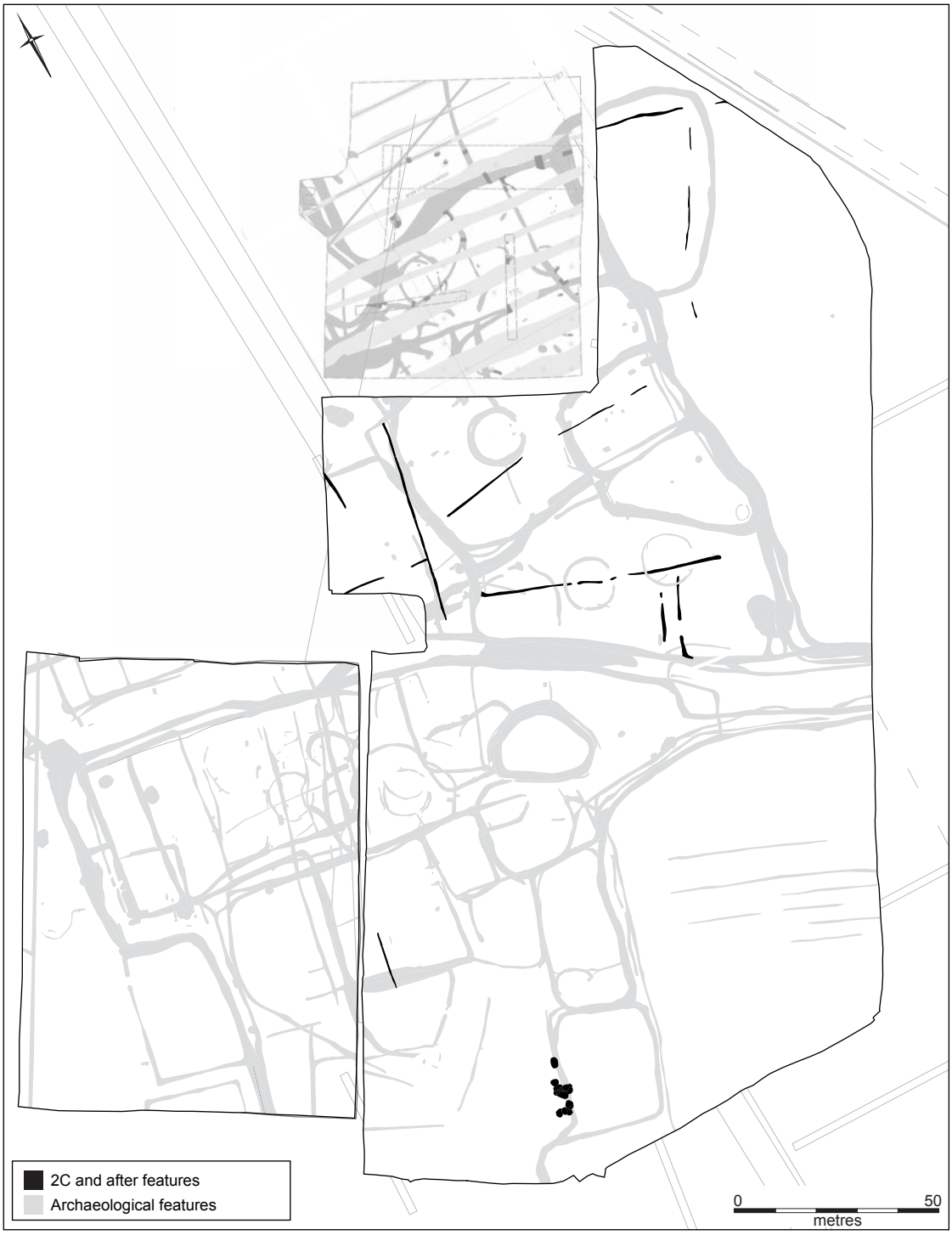


Figure 6. Mid-Late Roman phase plan

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: cambridg3-305838

Project details

Project name	Lancaster Way
Short description of the project	The site comprised two areas. Area A was dominated by a settlement complex, which originated in the Middle Iron Age and continued in use until the Early Roman period. Traces of residual Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age material was recovered from later features. The Middle Iron Age site comprised a number of adjoining curvilinear enclosures containing six Roundhouses. The site produced an extensive finds assemblage largely comprised of pottery and animal bone, but also included iron slag and worked clay implements, such as loom weight fragments and daub. Many of the enclosures continued to be used in the Later Iron Age. However, all the roundhouses fell out of use. A further group of enclosures, a well and two probable structures were added to the existing complex. The Later Iron Age finds assemblage was relatively small, but still comprised pottery, animal bone worked clay and iron slag. The Early Roman site can be characterised as a network of rectilinear enclosures adjoining a trackway with a number of wells. This fell out of use during early 3rd AD century and was replaced by a system of ditches, which appear to have defined fields. Again the Roman finds assemblage was relatively small, but was comprised of the same materials. A Middle Iron Age settlement complex made up the entirety of the archaeology identified in Area B. No later activity was identified. The complex comprised a Banjo Enclosure, which formed a component of a broader complex of enclosures and ditches. The features within the enclosures were relatively sparse. Only one roundhouse was identified across the site. This was situated within the Banjo Enclosure. The complex produced a relatively large finds assemblage, which was largely derived from the roundhouse and Banjo Enclosure. It comprised pottery and animal bone, but also included iron slag and worked clay implements, such as loom weight fragments and daub.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2016 End: 20-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LAW16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	BANJO ENCLOSURE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Late Iron Age

Monument type	SETTLEMENT Roman
Significant Finds	BURNT/WORKED CLAY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	IRON SLAG Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	IRON SLAG Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	IRON SLAG Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Roman
Significant Finds	BURNT/WORKED CLAY Middle Iron Age
Methods & techniques	'"Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business park, science park, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE ELY Lancaster Way, Ely
Study area	4.17 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 519 784 52.382125360387 0.232068085015 52 22 55 N 000 13 55 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15m Max: 15m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Emma Beadsmoore
Project director/manager	Emma Beadsmoore
Project supervisor	Alasdair Wright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Grovemere Property Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Lancaster Way, Ely: Post-excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Alasdair Wright
Other bibliographic details	CAU Report 1403
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
Description	Bound A4, comprising 90 page included text, tables, plans, sections and images.

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