

University of Cambridge Sports Ground, Wilberforce Road, Cambridge

An Archaeological Excavation - Archive Report



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- Archive Report -**

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Summary

Excavation covering 1.4ha at the University of Cambridge Sports Ground revealed four main episodes of activity. In the first of these, a cluster of Middle Bronze Age pits were the site's earliest features, although a handful of worked flints represent the earliest human presence at the site from at least the later Neolithic. Aside from two Early Iron Age pits, which mark the second episode of the site's activity, no further prehistoric activity was encountered. This was all situated within the south half of the site, near to or upon a geological junction, where a diamict gravel ridge passed downslope into Gault Clay, and perhaps where a perched water table could be located.

The ridge later became the focus for Roman settlement in the site's third episode of activity, distinguished by three main phases covering the 1st-3rd centuries. Phases 1 and 2 relate to a primary and secondary phase of settlement. There is clearly considerable overlap across these phases, which may have equally been presented as a single episode of activity; however, their division is warranted on the basis of mismatching feature alignment, albeit with respecting spatial arrangement. A valid assumption is that one develops from the other, where a settlement core of 1st-2nd century date lies to the west of the site and was remoulded within an existing fieldsystem. Stratigraphically later within this sequence, Phase 3 sees a ditched trackway – the provenance of which must lay within the preceding phases – traverse the site from south to north, with further evidence of settlement spreading from the west. The ceramic evidence shows that by the mid-3rd century the majority of settlement activity had ceased. A notable highlight of the Roman activity is an early pottery kiln with an assemblage of kiln furniture.

The final, fourth episode of activity, relates to post-Medieval furrow cultivation which lay across much of the site, though with little impact to earlier deposits.

INTRODUCTION

The following archaeological investigation was commissioned by University of Cambridge in advance of the construction of two all-weather hockey pitches totalling 1.4ha (planning Ref: 17/0473/FUL). Centred upon TL 4320 5851 (Figure 1), this was conducted by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) over six weeks in March and April 2018.

Part of the University of Cambridge Sports Ground – and referred to in the following as the Pitches Site – the site lies immediately west of the all-weather athletics track and an existing all-weather hockey pitch. Within the project area, between an open field boundary (depicted in 19th century maps) and the west side of the athletics track, was a large earthen bund. The area west of the field boundary is here designated as Area A (Figure 1); that on the east is divided into Areas B1 (southeast) and B2 (northeast). In all of Area B1 and the south of Area B2, works connected to the construction of these sports facilities, including the bund, had impacted the underlying geology, namely by deep wheel ruts, and it was owing to this damage that investigations within the east side of the field boundary were subsequently limited. Unaffected by previous groundworks, Area A was formerly grass sports fields divided by areas of managed vegetation. Arable fields lie in the surrounding area to the west and south, from where a small tributary, the Bin Brook, flows in a north-easterly direction towards the River Cam.

The British Geological Survey registers the project area's underlying solid geology as Gault Formation clay (BGS Geotitles, accessed 21.05.18). The excavation revealed greater detail and geological variation across the site that corresponds with a ridge – locally named Aldermanne Hill – of diamict deposits (undifferentiated sandy gravel and clay or silt lenses) that derive from material weathered off the lower chalk and Boulder clay ridge at Coton to the west (Figure 2). Passing over a westerly direction from the southeast and east, the highest point of project area's gravel ridge lies at 14.5m OD and falls to Gault Clay at 12.5m OD in the north and 13.5m OD at the southeast. This geological character is detailed below. It may be summarised as a southerly landfall sealed by up to *c.* 0.5m of colluvium, [211] and [212], (the top of the Gault Clay registering at 13.0m OD in the site's southeast corner) and a northerly landfall (devoid of colluvium) broken at 12.0m OD by the edge of a palaeochannel comprising (as seen from a hand-excavated sondage) of up to *c.* 0.6m of soft silty sand upon solid gravel.

Methodology

The work followed specifications previously outlined in a Design Brief issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team, and a Project Specification outlined by the CAU (Evans 2017). Following procedures outlined in MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), prior to its deposition in the County's 'deepstore' facility (to be archived as ECB5209), the site's archive has been catalogued and stored at the CAU offices under the site code WRS18.

Metal-Detecting

Earthmoving was conducted by a 360° excavator with a 2.1m wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Following topsoil removal, the exposed subsoil – where present – was subject to a comprehensive metal-detector survey, with finds 2-dimensionally recorded against a baseline.

Listed in the *Metalwork* section below, amongst the post-Medieval items were lead musket rounds and copper alloy bullet casings possibly in connection with the Cambridge Rifle Range that was formerly sited to the south of the excavation area. Three items of copper alloy

were of Roman origin, which included a 1st century brooch, 1st-2nd century coin and a 4th century *nummus*.

Manual Excavation

The area was subsequently excavated to a level where archaeological features were visible. For the majority of the site this required the removal of deposits down to the solid underlying geology. The colluvium [211] that had accumulated in the southeast of the site was cut by Post-Medieval *and* Roman features (although difficult to distinguish, the latter was visible *within* the colluvium, therefore necessitating some surface removal as well as implying a degree of post-Roman accumulation [212]).

In Area A, the colluvium was completely removed by machine excavation to the underlying gault clay (i.e. to the west of a former post-Medieval field boundary). The disturbance registered in Area B1 had impacted into the colluvium, which was cut by Post-Medieval and Modern features. Two trenches (3 and 4) were subsequently opened in Area B1; these confirmed that no surviving traces of prehistoric features or the early Roman fieldsystem were present there.

Archaeological features were digitally planned to scale and fixed to the Ordnance Survey grid with a roaming Global Positioning System. Detailed hand-drawn plans were produced where necessary at a scale of 1:20. An excavation sample of 10% was targeted for all linear features, with at least 1.0m wide slots being the standard. Discrete features were subject to at least 50% excavation, extending to their entirety where either necessary or feasible. The use of metal-detector scanning was administered throughout.

Data sheets were completed for all excavated contexts to record section profiles and context variances. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All features were photographed using digital SLR with an appropriate scale. The CAU recording system assigns feature numbers (F.#) to individual archaeological events, and further distinguishes individual excavated slots by unique numbers in which contexts are separated by a decimal signifier (e.g. context [100.01], context [100.02], etc.).

A programme of soil sampling was aimed upon contexts with potentially high-yield environmental indicators, and comprised 10-40ltr bucket collection and, for pollen analysis, 12, 30 and 50cm monolith tins. A selection of each was chosen for assessment.

Publication, Public Output and Archiving

The project results will be published in the Cambridge Archaeological Unit's forthcoming *Hinterlands* volume on the archaeology of West Cambridge (Evans and Lucas, forthcoming in the University of Cambridge's McDonald Institute series).

Owing to atrocious weather and ground conditions for much of the duration of the fieldwork it was agreed with the client and CHET that a planned open day should be abandoned in favour of a public poster display within the Sports Pitches' pavilion, which will be implemented prior to the official opening of those new facilities.

The physical and digital archives will be deposited with CHET under the site code WRS18, under the standards detailed by CHET in the 2017 document 'Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire':

(<https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/archaeology/archiveguidelines>).

Following specialist analysis and recording, 5016g of burnt stone was discarded from the archive on 07/06/2018. All other material will be retained within the archive.

The paper archive comprises one A4 folder of paperwork and one A3 folder containing permatrace. The physical archive consists of eight boxes of 'bulk' finds, 1 box of metal and 1 crate of stone. The contents of the digital archive are listed in the Oasis form towards the end of this report.

A transfer of title (TOT) form has been completed and signed by the landowner allowing for the deposition of the archive.

Archaeological and Historical Background

The project area was formerly part of Grange Farm, for which a detailed desktop assessment has previously been produced (Appleby 2015), and other relevant desktop studies cover land further to the south of this (Evans and Dickens 2002; Dickens 2012). These provide a comprehensive overview of the archaeological and historical background to the site, and only the most relevant details will be summarised here.

A number of large-scale excavations have been undertaken by the CAU to the north and west of the site, notably as part of the North West Cambridge development (TL 4262 6017) and within the West Cambridge development at High Cross (TL 4240 5900) and Vicar's Farm (TL 4309 5905). Various trench-based evaluations between these sites have further established a picture of dense archaeology across this landscape. The site itself was evaluated by the CAU in October 2017 in which a preliminary understanding of the site's archaeological and deposit character was established (Tabor 2017). This identified Roman ditches including a possible trackway running north to south, and a small material assemblage indicating nearby settlement within the vicinity, probably to the west of the project area. Pottery from the 1st–3rd and 2nd–4th century confirmed this broad timeline, along with a 4th century *nummus*. Post-Medieval furrow ditches overlay the earlier archaeology on a north-south axis.

Evident from prior investigations is the limited presence of earlier prehistoric activity that is generally restricted to scatterings of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age worked flints, often as residual intrusions in later contexts. At North West Cambridge a different picture emerged in the Middle Bronze Age with evidence for settlement associated with large rectangular ditched enclosures, deep wells and a monumental funerary landscape of four ring ditches, two evidently connected with cremation practices (Site IV; Cessford and Evans 2014). There, a number of ditches of Middle to Late Bronze Age date may be the remnants of land boundaries, though seemingly not belonging to a formalised field system. By the Late Bronze Age proper, unenclosed settlement comprised a density of pits with post-built structures superimposing one of the earlier ditched enclosures. Sited upon the edge of a landfall, deep water holes had been sunk into a point of geological transition from gravel to clay, tapping upon a perched water table and natural spring aquifer (Site V; Brittain 2014). This practice continued into the Early Iron Age, and deposits of burnt stones, pottery, metalwork and human and animal bones indicated that a range of other practices also took place in the pits' vicinity. A small enclosed Middle Iron Age settlement at the Traveller's Rest Sub-site illustrated the continued occupation of the gravel ridge (Site II; Evans 2015). Broadly contemporary with this at High Cross, Early to Middle Iron Age activity was represented by a north-south curvilinear boundary ditch and, at its north end, the cutting of pits within a cluster – a practice that continued into the later Iron Age (Timberlake 2010). A single deep pit may have acted as a well, but a characteristic of the High Cross landscape was its wet ground conditions owing to its thin gravel and silt capping over the Gault Clay that would undoubtedly have resulted in many of the features becoming water-filled. This may represent either a short-lived or failed / abandoned colonisation of the valley. East of this marginal land, further Early to Middle Iron Age activity is distributed between High Cross and the project area. The core to a small settlement lies within the Veterinary School grounds upon a ridge of diamict gravel over Gault Clay (Brittain & Evans 2015) with lower frequencies of activity towards Vicar's Farm, where a single pit of Early Iron Age date was encountered. Late Iron Age activity is poorly represented in proximity north of the project area, though a ditch found during evaluation at the Nano Fabrication Centre testifies to its presence there (Amour 2001). More intensive activity of this date is known within the low-lying Gault Clay lands at North

West Cambridge (Site VI; Timberlake 2014) and 1km to the south at Barton Road (Mackay 2002); in the latter case there was limited immediate post-Conquest activity, whereas at High Cross, where the Late Iron Age settlement was dated to 0-50AD, a 1st century fieldsystem was subsequently established.

Local to the project area, Roman settlements have been located along the gravel outcrops with various field arrangements also having been identified within the Gault Clay. Vicar's Farm lies *c.* 325m north of the Pitches Site and spanned three phases of occupation: (i) AD80-180, (ii) AD180-270 and (iii) AD270-410, which included an aisled building, a timber shrine, cremation and inhumation cemeteries. Centred by a main enclosure with smaller appending enclosures, this substantial settlement lay broadly upon a west-northwest to east-southeast orientation and was variously accessed by ditched trackways. At North West Cambridge, Site IV was similarly composed of trackways connecting enclosed settlements and cemetery spaces, with a peak of activity in the mid-2nd century, after which gradual decline saw the abandonment of successive enclosures until occupation ceased in the mid-4th century (Cessford and Evans 2014). Whereas settlement there was focused upon the overlooking gravels, the lower valley Gault Clay saw the emergence of ditched coaxial field boundaries, most probably for stock-rearing and breeding, and small areas of managed horticulture (Timberlake 2014). West of the project area a similar occurrence of 1st to early 2nd AD field plots has been projected over a northeast-southwest axis at High Cross (Timberlake 2010) and the Veterinary School (Brittain and Evans 2015).

The frequency of Romano-British settlement complexes across the hinterland of Cambridge has become increasingly evident to within a 500m proximity between sites (Evans *et al.*, 2008). With a semi-urban 'core' upon Cambridge's Castle Hill, many of these intermediate sites are connected by a network of organic trackways with more formalised arterial roadways projecting from the core. One of these, a section of Akeman Street, passes from Castle Hill to some 200m from the southeast corner of the project area joining Ermine Street in the southwest. Roman pottery has been reportedly found between this and the project area (CHER 04405), though evaluation trenches nearby where the buildings of Grange Farm once stood revealed no additional insight (Roberts 2013).

The Roman road may have continued to be an important route into Medieval Cambridge, but although a number of cemeteries lie in excess of 1.5km from the project area, no sites of that date are recorded within or around its near vicinity. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation has been plotted across the local area through aerial survey (CHER 9612), is recorded in historical records (Hall and Ravensdale 1976), and was encountered during the 2017 evaluation. Baker's Map of 1830 records the project area under its original name, St John's New Farm. South of the farm, from 1860 to *c.* 1939, was the location of the University Rifle Range (Strachan 1976, 26-27), which until the mid-20th century was subsequently used in science development, notably the Cavendish Laboratory Radio Group which pioneered radio astronomy (Smith 1984). The Cambridge University Sports Ground was built in 1994.

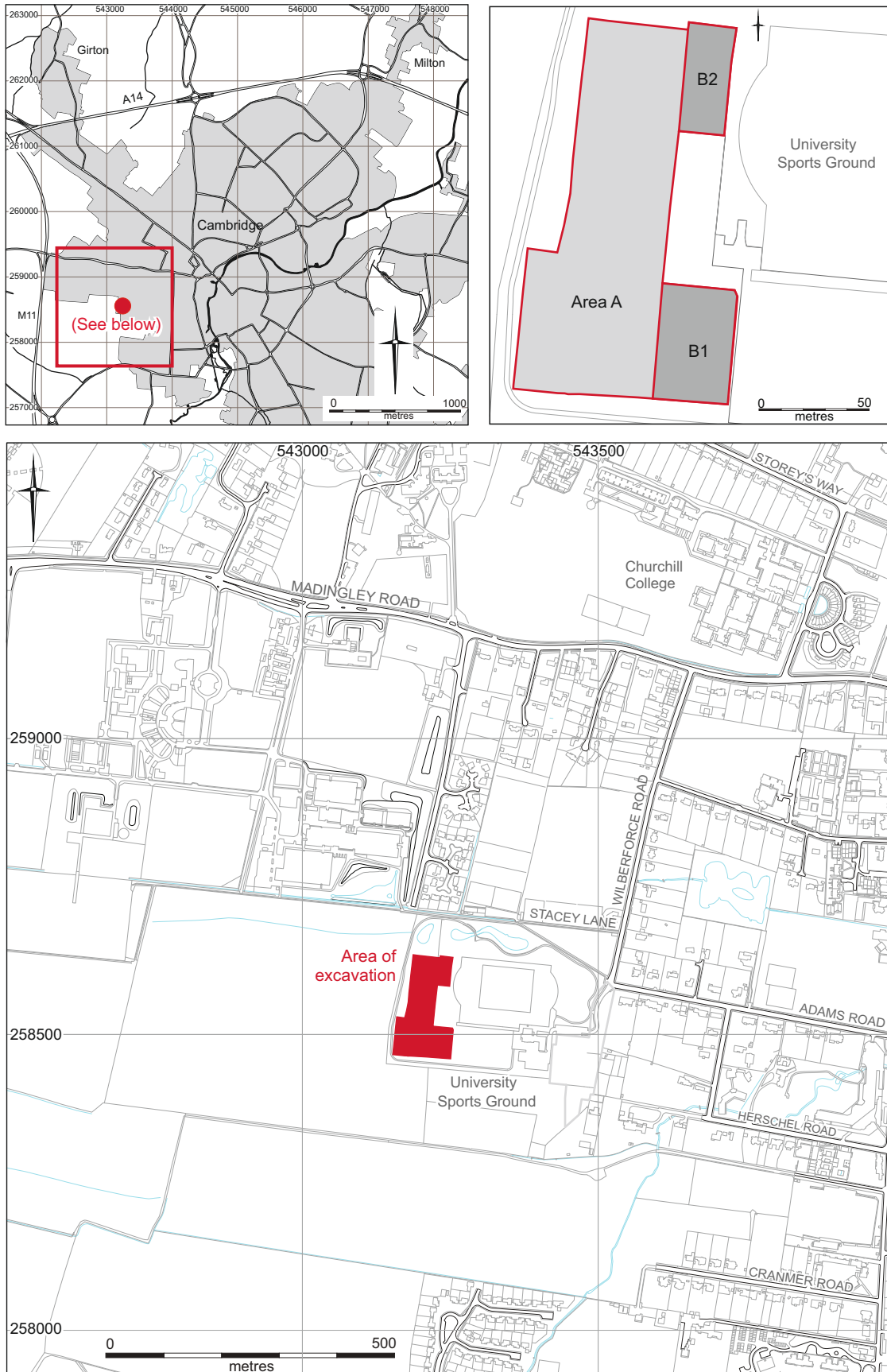


Figure 1. Site location



Figure 2. Left: Roman Phase 1 field system (Fs.2-4) and hollow F.83 during excavation, looking east; archaeologists in the background are excavating the junction of Roman Phase 1 and Roman Phase 3 features. Right: Site geology and topography.

The base geology of West Cambridge is dominated by the Gault Formation, a dark or blue-grey clay with a sandy base, deposited during a marine transgression during the early Cretaceous (c. 100.5Ma years BP). A terrace made of bedded gravels forms a discrete elevated area north of Wilberforce Road – the Girton Ridge – there extending from the Cambridge Observatory to Vicars Farm. Test pit excavation at the site of Travellers' Rest revealed a succession of at least three large sedimentary units, formed by the intercalation of evenly and unevenly bedded sequences of gravels, sands, and loams, representing events of glacial and interglacial deposition. Lower and middle units have been interpreted as belonging to the Hoxne (175K years BP) interglacial and the Gipping (120K years) glacial period respectively (Hodge & Seale 1966).

Archaeological sites are located along a complex sequence of fluvial deposition and erosion (Figure 3). The west of the terrace was cut by a precursor channel of the river Cam, forming a broad alluviated valley which narrows to the south, close to Wilberforce Road. The old palaeochannel and floodplain are connected to the modern course of the Washpit Brook and form a hollow in the north east, by the M11 motorway. A more recent event of fluvial erosion can be seen to the south of the terrace, evinced by a small active channel feeding the modern River Cam.

Soil Profile Description

There is considerable information on soil taxonomy and formation processes for the region around Cambridge (Boreham 2002; Hodge & Seale 1966). Properties of the soil profiles are consistent with published descriptions, with slight variations resulting from human intervention and recent fluvial deposition.

Eight soil profiles (see Appendices), were taken from the edges of the excavation area at Wilberforce Road (Figure 4), while additional information was gathered from eight deep borehole samples published by the British Soil Survey. Fundamental soil properties for each horizon, such as colour and texture, were described in the field. Description and taxonomy was completed following the FAO World Reference Base (2014)

Soil formation in Wilberforce Road is the expression of three environmental factors in order of importance: parent material, drainage, and human action. Soil profiles can be divided into two groups; both should be considered variants of the Wicken series as defined by Hodge and Seale (1966).

To the north, Profiles 4, 6, 7, and partially 5, are cultivated gleyic Cambisols forming on top of coarse alluvial sediments. These profiles follow a regular Ap/B/Bg/C pattern. They have an organic black to dark greyish brown Ap horizon, and brown to dark greyish brown weakly-developed B horizons with gleyic features at 60cms. The coarse fraction is well sorted, medium and coarse sand. All these profiles had a horizontal layer of well sorted, rounded, fine gravel between 50 and 80cms. Parent material is a brown to yellowish brown sand to sandy silt loam overlying an abrupt, smooth boundary.

To the south, Profiles 8, 9, 10, and 11, are cultivated calcic Gleysols forming on top of the exposed Gault Formation. These profiles follow an Ap/Bg(k)/C pattern with some discontinuities resulting from sand patches within the upper part of the Gault clays. Cultivated Ap horizons are grey to very dark greyish brown, with well-developed gleyic B horizons starting at 35cms. *In situ* soil formation is evident in the accumulation of illuvial clay after 50cms. Parent material is a grey to greenish grey sandy clay overlying a clear or abrupt smooth boundary.

The anthric qualifier was assigned to Profiles 6, 8, and 9, as archaeological artefacts and pieces of wood charcoal were discovered between 40 and 80cms. Preservation of a buried surface is unlikely as there is strong evidence of mechanical ploughing, sorting and homogenization of the Ap horizon. The size and sorting of the artefacts suggest this layer belongs to a secondary or disturbed deposit, probably part of an underlying archaeological feature or resulting from scatter in modern times.

Geoarchaeological investigation of the site was motivated by the possibility of recording the southernmost extension of a layer of hillwash/colluvial deposits reported from Madingley

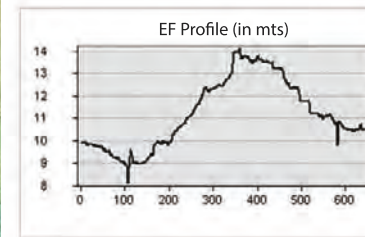
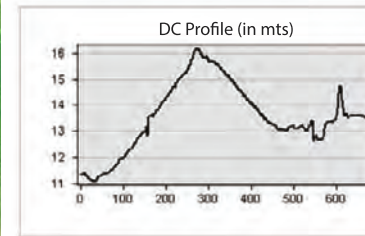
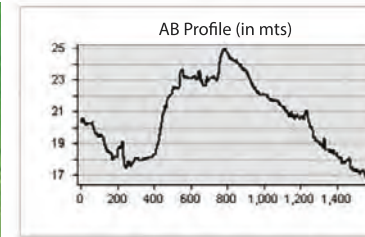
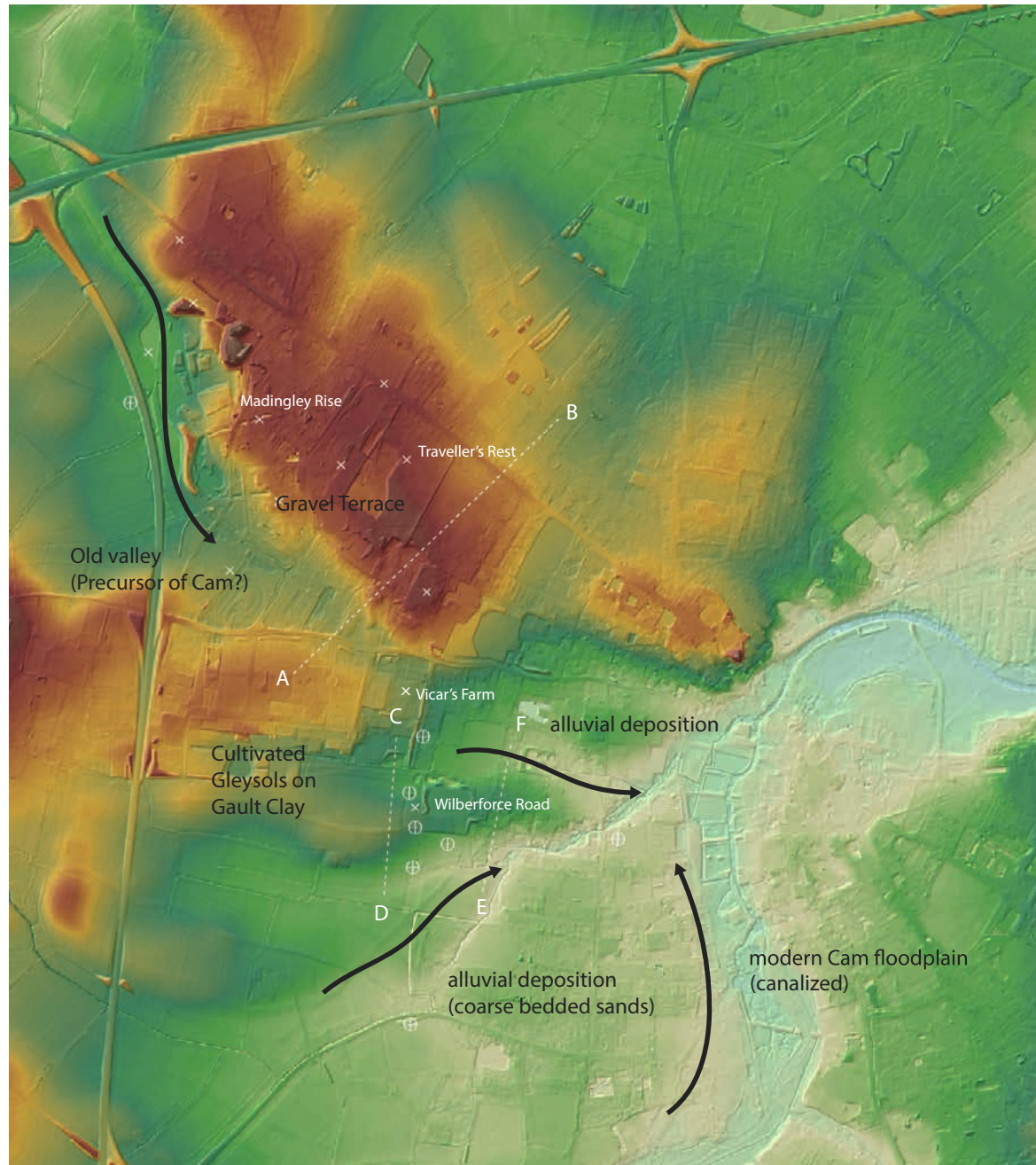
Rise and Vicar's Farm, about 1km away from Wilberforce Road (Evans and Lucas *forthcoming*).

A high-resolution surface model of West Cambridge was produced using LIDAR data provided by the Geomatics Survey Team at the Environment Agency. Three sections were generated to assess the likelihood of past and active slope processes near Wilberforce Road.

Slope along the gravel terrace is steep, so colluviation is possible. However, the age of formation of the attached river valley to the west, and the strong similarities between the soil profiles in Wilberforce Road, Vicar's Farm, and Traveller's Rest, suggest a different interpretation. Buried colluvial deposits in Traveller's Rest have been described as clay-enriched, yellowish to dark brown sandy clay loams without larger inclusions, derived from coarse sand and gravel deposits (French in Evans 2015). This description is similar to the calcic and gleyed Cambisols from the expected Milton and Histon series (Hodge and Seale 1966). Clay enrichment could be interpreted as illuviation resulting from a disturbed wooded environment resulting from cultivation, but, as it is possible to see at Wilberforce Road, they more likely suggest long-term stability and *in situ* soil formation instead of transport.

Analysis of microrelief shows that Wilberforce Road is located on top of a slightly elevated area with a relatively gentle slope towards the lower parts of the modern floodplain of the Cam. Differences in the soil profiles described are likely chronological. Soils on top of the Gault Clay belong to an earlier surface that was cut by the original meandering course of the River Cam in relatively recent times. Underlying well-sorted sands are the result of alluvial deposition forming a large sandbar to the south. Coring at the Main University Library by the British Soil Survey partially confirms the depth of recently deposited sands.

The differential sub-soil characteristics probably had some importance in past land-use practices. The well-drained to imperfect drained soils on top of the sands were likely fertile and easy to cultivate, in comparison to the heavy impermeable soils on top of the clay that were susceptible to water saturation.



- ⊕ Deep Auger (British Soil Survey)
- × Archaeological Site

Figure 3. Digital elevation model of the West Cambridge landscape

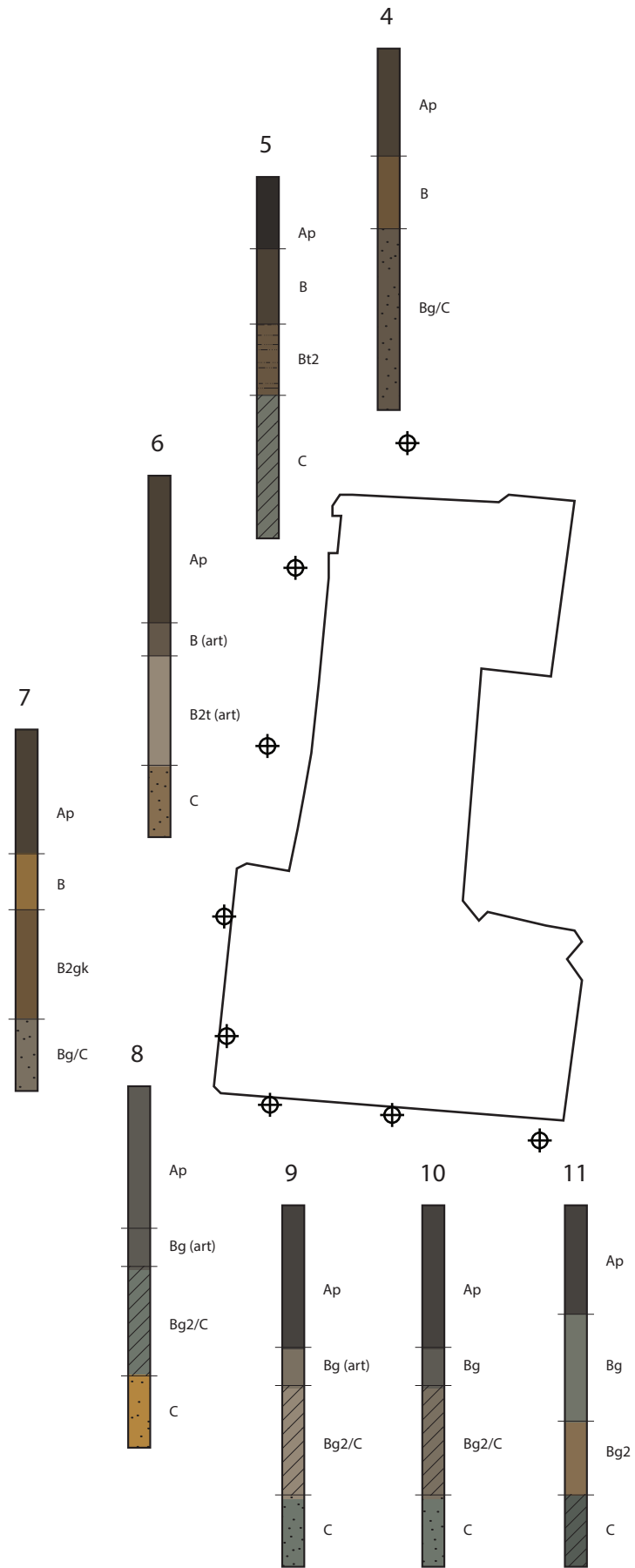


Figure 4. Site soil profiles

Period and Finds Breakdown

Four major episodes of activity are represented: (1) Middle Bronze Age (with minor residual evidence for Neolithic visitation), (2) Early Iron Age, (3) Romano-British, with three main phases that cover the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, and (4) post-Medieval agricultural furrows. The results are dominated by the site's Roman phases (Tables 1-3; Figures 5-7). The impact of the later agricultural furrows on the earlier archaeology was negligible, but the north half of Area A was crossed from southwest to northeast by plastic field drains within thin gravel-filled cuts up to 0.5m deep. For the majority of cases in which stratigraphic relationships between features have been damaged by these drains, a phase attribution has been possible on account of diagnostic material culture.

Feature type	Qty.
Ditch	19
Furrow	13
Hollow	1
Kiln	1
Pit	26
Post Hole	2
TOTAL	62

Table 1. Summary of excavated features

Period	%
Middle Bronze Age	4.3
Early Iron Age	2.2
Roman	74.2
Medieval/ Post-Medieval	19.3
TOTAL	100

Table 2. Summary of period representation

Material	Qty.	Wt (g)
Bone (Animal)	1340	7192
Brick/Tile	16	160
Clay (burnt)	528	4656
Clay (worked)	81	2015
Flint (worked)	6	36
Flint (burnt)	1	12
Glass	5	120
Metal	69	1071
Other (coal)	6	25
Pottery	1664	14822
Shell	108	425
Slag	2	80
Stone (unworked)	6	1640
Stone (worked)	2	3012
Stone (burnt)	52	13752
Tile	20	350
Tobacco Pipe	17	80
TOTAL	3606	47706

Table 3. Overview of total finds

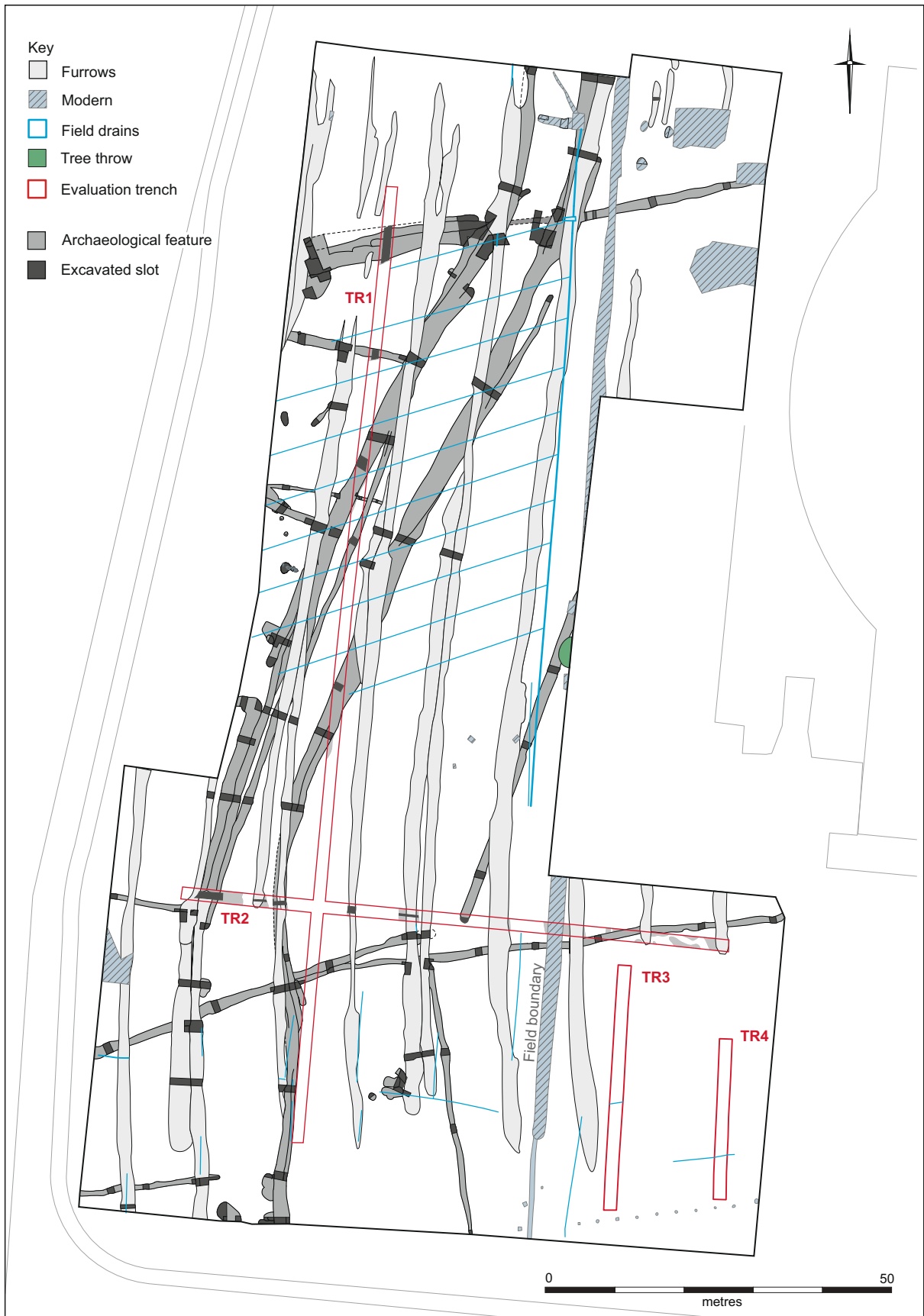


Figure 5. Site plan with all features and excavated slots



Figure 6. Site plan excluding post-Roman features, with feature numbers and excavated slots



Figure 7. Phase plan

RESULTS

Prehistoric

Very slight evidence for Neolithic activity amounts to just six worked flints – all waste or preformed elements – recovered from later features.

Middle Bronze Age

Assigned to the Middle Bronze Age, the earliest cut features were four pits found grouped within a cluster on the southern edge of the diamict gravel (Figures 6 and 7). Features 40, 41 and 42 were intercut oval (1.7 x 2.0m) pits with a shallow concave profile (0.12-0.32m deep) and each filled by mid greyish brown clay-rich silty clay, with only rare and slight traces of flecks of charcoal and small sub-angular stones. A dump [58.01] of 23 (8736g) medium to large heat affected cobbles was collected from F.40, but no other finds were recovered from these three pits. The Middle Bronze Age date of the pits was confirmed by five wall sherds of pottery (four shell-rich; one flint fabric) recovered from F.38. This pit was situated a few metres west of the intercut pit group and was also different in character. Near-circular in plan (0.9 x 1.0m), this was cut with steep, slightly concave sides to a depth of 0.4m and may have originally been lined with clean light blueish-brown clay [49.04] surviving within the base of the pit at a thickness of 6cm (Figure 8). This basal deposit was partially covered by mid-light orange gravelly clay – [49.02] and [49.03] – slumped from the pit's upper edge, from which derived two sherds of pottery. Remaining from this process was a rounded hollow, 0.35m deep, filled with dark grey silt-rich clayey silt [49.01]. This produced three pot sherds and a small quantity (392g) of heat-affected stones amongst which was a possible saddlequern roughout. Sample 58 from the same fill produced no charred plant remains, other than a few fragments of charcoal.

The position of the Middle Bronze Age pit cluster on the transition from diamict gravel to Gault Clay may have been suitably positioned for exploiting water perched from the southerly downslope run-off. The yield of pottery from at least two vessels – one shelly and one flint tempered – with no other material culture provides only limited indication of further nearby activity, though the intercutting of the pits and the dumping of burnt stones illustrate repeated terms of use.

Early Iron Age

The only other features of prehistoric date were two pits – F.20 and F.35 – that contained Early Iron Age flint tempered pottery (Figures 6 and 7). Both pits were positioned in the south half of Area A upon the diamict gravel. Pit F.20 was a simple shallow (0.21m deep) oval scoop, 1.6m in length, and part truncated on its west side by a furrow (F.18). From its fill of mid greyish brown clay-rich sandy clay silt [21.01] were five sherds (32g) of pottery with a small quantity of animal bone that included identifiable specimens of cattle. By contrast, F.35 was the more substantial of the two pits, later cut ditch F.36 of the earlier Roman fieldsystem, and then subsequently by agricultural furrows (Figure 8). The pit was initially cut with a flat base, 0.6m wide, to a depth of 1.0m with steep sides and a circular plan that opened to c. 2.0m diameter at ground level. There may be little doubt that the pit was initially cut for the provision of water. It appears to have been abandoned with an accumulation of 0.4m thick yellow grey silty clay – [44.08], [44.07] and [44.05], occasionally separated by clay lenses [44.06] – and then subsequently re-cut [44.04] to a depth of 0.6m as a receptacle for deposits of dark grey clayey (greasy) silt – [44.03], [44.02] and [44.01] – containing frequent degrees of charcoal along with pottery (20 sherds, 198g) and cattle bone

(82g). A sample collected from [44.02] (no.57) produced abundant charcoal and two apple seeds.

A single sherd of possible Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit F.45 belonging to the site's Roman phase, and is the final instance of pre-Roman activity. It is notable, however, that colluvium [211] overlay Early Iron Age features in the south half of Area A as well as being cut by the earliest Roman features (see F.48 in Figure 8 and Fs.30, 44 and 49 in Figure 9), the formation of which might bear relation to later Iron Age clearance and land use.

Roman

Accounting for three quarters of the site's archaeology, Roman activity spanned the 1st to 4th centuries with three main phases. Phases 1 and 2 relate to a primary and secondary phase of settlement. There is clearly considerable overlap across these phases, which may have equally been presented as a single episode of activity; however, their division is warranted on the basis of mismatching feature alignment, albeit with respecting spatial arrangement. A valid assumption is that one develops from the other, where a settlement core of 1st–2nd century date lies to the west of the site and was remoulded within an existing fieldsystem. Stratigraphically later within this sequence, Phase 3 sees a ditched trackway – the provenance of which must lay within the preceding phases – traverse the site from south to north, with further evidence of settlement spreading from the west. The ceramic evidence, as described by Francesca Mazzilli below, shows that by the mid-3rd century the majority of settlement activity had ceased.

Phase 1 (1st-2nd century)

Features: 2 (=84), 3, 4, 19, 32, 36, 48, 94 and 102

The first phase of Roman activity is illustrated by an axial fieldsystem comprising two parallel arms of ditch set 100m apart and aligned with the run of the diamict gravel ridge – east-northeast to west-southwest – with, along its south aspect, a perpendicular south-southeast return (Figure 7).

South arm			
Feature	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Profile
19	1.6-1.94	0.45	Slight concave sides, narrow flat base
32	0.42-1.1	0.12-0.31	Straight sides, open rounded base
36	1.35	0.2-0.52	Concave sides, open rounded base
48	0.4-0.62	0.18-0.4	Straight sides, open rounded base
North Arm			
3	0.7-1.4	0.3-0.58	Straight sides, tapered base
94	1.2-1.5	0.55	Straight sides, tapered base
102	0.4-0.75	0.2-0.3	Concave sides, open rounded base
2	1.6-2.5	0.46-0.75	Straight shallow sides, rounded base
4	1.5	0.4	Concave sides, open rounded base

Table 4. Summary of Phase 1 fieldsystem

The system's south arm was formed by ditch F.32 and, perpendicular to this, F.48 (Figure 8), with a third ditch, F.36, cutting the former and, as F.19, presenting a slight southern realignment of this part of the fieldsystem. The ditches were generally small to moderate in their size (Table 4), with no more than a single undifferentiated

fill and no indication of a bank. Very limited material culture derived from these features (Table 5), and there was clearly some degree of respect between these and the south termini of the Phase 2 enclosure system, which suggests that some degree of overlap exists for these phases in the site's southern half.

Part of the north arm of this system traversed the entire width of the site as F.3 from the west, meeting with F.94 from the east (Figure 2). These varied from 0.3-.58m depth and 0.7-1.5m width, with a consistent straight edged, near 'V'-shaped profile. The ditches are likely to have intersected with a shallowing 0.2-.3m deep rounded profile (F.102) at the point where later (Phase 3) features interrupted mid-way along its course, although with a similar shallow ditch-line recorded as cutting the length of F.94 this may also represent a later modification and therefore a closing of a possible entrance between ditches F.3 and F.94. Whatever the case, the west half of the northern arm of the fieldsystem was later cut by two further ditches, F.2 and F.4 (Figure 8), the sequencing of which may overlap with the earliest stages of Phase 2. The largest of these, F.2 [204.02], was sampled for charred plant remains, but only produced a small number of land snails.

North arm	Pottery Qty./wt (g)	Animal Bone Qty./wt (g)	Stone (Burnt) Qty./wt (g)
Fs.3, 94, 102	17 / 182	6 / 110	.
Fs.2, 4	114 / 386	52 / 506	1 / 64
South Arm			
Fs.19, 32, 36, 48	5 / 136	73 / 994	2 / 846

Table 5. Finds summary of Phase 1 fieldsystem

Phase 2 (1st–3rd century)

Features: 7 (=15, 24, 78), 11, 13 (=56), 25, 26, 53, 54, 59, 61, 65, 72, 73, 79, 80, 81, 83, 95 and 96

The primary components of Phase 2 bear no stratigraphic relation to Phase 1 features. Phase 2 saw a clockwise reorientation of the site's spatial alignment – *c.* 35 degrees to a northeast-southwest layout – that presents a marked distinction from the Phase 1 landscape (Figure 7). There was, however, a spatial 'respecting' or correspondence between ditch termini belonging to both phases, and a general lack of any clear temporal separation within their respective ceramic assemblages. Nevertheless, the site's Samian pottery belongs to all feature types of Phase 2, with a concentration of all pottery forms within the trackway ditches and enclosure system that illustrates the localised nature of settlement further west of the excavation area.

Feature	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Profile	Pottery Qty./wt (g)	Animal Bone Qty./wt (g)
7 (=15, 24, 78)	0.71-1.63	0.15-0.44	Near straight sides; flat base	27 / 140	3 / 20
11	1.11-1.57	0.26-0.4	Near straight sides; flat base	.	5 / 6
13 (=56)	1.09-1.2	0.34-0.54	Near straight sides; concave base	55 / 790	156 / 339
25	0.65-0.8	0.08-0.2	Sharp concave sides; flat base	10 / 44	1 / 2
59	0.28-0.6	0.06-0.22	Sharp concave sides; flat base	5 / 18	.

Table 6. Summary of Phase 2 linears

The arrangement of the Phase 2 layout corresponds with an axial spine formed by two medium-sized ditches, F.7 (see F.15 in Figure 9) and F.11, aligned east-northeast (Table 6). These were no more than 0.45m deep and 1.65m wide, and were separated by 35m with no features between. The west side of this arrangement framed a rectangular enclosure bounded to the north by ditch F.13 (=56). In addition to a pottery kiln (F.72), described in detail below, a number of pits and gullies lay within the enclosed area:

Four small circular pits (Fs. 61, 79, 80 and 81) with dark charcoal-rich fills, an oval pit (F.53), a small gully (F.54) and an irregular hollow (F.65) lay within a few metres of one another; the greatest abundance of finds was produced by pit F.53 and gully F.54.

Pit F.53 held a cubic volume of 0.65m³ (1.9 x 0.9 x 0.38m) with two dark and light brown silt-rich fills, and is notable for containing mostly sherds of four semi-complete vessels that lay either as a capping dump over the upper deposit [95.01], or vertically against the pit's cut in its lower, basal profile [95.02].

Gully F.54 was a simple shallow and straight scoop *c.* 4.5m long, with a small finds assemblage and no sign of having held any architecture elements.

With a near-flat base at a depth of *c.* 0.19m, hollow F.65 was a shallow irregular depression filled with mid-yellowish brown clay-rich silt. This was the most southerly located feature within the enclosed area, but was not unique by its character. A second hollow, F.83, lay north of the enclosure and cut through the infilled ditches (Fs. 2, 3 and 4) of the north half of the Phase 1 field system (Figures 2 and 8). A layer of cobble stones marked the base of the hollow as it passed over infilled ditch F.3 and part of infilled ditch F.2. The position of the hollow and earlier ditches lay close to a palaeochannel where water retention was noticeably durable in its sandy deposits. The cobbling is likely to have been a deliberately laid surface, perhaps to consolidate the soft disturbed ground. Fifty-four Early Roman pot sherds (329g) were recovered from its mid-grey silty clay fill [204.01] along with 576g of animal bone (Table 7), and from this a sample (no.94) produced grains of emmer, spelt and free threshing wheat with a high frequency of land snail casings.

The bases of additional non-descript pits or hollows – Fs.73, 95 and 96 – were encountered 20m east of hollow F.83 beneath Phase 3's trackway ditches. Filled with pale brownish grey clay-rich gravelly silt to a depth of 0.15-.6m from the ground surface, no finds were produced by these features which may have served a purpose of clay or gravel extraction. A similar interpretation may be directed to a group of intercutting pits on the project area's southern edge. Features 26, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 52 all lay on the same junction between the diamict gravel and Gault Clay as found with the Middle Bronze Age pit group. The deepest pit, F.45, was cut to a depth of 0.77m, with most in the region of 0.25m depth. All were filled with clay-rich silt, generally dark brown in colour with only few traces of charcoal. Material culture was recovered from two pits only, which but for the exception of a single sherd of possible Late Iron Age pottery from F.45, all came from pit F.26: 25 Early Roman pot sherds (118g), 6g of burnt clay and six oyster shells.

Feature	Pottery Qty./wt (g)	Animal Bone Qty./wt (g)	Stone (Burnt) Qty./wt (g)
Pit F.53	174 / 2307	10 / 24	1 / 382
Pit F.61	21 / 33	1 / 1	.
Gully F.54	30 / 360	1 / 1	.
Hollow F.65	13 / 92	.	.
Hollow F.83	54 / 329	57 / 576	.

Table 7. Finds summary of Phase 2 enclosed features, excluding kiln F.72

Kiln F.72 (Figures 10 and 14)

Set mid-way within the enclosure, *c.* 7m from its east arm, kiln F.72 survived only by its flue and oven base. It was lined by fired clay, with a connecting stoke pit and was largely devoid of *in situ* architecture, but contained kiln furniture debris that provides clues as to the kiln's character. The kiln was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast, with the sub-circular stoke pit (1.6 x 1.4 x 0.48m) on the west side with near-vertical sides and flat base, connecting to the shallow flue and oven (1.0 x 0.55 x 0.25m) between the pit and the enclosure ditch. A five-fold sequence was identified (Table 8). In section, two main stages of fuel rake-out and kiln structure were identifiable – e.g. [136.07] and [136.12] – and separated by a deposit of thick mid-grey soft silty clay [136.13] with small fragments of burnt clay and white ash. During excavation, however, it was evident that the first structural-phase deposit [136.13] concealed at least four separate fired clay linings separated by thin lenses of reddened charcoal-infused clayey silt. Much of the material recovered from the kiln's collapse and post-abandonment therefore belongs to the second main structure and rake out overlying [136.13].

The kiln furniture is described and discussed in detail under *Worked and Burnt Clay* below. It is evident that the structural mechanics utilised in both main stages of the kiln's architecture are comparable. The kiln oven was likely to have been covered by a clay dome, possibly with square tiles impressed into its interior wall, and with a thick clay shelf crowning the oven at ground level. The stoke pit was open and without any clay lining. The

furniture consisted of at least eight kiln bars, a single stacker or setter, and domed circular clay plates. The exact arrangement of these items is not clear, and may have consisted of both horizontal and vertical elements, perhaps involving the careful stacking of vessels in both a rim-down and rim-up sequence.

No pot wasters were found within the kiln. The pottery assemblage may not, therefore, be representative of the wares fired within. For the majority of the pottery a coarse sandy fabric was utilised, with forms mainly of jars and flagons of the 2nd–3rd century being identified. A single wheat grain was found within Sample 86 from [136.12], other than which no other charred plant material was present.

Kiln phase	Context	Pottery Qty./wt (g)	Burnt & worked clay Qty./wt (g)
Plough damage	136.05	.	.
Post-abandonment	136.01, 136.02, 136.03	213 / 426	146 / 1592
Collapse of kiln structure	136.04, 136.06, 136.08, 136.09	59 / 578	309 / 3754
Kiln use	136.07/136.11, 136.12, 136.13, 136.15	20 / 227	216 / 1912
Primary kiln structure	136.14	.	16 / 210

Table 8. Sequence of kiln use and abandonment

Phase 3 (2nd–3rd century)

Features: 5 (=22, 27, 68), 6 (=23, 69, 74), 14 (=77), 17 (=30), 29 (=44), 31 (=88), 33, 55, 57, 63, 64 (=71), 66, 67, 70, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91 (=97), 92, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104 and 106

By extension of Phase 2, the landscape of Phase 3 emerged as a continuation of the established northeast-southwest axis, utilising the boundary as previously set by the enclosure arms of F.7 and F.13. Additional ‘frames’ of enclosure were positioned against the west arm of a paired ditch trackway that traversed the project area, bending southwest from a southerly approach, the west arm joining with a rectangular enclosure heading west, with the east arm straightening southward and continuing beyond the project area.

Evidence for activity into the mid-3rd century onwards is limited, notably by a 4th century copper alloy *nummus* (SF.58), dated to 330-335 AD, recovered from the top of one of the trackway’s east ditches. A second *nunnus* was found during the site’s evaluation in the top fill [7.01] of F.7 of Phase 2. Both appear to post-date features of Roman Phase 3.

Trackway and Enclosure

Each arm of the trackway was formed of two, three or four successive ditches astride a passage some 8-10m wide (Table 9; Figures 8 and 9). The range of dimensions was broadly the same for each arm (east 0.7-2.3m width, 0.1-0.67m depth; west 0.7-2.7 width, 0.15-0.68m depth), with no more than three primary fills, all of a moderately dark grey or mid brown clay-rich silt. By comparison, the connecting enclosure ditches bore just a single cut apiece. Whereas the layout of Phase 2 appeared to bear some relation to the preceding Phase 1 fieldsystem, the trackway ditches cut directly through the system’s infilled ditches in both the north and south of Area A (see F.97 and F.98 in Figure 8).

Two areas of enclosure were positioned on the west side of the west arm of the trackway. The southern enclosure, formed of a single unbroken ditch F.5 (=22, 27 and 68) was rectilinear in plan and with a width of c. 30m. The enclosure north of this was formed of F.71 perpendicular to the trackway and seemingly turning 90 degrees south (parallel with the trackway) as F.64, where it terminated 5m from the north corner of the south enclosure. Initial contemporaneity of the enclosures may therefore be likely, though the gap between the two is problematic with respect to the west arm of the trackway; if continuous, it would either have blocked passage or allowed only the slightest means of access between the enclosure and trackway boundaries. The south enclosure cut the outer ditch (Fs. 6, 23 and 68) of the trackway’s west arm; the same sequence was observed in the terminus of the north enclosure. However, the trackway (F.66 and F.67) cut through the north turn (F.71) of the north enclosure, which suggests a complex sequential interplay between the feature categories. This is further evident by way of the number of paired termini observed along the trackway’s north projection (F.88 [170] with

F.92 [176]; F.91 [175] and F.99 [189]), which implies a process of successive modification and re-cutting of its course.

East arm					
Feature	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Profile	Pottery Qty./wt (g)	Animal Bone Qty./wt (g)
17 (=30)	1.15-2.2	0.33-0.67	Gradual sides; flat base	121 / 1037	617 / 1467
29 (=44)	0.72-2.10	0.15-0.58	Gradual sides; rounded base	112 / 627	48 / 443
31 (=88)	0.7-1.2	0.15-0.21	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	.
33	0.88	0.12	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	.
98	1.06	0.55	Gradual sides; rounded base	8 / 24	3 / 50
99	0.7	0.1	Gradual sides; flat base	.	.
100	1.3-2.3	0.5	Gradual sides; flat base	10 / 72	.
103	0.95-1.06	0.31	Gradual sides; flat base	.	2 / 34
104	0.9	0.32	Gradual sides; flat base	.	.
West Arm					
6 (=23, 69, 74)	0.7-1.43	0.17-0.6	Gradual sides; flat base	94 / 808	26 / 608
14 (=77)	1.46	0.6	Gradual sides; flat base	2 / 12	.
55	2.7	0.68	Gradual sides; rounded base	53 / 338	27 / 334
57	.	0.52	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	.
66	1.55	0.65	Sharp sides; rounded base	84 / 786	52 / 454
67	1.0	0.33	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	.
70	1.98	0.27	Gradual sides; rounded base	16 / 182	9 / 170
86	1.39-1.45	0.37	Gradual sides; rounded base	1 / 32	.
87	0.8	0.24	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	.
91 (=97)	1.4	0.43	Sharp sides; rounded base	2 / 18	2 / 34
92	1.3	0.15	Gradual sides; flat base	.	.
Enclosures					
5 (=22, 27, 68)	0.7-1.97	0.31-0.58	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base	97 / 758	73 / 645
64 (=71)	1.1-1.35	0.45-0.65	Sharp sides; rounded base	41 / 218	3 / 139

Table 9. Summary of Phase 3 trackway and enclosure ditches

Although similar to the form and dimensions of the trackway ditches, those of the enclosures were more consistent at 1-2m wide and 0.30m at their shallowest, deepening to *c.* 0.6m. They generally contained one or two fills of mid to dark greyish brown silt-rich clay-silt, with localised deposits of dark grey clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal and shell casings of land snail. The pottery and animal bone collected from both the enclosure and trackway ditches is not vastly divergent (Table 9), and was weighted towards a 2nd to early 3rd century date. Setting these apart is the recovery of three near-complete vessels and deposits of oyster shell from the southern third of the trackway's east arm (see F.29 [77] in Figure 11); the enclosures produced mainly individual sherds with few refits and no near-complete vessels, with only occasional instances of shell.

The distribution of finds reemphasises that the project area lay to the periphery of more intensive settlement to the west. A southward trend of deposition is visibly more expressive by Phase 3, which may reflect discard habits rather than settlement shift. A spread of what may be termed 'occupation soil' to the south of this confirms the proximity of settlement. The occupation soil represents a relatively late stage of the site's usage. This was a deposit of very dark grey clayey silt with occasional small charcoal flecks observed as a 10-30cm thick capping of the north corner of the south enclosure – F.68 [123.01] [146.01] and [166.01] – and extending over the upper fill of the outer ditch of the trackway (F.69 [124]; see the dark soil within F.68 in the bottom left of the photograph in Figure 9). The occupation soil produced 91 pot sherds that represent the site's only

assemblage exclusively dated to the 2nd–4th century, with fired daub clay fragments, disarticulated animal bone fragments (413g), and a few charred grains of spelt wheat and barley amongst weed seeds.

Medieval & Post-Medieval

Features: 18, 28, 33, 34, 37, 43, 51, 58, 60, 62, 105 and 107

Furrows aligned north-south were recorded with a regular spacing of 7-10m over the entire site. These were generally shallow (0.04-0.3m) and wide (0.8-2.6m), and containing only a single fill. The furrows were often found in pairs that represent an earlier and later phase of cultivation. The earlier comprised mid-yellowish brown clayey silt with no finds and only rare charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones. The later furrows were filled with dark grey humic silt with more frequent charcoal, and finds of clay tobacco pipe, 17th century and later pottery, oyster shell, brick fragments and slate tile.

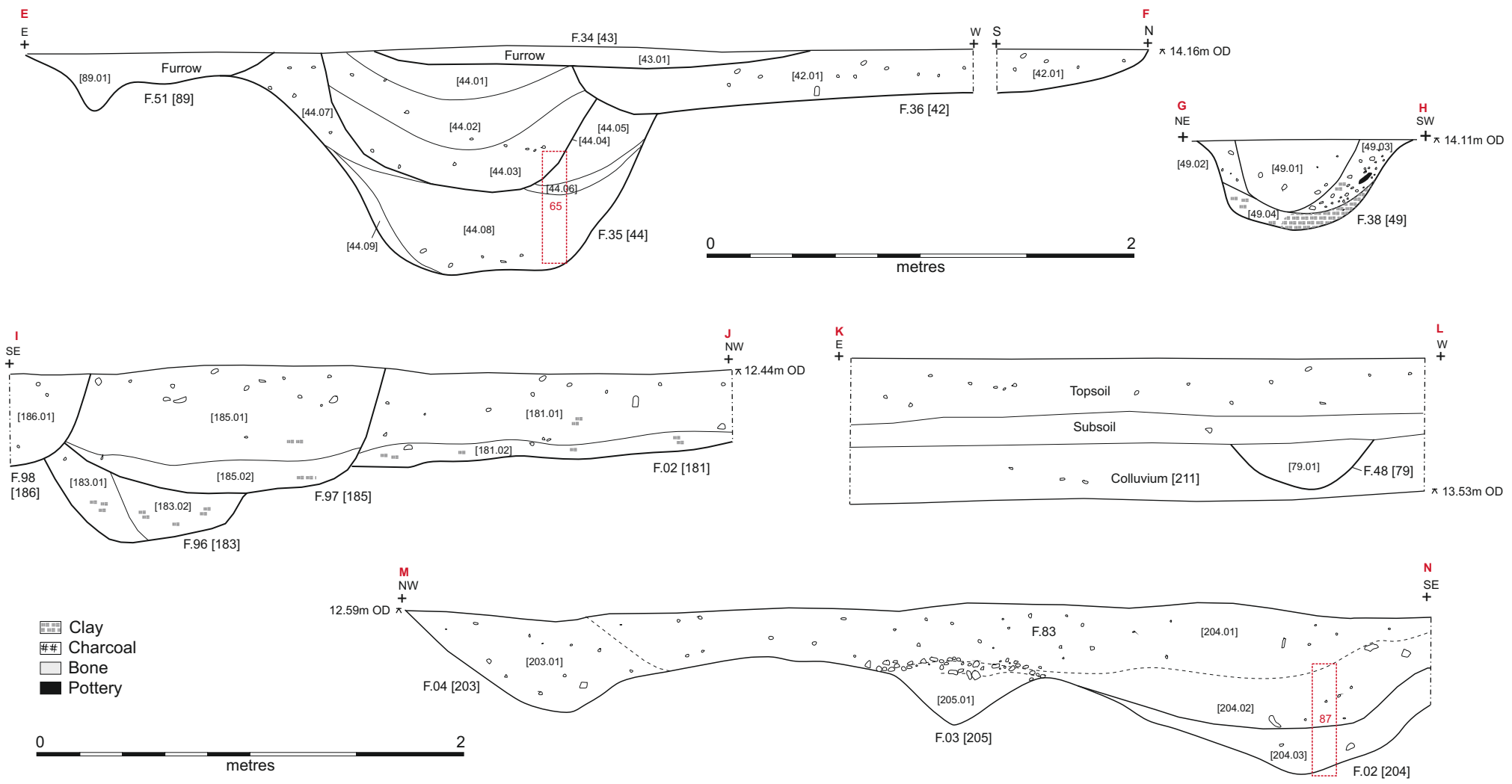


Figure 8. Sections

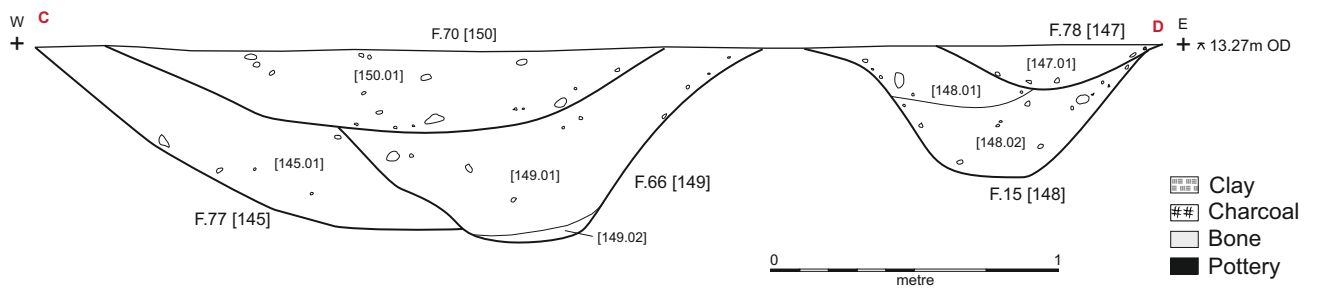
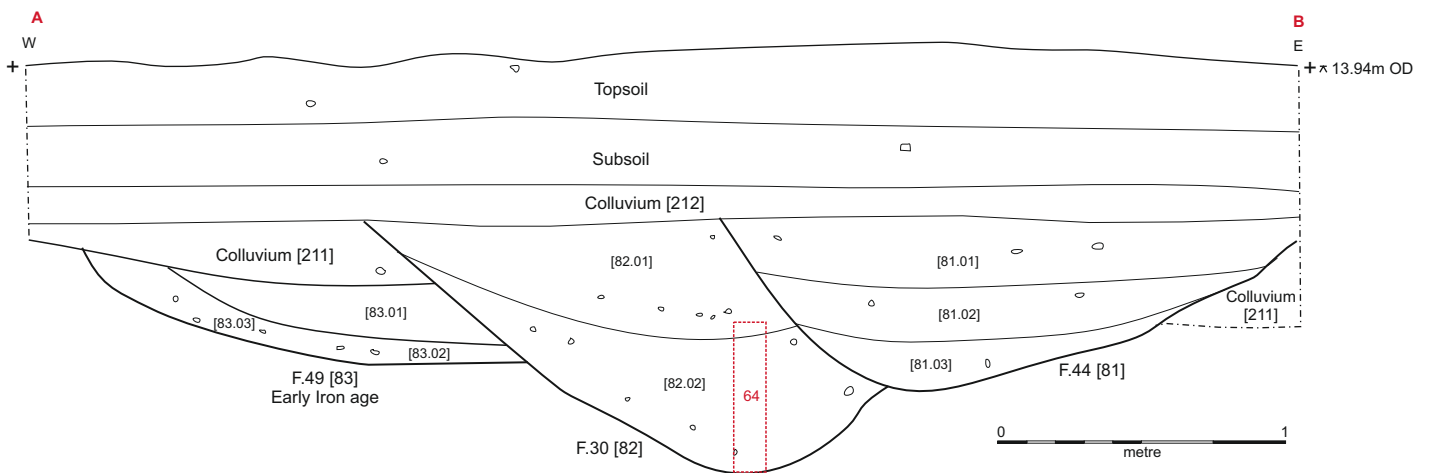


Figure 9. Top: Phase 3 trackway and enclosures looking north. Bottom: various sections

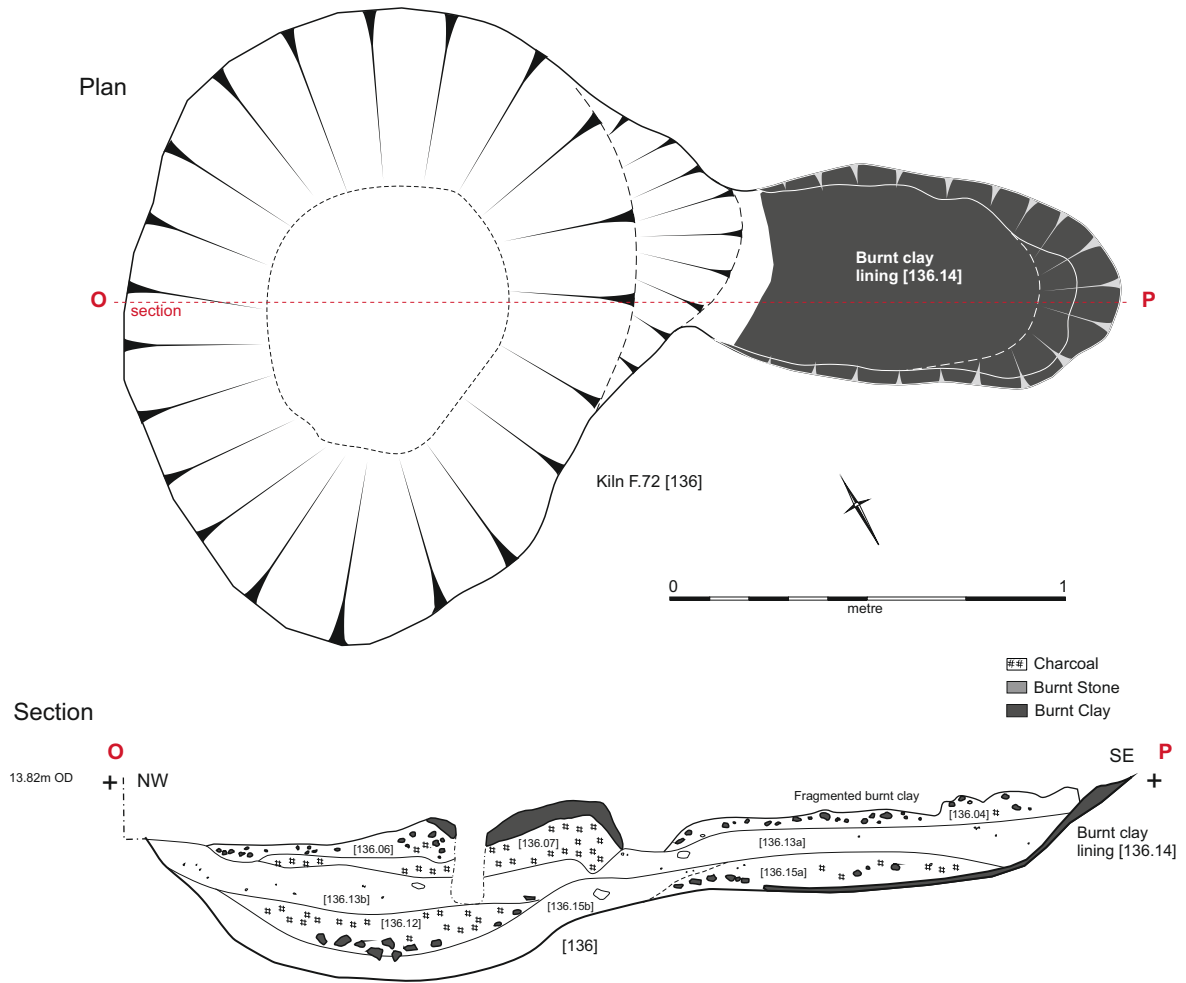


Figure 10. Kiln F.72 (Bottom: burnt clay lining [136.14])



Figure 11. Bottom: near complete butt beaker of probable 1st century date in F.29 [77], SF53 (scale is 30cm). Top: East arm of Phase 3 trackway cutting Phase 1 fieldsystem F.19; oyster shell is visible in the dark soil of F.29, near to the archaeologist who is excavating the butt beaker (scales are 2m)

MATERIAL CULTURE

In the following, items listed as <.> refers to the archive catalogue number. Unless otherwise indicated, the following studies do not include the evaluation-phase finds (see Tabor 2017).

Worked Flint – Emma Beadsmoore

A total of six (36g) worked flints were recovered from five features (Table 10). The material comprised working waste; the majority of which is chronologically non-diagnostic. The two exceptions are waste flakes recovered from F.2 and F.35. The tertiary flake recovered from F.2 was the product of discoidal core reduction, with a characteristic faceted platform and skimming, multi-direction dorsal scars. The tertiary flake from F.35 is also potentially a discoidal core product, although a less characteristic example. This type of systematic core reduction was focused on the production of large, broad, thin flakes used to manufacture transverse arrowheads in the later Neolithic.

Feature	Type			TOTAL
	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	
2	.	.	1	1
23	.	1	.	1
25	.	.	1	1
35	.	1	.	1
68	2	.	.	2
TOTAL	2	2	2	6

Table 10. Worked flint listed by type and feature

Prehistoric Pottery – Kate Beats & Mark Knight

The prehistoric pottery assemblage was small and fragmentary, representing activity in discrete areas of site (Table 11). The pottery has been analysed following the guidelines produced by Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010).

Ceramic Phase	No. of contexts	Sherd Qty./ wt (g)	Mean sherd wt (g) (MSW)
Middle Bronze Age	1	5 / 119	23
Early Iron Age	2	25 / 229	9
Late Iron Age	1	1 / 86	86

Table 11. Breakdown on the Prehistoric assemblage

The Middle Bronze Age sherds, undecorated and with no identifiable forms, were recovered from closed context pit F.38 and produced in crushed shell-rich fabric. The high MSW (23g) may suggest that the pottery was used within close proximity to the pit.

Early Iron Age sherds came from pits F.20 and F.35, with the majority belonging to F.35 (a closed context). The highest proportions of sherds were classed as small and the MSW is notably lower than the rest of the assemblage. This suggests that the sherds were already eroded before deposition into the pits. With the exception of a single chalk-rich sherd, the Early Iron Age ceramics are exclusively produced in flint-tempered fabrics. Containing 70% (n=20 sherds) of the overall prehistoric assemblage, the pottery within pit F.35 included a minimum

of two vessels based upon the presence of a rim and base; however, owing to their highly fragmentary condition, their form identification is impossible. There is evidence for both fineware (two polished sherds) and coarseware. The finger-applied decoration on two sherds in pit F.35, representing a vessel body and shoulder, is also found in ceramics of well-sorted flint fabrics within the Early Iron Age assemblage from Wandlebury hillfort, south of Cambridge (Webley 2005). The sherds from pit F.35 were recovered along with a highly fragmentary fineware sherd displaying a smoothed surface.

A single large undiagnostic but wheel-made sherd has been cautiously dated to the Late Iron Age and was the only ceramic find in pit F.45. This is in a worn condition. It is grog-tempered and has possible signs of a polished surface, on which basis it has been classed as fineware.

Roman Pottery – Francesca Mazzilli

The assemblage consists of 1767 sherds (14,817g), some 66% of which dates from the mid-first century to roughly the third century (1174 sherds; 9065g). Whilst there is also generic local greyware and oxidised pottery that may be attributed to the second–fourth century, no specific form or class can be specifically dated to the mid-third century onwards.

The assemblage has been analysed following the guidelines set out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998).

The pottery’s mean sherd weight (MSW) — 8.4g — and the estimated vessel equivalence (EVE) from rims — 11.38 — are low. Sherds are mostly small worn fragments and 76% are non-diagnostic. Relatively few vessels were identified on the basis of rims (64; Table 12). Overall, the MSW for the first century ceramic material is slightly higher than for material datable to other centuries (10g). First century material, combined with vessels that can be roughly dated from the first century to early second century AD, constitutes 35% of the entire assemblage. Thirty-one percent of the assemblage can be dated to the second–third century; similarly, 33% is generically from the second–fourth century. As is typical of Romano-British assemblages in Cambridgeshire, unsourced local coarse and fine wares dominate. This includes a high percentage of Horningsea ware (27%; Table 12; Figs. 7.29 no.4–6 & 7.29 no.16).

Seventeen Samian sherds dating to the second century AD constitute the assemblage’s only sourced fine wares (Table 12). This highlights the site’s ‘core’ Early Roman date. Neither Middle nor Late Roman-sourced fine wares were found. This includes the absence of sherds from Nene Valley production, which elsewhere is common and in constant supply across second–fourth-century settlements in Cambridgeshire.

Fabrics	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	EVES %	MNV
BUFF	28	160	0.10	1
CSGW	161	1079	0.90	9
CSOX	316	1650	1.28	10
CSOX WS?	12	208	0.53	1
DUXF?	3	12	0.00	0
EROM CSGW	546	4116	3.81	16
EROM CSOX	16	109	0.00	0
EROM FSGW	5	19	0.04	1
EROM SHELL	6	24	0.06	1
FSGW	102	328	0.40	1
FSOX	16	65	0.40	1
HORNGW	280	3565	2.1	14
HORNOX	195	2790	1.08	1
HORNOX BB	57	385	0.05	1

CG SA	17	232	0.63	6
SG SA	2	3	0.00	1
VER WW?	5	72	0.00	0
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>1767</i>	<i>14817</i>	<i>11.38</i>	<i>64</i>

Table 12. Romano-British pottery by fabric type

Forms

As is typical of Cambridgeshire's Romano-British assemblages, the most common vessel form identified was jars, followed by bowls (Table 13). Most of the identifiable jars are Early Roman, with a couple from the second–third century AD. Within the assemblage is an Early Roman flinty greyware jar with a groove between the neck and the body (Figure 12 no.2), an Early Roman flinty greyware cordoned carinated jar (Figure 12 no.3), a second-century Horningsea globular necked jar, and a second–third-century Horningsea constricted-necked jar (Figure 12 no.4-6). Adding to this is a carinated jar roughly dated to mid late first century up to AD 120, its profile is an evolution of the vessels dated to AD 48–68 from Greenhouse Farm on the northeast edge of Cambridge (Gibson & Lucas 2002, fig 12 no.27 and fig. 14 no.47; Figure 12 no.14).

Early dating can again be attributed to the assemblage's bowl forms. One example, comparable to forms recovered from Lincoln, dating to mid-first to mid-second century AD (Darling & Precious 2014, 61, figs. 45 & 51; Figure 12 no.15), is a semi-complete coarse sandy oxidised segmental bowl with reeded rim (F.223). From F.53 is a coarse oxidised straight-walled bowl with flat triangular rim and flat base dated to AD 120-160 (Seeley et al. 2014 4G); two Samian imitation flanged bowls (F.100 & F.54) are similar to Curle 11 and made of a coarse sandy oxidised ware. A Samian bowl fragment (Form 30; F.100), decorated with barbotine panels, can be dated to 145–170 AD, and two different fine sandy greyware bowls that resemble London-type bowls dated to the second century (F.2 & F.68); the one from F.2 has a band of fingernail decoration used since AD 50, which can widen the date of the vessel from AD 50 to 150 (Figure 12 no.7).

Several forms other than bowls and jars are also represented. From the F.72 kiln were small fragments of coarse oxidised flagons from the late first to the second century. In trackway ditch F.29, a semi-complete Early Roman fine sandy micaceous small-neck carinated butt beaker dated to mid–late first century AD, consisting of 71 sherds, seems an evolution of a beaker from Greenhouse Farm (*ibid.* fig. 12 no.28; Figure 12 no.1).

Forms	Sherd Qty.	Wt (g)
Beaker	71	241
Bowl	54	579
Bowl/Dish	5	39
Cup	3	58
Dish	5	103
Flagon	4	12
Jar	286	2769
Jar/Bowl	13	100
Lid	1	33
Storage Jar	51	1866
Unidentified	1345	9017
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>1767</i>	<i>14817</i>

Table 13. Romano-British pottery by form

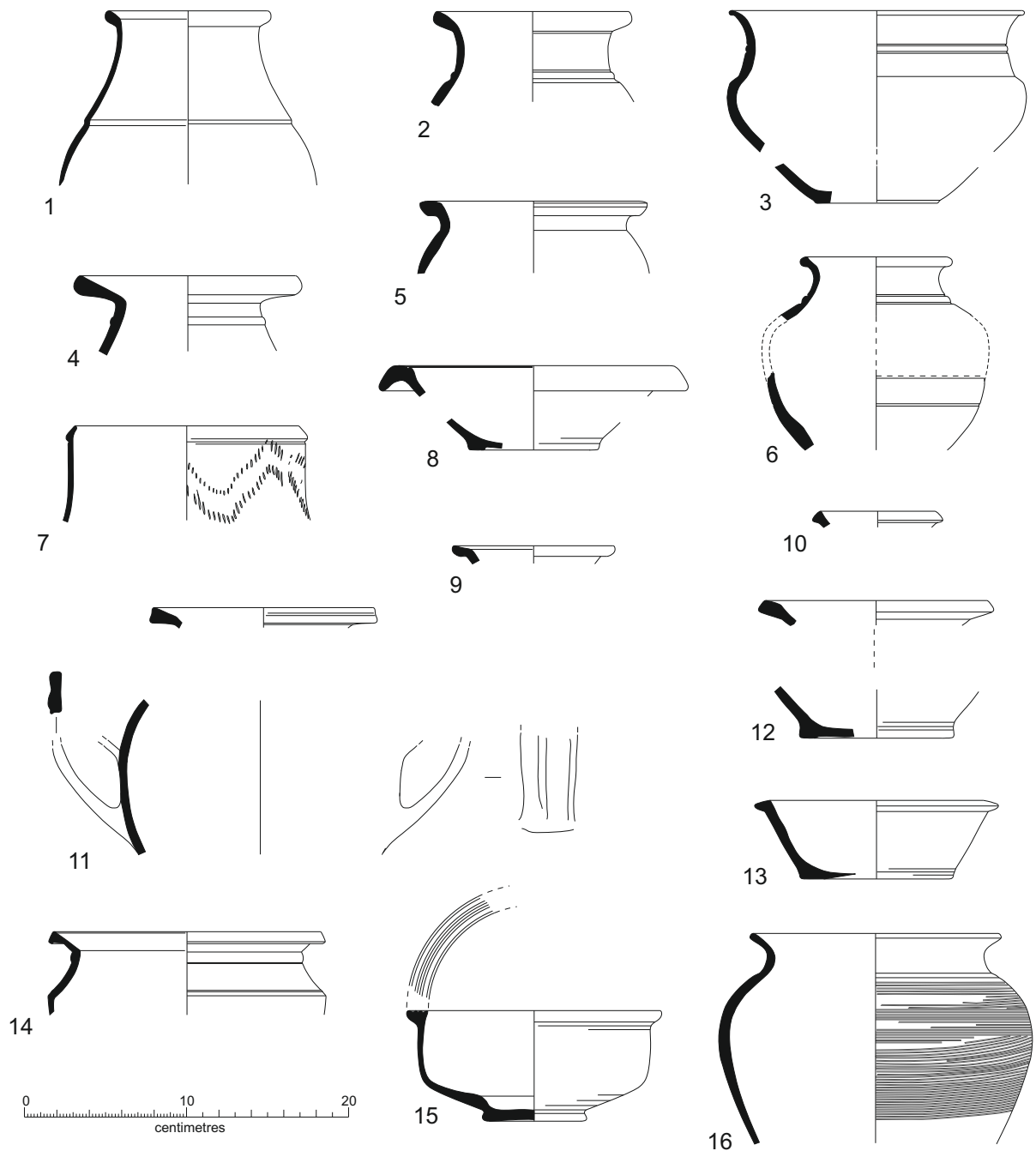


Figure 12. Roman Pottery

Features

Early Roman and second–fourth century pottery was mostly found together in features, with a slightly higher recovery frequency of the former, notably of semi-complete vessels that were exclusively found south of the site’s central portion.

Pottery Kiln (F.72)

There were no pottery wasters or large chunky vessel fragments amongst the kiln assemblage, which otherwise consists of small and worn sherds. The MSW (5.6g) and EVEs (0.16) are extremely low, and nine vessels can be identified. These factors question whether this assemblage actually represents the kiln repertoire. However, the sherds were recovered from different deposits within the kiln pit and its structure, which also included burnt clay and kiln furniture. Some of the pottery may, therefore, have been deposited at the same time as these materials. There are examples of small Roman kilns where a similar or lesser amount of pottery sherds have been recovered. Compared with the kilns at Duxford, for instance, the number of sherds was higher at the present investigation, but with an MSW of eligible kiln products that is proportionately lower (Anderson & Woolhouse 2016; Table 14).

The majority of sherds — 74% — and vessels — six out of nine — belong to the same group (Table 16) and have coarse sandy oxidised fabrics, with minor variations in the quantity and distribution of quartz (presence or absence or sparse of 0.01–2.0mm-sized light brown quartz) and the colour (orange to pale orange/cream, or sandwich orange/cream). Some examples appear to be more slightly buff on the surface. Having a darker red, grittier and harder fired fabric, only one fragment of a bowl (66g) is differentiated from this coarse sandy oxidised group. This dates to AD 120–160, but it is unlikely to have been fired in the kiln.

Kilns	Sherd no.	Wt (g)	MNV	% Kiln Products	Kiln Products Sherd No.	Kiln Products Sherd wt (g)	Kiln Products MSW (g)	MNV
F.72	292	1640	9	74	217	1163	6	6
DUX.1	187	3433	13	85	160	2678	16.7	11
DUX.2	145	1209	9	76	110	917	8.3	5
DUX.3	72	616	3	99	71	594	8.2	3
DUX.6	145	1537	7	53	78	1003	12.8	5

Table 14. Main pottery group from F.72 compared with kilns at Duxford (Anderson & Woolhouse 2016, 60, table 2)

Vessels of coarse sandy oxidised ware include:

- 1) Four flagons: one with everted undercut beaded rim (Figure 12 no.9); two possibly ring-neck flagons of different diameter (Figure 12 no.10), and a variant of collared flagons from Duxford having flat bifid handles and a small flat cordon at one end (Figure 12 no.11; Anderson & Woolhouse 2016). These flagons can roughly be dated to late first to the second century;
- 2) A jar with everted rim (*c.* second–third century; Figure 12 no.12);
- 3) A medium-/wide-mouth jar or bowl with triangular-sectioned rim (*c.* second–third century).

Owing to their fragmentary nature, it is difficult to be more specific about the forms of these vessels and their dating.

In addition to this group, two vessels of coarse sandy greyware are both of second–fourth century date: a jar or bowl with everted flat rim almost hooked at the end, and a second–fourth century jar with an everted rim.

Two distinctive relatively Early Roman forms were also recovered. One is a hard-fired coarse oxidised straight-walled bowl with flat triangular rim and flat base dated to AD 120–160 (Seeley *et al.* 2014, 4G); the other is a coarse greyware carinated jar roughly dated to AD 60–120, its profile is an evolution of vessels recovered from Greenhouse Farm dating to AD 48–68 (Gibson & Lucas 2002, fig. 12 no. 27, fig. 14 no.47; Figure 12 no.14).

The mixture of differing vessel types and their dating, together with their fragmentary and often worn condition, attests to the ambiguity of the material and makes it difficult to identify the kiln’s ceramic production with

certainty. This is further reinforced by the recovery of 10 small second–fourth-century local greyware fragments, together with four small flagon sherds, in the lowest pottery-bearing context within the stoke pit (F.108).

Pit F.53

This is of particular interest on account of its quantity of pottery (174 sherds, 2307g), dominated by four semi-complete vessels. These were forthcoming from both its dark upper deposit and an underlying primary fill. The majority came from the latter and date from the Flavian to second century, apart from 13 non-diagnostic Horningsea fragments (131g) that fall within the second–fourth century. The pottery within upper fill is more generically dated to the second–fourth century, but includes a semi-complete bowl from the mid–late first century:

Upper Fill

- <223> A semi-complete coarse sandy oxidised reeded-rimmed segmental bowl; similar forms are dated to mid-first to mid-second century AD (Darling & Precious 2014, 61, fig. 45 and fig. 51; Figure 12 no.15);
- <223> A high quantity of second–fourth-century Horningsea burnished and of second-century Horningsea oxidised storage jar sherds with everted rims;
- <223> A fragment of second-century Samian barbotine bowl; a couple of early and second–fourth-century local coarse sandy sherds.

Primary Fill

- <227> A semi-complete Flavian–Hadrianic necked jar with narrow band of rilling on the shoulder and triangular-sectioned rim (J. Evans *et al.* 2017, J10.5);
- <227> A second-century globular necked jar with narrow band of rilling on shoulder and everted rising rim (*ibid.*, J10.2; Figure 12 no.16).

Ditch F.68 (dark occupation soil)

In contrast to the overall assemblage and other features, amounting to 91 sherds in total (952g), this dark fill had a high percentage of second–fourth century local pottery (61 sherds; 67%) when compared with Early Roman sherds (17).

On the basis of its ceramic content, the site’s main occupation fell within the mid-first century to early second century, with a significant component from the second to the early third century. This is similar to the sequence displayed at Vicars Farm, which began *c.* 80 AD, reaching a zenith in 180–270 AD (see Monteil, in Evans and Lucas forthcoming, Chap. 6) and that settlement clearly outlasted the lifespan of the Wilberforce Road Site.

The significance of the settlement’s early phase to broader regional comparison, particularly with sites that lie on the hinterland of Cambridge’s Roman core, may be illustrated by two vessels roughly from the second half of the first century, their forms seem a development of examples from Greenhouse Farm’s kilns:

- 1) A carinated jar (cf. Gibson & Lucas 2002, fig.12 no.27 and fig. 14 no.47), from kiln F.72, but not a kiln product (Fig.7.29 no.14).
- 2) A micaceous fine sandy greyware butt beaker from F.29 (cf. *ibid.* fig. 12.28; Figure 12 no.1).

There are neither clear forms or fabrics to indicate that occupation extended later than the mid-third century. There is also little evidence for ‘clean’ phase distinctions. Exceptions to this are the occupation soils from F.68 and upper fill of pit F.53. Both contexts are late sealing deposits with comparatively high concentrations of second–fourth-century pottery, albeit together with some earlier Roman material.

Of the assemblage as a whole, the sherds fragmentary and abraded nature indicates considerable soil disturbance. Even the semi-complete vessels were recovered as multiple small pieces, such as the Early Roman fine sandy micaceous small-neck carinated butt beaker from ditch F.29, recovered in 71 sherds. A relative paucity of sourced fine wares, together with a high quantity of interesting vessels, from the first and second centuries highlights the importance of the settlement's early phase.

Stone and Clay (Worked and Burnt) – *Marcus Brittain*

Worked Stone

The catalogue contains two worked stones, one being a fragment of quern. An additional quern fragment, and one possible roughout of a saddlequern, was identified amongst the burnt stone and is also reported here.

Querns

- <142> F.24 [134.01] – One fragment (*c.* one fifth) of a lower stone to a rotary quern made of Millstone grit; moderate surface wear, with estimated diameter of 400mm and central perforation of 73mm; height of 130mm to 35mm at perforation; weight 3006g. From Romano-British (Phase 2) context, which is consistent with this type. See Figure 13.
- <207> F.40 [58.01] – Two refitting pieces of a large sandstone slab (55mm thick x 185 x 300mm), reddened by heat over surface and face of primary break. The slab displays a concave surface suitable for use as a saddle quern. The surface has been entirely removed by heat fracture on one of the two fragments; the other fragment is heat reddened and shows no obvious signs of having been worked or prepared. By contrast to this large item, the overall assemblage of burnt stone from F.40 was of comparatively small pieces. This may be considered to be a possible roughout for a saddle quern. Weight 4300g.
- <295> F.71 [133.01] – Burnt micaceous sandstone (32mm thick x 56 x 75mm) with pinkish red exterior; one side flattened and polished – possible fragment of saddle quern; weight 32g.

Rubber / burnisher

- <335> F.94 [178.01] – Small lozenge shaped (22mm thick x 26 x 30mm) sandstone pebble with one side flat and polished surface; possible small burnisher or rubber; weight 22g. From Romano-British (Phase 1) context.

Burnt Stone

Amounting to 13.348kg, with the exception of two burnt worked stones (see below), heat-affected stones were otherwise utilised cobbles and sandstones from a range of contexts (Table 15). The largest assemblages were from Middle Bronze Age pits F.38 and F.40.

Cat. No	F.	Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Phase	Notes
105	2	204.02	1	614	Roman 1	unworked sandstone cobble
156	27	46.01	2	4	Roman 3	two unworked sandstone frags
176	30	82.02	1	50	Roman 3	an unworked sandstone frag
195	32	86.01	1	622	Roman 1	unworked cobble
204	36	56.01	1	224	Roman 1	an unworked sandstone cobble
205	38	49.01	10	392	MBA	three burnt flint cobbles; seven unworked small sandstone cobble frags

207	40	58.01	23	8736	MBA	two large refitting sandstone cobble slabs - possible saddlequern roughout (see Worked Stone); 21 small to medium cobble frags
229	53	95.02	1	382	Roman 2	an unworked sandstone cobble
237	55	97.02	2	184	Roman 3	two unworked cobble frags
295	71	133.01	1	32	Roman 3	a fragment of burnt micaceous red sandstone, with worn upper surface - possible fragment of saddle quern (see Worked Stone)
297	71	151.01	3	1134	Roman 3	two small unworked sandstone cobble frags; a medium unworked cobble
308	72	136.06	1	96	Roman 2 Kiln	an unworked sandstone cobble frag
323	74	142.03	2	824	Roman 3	a small unworked sandstone cobble frag; a medium unworked cobble
326	77	145.01	1	54	Roman 3	an unworked cobble frag

Table 15. Summary of burnt stone assemblage

Worked and Burnt Clay

The majority of the assemblage of 4656g burnt clay and 2015g worked clay belongs to the Roman kiln F.72 from Phase 2: 98% burnt clay and 95% worked clay. Owing to this and its specialised function, the kiln is presented separately to the remainder of the assemblage (for which see Tables 16-21), though a basic fabric series may be applied to the entire assemblage:

- Fabric 1 Medium hard, fine grained clay with marl or clunch lumps and rare crushed flint; with occasional fibre impressions; light pink oxidised) colour
- Fabric 2 Hard and well-fired, coarse sandy texture with small marl or clunch lumps and stones; reddish exterior and interior (oxidised)
- Fabric 3 Hard and well-fired, fine sandy clay with small marl or clunch lumps and stones and impressions of fibres; pinkish red (oxidised) exterior and reduced (grey) interior
- Fabric 4 Medium hard fine clay, near stone free with voids and organic fibre (straw?) impressions; mid pink colour
- Fabric 5 Hard, fine clay with rare small crushed flint and very rare chaff impressions; mixed dark grey and reddened exterior to light grey interior
- Fabric 6 Hard micaceous sand with small grit inclusions

Burnt Clay

The burnt clay component for the majority of features – all of Roman Phase 2 date – consisted of small worn fragments all of Fabric 4 (Table 16). One of these fragments, <151>, bore the impression of a small rod, c. 6mm diameter, and a broad assignation of daub for these fragments is plausible.

Cat No.	F.	Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Phase	Description	Fabric
151	26	27.01	1	6	Roman 2	possible daub fragment with rod impression	4
179	30	104.02	15	26	Roman 3	possible daub fragment	4
182	30	112.01	3	4	Roman 3	possible daub fragment	4
226	53	5.01	1	1	Roman 2	possible daub fragment	4
234	55	97.01	1	6	Roman 3	possible daub fragment	4
273	68	123.01	4	8	Roman 3	possible daub fragments	4

279	68	146.01	1	1	Roman 3	possible daub fragment with fibre impressions	4
281	68	146.02	1	1	Roman 3	possible daub fragment	4
286	68	166.02	2	20	Roman 3	possible daub fragment	4
290	69	124.01	1	2	Roman 3	possible daub fragment	4

Table 16. Summary of burnt clay, not including kiln F.72

Worked Clay

Aside from the kiln, only two contexts produced worked clay (Table 17), of which the rim of one small vessel – a cup – could be identified.

Cat No.	F.	Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Phase	Description	Fabric
244	56	101.01	4	102	Roman 2	moulded clay with indeterminate form, two refitting pieces, one with a flattened rectangular impression (8mm wide), v. dark grey to black interior to reddish exterior. Max thickness 30mm.	6
273	68	123.01	1	2	Roman 3	flat everted (pinched) rim of small vessel (5mm thickness).	4

Table 17. Summary of worked clay, not including kiln F.72

Kiln F.72

The basic structure of the kiln is described above, although it is the clay component, outlined here, that forms the exact basis of its functioning character (Figure 14). The kiln architecture is difficult to ascertain. During excavation, at least four distinct stages of initial kiln wall construction were identified in plan, but discernible only as a single overall phase of *in situ* lining [136.14] in section; a second structure may have been superimposed upon this. With the exception of the final, uppermost layer of burnt clay debris [136.04], [136.06] and [136.07], fill [136.12] of the main pit produced 862g of kiln wall fragments, with three of the largest fragments from the entire assemblage. Separated from the collapse of the superstructure by clay and ash layer [136.13], this must constitute both a temporal separation and a remodelling of the kiln, though consistency in the use of material fabric – and presumably the architectural style of the kiln – is evident.

It is clear that the kiln's below-ground lining [136.14] was minimal (c. 20mm thickness; Table 18) compared with the above-ground component found in the latest destruction layer [136.04] to have been formed of thick walling, at least at its ground level base, of up to 42mm. This may have facilitated a ledge or pilaster upon which kiln oven furniture, such as bars and plates, may have rested. No obvious separation of differing fabrics is evident within stages of material lining.

A squared fragment from [136.02] may be part of a small shaped slab. As with this example, larger and thicker irregular slabs recorded from kilns at Addenbrooke's Hospital's 'Hutchinson Site' were found with evidence of scorching on none surface only, and thought to be part of the kiln lining or covering rather than free-standing kiln furniture (Evans *et al.* 2008, 84). As only one example was recovered from F.72, its status remains uncertain.

Cat No.	Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Description	Fabrics
412	136.01	4	76	mainly small lumps of kiln wall (Fabric 4)	4
418	136.01	53	128	small rounded kiln wall fragments	1, 4
419	136.02	23	459	mostly rounded lumps; four with flat surfaces, one slightly concave - all probably kiln inner wall or flue (Fabric 3)	1, 3, 4.
420	136.02	1	188	a square (92 x 97mm) fragment of kiln wall, 12mm thickness, with possible signs of having been shaped – one edge is near flat with folding evident in section, but the three remaining edges are too worn to confirm this. One face is reddened by scorching – the other being homogenous light pink.	1
302	136.03	2	10	kiln wall fragments	2

304	136.04	109	1482	small to large fragments of kiln wall, max thickness 42mm	1, 2
306	136.06	165	1216	kiln wall fragments (Fabrics 1, 3)	1, 3
309	136.07	23	112	small fragments of kiln wall; four with flat surfaces	4
413	136.08	17	26	small rounded kiln wall fragments	1, 4
315	136.12	83	862	mainly small lumps of kiln wall (Fabric 1) with three moderately large pieces (Fabric 3)	1, 3
422	136.14	19	210	kiln wall fragments; hard and heavily vitrified with grey interior, pinkish exterior; 20mm thickness	1

Table 18. Burnt clay kiln wall fragments from F.72

Kiln Bars and Stacker or Setters

At least eight kiln bars are represented by 24 fragments (Table 19; Figure 14), all from the kiln's upper profile that represents the latest use and final destruction phase. The kiln bars are square-sectioned (40-65mm thick) with at least one tapering end, and probably one thicker flattened, squared end. None may be reconstructed to completeness, though the two longest surviving kiln bars were 16-21cm length. The fabric (1 and 2) of the kiln bars was broadly similar to the kiln's superstructure, except for the omission of Fabrics 3 and 4. The majority were of an oxidised red or pink colour throughout their profile, with few examples in which the core had been reduced to a greyish colour. The bars were formed of a single complete (i.e. no voids) seam of mixed clay with the angular edges slightly rounded or folded.

Cat No.	Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Description	Fabrics
418	136.01	6	98	six non-refitting fragments of kiln bar	1
421	136.04	2	112	two refitting pieces of possible kiln bar	2
307	136.06	1	381	near-complete kiln bar; 160mm length, 45mm width. Tapering at one end and missing the thick end. Square profile with rounded edges.	1
307	136.06	1	101	possible corner section fragment of a kiln bar, c.65mm width; would represent the thick end.	1
310	136.07	5	124	four non-fitting fragments of kiln bar, 40mm wide	1
312	136.09	4	270	210mm length; 40-45mm thickness; square profile; rounded edges; tapered end.	1
313	136.09	5	118	three non-fitting fragments of kiln bar (Fabric 1) 40mm wide; two refitting fragments of kiln bar 45mm wide (Fabric 2)	1, 2

Table 19. Kiln bars from Kiln F.72

Two rectangular items with dimensions similar to the kiln bars and a profile likewise tapering to one end, were found to bifurcate at one end, displaying equally spaced prongs separated by a smooth concave impression (Table 20; Figure 14). No direct parallel was published in the main national overview of Romano-British kilns and their furniture (Swan 1984), although three-pronged clay 'stilts' were referenced from a kiln at Holt, Denbigh, used to suspend lead-glazed vessels by their rims in an inverted position as a means of preventing the vessels sticking to the kiln during the firing (*ibid.*, 40). Lead-glazed vessels were not present within the assemblage of F.72, but it is likely that the bi-pronged bars acted as some form of support.

Similar items have been found in Cambridge at the Addenbrooke's Hospital 'Hutchinson Site' (Evans *et al.* 2008, 83-84, Figure 2.36, nos. 1-2) and elsewhere in the region, along with other kiln furniture at Blackhorse Lane in Swavesey (Willis *et al.* 2008: 59, Figure 4). Those encountered at the latter were considered to be kiln stackers or setters, utilised within the kiln oven along with bars and plates (see below) as part of the internal frame that ensures the horizontal separation of vessels and the inhibition of any movement or collapse during firing. If stood upright in a setting akin to that envisaged at Holt, the space between setter prongs may have held fast the rim of an upturned vessel (Swan 1984, 40), giving some clue to the firing technique.

Cat No.	Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Description	Fabrics
421	136.04	4	508	four refitting pieces of an incomplete setter or stacker with two prongs, essentially a modified kiln bar 190mm length 45-65mm width, tapering at missing end. The other end has been pressed to form two equal prongs separated by a smooth concave impression.	1
316	136.01	2	100	two non-refitting pieces of an incomplete setter or stacker; one with a possible prong elevated by a smooth concave impression.	1

Table 20. Kiln stackers or setters from Kiln F.72

Kiln Plates

One fabric stood out from the fabric categories. Fabric 5 was notably harder fired clay, well-fired oxidised exterior and with a reduced centre and overall mixed grey and soft red colour with occasional crushed flint and rare plant or chaff impressions. This fabric was exclusive to a series of thin walled (6-11mm) ceramic fragments that were first thought to be kiln ‘wasters’ resultant from the firing process and reused as spacers within the kiln oven. Two sets of refitting fragments from [136.02], however, illustrated that these belonged to disc-like plates with an irregular sub-circular shape and domed profile with a slightly irregular curl along the pinched edges (Table 21). The fabric used for the plates has regional parallels, most notably the Horningsea kiln site (Evans *et al.* 2017, chapter 3, 3).

Plates are amongst the most commonly found kiln furniture (Swan 1984, 41), sometimes found with perforations, though in this case in a plain style. Their use is open to some speculation and may have been varied. A proposed function of circular plates found in lowland East Yorkshire, for example, is a use similar to stackers or setters: marking a space to separate and support vessels within the kiln oven (Halkon and Millett 1999, 123). The size of plates, in general, averaging 15-30cm diameter (Swan 1984, 64), may be overly large for the purpose of a spacer within the kiln oven, and the most complete example from F.72 lies within this range at *c.* 22cm. For the plates found with kilns at Horningsea, and more recently reiterated for fired clay plate fragments associated with kilns found at Waterbeach (Evans *et al.* 2017, chapter 3, 10-16), Walker (1912, 47) proposed that clay plates made up a layer within a turf dome laid over a stack of vessels for the purpose of retaining the kiln’s heat so to colour the vessels, and to be easily dismantled after each firing.

Another local comparison may be made to an arrangement of items excavated at War Ditches, Cherry Hinton (Hughes 1904, 474-7). Although interpreted as a fire setting or hearth, the items are part of a larger deposits of kiln material that may have rested directly within a kiln associated with barbotine decorated fine ware. The excavator described having found four ‘pyramidal blocks’ or tapering curved bar pillars standing upright in a square setting. Amongst the materials found within the setting were small fired clay ‘buns’ which were thought to have rested upon the pillars, and fragments of one or more flat clay discs *c.* 25-30cm diameter and 0.5 inches (1.27cm) thick, one of which in an illustrated reconstruction is shown to have sat upon the pillars and buns. It has been suggested that this enigmatic arrangement may partly have resulted through slippage of horizontal bars from a shelf into a recess, upon which plates may have once rested (Swan 1984, 61); however, the possibility that the bi-pronged bars were arranged in an upright position to hold inverted vessels by their rims adds to the argument for some form of vertical bar arrangement associated with the plates.

Cat No.	Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Description	Fabrics
412	136.01	1	8	a fragment of clay wall 6mm thick, possibly of a plate or misfire with pinkish exterior and darker reddish grey interior.	5
418	136.01	12	63	non-refitting fragments of plate, 10mm thick.	4
420	136.02	28	236	two sets of refitting (3 and 2) pieces amongst other non-refitting fragments, possibly from the same item. Each form two sides to a plain circular disc, 11mm thick at the centre, thinning to a nipped edge (with finger impressions still intact). The diameter is estimated to <i>c.</i> 220mm	5

306	136.06	1	18	a fragment of clay wall 6mm thick, possibly of a plate or misfire with pinkish exterior and darker reddish grey interior	5
315	136.12	3	10	two refitting plate fragments, 10mm thick (Fabric 4); a fragment of folded clay (Fabric 2) at a right angle, with thumb print - possible spacer	2, 3, 4

Table 21. Kiln plates from Kiln F.72

Metalwork – *Andy Hall and Justin Wiles*

In total 42 copper alloy, 14 iron and 13 lead objects were examined, any undiagnostic or modern objects were discarded and are not mentioned in this report. Although the majority of the assemblage was Post-Medieval in date, two Roman brooches and three coins were recorded.

Romano-British

Iron

<355> F.103 [194] - A heavily corroded iron armband of oval cross section with slightly thickened terminals. Internal diameter 80mm, weight 124g. Recovered in two pieces, requires x-ray. Romano-British in date. See Figure 13.

Copper Alloy

<348> F.30 [140] - A copper alloy *radiate* in poor condition, possibly Carausius (AD 286-293). The reverse is illegible. Weight 3.6g, diameter 23mm (Moorhead 2013).

<369> SF.14 - Recovered from subsoil. A fragment of a copper alloy headstud-type brooch in poor condition. Consisting of the upper section of the bow with a circular boss with reserved metal in the centre. Difficult to ascertain whether the stud would have been enameled. Broken ends of a possible head-loop also present. Dating to the mid-late 1st century AD. Measuring 20 x 15mm, weight 5g. See Figure 13.

<381> SF.26 - A copper alloy coin, heavily corroded with no features visible. Weight 9.5g, diameter 26mm. Probably an *as* of 1st-2nd century.

<407> SF.57 F.56 [98.01] - A small Colchester derivative brooch, possibly of rear hook type. The bow and cross-bar / wings intact but catch plate and spring missing. The bow appears undecorated except for a central ridge along the length. Dating to the mid-late 1st century AD. 32mm in length, 20mm width. Weight 3g. See Figure 13.

<408> SF.58 - A copper alloy *nummus* (AE4). Obverse illegible but reverse showing wolf and twins. Weight 1.03g, diameter 16mm. AD 330-335. (Reece and James 1986). See Figure 13.

Post-Medieval

Lead

<361> SF.6 - A lead musket or pistol ball. Weight 7.04g, 10mm diameter.

<389> SF.34 - A rectangular fragment of lead sheet with three parallel incised lines and pierced with two nail holes. Possibly flashing from a lead roof.

<390> SF.35 - A lead large calibre round. 24mm in length, maximum width 13mm. 19th century.

<395> SF.40 - A lead spherical musket ball 17mm in diameter, weight 34g.

<398> SF.43 - A fragment of lead window came. Measuring 18mm x 12mm.

<399> SF.45 - A small circular lead seal probably from a seed bag. 19th- early 20th century. Weight 4g, measuring 16mm in diameter.

<406> SF.56 - A small rectangular lead sheet with four bands of horizontal rouletted or punched repeated decoration. Finely incised lines evenly spaced. The reverse is plain. Possibly Medieval or early Post-Medieval. Weight 20g, 25mm x 27mm x 2mm.

Iron

- <356> SF.1 - A cast iron machine part of rectangular form with centrally placed rectangular socket. Weight 130g, measuring 62mm x 37mm x 12mm.
- <357> SF.2 - A bolt with hexagonal head and machine-turned thread. 278g, total length 180mm.

Copper Alloy

- <347> F.18 [18.01] - A copper alloy Nuremberg jetton, 16th century, of Krauwinkel type.
- <358> SF.3 - A spent copper alloy .303 bullet casing measuring 56mm, max, diameter 13mm. Early-mid 20th century.
- <360> SF.5 - A small circular button with traces of gilding to the reverse. Measuring 20mm in diameter, weight 3g. 19th century.
- <362> SF.7 - An irregular shaped fragment of copper alloy sheet, heavily corroded, weight 2g, 20mm x 28mm
- <364> SF.9 - A copper alloy bullet round 39mm in length, weight 12.4g.
- <365> SF.10 - A spent copper alloy .303 bullet casing measuring 237mm, diameter 13mm. Early-mid 20th century.
- <367> SF.12 - A small circular Tombak type button. 18th or 19th century. Diameter 15mm, weight 1.9g.
- <371> SF.16 - A worn copper farthing of Charles II, 1670-1679. Weight 3.5g, measuring 22mm in diameter.
- <372> SF.17 - A spent copper alloy .303 bullet casing measuring 26mm, max, diameter 13mm. Early-mid 20th century.
- <375> SF.20 - A small pewter? Circular handle possibly from the lid of a pewter tobacco box. Measuring 20mm x 21mm, weight 12.5g.
- <376> SF.21 - A copper alloy machine-made four-hole button. Diameter 18mm, weight 1.8g.
- <382> SF.27 - A spent copper alloy .303 bullet casing measuring 56mm, max, diameter 13mm. Early-mid 20th century.
- <384> SF.29 - A large circular copper alloy button with stamped decoration of five pointed stars or flowers weight 8.54g, diameter 34mm. 18th century.
- <385> SF.30 - A small plane copper alloy button, 14mm in diameter, weight 1.7g. 19th or early 20th century in date.
- <386> SF.31 - A small copper alloy handle of hourglass form. 18-19th century in date. Measuring 16mm x 22mm, weight 16.2g.
- <388> SF.33 - A cast copper alloy acorn shaped terminal or finial, part of a larger artefact. Probably Post Medieval. Length 34mm, max width 15mm, weight 17.8g.
- <394> SF.39 - A copper alloy heavily worn Victorian half penny. Weight of 5g.
- <400> SF.47 - An incomplete spent copper alloy .303 bullet casing measuring 26mm, diameter 13mm. Early-mid 20th century.

Additional material

Four irregularly shaped lumps of lead casting spill and ten iron nails ranging in length from 20mm to 80mm were also recovered.



Figure 13. Various finds:

1. Copper alloy Colchester derivative brooch <407>, 2. Copper alloy headstud brooch <369>, 3. Copper alloy *nummus* <408>, 4. iron armlet <355>, 5. Quern stone <142>, 6. Selection of pottery from kiln F.72, except for <171> from F.30 [74].

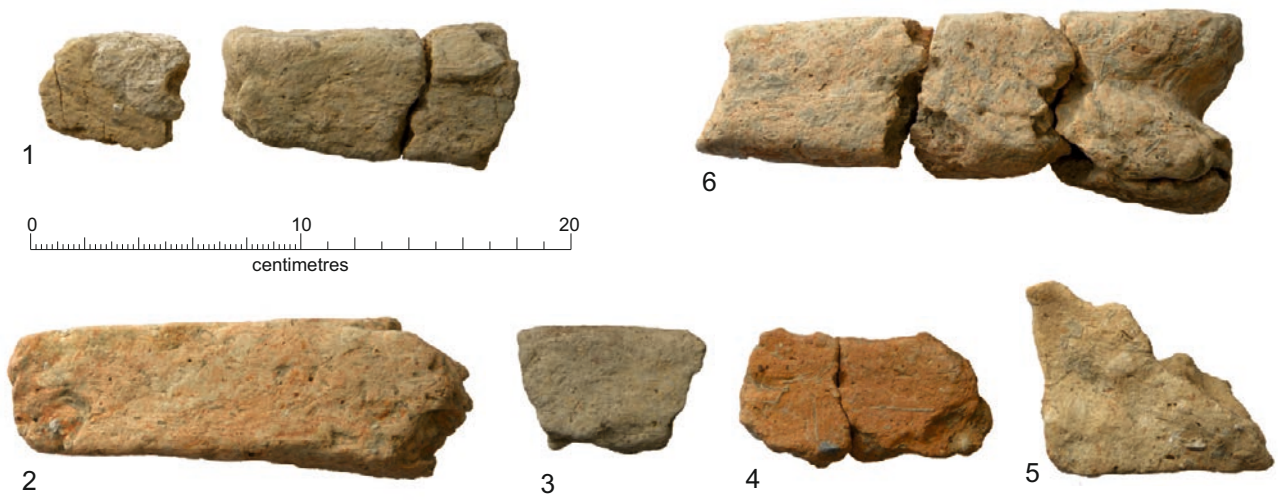


Figure 14. Burnt clay objects from Kiln F.72. Kiln bars (1-5) and Kiln stacker or setter (6)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Unless otherwise indicated, the following studies do not include the evaluation-phase findings (see Tabor 2017).

Charred Plant Macrofossils – *Ellen Simmons*

Sixteen bulk sieving samples, comprising a total of 161ltrs of soil, were processed from a Middle Bronze Age pit fill, an Early Iron Age pit fill, a series of 1st–2nd century AD and 2nd–3rd century AD ditch fills, a pit and the fill of a kiln both of Roman Phase 2, and the fill of a pot from Roman Phase 3. Three bulk sieving samples, comprising a total of 30ltrs of soil, were also assessed in 2017 from three Roman period ditch fills during an archaeological evaluation of the site (Simmons in Tabor 2017). The samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal and assessed in order to determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of any archaeobotanical material present. A further aim of this assessment was to evaluate the potential of any archaeobotanical material present to provide evidence for the function of the contexts, the economy of the site or for the nature of the local environment.

The bulk sieving samples were processed by flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal using a water-separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. The flots and heavy residues were air dried.

The samples were assessed in accordance with Historic England (2011) guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments. A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. Where a total of thirty or more items of plant material is present, this material was quantified using a scale of abundance (- = <5 items, + = > 5 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 30 items, ++++ = > 50 items, +++++ = > 100 items). Where a total of less than 30 items of plant material is present, this material was identified and quantified in full. Wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size were counted except where more than 500 fragments are present.

Identification of plant material was carried out by comparison with material in the reference collections at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield and various reference works (e.g. Cappers *et al* 2006). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Jacomet (2006). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The composition of the samples is recorded in Table 22. The seed, in the broadest sense, of the plant is always referred to in Table 22 unless stated otherwise. The abbreviation *cf.* means ‘compares with’ and denotes that a specimen most closely resembles those particular taxa more than any other.

Preservation of the low density of charred cereal grains present in the sampled contexts is somewhat poor, with grains exhibiting puffing and distortion and retaining only fragments of epidermis. A relatively high proportion of intrusive roots are also present in the sampled contexts indicating an increased likelihood that charred material may be intrusive. Wood charcoal fragments were generally well-preserved.

Charred plant macrofossils

Sample 57 from Early Iron Age pit F.35 [44.02] produced fragments of apple core (*Malus* sp. endocarp). A fragment of apple core was also present in Sample 72 from pit F.61 [103.01] of Roman Phase 2.

Low densities of charred cereal grains and chaff were found to be present in three Roman contexts. From all from Phase 2. The largest assemblage came from Sample 94 from hollow F.83 [204.01], which included emmer/spelt wheat glume base (*Triticum dicoccum* / *spelta*), a spelt wheat glume base (*Triticum spelta*), a probable free threshing wheat grain (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum* / *turgidum* s.l.) and two indeterminate wheat grains (*Triticum* sp. indet.). Two indeterminate barley grains (*Hordeum* sp. indet.) came from Sample 75 in ditch F.68 [123.01] with an indeterminate wheat grain; two more of which were found within Sample 86 from kiln F.72 [136.12].

Charred wild or weed plant seeds were also found in low densities within a number of Roman-period contexts, including hairy buttercup (*Ranunculus sardous*; Sample 94 from Phase 2 hollow F.83 [204.01]), poppy (*Papaver* sp.; Sample 59 from Phase 3 ditch F.29 [77.01]), blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *Chondrosperma*; Sample 69 from Phase 3 ditch F.30 [82.02] and Sample 75 from Phase 3 ditch F.68 [123.01]), sedge (*Carex* sp.; Sample 75 from

Phase 3 ditch F.68 [123.01]), medick / clover (*Medicago* sp. / *Trifolium* sp.; Sample 81 from Phase 3 ditch F.68 [166.01]), and small seeded grass (<2mm *Poaceae*; Sample 72 from Phase 2 pit F.61 [103.01], Samples 75 and 81 from Phase 3 ditch F.68 [123.01] and [166.01]).

Mollusca

Sample 94 from Roman Phase 2 hollow F.83 [204.01] produced a moderately rich assemblage of between 50 and 100 land snail shells (Mollusca). Small assemblages of less than 50 land snail shell were present in Roman Phase 3 ditches F.29 [77.01], F.30 [74.01], F.68 [82.02], [123.01], [166.01], [166.02], and Phase 2 kiln F.72 [136.12], and assemblages of less than 30 land snail shells were present in Phase 1 ditches F.19 [41.02] and F.2 [204.02].

The fragments of apple endocarp (*Malus* sp.) present in Early Iron Age pit F.35 [44.02] indicates the likely collection of wild food resources from local woodland. The fragments of apple endocarp within Roman Phase 2 pit F.61 [103.01] may indicate continued utilisation of wild wood resources in the Roman period or may be representative of cultivated apple, which was probably introduced to Britain during the Roman period (Van der Veen 2016, 814). Remains of fruits, such as apple and pear, increase in frequency in Roman-period archaeobotanical assemblages, indicating increasing adoption of apple and other fruit crops (*ibid.*).

The low density assemblages of charred cereal grain and chaff present in Roman Phase 2 hollow F.83 [204.01], Phase 2 kiln F.72 [136.12] and Phase 3 ditch F.68 [123.01] are likely to have originated as hearth waste and, therefore, indicate some form of domestic activity in the vicinity of the sampled features. Similar low-density assemblages of charred cereal grain and chaff were also found to be present in Sample 2 from Roman Phase 1 ditch F.13 [13.01], Sample 1 from Phase 3 ditch F.5 [5.01] and Sample 3 Phase 3 ditch F.14 [13.01] (Simmons 2017). The low density and poor preservation of charred crop material in these contexts may indicate that activities involving crop processing or food preparation were not being carried out to any great extent in the vicinity of the sampled features or that the sampled features were not being used for the disposal of hearth waste. It is also possible that the small size of the of charred plant macrofossil assemblages is related to small sample size, poor preservation conditions or to crop processing waste being used for other purposes rather than being burnt.

The presence of spelt wheat and barley in Roman Phase 2 hollow F.83 [204.01] and Phase 3 ditch F.68 [123.01] is typical for the Roman period in the region and consistent with the identification of probable spelt wheat in Phase 2 ditch F.13 [13.01] and Phase 3 ditch F.5 [5.01] and (Simmons 2017). Spelt wheat and hulled barley are the typical crop types of the Roman period and both are present in the period's archaeobotanical assemblages from North West Cambridge (de Vareilles in Cessford and Evans 2014, 353–372; Ballantyne in Cessford 2015, 68-76; Ballantyne in Evans 2015, 96-115) and at the Cambourne New Settlement, located to the west of Cambridge (Stevens 2009c). Emmer wheat, which is tentatively identified as present in Roman Phase 2 hollow F.83 [204.01], is also present within Roman-period contexts from Camborne, although emmer wheat is considered likely to be residual in the crop of spelt wheat by the Roman period (Stevens 2009c, 110). Free threshing wheat, which is also tentatively identified as present in hollow F.83 [204.01], is occasionally present in Roman-period archaeobotanical assemblages, but generally in small quantities (Van der Veen 2014).

The small assemblage of wild or weed seeds present in five of the Roman Phase 2 and 3 ditch fills includes seeds of plants which are typical of damp soils such as blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma*) and many of the species of sedge (*Carex* sp.) potentially represented. Medick / clover (*Medicago* sp. / *Trifolium* sp.) and small seeded grasses (<2mm *Poaceae*) are grassland taxa which are also frequently present in charred archaeobotanical assemblages. Hairy buttercup (*Ranunculus sardous*), which is present in Roman Phase 2 hollow F.83 [204.01], is also commonly associated with grassland. These seeds may have been harvested

along with the crops and charred as waste from crop processing, therefore indicating the cultivation of damp soils with probable grassy field margins or the cultivation of fields which had previously been fallow. Other sources of wild or weed plant seeds include waste roofing, flooring and bedding material, tinder and animal fodder. At North West Cambridge, seeds of grassland taxa which were found to be present in Late Roman ditch fills from Site VII (Ballantyne in Cessford 2015, 68-76) and in an Early Roman finds-rich fill from Site II (Ballantyne in Evans 2015, 96-115), were interpreted as possible hay / fodder. The small number of wild or weed seed taxa present in the sampled contexts from the Pitches Site however, precludes any firm conclusions.

Table 22. Archaeobotanical sample assessment table, in chronological and feature order

Feature number	38	35	2	48	19
Context number	49.01	44.02	204.2	79.01	41.02
Sample number	58	57	95	68	56
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Date	MBA	EIA	Roman Phase 1		
Sample volume (litres)	15	20	20	10	10
Volume of intrusive roots (ml)	<1	<1	5	<1	1
Flot volume excluding roots (ml)	<1	10	<1	<1	<1
*key - = < 5 items, += > 5 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 50 items, ++++ = > 100 items, +++++ = > 500 items (ch = charred)					
Cereals and other economic plants*					
<i>Malus</i> sp. (apple) endocarp fragments		2			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. indet. (barley) indeterminate grains					
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>dicoccum</i> (?emmer wheat) glume base					
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (spelt wheat) glume base					
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> / <i>turgidum</i> s.l. (?free threshing wheat) grain					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. indet. (indeterminate wheat) grain					
Wild / weed plant material*					
<i>Papaver</i> sp. (poppy)					
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i> (hairy buttercup)					
<i>Melilotus</i> sp. / <i>Trifolium</i> sp. (medick / clover)					
<i>Montia fontana</i> spp. <i>chondrosperma</i> (blinks)					
<i>Carex</i> sp. (sedge)					
<2mm Poaceae (small seeded grass seeds)					
Wood and wood charcoal					
> 4mm wood charcoal fragments		9			
2-4 mm wood charcoal fragments	1	100			
>4mm wood charcoal fragments from heavy residue	16	366			
Charcoal (DP = predominantly diffuse porous. RP = predominantly ring porous)	DP	RP and DP			
Intrusive plant material / non-plant material*					
Mollusca (land snails)			++		++
Recommendations					
(CPM = charred plant macrofossils, WPM = waterlogged plant macrofossils, WC = wood charcoal, M = Mollusca, IM = invertebrate macrofossils)					
Sample suitable for further analysis?		WC			
Material suitable for C14 dating?					
Retain flots?	yes	yes	yes	no	yes

Table 22 cont. – Archaeobotanical sample assessment table

Feature number	61	72	83	29	30		
Context number	103.01	136.12	204.01	82.02	74.01		77.01
Sample number	72	86	94	59	63	61	69
Feature type	Pit	Kiln	Hollow	Ditch	Pot fill	Ditch	Ditch
Date	Roman Phase 2			Roman Phase 3			
Sample volume (litres)	15	33	20	8	0.6	8	10
Volume of intrusive roots (ml)	10	1	15	<1	<1	1	<1
Flot volume excluding roots (ml)	10	<1	3	<1	<1	<1	1
*key - = < 5 items, + = > 5 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 50 items, ++++ = > 100 items, +++++ = > 500 items (ch = charred)							
Cereals and other economic plants*							
<i>Malus</i> sp. (apple) endocarp fragments	1						
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. indet. (indeterminate barley) grain							
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>dicoccum</i> (?emmer wheat) glume base			1				
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (spelt wheat) glume base			1				
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> / <i>turgidum</i> s.l. (?free threshing wheat) grain			1				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. indet. (indeterminate wheat) grain		1	2				
Wild / weed plant material*							
<i>Papaver</i> sp. (poppy)				1			
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i> (hairy buttercup)			1				
<i>Melilotus</i> sp. / <i>Trifolium</i> sp. (medick / clover)							
<i>Montia fontana</i> spp. <i>chondrosperma</i> (blinks)				1			
<i>Carex</i> sp. (sedge)							
<2mm Poaceae (small seeded grass seeds)	2						
Wood and wood charcoal							
> 4mm wood charcoal fragments	2						
2-4 mm wood charcoal fragments	104						
>4mm wood charcoal fragments from heavy residue	19	8		2			
Charcoal (DP = predominantly diffuse porous. RP = predominantly ring porous)	RP and DP						
Intrusive plant material / non-plant material*							
Mollusca (land snails)		++	++++	++	++	++	+++
Recommendations							
(CPM = charred plant macrofossils, WPM = waterlogged plant macrofossils, WC = wood charcoal, M = Mollusca, IM = invertebrate macrofossils)							
Sample suitable for further analysis?	WC						
Material suitable for C14 dating?			?Free threshing wheat grain				
Retain flots?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Table 22 cont. Archaeobotanical sample assessment table

Feature number	64	68		
Context number	164.01	123.01	166.01	166.02
Sample number	80	75	81	82
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch (occupation soil)		
Date	Roman Phase 3			
Sample volume (litres)	10	20	20	10
Volume of intrusive roots (ml)	2	5	10	2
Flot volume excluding roots (ml)	0	1	1	<1
*key - = < 5 items, + = > 5 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 50 items, ++++ = > 100 items, +++++ = > 500 items (ch = charred)				
Cereals and other economic plants*				
<i>Malus</i> sp. (apple) endocarp fragments				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. indet. (indeterminate barley) grain		2		
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>dicoccum</i> (?emmer wheat) glume base				
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (spelt wheat) glume base				
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> / <i>turgidum</i> s.l. (?free threshing wheat) grain				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. indet. (indeterminate wheat) grain	1	1		
Wild / weed plant material*				
<i>Papaver</i> sp. (poppy)				
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i> (hairy buttercup)				
<i>Melilotus</i> sp. / <i>Trifolium</i> sp. (medick / clover)			1	
<i>Montia fontana</i> spp. <i>chondrosperma</i> (blinks)		1		
<i>Carex</i> sp. (sedge)		1		
<2mm Poaceae (small seeded grass seeds)		1	2	
Wood and wood charcoal				
> 4mm wood charcoal fragments				
2-4 mm wood charcoal fragments				
>4mm wood charcoal fragments from residue	8	1	1	
Charcoal (DP = predominantly diffuse porous. RP = predominantly ring porous)				
Intrusive plant material / non-plant material*				
Mollusca (land snails)	++	++	+	+
Recommendations				
(CPM = charred plant macrofossils, WPM = waterlogged plant macrofossils, WC = wood charcoal, M = Mollusca, IM = invertebrate macrofossils)				
Sample suitable for further analysis?				
Material suitable for C14 dating?		Barley grain		
Retain flots?	yes	yes	yes	no

Wood Charcoal – Ellen Simmons

A total of nineteen bulk sieving samples, which were taken during archaeological excavations at Wilberforce Road, Cambridge in 2017 and 2018 by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, were initially assessed for the presence of charred plant remains and wood charcoal. Samples were scanned using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and a record made of the abundance of the main classes of material present. As a result of this assessment two samples were selected for full analysis of wood charcoal in order to provide evidence relating to the local environment and the selection for wood for use as fuel. Sample 57 was taken from the Early Iron Age fill of pit F.35 ([44.02]) and Sample 72 was taken from the second to third century fill of pit F.61 ([103.01]).

One hundred charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size were identified from each context, with the aim of identifying a representative sample of the taxa present (Stuijts 2006, 28). A minimum charcoal fragment size of 2mm was chosen for identification, as smaller fragments are difficult to fracture in all three planes and therefore difficult to identify. Wood charcoal fragments were fractured manually and the resultant anatomical features observed in transverse, radial and tangential planes using high power binocular reflected light (episcopic) microscopy (x 50, x 100 and x 400). Identification of each fragment was carried out to as high a taxonomic level as possible by comparison with material in the reference collections at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield and various reference works (e.g. Schweingruber 1990; Hather 2000). Charcoal identifications and observations of the ligneous structure are summarised in Table 23 (see Appendices for full listing). Nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The abbreviation *cf.* means ‘compares with’ and denotes that a specimen most closely resembles that particular taxa more than any other.

A record was also made, where possible, of the ring curvature of the wood and details of the ligneous structure, in order for the part of the woody plant which had been burnt and the state of wood before charring, to be determined (*cf.* Margueire, & Hunot 2007). Where at least three growth rings were present, the ring curvature of the charcoal fragments was designated as weak, intermediate or strong, indicating larger branches or trunk material, intermediate sized branches and smaller branches or twigs, based on the classification in Margueire and Hunot (2007, 1421). The presence of thick walled tyloses in vessel cavities, which indicate the presence of heartwood and therefore mature trunk wood, was recorded. The presence of pith which indicates the use of sapwood was recorded along with the presence of bark. The presence of fungal hyphae and insect degradation, which indicate the use of dead or rotting wood, was recorded. The degree of vitrification of the charcoal fragments was recorded as a measure of preservation, with levels of vitrification classified as either low brilliance (degree 1), strong brilliance (degree 2) or total fusion (degree 3).

The wood charcoal fragments in both pit fills were found to be well preserved with only a small proportion of fragments being unidentifiable due to poor preservation. The incidence of charcoal fragments being affected by vitrification in both pit fills was also found to be low.

Species Represented

A summary of the total number of fragments of each taxon is listed below in Table 23, along with observations of ring curvatures, the presence of tyloses in the vessel cavities, the presence of bark and the degree of vitrification. It is often not possible to identify charcoal beyond a certain taxonomic level due to the similarities between related genera. Bird / wild cherry (*Prunus avium* / *padus*) charcoal cannot be differentiated using morphological characteristics and is very morphologically similar to blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*. Charcoal is therefore only tentatively identified as *Prunus cf. avium* / *padus* or *Prunus cf. spinosa*. Pomoideae is a large sub-family of the Rosaceae (rose family), containing many species which cannot be differentiated using morphological characteristics, although the native woody plant species most likely represented would be wild pear (*Pyrus communis* L.), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.), service tree (*Sorbus domestica* L.), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.), common whitebeam (*Sorbus aria* (L.) Crantz.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.) or Midland hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata* (Poir.) DC.). Oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal cannot be identified to species using morphological characteristics so either sessile oak (*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Leibl.) or pendunculate oak (*Quercus robur* L.) is represented.

Early Iron Age - The taxa present in the charcoal assemblage from pit fill [44.02] are blackthorn (*Prunus cf. spinosa*), wild / bird cherry (*Prunus cf. padus* / *avium*), hawthorn / apple / pear / whitebeams (Pomoideae), oak

(*Quercus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), field maple (*Acer campestre*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). It was possible to observe strong ring curvature of one of the wild / bird cherry charcoal fragments. Tyloses were present in the vessel cavities of eighteen of the oak charcoal fragments. One of the indeterminate charcoal fragments was found to be charred bark. Nine of the charcoal fragments exhibited some form of vitrification, although vitrification was not found to hamper identification.

Roman (2nd – 3rd century AD) - Only oak was found to be present in the charcoal assemblage from pit fill [103.01]. Tyloses were observed in the vessel cavities of thirteen of the oak charcoal fragments. Four of the charcoal fragments exhibited some form of vitrification, although vitrification was not found to hamper identification.

Context number	44.02	103.01
Feature number	35	61
Sample number	57	72
Feature type	Pit	Pit
Date	Early Iron Age	2 nd – 3 rd century
Taxon (total number of fragments)		
<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa</i> (blackthorn)	5	
<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i> (wild / bird cherry)	14	
Pomoideae (hawthorn/apple/pear/whitebeams)	25	
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	42	99
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (hazel)	4	
<i>Acer campestre</i> (field maple)	2	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash)	2	
Indeterminate	6	1
Ligneous structure observations (number of fragments)		
Strong ring curvature	1	
Weak ring curvature		
Tyloses in vessel cavities	18	13
Presence of bark	1	
Vitrification (degree 1, 2 and 3)	9	4

Table 23. Charcoal assemblage composition and details of ligneous structure.

The composition of the charcoal assemblage is likely to be influenced by a number of taphonomic factors including anthropogenic wood-collection strategies, combustion factors, and depositional and post-depositional processes (Théry-Parisot *et al.* 2010). It is unlikely, therefore, that the dominance of a particular taxon within the charcoal assemblage directly reflects a dominance of that taxon in the surrounding environment. Analysis of the charcoal assemblage from only two contexts will also provide only limited evidence for fuel use at the site.

Oak (*Quercus* sp.) is the dominant taxon in the charcoal assemblage from both pit fills, which is likely to be due in part to the excellent properties of oak as a fuel wood, which burns hot and slowly once it has been well-seasoned (Webster 1919, 45; Porter 1990, 93). Fungal hyphae and evidence of insect degradation was not noted as present in the charcoal assemblage from either pit fill, suggesting the use of freshly cut or well-seasoned, rather than dead or rotting

wood. Oak is an excellent structural timber and it is also possible that offcuts from the use of oak for utilitarian purposes were used as fuel. The presence of thick walled tyloses in the vessel cavities of a relatively high proportion of the oak charcoal fragments from both pit fills, indicates some use of mature oak heartwood. The charcoal assemblage from Roman pit F.61 was composed entirely of oak, which may indicate the preferential selection of oak for use as fuel for a specific purpose such as industrial activity. The mixed composition of the charcoal assemblage from Early Iron Age pit F.35 may indicate that this material is more likely to represent general hearth waste.

The charcoal assemblage from Early Iron Age pit F.35 includes ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), field maple (*Acer campestre*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) in addition to oak, which are generally woodland trees, although all can also grow as a component of hedgerows. Field maple is frequently associated with ash and hazel in open woodland, particularly on clay or calcareous soils (Rackham 2003, 203). A high proportion of the assemblage is also composed of hawthorn / apple / pear /whitebeams (Pomoideae), wild / bird cherry (*Prunus cf. padus / avium*) and blackthorn (*Prunus cf. spinosa*). Hawthorn, wild apple, wild pear and the members of the whitebeam genus which are represented by Pomoideae, along with wild / bird cherry and blackthorn are all common underwood shrubs or trees in open woodland (Rackham 2003, 349). Hawthorn is also one of the predominant taxa in thorny scrub, along with blackthorn, which becomes established in areas of open grassland when grazing pressure is reduced (Vera 2000, 343-344; Rodwell 1991, 339; Tansley 1968, 127-128).

Palaeoenvironmental evidence from the region indicates that woodland clearance, which intensified during the Bronze Age, was sustained throughout the Iron Age and Roman periods (Murphy 1997, 30, 42). Such woodland clearance would have resulted in an increase in the availability of the types of underwood, woodland margin and scrub taxa identified in Early Iron Age pit F.35. Palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered during excavations at the Cambourne New Settlement near Cambridge (Stevens 2009a; 2009b) and along the route of the A428 Caxton Common to Hardwick Improvement Scheme (Abrams and Ingham 2008) indicate a predominantly open landscape during the Iron Age and Roman periods, although with some stands of woodland still present. Wood charcoal assemblages present in Iron Age contexts from Cambourne and at sites along the route of the A428, indicate the predominant use of scrub taxa as fuel, although oak heartwood is also present (Gale 2008; 2009). At the fen-edge Iron Age fort of Stonea Camp, Cambridgeshire, plant macrofossils and pollen indicate the local dominance of oak woodland, along with scrub type vegetation (Murphy 1992, 4). Scrub taxa also predominate in the Roman period charcoal assemblages from Cambourne and from Childerley Gate on the A428, although evidence for the use of coppiced oak is also present, with coppiced oak associated with industrial activities at Cambourne (Gale 2008; 2009).

Pollen – Steve Boreham

This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses of eight sub-samples of sediment taken from four features. One of the samples is from an Early Iron Age pit (F.35); the other three are from Roman ditches, one belonging to Phase 1 (F.2), and two that are Phase 2 (F.30 and F.100).

The eight sub-samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope at x400 magnification. The percentage pollen data from these eight samples is presented in Table 24.

These sub-samples had pollen concentrations that ranged between 20,255 and 26,521 grains per ml, a range that is quite low values for viable sub-samples. Some sub-samples contained abundant charcoal and many had finely divided organic debris, which often made pollen counting difficult for these slides. The preservation of the fossil pollen grains (palynomorphs) was variable and generally rather poor. Assessment pollen counts were made from a single slide. The pollen sums achieved (total land pollen and spores) ranged between 51 and 60. These counts do not exceed the statistically desirable total of 300 pollen grains main sum and as a consequence caution must be employed during the interpretation of these results.

Early Iron Age

Pit F.35, Sample 65 (50cm monolith)

- 0 to 30 cm grey brown mottled clay and silty clay with angular flints [44.08]
- 30 to 34 cm dark grey silty clay [44.06]
- 34 to 50 cm grey silty clay [44.05]

The basal part of this monolith seems to be slightly oxidised, but pollen preservation throughout only has moderate potential. Pollen sub-samples were taken at 10cm and 40cm.

10cm – [44.08]

This sub-sample was dominated by grass pollen (Poaceae) (49.0%), with herbs including the sedges (Cyperaceae) (9.8%), the thistle family (Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.) (5.9%) and buttercup (Ranunculus) (both 3.9%). Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (Corylus) (2.0%) and pine (Pinus) (3.9%). Spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium) were present at 2.0%, and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 15.7%. Obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (Sparganium) (2.0%).

40cm [44.05]

This sub-sample was dominated by grass pollen (Poaceae) (65.4%), with herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (7.7%) and the thistle family (Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.) (3.8%). Pine (Pinus) was the only arboreal taxon present (1.9%). Spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium) were present at 1.9%, and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 9.6%.

Roman Phase 1

Ditch F.2, Sample 87 (50cm monolith)

- 0 to 26 cm grey brown mottled clay and silty clay with angular flint [204.03]
- 26 to 48 cm grey slightly mottled silty clay with small flint chips [204.04]

The entire monolith appears to be slightly oxidised and can only have moderate pollen preservation potential. Pollen sub-samples were taken at 10cm and 38cm.

10cm – [204.03]

This sub-sample was dominated by grass pollen (Poaceae) (50.0%), with herbs including the sedges (Cyperaceae) (10.3%), the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.) (6.9%) and buttercup (Ranunculus) (5.2%). Cereal pollen was present in this sample at 3.4%. Hazel (Corylus) was the only arboreal taxon present (1.7%). Spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium) were present at 1.7%, and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 6.9%. Obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (Sparganium) (1.7%).

38cm – [204.04]

This sub-sample was dominated by grass pollen (Poaceae) (50.9%), with herbs including the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.) (7.3%), the thistle family (Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.) (5.5%), meadowsweet (Filipendula) and buttercup (Ranunculus) (both 3.6%). Cereal pollen was present in this sample at 5.5%. Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (Corylus) and pine (Pinus) (both 3.6%). Spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium) were present at 1.8%, and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 10.9%.

Roman Phase 2

Trackway ditch F.30, Sample 64 (50cm monolith)

- 0 to 50 cm grey slightly mottled clay and silty clay with angular flints [82.02]. There was a zone of re-deposited carbonate between 29 and 31 cm.

The entire monolith appears to be slightly oxidised and so can only have a moderate pollen preservation potential. Pollen sub-samples were taken at 10cm and 40cm.

10cm – [82.02]

This sub-sample was dominated by grass pollen (Poaceae) (43.9%), with herbs including the sedges (Cyperaceae) (12.3%), the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.) (5.3%), the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) (3.5%) and dock (Rumex) (3.5%). Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (Corylus) (5.3%), birch (Betula) (3.5%) and juniper (Juniperus) (3.5%). Spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium) were present at 1.8%, and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 12.3%.

40cm – [82.02]

This sub-sample was dominated by grass pollen (Poaceae) (45.8%), with herbs including the sedges (Cyperaceae) (10.2%), the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.) (3.4%), meadowsweet (Filipendula) (3.4%) and buttercup (Ranunculus) (3.4%). Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (Corylus) (6.8%), birch (Betula) (5.1%), pine (Pinus) and juniper (Juniperus) (both 1.7%). Spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium) were present at 1.7%, and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 10.2%.

Trackway ditch F.100, Sample 91 (30cm monolith)

- 0 to 18 cm grey brown slightly mottled silty clay with rootlets and flint chips. Shells towards the top [191.02].
- 18 to 30 cm grey clay and silty clay with rootlets angular flints charcoal shell fragments and a little sand [191.01].

The entire monolith appears to be slightly oxidised and so the pollen preservation potential throughout can only be moderate. Pollen sub-samples were taken at 8cm and 24cm.

8cm – [191.02]

This sub-sample was dominated by grass pollen (Poaceae) (63.5%) and sedges (Cyperaceae) (11.5%). Other herbs including the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.), the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) and buttercup (Ranunculus) were all present at 1.9%. Hazel (Corylus) was the only arboreal taxon present (1.9%). Spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium) were present at 1.9%, and undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 11.5%. Obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (Sparganium) (1.9%).

24cm – [191.01]

This sub-sample was dominated by grass pollen (Poaceae) (45.0%), with herbs including the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.) (11.7%), sedges (Cyperaceae) (8.3%) and the thistle family (Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.) (6.7%). Cereal pollen was present in this sample at 3.3%. Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (Corylus) (3.3%) and juniper (Juniperus) (1.7%). Undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 10.0%, and obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (Sparganium) (3.3%).

Table 24. Pollen percentages

Feature Sample Context Pollen sub-sample	Phase 2 Roman		Phase 2 Roman		Phase 1 Roman		Early Iron Age Ditch	
	30	30	100	100	2	2	35	35
	64	64	91	91	87	87	65	65
	82.02	82.02	191.02	191.01	204.03	204.04	44.08	44.05
	10cm	40cm	8cm	24cm	10cm	38cm	10cm	40cm
<i>Trees & Shrubs</i>								
<i>Betula</i>	3.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Pinus</i>	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.9	1.9
<i>Corylus</i>	5.3	6.8	1.9	3.3	1.7	3.6	2.0	0.0
<i>Juniperus</i>	3.5	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Herbs</i>								
Poaceae	43.9	45.8	63.5	45.0	50.0	50.9	49.0	65.4
Cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4	5.5	0.0	0.0
Cyperaceae	12.3	10.2	11.5	8.3	10.3	1.8	9.8	7.7
Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.	1.8	1.7	1.9	6.7	3.4	5.5	5.9	3.8
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.	5.3	3.4	1.9	11.7	6.9	7.3	2.0	1.9
<i>Cirsium</i> type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> type	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caryophyllaceae	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.0	1.9
Chenopodiaceae	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brassicaceae	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.9
<i>Filipendula</i>	1.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.0	0.0
Lamiaceae	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.9
<i>Ranunculus</i> type	0.0	3.4	1.9	1.7	5.2	3.6	3.9	1.9
<i>Rumex</i>	3.5	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Lower plants</i>								
<i>Polypodium</i>	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.	7.0	6.8	9.6	6.7	5.2	7.3	11.8	5.8
Pteropsida (trilete) undif.	5.3	3.4	1.9	3.3	1.7	3.6	3.9	3.8
<i>Aquatics</i>								
<i>Sparganium</i> type	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.3	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.0

Feature Sample Context Pollen sub-sample	Phase 2 Roman		Phase 2 Roman		Phase 1 Roman		Early Iron Age Ditch	
	30	30	100	100	2	2	35	35
	64	64	91	91	87	87	65	65
	82.02	82.02	191.02	191.01	204.03	204.04	44.08	44.05
	10cm	40cm	8cm	24cm	10cm	38cm	10cm	40cm
Sum trees	3.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.9	1.9
Sum shrubs	8.8	8.5	1.9	5.0	1.7	3.6	2.0	0.0
Sum herbs	73.7	72.9	84.6	85.0	89.7	80.0	76.5	86.5
Sum spores	14.0	11.9	13.5	10.0	8.6	12.7	17.6	11.5
Main Sum	57	59	52	60	58	55	51	52
Concentration (grains per ml)	22203	23866	23778	20355	26521	21424	22349	20255

Table 24 continued...

Taken together, these eight pollen assemblages all appear to be rather similar, comprising elements of tall-herb, meadowland and riparian (bank-side) plant communities. Cereal pollen is restricted to Sample 87 (both sub-samples) and Sample 91 (24cm). The lack of the soil disturbance indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) does suggest that the surrounding area was dominated by pastoral grassland, as opposed to intensive arable use. Eutrophication indicators also appear to be absent.

There is also evidence for a little hazel-juniper scrub together with scattered birch trees in Sample 64. The presence of at least some large trees nearby is suggested by polypody fern, which is an epiphyte of mature tree boles. The ditches themselves appear to have supported emergent aquatic vegetation (sedges and bur-reed) suggesting seasonally high water tables at the site. This signal together with meadows, some arable activity and scraps of hazel scrub is fairly typical of the post-clearance landscape in southern England, and is entirely compatible with the Roman/Iron Age dates suggested for these features. The variance between the pollen assemblages may suggest a subtly different balance in the timing and usage of the land adjacent to each ditch.

In summary, the pollen assemblages fit comfortably within the broader known Iron Age and Roman environment. As always, although determining palaeo-environments through pollen analysis can a useful tool, care must be taken not to over-interpret assessment pollen counts.

Shell – Christopher Boulton

An assemblage of 80 shells fragments (363g) was recovered. The shells were weighed and quantified by feature and, where present, any diagnostic features were recorded including identification of valves, signs of human consumption or alteration, and remains of infestation. The assemblage consists of 79 fragments of oyster shell and a single fragment of mussel shell from seven Romano-British features (Tables 25 and 26).

Shell Type	Fragment Qty	Total Wt (g)	Fragment %	Wt %	MNI
Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	79	362	98%	99%	14
Mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>)	1	1	2%	1%	

Table 25. Breakdown of shell assemblage. MNI = Minimum number of individuals.

Feature	Context	Species	Qty
22	23.02	Oyster	1
26	27.01	Oyster	3
29	77.01	Oyster	61
29	35.01	Oyster	4
30	74.01	Oyster	1
64	117.01	Oyster	1
68	123.01	Oyster	1
68	123.01	Mussel	1
94	178.01	Oyster	1

Table 26. Shell by feature

Besides the single fragment of the common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), the bulk of the assemblage consists of the European Flat Oyster family (*Ostrea edulis*). Only 24 fragments (30% of the

oyster shell) may be identified to a particular valve; the remaining 55 fragments are too small for identification. This amounts to 10 left valves and 14 right valves, equating to an MNI of 14. Of the diagnostic features, nine shells have signs of a light infestation of *Polydora hoplura*.

Oyster shells are found in large quantities in Roman contexts within the United Kingdom and would have been transported across the country (Winder 2017, 244). Although covering much larger areas of excavation, the recovery of oyster shell from nearby sites has been to much larger quantities. For example, from Roman contexts at North West Cambridge some 652 fragments of oyster shell were collected (Evans and Lucas forthcoming), with ongoing excavations at Northstowe thus far amassed over 2000 shells (Boulton in prep). At the Sports Pitches the largest concentration of shell came from ditch F.29 [77.01], along with a near-complete 1st century butt beaker vessel (Figure 10); the ditch dates to the 2nd century AD.

Although other features have higher concentrations of animal bone and pottery (F.30 has 616 fragments of bone and 117 sherds of pottery and only one shell), this would suggest that the oyster shell was being consumed domestically. The evaluation produced 45 fragments of shell from F.5 (Boulton in Tabor 2017), which was within close proximity of shell distribution from F.29 and forms part of the trackway. This could suggest specific depositing of the shell in this part of the site following consumption.

Faunal Bone – *Vida Rajkovača*

The assemblage is small, with a raw count of 1257 fragments and a total weight of 7149g. Some 192 specimens were assessable, 86 of which were assigned to species (44.8%). The majority of the assemblage (98%; Table 27) is from prehistoric and Roman contexts; a small fraction recovered from Post-medieval contexts (2%; 25 fragments, 116g) was also scanned but is not included in the overall assessment.

Sub-set	Raw fragment count	Wt (g)
Early Iron Age	37	108
Romano-British Phase 1	159	2168
Romano-British Phase 2	188	399
Romano-British Phase 3	848	4358
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>1232</i>	<i>7033</i>

Table 27. Bone quantities – breakdown by phase.

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements; amended from Dobney and Reilly 1988) 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) and Halstead (Halstead *et al.* 2002). 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).

Preservation was assessed on a scale of 1 to 5, with reference to Behrensmeier (1978), where ‘1’ denotes a bone surface with no cracking or flaking and ‘5’ indicates that the fragment is disintegrating into splinters. Refitting fragments were counted as one specimen.

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 and

direction of the cut, multiple occurrence, depth and the implement type, and the function of the mark was assessed. Undiagnostic fragments were assigned to a size category.

The assemblage was overall moderately preserved and the preservation was varied between sub-phases within the Roman occupation. Fieldsystem-derived material showed greater degree of surface exfoliation, erosion and weathering, compared to the later aspect of the Roman assemblage. Overall, 27% of the material was eroded. In addition to the poor surface preservation, the assemblage was heavily processed and highly fragmented with only nine complete specimens being recorded for all species. These were mostly phalanges, astragali and metapodia, though three specimens were available for measurement. An insignificant portion of the assemblage was recorded with gnawing marks (five specimens/ 2.6%). All were canine marks and a small percentage implies quick deposition of the material. Butchery marks were also quite rare, recorded on eight specimens or 4.2% of the assemblage.

Provenance, character and the chronology of the material

The earliest faunal material came from two Early Iron Age pits. The bulk of the bone (c. 90% of the assemblage by NISP) came from associated with the fieldsystem, enclosure ditches and a trackway, spanning the period between the 1st and the 3rd centuries. The material is made up of disarticulated remains of mainly livestock species.

Early Iron Age

Two pits contained only a small quantity of animal bone: F.20 and F.35. Cattle was the only identified species (Table 28), mainly represented by lower limb elements. A complete metatarsus and metacarpus from F.35 were measured, giving the shoulder height of 112cm.

Taxon	Qty.
Cow	12
Cattle-sized	5
Mammal n.f.i.	2
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>19</i>

Table 28. Number of Identified Specimens from Early Iron Age pits.

Romano-British

Represented by a small sub-set of animal bone, the earliest component of the Roman assemblage came from the Phase 1 fieldsystem. Horse made up a substantial proportion. That said, two elements measurements are quite small and they may derive from the *Equidae* family (i.e. donkey). The complete metacarpus has a greatest length (GL) measurement of 193mm. This, according to Vitt (1952), gives a withers of 117cm. Within the *Equidae* population, a measurement of 193mm falls between 'very small' and 'small'; donkeys range from 80–160cm, with horses at 142–63cm and ponies around 140cm. The specimen's calcaneum is incomplete, but its DS measurement of 40.57mm would also fit donkeys.

Phase 2 generated an insignificant quantity of mostly sheep or sheep-sized material. Phase 3 showed a slightly more varied range of species (Table 29) The bulk of bone came from the trackway and the enclosure system of Phase 3, with four features being especially bone-rich. Though still not substantial bone deposits, Fs.30, 66, 68 and 74 generated the raw count of 737 fragments weighing 3097g, or 85% of the sub-set by count and 70% by weight.

Dominance of the cattle component is unsurprising, yet the absence of pig and the particularly significant percentage of horse across each of the Roman phases are worthy of note. The only ageable specimen was a sheep/goat mandible of 6-12 months. Looking at the skeletal element count for the three main domestic species (cattle, horse and ovicapra), all body parts seem to be present in the assemblage. Butchery was rare, perhaps owing to the overall poor surface preservation, yet skinning marks were recorded as well as those consistent with meat removal and marrow extraction, indicating that carcass processing was carried out on site.

Taxon	Phase 1			Phase 2			Phase 3			Total NISP
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	
Cow	7	31.8	1	.	.	.	24	48.9	2	31
Sheep/ goat	6	27.3	1	2	66.7	1	8	16.3	1	16
Goat	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2.1	1	1
Horse	7	31.8	1	1	33.3	1	15	30.6	1	23
<i>Equidae</i>	2	9.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dog	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2.1	1	1
<i>Sub-total to species</i>	22	100	.	3	100	.	49	100	.	74
Cattle-sized	24	.	.	1	.	.	35	.	.	60
Sheep-sized	.	.	.	10	.	.	21	.	.	31
Mammal n.f.i.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	8
TOTAL	48	.	.	14	.	.	111	.	.	173

Table 29. Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all Romano-British contexts; breakdown by phase; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

In many ways a typical Romano-British assemblage for the region, the material reported here also showed uncharacteristically high numbers of horse and an absence of pig. Though this might be explained by relatively small (and thus skewed) numbers of bones/fragments, the general tendency for important cattle and horse cohorts on heavy clayland sites has been identified elsewhere in the area (Evans and Lucas *forthcoming*). Perhaps the absence of pig, as well as areas of more complex food processing, hints to the site's peripheral position when compared with core settlements as identified at Vicar's Farm or North West Cambridge.

DISCUSSION

Comparable to that found on this site, evidence of low density prehistoric activity has been encountered in the other West Cambridge investigations (Figure 15). Middle Bronze Age activity was documented at the High Cross settlement, as was also Early/Middle Iron age usage. The latter – at least the ‘Early-period’ – also being present at Vicar’s Farm and the adjacent Nano Fabrication Sites (Evans and Lucas forthcoming); however, if leaving aside Vicar’s Farm’s Mesolithic flintwork, the evidence of prehistoric activity was generally much more intense at High Cross.

The Pitches Site’s Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pits surely attests to only ‘casual’ usage, likely the outcome of foraging and/or livestock-herding ‘visits’ down on the clay plain from off of North West Cambridge’s gravel ridge. That said, the evidence that the primary-phase Roman ditches had cut through colluvium along the rise’s southern flanks probably attests to prehistoric arable production (i.e. being the cause for the release of hillwash soils). Though conceivably this was of Early Iron Age date, alternatively it may relate to the single Late Iron Age sherd that was recovered. Later Iron Age – plus also in later Roman-times – colluviation was detailed at North West Cambridge’s Traveller’s Rest Sub-site up on its ridge (see French in Evans 2015). The effect of this downslope soil movement was also readily apparent at Vicar’s Farm. There, lying at the foot of the gravel ridge (Figure 15), at 0.35–.85m depth it was much thicker than at the Pitches Site.

As has been highlighted elsewhere (Evans *et al.* 2008), lying at a distance of just *c.* 325m south of the Vicar’s Farm settlement, there is nothing surprising in the two Roman sites’ proximity. This was then a ‘packed’ landscape and their distance falls with the area’s ‘standard’ interval-range. Indeed, in 2002, based on local topography – a slight rise within the Gault clay ‘plain’ (Figure 16) – a Roman settlement was predicted to lie in this vicinity (Evans and Dickens 2002).

The orientation of the Roman Phase 1 fieldsystem warrants attention. While the alignment of the main, Phase 2 settlement would match that of both Vicar’s Farm and the High Cross layouts (Figure 17), the arrangement preceding that was quite different and its axes lay much further south-over-west. From this it can be inferred that the Phase 1 system must have originated from still another, earlier Roman-phase settlement nearby; one laid-out on quite a different orientation.

The site’s single road/trackway (north–south) – as opposed to the three that converged at Vicar’s Farm’s ‘hub-point’ – adds to the intense lattice-like network of ‘ways’ that variously crossed the West/North West Cambridge lands in Roman times, with each farmstead and settlement thus accessed. Indeed, the fact that the site’s routeway continued south beyond its limits could suggest the direction in which the postulated settlement that the Phase 1 fieldsystem related to lay. If so, though somewhat differently aligned, its ‘off’ orientation could relate to that of Roman Akeman Street.

In its basic, northeast–southwest, rectangular layout, the arrangement of the Pitches Site settlement is comparable to that of Vicar’s Farm’s primary-phase core-area paddocks. The degree of recutting and elaboration that thereafter occurred at that settlement was much more intense and complex than on the Pitches Site. This is due to the fact that Vicar’s Farm was clearly a much more major farmstead complex – one arguably including a market function – and also saw significantly greater Late Roman usage.

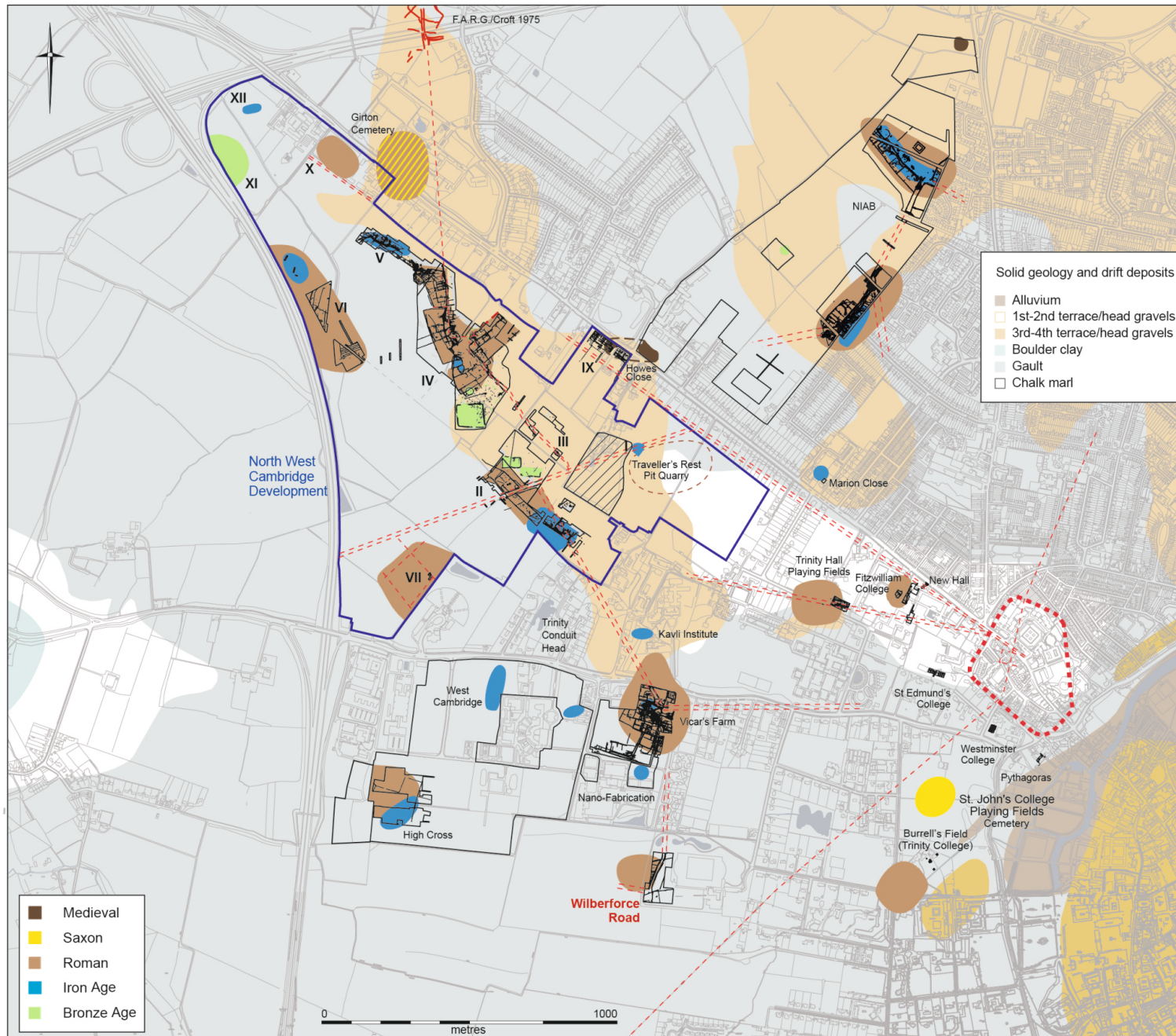


Figure 15. Local sites with archaeological features

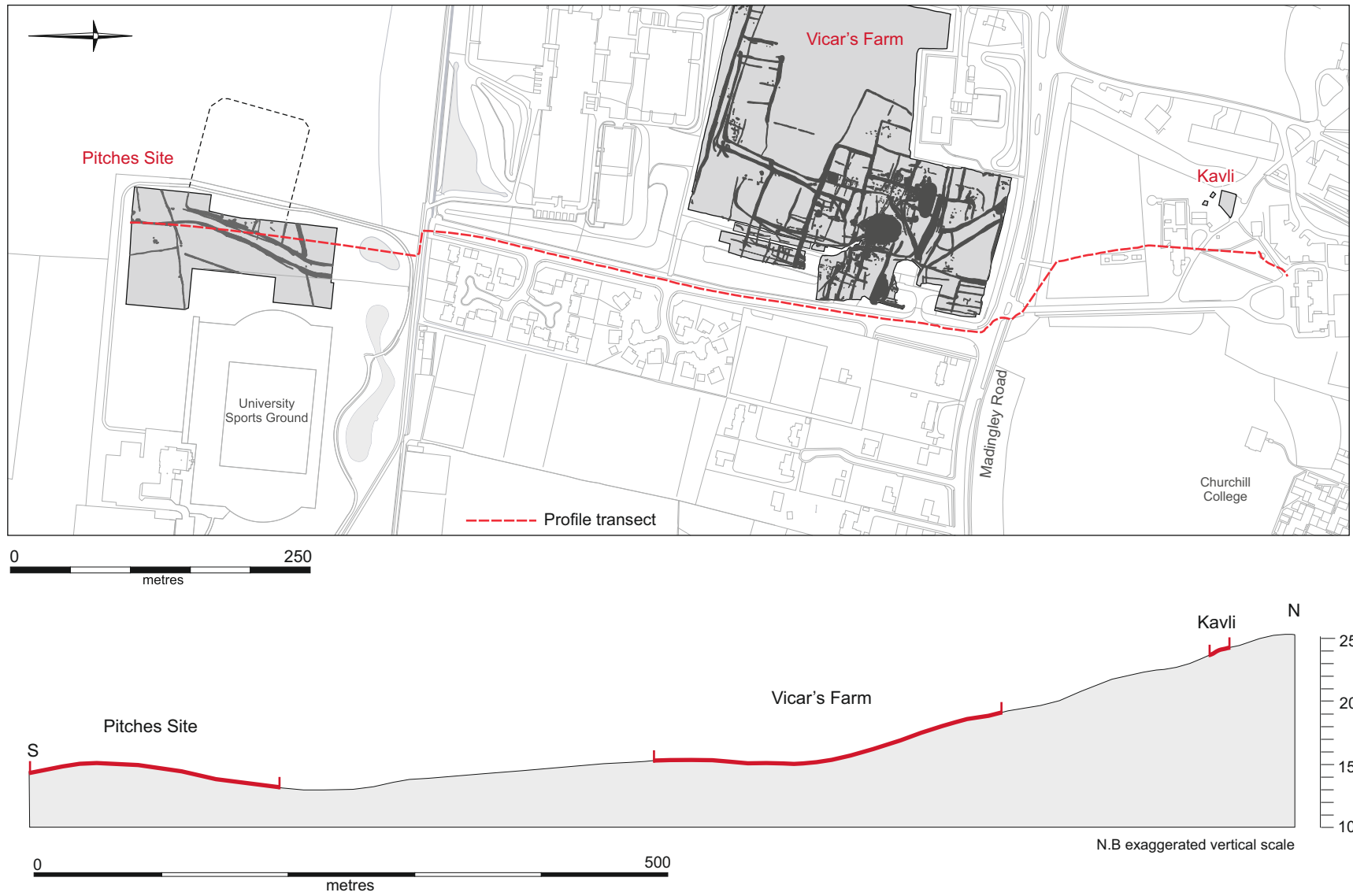


Figure 16. Site projection over landscape profile

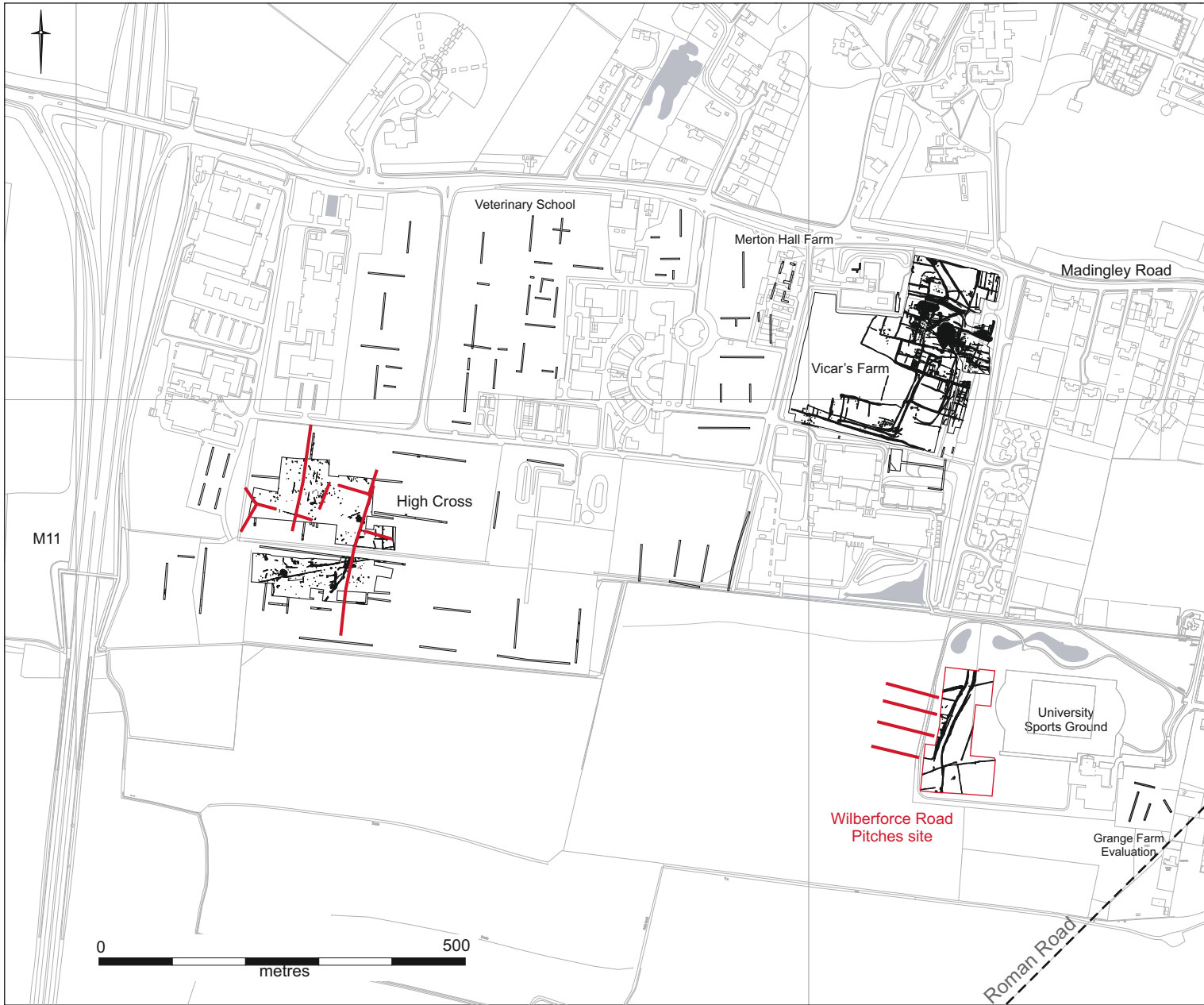


Figure 17. Local sites with archaeological features

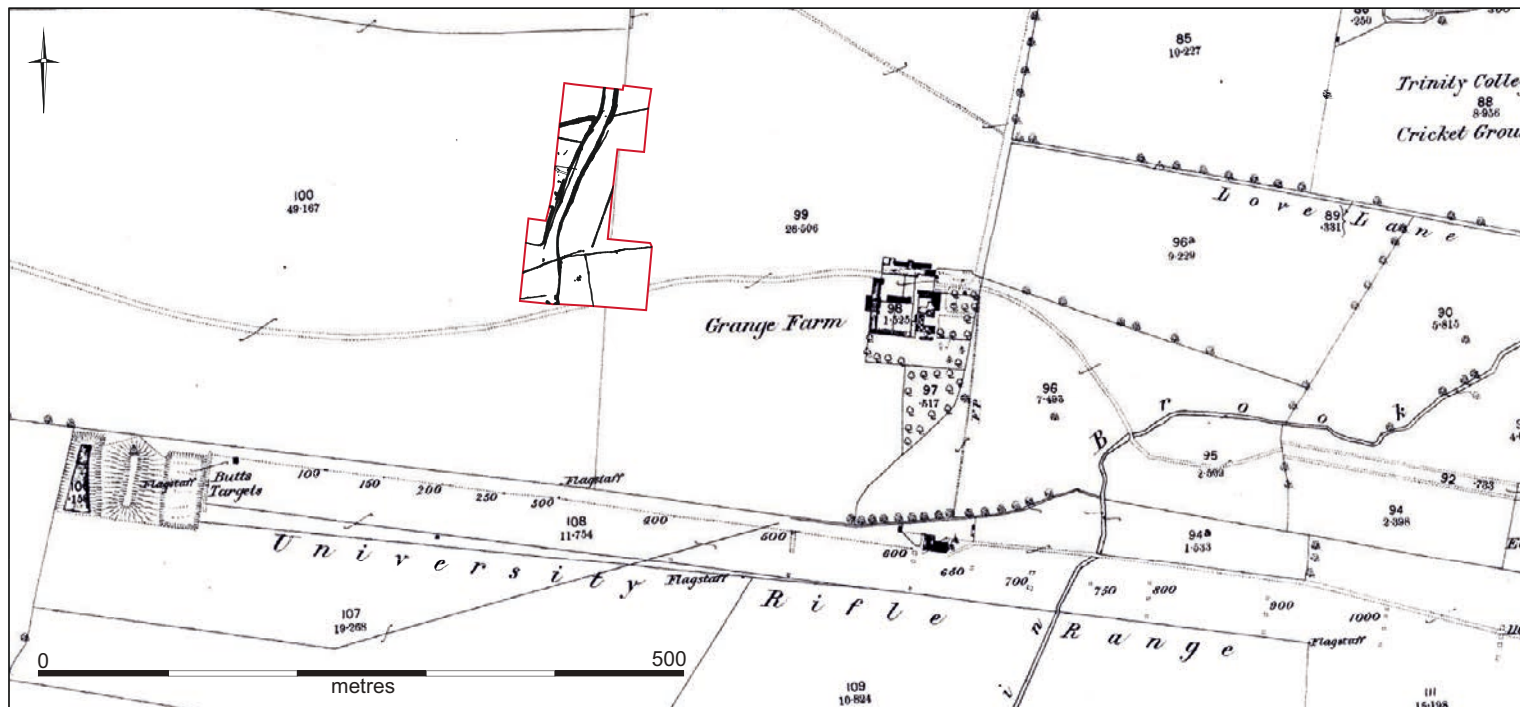


Figure 18. University of Cambridge rifle range and site finds

While only one rather small rotary quernstone was forthcoming and the site's crop remains were not particularly abundant, given its likely layout (Figure 16) there can be little doubt that the Pitches Site settlement was a farmstead. Estimated to cover, in total, *c.* 0.5ha, and with its plan-arrangement comparable to that of North West Cambridge's Site II 'model farm' and other settings in the region, such farmsteads are now known to be the main settlement-type of the 'Early–Middle' Period (Evans and Cessford 2014; Smith *et al.* 2016); whereas villa production seems only to have become predominate in later Roman times.

Although the recovery of a pottery kiln on the site marks the first time that such a feature has been found on any of the West/North West Cambridge sites, there is nothing particularly surprising in this. Kiln furniture and pottery wasters has earlier been recovered at New Hall (Evans 1996) and, elsewhere in the region, such kilns have now been found on a number of Early Roman settlements (e.g. Evans *et al.* 2008, 57-62; Hughes 1904; Willis *et al.* 2008).

It needs to be borne in mind throughout that only the eastern margin of the Pitches Site's Roman farmstead was exposed and not its main settlement core. In the light of this, what can only be counted as 'respectable' finds assemblage were recovered. Indeed, the density of finds within some features – particularly pit F.53 with some 175 sherds (*c.* 268 per cubic metre) was very high and must relate to middening.

Of the settlement's economic evidence, the dominance of cattle remains is widespread within the period's faunal assemblages. The relatively high values of horse/Equidae – at 25% NISP (and higher than sheep/goat) – could arguably reflect the importance of transportation within the countryside/town hinterland. Also, the absence of pig is noteworthy, certainly when compared to their frequencies at both the Vicar's Farm and New Hall settlements. While not readily explicable, this might reflect the Pitches' settlement's less intense occupation levels *per se* (and/or that we didn't excavate its core-area) and, seemingly, its low density of Roman later-period usage.

Amongst the site's plant remains, the occurrence of apple within one of the Early Iron Age pits (F.35), plus also in another of Roman date (F.61), raises the question of whether the latter just indicates a continuation of wild-resource collection, or, if by then, its fruit was locally cultivated. Also, the presence of oyster shells (particularly the dump in ditch F.29) – which to be consumed would have had to have been imported fresh from the coast – must also rank as a noteworthy find and it might hint of the status of the settlement's inhabitants (i.e. not just peasants or serfs).

What is also particularly interesting in this capacity is the range of trees represented in F.35's Early Iron Age charcoal sample, with there being seven species in total. Admittedly the bulk consisted of oak, but both wild/bird cherry and pomoideae — variously hawthorn/apple/pear/whitebeam — occurred in substantial numbers. Correlating with the recovery of that feature's charred apple seeds, and in contrast to that only oak was present in a comparable Roman-period sample (F.61), this might tell of greater environmental diversity. While bearing in mind differences in wind- and insect-dispersed pollination, the charcoal certainly presents more varied picture of local wood resources than the feature's pollen sample.

Concerning the area's subsequent usage, the characteristic zebra-stripe-like pattern of furrows truncating the site's Roman features clearly reflects the impact of Medieval agriculture, whose layout and organisation was detailed in Hall and Ravendale's *West Fields of Cambridge* volume (1976). More directly telling of the immediate area's use-history was the wide array of musket balls and bullets recovered in the course of the site's metal-detecting. Whereas the shotgun cartridges are likely just the result of local hunting, the range of the other 19th–early 20th century ordnance that was retrieved suggests a more specific source – the University

Cambridge Rifle Corps practice range – which from 1860 until 1940 lay just 150m south of the site (Strachan 1976). This *c.* 1250 yard-long swathe provided a notable legacy (Figure 18). During WWII it was used to test experimental bomb detection techniques and, for ten years thereafter, became the location of a renowned – if rather makeshift – radio telescope; it being succeeded, in 1957, by Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory at Lord’s Bridge (Smith 1984).

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APPENDICES

Soil Profile Descriptions

Depth	Horizon	Description
UK-CAM-WBF-4		
0 to 30 cms	Ap	Very dark greyish brown (10yr 3/2); few (2 - 5%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; medium sand. Graduate, smooth boundary
30 to 50 cms	B1	Dark yellowish brown (10yr 4/6); few (2 - 5%) brownish yellow mottles. Sandy silt loam; coarse sand. Many (15-40%) angular fine gravel (2 - 6 mm). Graduate, smooth boundary
50+ cms	Bg/C	Yellowish brown (10yr 5/4); many (15 - 40%) brownish yellow mottles. Sandy silt loam; fine sand.
UK-CAM-WBF-5		
0 to 20 cms	Ap	Black (10yr 2/1). Silt loam; medium sand. Graduate, smooth boundary
20 to 40 cms	B1	Very dark greyish brown (10yr 3/2); few (2 - 5%) brownish yellow mottles. Sandy silt loam; coarse sand. Graduate, wavy boundary
40 to 60 cms	B2	Brown (10yr 4/3); few (2 - 5%) brownish yellow mottles. Sandy silt loam; very coarse sand. Common (5 - 15%) round fine gravel (2 - 6 mm). Abrupt, smooth boundary
60+ cms	Bg/C	Greenish gray (10y 5/1); many (15 - 40%) brownish yellow mottles. Silty clay; coarse sand. Few (2 - 5%) sub-round medium gravel (6 - 20 mm).
UK-CAM-WBF-6		
0 to 40 cms	Ap	Very dark greyish brown (10yr 3/2). Silt loam; medium sand. Graduate, smooth boundary
40 to 50 cms	B1(art)	Dark greyish brown (10yr 4/2). Silty clay loam; very coarse sand. Few (2 - 5%) round fine gravel (2 - 6 mm), few (2 - 5%) sub-round artefacts. Graduate, wavy boundary
50 to 80 cms	B2(art)	Light brownish grey (10yr 6/2); few (2 - 5%) brownish yellow mottles. Silty clay loam; very coarse sand. Few (2 - 5%) round fine gravel (2 - 6 mm), few (2 - 5%) sub-round artefacts. Clear, wavy boundary
80+ cms	C	Yellowish brown (10yr 5/4). Sandy silt loam; very coarse sand. Few (2 - 5%) round fine gravel (2 - 6 mm).
UK-CAM-WBF-7		
10 to 35 cms	Ap	Very dark greyish brown (10yr 3/2). Silt loam; medium sand. Graduate, smooth boundary
35 to 50 cms	B1	Yellowish brown (10yr 5/6); few (2 - 5%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; coarse sand. Graduate, smooth boundary
50 to 80 cms	B2gk	Dark yellowish brown (10yr 4/4); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silty clay loam; very coarse sand. Clear, wavy boundary
80+ cms	Bs2	Greyish brown (10yr 5/2); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Sandy silt loam; very coarse sand. Common (5 - 15%) round fine gravel (2 - 6 mm).
UK-CAM-WBF-8		
0 to 40 cms	Ap	Dark gray (10yr 4/1); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; medium sand. Few (2 - 5%) round fine gravel (2 - 6 mm). Graduate, wavy boundary
40 to 60 cms	B1g	Dark gray (10yr 4/1); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; coarse sand. Few (2 - 5%) sub-round artefacts. Graduate, wavy boundary

Depth	Horizon	Description
60 to 90 cms	Bg/C	Greenish gray (5gy 5/1); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silty clay loam; very coarse sand. Common (5 - 15%) angular medium gravel (6 - 20 mm). Abrupt, irregular boundary
90+ cms	C	Brownish yellow (10yr 6/8); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Loamy sand; very coarse sand. Many (15 - 40%) angular medium gravel (6 - 20 mm).
UK-CAM-WBF-9		
0 to 40 cms	Ap	Very dark grey (10yr 3/1); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; coarse sand. Graduate, smooth boundary
40 to 50 cms	B1g	Greyish brown (10yr 5/2); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; coarse sand. Few (2 - 5%) angular medium gravel (6 - 20 mm), few (2 - 5%) sub-round artefacts. Graduate, wavy boundary
50 to 80 cms	Bg/C	Light brownish grey (10yr 6/2); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silty clay loam; coarse sand. Few (2 - 5%) angular medium gravel (6 - 20 mm). Graduate, wavy boundary
80+ cms	C	Greenish gray (5gy 6/1); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; medium sand. Common (5 - 15%) round medium gravel (6 - 20 mm).
UK-CAM-WBF-10		
0 to 30 cms	Ap	Very dark grey (10yr 3/1); few (2 - 5%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; medium sand. Few (2-5%) round fine gravel (2 - 6 mm). Graduate, smooth boundary
30 to 50 cms	Bg	Dark gray (10yr 4/1); few (2 - 5%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; coarse sand. Few (2 - 5%) round medium gravel (6 - 20 mm). Graduate, wavy boundary
50 to 80 cms	Bg2/C	Greyish brown (10yr 5/2); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; coarse sand. Common (5-15%) rounded, sub-rounded gravel. Clear, smooth boundary
80+ cms	C	Gray (10yr 5/1); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silty clay; very coarse sand.
UK-CAM-WBF-11		
0 to 30 cms	Ap	Very dark grey (10yr 3/1). Silt loam; medium sand. Clear, smooth boundary
30 to 60 cms	Bg	Gray (10yr 5/1); common (5 - 15%) brownish yellow mottles. Silt loam; coarse sand. Common (5 - 15%) angular medium gravel (6 - 20 mm). Graduate, wavy boundary
60 to 80 cms	Bg2	Yellowish brown (10yr 5/4); many (15 - 40%) brownish yellow mottles. Sandy loam; very coarse sand. Few (2 - 5%) angular medium gravel (6 - 20 mm). Abrupt, smooth boundary
80 to 100 cms	C	Dark greenish gray (5gy 4/1); many (15 - 40%) brownish yellow mottles. Clay loam; very coarse sand. Few (2-5%) angular medium gravel (6 - 20 mm). Abrupt, smooth boundary
100+ cms	C2	Dark greenish gray (5gy 4/1); many (15 - 40%) brownish yellow mottles. Silty clay; coarse sand.

Wood Charcoal Identification

Sample 57, [44.02], F.35

Frag. No.	Frag. Size	Taxon	Ring Curvature ^e	Tyloses ^b	Reaction Wood ^b	Fungal Hyphae ^b	Pit h ^b	Bar k ^b	Insect Degredation ^b	Vitrification ^c
1	4mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
2	4mm	Pomoideae								
3	4mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
4	4mm	Pomoideae								
5	4mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
6	4mm	Pomoideae								
7	4mm	Pomoideae								
8	4mm	Pomoideae								
9	4mm	Indeterminate								
10	2mm	Indeterminate						1		
11	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								2
12	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						1
13	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa</i>								
14	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
15	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>	3							
16	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
17	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
18	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
19	2mm	Pomoideae								
20	2mm	Pomoideae								2
21	2mm	<i>Acer campestre</i>								
22	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
23	2mm	Pomoideae								
24	2mm	Pomoideae								
25	2mm	Pomoideae								
26	2mm	Indeterminate								2
27	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
28	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
29	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
30	2mm	Pomoideae								
31	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
32	2mm	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>								
33	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						

34	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
35	2mm	Pomoideae								
36	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
37	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
38	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						1
39	2mm	Indeterminat e								2
40	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa</i>								
41	2mm	Indeterminat e								2
42	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
43	2mm	Pomoideae								1
44	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
45	2mm	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i>								
46	2mm	Pomoideae								
47	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
48	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa</i>								
49	2mm	Pomoideae								
50	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
51	2mm	<i>Acer</i> <i>campestre</i>								
52	2mm	Pomoideae								
53	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
54	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
55	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
56	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
57	2mm	Pomoideae								
58	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
59	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
60	2mm	Pomoideae								
61	2mm	Pomoideae								
62	2mm	Pomoideae								
63	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
64	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
65	2mm	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i>								
66	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
67	2mm	Pomoideae								
68	2mm	<i>Fraxinus</i> <i>excelsior</i>								
69	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
70	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa</i>								2

71	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
72	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
73	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
74	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
75	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
76	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
77	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
78	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa</i>								
79	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
80	2mm	Pomoideae								
81	2mm	Pomoideae								
82	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
83	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
84	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
85	2mm	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus</i> / <i>avium</i>								
86	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
87	2mm	Pomoideae								
88	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
89	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
90	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
91	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
92	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
93	2mm	Indeterminat e								
94	2mm	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i>								
95	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
96	2mm	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i>								
97	2mm	Pomoideae								
98	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
99	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
100	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								

^a1 = low curve rings; 2 = intermediate curved rings; 3 = strong curve rings. ^b1 = yes. ^c1 = low brilliance; 2 = strong brilliance; 3 = total fusion

Sample 72, [103.01] F.61

Frag. No.	Frag. Size	Taxon	Ring Curvature ^e	Tyloses ^b	Reaction Wood ^b	Fungal Hyphae ^b	Pit h ^b	Bar k ^b	Insect Degredation ^b	Vitrification ^c
1	4mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
2	4mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
3	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
4	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
5	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
6	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
7	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
8	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
9	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
10	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
11	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
12	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
13	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
14	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
15	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
16	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
17	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
18	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
19	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								1
20	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
21	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
22	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
23	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
24	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
25	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
26	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
27	2mm	Indeterminate								2
28	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
29	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
30	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
31	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
32	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
33	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
34	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
35	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
36	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
37	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
38	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
39	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								

40	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
41	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
42	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
43	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
44	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
45	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
46	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								1
47	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
48	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
49	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
50	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
51	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
52	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
53	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
54	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
55	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
56	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
57	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
58	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
59	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
60	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
61	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
62	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
63	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
64	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
65	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
66	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
67	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
68	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
69	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
70	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
71	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
72	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.		1						
73	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
74	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
75	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
76	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								1
77	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
78	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
79	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
80	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
81	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								

82	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
83	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
84	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
85	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
86	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
87	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
88	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
89	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
90	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
91	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
92	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
93	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
94	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
95	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
96	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
97	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
98	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
99	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
100	2mm	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								

^a1 = low curve rings; 2 = intermediate curved rings; 3 = strong curve rings. ^b1 = yes. ^c1 = low brilliance; 2 = strong brilliance; 3 = total fusion

Finds Catalogues

Prehistoric Pottery

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Group	Fabric type	Sherd type	Method	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
129	20	21.01	Flint	F	Wall	Handmade	EIA	1	2
129	20	21.01	Flint	F2	Wall	Handmade	EIA	2	8
129	20	21.01	Flint	F3	Wall	Handmade	EIA	2	22
197	35	44.03	Flint	F3	Wall	Handmade	EIA	1	10
197	35	44.03	Chalk	CH1	Wall	Handmade	EIA	1	20
197	35	44.03	Flint	F1	Base	Handmade	EIA	2	33
197	35	44.03	Flint	F5	Wall	Handmade	EIA	6	37
197	35	44.03	Flint	F5	Wall	Handmade	EIA	3	49
197	35	44.03	Flint	F5	Wall	Handmade	EIA	1	13
197	35	44.03	Flint	F2	Wall	Handmade	EIA	1	6
197	35	44.03	Flint	F	Wall	Handmade	EIA	1	3
197	35	44.03	Flint	F4	Rim	Handmade	EIA	3	16
197	35	44.03	Flint	F4	Wall	Handmade	EIA	1	10
202	38	49.01	Shelly	S1	Wall	Handmade	BA	1	17
202	38	49.01	Flint	F5	Wall	Handmade	BA	2	82
206	38	49.03	Shelly	S1	Wall	Handmade	BA	2	20
208	45	70.02	Grog	G1	Wall	Wheelmade?	LIA?	1	86

Roman Pottery

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
101	83	204.01	DUXF RED			2		LC1	2	7
101	83	204.01	Q6 SAND			8		EROM	8	47
101	83	204.01	Q2			3		EROM	3	15
101	83	204.01	Q6 SAND			5		EROM	5	42
101	83	204.01	Q1 NO RED			5		EROM	5	45
101	83	204.01	Q2		2	3		EROM	5	18
101	83	204.01	Q5 SAND			2		EROM	2	16
101	83	204.01	EROM FSGW ALMOST BUFF			2		EROM	2	6
101	83	204.01	Q6 SAND			1		EROM	1	4
101	83	204.01	EROM FSGW ALMOST BUFF		1			EROM	1	5
101	83	204.01	Q2			2		EROM	2	7
101	83	204.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	2
101	83	204.01	Q2 SAND			1		EROM	1	11
101	83	204.01	CSGW HORN?			1		EROM	1	36
101	83	204.01	Q2b			1		EROM	1	4
101	83	204.01	Q2			1		EROM	1	1
101	83	204.01	CSOX SAND			4		C2-C4	4	6
101	83	204.01	CSOX			2		C2-C4	2	4
101	83	204.01	Q6			1		EROM	1	6

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
101	83	204.01	CSGW		1	1		C2	2	4
101	83	204.01	Q2		1			EROM	1	23
101	83	204.01	CSGW BB		1			C2-C4	1	9
101	83	204.01	Q6			1		EROM	1	8
101	83	204.01	Q4			1		EROM	1	3
103	2	204.02	FSGW			35		C2	35	71
103	2	204.02	FSGW			21		C2	21	103
103	2	204.02	FSGW				1	C2	1	3
103	2	204.02	FSGW				1	C2	1	2
103	2	204.02	FSGW		1			C2	1	6
103	2	204.02	FSGW		1			C2	1	6
103	2	204.02	FSGW		1			C2	1	5
103	2	204.02	FSGW		1			C2	1	5
103	2	204.02	FSGW		1			C2	1	4
103	2	204.02	FSGW		1			C2	1	4
103	2	204.02	FSGW		1			C2	1	3
103	2	204.02	FSGW		1			C2-C4	1	1
103	2	204.02	CSGW BB			7		C2-C4	7	99
103	2	204.02	Q6			8		EROM	8	30
103	2	204.02	FSGW			2		C2-C4	2	2
103	2	204.02	Q6			4		EROM	4	25
103	2	204.02	HORNGW				1	C2-C4	1	17
103	2	204.02	HORNGW		1			C2	1	22
103	2	204.02	Q6				1	EROM	1	14
103	2	204.02	Q6			1		EROM	1	11
103	2	204.02	HORNGW			1		C2-C4	1	8
103	2	204.02	Q2			1		EROM	1	8
103	2	204.02	Q2 SAND			1		EROM	1	3
103	2	204.02	BUFF			1		C2	1	1
103	2	204.02	Q6 SAND			1		EROM	1	10
103	2	204.02	CSGW			4		C2-C4	4	7
103	2	204.02	HORNGW			1		C2-C4	1	9
103	2	204.02	CSOX			2		C2-C4	2	2
103	2	204.02	CSGW			2		C2-C4	2	2
103	2	204.02	Q4			1		EROM	1	2
106	3	180.01	Q1b			5		EROM	5	6
106	3	180.01	HORNOX			1		C2-C4	1	11
106	3	180.01	FSGW			2		C2-C4	2	4
108	3	205.01	CSGW				1	C2-C4	1	8
108	3	205.01	HORNOX			2		C2-C4	2	36
108	3	205.01	HORNOX			1		C2-C4	1	80
108	3	205.01	Q6			2		EROM	2	31
113	15	148.01	SAM CG les martres?			1		C1-C2	1	1

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
113	15	148.01	HORNGW				1	C2-C4	1	36
113	15	148.01	HORNOX			5		C2	5	21
113	15	148.01	Q6 OX			2		EROM	2	4
113	15	148.01	CSOX			1		C2-C4	1	1
129	20	21.01	Q1 HARD NO RED			2		EROM	2	19
131	22	23.02	Q6			74		60-90	74	752
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			60-90	1	47
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			60-90	1	42
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			60-90	1	24
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			60-90	1	22
131	22	23.02	Q6			16		EROM	16	196
131	22	23.02	Q2			4		EROM	4	54
131	22	23.02	HORNOX			5		C2	5	21
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			EROM	1	7
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			EROM	1	5
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			EROM	1	5
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			EROM	1	4
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			EROM	2	5
131	22	23.02	HORNGW		1	3		C2-C4	4	266
131	22	23.02	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	41
131	22	23.02	EROM FSGW		1	1		EROM	2	8
131	22	23.02	HORNGW			1		C2-C4	1	7
131	22	23.02	Q6			6		EROM	6	34
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			EROM	1	6
131	22	23.02	CSGW SAN		1			C2-C4	1	36
131	22	23.02	Q6		1			EROM	1	8
131	22	23.02	Q6 SAND			3		EROM	3	9
131	22	23.02	CSGW			6		C2-C4	6	17
131	22	23.02	CSGW			4		C2-C4	4	4
131	22	23.02	HORNOX BB			3		C2-C4	3	17
131	22	23.02	FSGW			1		C2-C4	1	3
131	22	23.02	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	1
131	22	23.02	CSGW SAN			1		C2-C4	1	7
134	23	24.01	EROM SHELL			1		EROM	1	2
134	23	24.01	HORNOX			3		C2	3	11
134	23	24.01	HORNGW			1		C2-C4	1	23
134	23	24.01	Q6 SAND			2		EROM	2	11
134	23	24.01	HORNOX BB		1	1		C2-C4	2	7
134	23	24.01	CSGW			3		C2-C4	3	5
134	23	24.01	Q6			2		EROM	2	10
136	23	53.01	Q6			1	1	EROM	2	34
137	23 = 69	165.01	Q6 OX			5		EROM	5	40
137	24 = 69	165.01	CSGW				1	C2-C4	1	8

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
137	25 = 69	165.01	Q5			2		EROM	2	11
137	26 = 69	165.01	DUXF RED?			1		LC1	1	5
137	27 = 69	165.01	Q1 NO RED		1	4		EROM	5	16
137	28 = 69	165.01	SAM CG les matres				1	C1-C2	1	20
139	24	25.01	Q4			1		EROM	1	2
139	24	25.01	SAM CG les martres?			1		C1-C2	1	1
140	24	134.01	CSGW				1	C2-C4	1	6
140	24	134.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	4
140	24	134.01	CSOX			2		C2-C4	2	5
140	24	134.01	Q5			1		EROM	1	7
140	24	134.01	FSOX			2		C2-C4	2	4
140	24	134.01	Q5		1	1		EROM	2	6
143	24	142.02	CSOX HARD, NNS?			2		C2-C4	2	10
143	24	142.02	CSOX			1		C2-C4	1	11
143	24	142.02	Q1 NO RED			1		EROM	1	12
143	24	142.02	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	1
144	25	26.01	SAM CG les matres			1		C1-C2	1	1
144	25	26.01	FSOX			1		C2-C4	1	1
144	25	26.01	CSGW			2		C2-C4	2	7
144	25	26.01	Q1 NO RED			2		EROM	2	7
150	26	27.01	HORNOX			3		C2	3	53
150	26	27.01	HORNOX			4		C2-C4	4	9
150	26	27.01	Q4 OX BB			8		EROM	8	17
150	26	27.01	Q4 OX BB		7			EROM	7	18
150	26	27.01	Q2			1		EROM	1	18
150	26	27.01	Q2 BB			1		EROM	1	5
153	27	46.01	HORNOX			6		C2	6	13
153	27	46.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	6
153	27	46.01	Q6			1		EROM	1	13
153	27	46.01	Q6			4		EROM	4	10
153	27	46.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	3
157	29	73.01	FSGW			2		C2-C4	2	2
157	29	73.01	Q6			3		60-90	3	52
157	29	73.01	Q6 OX			2		EROM	2	25
157	29	73.01	FSGW			1		C2-C4	1	1
157	29	73.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	1
157	29	73.01	CSGW SAN			2		C2-C4	2	2
157	29	73.01	Q3			2		EROM	2	15
157	29	73.01	Q2			1		EROM	1	2
159	29	77.01	EROM SHELL			4		EROM	4	15
159	29	77.01	HORNGW				1	C2-C4	1	12

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
163	29	139.01	HORNOX			1		C2-C4	1	24
163	29	139.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	6
163	29	139.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	50
163	29	139.01	Q1 NO RED		1	1		EROM	2	44
164	29	35.01	HORNOX			4	1	C2	5	71
164	29	35.01	Q5			1		EROM	1	8
167	30	36.02	Q4			41		EROM	41	41
167	30	36.02	Q4		1			EROM	1	5
167	30	36.02	Q6			2		EROM	2	19
167	30	36.02	HORNOX BB			1		C2-C4	1	1
168	30	68.01	HORNOX			2		C2	2	10
171	30	74.01	Q6			15		EROM	15	230
171	30	74.01	Q6			9		EROM	9	114
171	30	74.01	Q6			8		EROM	8	24
171	30	74.01	Q6				1	60-90	1	37
171	30	74.01	Q6				1	60-90	1	12
171	30	74.01	Q6		1			60-90	1	101
171	30	74.01	Q6		1			60-90	1	68
171	30	74.01	Q6				1	60-90	1	56
171	30	74.01	Q6		1			60-90	1	28
171	30	74.01	FSGW			3		C2-C4	3	15
171	30	74.01	HORNGW			1		C2-C4	1	11
171	30	74.01	Q1 NO RED			1		EROM	1	5
171	30	74.01	FSOX		1	1		C2-C4	2	5
171	30	74.01	CSOX SAND			2		C2-C4	2	7
171	30	74.01	HORNGW		1			C2	1	18
174	30	82.02	CSOX A BIT BUFF			6		C2-C3	6	46
174	30	82.02	CSGW			3		C2-C4	3	67
174	30	82.02	CSGW		1			C2-C4	1	26
174	30	82.02	CSGW		1			C2-C4	1	11
174	30	82.02	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	19
177	30	104.01	HORNOX			2		C2	2	7
177	30	104.01	FSGW?			1		C2-C4	1	2
178	30	104.02	Q6			1		EROM	1	6
180	30	112.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	2
180	30	112.01	SAM CG les martres			1		C1-C2	1	1
180	30	112.01	Q6			2		EROM	2	20
180	30	112.01	HORNOX			1		C2	1	1
180	30	112.01	Q2 SAND HARD			2		EROM	2	11
184	107	37.01	BUFF		1			C2	1	48
188	107	75.01	Q2			2		EROM	2	3
193	32	86.01	HORNGW?			3		C2-C4	3	96

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
200	37	45.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	2
223	53	95.01	HORNOX			29		C2	29	615
223	53	95.01	HORNOX			26		C2	26	232
223	53	95.01	HORNOX			1	1	C2-C4	2	244
223	53	95.01	HORNOX BB		1			C2-C4	1	6
223	53	95.01	HORNOX BB				1	C2-C4	1	26
223	53	95.01	HORNOX BB			20		C2-C4	20	93
223	53	95.01	HORNOX BB			2		C2-C4	2	37
223	53	95.01	HORNOX			3		C2-C4	3	15
223	53	95.01	Q4			6		EROM	6	49
223	53	95.01	CSGW			7		C2-C4	7	15
223	53	95.01	CSGW SAN		1			C2-C4	1	4
223	53	95.01	CSOX WS?			5		45-68	5	39
223	53	95.01	CSOX WS?				1	45-68	1	70
223	53	95.01	CSOX WS?		1			45-68	1	32
223	53	95.01	CSOX WS?		1			45-68	1	18
223	53	95.01	CSOX WS?		1			45-68	1	15
223	53	95.01	CSOX WS?		1			45-68	1	14
223	53	95.01	CSOX WS?		1			45-68	1	12
223	53	95.01	CSOX WS?		1			45-68	1	8
223	53	95.01	CSOX			1		C2-C4	1	1
223	53	95.01	SAM CG les matres		1	1		145-170	2	46
227	53	95.02	HORNGW BB			16		C2	16	259
227	53	95.02	HORNGW BB		1			C2	1	28
227	53	95.02	HORNGW BB		1			C2	1	9
227	53	95.02	HORNGW BB		1			C2	1	8
227	53	95.02	HORNGW BB			1		C2	1	37
227	53	95.02	HORNGW BB		1			C2	1	10
227	53	95.02	HORNGW			17		FLAVIAN- HAD	17	181
227	53	95.02	HORNGW		1			FLAVIAN- HAD	1	8
227	53	95.02	HORNGW		1			FLAVIAN- HAD	1	10
227	53	95.02	HORNGW					FLAVIAN- HAD	2	9
227	53	95.02	HORNOX BB			12		C2-C4	12	130
227	53	95.02	GODMAN WW			2		C2	2	15
227	53	95.02	Q4 OX			3		EROM	3	9
227	53	95.02	Q4			1		EROM	1	2
227	53	95.02	HORNOX BB			1		C2-C4	1	1
230	54	96.01	IT SIG		1			Pre-AUG?	1	47
230	54	96.01	HORNGW			17		C2-C4	17	127
230	54	96.01	HORNOX			1		C2-C4	1	36
230	54	96.01	GODMAN RED?			5		C2	5	16

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
230	54	96.01	GODMAN RED?		1			C2	1	17
230	54	96.01	Q2			1		EROM	1	10
230	54	96.01	FSGW M			1		C2-C4	1	4
230	54	96.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	79
230	54	96.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	26
232	55	97.01	HORNOX			6		C2	6	28
232	55	97.01	HORNGW SAND			13		C2-C4	13	98
232	55	97.01	HORNOX BB			8		C2-C4	8	38
232	55	97.01	SAM CG les matres			1		C1-C2	1	1
232	55	97.01	GODMANC WW?			2		C2	2	27
232	55	97.01	HORNGW			5		C2-C4	5	34
232	55	97.01	HORNGW			2		C2-C4	2	8
232	55	97.01	HORNGW SAND			1		C2-C4	1	4
235	55	97.02	Q1			3		EROM	3	29
235	55	97.02	Q2?			3		EROM	3	9
235	55	97.02	Q5			1		EROM	1	37
235	55	97.02	FSOX			3	1	C2-C4	4	23
235	55	97.02	FSOX				1	C2-C4	1	7
235	55	97.02	Q5			2		EROM	2	11
238	56	98.01	HORNOX			3		C2-C4	3	6
238	56	98.01	DUXF OX GRITTY BUFF?			7		C2-C3	7	9
238	56	98.01	Q6			4		EROM	4	32
238	56	98.01	Q6 BB		1			EROM	1	2
238	56	98.01	Q6 BB		1			EROM	1	9
240	56	98.02	Q4/Q6			1		EROM	1	16
242	56	101.01	SAM CG		1			C2	1	9
242	56	101.01	HORNGW SAND			3	1	C2-C4	4	21
245	56	101.02	HORNGW SAND			18		C2-C4	18	336
245	56	101.02	HORNGW SAND		1			LC1-C2	1	72
245	56	101.02	CSOX		1			C2-C4	1	23
245	56	101.02	HORNGW			1		C2-C4	1	12
245	56	101.02	SAM CG les matres		1	1		100-120	2	71
246	56	206.01	HORNGW		1	3		138-EC3	4	36
246	56	206.01	HORNOX			1		C2-C4	1	57
246	56	206.01	SAM CG		1			LC2	1	9
246	56	206.01	CSOX			1		C2-C4	1	1
246	56	206.01	CSGW M			1		C2-C4	1	1
247	58	111.01	FSOX			1		C2-C4	1	2
247	58	111.01	SAM CG?			1		C1-C2	1	1

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
250	59	120.01	Q1			2		EROM	2	10
250	59	120.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	1
250	59	120.01	CSGW		1			C2-C4	1	2
250	59	120.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	5
254	61	103.01	Q6 OX			2		EROM	2	8
255	63	116.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	26
255	63	116.01	HORNGW			91		C2-C4	91	436
255	63	116.01	HORNGW				1	C2-C4	1	29
255	63	116.01	HORNGW				1	C2-C4	1	10
255	63	116.01	HORNGW				1	C2-C4	1	6
255	63	116.01	HORNOX			23		138ANT-LC3	23	176
255	63	116.01	HORNGW			7		C2-C4	7	37
255	63	116.01	VER WW?			1		C2	1	10
255	63	116.01	HORNOX		1			138ANT-LC3	1	31
255	63	116.01	HORNOX		1			138ANT-LC3	1	18
255	63	116.01	HORNOX		1			138ANT-LC3	1	11
255	63	116.01	HORNOX		1			138ANT-LC3	1	9
255	63	116.01	HORNOX		1			138ANT-LC3	1	3
255	63	116.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	17
255	63	116.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	7
255	63	116.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	12
255	63	116.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	9
255	63	116.01	HORNOX BB			5		C2-C4	5	26
255	63	116.01	CSOX			3		C2-C4	3	7
255	63	116.01	CSOX			3		C2-C4	3	5
255	63	116.01	CSOX			1		C2-C4	1	1
255	63	116.01	HORNGW			1		C1-EC3	1	4
257	64	117.01	Q6			1		EROM	1	6
257	64	117.01	Q6		1	4		EROM	5	32
257	64	117.01	Q2			4		EROM	4	8
257	64	117.01	Q6			2		EROM	2	18
257	64	117.01	Q6		1			EROM	1	23
257	64	117.01	FSGW			1		C2-C4	1	2
257	64	117.01	CSGW			2		C2-C4	2	11
259	64	141.01	CSGW				1	C2-C4	1	7
259	64	141.01	Q3			1		EROM	1	9
260	64	164.01	Q2			1		EROM	1	25
260	64	164.01	SAM SG		1			C1-C2	1	1
262	65	118.01	Q6 OX			9		EROM	9	66
262	65	118.01	HORNOX			1		C2-C4	1	20

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
262	65	118.01	BUFF GRITTY			2		C2-C3	2	6
263	66	130.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	6
263	66	130.01	HORNOX			2		C2-C4	2	8
263	66	130.01	Q2 SAND			1		EROM	1	7
266	66	149.01	HORNGW SAND			3		C2-C4	3	78
266	66	149.01	HORNOX			6		C2	6	119
266	66	149.01	HORNOX			1		C2-C4	1	5
266	66	149.01	HORNGW			2		C2-C4	2	93
266	66	149.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	100
266	66	149.01	HORNGW BB			2		C2-C4	2	9
266	66	149.01	CSOX/HORNOX			3		C2-C4	3	9
266	66	149.01	CSOX/HORNOX		1			C2-EC3	1	15
269	68	123.01	EROM SHELL		1			EROM	1	7
269	68	123.01	FSGW			9		C2-C4	9	37
269	68	123.01	BUFF W			5		C2	5	12
269	68	123.01	Q6			3		EROM	3	32
269	68	123.01	CSGW			3		C2-C4	3	14
269	68	123.01	GODMANC PINK				1	C2	1	17
269	68	123.01	GODMANC PINK				1	C2	1	8
269	68	123.01	HORNOX			4		C2-C4	4	423
269	68	123.01	CSGW			4		C2-C4	11	46
269	68	123.01	HORNOX		1			C2-C4	1	5
269	68	123.01	HORNOX			2		C2-C4	2	8
269	68	123.01	HORNGW			1		C2-C4	1	11
269	68	123.01	CSGW		1			C2-C4	1	10
269	68	123.01	CSGW				1	C2-C4	1	11
269	68	123.01	Q2			4		EROM	4	16
269	68	123.01	Q4		1			C2	1	14
269	68	123.01	Q4		1			C2	1	7
269	68	123.01	FSOX			2		C2-C4	2	11
269	68	123.01	CSGW BB		1			C2-C4	1	8
269	68	123.01	FSGW SMALL W FLECKS			2		C2-C4	2	20
269	68	123.01	HORNOX BB			1		C2-C4	1	3
269	68	123.01	Q2			1		EROM	1	5
269	68	123.01	CSGW SMALL W FLECKS		1			C2-C4	1	4
277	68	146.01	HORNOX			2		C2	2	17
277	68	146.01	VER WW?			1	1	C2	2	58
277	68	146.01	CSGW			3		C2-C4	3	6
277	68	146.01	FSGW				1	C2-C4	1	6
280	68	146.02	GODMANC OX			5		C2	5	10
280	68	146.02	FSGW		1	4		C2-C4	5	9

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
280	68	146.02	HORNOX			2		C2	2	9
280	68	146.02	HORNOX			1		C2-C4	1	6
280	68	146.02	HORNOX			2		C2-C4	2	13
280	68	146.02	Q6		1			EROM	1	17
280	68	146.02	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	164
280	68	146.02	HORNGW			1		C2-C4	1	42
280	68	146.02	HORNGW			4		C2-C4	4	33
280	68	146.02	Q1 NO RED			2		EROM	2	10
282	68	166.01	HORNOX			4		C2-C4	4	6
282	68	166.01	Q4			1		EROM	1	3
282	68	166.01	HORNGW		1			C2-C4	1	16
282	68	166.01	HORNGW SAND			2		C2-C4	2	23
282	68	166.01	Q6				1	EROM	1	22
282	68	166.01	Q1			1		EROM	1	3
282	68	166.01	CSGW M			2		C2-C4	2	13
282	68	166.01	Q4				1	EROM	1	15
282	68	166.01	Q4				1	EROM	1	10
282	68	166.01	FSGW			1		C2-C4	1	3
282	68	166.01	CSOX			4		C2-C4	4	9
282	68	166.01	CSOX			1		C2-C4	1	1
282	68	166.01	FSOX			1		C2-C4	1	7
282	68	166.01	Q3			3		EROM	3	4
282	68	166.01	CSOX			1		C2-C4	1	1
283	68	166.02	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	18
283	68	166.02	Q1 NO RED				1	EROM	1	2
283	68	166.02	Q1			6		EROM	6	32
283	68	166.02	Q6			8		EROM	8	39
283	68	166.02	Q1 NO RED			1		EROM	1	2
283	68	166.02	Q6 SAND		1			EROM	1	21
283	68	166.02	Q6 SAND		1			EROM	1	14
283	68	166.02	Q6 SAND		1			EROM	1	9
283	68	166.02	Q6 SAND			2		EROM	2	20
283	68	166.02	Q6		1			EROM	1	7
283	68	166.02	CSOX GRITTY			1		C2-C4	1	5
283	68	166.02	CSGW			3		C2-C4	3	16
283	68	166.02	FSOX			1		C2-C4	1	2
283	68	166.02	Q4			1		EROM	1	2
283	68	166.02	CSGW SAND			1		C2-C4	1	7
283	68	166.02	Q2			1		EROM	1	4
283	68	166.02	Q2			1		EROM	1	4
288	69	124.01	HORNOX			3		C2	3	16
288	69	124.01	HORNGW SAND			1		C2	1	12

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
291	70	132.01	HORNOX			7		C2-C4	7	101
291	70	132.01	HORNGW SAND			6	1	C2-C4	7	76
291	70	132.01	FSGW SAND			1		C2-C4	1	1
293	70	150.01	SAM SG		1			LATE FLAVIAN	1	2
294	71	133.01	CSOX BB			7		C2-C4	7	18
296	71	151.01	FSGW			1		C2-C4	1	1
296	71	151.01	FSGW			1		C2-C4	1	2
296	71	151.01	Q4			1		EROM	1	10
296	71	151.01	CSGW			5		C2-C4	5	8
296	71	151.01	Q5			1		EROM	1	7
296	71	151.01	CSGW			2		C2-C4	2	6
296	71	151.01	Q5			1		EROM	1	1
296	71	151.01	CSGW SAND			1		C2-C4	1	21
296	71	151.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	2
298	72	136.01	BUFF W WITH SPARSE FLINTS			2		C2-C3	2	34
298	72	136.01	BUFF PINK AND WHITE			3		C2-C3	3	37
298	72	136.01	CSOX GRITTY HARD			2		C2-C3	2	22
298	72	136.01	CSOX			6		C2	6	20
298	72	136.01	BUFF GRITTY			2		C2	2	6
298	72	136.01	VER WW?			2		C2	2	4
298	72	136.01	BUFF GRITTY DIFF			1		C2-C3	1	4
298	72	136.01	BUFF W WITH SPARSE FLINTS			2		C2-C3	2	10
298	72	136.01	Q2			2		EROM	2	9
298	72	136.01	CSGW WITH A PINKISH HINT			4		45-68	4	24
298	72	136.01	CSGW WITH A PINKISH HINT		1			45-68	1	6
298	72	136.01	CSGW WITH A PINKISH HINT		1			45-68	1	5
299	72	136.02	CSGW WITH A PINKISH HINT			3		45-68	3	9
299	72	136.02	CSOX			4		C2	4	28
299	72	136.02	BUFF GRITTY			12		C2-C3	12	24
299	72	136.02	BUFF GRITTY				1	C2-C3	1	15
299	72	136.02	BUFF GRITTY				1	C2	1	4
299	72	136.02	BUFF GRITTY		1			C2	1	3
299	72	136.02	BUFF GRITTY		1			C2-C3	1	4
299	72	136.02	BUFF W WITH SPARSE FLINTS			9		C2	9	48

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
299	72	136.02	CSOX GRITTY HARD			4		C2-C3	4	17
299	72	136.02	Q2			3		EROM	3	18
299	72	136.02	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	6
299	72	136.02	BUFF SAND			1		C2	1	2
299	72	136.02	CSOX GRITTY HARD			3		C2-C3	3	10
299	72	136.02	CSOX GRITTY HARD			3		C2-C3	3	6
299	72	136.02	BUFF GRITTY	1				C2-C3	1	4
301	72	136.03	CSGW WITH A PINKISH HINT			1		C2-C4	1	3
301	72	136.03	CSOX GRITTY HARD			3		C2-C3	3	5
301	72	136.03	CSOX			6		C2-C3	6	10
301	72	136.03	BUFF W WITH SPARSE FLINTS			1		C2	1	8
301	72	136.03	Q1			2		EROM	2	7
303	72	136.04	CSGW WITH A PINKISH HINT		1			45-68	1	35
303	72	136.04	GODMANC OX?			2		C2	2	49
303	72	136.04	CSOX			3		C2-C3	3	5
305	72	136.06	BUFF GRITTY				1	C2-C3	1	36
305	72	136.06	BUFF GRITTY			5		C2-C3	5	27
305	72	136.06	BUFF GRITTY	1 handle		3		C2	4	119
305	72	136.06	BUFF GRITTY			4		C2-C3	4	23
305	72	136.06	BUFF GRITTY			2		C2-C3	2	4
305	72	136.06	CSOX			2		C2	2	33
305	72	136.06	BUFF W			1		C2	1	1
305	72	136.06	CSGW SAND			1		C2-C4	1	1
305	72	136.06	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	4
305	72	136.06	CSOX GRITTY			1	1	C2-C3	2	11
311	72	136.08	BUFF W WITH SPARSE FLINTS			3		C2-C3	3	42
311	72	136.08	CSOX			5		C2-C3	5	21
311	72	136.08	HORNGW			5		C2-C4	5	62
311	72	136.08	BUFF PINK AND WHITE			1		C2-C3	1	17
314	72	136.12	CSOX			4		C2-C3	4	3
314	72	136.12	BUFF W			3		C2	3	18
314	72	136.12	BUFF W			3		C2	3	42
314	72	136.12	BUFF GRITTY		1			C2-C3	1	9
314	72	136.12	BUFF GRITTY		1			C2	1	3
314	72	136.12	CSOX GRITTY HARD		1			POST-CONQUEST	1	66
314	72	136.12	CSGW		1			C2-C4	1	13

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
314	72	136.12	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	12
314	72	136.12	CSGW		1			C2-C4	1	8
314	72	136.12	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	17
314	72	136.12	CSGW SAND			1		C2-C4	1	9
314	72	136.12	CSGW SAND			1		C2-C4	1	3
314	72	136.12	BUFF GRITTY		1			C2	1	2
317	74	142.01	HORNOX			9		C2	9	119
317	74	142.01	CSGW			13		C2-C4	13	134
317	74	142.01	CSOX			7		C2-C3	7	21
317	74	142.01	HORNOX			2		C2-C4	2	15
317	74	142.01	CSGW?	1				C2-C4	1	33
317	74	142.01	HORNGW			2		C2-C4	2	7
317	74	142.01	Q6				1	EROM	1	39
317	74	142.01	Q6				1	EROM	1	16
317	74	142.01	Q6			3	1	EROM	4	32
317	74	142.01	HORNOX			4		C2-C4	4	39
317	74	142.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	15
317	74	142.01	CSGW SAND		1			C2-C4	1	7
317	74	142.01	Q2				1	EROM	1	12
317	74	142.01	CSGW		1			C2-C4	1	6
317	74	142.01	Q2		1			EROM	1	33
317	74	142.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	1
317	74	142.01	Q2		1			EROM	1	9
317	74	142.01	SAM CG				1	120-150	1	20
317	74	142.01	SAM CG		1			120-150	1	3
317	74	142.01	SAM CG			1		C1-C2	1	1
324	75	143.01	CSOX BB			1		C2-C4	1	6
324	75	143.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	6
325	77	145.01	HORNOX			2		C2	2	12
328	83	156.01	CSGW M			2		C2-C4	2	14
328	83	156.01	Q2			2		EROM	2	16
329	85	158.01	BUFF GRITTY				1	C2-C3	1	21
329	85	158.01	Q6 BB		1			EROM	1	6
331	86	173.01	CSGW				1	C2-C4	1	31
336	97	185.01	FSOX			1		C2-C4	1	3
336	97	185.01	Q6			1		EROM	1	17
338	98	186.01	Q6 OX			3		EROM	3	10
338	98	186.01	Q4			1		EROM	1	3
338	98	186.01	CSGW			1		C2-C4	1	1
338	98	186.01	Q2 BB				1	EROM	1	9
340	98	196.01	CSOX			1		C2-C4	1	2
345	27	SF52	HORNGW SAND		4			C2-C4	4	14

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
345	27	SF52	HORNGW SAND		3			C2-C4	3	171
345	27	SF52	FSGW		1			C2-C4	1	1
345	27	SF52	HORNGW SAND BB		1			C2-C4	1	24
345	27	SF52	Q5		1			EROM	1	1
345	27	SF52	Q5		2			EROM	2	21
345	27	SF52	CSGW		1			C2-C4	1	14
345	27	SF52	CSGW				1	C2-C4	1	19
345	27	SF52	HORNGW SAND BB		2	1		C2-C4	3	9
345	27	SF52	CSGW SAND		1	2		C2-C4	3	18
345	27	SF52	Q2			2		EROM	2	9
345	27	SF52	CSGW			2		C2-C4	2	3
346	29	SF53	Q4			47		45-68	47	131
346	29	SF53	Q4			14		45-68	14	52
346	29	SF53	Q4		1			45-68	1	11
346	29	SF53	Q4		1			45-68	1	8
346	29	SF53	Q4		1			45-68	1	7
346	29	SF53	Q4		1			45-68	1	8
346	29	SF53	Q4		1			45-68	1	5
346	29	SF53	Q4		1			45-68	1	4
346	29	SF53	Q4		1			45-68	1	4
346	29	SF53	Q4		2			45-68	2	6
346	29	SF53	Q4			3		45-68	3	20
346	29	SF53	Q4		1			45-68	1	5
346	29	SF53	Q6			3		EROM	3	7
346	29	SF53	Q6		1			EROM	1	11
346	29	SF53	Q6		1			EROM	1	10
409	2	181.01	Q5			3		EROM	3	12
414	72	136.09	BUFF W			4		C2	4	30
414	72	136.09	CSGW SAND			1		C2-C4	1	4
415	72	136.01	CSGW			2		C2-C4	2	8
415	72	136.01	BUFF W WITH SPARSE FLINTS			8		C2-C3	8	57
415	72	136.01	BUFF W			10		C2	10	8
415	72	136.01	CSOX			46		C2-C3	46	90
415	72	136.01	CSOX		1			C2	1	4
415	72	136.01	BUFF PINK AND WHITE			4		C2-C3	4	33
415	72	136.01	BUFF GRITTY			9		C2-C3	9	39
415	72	136.01	CSOX GRITTY HARD			17		C2-C3	17	60
415	72	136.01	CSOX GRITTY HARD				1	C2-C3	1	12
415	72	136.01	CSOX GRITTY HARD		1			C2-C3	1	8

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Fabric Type	Lid	Rim	Body	Base	Date	Sherd Qty	Wt (g)
415	72	136.01	CSGW GRITTY			8		C2-C4	8	24
415	72	136.01	CSGW WITH A PINKISH HINT			4		45-68	4	20
415	72	136.01	CSOX GRITTY HARD			1		C2-C3	1	5
415	72	136.01	BUFF GRITTY				1	C2-C3	1	9
415	72	136.01	BUFF GRITTY				1	C2-C3	1	6
415	72	136.01	BUFF GRITTY			4		C2	4	11
415	72	136.01	BUFF PINK AND WHITE			1		C2	1	2
415	72	136.01	CSOX GRITTY			2		C2-C3	2	32
415	72	136.01	BUFF SAND			1		C2-C3	1	18
415	72	136.01	CSGW SAND			1		C2-C4	1	11
415	72	136.01	CSGW			2		C2-C4	2	7
416	72	13.04	CSOX GRITTY HARD			1		C2-C3	1	8
416	72	13.04	CSOX			9		C2-C3	9	27
466	100	190.01	CSOX				1	C2-C3?	1	11
466	100	190.01	CSOX				1	C2-C3?	1	7
466	100	190.01	CSOX			7		C2-C3?	7	21
466	100	190.01	CSOX		2			C2-C3?	2	36

Feature Summaries

Feature no.	Context groups	No. Fills	Feature type	Phase	Cut Summary	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
2 (=84)	181, 204	2-3	Fieldsystem Ditch	Roman 1	Straight shallow sides, rounded base	.	1.6-2.5	0.46-0.75
3	180, 205	1-2	Fieldsystem Ditch	Roman 1	Straight sides, tapered base	.	0.7-1.4	0.3-0.58
4	179, 203	1	Fieldsystem Ditch	Roman 1	Concave sides, open rounded base	.	1.5	0.4
5 (=22, 27, 68)	23, 28, 46, 51, 52, 123, 146, 166	1-2	Enclosure Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base	.	0.7-1.97	0.31-0.58
6 (=23, 69, 74)	24, 53, 124, 142, 165	1-3	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; flat base	.	0.7-1.43	0.17-0.6
7 (=15, 24, 78)	25, 54, 134, 147, 148	1-2	Ditch	Roman 2	Nr straight sides; flat base	.	0.71-1.63	0.15-0.44
11	76, 122, 127	1	Ditch	Roman 2	Nr straight sides; flat base	.	1.11-1.57	0.26-0.4
13 (=56)	98, 101, 206	1-2	Ditch	Roman 2	Nr straight sides; concave base	.	1.09-1.2	0.34-0.54
14 (=77)	145	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; flat base	.	1.46	0.6
17 (=30)	36, 65, 68, 74, 82, 104, 112, 140	1-4	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; flat base	.	1.15-2.2	0.33-0.67
18	18, 19, 61	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	1.46-1.9	0.1-0.17
19	20, 30, 40, 41	1-2	Fieldsystem Ditch	Roman 1	Slight concave sides, narrow flat base	.	1.6-1.94	0.45
20	21	1	Pit	EIA	Gentle sides; uneven base; ovoid shape	.	1.6	0.21
21	22	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	0.95	0.16
25	26, 32, 33	1	Ditch	Roman 2	Gradual sides; flat base	.	0.75	0.17-0.2
26	27, 29	1	Pit	Roman 2	Concave sides; flat base	3	2	0.25
28	34	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	1.78	0.18
29 (=44)	35, 67, 69, 73, 77, 81, 139	1-3	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	0.72-2.10	0.15-0.58
31 (=88)	105, 113, 170	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	0.7-1.2	0.15-0.21
32	38, 47, 55, 64, 72, 85, 86, 91, 93	1	Fieldsystem Ditch	Roman 1	Straight sides, open rounded base	.	0.42-1.1	0.12-0.31
33	39	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	0.88	0.12
34	43, 48, 57, 87, 109	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	0.76-2.6	0.08-0.2
35	44	9	Pit	EIA	Circular plan; steep-vertical sides; uneven-concave base	.	2.07	1
36	42, 56	1	Fieldsystem Ditch	Roman 1	Concave sides, open rounded base	.	1.35	0.2-0.52
37	45	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	1	0.15
38	49	4	Pit	MBA	Circular plan; steep-vertical sides; concave base	1	0.9	0.4
39	50	2	Post Hole	Post-Med	Circular plan; straight-vertical sides; flat base	.	0.4	0.14
40	58	2	Pit	MBA	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	.	1.7	0.32

Feature no.	Context groups	No. Fills	Feature type	Phase	Cut Summary	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
41	59	2	Pit	MBA	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	2	1.7	0.26
42	60	1	Pit	MBA	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	.	1	0.12
43	62, 63	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	1-2.6	0.04-0.15
45	70	3	Pit	Roman 2	Oval plan; steep vertical sides; concave base	.	1	0.77
46	71	2	Pit	Roman 2	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	1.4	1	0.26
47	n/a				not used			
48	78, 79, 80, 92	1	Fieldsystem Ditch	Roman 1	Straight sides, open rounded base	.	0.4-0.62	0.18-0.4
49	83	3	Pit	Roman 2	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	.	1.64	0.28
50	84	1	Pit	Roman 2	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	0.4+	0.6	0.23
51	88, 89, 94, 106, 109, 174, 184, 197	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	1.13	0.25
52	90	1	Pit	Roman 2	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	0.5+	0.5	0.52
53	95	2	Pit	Roman 2	Oval plan; steep vertical sides; flat base	1.90	0.90	0.38
54	96, 114	1	Gulley	Roman 2	Straight gulley oriented NE-SW; concave profile; flat base	5	0.72	0.36
55	97	3	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	2.7	0.68
57	99	3	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	.	0.52
58	100, 111, 169	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	1.5	0.2
59	107, 120, 162, 163	1	Ditch	Roman 2	Sharp concave sides; flat base	.	0.28-0.6	0.06-0.22
60	102, 115, 129, 135	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	1.2	0.32
61	103	1	Pit	Roman 2	Circular plan; vertical sides; flat base	.	0.45	0.16
62	110, 168	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	1.5	0.2
63	116	2	Pit	Roman 3	Oval plan; Sharp concave sides; shallow rounded base	0.94	0.5	0.65
64 (=71)	117, 133, 141, 151, 164	1-2	Enclosure Ditch	Roman 3	Sharp sides; rounded base	.	1.1-1.35	0.45-0.65
65	118	1	Hollow	Roman 2	Irregular plan; gradual irregular sides to near flat base	1+	1+	0.19
66	119, 130, 149	1-2	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Sharp sides; rounded base	.	1.55	0.65
67	121, 131	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	.	.
70	126, 132, 150	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	1.98	0.27
71	133, 151	2	Enclosure Ditch	Roman 3	Oriented E-W; Steep nr vertical sides; shallow concave base	.	0.85-1.1	.49-0.65

Feature no.	Context groups	No. Fills	Feature type	Phase	Cut Summary	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
72	136	15	Kiln	Roman 2	Connecting oven, flue and stoke pit of dilapidated pottery kiln; contains kiln furniture of bars, setters and plates	2.6	0.55-1.4	0.25-0.48
73	137	1	Pit	Roman 2	Circular plan; moderate sides; concave base	.	0.51	0.15
75	143	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Sharp concave sides; nr flat base	.	0.5	0.4+
76	144	1	Post Hole	Roman 3	Circular plan; concave base only; cut by ditch F.66	0.3	0.25	0.25
77	145	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual concave sides; rounded base	.	1.46	0.6
79	152	1	Pit	Roman 2	Sub-circular plan; shallow concave profile; flat base	.	0.4+	0.15
80	153	1	Pit	Roman 2	Sub-circular plan; shallow concave profile; flat base	.	0.5	0.45
81	154	1	Pit	Roman 2	Sub-circular plan; shallow concave profile; flat base	.	0.55	0.6
82	155, 159		Plough scar	Modern	Cutting kiln F.72			
83	156	2	Hollow	Roman 2	Sub-ovoid plan; gentle sides with undulating base lined with cobble stones	.	4	0.25
85	158, 161	1	Wheel rut	Modern				
86	160, 173	2	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	1.39-1.45	0.37
87	167	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	0.8	0.24
88	170	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Rounded terminus; shallow concave profile	.	0.7	0.15
89	171	1	Pit	Modern	Base of shallow pit; related to construction of Sports Pitch	.	1.5	0.08
90	172	1	Pit	Modern	Base of shallow pit; related to construction of Sports Pitch	.	1.49	0.1
91 (=97)	138, 175, 185	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	1.4	0.43
92	176	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Rounded terminus; gradual sides; rounded base	.	1.3	0.15
93	n/a				not used			
94	178, 187, 188, 210	1-2	Fieldsystem Ditch	Roman 1	Straight sides, tapered base	.	1.2-1.5	0.55
95	182	1	Pit	Roman 2	Sub-circular plan; steep slightly concave sides; flat base	0.8	0.5	0.62
96	183	2	Pit	Roman 2	Sub-circular plan; steep slightly concave sides; flat base	0.6	0.5	0.55
98	177, 186, 196	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; rounded base	.	1.06	0.55
99	189	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; flat base	.	0.7	0.1
100	190, 191	2	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; flat base	.	1.3-2.3	0.5
101	192		Bioturbation	Post-Med	Area of deep vegetative rooting			
102	193, 200, 201, 202	2	Fieldsystem Ditch	Roman 1	Concave sides, open rounded base	.	0.4-0.75	0.2-0.3
103	194, 208	1	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; flat base	.	0.95-1.06	0.31

Feature no.	Context groups	No. Fills	Feature type	Phase	Cut Summary	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
104	195, 209	2	Trackway Ditch	Roman 3	Gradual sides; flat base	.	0.9	0.32
105	198, 199	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	1.5	0.16
106	207	1	Post Hole	Roman 3	Sub-oval plan; shallow concave profile; cutting F.56	0.51	0.42	0.12
107	75, 128	1	Furrow	Post-Med	Gradual sides; shallow concave base	.	2	0.27

Context Descriptions

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
18	18	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.56	0.1	43		
18.01	18	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate sub-angular stones						TP, GL, MT
19	18	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.46	0.17	20		
19.01	18	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stones						TP, BR
20	19	C	Ditch	Slight concave sides, narrow flat base		1.6	0.2+		18	
20.01	19	F	Ditch	Mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional small stones						PT
21	20	C	Pit	Gentle sides; uneven base; ovoid shape	2.7	1.6+	0.21		18	
21.01	20	F	Pit	Mid-grey brown soft sandy clayey silt						PT
22	21	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		0.95	0.16			
22.01	21	F	Ditch	Mid bluish grey, compact friable silty clay. Occasional small to medium stones (0.2-5cm). Occasional pot and charcoal flecks.						PT
23	22	C	Ditch	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base		1.6	0.56	23		
23.01	22	F	Ditch	Light greyish brown, compact friable silty clay, boundary to [23.02]. Occasional small stones (0.2-2cm) and occasional charcoal flecks.						
23.02	22	F	Ditch	Dark brownish grey compact (slightly friable) silty clay. Occasional small-medium stones (0.2-5cm), small shells and charcoal flecks; rare bone and oyster shell						PT, BN, SH
24	23	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.43+	0.29		22	
24.01	23	F	Ditch	Mid-brownish grey clay silt with occasional small to medium stones						PT

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
25	24	C	Ditch	Nr straight sides; flat base		1.63	0.23			
25.01	24	F	Ditch	Mid-dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones						PT
26	25	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		0.75	0.2			
26.01	25	F	Ditch	Compact dark brown silty clay with inclusions and rare marl						PT, TP
27	26	C	Pit	Concave sides; flat base	2	3	0.2			
27.01	26	F	Pit	Compact greyish dark brown silty clay, rare small and medium size stones, rare charcoal.						PT
28	27	F	Ditch	Medium dark grey clay. Large stones (>60mm) at base and frequent small stone throughout. Rare charcoal and burnt clay.						SH, PT
28	27	C	Ditch	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base		0.75	0.33			
29	26	C	Pit	Concave sides; flat base		0.6+	0.25			
29.01	26	F	Pit	Dark greyish brown compact silty clay, with rare small and medium stones, rare charcoal.						
30	19	C	Ditch	Slight concave sides, narrow flat base		1.6	0.2+			
30.01	19	F	Ditch	Mid-brown mod-dark silty clay. Extremely compact, with manganese						BN
30.02	19	F	Ditch	Compact brownish-grey silty clay with occasional mid-sized cobbles at the base.						SH
31	18	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.9	0.17			
31.01	18	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						PT, BR
32	25	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		0.8	0.17			
32.01	25	F	Ditch	Dark grey clay-rich silt, with rare small sub-angular stones.						
33	25	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		0.65	0.08			
33.01	25	F	Ditch	Soft dark grey clay-silt						BR
34	28	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		2	0.15			
34.01	28	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
35	29	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.26	0.25	30	107	
35.01	29	F	Ditch	Dark black grey clay silt with moderate charcoal inclusions. Patch of orangey grey clay.						SH, PT
35.02	29	F	Ditch	Light brown-grey silty clay.						
36	30	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.4+	0.42		29	

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
36.01	30	F	Ditch	Mid grey brown (with orange mottling) clay silt with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions.						
36.02	30	F	Ditch	Light grey silty clay with very few inclusions						BN, PT
37	107	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		2	0.27	19, 30		
37.01	107	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						TP
38	32	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base		0.4	0.12		33	
38.01	32	F	Ditch	Mid brown orange silty clay						
39	33	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		0.88	0.12	29, 32		
39.01	33	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
40	19	C	Ditch	Slight concave sides, narrow flat base		0.6	0.43		19	
40.01	19	F	Ditch	Light-mid orange brown clayey silt with very occasional stones, flecks of manganese and moderate inclusions of shell.						
41	19	C	Ditch	Slight concave sides, narrow flat base		1.94	0.45			
41.01	19	F	Ditch	Mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium sized stone inclusions						
41.02	19	F	Ditch	Light grey sandy clay primary silting, with moderate shell and medium sized stone inclusions						
42	36	C	Ditch	Concave sides, open rounded base		1.3	0.2		35	
42.01	36	F	Ditch	Mid orange/ grey/ brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions						
43	34	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.97	0.08	35		
43.01	34	F	Ditch	Mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small stone inclusions						
44	35	C	Pit	Circular plan; steep-vertical sides; uneven-concave base	1.45+	2.07	1	36	34	
44.01	35	F	Pit	Dark grey/ brown gritty clayey silt with moderate charcoal and occasional stone inclusions						BN, PT
44.02	35	F	Pit	Very dark grey greasy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.						BN, PT
44.03	35	F	Pit	Light-mid grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and occasional stones						PT
44.05	35	F	Pit	Light yellow grey silty clay with occasional stones, probably slumped from ditch F.36						
44.06	35	F	Pit	Mid grey clayey silt lens						
44.07	35	F	Pit	Same as 44.05						

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
44.08	35	F	Pit	Light yellow grey silty clay primary silting						
44.09	35	F	Pit	Orange brown gravelly natural slump						
45	37	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1	0.15	27		
45.01	37	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
46	27	C	Ditch	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base		0.42	0.46		37	
46.01	27	F	Ditch	Dark sandy silt						PT
47	32	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base		0.36	0.31		34	
47.01	32	F	Ditch	Mid brownish-grey compact silty clay and rare small gravelly marl						
48	34	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		0.76	0.16	32		
48.01	34	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
49	38	C	Pit	Circular plan; steep-vertical sides; concave base	0.9	1	0.4			
49.01	38	F	Pit	Dark grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions						PT, BS
49.02	38	F	Pit	Light-mid orange grey with flecks of charcoal and manganese						
49.03	38	F	Pit	Mid-grey with patches of orange gravelly clay slumped natural with frequent small stone inclusions						PT
49.04	38	F	Pit	Light brown blue clay						
50	39	C	Post hole	Circular plan; straight-vertical sides; flat base		0.4	0.14			
50.01	39	F	Post hole	Compact dark brown clay-rich clay silt.						BR
50.02	39	F	Post hole	Mid grey brown, clay-rich clay silt						BR
51	27	C	Ditch	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base			0.31		37	
51.01	27	F	Ditch	Mid to dark grey brown compact clay-rich gravelly silty clay						
52	22	C	Ditch	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base			0.26+	24		
52.01	22	F	Ditch	Dark grey brown clay-rich silt with frequent gravel						
53	23	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base			0.17			
53.01	23	F	Ditch	Mid orange brown clay-rich compact silty clay with frequent gravel						PT
54	24	C	Ditch	Terminus with nr straight sides; flat base		1.25	0.15	23	22	
54.01	24	F	Ditch	Dark grey brown clay-rich silt with frequent gravel						
55	32	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base		0.42	0.12		36	

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Finds
55.01	32	F	Ditch	Light greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small shells and small gravel, rare medium stones						
56	36	C	Ditch	Concave sides, open rounded base		1.35	0.52	32		
56.01	36	F	Ditch	Silty mid-grey firm clay with lenses of reddish brown clay. Abundant small shells, occasional roots, medium stones and small gravel						BN, ST
57	34	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.1	0.2	40		
57.01	34	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
58	40	C	Pit	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base		1.7+	0.32			
58.01	40	F	Pit	Dump of burnt and unburnt sandstones						BS, ST
58.02	40	F	Pit	Light mid-smooth grey brown silty clay with very occasional flecks of manganese and charcoal						
59	41	C	Pit	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	2.0+	1.7	0.26			
59.01	41	F	Pit	Mixed mid grey brown silty clay with flecks of manganese and occasional very small angular stones						
59.02	41	F	Pit	Pale light grey firm clay						
60	42	C	Ditch/ Hollow	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base		1	0.12			
60.01	42	F	Ditch/ Hollow	Light grey silty clay with very occasional small stone inclusions						
61	18	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.78	0.18			
61.01	18	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						TP, BR
62	43	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1	15	19	18	
62.01	43	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
63	43	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		2	0.04		18	
63.01	43	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
64	32	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base		1.11	0.46			
64.01	32	F	Ditch	Light grey-brown firm clay with rare small angular stones.						
65	30	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.15+	0.45		44	
65.01	30	F	Ditch	Same as 36.01						
65.02	30	F	Ditch	Same as 36.02						

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Finds
66	107	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.22	0.13			
66.01	107	F	Ditch	Same as 37.01						
67	44	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		0.72	0.15	30	31	
67.01	44	F	Ditch	Mid-dark brown-grey silty clay						
68	30	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.65	0.58	45	44	
68.01	30	F	Ditch	Mid-brown grey silty clay with moderate marl and small angular stones						BN
68.02	30	F	Ditch	Mid-brown silty clay with orange mottling and manganese flecks						
68.03	30	F	Ditch	Mid-light blue brown slightly silty clay						
68.04	30	F	Ditch	Light grey clay slump with marl flecks						
69	44	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		0.77	0.15	30		
69.01	44	F	Ditch	Same as 67.01						
70	45	C	Pit	Oval plan; steep vertical sides; concave base		1.0+	0.15	46	30	
70.01	45	F	Pit	Mid-grey brown silty clay with marl flecks and angular stones						
70.02	45	F	Pit	Smooth mid brown very slightly silty clay						PT
70.03	45	F	Pit	Marly clay slump from F.46. Same as 71.02						
71	46	C	Pit	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	1	1.0+	0.26		45	
71.01	46	F	Pit	Mid brown grey silty clay with flecks of chalk and small angular stones						
71.02	46	F	Pit	Light grey chalky clay silting						
72	32	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base		0.94	0.31			
72.01	32	F	Ditch	Mid brownish-grey firm silty clay with occasional charcoal, abundant small gravel, occasional roots and medium size stones						
73	29	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base				30		
73.01	29	F	Ditch	Darkish grey-brown compact silty clay. Some small-medium angular stones						PT, BN
73.02	29	F	Ditch	Similar to 73.01 but paler with some dark orange sandy gravel redeposited from the sides. Compact, with several mid-size cobbles at the base.						PT, BN
74	30	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base					29	

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
74.01	30	F	Ditch	Mid-pale grey mod compact silty clay with small and medium angular stones						PT
75	107	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		2	0.27	30	29	
75.01	107	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate angular stones						PT
76	11	C	Ditch	Nr straight sides; flat base		1.32	0.39			
76.01	11	F	Ditch	Mid brown-grey mod firm clay silt, with occasional small and medium size angular stones						
77	29	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		0.75	0.15			
77.01	29	F	Ditch	Soft blackish dark brown silt						SH, PT, BN
77.02	29	F	Ditch	Firm greyish light brown silty clay						
78	48	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base		0.4	0.18			
78.01	48	F	Ditch	Light grey brown, slightly silty clay, firm, with very occasional small angular stones						BN
79	48	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base						
79.01	48	F	Ditch	Mod firm clay-rich silty clay with rare small sub-angular stones. Mid yellowish brown. Similar to colluvium [211], but with much looser structure						BN
80	48	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base						
80.01	48	F	Ditch	Mod firm mid yellowish brown clay-rich sandy clay silt, with occasional sub-angular small stones						PT, BN
81	44	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		2.1+	0.58	30		
81.01	44	F	Ditch	Mid-dark grey-brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium stones and flecks of manganese.						
81.02	44	F	Ditch	Light-mid brown smooth silty clay						
81.03	44	F	Ditch	Light blue-grey silty clay (clay-rich)						
82	30	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.64+	0.67		44	
82.01	30	F	Ditch	Mid grey-brown silty clay with patches of orange and occasional small stones						
82.02	30	F	Ditch	Mid blue-greyish brown silty clay (clay-rich) with marl flecks						BN, PT
83	49	C	Pit	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base		1.64+	0.28		50	
83.01	49	F	Pit	Firm mid brown/grey silty clay with orange mottling						BN, PT

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Finds
83.02	49	F	Pit	Light-mid yellow brown silty clay						
83.03	49	F	Pit	Light yellow brown silty clay slump						
84	50	C	Pit	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	0.4+	0.6+	0.23	49	52	
84.01	50	F	Pit	Light brown silty clay						
85	32	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base		1	0.25			
85.01	32	F	Ditch	Soft light brown-grey clayish silt with very rare (0.05-1cm diam.) stones						
86	32	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base		0.85	0.2			
86.01	32	F	Ditch	Same as 91.01						
87	34	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		2.6	0.2		51	
87.01	34	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
88	51	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.7	0.2	34		
88.01	51	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
89	51	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.14	0.25	35		
89.01	51	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						PT, GL
90	52	C	Pit	Oval plan; gentle sides; concave base	0.5+	0.5+	0.52	50	30	
90.01	52	F	Pit	Mid brown smooth silty clay						
91	32	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base		1.1	0.28			
91.01	32	F	Ditch	Light brown mid grey firm silty clay with occasional 0.5-1.5cm stones						
92	48	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base						
92.01	48	F	Ditch	Mid grey brown soft clayey (sand) silt with occasional small sub-angular stones						PT, BN
93	32	C	Ditch	Straight sides, open rounded base						
93.01	32	F	Ditch	Mid grey brown soft clayey (sand) silt with occasional small sub-angular stones						
94	51	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.14	0.2	32		
94.01	51	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate angular stone inclusions						TP, PT, BN
95	53	C	Pit	Oval plan; steep vertical sides; flat base	1.9	0.9	0.38			
95.01	53	F	Pit	Soft slightly friable dark brown silt with occasional charcoal						PT, BN

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
95.02	53	F	Pit	Mod firm light brown sandy silt with reddish patches and occasional black flecks						
96	54	C	Gully	Straight gully oriented NE-SW; S-terminus concave profile with flat base		0.72	0.36			
96.01	54	F	Ditch	Dark brown silty clay, mod compact, with occasional small and medium size stones						PT
97	55	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		2.7	0.68		56	
97.01	55	F	Ditch	Mid-dark grey brown clayey sandy silt						BN, PT
97.02	55	F	Ditch	Mid-light grey clayey silt with occasional shell and small stones						BN, PT
97.03	55	F	Ditch	Mid-orange brown clayey gravel slump						
98	56	C	Ditch	Nr straight sides; concave base	1.7	1.2	0.35	55	58	
98.01	56	F	Ditch	Dark black/ brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal						BN, PT
98.02	56	F	Ditch	Mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal						BN, PT
99	57	C	Ditch	Terminus with gradual sides; rounded base		0.58+	0.52		56	
99.01	57	F	Ditch	Same as 98.01						
99.02	57	F	Ditch	Same as 98.02						
99.03	57	F	Ditch	Light grey very slightly silty clay						
100	58	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.1	0.2	56		
100.01	58	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
101	56	C	Ditch	Nr straight sides; concave base		1.1	0.34	60		
101.01	56	F	Ditch	Dark brown mod firm clay silt with charcoal flecks, large quantities of burnt clay, moderate small-medium angular stone						
101.01	56	F	Ditch	Grey brown silty clay, firm, with very few stone inclusions						PT
102	60	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.2	0.32		56	
102.01	60	F	Furrow	Light brown orange, slightly sandy clay silt with manganese inclusions. Trace of poorly defined grey clay silt at top						PT
103	61	C	Pit	Circular plan; vertical sides; flat base		0.45	0.16			
103.01	61	F	Pit	Soft dark greyish brown silt-rich clay silt with frequent charcoal at base. Otherwise only occasional charcoal in main fill. Some medium sized charcoal lumps.						PT
104	30	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		2.2+	0.59		31	

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
104.01	30	F	Ditch	Mid grey clayey silt with very occasional flecks of charcoal and small angular stone						PT
104.02	30	F	Ditch	Mid blue grey with orange mottling clayey silt with shell and small angular stone						PT, BN, BC
105	31	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.2	0.21	30	51	
105.01	31	F	Ditch	Mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional medium angular stone						
106	51	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.14	0.2	31		
106.01	51	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate small angular stone						
106.02	51	F	Furrow	Light brown orange, slightly sandy clay silt with manganese						
107	59	C	Ditch	Sharp concave sides; flat base		0.6	0.22			
107.01	59	F	Ditch	Mid dark greyish brown silty clay, mid compact, with very occasional small rounded stones						
108	34	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.1	0.2		51	PT, SH, TP, BR
108.01	34	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate small angular stone						
109	51	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.1	0.2	34		
109.01	51	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate small angular stone						
110	62	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.5	0.2			
110.01	62	F	Furrow	Pale grey-brown silty clay and sand with some orange flecks. Mixed partially with grey clay from the natural						
111	58	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.1	0.2			
111.01	58	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone						MT, PT
112	30	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.7	0.55		31	
112.01	30	F	Ditch	Pale brown silty clay and very few traces of sand. Few small gravel and mid-size stones. Very compact and plastic texture.						PT, BN
113	31	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base				30		
113.01	31	F	Ditch	Similar to 112.01, but darker and more compact						
114	54	C	Gully	Straight gully oriented NE-SW; concave profile; flat base					60	
114.01	54	F	Gully	Mid darkish brown mod compact silty clay with rare sand. Very few small angular stones						
115	60	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.2	0.22	54		

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
115.01	60	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate small angular stone						PT, TP
116	63	C	Pit	Oval plan; Sharp concave sides; shallow rounded base	0.5+	0.94	0.27	65		
116.01	63	F	Pit	Dark brown grey clayey silt with moderate small angular stone						PT, BC
116.02	63	F	Pit	Mid dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of manganese						PT, BC
117	64	C	Ditch	Sharp sides; rounded base		0.88	0.36	65		
117.01	64	F	Ditch	Dark brown grey clayey silt with moderate small stone						PT
118	65	C	Hollow	Irregular plan; gradual irregular sides to near flat base	1.0+	1.0+	0.19		63, 64	
118.01	65	F	Hollow	Mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small stone						PT
120	59	C	Gully	Sharp concave sides; flat base		0.5	0.15		67	
120.01	59	F	Gully	Pale brown sandy clay, mid compaction. Few traces of charcoal and very rare small gravel						PT
121	67	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		0.45		59		
121.01	67	F	Ditch	Mid pale mod compact brown silty clay. Traces of grey clay close to the cut						
122	11	C	Ditch	Nr straight sides; flat base		1.57	0.26			
122.01	11	F	Ditch	Compact and stick pale brown-grey clay-silt. Moderate small to medium irregular stones and pebbles (<12cm). Occasional peagrit and charcoal. Rare gravel and frequent roots						
123	68	C	Ditch	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base		1.5+	0.54	69		
123.01	68	F	Ditch	Dark grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and small stones						PT, BN
123.02	68	F	Ditch	Mid-light grey yellow mod firm silty clay						PT, BN
124	69	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.1+	0.3		68	
124.01	69	F	Ditch	Light grey brown mod firm silty clay						PT
124.02	69	F	Ditch	Light grey clayey silt with occasional shell inclusions						
126	70	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		0.25+	0.1			
126.01	70	F	Ditch	Light grey mod firm clayey silt						
127	11	C	Ditch	Nr straight sides; flat base		1.11	0.4			
127.01	11	F	Ditch	Compact pale brown-grey clay silt, with white blue clay and orange silt patches (mixed natural). Occasional stones and						BN, WC

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
				pebbles (<10cm), rare charcoal, gravel, pea-grit and occasional small roots.						
128	107	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base						
128.01	107	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						FL
129	60	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.2	0.32			
129.01	60	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						TP
130	66	C	Ditch	Sharp sides; rounded base		1.55+	0.65	67	70	
130.01	66	F	Ditch	Mid to dark brown grey clay silt, firm, with occasional large stone inclusions and very occasional charcoal flecks						PT, BT, BN
131	67	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.0+	0.33	71	60, 66	
131.01	67	F	Ditch	Light firm orangey brown silty clay with very occasional stone						
132	70	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.0+	0.23	66		
132.01	70	F	Ditch	Dark brown grey clay silt, firm, with occasional small-mid stones and charcoal flecks						PT, BN
133	71	C	Ditch	Oriented E-W; Steep nr vertical sides; shallow concave base		0.85+	0.49		60, 66, 67	
133.01	71	F	Ditch	Mid grey brown clay silt, firm, with very occasional inclusions						WS
133.02	71	F	Ditch	Light grey/orange brown silty clay, firm, no inclusions						
134	24	C	Ditch	Nr straight sides; flat base		1.22+	0.36		60	
134.01	24	F	Ditch	Gritty light mid-grey brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal						PT, WS
134.02	24	F	Ditch	Light-mid yellow brown silty clay						
135	60	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.2	0.32	24		
135.01	60	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate small stone						
136	72	C	Kiln	Connecting oven, flue and stoke pit of dilapidated pottery kiln; contains kiln furniture of bars, setters and plates	2.44	1.62	0.58			
136.01	72	F	Kiln	Dark brownish grey, mod soft silty clay, with very frequent burnt clay and occasional small and medium size stones. Deposit with unclear basal boundary						PT, BC
136.02	72	F	Kiln	Very mixed deposit. Dark brownish grey, medium compact clay silt, with occasional small and medium sized stones and burnt clay.						PT, BC

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
136.03	72	F	Kiln	x3 fragments of light brownish grey clay mixed with natural and elements of the structure by plough scars						PT
136.04	72	F	Kiln	Fragments and lumps of burnt clay, with very small pot fragments						PT
136.05	72	F	Kiln	Brown reddish clay, mixed with very frequent fragments of burnt clay.						PT
136.06	72	F	Kiln	Circular accumulation of burnt clay, with very occasional fragments of kiln bar						WC, BS, PT, BC
136.07	72	F	Kiln	Very mixed deposit of dark brownish grey clay, compact, with very frequent ash, charcoal and burnt clay						PT, BC, BR
136.08	72	F	Kiln	Medium dark brown-grey clay, compact.						
136.09	72	F	Kiln	Very mixed deposit of greyish brown clay, mod compact, with very frequent fragments and lumps of burnt clay, ash and charcoal. Moderate pebbles and cobbles						BC, WC, BS
136.11	72	F	Kiln	Same as 136.07						
136.12	72	F	Kiln	Very mixed deposit of dark grey soft clay, with very frequent burnt clay, ash and charcoal						PT
136.13	72	F	Kiln	Deposit of med dark grey, soft silty clay, with very frequent						WC
136.14	72	F	Kiln	Superstructure of the kiln, corresponding to the combustion chamber. Constructed with white yellow tiles (c. 2cm width) almost vertical, against solid clay wall. Clay floor found very compact and burnt.	1.26	0.7				
136.15	72	F	Kiln	Light brownish grey, med compact clay, with frequent very small size pebbles, very frequent fragments of burnt clay and white ash, occasional charcoal and black ash.						
137	73	C	Pit?	Circular plan; moderate sides; concave base	0.51+		0.15		55	
137.01	73	F	Pit?	Compact and homogeneous pale brown, grey clay silt, with rare gravel/ pea grit						
138	97	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		0.78+	0.09+	73		
138.01	97	F	Ditch	Compact brown grey clay silt. A shade darker and less homogeneous than 137.01						
139	29	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.22	0.26	30		
139.01	29	F	Ditch	Mid grey/ brown silty clay with very occasional small stones						PT
140	30	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.7	0.33		29	

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
140.01	30	F	Ditch	Mid grey brown clayey silt with flecks of chalk						
140.02	30	F	Ditch	Light-mid brown silty clay slumped natural						BN
141	64	C	Ditch	Sharp sides; rounded base		1.25	0.45	74, 65		
141.01	64	F	Ditch	Mid pale brown clay (sandy), compact, with occasional mid-size cobbles and rare gravel. Rare marl flecks						PT
142	74	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.3+	0.6	75, 76	64	
142.01	74	F	Ditch	Dark brown sandy clay, moderate compaction. Occasional gravel, marl and charcoal						PT, BN, BS
142.02	74	F	Ditch	Mid-dark brown mod compact silty clay, some gravel and small and mid-size rocks.						
142.03	74	F	Ditch	Greyish-brown silty clay and rare manganese. Loose, with rare gravel and large cobbles at the base						
143	75	C	Ditch	Sharp concave sides; nr flat base		0.5+	0.4+		74	
143.01	75	F	Ditch	Darkish brown sandy clay, extremely compact, rare gravel and very rare mid-size cobbles. Rare marl and charcoal flecks.						BN, PT
144	76	C	Post hole	Circular plan; straight sides with slight concave base.	0.3+	0.25+	0.6		74	
144.01	76	F	Post hole	Mid grey silty clay and few dark yellow patches. Gravel and some rocks inside. Loose compaction						
145	77	C	Ditch	Gradual concave sides; rounded base		1.46+	0.6+		66	
145.01	77	F	Ditch	Light grey brown clay sandy silt, firm, with very occasional small-medium stone inclusions and manganese						PT
146	68	C	Ditch	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base		1.7	0.55	69		
146.01	68	F	Ditch	Very dark grey clayey silt (dumped midden material?), occasional charcoal inclusions						PT
146.02	68	F	Ditch	Light yellow grey very slightly silty clay with flecks of charcoal and manganese. Natural silting						PT
147	78	C	Gully	Nr straight sides; flat base		0.71	0.15	15		
147.01	78	F	Gully	Dark grey silty clay, firm, with very occasional small-medium stone inclusions						BN
148	15	C	Ditch	Nr straight sides; flat base		1.18	0.44		78	
148.01	15	F	Ditch	Mid grey brown, sandy silty clay, firm, with very occasional stone inclusions						PT
148.02	15	F	Ditch	Brown/yellowish hue - clay sandy silt. Firm, with occasional small-medium stone inclusions						

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
149	66	C	Ditch	Sharp sides; rounded base		1.21+	0.5+	77	70	
149.01	66	F	Ditch	Mid-dark grey (with orangey mottling) silty clay, firm, with occasional small-large stone inclusions						PT, BN
149.02	66	F	Ditch	Very light grey clay, firm, with occasional small stone inclusions						BN
150	70	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.98+	0.27	66		
150.01	70	F	Ditch	Dark grey brown clay silt, firm, with moderate small medium stone inclusions						PT
151	71	C	Ditch	Oriented E-W; Steep nr vertical sides; shallow concave base		1.1	0.65	79, 80, 81		
151.01	71	F	Ditch	Moderate firm mid to dark grey brown silt-rich clay silt. Rare sub-angular small stones and very rare chalk flecks						PT, BS
151.02	71	F	Ditch	Moderate compact silt-rich dark gravelly brown sandy-silt						
152	79	C	Pit	Sub-circular plan; shallow concave profile; flat base		0.4+	0.15+		71	
152.01	79	F	Pit	Firm dark orangey brown clay-rich silty clay with occasional small to medium stones						BS
153	80	C	Pit	Sub-circular plan; shallow concave profile; flat base		0.5+	0.45		71	
153.01	80	F	Pit	Moderate firm mid to dark grey brown silt-rich clayey silt						
153.02	80	F	Pit	Moderate compact dark grey clay-rich sandy-silt clay						
154	81	C	Pit	Sub-circular plan; shallow concave profile; flat base		0.55+	0.6+		71	
154.01	81	F	Pit	Moderate firm mid to dark grey brown silt-rich clayey silt						
154.02	81	F	Pit	Soft (slightly friable) mid orangey grey sand-rich sandy clay silt. Clear basal boundary to clay						
155	82	C	Plough Scar	Straight sides and flat base		0.15	0.08		72	
156	83	C	Hollow	Sub-ovoid plan; gentle sides with undulating base lined with cobble stones		4.0+	0.25		84	
156.01	83	F	Hollow	Mid grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions						PT
156.02	83	F	Hollow	Mid orange brown sandy clay						
157	84	C	Ditch	Straight shallow sides, rounded base			0.36	83		
157.01	84	F	Ditch	Dark grey clayey silt with occasional medium sized stone inclusions						
157.02	84	F	Ditch	Mid-light grey silty clay with flecks of manganese						

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Findings
158	85	C	Wheel rut	Concave-shallow sides; flat base		1.3	0.1			
158.01	85	F	Ditch	Mixed greyish brown clay and brown patches of sandy clay. Compact, with few gravel and several cobbles. Rooting						PT, BN
159	82	C	Plough Scar	Straight sides and flat base		0.16	0.08		72	
160	86	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.39	0.37		87	
160.01	86	F	Ditch	Light grey silt, firm, no inclusions						
161	85	C	Wheel rut	Concave-shallow sides; flat base		1.3	0.1			
161.01	85	F	Ditch	Same as 158.01 but without cobbles and rocks						
162	59	C	Gully	Sharp concave sides; flat base		0.28	0.1			
162.01	59	F	Gully	Stiff dark brown silty clay (clay rich) with rare charcoal flecks.						
163	59	C	Gully	Sharp concave sides; flat base		0.25+	0.06			
163.01	59	F	Gully	Stiff dark brown silty clay (clay rich) with rare charcoal flecks.						
164	64	C	Ditch	Terminus with sharp sides; rounded base		1.35	0.45	74		
164.01	64	F	Ditch	Darkish brown sandy clay, some patches of dark orange sand. Some mid-size rocks and few gravel. Compacted. Few traces of charcoal, chalk and few rooting						PT
165	23	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		0.7+	0.4		68	
165.01	23	F	Ditch	Mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional medium-sized stone inclusions and charcoal						PT
165.02	23	F	Ditch	Mixed orange/grey silty gravel slump						
166	68	C	Ditch	Gradual to sharp sides; rounded base		1.97	0.58	23		
166.01	68	F	Ditch	Mid-dark grey clayey silt with moderate medium and small stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal						PT, BN
166.02	68	F	Ditch	Light-mid grey yellow very slightly silty clay with very occasional small stone inclusions						PT
167	87	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		0.81+	0.24+	86		
167.01	87	F	Ditch	Mid orange grey silty clay, firm, no inclusions						
168	62	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.1	0.2		58	
168.01	62	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
169	58	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.1	0.16	62		
169.01	58	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Finds
170	88	C	Ditch	Rounded terminus; shallow concave profile		0.7	0.15			
170.01	88	F	Ditch	Dark brown sandy clay and grey patches of clay. Moderate compaction, oxidation iron panning, with bits of chalk, some small-med size rocks						
172	90	C	Pit	Base of modern shallow pit; related to construction of Sports Pitch		1.49	0.1			
172.01	90	F	Pit	Voided number						
172.02	90	F	Pit	Firm brown silty clay						BN
173	86	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.45	0.36	91	51	
173.01	86	F	Ditch	Dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal						PT
173.02	86	F	Ditch	Mid grey clayey silty with flecks of manganese and occasional small stone inclusions						
174	51	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1	0.2	86		
174.01	51	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						PT
175	91	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		0.6+	0.1		86	
175.01	91	F	Ditch	Light mid brown sandy clayey silt						
176	92	C	Ditch	Rounded terminus; gradual sides; rounded base		1.3	0.15		93	
176.01	92	F	Ditch	Grey pale and brown pale sandy clay, mixed. Some rocks and cobbles, compact, with few chalk and very little of charcoal						
177	98	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base				92		
177.01	98	F	Ditch	Pale brown greyish sandy silt with some traces of clay. Few small gravel and very few small rocks. Traces of manganese and marl						
178	94	C	Ditch	Straight sides, tapered base						
178.01	94	F	Ditch	Compact very light red/yellow brown to grey, orange mottling, sandy clay loam						BS, SH
179	4	C	Ditch	Concave sides, open rounded base		0.85+	0.17+		3	
179.01	4	F	Ditch	Compact pale brown clay silt. Occasional gravel and small irregular stones.						
180	3	C	Ditch	Straight sides, tapered base		1.4	0.58	2, 4		
180.01	3	F	Ditch	Compact brown clay silt. Occasional gravel and medium irregular stones, rare charcoal.						BN, PT

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Finds
180.02	3	F	Ditch	Moderately compact pale brown-grey clay silt. Rare gravel and small irregular stones.						
181	2	C	Ditch	Straight shallow sides, rounded base		1.6	0.46			
181.01	2	F	Ditch	Compact grey clay silt. Moderate gravel and small to big (20cm) irregular stones and pebbles. Homogeneous						BN, PT
181.02	2	F	Ditch	Moderately compact pale brown-grey-blue clay silt. Frequent manganese inclusions and occasional small irregular stones						
182	95	C	Pit?	Sub-circular plan; steep slightly concave sides; flat base		0.5	0.62		97	
182.01	95	F	Pit?	Compact pale brownish grey-blue clay silt. Moderate manganese inclusions. Rare gravel/pea-grit						
183	96	C	Pit?	Sub-circular plan; steep slightly concave sides; flat base		0.5	0.55		97	
183.01	96	F	Pit?	Mottled orange and pale brown-grey sandy clay silt. Rare gravel, moderately compact, mixed natural						
183.02	96	F	Pit?	Compact pale brownish grey-blue clay silt, rare pea-grit						
184	51	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		0.94	0.2	98		
184.01	51	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
185	97	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.4	0.43	3, 95, 96	98	
185.01	97	F	Ditch	Compact mid grey-brown clay silt. Occasional small to medium irregular stones and pebbles, moderate gravel						
185.02	97	F	Ditch	Compact pale blue-grey clay silt, with frequent manganese inclusions						
186	98	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		0.34+	0.5	97	51	
186.01	98	F	Ditch	Darkish brown grey clay silt. Occasional small to medium irregular stones and pebbles, moderate grave.						PT, BN
187	94	C	Ditch	Straight sides, tapered base		1.5	0.52			
187.01	94	F	Ditch	Light brown clayey silt, occasional chalk flecks and pebbles, firm compaction						
187.02	94	F	Ditch	Grey silty clay, frequent chalk inclusions, mixture of 187.01 with natural. Very firm compaction						
189	99	C	Ditch	Terminus with gradual sides; flat base		0.7+	0.1		105	
189.01	99	F	Ditch	Darkish brown silty san, compact, with some thin gravel and few small rocks. Some rooting						
190	100	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.3	0.5		105	

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Finds
190.01	100	F	Ditch	Mid brown silty clay, moderate compaction. Few small-mid size rocks, charcoal, chalk and rooting						PT
190.02	100	F	Ditch	Pale grey and brownish silty clay (more clayey than 190.01) with chalk and few small rocks, moderate compaction						
191	100	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		2.3	0.5			
191.01	100	F	Ditch	Same as 190.01						
191.02	100	F	Ditch	Same as 190.02						
192	101	L	Bioturbation	Layer of bioturbation disturbance overlying ditches F.193, F.194 and F.195. Rooting abundant at surface. Mid greyish brown sandy clay, with rare sub-rounded stones spread throughout		2.6	0.19			
193	102	C	Ditch	Concave sides, open rounded base		0.75	0.2			
193.01	102	F	Ditch	Voided number						
193.02	102	F	Ditch	Mid yellowish brown compact silty clay, with rare large sub-angular stones <7cm						
194	103	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		1.06	0.31			
194.01	103	F	Ditch	Voided number						
194.01	103	F	Ditch	Mid orange brown sandy clay, with frequent fine gravel <1cm and rare sub-angular stones <10cm diam.						BN, MT
195	104	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		0.66+	0.32			
195.01	104	F	Ditch	Voided number						
195.02	104	F	Ditch	Orangey brown silty clay with frequent fine gravel						
196	98	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; rounded base		1.06+	0.55			
196.01	98	F	Ditch	Dark brownish grey silty clay with consistent manganese mottling, firm, with occasional small-large stone inclusions						BN, PT
197	51	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.1	0.21	98		
197.01	51	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						PT, GL
198	105	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.5	0.16	100, 99		
198.01	105	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						PT
199	105	C	Furrow	Gradual sides; shallow concave base		1.5	0.16	100		
199.01	105	F	Furrow	Dark brown grey silt with moderate stone inclusions						
203	4	C	Ditch	Concave sides, open rounded base						

Context no.	Feature no.	Context type (F, C, L)	Basic Feature type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cuts F. no.	Cut by F. no.	Finds
203.01	4	F	Ditch	Yellowish brown, orange mottling clay loam, sand						BN
204	2	C	Ditch	Straight shallow sides, rounded base				3		
204.01	2	F	Ditch	Dark grey, orange mottling silty clay loam, fine to medium sand and gravel						PT
204.02	2	F	Ditch	Grey, orange mottling, silt loam, fine to medium sand and gravel						PT, BN
204.03	2	F	Ditch	Grey, orange mottling, silty clay loam, fine sand and gravel						PT
205	3	C	Ditch	Straight sides, tapered base		0.7	0.3		2	
205.01	3	F	Ditch	Brown, orange mottling, clay loam, fine to coarse sand, with gravel						PT, BN
206	56	C	Ditch	Nr straight sides; concave base		1.09	0.3		106	
206.01	56	F	Ditch	Silty loam, mid grey, firm, with occasional small-medium stone inclusions						PT
207	106	C	Post hole	Sub-oval plan; shallow concave profile	0.51	0.42	0.12	56		
207.01	106	F	Post hole	Mid to dark grey clay loam, firm, with charcoal inclusions and occasional small stone. Burnt deposit						
208	103	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		0.95+	0.32+			
208.01	103	F	Ditch	Voided number						
208.02	103	F	Ditch	Mid orange brown silty clay, orange sandy mottled						
209	104	C	Ditch	Gradual sides; flat base		0.9+	0.32+	208		
209.01	104	F	Ditch	Voided number						
209.02	104	F	Ditch	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, with frequent charcoal flecks						
210	94	C	Ditch	Straight sides, tapered base		1.2	0.55			
210.01	94	F	Ditch	Voided number						
210.02	94	F	Ditch	Light greyish brown silty clay						
211		L	Colluvium	Roman-pre-Roman colluvium. Clay-enriched, yellowish to dark brown sandy clay loam without larger inclusions.			0.5 max			
212		L	Colluvium	Post-Roman colluvium. Clay-enriched, yellowish to dark brown sandy clay loam without larger inclusions.			0.15 max			

University of Cambridge Sports Ground Wilberforce Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Excavation

Commissioned by
University of Cambridge

June 2018

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Approved by **Christopher Evans**


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Date: 19/12/2018



OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: cambridge3-340588 Entered by Rob Wiseman (rdw42@cam.ac.uk) Entered on 24 Jan 2019

Project name

University of Cambridge Sports Ground, Wilberforce Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Excavation

Short description of the project

Excavation covered 1.4ha, revealing four main episodes of activity upon a gravel ridge falling to Gault Clay. (1) a cluster of Middle Bronze Age pits (though a handful of worked flints represent a later Neolithic presence). (2) Two Early Iron Age pits. (3) 1st-3rd century settlement in three phases. Phases 1 and 2 relate to a primary and secondary phase of settlement c.1st-2nd century; Phase 3 sees a ditched trackway - the provenance of which must lay within the preceding phases - traverse the site from south to north, with further evidence of settlement spreading from the west. The ceramic evidence shows that by the mid-3rd century the majority of settlement activity had ceased. (4) Post-Medieval furrow cultivation which lay across much of the site, though with little impact to earlier deposits.

<i>Project dates</i>	Start: 05-03-2018 End: 13-04-2018
<i>Project reference codes</i>	WRS18 – Sitecode, ECB5209 - HER event no.
<i>Type of project</i>	Recording project
<i>Site status</i>	None
<i>Current land use</i>	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
<i>Investigation type</i>	"Full excavation"
<i>Prompt</i>	Planning condition

Project location

<i>Country</i>	England
<i>Site location</i>	University of Cambridge Sports Ground, Wilberforce Road, Cambridge
<i>Postcode</i>	CB3 0RS
<i>Study area</i>	1.4 Hectares
<i>Site coordinates</i>	TL 4320 5851 (52.205759819028 0.095867213289) (52 12 20 N 000 05 45 E)
<i>Height OD / Depth</i>	Min: 12m Max: 14.5m

Project creators

<i>Name of Organisation</i>	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
<i>Project brief originator</i>	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
<i>Project design originator</i>	Christopher Evans
<i>Project director/manager</i>	Christopher Evans
<i>Project supervisor</i>	Marcus Brittain
<i>Type of funding body</i>	Developer
<i>Name of funding body</i>	University of Cambridge

Project archives (physical, digital and paper)

<i>Archive Recipient</i>	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
<i>Physical Archive ID</i>	WRS18

Project bibliography

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