Archaeological Investigations at Downham Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire

Archive report

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CONTENTS

Summary

Following desktop assessment, geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation in 2009 (Appleby et al. 2009), the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook two programmes of further excavation at the East Cambs District Leisure Village site situated on Downham Road, Ely (cf. Wright 2016, Robinson Zeki 2018). The 2015 excavation of Area 1 and Area 2 and work undertaken in Area 3 and 4 between May 2016 and September 2016, exposed archaeology ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Post-Medieval period, including Iron Age pit clusters, Early Roman fields and planting beds and a multi-phase enclosure system with several post- and beam-slot built ancillary structures dating to the Middle Saxon period. This area of Middle Saxon settlement is presumed to relate to the West Fen Road food producing site associated with Ely ecclesiastical centre (Mortimer et al. 2005, Wright 2015). Identification of considerable accumulations of alluvium and colluvium attests to the environmental impact of intense settlement of the Coveney area of Ely from the Iron Age onwards.

INTRODUCTION

During November and December 2015, and then again between May 2016 and September 2016, archaeological excavations were undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) on land west of Downham Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire. The 2015 excavation (DRE15) comprised two areas (Area 1 and area 2) totalling 0.64ha (centred on TL 5309 8131), which were located to further investigate Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity identified during a 2009 archaeological evaluation of the site. In 2016 (DRE16) two more areas (Areas 3 & 4) centred on TL 53132 81323 (see Figure 1) and totalling 2.26ha were machine stripped and excavated, revealing archaeology ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the Post-Medieval period. Of particular interest was a multi-phase Middle Saxon field system and several post- and beam-slot built structures probably relating to the contemporary religious institution and settlement on the Isle of Ely.

This archive report brings together the results of the 2015 and 2016 excavation projects at Downham Road, Ely, undertaken by the CAU in order to address a condition placed upon planning consent for the construction of community leisure and sports facilities at the site. The work was commissioned by Turnstone Ely Ltd (2015) and the East Cambridgeshire District Council (2016) and carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by the CAU (Beadsmoore 2015) in response to a brief issued by Andy Thomas of the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council (Thomas 2015).

The results of these excavation projects and the preceding evaluation have been summarised in the following CAU excavation reports:

- Appleby, G., Bartlett, A. and Hutton, J. 2009. *Land off Downham Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey and Trenched Evaluation*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 886.
- Wright, A. 2016. Downham Road, Ely. An archaeological excavation, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 1386.
- Robinson Zeki, L., 2018. *East Cambs District Leisure Village, Downham Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (Areas 3 & 4).* Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 1386.

In the last report it was recommended that the archaeology of western Ely, and particularly its Saxon component, be fully published (cf. Robinson Zeki 2018). Therefore, the Downham Road site will be published in two journal articles (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep., Cessford in prep.). The first, focussing on the Iron Age and Roman evidence, will be published in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. The second, covering the more substantial Saxon material, will be published in *The Archaeological Journal*).

This archive report summarises the contents of the CAU post-excavation reports and includes several new sections on work undertaken for the

publications, adding new specialist studies on Iron Age pottery, the radiocarbon dating of a Saxon skeleton and dendrochronology. It also includes new sections on the additional radiocarbon dating of Iron Age materials and the processing of more Iron Age environmental samples. Finally, it discusses the sub-phasing of the Middle Saxon features in more depth than previous reports.

Location, topography and geology

The development area is located on former agricultural land on the margins of open fen and the "island" on which the city of Ely is located and is situated between *c.* 3.5m AOD and *c*. 5.5m AOD on a geology comprising Kimmeridge Clay bedrock formation and superficial alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Society website accessed July 2017). The site extends across a hillside sloping from north to south (roughly 10-5m AOD) making up the northern side of a small valley leading down into Ely's West Fen or 'The Cove' embayment (Evans 2003) now known as 'Cove'ney, an area of former wetland partially surrounded by a peninsular of higher ground (dryland) attached to the 'Isle of Ely'. The investigation was located west of Downham Road and north of Ely's bypass road (A10), *c.* 2km to the north-west of the historic centre of Ely and c.1km to the east of the peat fen surrounding Coveney (Figure 1).

Within this development area, Area 1 was the easternmost area, located immediately west of Downham Road. Adjoining Areas 2 and 3 were located c. 100m to the southwest along the A10, while Area 4 lay further to the south. Area 3 was bounded by the previous excavations to the west and north and by the A10 to the east. To the south a modern drainage ditch and narrow area of undergrowth separated Area 3 from Area 4. As with Area 3, the A10 bounded Area 4 to the east, with open pastures surrounding the site to the south and west. While Area 4 was relatively flat, Area 3 demonstrated a slight gradient sloping approximately northeast-southwest. The deepest area was approximately 3.5m AOD (after overburden removal) in the southwestern part of Area 3, where a strip of alluvial silt was situated oriented approximately east –west indicating the possibility of an old river channel situated on the line of the modern drainage ditch.

Archaeological background

The site lies within the Cambridgeshire Fens, a low lying area that has been subject to dramatic environmental changes throughout the Holocene, which on account of rising and falling sea levels has seen terrestrial land inundated by sea and tidal deposits, then replaced in part by fresh water marsh. As mentioned, the site is located on the 'Isle of Ely', an area of higher ground raised above the fenland environment. Prior to the drainage of the Fens, 'Fen Edge' locations like this were the foci of past settlement, which is evident from archaeological activity in the site's vicinity.

The area to the west of Ely's historic centre is a rich archaeological landscape, which has been subject to extensive archaeological investigation. The majority of the work has taken place in recent years ahead of planned city expansion and housing developments. The results of major investigations undertaken on the western side of the Isle of Ely are listed below in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2. The extensive Saxon and Medieval remains outlined and discussed in Mortimer *et al.* (2005) and Mudd & Webster (2011), are specifically pertinent to this site as the current investigations are likely the western extent of the same Middle Saxon activity found at the West Fen Road excavations, all of which are likely related to the monastic double house at Ely. The sites at Hurst Lane (Evans *et al.* 2007) and West Fen Road (Masser 2001; Mudd & Webster 2011) are the closest excavated Iron Age sites and indicate fairly continuous occupation of the area from the Middle Iron Age through to the end of the Roman period.

Project	**Date of excavation**	**Main archaeological phases/features recorded**	**Reference**
West Fen Road: Pipeline	1995	Middle – Late Iron Age settlement.	Gibson 1995
Hurst Lane	1999	Major Middle-Late Iron Age settlement complex. Roman agricultural use.	Evans *et al* 2007
36b St. John's Road (Evaluation)	2000	Late Iron Age settlement.	Abrams 2000
West Fen Road, Ashwell Site (Cotmist and Cornwell Fields)	1999/2000	Romano-British settlement and field system. Middle Saxon enclosures, Later Saxon field system and Medieval ditches.	Regan 2001 and Mortimer *et al*. 2005
West Fen Road: The Consortium Site	1999/2000	Later Iron Age settlement. Middle Saxon settlement.	Mudd & Webster 2011
West Fen Road: Trinity and Runciman Lands	2000/2001	Middle – Late Iron Age settlement. Roman fields and planting beds.	Masser 2001
Dunstan Street	2003	Iron Age boundary ditches. Saxon/Medieval ditches.	Saunders 2004
Westfield Farm	2006	Early Saxon (late C7th) cemetery.	Newman 2007
Walsingham Way	2010	Slight Roman presence. Middle Saxon boundary ditches and droveway. Late Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval ditches.	Slater 2011

Table 1: Major archaeological investigations in the environs of East Cambs District Leisure Village.

Earlier Prehistoric

A scarcity of evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity indicates that the area was only sparsely or temporarily occupied before the wetting of the landscape made large areas of fen uninhabitable. In a similar pattern to other fen-edge sites during the Bronze Age, settlement retreated from the fen edge as the wetlands expanded (Evans *et al.* 2007) until the Iron Age when settlement became concentrated in the relatively small areas of

higher dry land, for example at Wardy Hill (Evans 2003) 6km to the west and Hurst Lane (Evans *et al.* 2007), 0.6km to the northwest.

Pre-Iron Age activity in the immediate vicinity is limited to a paucity of features and finds: residual Mid-Late Bronze Age flint found at West Fen Road pipeline excavations (Gibson 1995); a single pre-Iron Age pit containing earlier prehistoric flint at Cotmist Field West Fen Road (Regan 2001); a number of flints and a sherd of Bronze Age pottery from the evaluation of the current site (Hutton 2010); Bronze Age pits and scattered Bronze Age sherds at excavations for the Ely Bypass (Robinson & Bray 1998); flint tools and debitage found via field walking on the route of the Ely Bypass (A10) (Young 1984); worked flint, including diagnostic pieces dating to Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic, Late Neolithic and Later Bronze Age, and several sherds of Bronze Age ceramic at Hurst lane (Evans *et al*. 2007).

Background amounts of earlier prehistoric material attest to several phases of short-lived activity on the western slope of the Isle of Ely. For example at the Ashwell Site on the West Fen Road development (Mortimer *et al*. 2005), small amounts of later Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint and two small pits containing sherds of Early Neolithic pottery indicate the earliest phase, larger amounts of flint including knives and a barbed and tanged arrowhead suggest slightly more substantial later Neolithic-Early Bronze age activity and a scraper and partial hilt of a late Bronze Age rapier show that temporary use of the site continued through to the end of the Bronze Age (ibid). Similarly, a small percentage of features and finds at the Trinity Site at West Fen Road have been attributed to the Bronze Age or earlier.

Thus, although all nearby excavations, including the evaluation of this site, have produced small quantities of pottery and struck flint dating to the Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age its quantity is in no way sufficient to indicate occupation of any permanence, which is consistent with the general early prehistoric settlement patterns that occur largely on gravel terrace and rarely on the clayland as at Downham Road.

Later Prehistoric

The lower-lying claylands have mostly been eschewed by prehistoric populations in favour of terrace gravels and other well-draining geologies (though recent discoveries by Oxford Archaeology East at land adjacent to Cam Drive indicate Middle Bronze Age use of clayland to the north of Ely, see Phillips & Morgan 2015). However, as the fen surrounds the higher ground creating the Isle of Ely, usable agricultural and settlement land becomes scarcer and marginal land at the fen edge sees increased use. Available well-draining sites become the focus of settlement and 'special use' (Evans *et al*. 2007).

A number of Middle and Late Bronze Age metal objects have been found around Ely, occurring in hoards or as presumed votive deposits, whilst a significant quantity of Late Bronze Age metalwork was recovered from fen in the Coveney area close to the site. Despite the large quantity of metalwork, evidence for contemporary settlement is lacking in the area. A small amount

of Late Bronze Age material and several possible ditches of the same period were identified at Trinity and Runciman Lands (Masser 2001). A minority of Iron Age remains date specifically to the earlier part of the period. For example, two possible Early Iron Age post defined circular structures were identified at West Fen Road Ashwell site (Mortimer *et al.* 2005), and the 2015 excavation at this site revealed. a single pit containing Early Iron Age pottery (see below). However, there is evidence for extensive occupation from the Middle and later Iron Age onwards.

Iron Age activity on the Isle of Ely has been well explored elsewhere (see Evans 2003) and an overview only will be given here. Middle Iron Age remains suggest a more permanent settlement at the Consortium Site on West Fen Road (Mudd & Webster 2011) and occupation at Prickwillow Road begun in the Middle Iron Age continued throughout the period and into the Romano-British era (Atkins & Mudd 2003). Substantial later Iron Age occupation has also been documented in the environs. At Hurst Lane, approximately 0.6km to the northwest, archaeological rescue operations found two settlement foci, the first consisting of four definite and eight possible roundhouses within an enclosure system, the second an enclosure system with twelve complete and four partial roundhouses with pottery dating to not before the Middle Iron Age (Evans *et al*. 2007). This site has been compared to the defended settlement at Wardy Hill (*ibid*), which lies 6km to the west and is dated to Middle-Late Iron Age (Evans 2003). Late Iron Age remains, including defined fields around a settlement core have also been recorded at Trinity and Runciman lands at West Fen Road (Masser 2001), approximately 1.1km to the south, and St John's Road (Abrams 2000) situated at a higher elevation to the east, nearer to the present city centre.

Roman

Though Roman remains are sparse, some of the excavations within the immediate environs of the current site exhibit a Roman presence. For example, Romano-British continuation of Late Iron Age sites is recorded at the Ashwell Site, West Fen Road (Mortimer *et al.* 2005). Features here indicated a trackway and field system with farmstead settlement which was continued throughout the Roman period with only slight intensification of activity during the later 3rd century AD (*ibid*). Remains at Dunstan Street, adjacent to the eastern edge of the Ashwell Site found only two residual sherds of Roman pottery to indicate a similar pattern of sparse Roman remains in this area (Saunders 2004). Similarly at Walsingham Way a very small assemblage of residual ceramics and a single coin probably derive from the Roman settlement to the west at the Ashwell Site (Slater 2011).

Parallel linear features thought to represent Early Roman 'planting beds' or 'agricultural beds' were encountered at Trinity and Runciman Lands on the West Fen Road development (Masser 2001). Sites at St John's Road (Abrams 2000), Chief's Street (Kenney 2002), 2 West End (Abrams 2003), St Mary's Lodge (Robinson 2000) exhibited almost no Roman features but a few Roman artefacts, mostly early Roman ceramic sherds, were recorded in both earlier and later features. Fieldwalking along the route of the A10 bypass also

found artefact scatters possibly indicating nearby settlement (Holton-Krayenbuhl & Young 2000).

A more extensive and higher status Roman settlement may have existed at the present city centre and be masked/truncated by the subsequent Saxon and Medieval use of the high ground. The theory that a *mansio* or other higher status building not yet found may have been installed to control the local agricultural/industrial production has been postulated for Littleport *c*. 6.5km to the north (Macauley 2002), a similar hypothesis for Ely is not unfeasible.

Saxon

Historical sources attest to the importance of Ely in this period, which focused on the monastic double house founded on the Isle by Ætheldreda in *c*. AD 673 (see Blake 1962). Although the exact location of the house is unknown, recent excavations on the Isle of Ely have confirmed considerable settlement and land use during the Saxon period (5th – 11th century AD). During the Early Saxon period (AD 400-650) remains are seemingly scarcer and more dispersed. Two cemeteries found in 1948 and 1959 respectively at Witchford Aerodrome, *c*. 2.5km to the south, and at Newbarns Road housing estate, *c*. 2km to the east, have recorded probable 6th century inhumations and grave-goods including saucer brooches, spearheads and a sword. A small number of possible early Saxon sherds were also found at 2 West End (Abrams 2003) but little else from the period has been recorded.

The Middle Saxon period (AD 650-850), however, seems to have seen a flourishing of settlement and land use no doubt fuelled by the foundation of the monastic house. For all of the sites to the east of Ely's present city centre the Middle Saxon period is the dominant phase. Nearer the centre, at Chief's Street, Middle Saxon features such as pits wells and ovens hint at possible small scale industrial production (Kenney 2002) and, at St Mary's Lodge, Ipswich Ware associated with a beam slot suggests settlement (Robinson 2000). Scarce Middle Saxon artefacts have also been found in the area around the cathedral (see Cessford *et al.* 2006; Cessford & Dickens 2007).

The sites in the West Fen Road Development are dominated by dense Saxon remains beginning in the Middle Saxon period and demonstrating that agricultural and settlement activity was prominent on the western slopes of the Isle of Ely at this time.

At the Ashwell Site, for example, features dated to this period include eight enclosures and both domestic and non-domestic structures suggesting an area used for food production (Mortimer *et al*. 2005). Due to the predominance of Ipswich ware pottery, introduced in AD 725, it is suggested that the Saxon settlement on the site was not begun before the second quarter of the 8th century (*ibid*.). Excavations at the Consortium site, immediately to the north, and Walsingham Way to the east found similar enclosure systems and finds assemblages (Mudd & Webster 2011: Slater 2011) further supporting a hypothesis of the West Fen Road sites as part of a rural producer zone supplying the occupation and religious focus centred on Ely's monastic house (see e.g. Mortimer *et al*. 2005; Wright 2015). Settlement

was probably focused on an extinct water course which allowed river access to Ely via the Coveney fen area. The access was replaced in the medieval period when the Ouse was redirected to its current location on the eastern side of Ely (Mortimer *et al.* 2005). A cemetery, excavated more recently at Westfield Farm 1.5km to the south, contained 15 inhumations and was dated to the mid-6th century (Newman 2007).

This pattern of land use for food production supplying a settlement centre continues into the Later Saxon period (AD 850-1066) on the western slope of the Isle of Ely. At the Ashwell site, for example, enclosures were expanded and reorganised, but otherwise identical land use continued (Mortimer *et al*. 2005). Nearer the centre of Ely, the occurrence of features and finds increases in the Late Saxon Period, perhaps suggesting that settlement at the centre was expanding, possibly due to the re-founding of the monastery in AD 970. For example, Late Saxon domestic finds and features are found at 2 West End (Abrams 2003), St Mary's Street (Hogan *et al*. 2007), Chief's Street (Kenney 2002) and St Mary's Lodge (Robinson 2000).

Later Medieval to present

Settlement and agricultural land use of the western slope of the Isle of Ely continues into the latter end of the Medieval period. Small numbers of finds and features dating to the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries have been found at Ashwell site (Mortimer *et al.* 2005), for example. Excavations at West fen road established the presence on the west side of Ely of a rural 'producer' site, which undoubtedly supplied the now well documented urban settlement and port facilities of medieval Ely (Cessford *et al*. 2006) This major focus of settlement and activity is found at the central area of the present city with the construction of the cathedral and surrounding buildings begun in the 11th century. An overview of archaeological investigations in this area is provided elsewhere (see Cessford *et al.* 2006; Cessford & Dickens 2007) and will not be reproduced here.

The site appears to have been agricultural land throughout the Medieval and Post-Medieval period. Post-Medieval features typically include field boundaries, remains of ridge and furrow and 20th century field drainage. A Post-Medieval smock mill was situated 0.7km to the north (Smith 1975). The city of Ely has expanded slowly in the Post-Medieval period restricted by the surrounding wetlands. It has expanded considerably to the west since the drainage of the fens, during the 17th century, reclaiming much land for agriculture and settlement, eventually leading to the modern housing development now situated c. 500m to the east of the site and the most recent development plans of this current work. The land is likely to have been wet and marginal due to its proximity to the fen and seems to have been meadow pasture until the current developments began.

As outlined above, the fieldwork in 2015 and 2016 followed a geophysical survey of the area in 2009 (Bartlett 2010) and archaeological evaluation in the same year (Hutton 2010). The geophysical survey findings were limited but indicated linear cultivation features likely to be the remains of ridge and furrow, and a few possible areas of magnetic anomalies that could indicate

archaeological activity. Trial trenching confirmed the presence of the aforementioned furrows and found both linear and discrete archaeological features not indicated by the geophysical survey, consisting largely of Middle Saxon field boundaries with a smaller Iron Age and Roman presence as well as an undated agricultural system pre-dating the furrows. Archaeological activity was found to be more concentrated in the southern part of the site (Areas A and B in Hutton 2010).

METHODOLOGY

All archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Beadsmoore 2015). The trenches and open area were was stripped of topsoil and sub-soil using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and a height restrictor to enable safe machining beneath the overhead power cables. All machining was carried out under archaeological supervision. For the most part, soils were stored on-site meaning the plot was stripped in accordance with the spatial needs of the works and partially backfilled in several stages after appropriate supervision, discussion and approval from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).

The site was located using an advanced Global Positioning System (GPS) with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights obtained. Following the stripping of the site, potential archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:50 or digitally using a Total Station, and subsequently sample excavated. Potential features were all hand excavated and slots digitally planned. A metal detector survey was undertaken of all exposed features. All archaeological finds were retained for analysis. Environmental bulk soil samples and pollen tins were taken from selected features. A written record of archaeological features was created using the CAU recording system (a modification of the MoLAS system) and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale. A digital photographic record of the excavation was maintained throughout.

RESULTS

Machine stripping of Areas 1-4 of the development area exposed features and artefacts ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Post-Medieval period, with the majority of activity dating to the Iron Age, Roman and Middle Saxon periods. A total of 670 features were recorded during the two seasons of fieldwork. The site plan with excavated slots/interventions is shown in Figures 3 to 6.

Deposits and site formation

The subsoils varied in consistency and derivation across the site. Upslope deposits observed in Area 1, consisted of a thin (0.20-0.40 m), grey brown silt clay subsoil. Further downslope within Areas 2 and 3, 0.95m of colluvium had accumulated within the foot slope and 1.50m of alluvium was recorded in the valley bottom. The alluvium, comprising a well sorted grey brown silt clay,

which attests to episodic flooding event probably associated with the water course presumed to have existing in the apex of valley in the space between Areas 3 and 4. Iron Age and Roman features were sealed beneath the alluvium whereas Middle Saxon features cut from 0.25m above its basal horizon, indicating the alluvium formed after the Roman field complex was established, but before the Middle Saxon period.

Later prehistory

Later prehistoric features included pit wells, pits and post holes attributable to the period covering the Late Bronze Age until the Middle Iron Age (Table 2). Although many of these features could be dated, by ceramic evidence, 20 sterile pits and post holes were assigned to this phases on account of their distribution alone.

Late Bronze Age

The earliest features on this site were a selection of discrete pits and post holes dated via pottery typology to the Late Bronze (Figure 7). Bronze Age evidence was limited to four pits, two of which only had a few sherds (F.653, F.678), whilst the other contained a slightly larger assemblage (F.520 and F.522). A relatively high yield of Late Bronze ceramics was also found in Middle Iron Age Pit Well 1 and several other Middle Iron Age features similarly contained Late Bronze Age sherds (e.g. F.655, F.708 and F.710), demonstrating issues with residual material on site, which creates ambiguity for phasing (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep.).

Feature	Cut	F. type	Phase	Length	Width	Depth	Pottery-LBA		Pottery-EIA		Pottery-MIA		Animal Bone		Burnt/worked clay		Burnt Stone		Worked Flint	
							Sherds	Weight (g)	Sherds	Weight (g)	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fragments	Weight (g)	Pieces	Weight (g)	Pieces	Weight (g)	Flints	Weight (g)
70	254	Pit	EIA	1.7	0.7	0.5			52	1300			2	383	1	15	7	299		
190	603	Pit	LBA/IA	2.11	1.03	0.25							9	181						
192	607	Pit	LBA/IA	0.62	0.6	0.14														
193	609	Pit	LBA/IA	1.42	0.61	0.15							4	24						
329	929	Pit	LBA/IA	0.9	0.7	0.1														
330	931	Pit	LBA/IA	1	0.6	0.22					3	23	2	12						
331	934	Pit	LBA/IA	1.4	1.4	0.3					8	113	9	49						
386	1293	Pit	LBA/IA	0.91	0.9	0.12					1	5			2	4				
387	1297	Pit	LBA/IA	0.82	0.75	0.15							1	5						
388	1299	Pit	LBA/IA	>0.7	>0.6	0.1														
390	1303	Pit	LBA/IA	0.51	0.45	0.15														
401	1345	Pit	LBA/IA	1.4	0.55	0.13							10	7						
439	1471	Pit	LBA/IA																4	98
516	1709	Pit	LBA/IA	0.42	0.36	0.11					2	9					4	373		
520	1723	Pit	LBA	0.7	0.6	0.08	19	265					4	17	9	61				
522	1727	Pit	LBA	0.83	0.75	0.27	15	95					27	60			1	54	5	192
523	172	Pit	LBA/IA	1	0.67	0.19					2	80								

Feature	Cut	F. type	Phase	Length	Width	Depth	Pottery-LBA		Pottery-EIA		Pottery-MIA		Animal Bone		Burnt/worked clay		Burnt Stone		Worked Flint	
	9																			
533	1756	Pit	LBA/IA	1.53	1.38	0.12							3	27						
534	1756	Pit	LBA/IA	0.23	0.2	0.05							1	1						
535	1760	Pit	LBA/IA	0.32	0.28	0.03														
537	1766	Pit	LBA/IA	0.37	0.36	0.07					1	3	21	14						
547	1806	Pit	LBA/IA	0.31	0.22	0.17														
548	1808	Pit	LBA/IA	0.73	0.64	0.12														
559	1841	Pit	LBA/IA	0.72	0.64	0.23														
560	1843	Pit	LBA/IA	0.72	0.64	0.23														
561	1845	Pit	LBA/IA	1.14	0.63	0.27							1	3						
562	1847	Pit	EIA	>2.5	2.4	1.1			7	61			12	6	1	2				
593	1953	Pit	MIA	0.36	0.37	0.11					15	267	7	11	3	8	2	198		
594	1956	Pit	MIA	1.06	0.81	0.16					56	1303	147	845	6	80	4	82		
619	2038	Pit	LBA/IA	>3.5	4	>2.11														
620	2040	Pit	LBA/IA	>4.6	>4.9	~1.71														
624	2059	Well	MIA	0.7	0.55	0.3	22	209			15	125	75	1519			2	60	1	7

Feature	Cut	F. type	Phase	Length	Width	Depth	Pottery-LBA		Pottery-EIA		Pottery-MIA		Animal Bone		Burnt/worked clay		Burnt Stone		Worked Flint	
629	2097	Watering hole	MIA	>3.5	>3.1	1.38	3	33					24	1126					1	1
653	2142	Pit	LBA	>1.4	1.8	0.18	1	12												
655	2222	Well	MIA	~5.25	>4.5	>1.65	2	20			70	2022	203	1549						
656	2237	Well	MIA	1.4	>1.3	0.35					4	14								
668	2140	Watering hole	MIA	0.39	0.39	0.05	37	382					25	1189					3	9
673	2254	Pit	LBA/IA	0.5	0.45	0.1					26	161	4	14						
678	2274	Post hole	LBA/IA	0.75	0.73	0.09	4	8							2	38				
679	2280	Post hole	LBA/IA	>1.2	0.92	0.15											1	11		
685	2291	Pit	LBA/IA	1.35	1.5	0.26														
687	2295	Pit?	LBA	0.36	0.3	0.05														
689	2304	Pit	LBA/IA	0.28	0.32	0.07														
690	2306	Post hole	LBA/IA	0.32	0.37	0.08														
691	2308	Post hole	LBA/IA	0.3	0.3	0.04														
692	2310	Post hole	LBA/IA	0.35	0.3	0.06											1	107		
693	231	Post	LBA/IA	1.12	1.1	0.7														

Feature	Cut	F. type	Phase	Length	Width	Depth	Pottery-LBA		Pottery-EIA		Pottery-MIA		Animal Bone		Burnt/worked clay		Burnt Stone		Worked Flint	
	2	hole																		
694	2314	Post hole	LBA/IA	~2.2	1.65	0.85														
704	2363	Pit	LBA/IA	~5	~4	0.22							1	1						
708	2386	Pit/Well	MIA	~2.7	2.35	0.54	8	27					2	41						
709	2387	Spread	MIA	~2.7	2.35	0.54														
710	2394	Pit	MIA				1	9												
711	2396	Pit	MIA	>1.1	>0.25	>0.25														
712	2401	Pit	LBA/IA	0.85	>0.57	0.13														
713	2405	Pit	LBA/IA	1.26	>0.67	0.15					3	8								
714	2410	Pit	LBA/IA	1.81	>1.7	0.4					5	65	4	17						
716	2416	Pit	MIA		>0.9	0.3														
725	2448	Well	MIA	>0.7	>0.12	>1.84					1	4	2	34					1	3

Table 2: All Later prehistoric features at DRE.

Iron Age

Iron Age features on this site may be divided into pit wells and pits. One of the pit well features was dated by radiocarbon dates and ceramics. All other wells and pits also contained Iron Age pottery sherds.

Early Iron Age
Pit F.70 in Area 3 contained 52 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, bones, burnt and worked clay and burnt stone, which reflect domestic activity nearby (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep.) (Figure 8). Its Early Iron Age date was supported by a radiocarbon date SUERC-85507) on faunal material, which gave a date range of 750–408calBC (95.4% probability. SUERC-85507) or 590–408calBC (63.2% probability). Together with seven Early Iron Age sherds from pit F.562 and 14 sherds of residual pottery recovered in Area 4, pit F.70 suggests a fleeting Early Iron Age presence (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep.).

Middle Iron Age
The Middle Iron Age is better represented than the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, with 241 sherds (4.116kg) of pottery making up over half the later prehistoric assemblage (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep.). This material was mostly recovered from a complex of intercutting pits, watering holes and wells near the eastern limit of Area 4 (Figure 9). The pit well features were significantly larger and deeper than other prehistoric features on this site (see Table 2).

Pit Well 1 was composed of four intercutting pits and a group of shallow irregularly shaped hollows (F.624, F.629, F.668, F.708, F.709, F.710, F.711, F.716, F.725), which appeared to be a result of heavy trampling around the well (Figure 9). In its earliest form (F.629 and F.668) the pit well was oval in plan, c.5m in diameter and 1.7m deep with gradual or sometimes stepped edges. In contrast, F.624 and F.725, the later re-cuts were distinctly shaft-like in form, measuring only c.3m in diameter and 2.10m deep. A well-sorted organic silt made up the primary silting episode, indicating almost permanent waterlogging with vegetation including rushes and sedge (Simmons, this report) growing and rotting *in situ*. The capping fills produced a modest mixed assemblage of pottery spanning the Late Bronze Age–Middle Iron Age and 0.379kg of animal bone. The latest cut (F.624) contained two log ladders (WD5 and 6) and a Y-shaped post (WD4), possibly used to stabilise a log ladder or hoist buckets (Robinson Zeki, this report). Interestingly, log ladder WD5 showed evidence of being worked with a saw. The outer 10 rings of sap wood from ladder WD 5 returned a radiocarbon date of 378–204calBC (95.4% SUERC-85509) or 326–204cal BC (78.9%), which is broadly consistent with the earliest century and a half of the Middle Iron Age. As set out above, the relationship between log ladder WD5 and the original cut of the pit well (F.624) was ambiguous. As a result, the radiocarbon determination represents no more than a *terminus post quem* for the well itself, but provides a general indication of time in which wells were in use across the site.

Organic components and pollen remains in the lower deposits of all of these features survived relatively well (see Fryer and Boreham below). Two waterlogged wood objects were also recovered from F.668. These were a piece of

woodworking debris and a portion of unworked roundwood (see Robinson Zeki below).

Pit Well 2 was morphologically similar to pit well 1, established as a large oval feature (F.655), which was re-cut with a shaft-like profile (F.656). Well-sorted organic silt formed the basal silts again, indicating waterlogging and probably vegetation growing and rotting within the feature. The capping fills produced a relatively high frequency of pottery (74 sherds, 2.036kg) and a considerable quantity (1.549kg) of faunal material. This pit contained sufficient ceramic evidence to also be dated to the Middle Iron Age (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep.).

A further cluster of two intercutting pits (F.593 and F.594), also in Area 4, yielded 71 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (1.57kg), animal bone, fragments of a triangular loom weight and half a spindle whorl.

Pits
A further seven smaller pits in Area 4 (F.386, F.516, F,523, F.537, F.673, F.713, F.714) and two pits in Area 3 (F.330, F.331) contained some Middle Iron Age pottery indicating the majority of later prehistoric features were probably Middle Iron Age in date. Dateable Iron Age material in the form of loomweights and pottery were also found outside of these features. In particular, a concentration of residual later prehistoric domestic refuse was found in Saxon ditch F.441 near the southern limit of excavation though no Iron Age features could be identified nearby. The concentration of material suggests further evidence of Iron Age activity may be found to the south of the development area.

Roman Period

A total of 106 features on this site can be dated to the Roman period. These fall into two categories: field boundaries and a particular feature type often labelled as a ‘planting bed’ or ‘agricultural bed’ (see Figure 10). These are typically arranged regularly over large areas and contain little in the way of archaeological material suggesting they were removed from domestic contexts. These are known to be a Roman phenomenon and are thought to create a greater depth of dry planting soil via the raising of plant roots above wet ground with spoil from the linear features (Fowler 2002), or to provide irrigation (Brittain with Evans 2014).

As a group, the planting beds on this site contained a scarcity of dateable artefacts (Table 3). However, their characteristics, form and arrangement are distinctly of the planting bed type associated with the Roman era and as such their dating is confidently held.

Field boundaries and planting beds

Areas 1 and 2
Roman features on the site consisted of a number of narrow but well pronounced u-shaped ditches, which were arranged in a rectilinear formation on a northeast-southwest axis. The ditches defined large fields, at least two of which contained a number of evenly spaced (c.4m), narrow, shallow gullies, which are directly

comparable to features interpreted as cultivation slots or 'planting beds', now a common component of Roman farmsteads of this region. Based on the depth and form of the ditches it was easy to distinguish field boundaries from 'planting bed'. Therefore, we can be assured of the field system layout. In Area 1, the 'planting beds' barely cut any deeper than the base of the subsoil, and were consequently very difficult to detect. Hence the 'planting beds' were more extensive than the excavation has demonstrated.

Two parallel ditches (F. 41 & F. 42) in the northwest corner of Area 2 potentially form a trackway, although the stratigraphic relationship with ditch F. 43 was uncertain, it is conceivable the possible trackway was later incorporated into the field system.

Areas 3 and 4

A large percentage of Areas 3 and 4 was equally covered by an arrangement of agricultural planting beds all running north-east/south-west with widths ranging from 0.25m to 1.2m (82% had widths between 0.4m and 0.87m) and depths between 0.04m and 0.7m (99% had depths between 0.04m and 0.36m). These were set at a distance of c 4m from each other. In these areas a total of 68 planting beds were identified. Fifty-one of which were investigated with one or more hand-dug slots, 1m in length. The remaining 17 were not investigated but a total of 112 slots were excavated and 11 environmental samples were taken to provide cross-site comparative evidence. In Area 3, one in five of the planting bed terminals were excavated and four other features were sampled at points along their length providing a total of 11 slots. The remaining 101 slots were excavated at approximately 50m intervals along planting bed features in Area 4. No differences in fill or artefacts recovered could be identified between terminal slots and those situated elsewhere.

The planting beds mostly contained a single fill and seem to have silted up in a single episode. There were no indications of re-cutting or re-establishment of these features which suggests a single phase of large-scale Roman agriculture. Though the plans show a break between the planting beds in the north of Area 4 and the south of Area 3 it seems possible that these continued with beds being truncated rather than terminating. The areas in which planting beds are absent are those which are at a lower depth where alluvium collected and features may therefore have been invisible rather than absent. However, if the postulated water channel existed at this time between the two areas it is assumed that the planting beds would have stopped and restarted to avoid that natural feature.

The table below details the pottery found in the planting beds. Negligible amounts of struck flint, worked stone, slag and animal bone were also found in these features. Although small amounts of pottery dating to throughout the Roman period were found as residual material in later features, no other ascribable Roman features were identified. However, this does not inhibit assigning them a Roman date on a typological basis. It does, however, limit a more refined chronological understanding, which is a problem for 'planting bed' sites in general. When dating evidence is recovered (Trinity and Runciman Land (Masser 2001, Papworth Hospital Tabor 2015)) it tends to suggest they are an Early Roman phenomenon. The earliest confidently dated features cutting the Roman planting

beds contain Middle Saxon pottery and suggest a general lack of activity during the later Roman and Early Saxon periods.

Feature	LBA/EIA (wt)	MIA (wt)	Early Roman (wt)	2nd – 4th century (wt)	Middle Saxon (wt)	Undated (wt)	Total sherds (wt)
F.292		1 (4g)					1 (4g)
F.297		1 (1g)					1 (1g)
F.298		4 (29g)					4 (29g)
F.334		1 (3g)					1 (3g)
F.351				1 (11g)	1 (11g)		2 (22g)
F.377						3 (10g)	3 (10g)
F.410			1 (15g)				1 (15g)
F.411	1 (2g)						1 (2g)
F.412			1 (5g)			2 (11g)	3 (16g)
F.415			1 (2g)				1 (2g)
F.421		2 (6g)					2 (6g)
F.508				1 (15g)	1 (14g)		2 (29g)
F.633	1 (15g)			1 (6g)			2 (21g)
Total	**2 (17g)**	**9 (43g)**	**3 (22g)**	**3 (32g)**	**2 (25g)**	**5 (21g)**	**24 (160g)**

Table 3: Pottery sherds found in planting beds by feature. LBA = Late Bronze Age EIA = Early Iron Age MIA = Middle Iron Age

Middle Saxon Period

Stratigraphic relationships with the Roman planting beds and scattered dateable artefacts, including Ipswich Ware produced between 725 and 850 AD (Blinkhorn 2012), worked bone and antler etc., allow the majority of linear features and many of the discrete features such as pits and post holes to be dated to the Middle Saxon period (Figure 11). Little in the way of Early Saxon artefacts could be identified and, similarly, identifiably Late Saxon artefacts were notably scarce (see Blinkhorn and Riddler below), so no features could be attributed to either the Early Saxon or Late Saxon periods. This suggests occupation was confined to the Middle Saxon period. Most features are linear features, which define an early droveway, followed by at least four phases of ditched enclosures. Other features include pits and post alignments, and a number of structures were also found.

While the ditched enclosures clearly represent a relatively complex developmental sequence the phasing of this is rather problematic. Most of the material culture such as the pottery can only be broadly dated as Middle Saxon, so this does not assist with phasing, and many of the stratigraphic relationships investigated by excavation were uncertain. Whilst this evidence has been taken into account overall spatial logic and changes in alignment, which are relatively subtle, have had a significant impact. The phasing has also taken account of the fact that the enclosures at Downham Road and the broader settlement that it comprises part of show evidence of grid-planning, on a module of ‘Anglian’ short perches (15ft, c. 4.6m) in four by four perch ‘boxes’ (c. 18.4m by 18.4m) partly demarcated by ditches and that the layout became less regular and more curvilinear in the Late Saxon period (Blair 2013, 31, 33, fig. 11; Blair 2018, 154, 284, 319–20, fig. 112).

These phases are also a somewhat arbitrary construct, as in some cases they probably simplify more gradual organic processes rather than abrupt transitions.

Whilst it has proved possible to fit most of the ditches within the phasing structure the majority of discrete features such as pits and postholes cannot be phased as they have no clear relationship to the enclosures. It appears that there were at least five phases of activity within the Middle Saxon period. The description below will discuss the evidence for each of these phases, combining the results from Areas 2 (DRE15), 3 and 4 (DRE16).

Droveway ditches (Phase 1)

A pair of similar ditches, F.206 and F.208, have been identified as forming a droveway (see Figure 12). The ditches are oriented approximately northwest/southeast and run from the midpoint of the eastern limit of excavation in Area 4 to truncate out near the north-western corner of the area. Although they followed very similar orientations they were not dug in parallel and narrowed to a funnel *c*. 2m wide at their north-western limit from a maximum distance of *c*. 9.8m separating them at the eastern limit of Area 4. This would have produced a channelling effect when driving livestock and may have aided counting, branding or management of individual animals (Pryor 1998).

The ditches themselves were very similar in dimensions and deposits. F.206 varied in width between 0.5m and 0.86m and in depth between 0.15m and 0.31m whereas F.208 ranged in width from 0.5m to 0.81 and in depth from 0.14m to 0.36m. Filling deposits in both cases were singular silting episodes producing similar mid grey/brown homogeneous clayey silts. A range of archaeological material was recovered from these fills though actual quantities were very low, similar to the majority of Middle Saxon features on this site (see Table 4). Although the ceramic finds can be dated to a range of periods the single sherd of Medieval ware is likely the result of manuring (see Blinkhorn below) and small amounts of Roman wares have been found to be residual over the entire site. The features show clear cutting relationships with the Roman planting beds and are cut by all other linear features dating to the broad Saxon period. Due to the lack of other later Roman activity in the vicinity, it is likely that these droveway features are the earliest of the Saxon features.

Feature	**E. Roman pot**		**Roman pot**		**Medieval pot**		**Animal bone**	
	No.	Wt.	Wt.	No.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
F.206	3	10g	-	-	-	-	6	89g
F.208	-	-	1	46g	1	16g	3	61g
Total	**3**	**10g**	**1**	**46g**	**1**	**16g**	**9**	**150g**

Table 4: Finds recovered from droveway features F.206 and F.208.

There are a number of other linear features crossing Area 4 and Area 3 that have been identified to the west and northeast of the Phase 1 droveway ditches. This includes F.396, which runs in a southwest-northeasterly direction along the southeastern edge of Area 4. Further north in Area 3 ditch F.320 seems to be the continuation of F.396. F.155, located in the northwestern corner of Area 4 and originally identified as a Roman planting bed ditch (cf. Robinson Zeki 2018), actually appears to belong to this early Middle Saxon phase too. Running parallel to F.396 and F.320 in a northeast-southwestern direction, this linear feature is c.

0.44m wide and 0.17m deep. These three ditches (F.396, F.320 and F.155) all seem to have been relatively early features within the Middle Saxon period and have therefore been assigned to Phase 1 (Cessford in prep.).

Enclosure ditches (Phase 2-5)

Linear features account for the majority of features ascribed to the Middle Saxon period. Many of these were enclosure ditches forming an ever-changing system of small paddocks and enclosures arranged in a generally rectilinear system during a broad Middle Saxon period. These ditches are very variable in terms of dimensions and shape. They vary in width between 2.49m and 0.2m and in depth between 0.9m and 0.03m, though sections tend to be similar. And although many are more or less linear, a few were noticeably curvilinear. Finds recovered from these ditches are generally scarce, only 92 of the 161 (57%) features contained archaeological material, which is in keeping with find densities from the rest of the site (Table 5). Deposits within these features were mostly homogeneous silting fills, though very occasional dumps of charcoal rich material were also identified.

	Quantity	Weight (g)
Flint	6	182
Prehistoric pottery	15	279
Roman pottery	22	288
Saxon pottery	95	2462
Worked stone	47	1132
Burnt stone	29	6030
Burnt/worked clay	27	1858
Metalwork	13	225
Slag	21	1575
Animal bone	1946	32119
Worked bone	3	30
Totals	**2238**	**46180**

Table 5: Enclosure ditches Areas 3 and 4 finds assemblage breakdown

The ditches seem to have been reinstating an existing boundary in some cases, and to have been part of a rearrangement of space in others. Initially, areas enclosed by particular ditch systems were difficult to discern amidst a large amount of intercutting features, which seem to have been used and abandoned within the Saxon period with the dominant activity during the Middle Saxon period. An absence of dateable material restricted the ability to date them more precisely (Robinson Zeki 2018). However, subsequent phasing analysis of the cutting relationships of the various enclosure ditches has clarified their phasing and associations, demonstrating that there were at least four phases of enclosure after the initial Phase 1 droveway ditches discussed above (Cessford in prep.). The features and enclosures for each of these phases will be described per phase below.

Distinguishing between major enclosures, subdivisions of these (i.e. sub-enclosures) and minor internal divisions is in many cases uncertain and problematic. As such any attempt to rigidly define and describe these would be overly prescriptive and misleading, so only the major enclosures have been numbered (Figures 12-14). The basic sequence is as follows: the earliest phase of the enclosures (Phase 2) consists of a regular arrangement of a row of five

rectangular enclosures of similar dimensions (Enclosures 1 to 5), with a sixth smaller enclosure at the southern end (Enclosure 6) (Figure 12). This was later replaced by a less regular arrangement (Phase 3), with one large rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 7) and a complex arrangement of smaller enclosures and sub-enclosures (not numbered), whose specific details, sequence and development are uncertain, around it (Figure 13). This phase was subsequently modified with the addition of a number of other curvilinear divisions (Phase 4) with perhaps three principal enclosures (Enclosures 8 to 10) with some smaller sub-enclosures around them distinguishable (Figure 13). The final phase (Phase 5) comprised a series of new rectangular enclosures and sub-enclosures of various sizes (Enclosures 11 to 13), dominated by a large rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 11) that contained the largest building identified at the site, Structure 1 (Figure 14). In addition there are a large number of small ditches; these appear to represent small *ad hoc* interventions that do not coincide with the main changes.

Below the four phases and various enclosures are described in more detail. Enclosure numbers and feature numbers appear on Figures 12-14.

Phase 2

After the initial Phase 1 droveway ditches (see above), a number of regular rectangular ditched enclosures seems to have been laid out in Area 4 on a roughly northwest to southeast alignment (Figure 12). The largest of these, Enclosure 1, located more or less in the centre of Area 4, is defined by ditch F.492 on its southern side, F.566 on its eastern side, and F.391 to the west. Only the southern side of this enclosure is fully closed off; to the east, there is a narrow gap between F.566 and ditch F.213 on the same alignment. To the west, a much larger gap exists between F.391 and F.423 and F.380, on the same alignment. Together with ditch F.360 and F.114, running in a northwestern to southeastern direction to the north, ditches F.423 and F.213 define another rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 2) immediately adjacent to Enclosure 1. Ditch F. 360 and F.114 in turn form the southern boundary of the third enclosure (Enclosure 3), immediately to the north of Enclosures 1 and 2. The western boundary of this enclosure is defined by F.423 and ditch F.380, which is more or less on the same alignment, and the eastern boundary is defined by F.213. Ditch F.210 defines the northern edge of this enclosure.

Two further rectangular enclosures which are part of the same system are located further north. The southern border of the first (Enclosure 4) is defined by F.210 and its eastern boundary is F.505. F.592, a short stretch of ditch running in a northwest-southeastern direction parallel to F.210 forms the northern border of this rectangular enclosure. However, no western boundary has been identified and there is a large gap in the eastern boundary of this enclosure. The last enclosure in the series (Enclosure 5) is found furthest north, up against the norther edge of excavation in Area 4. Its southern side is defined by the northern boundary of the last enclosure (ditch F.592) and its eastern side is defined by the same ditch F.505 that defined the previous enclosure's eastern boundary. As only the southeastern corner was exposed, it is difficult to know its original shape and size of this enclosure, but it is likely to have been rectangular in shape, like most others.

Besides this main system of regular rectangular enclosures, a more oval–shaped one can be found to the south (Enclosure 6). Defined by curvilinear ditches F.460 (to the west), F.553 and F.570 (to the east), this enclosure is located directly below Enclosure 1, with ditches F.460 and 553 coming of F.492, the main southern boundary ditch of Enclosure 1. Enclosure 6 differs from the rest as it is sub-oval in shape, narrower and smaller.

It seems that the enclosure ditches of the southernmost enclosures are better preserved than those to the north. The large gaps between various ditches may result from later truncation. However, it is possible that some of them, especially the narrower ones represent entrances. This is true of the gap between F.566 and F.213, which gave access to Enclosures 1 and 2, the gap between F.423 and F.380 (leading out of Enclosures 3) and possibly the gap between F.592 and F.505, which may connect Enclosure 4 and 5. Only part of Enclosure 6 was exposed in the excavation, but here too we find a narrow entrance on the eastern side, between F.553 and F.570, which probably represents an entrance.

Four more ditches are also dated to Phase 2. The first of these is F.631 running in a southwestern-northeastern direction to the east of F.505 before disappearing at the northern edge of the excavation. Shorter ditch F.617 is similarly aligned just below it. F.631 is crossed by F.405, oriented on a northwest/southeast alignment, and short ditch F.407 in the northwestern corner of Area 4 runs parallel to this.
These various ditches may also have been part of the enclosure system described above, but their alignment differs noticeable from that of most enclosure ditches, which are more north-northeast to south-southwest than northeast to southwest. Thus the relation of these ditches to the larger system is unknown.

Phase 3
The regular ditched enclosures of Phase 2 were succeeded by a much more complex looking series of less regular enclosures (Figure 13). Laid out in a northwest-southeast direction, this system seems to consist of one large rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 7) in the western half of Area 4, with a great number of much smaller, less regular paddock-like enclosures to the south and east of these larger enclosures. In the northern and eastern half of the Area 4 there are a number of large ditches which may define further enclosures, but these cannot be defined with certainty.

The main, rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 7) is defined by ditch F.113 running roughly east to west on its southern side. This ditch curves upwards in a northern direction (F.288) to define the eastern side of the enclosure and then turns to the west again (F.267). After a gap, which may represent a northern entrance into this enclosure, the northern boundary is continued by F.164, which runs almost to the western edge of excavation.

In addition to the large rectangular enclosure, there are a number of smaller enclosures or paddocks associated with the Phase 3 system. The eastern boundary of Enclosure 7 (F.288) seems to continue further south with ditch F.503, which runs from the enclosure's south-eastern corner towards the southern edge of the excavation. Both east and west of this dividing ditch there seem to be a number of smaller and more irregular enclosures. It seems that many of the

ditches in this area were dug in different stages and it is difficult to define any enclosures with certainty. However, several of the ditches in this area seem to enclose small areas, only leaving one, relatively narrow entrance, resulting in what may have been 'paddocks' for animal management. The fact that parallel ditches F.459 and F.353 with a narrow (c. 5m) gap between them seem to define a small droveway leading into a possible enclosure south of Enclosure 7 may support this interpretation.

In addition to rectangular Enclosure 7 and the smaller irregular 'paddock-like' enclosures associated with it, there are a number of larger ditches running roughly southwest to northeast, on the same alignment as eastern boundary ditch F.288 (e.g. F.196, F.191, F.613, F.499, F.215/228/229, F.287, F.724) and one (F.669) aligned northwest to southeast, like boundary ditch F.164. Located both to the north and to the east of Enclosure 7, and roughly on the same alignment, these ditches may belong to the Phase 3 system as well, but their preservation is too fragmentary to identify any certain enclosures.

Phase 4

Phase four is characterised by a complex system with a larger number of curved ditches than any of the previous phases (Figure 13). Already noted in the post-excavation analysis (Robinson Zeki 2018) their dimensions are similar to straighter features (widths between 0.72m and 1.2m, depths between 0.27m and 0.47m). Filling deposits and recovered artefacts, for example lava quern fragments, animal bone, ironwork (nail and knife blade) and pottery (see Table 6) are also similar to those found elsewhere.

F. No.	Length (m)	Width max (m)	Depth max (m)	Finds				
				BN (wt)	BS wt	WS wt	FE wt	PT wt
F.186	>27.5	0.72	0.31	18 (122g)		-	-	2 (3g)
F.474	~17.8	1.20	0.38	32 (316g)	-	-	3 (18g)	-
F.569	>14.5	0.78	0.27	20 (568g)	-	-	-	-
F.683	>45.3	1.6	0.47	4 (278g)	1 (273g)	7 (610g)	-	5 (134g)
			Total	**74 (1284g)**	**1 (273g)**	**7 (610g)**	**3 (18g)**	**7 (137g)**

Table 6: Curvilinear enclosure ditches.

Several of the curvilinear ditches join other more linear features suggesting that they were part of the same general system. The nature of this system however, is difficult to describe. It is far more organic and 'messy' than the systems in Phase 2 and 3, and it is difficult to identify clear enclosures amongst the features belonging to this phase. There seem to be two roughly rectangular enclosures (Enclosures 8 and 9) and a few more rounded ones, of which only Enclosure 10 can be defined. A large number of the ditches within this phase do not seem to belong to any clearly defined enclosure. However, it is interesting that several of the linear ditches seem to define possible droves within or alongside the possible enclosures. It is also of note that features are no longer confined to Area 4 in this

phase; they also appear in Areas 2 and 3, perhaps suggesting that activity expanded in this sub-phase.

The first Phase 4 rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 8) on a northwest-southeastern alignment is located just off the centre of Area 4, against the western edge of the excavation. Ditch F.229 and the southern stretch of F.274, both on a northwestern to southeastern alignment define its northern edge and ditch F.231 on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment before curving to the west and continuing as F.116=105/113 defines its eastern and southern boundaries. The result is a roughly rectangular enclsoure, with a rounded southeastern corner and an entrance in the northeastern corner (between F.274 and F.231). The northwestern corner is less well defined. There are a number of ditches here (e.g. F.726, F.117, F.89, F.88, F.85 and F.251), but it is not entirely clear what function they might have had in the enclosure. It is possible that F.726 and F.117 delineate a drove-like feature, whilst F.85 and F.88 seem to create a funnel-shaped western entrance into Enclosure 8. The gaps between F.175/6 and F.299 and between this short stretch of ditch and F.274 may have been further entrances, connecting Enclosures 8 and 9.

Enclosure 9 is located north of Enclosure 8. Its northwestern corner is defined by F.180 and, after a large gap, its northern side by large ditch F.207. Ditch F.274 is located at a right angle in the middle of this ditch, running in a southwestern direction before turning to the (north)east to form the enclosure's eastern and southern side. After a gap (maybe an entrance), ditch F.299 on the same alignment seems to be a continuation of F.274. After a second possible entrance gap, ditches F.175/176 define the western boundary of this enclosure. A final entrance seems to be located between these ditches and F.180. A number of smaller ditches (e.g. F.200, F.359 and F.357) within this enclosure seem to create possible internal divisions, but no real pattern can be discerned.

Enclosure 9's northern boundary ditch F.207 continues further east, beyond F.274 and a similar large ditch on the same alignment (F.214/209) runs parallel to it c. 5m to the north, apparently creating a long, narrow northwest-southeast 'drove'. However, this route seems to be cut of at its western end by F.183/172 running in a roughly northern direction. The northernmost ditch of the 'drove' (F.214/209) continues beyond the southern one (F.207) and curves round, first towards the south and then the west. Further west, towards Enclosure 9, two small curvilinear ditches (F.360 and F.375) which connect with F.274 define the western boundary of this enclosed space (Enclosure 10). The shape of this enclosure, located immediately east of Enclosure 9, is irregular, as it is rectangular on the western side, but rounded to the east. Its southern boundary is very poorly defined.

South of Enclosure 8, a number of ditches create a smaller, D-shaped enclosed space. This space is delineated by F.116=105/113 to the north and its western edge is created by F.162, which comes of F.116=105/113 at a right angle and runs in a southwestern direction before curving towards the south. After a small gap, which may be an entrance into this space, F.354 and 355 define its southern and western side. Another entrance, perhaps once at the end of the drove defined by F.231, F.467 and F.417, can be seen between F.355 and F.231. This D-shaped 'enclosure' differs from the main enclosures described above, which are

much larger. It seems to be appended to Enclosure 8, rather than part of the overall lay-out, which is why it has not been numbered as an enclosure.

To the southeast of the enclosures described above, a number of ditches (e.g. F.422, F.502, F.474, F.440, F.501, F.486, F.487, F.436, F.216, F.563, F.564, F.218, F.491) seem to define further, smaller enclosed spaces. Irregular in shape, with large gaps between potential boundary ditches, and open on various sides, it is impossible to identify any clear enclosures, or understand their relation to the overall system. However, it may be of interest that F.216 and F.218 on the eastern edge of the excavation run roughly parallel to each other, possibly delineating another narrow drove, which funnels into the enclosed space to the west. The narrow almost drove-like gap left between F.563 and F.563 may represent a similar constricted exit or entrance into this small, enclosed space.

Further examples of parallel ditches can be found east of Enclosure 8, where two stretches of ditch, F.417 and F.467, run parallel to F.231 perhaps delineating the remains of another drove-like feature. Similarly, F.502 and F.474 slightly further east and F.726 and F.117 on the western edge of excavation may equally represent such constricted routes. Perhaps these drove-like features played a role in controlling the movement of animals through, and their management within, the Phase 3 system.

Besides the (possible) enclosures and 'droves' described above, there is a group of overlapping curvilinear ditches in the southeastern corner of Area 4 (F.481, F.569, F.729, F.728). These may form part of further enclosures, but not enough was exposed to be certain about this. A number of large ditches towards the northern edge of Area 4 (e.g. F.186, F.634 and F616) may have been part of the same system as well, but their relations to it are lost under the edge of excavation. Similarly, the ditches exposed in Areas 2 and 3 (e.g. F.20-22, F.24, F.300, F.301, F.40, F.317, F.304, F.311-313, F.318 and F.327) probably related to the same system, but the evidence is too fragmentary to define any clear enclosures.

Phase 5

The final Middle Saxon sub-phase sees the return of much more regular rectangular enclosures (Figure 14). Still mostly laid out on a northwestern to southeastern alignment, the system is defined by a number of large square and rectangular ditched enclosure, most of which are found in Area 4, and a possible droveway running northwest-southeast in Areas 2 and 3.

The first and largest Phase 5 enclosure, Enclosure 11, is located more or less in the centre of Area 4. It is defined by F.114 and F.220 to the north, F.212 to the east and F.224 to the south. A large gap or entrance is located in the southeastern corner between F.224 and F.212. F.224 is shorter than F.114 and F.220 and the southwestern corner of the enclosure is not visible. However, a short stretch of ditch exposed at the edge of the excavation (F.87) may have defined the western edge of this large rectangular enclosure. One of the structures (Structure 1), a large rectangular construction defined by two L-shaped beam-slots with nine possibly associated post holes (see below), seems to date to this phase and was located in this enclosure, as were many of the undated post alignments.

North and south of this enclosure two other large rectangular enclosures can be identified. The first is square Enclosure 12, to the north. Its northern edge is defined by F.521 and its eastern boundary is F.212. Its southern edge is defined by long ditch F.114 and its continuation F.220, which runs almost all the way across Area 4 in a northwestern to southeastern direction. The western edge of this enclosure seems to be defined by F.195, although there are large gaps between this ditch and F.521 to the north and F.114 to the south. South of Enclosure 11 a final enclosure can be identified (Enclosure 13). It is defined by F.224 to the north, F.446 to the west and F.484 to the east, and seems to have a wide entrance in the northeast. The southern half of this enclosure is lost below the southern edge of excavation.

Like in previous phases, there are a number of large ditches that are roughly on the same alignment as the enclosure boundary ditches in Areas 2, 3 and 4 (e.g. F.33, F.38, F.19, F.25, F.621, F.702 and F.286). Although presumably part of the system, it is not possible to assign these ditches to definite enclosures. A number of other features dated to this phase may also relate to the system in some way, but it is not entirely clear how. These include two curvilinear ditches in the northwestern corner of Enclosure 33 (F.118 and F.111) and a sinuous feature (defined by F.178, F.292, F.203/204, F.194) west of F.195, which runs in a northwestern-southeastern line parallel to F.114 before turning to the northeast (parallel to F.195), then turning east and finally northeast again.

Aside from the enclosures discussed above, Phase 5 also has two linears. Located in Area 3 and running in a northwestern to southeastern direction, these are longer ditch F.40 and a shorter stretch on the same alignment: F.321. F.40 starts in Area 3, but continues in Area 2. These ditches do not form any recognisable enclosure, but may represent another droveway, or delineate an edge to the system.

Structures

None of the three enclosures excavated in Areas 1 and 2 has been exposed in its entirety, which is problematic when interpreting the form of the site. For this reason it has been difficult to understand whether F.28 and F.29 in Enclosures 1 represent internal divisions or a possible structure. Comparable features were identified at West Fen Road, which clearly act as internal division of Middle Saxon enclosures. Furthermore, Middle Saxon structures are generally post defined. In light of this, it is more reasonable to assume Enclosure 1 was subdivided by internal features.

In Areas 3 and 4 however, a total of six structures could be attributed to the Middle Saxon period (Figures 15 and 16). These range from large beam-slot built buildings to three-sided post-built structures and, possibly, a smaller four-post structure. All seem to have been non-domestic structures relating to the agricultural use of the site. The features have been grouped by association to a structure and their dimensions and orientations are detailed in the text and tables below (Tables 7-12).

Structure 1

Consisting of two L-shaped beam-slots with nine possibly associated post holes (see Table 7; Figure 16), which may represent internal sub-division, Structure 1 was the remains of a large rectangular construction measuring *c*. 13m by *c*. 5m. The structure was oriented with the longest side on a NE/SW alignment. L-shaped beam-slots were positioned in the NW and SE corners leaving areas without negative features in the NE and SW corners. Beam-slots varied in width between 0.31m and 0.51m and in depth between 0.05m and 0.15m.

Shallow, sub-circular postholes were spatially associated with this structure appearing within its bounds or just outside. The lack of obvious patterning means any internal subdivision these represent could not be discerned. While it is assumed that these features were contemporary with the beam-slots it is possible that the two sets of features were separated in time within the broad Middle Saxon phase of activity. There was little variation in fill between the features of Structure 1 and few cutting relationships to elucidate phasing. It is possible that Structure 1 was associated with post alignment 6 situated *c*. 6m to the west and respected field boundaries (F.114 and F.167) to the north and south.

Little archaeological material was recovered from any of the features in Structure 1. What material there was represents a background of archaeological activity and does not indicate any particular function or use of the structure. The lack of domestic refuse suggests that this was not a domestic structure and was most likely an animal byre or barn.

Structure	F. No.	F. Type	Orientation/ Shape	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Structure 1: Large rectangular building	F.95	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.5	0.05	-
	F.96	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.5	0.06	-
	F.97	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.35	0.03	-
	F.98	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.36	0.10	-
	F.99	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.30	0.10	-
	F.100	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.37	0.11	-
	F.101	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.44	0.20	Pottery
	F.102	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.41	0.10	-
	F.103	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.4	0.21	-
	F.250	Beam-slot	L-shaped: NW corner	0.31-0.40	0.08-0.15	Animal bone, iron
	F.252	Beam-slot	L-shaped: SE corner	0.38-0.51	0.05-0.13	-

Table 7: Features forming Structure 1.

Structure 2

Formed of four post holes, one of which was recut, Structure 2 was an approximately square, small, four-post structure. Sides measured 1.9m by 1.8m

and post holes were both sub-circular and shallow. Post hole diameters varied between 0.43m and 0.65m and depths ranged between 0.06m and 0.10m (Table 8). F.156 is the only post hole that was recut. It was replaced with a larger posthole, F.157. There was little variation in the single silting fills of the five features that constitute Structure 2 and no archaeological material was recovered from these.

Situated near the southern edge of the site, it is possible that Structure 2 was associated with features not yet found. There were no cutting relationships to directly relate this structure to any surrounding features but the positioning was aligned with the dominant phase of Middle Saxon activity.

Structure	F. No.	F. Type	Orientation/ Shape	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Structure 2: Small four-post structure	F.156	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.61	0.08	-
	F.157	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.43	0.10	-
	F.158	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.43	0.10	-
	F.159	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.65	0.06	-
	F.160	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.60	0.09	-

Table 8: Features forming Structure 2.

Structure 3

Formed of five post holes, Structure 3 was a three-sided rectangular, post-built structure. The sides measured 2.4m by 2.7m and post holes were sub-circular and shallow, similar to the majority of post holes on this site. Post hole diameters varied between 0.24m and 0.29m and depths ranged between 0.06m and 0.13m (Table 9). There was little variation in the single silting fills of the five features that constituted Structure 3 and fragments of animal bone from two of these features were the only archaeological material recovered.

Post holes were arranged to roughly form three sides of a rectangular structure oriented slightly to the east of a north-south alignment. The northern line of post holes was formed by F.256, F.257 and F.258. These were spaced regularly approximately 0.5m from each other. The eastern line was formed by F.258 and F.259 and regular spacing of approximately 0.5m continues in this direction. On the western side, however, spacing between F.256 and F.255 was twice that of the general spacing pattern (*c*. 1m) and suggests that a further post was once situated between these. No evidence remained of this feature but the heavily truncated nature of the site and shallowness of the features means it is not unlikely for no evidence to have survived. For these reasons it is also possible that there were posts located on the southern side of the structure, completing a four-sided rectangular structure.

Situated near the centre of Area 4, Structure 3 demonstrated a cutting relationship with the Roman planting bed, F.357, that proves its later origins. It is possible that this structure was positioned with respect to F.422 which was situated 0.7m to the

east and curved slightly to the north and south to partially enclose an area containing Structure 3.

Structure	F. No.	F. Type	Orientation/ Shape	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Structure 3: Small rectangular post-built structure	F.255	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.29	0.10	-
	F.256	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.24	0.06	Animal bone
	F.257	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.27	0.13	Animal bone
	F.258	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.27	0.13	-
	F.259	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.27	0.07	-

Table 9: Features forming Structure 3.

Structure 4

Structure 4 is a rectangular, post-built structure of eight post holes forming two alignments (Table 10). The alignments are positioned to form the north and south sides and oriented slightly northwest-southeast. The northern side measured 2.6m and the southern 3.1m. Post holes were relatively regularly spaced in these two alignments at distances between 0.12m and 0.39m. No evidence remained of any post holes forming the eastern and western boundaries of this structure but alignments were separated by a distance of *c*.3.5m. Due to the small size of the building no further post holes may have been necessary.

All eight post holes were sub-circular and shallow with diameters between 0.27m and 0.36m and depths ranging between 0.03m and 0.14m (see Table 10). There was very little variation in the silting fills of the post holes and the only archaeological material recovered was a small amount of burnt clay.

Structure	F. No.	F. Type	Orientation/ Shape	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Structure 4: Small rectangular post-built structure	F.263	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.27	0.14	Burnt clay
	F.264	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.36	0.11	-
	F.265	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.31	0.03	-
	F.266	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.32	0.06	-
	F.269	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.34	0.12	
	F.270	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.35	0.12	
	F.271	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.30	0.06	
	F.272	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.32	0.05	

Table 10: Features forming Structure 4.

Structure 5

Formed of both post holes and a beam slot, Structure 5 is a more complex structure. As with the other structures on this site, the footprint suggests at least

one open side. In this case the features are arranged in a rectangular layout on a slight northeast-southwest orientation with a large opening to the northeast side. The eastern wall measures 4.3m and is formed by three post holes (F.601 F.602 and F.606) and a short beam-slot (F.600). Two other small post holes (F.597 and F.598) may represent a different phase of construction on this side. The southern edge is formed of five post holes (F.463, F.478, F.497, F.603 and F.602) and measures *c*. 4.3m. A further three post holes (F.464, F.470 and F.473) extend from the southern side to form the 3.1m western boundary. Two post holes (F.550 and F.541) may have formed an incomplete fourth wall to the north. Alternatively, these may have been part of an internal subdivision and the western side may have extended to incorporate F.476. Four further post holes (F.475, F.539, F.540 and F.538) located in this area may also have been incorporated into the structure.

Post holes were either sub-circular or sub-oval and typically shallow. Post hole diameters vary between 0.21m and 0.7m and depths range between 0.03m and 0.23m (Table 11). The short beam slot had a maximum width of 0.34m and a maximum depth of 0.19m. The features in or associated with Structure 5 contained a range of artefacts not encountered in the other structures. These included a spindlewhorl and quern fragments. However, this is against a background of a higher finds density located on the southern edge of Area 4 and only eight of the twenty features contained any archaeological material.

Features constituting Structure 5 cut various features that belong to previous phases of activity including F.412, an early Roman planting bed and F.442, a ditch attributed to the broad Middle Saxon phase. Gully feature, F.461, curved around Structure 5's south-western corner and may have been associated with drainage for the building. The structure was also respecting or respected by F.441 a ditch that ran northeast-southwest less than 1m from the southern wall of Structure 5. Within the structure a single pit (F.471) and a lozenge-shaped feature (F.472) may have been internal features of the building. Of the six structures on this site Structure 5 exhibited most evidence for being a domestic structure. However, the lack of any hearth derived material in features within or associated with the structure counters this and it is most likely that Structure 5 was an ancillary building with an agricultural function.

Structure	F. No.	F. Type	Orientation/ Shape	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Structure 5: Beam-slot and post-built rectangular structure	F.463	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.57	0.15	-
	F.464	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.57	0.15	Animal bone, quern fragments
	F.470	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.4	0.10	-
	F.473	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.38	0.05	-
	F.475	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.53	0.19	-
	F.476	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.48	0.12	-
	F.478	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.70	0.23	Animal bone, iron

Structure	F. No.	F. Type	Orientation/ Shape	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	F.497	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.64	0.30	Animal bone
	F.538	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.46	0.05	Animal bone, pottery (MIA)
	F.539	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.35	0.18	Animal bone
	F.540	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.30	0.06	-
	F.541	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.43	0.14	-
	F.550	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.39	0.04	-
	F.597	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.23	0.07	-
	F.598	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.25	0.11	Animal bone
	F.600	Beam slot	N/S lozenge	0.34	0.19	Animal bone, spindlewhorl (Saxon)
	F.601	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.46	0.07	-
	F.602	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.21	0.03	-
	F.603	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.41	0.08	Quern fragment
	F.606	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.33	0.04	-

Table 11: Features forming Structure 5.

Structure 6

Twenty-one post holes were found arranged to form a rectangular three-sided structure measuring 4.7m by 6.1m. The structure was oriented northeast-southwest with no evidence of structural elements on the northeast side. A narrow (0.2-0.4m), very shallow (<0.01m) gully feature (F.715) was seen to have existed in approximately the same layout as the post holes. The ephemeral nature of this feature made it impossible to excavate and any relationship to the post holes could not be determined. However, it seems likely that this feature represents a separate phase of building.

Structure	F. No.	F. Type	Orientation/ Shape	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Structure 6: post-built structure	F.542	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.45	0.08	-
	F.543	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.48	0.04	-
	F.544	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.37	0.02	-
	F.545	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.29	0.08	-
	F.546	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.26	0.07	-
	F.549	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.20	0.03	-
	F.576	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.53	0.08	-
	F.577	Post	Sub-circular	0.20	0.10	-

Structure	F. No.	F. Type	Orientation/ Shape	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
		hole				
	F.578	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.20	0.06	-
	F.579	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.20	0.06	-
	F.580	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.35	0.05	-
	F.581	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.25	0.03	-
	F.582	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.25	0.06	-
	F.583	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.30	0.08	-
	F.584	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.20	0.04	-
	F,585	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.20	0.06	-
	F.586	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.20	0.03	-
	F.587	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.30	0.08	-
	F.588	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.35	0.25	-
	F.589	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.25	0.10	-
	F.590	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.25	0.13	-

Table 12: Features forming Structure 6.

At least six post holes (F.582, F.583, F.584, F.585, F.586, and F.587) formed the eastern wall and were similar in their size and regular in their spacing. The western wall was also formed by at least six post holes (F.542, F.543, F.544, F.545, F.549 and F.576) though size and spacing are much less regular. The southern side was formed of four posts (F.578, F.579, F.580 and F.581) and was cut by two later features (F.554 and a furrow) which likely destroyed two further post holes that are inferred from the spacing pattern. Several external post holes (F.547, F.548, F.577, and F.588) are assumed to have been associated with this structure and two internal post holes (F.589 and F.590) suggest the possibility of internal subdivision.

Post holes varied between a sub-circular and a sub-oval shape with maximum widths between 0.2m and 0.53m (see Table 12). Depths ranged between 0.02m and 0.25m though the majority of post holes were 0.08m in depth or less. No archaeological material was recovered from any of the post holes forming Structure 6.

Post alignments

A total of seven post alignments have been attributed to the Middle Saxon phase of activity (Figure 15). These range from 4.7m in length and five post holes to 16.4m in length and 16 post holes. All seem to have been boundaries relating to the agricultural use of the site. The post holes have been grouped by association

to an alignment and their dimensions and orientations are detailed in the table below (Table 13).

Post alignment	Alignment length (m)	No. Post holes	Orientation	Post hole widths (m)	Post hole depths (m)	Finds
1	4.9	6	NW/SE	0.24-0.55	0.06-0.18	-
2	5.7	5	NE/SW	0.32-0.65	0.04-0.17	BN, BC
3	9.4	9	NE/SW	0.20-0.40	0.07-0.10	BN
4	11.7	16	NE/SW	0.29-0.45	0.03-0.22	BN, PT
5	4.7	6	NE/SW	0.20-0.42	0.05-0.23	BN
6	16.4	16	N/S	0.21-0.52	0.03-0.21	BN, FE
7	5.8	13	NE/SW	0.30-0.70	0.05-0.15	

Table 13: Post alignments.

Several of the post alignments (Post Alignments 4, 6 and 7) exhibited double lines of post holes for part of their length. This suggests that they were re-instated at some point during their use and alignments may be evidence of more than one phase of their respective boundaries. Post Alignment 5 was situated between terminals of F.459 and F.515 which suggests that a fence line may have completed a ditched boundary or closed an entranceway that was no longer needed. In addition, Post Alignment 1 may be a continuation of Post Alignment 6 on slightly different orientation. Other post alignments may well be related to particular phases of the ditched enclosures but unfortunately further phasing work has not allowed for these features to be phased more precisely.

Other post holes

A total of 43 post holes have not yet been ascribed any particular function or associations. The majority of these were isolated from other post holes but seemed likely to be associated with or respecting other Saxon features. The vast majority were shallow and contained single fills and very few finds. Dimensions vary, with lengths between 0.18m and 0.62, widths between 0.18m and 0.6m and depths between 0.04m and 0.31m.

Pits

Excluding post holes (see above), a total of 89 Middle Saxon discrete features have been identified. Some were found in pit groups, while others were isolated. None of these discrete features was deeper than 0.58m. The majority of pit features were relatively small, shallow with little artefact material recovered. Some had no relationships to other dateable features. It was, therefore, difficult to determine their age and function. Most discrete features have been ascribed to this dominant Middle Saxon phase of activity where there was no clear reason to date them otherwise. Where possible, for the purposes of this report, discrete features have been grouped by form, function, deposit or location.

Pit groups

42 pits were found in groups of three or more intercutting or associated pits (Figure 15). A complex of three inter-cutting pits (F. 9, 10 & 11) was identified in

Area 1, the latest of which contained a small quantity of horse bone and Ipswich Ware. Otherwise, pit groups are confined to the northeast corner of Area 4 where pit features are more common in general. Pits in these clusters vary between lengths of 0.56m and 3.2m widths of 0.4m and 1.55m and depths of 0.11m and 0.58m (Table 14). Fills within the pits of a cluster vary very little and though some cutting relationships between pits have been identified it seems likely that they were contemporary with each other and filled by similar episodes of natural silting. No backfilling or dumping episodes were identified. Little in the way of dateable artefacts were found in these features but they have been ascribed to the dominant Middle Saxon phase of activity due to their cutting relationships with Roman planting beds and Saxon linear features.

Pit Cluster	Cluster dimensions (m)	No. Pits	Pit lengths (m)	Pit widths (m)	Pit depths (m)	Finds
1	c. 5.4 x 2.2	4	1.00-1.90	0.90-1.48	0.25-0.40	BN, FL, PT, SH
2	c. 4.3 x 3.5	6	0.80-3.00	0.60-1.20	0.20-0.45	BN, PT
3	c. 3.3 x 2.6	7	0.90-1.50	0.45-1.15	0.19-0.44	BN, FL
4	c. 2.8 x 2.6	5	0.56-1.16	0.4->1.4	0.22-0.45	BN, FL
5	c. 7.8 x 1.8	7	0.81-3.2	0.7->1.3	0.11-0.58	BN, PT, BC
6	c. 6.2 x 1.7	5	1.02-1.73	0.75-1.26	0.12-0.58	BN
7	c. 2.9 x 2.4	5	0.60-1.90	0.50-1.55	0.21-0.30	BN

Table 14: Pit clusters.

The function of these features is difficult to determine but the lack of dumped deposits and refuse suggests that they were not dug as rubbish pits. Their intercutting and irregular natures suggest that they may be quarrying pits dug to obtain the natural sands, clays and gravels. Further phasing of the surrounding linear features may clarify whether the clusters were located within a single bounded area.

Rubbish pits

These pits are defined by containing one or more fills that were dumped deposits of refuse. In general, the dumped fills contain charcoal rich deposits which were the remains of hearth material. Three rubbish pits were found dispersed across Area 4. There was no evidence that these pits were associated with houses or any of the structures recorded on site.

F. No.	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds						
					BN	PT	FE	SL	BC	WS	FL
F.106	Sub-circular	1.10	1.24	0.40	31 (639g)	3 (55g)	1 (6g)	3 (368g)	1 (3g)	2 (8g)	1 (1g)
F.361	Sub-circular	0.70	0.65	0.31	2 (25g)	-	-	-	-	17 (511g)	2 (122g)
F.611	Sub-oval	0.20	1.15	0.31		3 (55g)					

Table 15: Rubbish pit features.

F.106 is exceptional for the high quantities of artefacts found. Finds included a Saxon iron knife blade, both Middle Saxon and Roman pottery sherds, burnt and worked clay, smithing hearth base and burnt stone; a combination not found

anywhere else on site. Located near the southern edge of Area 4 this pit contributed to the high frequency of finds in this area. As with the Iron Age finds, this concentration of material suggests a nearby domestic setting, perhaps to the south, beyond the excavation limits.

Other pits
The 46 remaining pits vary greatly in shape and dimensions: lengths vary between 0.35m and 3.77m, widths between 0.16m and 1.75m, and depths from 0.04m to 0.55m. However, these are grouped by a lack of variety in their filling deposits. All of the pits have singular silting fills and contain little archaeological material; only small amounts of animal bone, iron slag and burnt stone were recovered. In addition, only four of these pits contained pottery sherds (six sherds, 168g). The pits are dated by relationships to and associations with Roman features and Middle Saxon linear arrangements. Unfortunately, further phasing analysis was unable to place them within one of the sub-phases outlined above, so these features remain unphased. The function(s) of these pits is difficult to determine. Some may be providing extra drainage and some may be the result of quarrying.

Human remains

A single incomplete burial was encountered (Figures 15 and 17). This was found in the subsoil overburden approximately 0.25m above the archaeological level. The grave was very much disturbed by later agricultural activity and all bones from the upper body were missing. Evidence from the remaining bones suggests that the individual was an adult and probably female (see Neil below). A fragment of bone comb was found in the subsoil surrounding the partial grave and was likely associated with the remains.

Later Medieval to Present

All but one feature attributable to the Later Medieval or later periods were furrows. This single feature was a post hole, F.86, which contained a piece of specifically Post-Medieval metalwork (see Wiles below) though this may have been intrusive due to the large amount of furrow disturbance over the entire site. A total of 17 furrows were given feature numbers where they were investigated to ascertain their function or at junctions with earlier archaeological features. Furrow widths varied depending on the amount of truncation with a maximum width of *c.* 2m encountered. Furrows oriented on a north-northeast/south-southwest alignment were found on the majority of Area 4 and a portion of Area 3. These were generally separated by a distance of approximately 8m. At the eastern extent of the excavations on Area 4, furrows were found running on a perpendicular alignment (approximately east/west), generally separated by distances of approximately 5m. This indicates a change of field alignment. The section of Area 3 which had no furrows at the archaeological level had a deeper overburden. It is presumed that furrows would have existed here but no remains were found due to their removal via machine stripping. Artefacts recovered from investigated furrows included Middle Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval pottery.

Undated features

Of the undated or poorly dated features excavated, the majority have been included within the dominant Middle Saxon phase detailed above. A number of features, however, remain unphased and can only be very broadly dated, including five narrow ditches (F.4, 5, 6, 54 & 55) running north-south across Area 1. F.5 cut Middle Saxon feature F.9, giving it a Middle Saxon *terminus post quem* whereas, F.55 contained a fragment of 19th century brick indicating a much later origin. However, it may be misleading to assume all five ditches are contemporary.

Nine discrete features in Areas 3 and 4 also remain unphased (Table 16). Four of these (F.302, F.314, F.315 and F.319) are in Area 3 where a lack of extant dateable features made phasing by relationships very difficult. The remaining five features (F.262, F.390, F.401, F.559 and F.560) are scattered across Area 4. All but one of these features contained no archaeological material and all were filled by a single, homogeneous, silting deposit.

Area	F. No.	F. Type	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4	F.262	Lozenge	NW/SE ovoid	>1.20	0.28	0.09
3	F.302	Pit	Sub-oval	>2.75	0.80	0.28
3	F.314	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.61	0.45	0.21
3	F.315	Lozenge	Sub-oval	1.00	0.23	0.05
3	F.319	Pit	Sub-circular	0.60	0.40	0.10
4	F.390	Post hole	Sub-oval	0.45	0.51	0.09
4	F.401	Pit	Sub-oval	1.40	0.55	0.13
4	F.559	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.37	0.36	0.07
4	F.560	Post hole	Sub-circular	0.31	0.22	0.17

Table 16: Unphased discrete features.

Nine linear features initially also remained unphased (Table 17). Seven linear features were located in Area 3 (F.307, F.312, F.313, F.316, F.317, F.322 and F.327) and two in Area 4 (F.407 and F.527). No archaeological material was recovered from any of these features and all of them were filled with a single, homogeneous, silting deposit. Subsequent phasing analysis has now placed many of these linear features within one of the sub-phases above (see Table 17).

Area	F. No.	F. Type	Orientation	Length (m)	Width max (m)	Depth max (m)	Sub-phase
3	F.307	Ditch	E/W	~26.1	0.90	0.09	?
3	F.312	Ditch	NW/SE	~16.3	0.45	0.13	4
3	F.313	Ditch	NW/SE	~3.9	0.40	0.09	4
3	F.316	Ditch	NW/SE	~6.3	0.80	0.14	4
3	F.317	Ditch	NE/SW	>3.9	0.50	0.10	4
3	F.322	Ditch	E/W	>2.7	0.37	0.06	?
3	F.327	Gully	NW/SE	>6.1	0.45	0.80	4
4	F.407	Ditch	NW/SE	>3.9	0.65	0.24	2
4	F.527	Ditch	N/S	>8.9	0.90	0.05	3

Table 17: Linear features in Areas 3 and 4 which were initially unphased, but now mostly placed within one of the sub-phases.

DISCUSSION

The character of later prehistoric activity at Downham Road remains somewhat elusive due to the ambiguities surrounding the phasing of the prehistoric remains (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep.). It is clear however, that there was sporadic activity between the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age. The continuous use of the land, presumably in a pastoral manner, is evidenced by the re-cutting and re-use of many of the well/watering features. No evidence of activity can be attributed to the Late Iron Age, but during the Roman period the site undergoes intense arable use. Finally, after another hiatus in the Early Saxon period, the site sees a flourishing of Middle Saxon activity (*ibid.*).

Later prehistory

The Later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity at Downham Road was represented exclusively by pits with no evidence structural remains attributed to this period, which is common in this region (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep.). However, small amounts of domestic refuse recovered from these features indicate settlement activity is likely to have taken place on site, particular in the Early Iron Age. In contrast, land-use in the Middle Iron Age seems to be largely pastoral, with clear evidence for watering of domestic animals, probably cattle and sheep (*ibid.*), constituting 'off site' activity which may be related to contemporary settlement at West Fen Road located only c.250m to the south (*ibid.*).

Previously, a lack of convincing settlement evidence in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age on the Isle of Ely suggested that activity was limited to seasonal use (e.g. grazing) (cf. Evans 2002, 2003, Evans *et al*. 2007). However, the evidence of domestic activity encountered at Downham Road as well as several other sites elsewhere on the island (see Field End, Witchford (Blackbourn 2018) and North West Ely (Moan and Phillips 2018)) attest to a tangible trace of occupation prior to the Middle Iron Age (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep.).

Roman period

As detailed above, the Roman period activity comprised a system of ditches and agricultural planting beds. A paucity of domestic refuse and absence of structures suggest that the Roman settlement on the Isle of Ely was situated elsewhere and domestic Roman remains at Ashwell site, West Fen Road (Mortimer *et al.* 2005) indicate that occupation was located further to the east. Whilst the land was clearly used agriculturally at some point during the first centuries AD, the lack of evidence for any re-use or re-arrangement of land boundaries suggests that agricultural use of this marginal land may have been abandoned after a short-lived Roman phase of activity.

Site function and economy

From the evidence it is clear the site was in land utilized for farming, which may have been related to settlement at Hurst Lane Reservoir and the West Fen Road development's, Trinity and Runciman Lands (Masser 2001). Here very similar planting beds dominated the farming practice. Previous interpretations have argued that the features were for growing vines (Mortimer 1995). However, this is now seen as a misconception when compared to known Roman vineyards (Timberlake 2014).

Wright (2016) following Fowler (2002) suggests that planting beds are deliberately located on soils where the raising of root systems above the wet ground conditions beneath may contribute to better yields of cultivated crops. According to Fowler (2002), ridged soil holds the warmth of the sun longer allowing the cultivation of crops associated with warmer climates. The precise crops possibly grown in this manner are still a matter for debate. Both asparagus (Evans & MacKay 2005) and brassicas (Timberlake 2014) have been suggested as these are known to have been consumed in Roman towns in East Anglia but there is little or no *in situ* evidence for these specific crops. On the other hand, Brittain (with Evans 2014) argues that the main function of planting beds is to provide irrigation throughout the drier months on clayier soils. Environmental analysis of planting bed contexts from East Cambs District Leisure Village has proven to be severely limited by a lack of plant macrofossil remains therefore it seems that little can be contributed to this debate by any further analysis.

Despite the limited exposure of the Roman features, at Downham Road, a distinction in field size is discernible between the north and south of the site. North of F.43, large fields occupy the south facing valley side, on thin well drained soil, whilst south of F.43, smaller fields occupy the valley bottom, which has deeper and wetter soils. The 'planting beds' appear to only occupy the large fields in the north of the site, and are themselves also aligned with the slope, perhaps further aiding drainage. This would suggests the 'planting beds' are purposefully located to exploit drier soils with exposure to maximum amounts of sunlight, consistent with Fowler's (2002) notion that ridged beds are designed for the cultivation of crops native to warmer environments. It would also appear that the field system is a designed response to the natural environmental conditions.

Middle Saxon period

There is no consistency between the previous Roman phase and the Middle Saxon features. The relative lack of Early Saxon ceramic (see Blinkhorn below) suggests a hiatus in archaeological activity until the Middle Saxon period. However, in areas located further upslope, towards the current city of Ely, sites exhibit continuity throughout the Roman and Saxon periods. The hiatus at East Cambs District Leisure Village site is probably due to the location and character of the land.

The flourishing of activity during the Middle Saxon period is evidenced by the large number of linear features and pits and the six structures. The linear features

signify a system of enclosures changing many times over a short time period with the paucity of Late Saxon and Medieval pottery (see Blinkhorn below) suggesting that the majority of features were used and abandoned during the Middle Saxon period.

The pit clusters suggest possible quarrying and the lack of domestic refuse around the structural features indicates that the buildings were probably auxiliary structures relating to agriculture. Structural remains at East Cambs District Leisure Village seem better articulated than at other sites in the wider settlement. The large size and unusual L-shaped beam slots of Structure 1, in particular, warrant closer comparison with other structural remains in the local and regional areas. The possible pattern of 3-sided structures also requires further investigation.

Site function and economy

Situated at the far extent of the western slope, almost at the fen edge, it is presumed that the land would have been relatively wet and perhaps unsuitable for anything other than grazing which may account for the earliest Saxon features being droveway ditches for moving livestock. This could also account for the lack of domestic architecture.

The land was clearly divided, sub-divided and re-divided by both ditches and post alignments, and rearranged many times within this intense and complicated phase of activity. Initially, it was difficult to distinguish individual enclosures within the complex pattern of land use within the excavation area, but further phasing analysis has allowed for the identification of several sub-phases of land use (outline below), starting with a droveway and followed by a quickly expanding system of enclosures. The lack of domestic architecture suggests that these enclosures were unlikely to have been part of a system of subsistence agriculture, but can instead be argued to be paddocks for animal rearing in order to supply meat and other animal products for domestic occupation elsewhere. The auxiliary structures were likely barns or byres or animal shelters. Similar arguments have been presented for nearby sites of a similar character (e.g. at Ashwell site, West Fen Road, see Mortimer *et al.* 2005).

On the basis of the faunal remains subsistence appears to be based on the exploitation of mostly sheep and cattle with a slight predominance of sheep, which is consistent with the ratio at West Fen Road (Ashwell and Consortium). However, more cattle are represented than would usually be expected for Middle Saxon rural sites (Crabtree 2012). Evidence for the beginnings of specialisation in animal husbandry to meet supply needs is also indicated by the composition of the faunal assemblage, which demonstrates a heavy reliance on domestic foods (see Rajkocava below). Further analysis may lead to more robust evidence of specialisation, but the addition of the faunal remains data from East Cambs District Leisure Village to that of the surrounding sites may provide strong evidence to support the theory of land use for the supply of animal products. The recipient of these animal products is presumed to have been the monastic double house founded in AD 673. The date of the founding corroborates well with the period of intensive activity during the Middle Saxon period at East Cambs District Leisure Village.

Despite a focus on domesticates, the small quantity of fish bone in the faunal assemblage demonstrates the exploitation of the resources offered by the sites probable riverside location. Barley, wheat and bread wheat was also identified, suggesting cereals were grown in the land surrounding the settlement. The slag recovered from F.144 may indicate that some ironworking took place on this site and the clay loomweights and spindleworls equally attest to some craft practices in the Saxon period (see Timberlake below).

Chronology

A predominance of Ipswich ware pottery dates the middle Saxon phase to the 8th and 9th centuries AD and suggests that the development of the land was related to the founding of the monastic houses in the late 7th century AD. Rectilinear enclosures are a feature of several other Middle Saxon sites in the region, including Cottenham, Cardinal Distribution Park near Godmanchester and the Ashwell and Consortium sites of the West Fen Road development which show a continuation of Middle Saxon settlement into East Cambs District Leisure Village areas. These individual sites should be considered as a single expansive settlement probably relating to the ecclesiastical centre (Figure 18).

As outlined above, detailed phasing analysis enabled the broad Saxon period activity to be divided in a number of sub-phases in which a possible droveway (Phase 1) was followed by a series of enclosures (Phase 2) which were subsequently modified (Phases 3-5). As outlined above, the broad dates for the material culture and the many uncertain stratigraphic relationships on the site mean that these phases are somewhat arbitrary, simplifying a relatively complex developmental sequence. However, by taking into account overall spatial logic, subtle changes in alignment, and the fact that the enclosures at Downham Road and the broader settlement that it is part of show evidence of Anglian grid-planning (cf. Blair 2013, 2018), it was possible to reconstruct the developmental sequence in some detail. This demonstrated that although the droves and enclosures probably relate to animal management rather than arable agriculture, there are clear differences in the shape and size of the enclosures in the various sub-phases which may relate to changes in the way the land was used and/or animals were managed.

In Phase 1 there were no enclosures yet, but a large droveway seems to have run from the higher ground on the Isle of Ely to the east towards the lower-lying Fens to the west. No enclosures or paddocks are present yet, perhaps suggesting that these were located on the higher and drier ground at this point. The droveway may have been used to lead animals to summer pasture in the Fens.

In Phase 2 the first series of enclosures are laid out. They do not seem to respect the Phase 1 droveway, as the ditches of the main enclosure (Enclosure 1) cut across them. This suggests that the droveway was no longer used, whilst the enclosures possibly indicate a slightly more intensive use of the area. This Phase 2 enclosure system, with six connected enclosures is very regular and shows evidence of grid-planning, with ‘Anglian’ short perches (15ft, c. 4.6m) in four by four perch ‘boxes’ (c. 18.4m by 18.4m) (cf. Blair 2013, 2018). Laid out on a

southwestern-northeastern alignment the enclosures are also quite large. Though unlikely to be settlement related, the enclosures may have been important in managing and handling stock.

There seem to be several possible entrances defined in several of the enclosure ditches. Most of these are located in northeast to southwest aligned ditches, suggesting that movement of people and animals was still between the higher drier ground to the east and the wetter Fens to the west. There do not seem to be features marking internal divisions within these enclosures, although a number of the unphased structures and pit alignments are located within the boundaries of Enclosure 1. The southernmost enclosure differs slightly from the others, in that it is smaller, and oval in shape rather than rectangular. Given the nature of the less regular enclosures of Phase 3, perhaps this more organic enclosure was a late addition to the Phase 2 system.

In Phase 3 activity seems to increase within Area 4, with a greater number of enclosures of different sizes and shapes laid out within this area. Although some of its ditches seem to respect the Phase 2 ditches, the main rectangular enclosure (7) is located further towards the lower ground in the west. With only one clearly defined large rectangular enclosure and many more smaller 'paddock-like' ones, the system in this phase looks less organised and more organic than that in the previous phase. Whilst gaps between ditches aligned northeast to southwest in the northern half of the system seem to allow for continued east to west movement (cf. Phase 1 and 2), the many ditches, paddocks and enclosures in the southern half of Area 4 create an intricate, complex and organic system where movement seems to have much more restricted and controlled. The many smaller paddock-like enclosures with one narrow entrance in the southern half of Area 4 may have been used for penning and managing groups of animals (e.g. for counting, culling, marking, milking, shearing etc.). Overall, the Phase 3 evidence suggests more intensive use of the area for the management of animals.

The Phase 4 features are perhaps the most difficult to understand. With ditches expanding into Areas 2 and 3 for the first time, none of the enclosures are particularly well defined and enclosures 8-10 vary significantly in shape and size. The larger 'enclosures' within the system seem to be aligned in a northwestern to southeastern direction and although some ditches respect those of Phase 1 and 2 many others cut across them. The most distinguishing characteristic of the system in this phase is the large number of curvilinear ditches and the resulting rounded shapes of many enclosures. Curvilinear enclosures have also been found at the Consortium of West Fen Road (Mudd & Webster 2011), although here they are dated to the Late Saxon phase. If the chronology of form can be extended to East Cambs District Leisure Village then it could be argued that the curved enclosure forms at Downham Road date to the latter end of the Middle Saxon period and is initiating or adopting wider principles of settlement layout. However, the fact that this 'ovoid' Phase 4 system is then superseded by the far more regular Phase 5 ditches which equally date to the Middle Saxon period would argue against this.

The relation between various parts of the system and the direction of movement within the Phase 4 system is difficult to understand. Overall, the gaps between enclosures and their ditches suggest that movement was still in an east to west

direction. Like in the previous phase, the smaller enclosed spaces in the southeastern corner of Area 4 may have acted as paddocks or corrals, whilst the narrow passageways or droves within or leading towards them allowed for the controlled management of stock. Yet in contrast to the system of the previous phase, there seem to be many more open spaces both to the west and east of the main cluster of enclosures in the centre of Area 4. These changes in enclosure shape and lay-out and the increase in drove-like features may indicate the increasingly specialised stock handling function of the system. This would fit with the faunal evidence for this period, which seems to suggest a specialised focus on sheep (see Rajkovača below).

The large, regular enclosures in Phase 5 differ significantly from those in the previous two phases in a number of ways. Firstly, we see the return of a much more orderly and regular system of much larger rectangular enclosures. Some of the ditches in this period seem to recut ditches of previous phases (on the same alignment), but many others do not respect the enclosures of previous phases, cutting across them. Judged by the gaps and possible entrances within the boundary ditches, movement seems to have been mostly from east to west still. However, the various gaps and possible entrances within seem relatively large, and there seem to be few internal divisions within the enclosures, and no drove-like features, other than the large drove to the north of the system. Although some of the pit alignments may have been used to divide up the space in Enclosure 11, small paddocks or corals which characterise the Phase 3 and 4 systems do no longer seem to feature within this system.

Perhaps then, this Phase 5 system was used in a different way than in previous phases. Movement within it seems to have been less restricted and the management of stock less tightly controlled than before. Interestingly, one of the structures, possibly a barn or stable, does seem to date to this phase, and it is noteworthy that most other structures and several of the post alignments identified on this site are also situated within the boundary ditches of Phase 5 enclosures. None of these structures seem to be domestic in nature, but they may have housed animals. We should also consider the reappearance of a large droveway to the north of the enclosures, which continued to enable movement of people and animals between higher drier ground to the east and the lower, wet fens to west. Although too little of the enclosure system and the droveway was exposed to clarify their relation, it is clear that the enclosure boundaries respect the droveway ditches and it is likely that the droveway could be accessed from the enclosures and vice versa. Perhaps then, the area of excavation was no longer used for the management of animals (e.g. culling, counting, shearing etc.), but used instead as a holding area for animals. If the size of the enclosures and their entrances, the barn structure and the droveway are anything to go by, the number of animals may have been larger than previously, possibly indicating an increase in scale and further intensification.

In summary, it is clear that there are developments in how the excavation area was used over time within the Middle Saxon period. Several possible trends may be noted based on the nature of the succession of enclosure systems and their modification described above. Firstly, activity seems to expand and increase over time. Whilst the area was only crossed by a droveway on Phase 1, it seems that it

started to be used for the management of animals in Phase 2. In Phase 3 and 4 levels of activity seem to increase, with a larger number of enclosures being added to the system. A number of these seem designed for controlled stock management. In the final phase, the disappearance of these features may suggest that the area was used more extensively again (perhaps as a holding area), but the size of the system and the associated droveway suggest the number of animals involved may have been relatively large, possibly indicating further growth. A second trend is the seemingly increasing control of movement of animals (and people) over time, particularly between Phases 1 and 4. Whereas east to west movement seems to have been relatively easy to start with (e.g. with the droveway in Phase 1, or the simple enclosures in Phase 2), the intricate Phase 3 and 4 systems restricted such movement much more and there seems to have been a greater emphasis on controlling this movement within the system.

Both the above trends may be related to the possible beginnings of specialisation in animal husbandry to meet supply needs in this period. This is also indicated by the composition of the faunal assemblage, which demonstrates a heavy reliance on domestic foods (see Rajkovača below) Thus, the evidence from East Cambs District Leisure Village with that of nearby sites seems to support the theory of land use for the supply of animal products, probably to the monastic double house founded in AD 673, which would explain the period of intensive activity during the Middle Saxon period at East Cambs District Leisure Village.

Local and regional context

A brief comparison of artefact quantities found during the 2015 excavations in Area 1 and Area 2 in relation to the area of settlement excavated (see Table 18), demonstrates a clear consistency between Downham Road and both West Fen Road sites (Walsingham Way appears to have generated a much higher quantity of material). If we assume animal bone and pottery are a direct by-product of everyday subsistence, it would suggest the scale of occupation at Downham Road is comparable to West Fen Road. The ratio of sheep to cattle represented in the faunal assemblage is also compatible with West Fen Road's subsistence strategy.

Site	Pottery (sherds)	Animal bone (frags.)	Area of Settlement excavated (m2)	Pottery per 100m2	Bone per 100m2
Downham Road	17	51	c.875	1.94	5.83
West Fen Road, Ashwell	231	901	c.15000	1.54	6.01
West Fen Road, Consortium	418	1987	c.33750	1.24	5.89
Walsingham Way	155	319	c.4289	3.64	7.44

Table 18: Artefact quantities on other Ely sites.

This is significant as current interpretation suggests that West Fen Road, Ashwell and Consortium site, as well as Walsingham Way are three components of the same sites, whose function was to farm and produce food for Ely ecclesiastical centre (Mortimer *et al.* 2005, Wright 2015), hence having a faunal assemblage

similar to an urban site. These ‘home farm’ sites are confined to a ‘core zone’ and not distributed across the landscape like earlier sites (Faith 1997) or Middle Saxon sites not associated with ecclesiastical centres, supporting the argument that West Fen Road and Walsingham Way are the part of the same settlement, of which the Downham Road site is also a part (Figures 18 and 19).

The character and number of Middle Saxon features excavated in 2016 in Areas 3 and 4 extends our knowledge of the local Middle Saxon landscape centred on the monastic double at Ely. They demonstrate that size of the settlement first found in 2015 can be extended to include these areas further to the southwest and features on the western edge of the excavations suggest that Middle Saxon activity may have continued even further towards the fen. This implies a motivation to use all available land that is likely to have been driven by the significance and power of the religious settlement for which food supplies were needed. It can be argued that the monastic houses were the single most significant driver of the local land economy via the creation of a ‘home farm’ (Wright 2015).

Considering the site within its regional Saxon context will be a major part of the full analysis stage of work. Most important locally is the relationship between Middle Saxon sites and the monastic double house. An overview of the regional evidence may highlight Ely’s importance due to the significance of the religious settlement during this period. The large size of the settlement associated with and arguably supplying the monastic houses may lead to a reinterpretation of the importance of this settlement within a wider regional and national context.

Later Medieval - present

A number of narrow ditches running north-south across Areas 1 and 2 of East Cambridgeshire District Leisure Village were overlying or cutting the Middle Saxon enclosures and features. Evidence of post-Saxon activity within the boundaries of the Areas 3 and 4 is also restricted to agricultural features: north-south aligned furrows, east-west aligned furrows and Post-Medieval field drainage. These represent low level agricultural activity that conforms to our current understanding of the contemporary landscape.

CONCLUSION

The prehistoric activity at Downham Road attests to sparse settlement in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age providing evidence to indicate that fixed occupation in the area began several centuries earlier than previous models suggested (Wright, forthcoming). This was proceeded by a phase of Middle Iron Age pastoral activity related to nearby settlement foci. By the Roman period the entirety of the excavation area was utilised as farmland, and a large part of that was designated for the cultivation of a crop specific to the ‘planting beds’. After an Early Saxon hiatus, Middle Saxon settlement was identified in the excavation area, which is presumed to be part of the ‘home farm’ site (Wright 2015) related to the ecclesiastical centre in Ely. By this time the environment has been dramatically influenced by occupation and farming practice. Pollen data from Downham Road demonstrates a largely open landscape in the Middle Iron Age conflicting the

previous view that woodland was gradually removed from the landscape throughout the Iron Age and Roman period (Scaife 2005). By the Saxon period colluvium and alluvium had begun to accumulate in the valley bottom. However, these inundations did not influence settlement patterns. At Downham Road the settlement is situated on alluvial deposits and fresh water marsh and open grassland molluscs were identified, therefore indicating that the Middle Saxon community was coping with inundation by seasonal floodwater. The molluscan evidence at the Consortium site indicates that Middle Saxon settlement in this location was also being seasonally flooded (Allen 2011). Furthermore, plant remains from the Ashwell site show a general increase in the amount of wetland plant species, indicating that damp soils are being ploughed and cultivated (Ballantyne 2005), revealing an attempt to adapt to the changing environmental conditions. It is also important to point out that the floodplain alluvium indicates the presence of a river or similar watercourse in the Coveney area, which until now has only been assumed (Mortimer *et al*. 2005).

SPECIALIST STUDIES

A relatively small prehistoric finds assemblage together with a small number of Roman finds and a scarce Saxon assemblage were recovered from East Cambs District Leisure Village site (Table 19). Below follow the specialist studies of this material.

	Quantity	Weight (g)
Flint	31	606
Prehistoric pottery	441	6742
Roman pottery	47	488
Saxon pottery	112	3126
Medieval pottery	3	39
Worked stone	35	2982
Burnt stone	42	21250
Burnt/worked clay	99	2830
Brick and tile	5	1146
Metalwork	60	852
Slag	35	2616
Human remains	1 partial individual	900
Faunal remains	3729	54344
Worked bone	7	>48
Totals	4647	97969

Table 19: Finds assemblage breakdown

Flint – Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 31 (≥606g) flints were recovered from the site, 26 (≥403g) were unburnt and worked, whilst 5 (≥203g) were unworked and burnt. The flints are listed by type and feature in Table 20.

	Type										
Feature/ context	chip/chunk	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	irregular core	core fragment	miscellaneous retouched flake	serrated flake	unworked burnt chunk	**Sub totals**
F.106		1									**1**
F.361										1	**1**
F.372		1									**1**
F.439			1								**1**
F.469				1							**1**
F.522	1									4	**5**
F.613		1									**1**
F.621						1					**1**
F.624		1									**1**
F.628					1						**1**
F.629			1								**1**
F.668		1	1	1							**3**
F.688			1			1				1	**3**
F.695								1			**1**
F.701							1				**1**
F.708		2	2								**4**
F.709		1									**1**
F.710			1								**1**
F.725			1								**1**
sample 34									1		**1**
Totals	**1**	**8**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**31**

Table 20: Flint listed by type and feature/context

The flint recovered from the site is a chronologically mixed assemblage, the majority of which was residual in later features. There is evidence for the products/byproducts of systematic flake production/core reduction focused on narrow flakes and blades, characteristic of Neolithic assemblages. Whilst others flints are the products of more expedient strategies prevalent in later prehistory. The only flints that were potentially broadly contemporary with the feature they were recovered from are the four flints from F.708, which comprise irregular, potentially later prehistoric flint in an Iron Age pit.

Later Prehistoric Pottery - Kate Beats and Sarah Percival

441 sherds (6742g) of Later Prehistoric pottery were recovered from 52 features (Table 21). The pottery spans the Later Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age and includes rims from 26 vessels. The mean sherd weigh for the assemblage is high reflecting the high proportion of pottery recovered from wells and pits.

Ceramic Phase	No. of sherds	Total weight (g)	% by count	% by weight (g)	MSW
Late Bronze Age	131	29.71%	1208	17.92%	9g
Early Iron Age	66	14.97%	1413	20.96%	21g
Middle Iron Age	241	54.65%	4116	61.05%	17g
Unidentifiable	3	0.68%	5	0.07%	>1
Assemblage totals	**441**	**100.00%**	**6742**	**100.00%**	**15g**

Table 21: Breakdown of assemblage by ceramic phase

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

Later Bronze Age

The small Later Bronze Age assemblage was recovered from a range of features principally pits, pit/wells and watering holes (Table 22).

Feature type	Feature no.	Count	% count	Weight (g)	% weight (g)2	Rim count
Ditch	113	1	0.76%	10	0.83%	
Furrow	522	15	11.45%	95	7.86%	
Pit	520	19	14.50%	265	21.94%	4
	653	1	0.76%	12	0.99%	
	710	1	0.76%	9	0.75%	
Pit/well	655	2	1.53%	20	1.66%	
	708	8	6.11%	27	2.24%	
Planting bed	62	1	0.76%	6	0.50%	
	411	1	0.76%	2	0.17%	
Post hole	372	1	0.76%	14	1.16%	
	439	15	11.45%	116	9.60%	
	678	4	3.05%	8	0.66%	
Watering hole	629	3	2.29%	33	2.73%	
	668	37	28.24%	382	31.62%	1
Well	624	22	16.79%	209	17.30%	
	Total	**131**	**100.00%**	**1208**	**100.00%**	**5**

Table 22: Later Bronze Age pottery by feature

The Later Bronze Age assemblage is characterised by the extensive use of flint temper, present in 63% of the assemblage which also contained quartz, chalk and shell. Rims are present from five vessels. All are direct flattened rims with at least one from a vessel with slack or weakly defined shoulders and hollowed or out turned necks (Brudenell 2012, form G). The jar has a post firing drilled perforation

on the vessel neck, perhaps undertaken to carry out a repair. Base sherds are pinched out and the sherd surfaces are smoothed or roughly wiped. The extensive use of flint tempered fabrics compares well with the earlier occupation found at West Fen Road (Percival 2000 & 2005) and Hurst Lane (Percival 2007).

Earlier Iron Age

A total of 66 earlier Iron Age sherds weighing 1,413g were recovered from five features, principally pit F.70 (Table 23).

Feature type	Feature no.	Count	% count	Weight (g)	% weight (g)2	Rim count
Pit	**70**	52	78.79%	1300	92.00%	
Ditch	**207**	3	4.55%	8	0.57%	
Pit	**562**	7	10.61%	61	4.32%	1
Furrow	**618**	2	3.03%	3	0.21%	
Ditch	**621**	2	3.03%	41	2.90%	
Total		**66**	**100.00%**	**1413**	**100.00%**	**1**

Table 23: Earlier Iron Age pottery by feature

Within the small earlier Iron Age assemblage five fabric groups were identified. Around 35% of the sherds are made of fabrics containing shell, 33% are flint tempered and the remainder contain a mix of chalk, quartz and grog. The single rim is direct and rounded. Vessel forms are shouldered with three vessels, all from pit F.70, having fingertip impressions marking the shoulder similar to those found in pottery of Brudenell's 'mature decorated group' found for example at Linton (Brudenell 2012, fig.5.21) and dating to c.600/500-350/300BC.

Middle Iron Age

A more substantial Middle Iron Age assemblage of 241 sherds (4,116g) includes rim from 20 vessels (Table 24). The Middle Iron Age pot was mostly recovered from pits and pit wells which produced 82% of the assemblage. The majority of the assemblage is made of sandy shell and quartz-tempered sherds typical of the Middle Iron Age with sandy fabrics forming 47% of the total assemblage and shelly fabrics a further 20%. The remainder contain sparse flint, grog, organic inclusions or chalk. These fabrics are likely to be made using locally sourced materials and compare well with contemporary assemblages such a Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne (2003) 167).

Feature type	Feature no.	Count	% count	Weight (g)	% weight (g)	Rim count
10	Planting bed	1	0.41%	18	0.44%	
87	Gully	2	0.83%	7	0.17%	
104	Ditch	2	0.83%	6	0.15%	
113	Ditch	1	0.41%	3	0.07%	
114	Ditch	1	0.41%	18	0.44%	
218	Ditch	1	0.41%	14	0.34%	
288	Ditch	2	0.83%	18	0.44%	

292	Planting bed	1	0.41%	4	0.10%	
297	Planting bed	1	0.41%	1	0.02%	1
298	Planting bed	4	1.66%	29	0.70%	1
320	Ditch	1	0.41%	1	0.02%	
326	(blank)	1	0.41%	5	0.12%	
330	Pit	3	1.24%	23	0.56%	
331	Pit	8	3.32%	113	2.75%	
386	Pit	1	0.41%	5	0.12%	
441	Ditch	1	0.41%	135	3.28%	1
516	Pit	2	0.83%	9	0.22%	
523	Pit	2	0.83%	80	1.94%	
537	Pit	1	0.41%	3	0.07%	
538	Post hole	3	1.24%	29	0.70%	
592	Gully	1	0.41%	5	0.12%	
593	Pit	15	6.22%	267	6.49%	1
594	Pit	56	23.24%	841	20.43%	3
605	Furrow	2	0.83%	19	0.46%	
624	Well	15	6.22%	125	3.04%	2
649	Pit	1	0.41%	3	0.07%	
655	Pit/well	70	29.05%	2022	49.13%	11
656	Pit	4	1.66%	14	0.34%	
668	Well	1	0.41%	58	1.41%	
629	Well	1	0.41	10	0.07%	
673	Pit	27	11.20%	161	3.91%	
713	Pit	3	1.24%	8	0.19%	
714	Pit	5	2.07%	65	1.58%	
725	Well	1	0.41%	4	0.10%	
		241	**100.00%**	**4116**	**100.00%**	**20**

Table 24: Middle Iron Age pottery by feature

The feature sherds are fragmentary, resulting in a low number of measurable rims. The most common form is the simple slack-shouldered open vessel (Type A), identified using the Wardy Hill type series (<574>, F.593 [1952]) (Hill and Horne 2003). This form is characteristic of the Middle Iron Age and is in parallel with the nearby site of Hurst Lane (Percival 2007) and West Fen Road (Percival 2000). A large shell-tempered storage vessel with a diameter of 30cms and a tub-shape was taken from a ditch feature (<413>, F.441 [1474]) (Type P, Wardy Hill, Hill & Horne 2003). The coarse ware assemblage is predominately plain – a characteristic in common with Hurst Lane (Percival 2007) and West Fen Road (Percival 2000 & 2005) - with no evidence of scoring or finger decoration to the body, but three instances of finger-nail impressed rim tops (<651>, F.655 [2219]). Scored decoration was also absent from West Fen Road (Percival 2005) and found on less than 3% of sherds from Hurst Lane (Percival 2007). Scored wares are considered to be imports in this area, in which case their absence from this site might suggest a lack of trade or gift exchange (Percival 2005, 60).

There is a fine ware component to the assemblage, with 4% of sherds having a burnished surface, represented by a minimum of two vessels. This is a low percentage when compared to nearby West Fen Road (20%), Wardy Hill (10%) and Lancaster Way (15%) as well as Haddenham (8%), suggesting that the assemblage is characterised by coarse wares.

The Middle Iron Age assemblage suggests occupation at the site from c. 350BC to around the mid-1st century BC. When viewed alongside nearby assemblages of Hurst Lane and West Fen Road, it reflects a consistent ceramic character, with the domestic use of a limited range of locally produced, forms in the plain ware tradition.

Roman Pottery – Francesca Mazzilli

The assemblage consisted of 47 sherds, weighing 0.488kg, comprising mostly unsourced coarse fabrics, Early Roman and Romano-British coarse wares and buff sandy ware. In addition, five fragments of the imitation Black-burnished ware were recovered, but given the higher presence of mica, lack of black coat and fine inclusions (visible to the naked eye) it would appear they did not originate in Dorset. The only sourced fabrics are the Nene Valley whiteware (5 sherds) and the East Gaulish Samian ware (1 sherd). The latter is the only fine ware recovered on site. The Nene Valley whiteware fragments present rouletting decoration. The assemblage covers the 1st to 4th century with 61% dating from the 2nd to 4th century. However, no diagnostic sherd span beyond late 3rdcentury

Methodology

All the pottery was examined visually and details of fabric, form, decoration, use-ware and date were then recorded in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) and in accordance with the coding used for recent Cambridge excavations (Anderson in Cessford & Evans 2014). All the percentage figures used in this report are based upon sherd counts.

Assemblage composition

The assemblage mostly presented unsourced coarse fabrics: early Roman and Romano-British coarse wares, and buff sandy ware. In addition, five fragments of the imitation Black-burnished ware were recovered. They do not seem to come from Dorset, because of the higher presence of mica, the lack of black coat and the fact that the inclusions appear finer than the Black-burnished ware from Dorset, at least, to the naked eye. The only sourced fabrics are the Nene Valley whiteware (five sherds) and the East Gaulish Samian ware (one fragment). The latter is the only fine ware recovered on site. The Nene Valley whiteware fragments present rouletting decoration (Table 25).

Fabric	No. of sherds	Wt.(g)
Buff sandy ware with white slip - unsourced (BUFF)	1	2
Coarse sandy greyware - unsourced (CSGW)	4	62
Coarse sandy micaceous greyware - unsourced (CSGW M)	7	223
Coarse sandy greyware with white slip - unsourced (CSGW WS)	1	2
Coarse sandy oxidised ware - unsourced (CSOX)	6	22
Nene Valley whiteware (NNWW)	5	11
Medium sandy fabric, bit abrasive to touch. Frequent small quartz. Sandwich fired grey core, oxidised edges or oxidised core (Early Roman period) - unsourced (Q1b)	7	17
Flinty coarse sandy greyware or oxidised ware (Early Roman period) – unsourced (Q6)	10	81
East Gaulish Samian ware (SAM E)	1	5
Imitation Black-burnished ware - unsourced (BB1 IMIT)	5	63
Grand Total	***47***	***488***

Table 25: Romano-British pottery by fabric type.

The dating of the assemblage spans the 1st to 4th centuries AD. 61% of the Romano-British assemblage is dated from the 2nd to the 4th century AD. There is no diagnostic sherd that can be dated to the late 3rd-4th century AD (Table 26).

Dating	No. of sherds	Wt.(g)
EROM	14	54
C1-C2	1	5
C1-EC2	3	44
C2	6	65
C2-C3	5	11
C2-C4	18	309
Grand Total	***47***	***488***

Table 26: Romano-British pottery by phase

The majority of the assemblage comprises non-diagnostic sherds (87%) (Table 27). The only form that can be identified is jar; in a couple of cases we can identify everted and lid-seated everted rims.

Forms	No. of sherds	Wt.(g)
Jar	3	46
Wide mouthed jar	3	39
Unknown	41	403
Grand Total	***47***	***488***

Table 27: Romano-British pottery by form

Discussion

The paucity of Romano-British sherds recovered in this site, together with the low value of the mean sherd weight, the almost absence of sourced fine wares and diagnostic sherds, indicates that there was not a major Romano-British settlement.

Saxon and Medieval Pottery – Paul Blinkhorn, David Hall with Craig Cessford

The small assemble of Ipswich ware from DRE 15 was identified by David Hall and Craig Cessford wrote the report on this assemblage. The material recovered in 2016 (DRE16) was analysed and reported by Paul Blinkhorn. Here the two reports have been merged.

The Saxon and medieval pottery assemblage recovered during the evaluation and excavation phases at Downham Road comprised a total of 112 sherds weighing 3126g. It comprised a mixture of Early, Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval material, with the majority of sherds dating to the Middle Saxon period.

The middle Anglo-Saxon and later material was recorded using the system of codes and chronologies suggested by Spoerry (2016), as follows (Table 28):

Fabric	Abbrev.	Period AD.	No. sherds	Wt. (g)
Ipswich Ware Group 1 fabric	IPS1	720-850	88	2377
Ipswich Ware Group 2 fabric	IPS2	720-850	18	660
Thetford-type ware	THET	c10th-c12th	3	50
Medieval Ely Ware	MEL	1150-1350	1	6
Hedingham Coarseware	HEDIC	1150-1350	1	16
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	17

Table 28: Saxon and Medieval sherds by fabric type.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 29. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region (eg. Blinkhorn 2005; Hall 2005).

Cat No.	Context No.	Feature	IPS1		IPS2		THET		MEL		HEDIC		HUNFSW		Date
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
101	332	87							1	6					M12th C
102	342	88			1	34									MSAX
112	370	101					1	2							LSAX
119	380	106	2	52											MSAX
131	392	111	2	205											MSAX
148	508	114					1	21							LSAX
177	540	172			1	5									MSAX
209	620	197											1	17	L12th C
221	643	207			3	131									MSAX
329	814	304	9	273											MSAX
231	1091	208									1	16			M12th C
341	1140	351	1	11											MSAX
153	1196	114	1	8											MSAX
351	1222	369	1	24											MSAX

Cat No.	Context No.	Feature	IPS1		IPS2		THET		MEL		HEDIC		HUNFSW		Date
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
356	1232	373	1	26											MSAX
296	1236	267	1	25											MSAX
379	1264	381	1	41											MSAX
156	1306	114	1	24											MSAX
139	1318	113			3	46									MSAX
349	1383	274	1	51											MSAX
360	1385	373	1	22											MSAX
366	1411	374			1	25									MSAX
406	1442	433			1	98									MSAX
437	1501	452			1	83									MSAX
399	1531	422	1	5											MSAX
453	1543	468	1	17											MSAX
474	1581	482			1	23									MSAX
476	1583	446			1	57									MSAX
484	1599	487	2	32											MSAX
482	1603	486	2	18											MSAX
488	1608	486	4	74											MSAX
368	1612	374			4	93									MSAX
320	1616	288	1	24											MSAX
499	1649	501	1	66											MSAX
140	1657	113	1	182											MSAX
370	1667	374	6	120											MSAX
521	1683	186	1	1											MSAX
467	1730	477	3	30											MSAX
542	1732	524	1	14											MSAX
469	1850	477	1	9											MSAX
455	1864	468	1	50											MSAX
478	1874	484	1	4											MSAX
567	1892	573	1	49											MSAX
544	1900	524	5	119											MSAX
524	1967	448	3	91											MSAX
589	1989	605	1	14											MSAX
591	2002	611	1	52											MSAX
602	2057	621	2	26											MSAX
604	2075	621	1	29											MSAX
627	2099	630	2	39	1	65									MSAX
633	2149	637	1	28											MSAX
634	2154	639					1	27							LSAX
519	2188	509	1	75											MSAX
512	2192	508	1	14											MSAX
628	2258	634	1	7											MSAX
630	2281	634	1	36											MSAX
680	2334	213	3	97											MSAX
682	2336	683	4	99											MSAX
Total			**77**	**2183**	**18**	**660**	**3**	**50**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**17**	

Table 29: Catalogue of Saxon and Medieval pottery.

The bulk of the pottery is of Middle Anglo-Saxon date, in the form of Ipswich Ware, along with a few sherds of Early/Middle Saxon handmade pottery recovered during the evaluation phase and some Late Anglo-Saxon Thetford Ware and Medieval types, indicating that activity at the site mostly dated to that period, before coming to end soon after the introduction of Thetford Ware early in the

second half of the 9th century. Much of the assemblage comprises fairly large and fresh sherds, and it generally appears to be reliably stratified, albeit as the product of secondary deposition. The few sherds of Medieval material are all small and abraded and probably the result of manuring.

Ipswich ware has recently been the subject of a major publication (Blinkhorn 2012), although since then another kiln site has been excavated at Stoke Quay in Ipswich (Brown and Shelley in Christie 2014, 373–76). Ipswich ware in Cambridgeshire dates to *c*. 725–850 AD and was traded via the Wash and the Fenland waterways to the Isle of Ely and further south, with the Isle of Ely falling within a 'primary zone' where Ipswich ware dominates (Blinkhorn 2012; see also Hutcheson 2006).

The Ipswich Ware assemblage from Downham Road is typical of sites in the Ely area, being dominated by small jars, along with a few pieces of larger storage vessels. For example, a basesherd from a very large vessel (base diameter = 300mm) occurred in F.113 (1657). Pitchers are entirely absent, other than perhaps the single stamped and incised sherd from F.509 (2188) (below). Such a vessel profile is fairly typical of Middle Anglo-Saxon sites within the primary zone of Ipswich Ware distribution (Blinkhorn 2012), and similar to that of other assemblages in the Ely area (e.g. *ibid*. 2005, 62). Most of the context-specific assemblages consist of just one or two sherds, meaning that they cannot provide any information beyond basic chronology.

All the Ipswich Ware was undecorated apart from a single stamped and incised sherd from F.509 (2188). The vessel has a band on the shoulder defined by parallel combing, with a zig-zag line between the two. The resulting triangles are filled with somewhat careless stamping. The decorative scheme, "Band and Zig-Zag" (BZZ), is one of the less common ones utilized by Ipswich Ware potters (Blinkhorn 2012, 60). The stamp motif is a Round Grid (RG) type, the most common type found on such pottery (*ibid.*, table 15). They are too carelessly made to allow them to be matched to the *corpus* of known types (*ibid.* fig. 28). The Ipswich Ware potters limited stamped decoration to pitchers and large jars (*ibid.* 63), with the thickness and curvature of this sherd suggesting it is from the former vessel type, but this cannot be said with certainty.

It seems that the Middle Saxon archaeology at the Downham Road site represents a continuation of the West Fen Road, Ely, site which may be an ecclesiastical 'home farm' (Wright 2015, 35–39). Excavations there have recovered a considerable quantity of Ipswich ware; which includes the Consortium Site immediately to the south-east of the current excavation across the A10 (414 sherds weighing 11328g; Blinkhorn in Mudd and Webster 2011, 67), the rather more distant Ashwell site (220 sherds weighing 5749g; Blinkhorn in Mortimer *et al.* 2005, 62) and the even more distant and as yet unpublished Walsingham Way site (155 sherds weighing 4712g; Hall in Slater 2011, 34–36). In total there are now 811 sherds of Ipswich ware weighing 22317g (mean sherd weight 27.5g), representing one of the most significant assemblages of this type of pottery located so far from the centre of production. In addition there are 89 sherds of

Ipswich ware weighing 2453g from the 11 Lady Chapel site, probably located at the heart of the Middle Saxon religious community (Cessford and Dickens 2007).

The Thetford Ware assemblage is mostly plain bodysherds, with the single rimsherd being a lid-seated jar form that was a very common product of the industry (e.g. Rogerson and Dallas 1984).

Burnt and Worked Clay – Simon Timberlake

Some 2.83 kg of burnt and worked clay was recovered from this site (Tables 30 & 31). The burnt clay recovered from the fill of Early Iron Age feature F. 70 in Area 2 was composed of a particularly sandy light pink-dark grey clay containing small amounts of crushed burnt flint (1-2mm) with occasional inclusions of clay grog swirls. The structure of this seems fairly amorphous, and it would appear to be of daub. The majority of the burnt clay however (2.25 kg) appeared to be worked clay, most of this consisting of loomweight (2.12 kg [or a minimum of 12 weights]). At least four of these loomweights were more or less complete. In addition were found two clay spindlewhorls (72g), one of which was intact. The few other pieces of worked clay could not be properly identified, although the vitrified clay object seems unlikely to be crucible, therefore not metallurgical in function. Seven different clay fabrics were identified, most of them composed of sandy-gritty textures.

Burnt clay fabric types

Fabric 1 heterogenous sandy orange-pink to dark grey fabric with grit inclusions (<2mm) of burnt flint, grog etc. with only very occasional voids.

Fabric 2 a pink to pale tan to light grey fine-grain silt and clay fabric with slight reduced interior and inclusion of flint and grog (<4mm) and occasional larger burnt flint (*c*. <10).

Fabric 3 a variegated pink/ buff yellow streaky clay fabric, hard, with a few small gritty inclusions (<2mm).

Fabric 4 vitrified grey-blue fabric full of gas vesicle inclusions and occasional carbonaceous material.

Fabric 5 similar to Fabric 1 but less sandy and darker silt with abundant grit/ sand grains (<1mm).

Fabric 6 pale yellow clay fabric with some swirl texture and rare inclusions.

Fabric 7 hard brown silty-sandy clay fabric heavy with crushed quartz grit inclusions (<1mm).

Cat. no	Feature	Context /SF no	Wt. (g)	No. pieces	Size (mm)	Fabric type	Inclusions	Notes
14	F.70	(250)	16	1	10	1		daub
107	F.91	(348)	4	1	17	3		
123	F.106	(390)	6	1	25	1		
152	F.114	(1156)	6	1	25	2		
195	F.186	(1693)	6	3	10-15	1		
205	F.196	(632)	10	3	10-18	1		daub?
213	F.204	(630)	1	1	8	1		
293	F.263	(1027)	16	6	12-30	2		

300b	F.274	(1053)	52	2	10-65	2		daub
332	F.321	(904)	50	1	52	6		
364	F.374	(1379)	6	1	23	1		
380	F.383	(1268)	70	8	15-50	1		
420b	F.441	(1634)	44	2	30-45	2+3		
420c	F.441	(1634)	58	1	70	1		
515	F.509	(1687)	18	1	30	3		
528	F.520	(1722)	40 (34)	6 (5= Fb1)	18-48	1+3		
562	F.562	(1846)	4	1	17	1		
576c	F.594	(1954)	16	3	15-25	3		
573	F.593	(1952)	8	2	15-25	3		
619	F.624	(2267)	14	1	35	3		daub?
643	F.648	(2121)	20	3	20-28	1		weathered daub?
710	F.713	(2404)	8	2	20-25	2		
713	F.714	(2406)	28	4	25-30	4		

Table 30: Catalogue of burnt clay.

Cat. no	Feature	Context /SF no	Wt. (g)	No. pieces	Size (mm)	Fabric type	Inclusions	Notes
125	F.106	(390)	8	2	25-35	4		smooth moulded surface – possibly lip of ceramic – not a crucible!
199	F.191	(604)	8	1	32	1		external surface of *loomweight*?
251	F.219	(678)	88	1	70	3		possible large fragment of uneven side of triangular *loomweight*? (+ PM tile)
300a	F.274	(1053)	258	7	30-90	2	Burnt flint	fragments (3/4 complete) from the top half of a weathered ring doughnut-shaped *loomweight* with a central perforation of *c*.30mm and external diameter of *c*.110mm + probably thickness of *c*.40mm + : Saxon?

Cat. no	Feature	Context /SF no	Wt. (g)	No. pieces	Size (mm)	Fabric type	Inclusions	Notes
420a	F.441	(1634)	170	11	15-55	1		fragments (mostly) of waterworn *loomweight* , perhaps triangular (non-diagnostic), with corner perforations of 0.5-0.7mm
412	F.441	(1474)	20	1	36	2		small fragment of rounded *loomweight* with part of perforation 8mm+ diameter – possibly 'doughnut-shape' type?
415 *	F.441	(1474)	1072	3	70-100	2		x3 complete but weathered and eroded flattened'doughnut-shaped' *loomweights* (a) 110mm external diameter, 45mm thick, 23mm diameter central perforation, (b) 90mm external diameter, 40mm thick, 18mm central perforation., (c) 94mm external diameter., 43mm thick, 18mm central perforation.
537	F.522	(1726)	52	1	65	1?		uncertain lenticular object – now heavily waterworn
540	F.524	SF 50	298	1	95	2		complete ring 'doughnut-shape' *loomweight*, unevenly circular 85-90mm diameter, 44mm thick, with 40mm diameter perforation.
576a *	F.594	(1954)	26	1	47	5		half of moulded round clay *spindlewhorl* 47

Cat. no	Feature	Context /SF no	Wt. (g)	No. pieces	Size (mm)	Fabric type	Inclusions	Notes
								mm diameter with ellipsoid x-section 28mm thick and central stick perforation of *c*.6mm.
576b	F.594	(1954)	40	1	42	1		fragment from side of triangular? *loomweight*
587 *	F.600	(1979)	46	1	47	7		intact circular *spindlewhorl* with two small areas of damage – flattened finger-moulded ellipse 45-48mm diameter, 17mm thick, with 10mm straight perforation
676	F.679	(2279)	14	1	30	1		corner of triangular *loomweight*?
675	F.678	(2273)	40	2	35-45	2		possibly fragments from side of triangular *loomweight*
695	F.692	(2309)	110	11	15-50	1		possibly fragments (undiagnostic) of triangular *loomweight*?

Table 31: Catalogue of worked clay.

Loomweights

Two different types of clay loomweight have been recorded from this site (Figure 20). This included five nearly complete ring 'doughnut-shaped' weights which came from F.274, F.524 and F.441 (the latter feature and context containing three sized/ shaped weights) – all of which can fairly confidently be ascribed to the Early/Middle Saxon period. A much smaller fragment from what may have been another ring loomweight was also recovered from F.441. The most likely (though not necessarily completely standardised) weight of each original would have been between 300-350g. Typologically these loomweights would appear to be of the Early-Intermediate form, thus Early-Mid Saxon in date (Hurst 1959).

The other possible loomweight pieces recovered were all extremely fragmentary. These were all of triangular – rectangular types which seem most likely to have been Iron Age in date. Fragments (some of them fairly undiagnostic) of 6-7 different weights were identified, with just one or two end fragments with traces of the warp thread perforations still visible on them. Features containing these loomweight fragments included F.191, F.219, F.441, F.593, F.679 and F.692.

Clearly not all of these were Iron Age – confirming once again the degree of re-deposition of material which seems to have taken place.

Spindlewhorls

The two well-moulded rounded disc-like clay spindle whorls, each of about 45-48mm diameter, but manufactured differently, with a similar-sized central distaff hole (of between 6-10mm) were recovered from F.593 and F.600 (Figure 20). Clay spindlewhorls have a fairly long currency of use, but such forms (in particular the half spindlewhorl fragment from F.593) are not untypical of the well-moulded or even turned clay weights found at other Early-Middle Saxon sites (see Spall & Troop 2005; Dunning 1952, Fig. 2.3).

Brick and Tile – Simon Timberlake

A total of 1.15 kg of tile and brick was recovered from the excavation in Areas 3 and 4 (Table 32), of which 0.99 kg appears likely based on its form and fabric to be Roman, with the remainder being Post-Medieval or modern. The presence of two pilae tiles, probably hypocaust bricks, is interesting given the lack of Roman occupation of this site, or nearby sites. The largest of these pila tiles <396> appears to have either a dog footprint, or otherwise three intentional human fingertip impressions close to one edge of the tile.

Fabric type

Fabric 1	hard-fired brick pinkish-grey clay with lens-like light grey grog/ lithic inclusions (<10mm) internally and pinkish-red exterior
Fabric 2	well fired bright pink-red earthenware with thin reduced horizon in middle
Fabric 3	light yellow exterior, lenticular pinkish interior clay fabric

Cat. no.	Feature (context)/SF. No.	No. pieces	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Fabric type	Description	Tile type
118	F.104 (1057)	1	154	110 x 85	2	convex	possible modern pipe
269	F.229 (1290)	1	114	55 x 40 x 33	1	small rectangular broken fragment from edge of tile brick	Roman *pila*
387	F.402 SF 45	1	30	50x30x15	3	edge of flat tile	modern?
396*	F.422 (1453)	1	830	150 x 90 x 40	1	corner of large tile/ brick with dog footprint or three fingertip prints against edge	Roman *pila* (*c*.200 x 200 mm)
473	F.482 (1581)	1	18	36 x 36 x 12	2	edge of flat tile	modern?

Table 32: Catalogue of tile. * = illustration recommended.

Burnt Stone – Simon Timberlake

Burnt stone weighing 21.25 kg was recovered from 16 different features on site (Table 33), most of this coming from features F.448 (4.4 kg [x12]), F.274 (3.67 kg [x8]), F.502 (3.2 kg [x1]) and F.113 (2.88 kg [x4]). Amongst all this was found 2.57 kg of worked stone fragments, most of which had been re-cycled for burning, or else intentionally broken-up by this means. A fragment of burnt and broken-up Iron Age saddle quern from F.104 is recorded in the worked stone report and not included here.

Some 300g of fragmentary burnt pebble/ cobble material was recovered from the fill (250) of the Early Iron Age pit in Area 1, some of this consisting of rounded sandstone (x3 pieces), x2 angular fragments of micaceous greywacke, plus one fragment of a pink Bunter (Trias)? metaquartzite cobble. In Area 3 and 4 only two of the 42 pieces of burnt stone were igneous rocks, the majority of them being sandstone cobbles, with a slightly higher than normal percentage of limestone, most likely due to the presence of hard septarian nodule fragments amongst the available glacial pebbles, their origin being the larger 'doggers' eroding out of the Kimmeridge Clay.

The overall size fraction of the calcined, cracked and broken-up burnt stone reveals how the material was likely used and its potential date. Typically the large burnt cobbles (>100mm-200mm) broken-up by firing are very typical of Early Iron Age burnt stone assemblages and characteristic of Iron Age boiling pits, some of which are small and clay-lined, and commonly used with single large 'potboilers', as noted at the Broom settlement in Bedfordshire (Slater 2008). However, there is little evidence here of the smaller size stone pieces which are typical of a systematic re-use of burnt stone, a feature of some Middle – Late Bronze Age, and possibly even Early Iron Age sites. At least some of the burnt or calcined (quenched) broken-up stone found within Romano-British or Saxon features seems likely to be re-deposited.

Cat. no.	Feature (context)	No. pieces	Size (mm)	Wt (kg) (largest stone wt.)	Geology	Notes
15	F.70 (250)	7	25-42	0.300	Sandstone, greuwacke + bunter metaquartzite	
122	F.106 (380)	1	110	0.492	Quartzite sandstone	
130	F.111 (392)	2	30-42	0.04	Conglomeritic grit + burnt flint	
141	F.113 (1657)	4	35-170	2.884 (1.824)	Hard micaceous lithic sandstone + dolerite + fine quartz sandstone + white limestone (Jurassic)	Includes 1 large waterworn cobble.
201	F.196 (618)	1	200	2.122	Slightly calcareous quartzitic sandstone.	Large irregular cobble

214	F.204 (630)	1	75	0.084	Red quartzite	
302	F.274 (1146)	5	40-65	0.278	Limestone	
303	F.274 (1146)	3	110-170	3.39 (1.85)	Limstone Upper.Jurassic (Kimmeridge Clay?).	Waterworn cobbles of septarian nodule from Upper.Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay.
307	F.275 (1061)	1	150	1.348	Limestone	Slightly burnt
308	F.275 (1061)	1	105	0.556	Siltstone/ fine sandstone.	Reddened
376	F.379 (1256)	1	70	0.16	Dolerite	
435	F.448 (1848)	12	40-170	4.4 (1.232)	Metasandstone (Pal) + dolerite+ quartzitic sandstonen (3) + hard sandstone + fine micaceous sandstone + crystal volcanic tuff + sandstone + fine quartz sandstone + micaceous sandstone (2) + burnt flint.	
503	F.502 (1669)	1	260	3.206	Gneiss (Lewisian – Scottish?)	
527	F.516 (1708)	3	25-75	0.38	Dolerite	All from one piece – also same as dolerite in <141>
575	F.593 (1952)	2	30-55	0.2	Hard sandstone + soft sandstone (LGS)	
580	F.594 (1955)	2	20-60	0.09	Micaceous sandstone + soft green sandstone (LGS)	
658	F.631 (2227)	1	80	0.466	Quartz sandstone	Reddened
681	F.683 (2336)	1	105	0.276	Hard sandstone	

Table 33: Catalogue of burnt stone.

Worked Stone – Simon Timberlake

A total of 2.89 kg (*c*.35 pieces) of worked stone were recovered from Areas 3 and 4, just one piece of which was identified as saddle quern (0.418 kg from F.104) (Table 34). The remainder were fragments of worn, weathered and burnt lava quern, most of which would have been derived from discarded Romano-British rotary hand mill quern stones.

Cat. No.	Feature [context]	Wt. (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Est. outer diameter (mm)	Wear	Notes	Geology (Origin)
104	F.89 (476)	0.08	30x 45 (thick)			Burnt, broken undiagnostic piece (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
116	F.104 (1057)	0.418	100 x 60 x 45	200	4	Burnt. Flat, unused underside (saddle quern)	dolerite
245	F.215 (1280)	0.18	15– 55x37	450?	3	unweathered piece of upper? stone rim (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
299	F.274 SF.38	0.036	10-25		6	Burnt, broken-up small fragments – Roman (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
306 *	F.275 (1061)	0.072	80x35x12-20 (2 pieces)	350	4 + 6	Rim, broken-up worn,thin lower stone, well-defined edge– wedge (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
344	F.355 (1212)	0.072	60x40x20	200-300	6	Burnt, weathered, thin worn upper? stone – Roman (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
346a	F.361 (1198)	0.216	20-40	300+	6	Burnt, broken-up with few small grind surfaces Roman (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
421	F.441 (1634)	0.232	10-50	300+	6	Burnt,worn, few diagnostic surfaces on small frags. Small grind surfaces x27 – Roman (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
414	F.441 (1474)	0.116	35-40	300+	6	-ditto- x5	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
448	F.464 (1529)	0.066	30-45		6	-ditto x4	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
518	F.509 (2188)	0.018	25		6	-ditto- x1	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
588	F.603 (1985)	0.004	15		6	-ditto- x1	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
593	F.613 (2009)	0.034	25		6	-ditto-	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
599	F.621 (2045)	0.234	10-50		6	very worn weathered pieces, No diagnostic surface- Roman (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
684a	F.683 (2336)	0.414	140x140x4-30 (5 pieces):	300+	4 + 6	Burnt adjoining pieces ofbroken, worn down wedge shaped upper stone – Roman (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)

684b	F.683 (2336)	0.2	100x83x10-20 (2 pieces)	200+	4 + 6	Burnt, worn thin upper stone – Roman (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)
688	F.684 (2341)	0.502	80x45x 40-55 (7 pieces – 2 joining)	300	6	Burnt, broken-up undiagnostic pieces – Roman (rotary quern)	basalt lava (Mayen, Germany)

Table 34: Catalogue of worked stone.

Saddle quern

A single piece from the edge of a small flat slab saddle quern (probably originally sub-rectangular – oval in shape and a minimum of 200mm long and 60-100mm wide) was recovered from F.104. As is quite common with this type which is probably a small Iron Age domestic quern, the rock type chosen was dolerite (an igneous rock); this being a dense and crystalline rock, and one of the most commonly selected lithologies (apart from quartzitic sandstone) amongst the glacial erratics available.

The extreme rarity of fragmentary saddle quern from this site suggests that many of the features examined during this investigation were either earlier or later than this, therefore were not Iron Age in date. This is confirmed by the presence of highly fragmentary lava quern, which seems ubiquitous (albeit in small amounts) from across the site.

Lava quern

Lava quern (rotary quern stone) was collected as weathered fragments from 14 different features. In some cases these fragments were re-fitting (e.g. from F.275, F.683 and F.684), and also less weathered and dispersed, yet all appeared to have come from very worn and thin stones which had either broken in use, or else been broken-up by intentional burning for the purposes of discarding these as rubbish. In fact some pieces showed considerable signs of subsequent wear, weathering and abrasion, and it is believed that many of these may be derived from Romano-British querns re-deposited within Saxon occupation horizons/ features.

This certainly seems to have been the case with F.274, although some or all of the other nine features may also contain quern of similar origin. Indeed, the presence of fragments belonging to wedge-shaped (worn) upper and lower stones (i.e. within F.275 and F.683) seems reminiscent of the Roman flat-topped quern types (see Watts 2002, 35). These lava querns will originally have come from the quarries at Mayen in Germany, most likely as imports from the end of the 1st century/ early 2nd century AD onwards, coming through the ports of London and Colchester.

Iron Slag – Simon Timberlake

A total of 3.01 kg of iron smithing slag was recovered from this site, of which 1.66 kg consisted of broken-up smithing hearth base (SHB), and 0.58 kg of vitrified hearth lining and adhering glassy slag masses from Areas 3 and 4 (Table 35). The relatively low magnetism of the SHBs and smithing slag lumps (SSL) suggests a

very low percentage of wustite and free iron within the slag, and instead dominant glassy phases, including fayalite (iron silicate) within the denser SHB material. Possibly this suggests a low loss of iron during the smithing process. The identification of a fused vitrified hearth lining (VHL) horizon within the glassy phases indicates the repeat addition of a clay lining to the forge hearth, as does the presence of a VHL fused onto the top of a SHB.

A small-medium sized smithing hearth base weighing 208g with some rare impressions of charcoal used as a fuel, and also the remnants of a clay hearth lining with inclusions of flint grit were found in Areas 1 and 2. The fracture surface along the straight side reflects intentional breakage, perhaps off of the tip of a tuyere of around 50-60mm diameter. The slag is poorly-moderately magnetic; the process representing secondary smithing work associated with a small forge. Found within a post-Saxon feature (F.25) it seems likely that this slag has been redeposited and is of unknown date, but almost certainly pre-19th century.

There is no evidence here of any copper-alloy metallurgy, all of the assemblage being associated with the standard forging and possibly welding of iron objects.

The spread of features containing iron smithing debris implies the presence of more than one smithing hearth, although there are no obvious indications of different phases/periods of ironworking. Slag recovered from F.441 for instance would appear to indicate ironworking here during the middle Saxon period of occupation.

Cat. No.	Feature (context)	No. piece	Wt (g)	Magnetic (scale 0 >4)	Fe concretion	Notes
8	F.25 (143)	1	208	0-1	SM	SHB 50-60mm thick with impression of charcoal used as fuel
120	F.106 (380)	2	376	0	SM	SHB 95mm diameter + 50mm thick with hinge break for tuyere at front (360g)
134	F.113 (524)	1	216	0	SM	VHL + vertical ribs of bubbly glassy slag
146	F.114 (400)	4	38	0 + 4 (x1)	SM + F	VHL + glassy SSL + runnel (small pieces)
151	F.114 (1156)	1	8	0	SM	VHL/ glassy slag
172	F.168 (532)	1	44	0-2	F	VHL + glassy slag
178	F.172 (540)	2	250	0-1	SM	SSL + VHL with hole for tongs lifting
185	F.175 (551)	1	86	0-1	F	Smithing runnel + fuel ash/ charcoal concretion
188	F.176 (549)	1	82	3-4	SM	Very oxidised SSL
215	F.204 (630)	1	26	0	SM	VHL + glassy slag lump
219	F.207 (643)	1	398	1-3	SM + F	Uneven SHB + VHL (on top) + replaced charcoal/ wood
270	F.229 (1290)	7	398	0-1	SM + F (x1)	Fragments of very dense + non-porous SHB with some bubbly surface – lenticular

Cat. No.	Feature (context)	No. piece	Wt (g)	Magnetic (scale 0 >4)	Fe concretion	Notes
						shape 100mm + 40mm thick
306	F.275 (1061)	7	440	1-2	SM + F	SHB fragment (4 pieces) 35mm thick + estimate diameter 110mm
423	F.441 (1697)	1	40	0		VHL + slag - possibly associated with iron smithing?
452	F.468 (1543)	1	60	0-1	SM + F	VHL with small amount of iron slag
460	F.471 (1553)	2	44	0-2	SM	VHL + very oxidised slag
687	F.684 (2341)	1	58	2-4	SM + F	VHL + SSLglassy in places - weathered
732	SF 57	1	52	0-1	SM	Small fragment of broken SHB

Table 35: Catalogue of slag (N= natural; F= fuel ash; S= smelting; SM= smithing)

Metalwork – Justin Wiles & Leanne Robinson Zeki

A total of 60 (852g) metal items were recovered in Areas 3 and 4, of which four (10g) were copper alloy objects (Table 36) and the remaining 56 (842g) were iron items (Table 37). Metalwork items were found using two methods: hand-digging of archaeological features (23 and 38%) or via metal-detecting areas that were unexcavated (37 and 62%). The majority were found via metal detecting of the many linear features forming the Middle Saxon enclosures and the Medieval furrows.

Cat. No.	Feature (context) SF No.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt. (g)	Description	Date
756	F.566 (1904)	L=17 W=18	1	A copper alloy hooked tag, circular form with two perforations and incised line decoration. Hook is missing.	Saxon
758	F.441 (1474) SF48	Diam.=20, D=1	1	A complete simple hoop copper alloy finger ring.	12th-15th Century
759	F.468 (1865) SF53	L=24 W=14	4	Fragment of copper alloy sheet with pierced with central hole for attachment. Mount or fitting.	Saxon-Medieval
760	F.702 SF67	Diam.=15 (at base) H=19	4	A complete machine made copper alloy thimble	18th or 19th Century

Table 36: Copper objects. L = length, W = width, D = depth, H= height, Diam.= diameter

Items of note are the seven partial or complete knife blades (<747>.<748>.<750>.<753>.<770>.<779>.<781>) which are dated to the Saxon/Medieval period but, due to the phasing of the contexts in which they are found, are likely to be Middle Saxon (Figure 21). Other Saxon/Medieval objects include a copper alloy hooked tag which is missing its hook and a copper alloy sheet which is likely to be a mount for a fitting or attachment and a copper alloy finger ring likely to date to between the 12th and 15th centuries.

Cat. No.	Feature (context) SF No.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt. (g)	Description	Date
464	F.474 (1618)	L=28 W=25	12	Irregularly shaped, heavily corroded undiagnostic fragment.	Undated
743	F.71 (350)	L=33	6	Incomplete nail, square in section.	Undated
744	F.86 (330)	L=32 W=25	9	Rectangular fragment of iron sheet with hole for bolt or pin	Post-Medieval
745	F.101 (371)	L=22	3	Nail fragment, square in section with sub-square head	Undated
746	F.106 (380)	L=40	5	A small hook, full length is missing.	Undated
747	F.107 (382)	L=132	32	Knife blade, heavily corroded, wedge shaped section, the tang is centrally placed and square in section.	Saxon
748	F.168 (532)	L=126	33	Knife blade, incomplete and heavily corroded, the tang is set in line with the back of the wedge shaped blade	Saxon/ Medieval
749	F.111 (392)	L=34 W=21	11	An incomplete U-eyed hinge strap, with one end bifurcated	Medieval
750	F.113 (1657)	L=59	11	Fragment of knife blade incomplete and heavily corroded, no tang present, wedge shaped blade.	Saxon/ Medieval
751	F.105 (407)	L=124	135	Handle from window of car or tractor, heavily corroded.	Post-Medieval
752	F.128 (431)	L=54	8	Nail fragment	Undated
753	F.196 (632)	L=51	11	Fragment of knife, heavily corroded	Saxon/ Medieval
754	F.201 (628)	L=41 W=28	10	Fragment of iron sheet. Curved along one edge	Undated
755	F.204 (630)	L=61	9	Fragment of nail.	Undated
757	F.250 (788)	L=22	2	Small fragment of probable nail.	Undated
760	F.474 (1563)	L=46	10	Nail, square in section.	Undated
761	F.477 SF51	L=49	5	Incomplete nail, circular in section.	Undated
762	F.478 (1571)	L=60	18	Rectangular strip, curves slightly along its narrow axis.	Undated
763	F.446 (1583)	L=43	7	Incomplete nail, circular in section.	Undated
764	F.484 (1874)	L=95	10	Nail	Undated
765	F.231 (712) SF1	L=104	7	Nail, square in section, head missing	Undated
767	F.176 SF3	L=238	83	Long hook or handle, possible latch lifter. Rectangular in section. Part of the hook is missing.	Undated
769	F.104 SF5	L=29	2	Fragment of nail.	Undated
770	F.104 SF6	L=143	34	Knifeblade bent towards end of blade, tang is centrally placed.	Saxon/ Medieval
771a	F.104 SF7	L=28 W=23	2	Possible nail fragments	Undated
771b	F.104 SF7	L=28 W=23	2	Possible nail fragments	Undated
771c	F.104 SF7	L=24	1	A small curved ferrous strip	Undated

771d	F.104 SF7	L=45 W=27	10	An 'L' shaped fragment with a smaller spur projecting from one end. Possible fragment of fitting or band.	Undated
772	F.105 SF8	L=56	10	Hook, square in section.	Undated
773	F.362 (1201) SF9	L=68	18	An iron strip which tapers to a point at one end, knife shaped but no cutting edge is present, possible tool.	Undated
774	F.167 SF10	L=59	6	A fragment of hinge strap or fitting, with a bifurcated terminal.	Medieval
775	F.113 SF11	H=47	14	Nail, round head and in section.	Undated
776	F.412 SF12	L=36	2	Fragment of nail.	Undated
777	F.513 SF13	L=71	7	Nail, square in section.	Undated
778	F.224 SF14	L=21	1	Nail, round head and in section	Undated
779	F.113 SF15	L=94	23	Knife blade, incomplete tang centrally placed.	Saxon
780	F.502 SF16	L=48	3	Nail, circular in section.	Undated
781	F.474 SF17	L=81	18	Knife blade, incomplete, tang centrally placed.	Saxon
782	Furrow SF18	H=80	18	Fragment of iron candle sconce. Tapered base, rectangular in section. The two arms and central rod are incomplete.	Medieval
783	Furrow SF19	L=92	12	Small iron rod or nail. Circular in section.	Undated
784	Furrow SF20	L=48	3	Complete nail, bent 90°, circle head and section.	Undated
785	Furrow SF21	L=51	9	Nail, square head and in section	Undated
786	Furrow SF22	L=76	10	Nail, circular in section.	Undated
787	Furrow SF23	L=86	6	Nail circular in section	Undated
788	F.491 SF24	L=150 W=26	98	Cone shaped object with socket at widest end, heavily corroded possible tool.	Undated
789	F.422 SF26	L=104	16	Nail, circular in section and bent in two places.	Undated
790	F.422 SF27	L=38	2	Complete nail, circular head and square in section.	Undated
791	F.114 SF28	L=85	11	Iron rod, tapered at both ends. Unknown function.	Undated
792	F.210 SF29	L=38	9	Incomplete loop headed pin, square in section, the aperture has a diameter of 5mm.	Undated
793	F.207 SF30	L=51 W=28	21	Fragment of possible binding strip. Narrows at one end, partial rivet hole present and possible in situ rivet.	Undated
794	Furrow SF31	L=80	7	Nail fragments, circular in section.	Undated
795	F.190 SF32	L=131	20	Two finds refit to form a near complete door latch, at one end the remnants of the pin to attach to the door is still present.	Post-Medieval
797	F.468 SF53	L=20	1	Small fragment, possibly nail.	Undated
798	F.633 SF64	L=24	6	Fragment of nail, heavily corroded.	Undated
799	F.669 SF65	L=22	1	Fragment of nail.	Undated
805	F174 (546)	L=41	2	Nail fragment, rectangular in section.	Undated

Table 37: Iron objects. L = length, W = width, D = depth, H= height, Diam.= diameter

The remainder of the assemblage largely consists of undated partial or complete iron nails, pins or rods and Post-Medieval objects which are unrelated to the

archaeology of the site. The only object which requires more work to identify is a heavily-corroded cone-shaped iron object with a socket at the widest end. No parallel for this shape of object was identified at the assessment stage. It remains undated and assigned no particular function. It may be that it is part of a composite tool or a piece of some machinery.

Faunal Remains – Vida Rajkovača

Fieldwork at Downham Road, Ely in 2015 and 2016 resulted in the recovery of a relatively substantial faunal assemblage with a raw count of 3729 fragments and a total weight of 54344g. A further 16 fragments, recovered during the 2009 evaluation, were added to the assessment, as these came from a feature recognised during the 2015 season. The material came from a range of contexts, with the majority dating to the Middle Saxon period (Table 40) with some Iron Age and Romano-British fauna present in the assemblage (Table 38 and 39). The assemblage was split into chronological sub-sets in order to study the site. The following presents a brief outline of the results, the quantification and the characterisation of the assemblage.

Methodology: Identification, quantification and ageing
The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969), Halstead (Halstead *et al*. 2002) and Zeder and Pilaar (2010). Age at death was estimated for the main species using epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80). Withers height calculations follow the conversion factors published by Von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident. Butchery marks were located by zone, position of the cut and direction of the mark, multiple occurrence, depth and the implement type, and the function of the mark was assessed. Undiagnostic fragments were assigned to a size category.

Methodology: Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy
Bone preservation was overall quite good, with only 79 specimens (2.3%) recorded as having poor or quite poor preservation. There were no discernible differences in preservation between different phases of occupation. Some 47 specimens were recorded as complete. Although mostly phalanges and lower limb elements, four long bones were available for measurements. Canine gnawing was noted on 89 specimens or 2.6% of the assemblage, a low figure indicative of a quick deposition of the material. Looking at the butchery evidence for the assemblage as a whole, 141 specimens (*c*.4.1%) were affected by butchery. Less than 1% of the assemblage (33 specimens) was recorded as charred or calcined.

Late Bronze Age–Middle Iron Age

Features broadly dated to the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age produced a relatively insignificant sub-set of bone, amounting to some 49

specimens, weighing 0.4kg. The assemblage was restricted to the three main livestock species, ovicapra being the most prevalent (Table 38). The feature dated to the Early Iron Age (F.70) contained a horse tibia and a horse ulna fragment (2 fragments, 0.383kg), both elements showing heavy erosion and weathering. Middle Iron Age features yielded more substantial bone deposits, amounting to 212 fragments and 1.723kg of bone waste. The dominant cattle cohort, evident within the NISP and MNI counts, contradict period patterns for the area where sheep tend to dominate (e.g. Hurst Lane (Evans *et al.* 2007), Wardy Hill, Evans 2003, Lancaster Way (Wright 2018)).

	Late Bronze Age - Middle Iron Age			**Early Iron Age**			**Middle Iron Age**		
Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	2	*13.3*	1	.	.	.	47	*53.4*	4
Sheep/ goat	11	*73.3*	1	.	.	.	32	*36.4*	3
Sheep	1	*6.7*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pig	1	*6.7*	1	.	.	.	6	*6.8*	2
Horse	.	.	.	2	100	1	2	*2.3*	1
Roe deer	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*1.1*	1
Sub-total to species	**15**	*100*	.	**2**	100	.	**88**	*100*	.
Cattle-sized	12	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.
Sheep-sized	16	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	6	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.
Total	**49**	.	.	**2**	**.**	**.**	**212**	.	.

Table 38: Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species by phase; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

For the Middle Iron Age cattle cohort, the skeletal element for the two main 'food species' showed a very slight under-representation of joints of high meat value compared to mandibles, skull elements, metapodials and phalanges. Butchery evidence was recorded on ten specimens, including a sheep skull, which appeared to have been chopped in half and limb bones split axially for marrow removal. Fine marks consistent with meat removal were also observed on limb elements. The range of species, the character of butchery and the skeletal element count all point to a relatively typical domestic assemblage.

Early Romano-British

Early Roman planting beds contained a very small quantity of animal bone, with only ovicapra and horse positively identified (Table 39).

Taxon	**Early Roman**		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	.	.	.
Sheep/ goat	2	*50*	

Taxon	Early Roman		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Sheep	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	
Horse	2	*50*	
Cat	.	.	.
Red deer	.	.	.
Roe deer	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**4**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	6	.	.
Sheep-sized	8	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	2	.	.
Total	**20**	.	**.**

Table 39: Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for all species from Iron Age and Early Roman contexts. n.f.i.= specimen could not be further identified.

Saxon

Animal bone recovered from Saxon contexts amounted to 2005 specimens by count. Of this figure, 587 specimens were identified to species, order or family level (Table 40). Though the range of species appears broader, with the exception of avian fauna, the relative importance of the main domesticates is remarkably similar to that recorded from the Iron Age contexts. When we look at the NISP count, cattle and ovicapra were recorded in similar numbers, though the MNI count showed ovicapra were the dominant species.

Skeletal element count for the three main 'food species' showed that whole carcasses were represented in the assemblage. There is a slight under-representation of elements corresponding to joints of high meat value within the cattle cohort, though perhaps not sufficient to suggest export of beef. The picture is opposite for ovicapra and pigs, with a considerable proportion of limb bones present in the assemblage.

Taxon	*DRE16 Saxon*	*DRE15 Middle Saxon*	*DRE09 Middle Saxon*	*Saxon occupational layer*	Total NISP
Cow	231	4	.	.	235
Sheep/ goat	213	9	4	.	226
Sheep	12	1	1	.	14
Goat	1	.	.	.	1
Pig	54	.	.	1	55
Horse	35	1	.	.	36
Dog	12	.	.	.	12
Cat	4	.	.	.	4
Chicken	6	.	.	.	6
Galliformes	7	.	.	.	7

Taxon	*DRE16 Saxon*	*DRE15 Middle Saxon*	*DRE09 Middle Saxon*	*Saxon occupational layer*	Total NISP
Domestic goose	9	.	.	.	9
Anseriformes	1	.	.	.	1
Crane	1	.	.	.	1
Raptor	1	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**587**				587
Cattle-sized	346	5	3	.	354
Sheep-sized	299	4	7	5	315
Rodent-sized	1	.	.	.	1
Mammal n.f.i.	100	.	.	.	100
Bird n.f.i.	29	1	1	.	31
Fish n.f.i.	9	.	.	.	9
Total	**1371**	**25**	**16**	**6**	**2005**

Table 40: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Saxon contexts; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Only three cattle mandibles were possible to age: one showed cattle were killed in their first year and two as young adults. Looking at the mandibular tooth wear for ovicapra, however, of 15 mandibles, some nine were of adult, mature and senile individuals. Only one animal was killed in their first, two in their second year and three individuals in their third year. This profile could suggest the focus on secondary products like milk and wool, which would fit well with the period.

Biometrical data for cattle gave the shoulder height range between 109cm and 118cm, while sheep withers were typically at 60cm.

Some 128 specimens were recorded with butchery marks. Marks were encountered on large cattle elements, as well as on bird bone. In terms of the butchery actions, marks from all stages of carcass processing were identified. The majority of marks were consistent with gross disarticulation and skinning, with only a small proportion associated with meat removal. Ribs were cut to pot sizes. Just under one third of chop marks indicated shafts were split for marrow removal.

Ditches were the main receptacle for the bone waste. Ditches F.113, 196 and F.274 generated a raw count of 417 fragments with a combined weight of 9350g.

Medieval/ Post-medieval and undated material

The later material was very scarce, with three main food species being identified alongside a single goose element (Table 41). Animal bone from those contexts impossible to date was also rare, the range of species mirroring that of the site assemblage.

Taxon	*Medieval/ Post-medieval*			*Undated*		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	3	*50*	1	5	*22.8*	2
Sheep/ goat	1	*16.7*	1	11	*50*	3
Pig	1	*16.7*	1	1	*4.5*	1
Horse	.	.	.	1	*4.5*	1
Domestic goose	1	*16.7*	1	2	*9.2*	1
Corvid	.	.	.	1	*4.5*	1
Frog/ toad	.	.	.	1	*4.5*	1
Sub-total to species	**6**	*100*	**.**	**22**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	3	.	.	9	.	.
Sheep-sized	8	.	.	26	.	1
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	1	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	6	.	.
Total	**17**	.	**.**		.	**.**

Table 41: Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from Medieval/ Post-medieval and undated contexts; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Summary of the results

The earliest material represents a fairly small component of the assemblage. Results from the Iron Age sub-set point to a typical domestic assemblage, albeit originating from what was evidently a short-lived occupation. Early Romano-British material was also remarkably sparse, making it impossible to make any conclusions about the animal use on site in the period. The small proportion of the material came from Medieval and Post-medieval or undated contexts.

The most substantial component of the assemblage came from the Saxon features and this will be the focus of the study. The volume of the material is even more considerable when we take into account the fairly small size of investigated area.

The faunal 'signature' was characteristic of a domestic assemblage. Though showing a slight prevalence over sheep within the NISP count, cattle were only represented with the MNI of eleven individuals. If we look at ovicapra, we have the remains of the minimum of 25 individuals. Pigs were typically in the third place, followed by horse, dog and cat. Poultry was occasionally used, as evidence by a

small number of specimens. The crane and the raptor specimens complete the species range.

Though cattle must have been the main providers of meat, sheep were evidently husbanded in larger numbers. There were only three cattle mandibles available to age: one was a juvenile and two were adults. Ageing data was more abundant from the ovicaprid cohort. Brief look at the kill-off profile based on some 15 sheep/ goat mandibles shows that while some were slaughtered as young individuals, the majority were maintained into maturity. Albeit based on relatively small numbers, this is a clear indication the focus of sheep husbandry was on milk and wool. The complete absence of wild mammals is unusual, despite the general small numbers recorded across the region, indicating that hunting must have played a minor role in Saxon economy.

The rural Saxon sites from the area often have wild bird remains, especially water birds widely available in the Fens of East Anglia at the time. Crane is especially interesting, as this bird has appeared in substantial numbers at similarly dated sites across the region, suggesting they must have been widespread (Crabtree 1996). A single raptor element is also potentially interesting, as some historians argue that the history of hawking dates back to the 7th or 8th century. Given that birds of prey are rare from Saxon sites in the area, it would be important that this specimen is further identified to species level.

At first glance, the heavy reliance on domestic sources of food, the occasional use of poultry and wild avian fauna are in keeping with period patterns for East Anglia (Crabtree 2012). When plotted on triangular graph, the ratio of three main species is positioned amongst the majority of other Saxon sites excavated across East Anglia (Ibid; Fig. 3.2). If we focus on the domestic aspect of the assemblage, the skeletal element count and the age profiles hint at typical mixed economy, practiced by a self-sufficient community. The complete absence of wild mammals, however, coupled with a heavy reliance on domestic sources of food may be taken to indicate the site was solely focused on rearing of livestock species, which may have been intended to supply other sites in the area. Other potential sign of specialisation may be hinted at by the prevalence of older individuals in the sheep cohort, indicative of the focus on secondary products. This move away from self-sufficiency toward the more specialised production must be related to the social, political and economic changes that were taking place at the time.

Worked Bone and Antler – Ian Riddler

The seven objects from the site include fragments of four combs (two of bone and two of antler), as well as two bone pin-beaters and a bone skate (Figure 22). All four combs are of Middle Saxon date, whilst the pin-beaters could be Middle or Late Saxon they came from Middle Saxon contexts. The lack of Late Saxon contexts on site suggests that the skate is Middle Saxon, although the choice of bone is more redolent of a later date All three object types have been found previously in excavations of this settlement beyond the bounds of the current site. This is the largest assemblage of handled combs from the settlement to date, and the pin-beaters can be added to previous examples to provide a good corpus for a

Middle Saxon site, just slightly smaller than the assemblage from Flixborough. The bone skate is well worn and may have been adapted at one point for use by a child.

Combs

The comb assemblage includes three fragments of handled combs, and a tooth segment from a double-sided composite comb. The three fragments of handled combs belong to two different types and include part of a handle <456>, a section of a connecting plate <465> and a front end segment <180>. The handle has been cut from the proximal end of a caprine-sized tibia and the articulation has been removed, so that the object is hollow throughout. Saw marks from the cutting of a groove for the tooth and end segments are still visible and there is a faint trace of staining from an iron rivet, suggesting that the comb had been assembled and may well have been used. The handle is smoothed and slightly faceted, and is decorated with four lateral lines at its terminal. Handled combs produced from caprine bones, usually the tibia or the metatarsus, are known from Middle Saxon contexts, but they are not unduly common. Examples have been published from *Hamwic*, *Lundenwic* and North Elmham (Holdsworth 1976, fig 21.4; Cowie and Blackmore 2008, fig 102.S125; Wade Martins 1980, fig 259.4-5). Caprine bones were being trimmed to produce handled combs in *Hamwic* from *c.* 720 – 850 and waste from their manufacture has come from several areas in the northern part of the settlement. Worked caprine bones amount to *c* 1.7% of the worked bone from the settlement, a figure that accords well with the situation seen in *Lundenwic* as well (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski 2016, 276). It is reasonable to assume that they formed a minor part of comb assemblages within the emporia, although that does not necessarily mean that they were utilised to the same minor extent in rural assemblages, as the presence of two examples amidst five handled combs from North Elmham indicates (Wade Martins 1980, fig. 259).

A second handle comb is represented by a fragment of cattle-sized bone, stemming from the distal end of a metatarsus and including a foramen <465>. It has been neatly trimmed and is decorated with bands of vertical incised lines, with knife-point dots applied to three of the blank areas between the vertical bands; one of the areas has not been decorated in this way. Tooth marks indicate that the comb was single-sided and originally included six teeth per centimetre. The extensive decoration of the connecting plate is indicative of a relatively late date during the Middle Saxon period. Sequences of handled combs from Brandon, *Hamwic* and Ipswich indicate that 8th-century examples are sparsely decorated, much in the manner of the other handled comb from this excavation <456>. Combs of the 9th- to 10th century, in contrast, are extensively decorated, as seen at Brandon, for example (Riddler 2014, 252 and figs 8.14.4194 and 8.15.4442). This decoration often takes the form of bands of vertical lines with narrow spaces between them, which can be left blank, as at Brandon (*ibid*, fig. 8.15.4442) or filled with a variety of decorative patterns. The only handled comb to have been found previously within this area of Ely is a bone comb with an elaborately decorated handle from the Consortium site (Hylton 2011, 77 and fig. 5.514). This includes bands of vertical lines and narrow zig-zag panels, which is the most common decoration to be seen on these later handled combs.

Knife-point dot decoration can be seen on an antler handled comb from Ipswich, as well as on bone and antler handled combs from London and a fragment of a bone handled comb found at Lagore, Co. Meath (Riddler 1990, fig. 2b-c; Riddler *et al.* forthcoming; Cowie *et al.* 1988, fig. 38.6; Hencken 1950, fig. 99.608). If the specific decoration of handled combs was particular to individual sites, as appears to be the case for Middle Saxon single-sided composite combs, then this type of decoration, which is not precisely matched elsewhere, may be indicative of local, Ely-based manufacture. The caprine handled comb, in contrast, is sparsely decorated in a design common to Middle Saxon England as a whole.

The third fragment of a handled comb <180> consists of an antler front end segment. It has been neatly produced from a red deer antler beam, its lightly curved profile revealing its material origins. It includes a long, lightly curved graduation of comb teeth, set at four per centimetre. This indicates that it does not come from the cattle bone handled comb, which had six teeth per centimetre. It is unlikely to have come from the caprine bone handled comb and is almost certainly the vestige of a third handled comb. The teeth show evidence of some wear, indicating that the comb had been well used. Front end segments for handled combs either curve downwards towards the front of the comb or are near-rectangular in form, as here, with a lightly angled terminal edge. The curved form was popular in southern England and is the only form to be seen at Canterbury, whilst the rectangular form dominates the assemblage from Ipswich and occurs also at North Elmham and Riby Cross Roads in Lincolnshire; but the presence of curved examples from Wharram Percy and York suggests that this is not simply a question of a North-South divide in front end segment design (Wade Martins 1980, fig. 259.8; Steedman *et al*.1994, fig. 21.1; MacGregor 2000, fig. 70.28; MacGregor *et al.* 1999, fig. 895.7684).

The fourth comb fragment <12> is represented merely by a tooth segment from a double-sided composite comb, originally riveted along one edge. Small fragments of double-sided composite combs have been recovered from previous excavations in the area. In this case the comb was relatively narrow, with an overall width of 33mm, dimensions similar to fragments of a comb found at West Fen Road (Riddler 2005a, 58). The teeth are of the same size and thickness on both sides, which is the most common arrangement for the Middle Saxon period.

<456> (1864) F.468 Handle from comb (fragment)
Fragment of the handle from a bone handled comb, made from a caprine tibia with the handle formed from the proximal end of the bone. Handle is decorated at the end with two pairs of vertical knife-incised lines and includes part of the slot for the tooth and end segments, cut with a saw blade 1mm in width. Highly polished on the outer surface.

<465> SF. 49 F.477 Connecting plate from comb (fragment)
Fragment of a connecting plate from a single-sided handled comb, fractured at both ends. Decorated with closely-spaced bands of vertical lines, with three intervening areas filled with dense knife-point dots. Two rivet holes remain, as well as a foramen, which suggests that the fragment comes from close to the front of the comb. Saw marks indicate that there were six teeth per centimetre.

<180> (546) F.174 Front end segment of comb (fragment)
Fragment of an antler front end segment from a handled comb, fractured at one end in front of a rivet hole. Rectangular in form with a long shallow graduation of the comb teeth, which show traces

of some wear, in the form of lateral lines on their edges. Lightly curved in profile and polished on both sides. Four teeth per centimetre.

<12> (92) F.10 Tooth segment of comb (fragment)
Near complete antler tooth segment from a double-sided composite comb, originally riveted on one edge with iron staining present in that area. Five teeth per centimetre on both sides, the teeth tapering lightly to blunt ends with traces of slight wear throughout.

Pin-beaters

Two double pointed pin-beaters came from separate contexts. One of them <479> has a square section at the centre and tapers to a circular point at one end and a spatulate point at the other end. The second pin-beater <721> is more slender and slightly longer, and also tapers in the same way to two different terminal shapes. It includes linear grooves at its centre on each of its sides. The squared mid-sections of these objects are characteristic of some of the double pointed pin-beaters found previously in the settlement, including an incomplete example from West Fen Road (Riddler 2005a, fig. 4.12.175). A total of eleven examples of double pointed pin-beaters are now known from the settlement. This is a decent figure, when compared against just two double pointed pin-beaters from Maxey, North Elmham, Wraysbury and Yarnton, five from *Sandtun*, seven from the Outer Court of Canterbury Christ Church and Trumpington, and eight from Maidenhead. Flixborough has slightly more, with a total of thirteen, a figure that actually reflects well on the Ely settlement (Walton Rogers 2009, 287-8). At least twenty are known from Brandon (and there may have been as many as twenty-nine), which emphasises the exceptional nature of that site, particularly when it exceeds the total from *Lundenwic* and comes close to the total from Ipswich. The largest collection, of almost fifty double pointed pin-beaters, comes from *Hamwic*.

Double pointed pin-beaters are essentially cylindrical implements of circular, oval or square section at the centre, which taper to points at either end. The points are sometimes the same shape but can also be of different forms, as is the case here. A small number of them are decorated at the centre and the linear grooves of one pin-beater <721> allow it to be added to that list, which includes pin-beaters from the emporia, as well as Beverley, Canterbury and Flixborough (Riddler *et al.* forthcoming). Walton Rogers has suggested that this central decoration was actually intended to assist with gripping the implement (Walton Rogers 2009, 288).

Walton Rogers has separated double pointed pin-beaters into two groups on the basis of their maximum diameters (Walton Rogers 2009, 287-8; 2014, 290). The slender and more lightweight group consists of pin-beaters with diameters of 6-8mm, whilst the heavier, standard group includes diameters of 8-12mm. The slender pin-beaters tend to be a little longer than the standard group. Measurements are lacking for the double pointed pin-beaters from the Consortium site (Hylton 2011, 77) but most of the remaining examples from the settlement can be placed in the standard group. The two exceptions lie with the pin-beater from this site with linear grooves at its centre <721>, which is just 7mm in diameter and with a fragmentary pin-beater from West Fen Road (Riddler 2005a, 79 n◦ 176). It is possible that these slender double pointed pin-beaters were associated with the production of linen, rather than wool (Walton Rogers 2009, 288). Early Anglo-Saxon double pointed pin-beaters also fall into two groups in terms of their overall

lengths, and it is possible that they were retained and used in pairs (Riddler 1996, 136). For the Middle Saxon period the distinction between a short and a long group is much less obvious. The frequency distribution is closer to a normal one, albeit with a long tail formed by a small group of pin-beaters of 160mm or more in length. All of the Ely double pointed pin-beaters fall into the main group, which encompasses pin-beaters of 60 – 150mm in length.

Double pointed pin-beaters are regarded as textile manufacturing implements used on a warp-weighted loom, where their principal function was to separate warp threads, although they were, in effect, multi-purpose tools (Riddler 1996, 136; Walton Rogers 1997, 1755). They occur throughout the early and Middle Saxon periods but are scarce, particularly in urban deposits, from the tenth century onwards. In rural locations the warp-weighted loom with which they are associated may have continued for a longer period and it may well be significant that three of the eleven double pointed pin-beaters have come from Medieval contexts, mainly of 12th-century date. They provide the possibility, at least, that the warp-weighted loom continued in use in the settlement up to and beyond the Norman Conquest.

<479> (1874) F.484 **Pin-beater (partial)**
Near complete double pointed pin-beater, almost certainly made from bone and square in section across the middle part, tapering to a point of circular section at one end, and to a more spatulate point with a fractured tip at the other end. Highly polished, surface slightly degraded in some areas.

<721> SF. 25 **Pin-beater (complete)**
Complete double pointed pin-beater, probably made from bone, tapering on two faces to a spatulate point at one end, and tapering to a point of circular section at the opposite end. Mostly circular in section but square at the centre, where light grooves have been cut into three sides. Traces of wear in the form of undulating surfaces close to both pointed ends. Polished throughout.

Bone Skate

A fragmentary bone skate <807> has been cut from a horse radius, the surviving portion coming from the midshaft, just above the distal end. It has fractured at one end and has a highly polished, V-shaped terminal at the other end. The anterior face of the bone has been smoothed from use and includes longitudinal and diagonal scratches, which reflect the function of the object as a skate (Riddler 2005b, 86). The posterior face has not been trimmed but is polished from contact with the foot of the skater. At some point, the object has been trimmed and modified. Its location on the bone indicates that it comes from an area just beyond the distal end. It would be expected that the entire horse radius would be utilised for the skate but in this case the midshaft has been trimmed. It is upswept on the anterior face and angled downwards from the posterior face. What seems to have happened is that the skate fractured during use. Rather than being discarded, it was trimmed across the midshaft, enabling it to continue in use, albeit in a much shortened form, possibly with a stopper of wood or bone placed in the exposed bone channel. The original skate would have been suitable for an adult, horse radii being long, sturdy bones. In its revised form, it could only have been used by a child. Eventually it fractured again, and at that point it was discarded.

There are no bone skates from the early Anglo-Saxon period and they first occur in England within Middle Saxon contexts, although only a few examples, largely

from the *wic* sites, can be ascribed to that period. They have been found at Bedford, *Hamwic*, *Lundenwic*, York and possibly at Shakenoak (MacGregor 1976, Appendix 1; 1985, 144; Keily and Blackmore 2012, 294; Rogers 1993, 1408; Brodribb, Hands and Walker 1972, fig. 61.81). They remain conspicuously absent from Middle Saxon rural sites and skates made from horse bones have only been found, as yet, in Late Saxon and Medieval contexts. They include a skate produced from a horse radius found in earlier excavations within the settlement (Riddler 2005b, 86 n◦ 273).

<807> (1950) F.592 Bone skate (fragment)

Fragment of one end of a bone skate, cut from a horse radius with the anterior face smoothed and forming the layer in contact with the ice. Posterior face has not been trimmed but is polished. One end has been tapered diagonally and is lightly upswept. This may originally have been filled with a plug. The opposite end has fractured. The size of the object and its location on the bone suggest that this was a small skate, perhaps intended for a child.

Human bone – Ben Neil

The remains of a Saxon, truncated, adult probable female were found towards the south west of the site, south of and respecting the orientation of ditch F.113 (Table 42).

Methodology

Sex estimation was accomplished by identifying the morphological structure of the os coxae, (Bruzek 2002) and the metric dimensions of the femur, (France 1998). Age at death estimation was based on methods and data outlined by Buckberry & Chamberlain (2002) and Scheuer & Black (2000). Stature was estimated using data compiled by Trotter (1970). Any taphonomic and post mortem alteration was noted. The overall completeness of a skeleton was calculated according to the percentage of elements present, using data outlined by Rowbotham *et al.* (2017).

Results

Feature	Context	Position	Condition	Age	Sex	Stature (cm)	Compl.	Pathology / Trauma	Taphonomy
174	**546**	• E-W aligned • Head towards west • Supine • Partial articulation	Moderate	Adult	Probable Female	147.71	19%	None observed	Fragmented post-mortem

Table 42: Characteristics of human remains.

Discussion

Inhumed within the subsoil, the individual comprised the fragmented remains of the os coxae and the lower appendicular skeleton (Figure 17). There was no indication of pathologic or traumatic change to these elements. The biological age

of the individual possibly falls into the young middle adult category, (26-35 years old) based on the morphological changes of an auricular surface fragment.

Radiocarbon dating

A number of Iron Age samples and the human remains from ditch F.113 were submitted for radiocarbon dating to gain more insight into the site's phasing and to secure a more precise date for the burial, in order to place it in its regional context. The results of this dating are briefly outlined below (Table 43).

Laboratory code	Feature	Material	Radio-carbon Age	δ13C (0/00)	Calibrated date range 95.4%	Posterior estimate 95.4%
SUERC-85507 (GU50944)	70	Bone, Horse	2440±24	23.1	750-408 calBC	750-683 calBC (24.1%) 668-638 calBC (8.1%) 590-408 calBC (63.2%)
SUERC-85508 (GU50945)	624	Quercus sapwood (outer 10 rings)	2224±24	24.8	378-204 calBC	378-341calBC (16.5%) 326-204 calBC (78.9%)
SUERC-80678 (GU48204)	113	Bone, Human	1221 ± 21	20.2 ‰	695-966 AD	695-700 AD (0.5%) 710-745 AD (6.7%) 764-966 AD (88.2%)

Table 43. Radiocarbon dates from Iron Age features (IntCal13 atmospheric curve).

Iron Age C14 dating

Two Iron Age samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating; a horse bone from F.70, a pit which contained many Early Iron Age sherds (see Beats and Percival above), and a piece of oak sapwood (the outer 10 rings) from watering hole F.624, which was partially waterlogged and contained several items of wood (see Robinson Zeki below). context. The analysis performed by E. Dunbar at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) indicates a date of 750-408 calBC (95.4% probability) or 590–408calBC (63.2% probability) for the horse bone, dating the pit to Early Iron Age (Table 43). The oak roundwood is dated to 378-204 calBC (95.4% probability) or 326–204cal BC (78.9% probability), which dates watering hole F.624 to the Middle Iron Age (Table 43). This fits well with the pottery evidence, which suggests that this final watering hole was dug after well F.725, which only contained Middle Iron Age pottery.

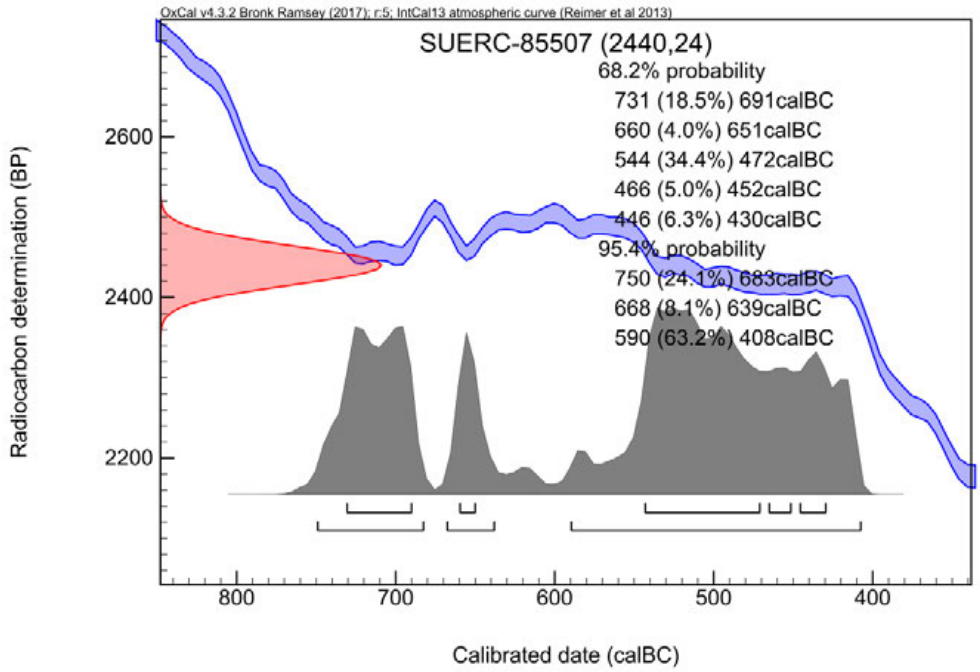
The dating of pit F.70 to the Early Iron Age is of interest as clear domestic assemblage provides evidence for settlement before the Middle Iron Age (Wright and Robinson Zeki in prep.). As the relationship between log ladder WD5 and the original cut of the pit well (F.624) was ambiguous, the radiocarbon determination represents no more than a *terminus post quem* for the well itself, but provides a general indication of time in which wells were in use across the site (*ibid.*).

Below a copy of the radiocarbon dating certificates for the Iron Age samples can be found. The determinations followed the standard SUERC laboratory procedures (Dunbar *et al.* 2016), analysis was undertaken using OxCal v.4.3 (Bronk Ramsey 2009; Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and the IntCal13 calibration curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

Radiocarbon Dating Certificate
02 April 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-85507 (GU50944)
Submitter	Alasdair Wright University of Cambridge Cambridge Archaeological Unit Division of Archaeology Downing Street Cambridge CB2 3DZ
Site Reference	Downham Road, Ely
Context Reference	250
Sample Reference	DRE15F70
Material	Bone : Horse
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.1 ‰
δ^{15} N relative to air	7.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	2440 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code. Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar *et al.* (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.* For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

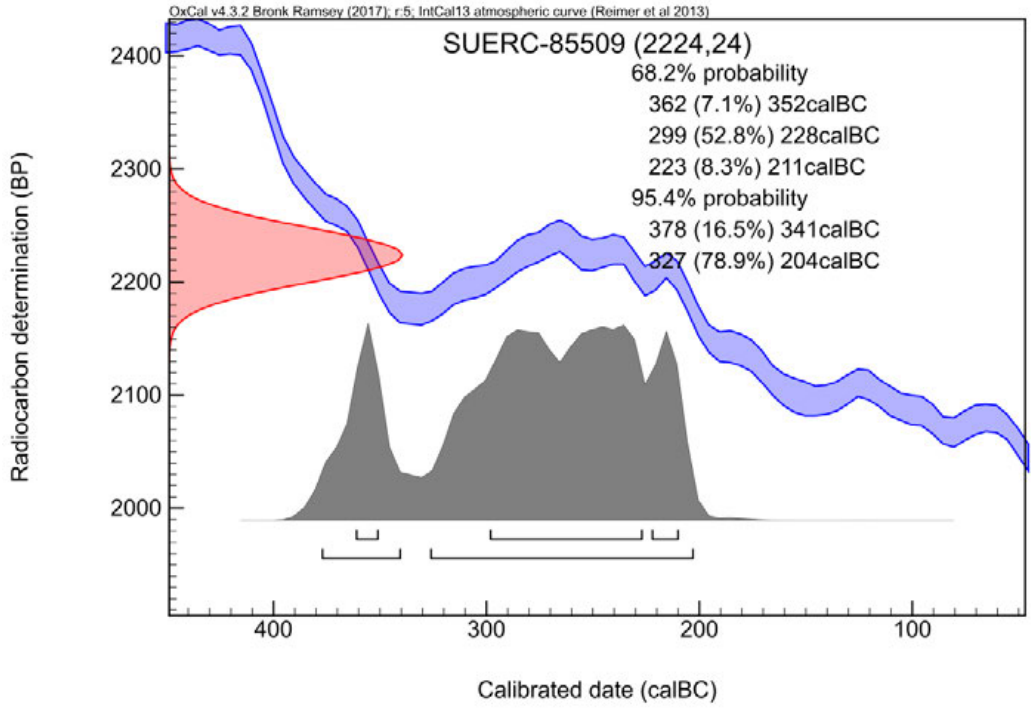


Radiocarbon Dating Certificate

02 April 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-85509 (GU50946)
Submitter	Alasdair Wright University of Cambridge Cambridge Archaeological Unit Division of Archaeology Downing Street Cambridge CB2 3DZ
Site Reference	Downham Road, Ely
Context Reference	2071
Sample Reference	DRE16F624
Material	Wood : Quercus sap wood
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2224 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code. Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar *et al.* (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.* For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.



Saxon skeleton

The isolated burial found during the 2016 excavation was sampled for radiocarbon analysis to secure a more precise date and to place this individual within the wider regional context. The analysis performed by E. Dunbar at the Scottish Universities

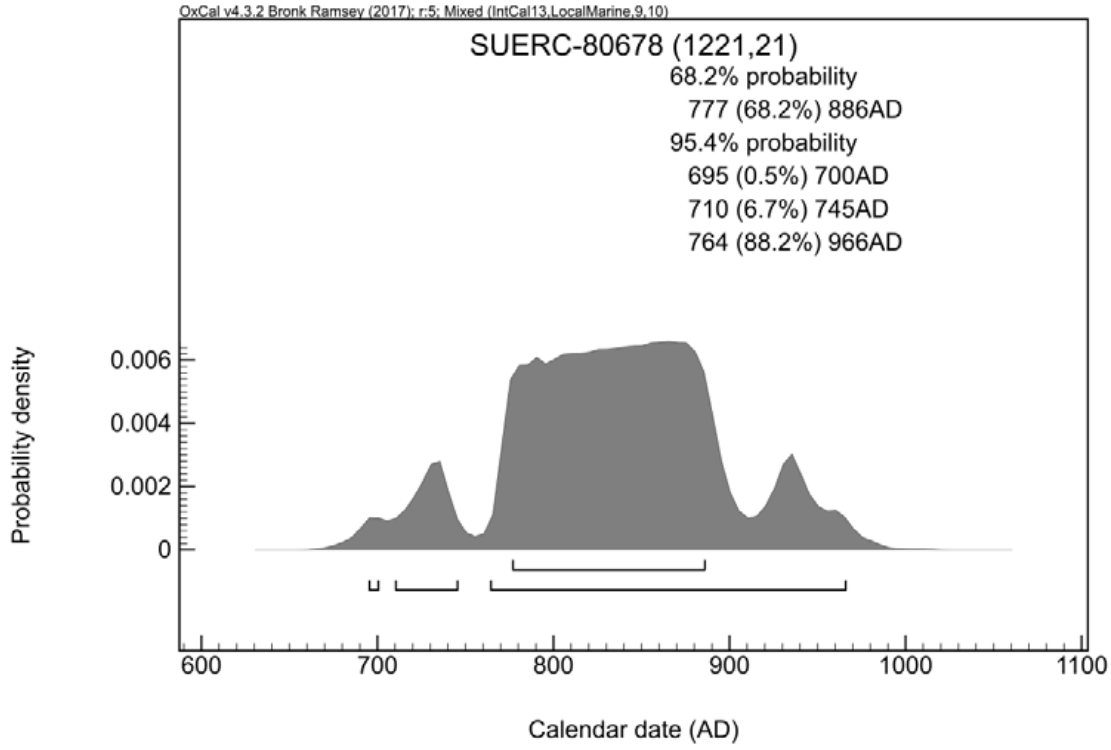
Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) indicates a date of 1221 ± 21 BP. Below a copy of the radiocarbon dating certificate can be found. The determinations followed the standard SUERC laboratory procedures (Dunbar *et al.* 2016), analysis was undertaken using OxCal v.4.3 (Bronk Ramsey 2009; Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and the IntCal13 calibration curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

The dating of these human remains to the Middle or Late Saxon period is part of a more general phenomenon of isolated burials (Sofield 2015), although it is unclear if the burial occurred while the enclosures were in use or after they had been abandoned.

Radiocarbon Dating Certificate
30 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80678 (GU48204)
Submitter	Craig Cessford University of Cambridge Cambridge Archaeological Unit Division of Archaeology Downing Street Cambridge CB2 3DZ
Site Reference	DRE16
Context Reference	F.174 skeleton [546]
Sample Reference	546
Material	Bone : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.2 ‰
δ^{15} N relative to air	11.9 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	1221 ± 21

N.B. The above ^{14} C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code. Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar *et al.* (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.* For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using a mix of the IntCal13 and Marine13 calibration curves. †
Human bone collagen with a $\delta^{13}C$ value above -20‰, accompanied by a raised δ^{15} N value, is taken to indicate a marine component in the diet. The percentage contribution of this marine component is calculated using end-members of -21.0‰ (fully terrestrial) and -12.5‰ (fully marine) with an uncertainty of 10% applied.

The $\delta^{13}C$ value of -20.2‰ gives a 9% marine contribution (±10%).

A regional marine offset (ΔR) of 0 ± 50 years has been used in the calibration.

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

Waterlogged Wood – Iona Robinson Zeki

Six items of waterlogged wood were recovered from Downham Road, Ely (DRE16) in August 2016. All six pieces were found in a large watering hole or well with several recuts, of which F.624 and F.668 contained waterlogged wood. One unworked item was recorded on site, with a subsample retained for dendrochronological assessment, while the remaining five worked items were recorded off-site in September 2016. Three of these items can be characterised as incidental inclusions, i.e. oak and alder debris which accumulated within the pit as a result of peripheral processes, natural and/or cultural (see full report (Robinson Zeki 2018). These three items were in good condition, with excellent preservation of woodworking evidence. The remaining three items, two log-ladders of differing forms and a substantial forked pile, related directly to the use of the well. Samples

of these items were submitted for dendrochronological analysis but no cross-matching was found either between the samples' tree-ring sequences or between the samples' sequences and reference data of prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval date (Tyers 2018).

Methodology

Each discrete piece of wood was recorded using the CAU wood-recording form, a development of the Fenland Archaeological Trust pro forma. Metric data were measured with callipers, tapes and rulers and toolmarks were recorded with a profile gauge. The angle and shape of cut roundwood was described following Coles & Orme's categorisation (Coles & Orme 1985, 25–29). Species identification was undertaken at the time of recording where possible, i.e. where the distinct morphological traits of oak (Quercus sp.) or ash (Fraxinus excelsior) were identified through visual inspection. When this was not the case, sub-samples of the wood were retained for microscopic identification, should this be required. The dendrochronological potential of wood was assessed following Historic England Guidelines (English Heritage 1998, 15). The condition of wood was assessed using the 0–5 scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al*. 1995, table 15.1). This is based on assessing the clarity of the surface data on the material and its potential for use in various forms of analysis (Table 44). Where the condition score of an item varied, the nature of that variation was noted, but the highest score, i.e. the best persevered aspect, was applied to the wood record as a whole. This assessment has been prepared following Historic England Guidelines (Brunning & Watson 2010).

Condition score	Museum conservation	Technology analysis	Woodland management	Dendro-chronology	Species identification
5 excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 good	-	+	+	+	+
3 moderate	-	+/-	+	+	+
2 poor	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1 very poor	-	-	-	-	+/-
0 non-viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 44: Waterlogged wood condition scale

Catalogue

WD 1 (2138) F.668 Unworked roundwood
Dimensions: Length 674+mm; diameter 69 x 42mm. Item was not fully excavated.
Condition: Score 2; bark, sapwood and heartwood present; heartwood very decayed
Species: Oak (*Quercus* sp.)
Wood type: Roundwood; c.20 growth rings, 1–3mm apart; uneven, twisted grain with large knots.
Woodworking: None.

WD 2 <4> (2138) F.668 Woodworking debris
Dimensions: Length 336+mm; max breadth 59mm; max thickness 16mm. Item is truncated at one end.
Condition: Score 4; bark, sapwood and heartwood present; radial cracking to heartwood and sapwood.
Species: Unknown, not ring porous
Wood type: Debris; off-roundwood; straight-grained.
Woodworking: Tangentially cleft woodworking debris, removed at a shallow angle, also displaying the partial remains of three shallow facets, struck at right-angles to the splitting-plane.

Toolmarks: One single axe/adze stopmark recorded.

WD 3 <2> (2071) F.624 Trimmed roundwood

Dimensions: Length 752mm; diameter 123 x 94mm (distorted by compression).

Condition: Score 3; sapwood and heartwood present; minor radial cracking; decayed at distal end.

Species: Oak (*Quercus* sp.)

Wood type: Roundwood; c.12 growth rings, moderately fast grown (2–4mm apart); thick sapwood (36mm); grain uneven; knots present; off-centre pith. Item is likely to be branch.

Woodworking: The proximal end has been cut from two directions to create a wedge-end. The distal end is decayed and shows no sign of woodworking.

Toolmarks: Two very incomplete stopmarks on the proximal end.

WD 4 <1><3><5> (2071) F.624 Post/pile

Dimensions: Length 1486+mm; diameter 139 x 118mm); 2 extant side-branches commencing 325mm from distal end, one 389mm long, diameter 53 x 40mm, and one 117mm long, diameter 45 x 38mm; tip of point (<5mm) lost in extraction.

Orientation: Diagonal in watering hole

Condition: Score 4; sapwood and heartwood present; radial cracking and decay to proximal end (top); side-branch ends decayed (Score 1); sawn in two places during extraction (modern damage).

Species: Oak (*Quercus* sp.)

Wood type: Roundwood; 19 growth rings, fast grown (3–5mm apart); thick sapwood (34mm); straight grained, except where knots/side-branches present; multiple side branch heels and knots.

Woodworking: The proximal end has been axe-hewn from multiple directions to a 120mm long point. No evidence of woodworking surviving on ends of side-branches.

Toolmarks: 4 partial axe stopmarks were observed on the point

WD 5 <6> (2071) F.624 Log ladder

Dimensions: Length 1678mm; diameter 144 x 141mm.

Condition: Overall condition score 4; bark, sapwood and heartwood present; distal end decayed, condition score 2; radial cracking at distal end; sawn into two pieces during extraction (modern damage).

Species: Oak (*Quercus* sp.)

Wood type: Roundwood; c.55 growth rings, slow grown (rings <1–2mm apart); sapwood 13mm thick; off-centre pith, item may be large bough; two large, trimmed, utilised side-branch heels; old knots along length.

Woodworking: Proximal end has been sawn at a right angle and an axe/adze and saw have been used to cut three flat-bottomed notches (footholds) into the log; two of these notches have been cut directly above the heel of trimmed side-branches, to create a deeper tread; steps are not vertically aligned with the lowest step at a 45^{o} angle to the upper two steps.

Toolmarks: Kerf marks from the saw blade on the proximal end and on two of the step notches.

WD 6 <7> (2071) F.624 Log ladder

Dimensions: Length 1324mm; max diameter 162 x 161mm; distal end diameter 59 x 54mm.

Condition: Overall condition score 4; sapwood and heartwood present; distal end decayed; non-worked side of log has radial cracking and sapwood decay; one break to distal end during extraction (modern damage).

Species: Oak (*Quercus* sp.)

Wood type: Roundwood; c.35 growth rings, growth variable, initially slow and then faster grown (rings <1–5mm apart).

Woodworking: Proximal end has been axe-hewn from two directions to form a wedge-end and three, vertically aligned, flat-bottomed notches (footholds) have been cut into the log; faceting suggests an axe/adze was used for this work

Toolmarks: Seven stopmarks from an axe/adze were observed and recorded.

Results

The wood from watering hole/well F.624/F.668 can be divided into two groups: WD 1, WD 2 and WD 3 can be assumed to be incidental, i.e. debris which accumulated as a result of processes, natural and cultural, around the periphery of the well, while the presence of WD 4, WD 5 and WD 6, the two ladders and substantial post, are more likely to be the result of intentional action directly associated with use of the well. Log ladders have been found within waterlogged watering holes/wells across East Anglia and southern Britain, with dates from the Bronze Age onwards (Allen 2010; Evans & Patten 2011; Mepham 2015, 221). Across periods, they have been interpreted as a simple means of easing access to water and enabling maintenance of the watercourse to take place. The occurrence of a single large post (WD 4) in association with these ladders could be interpreted in a similar way, as a support for water access, especially since there is no evidence that it formed part of a more extensive revetment. The presence of short/partially trimmed side-branches at upper end of this post might also indicate that the natural forks between branch and trunk had an additional function as a pivot for the lowering and raising of buckets (*cf.* Taylor 2011, 28), although without clear wear-marks or modification to support this suggestion, it remains speculative.

The ladders themselves are notable for their differing forms and the woodworking techniques employed in their production (see Figure 9). If WD 6 is a 'classic' log ladder, with three, vertically-aligned notched steps hewn in a substantial, straight log, then WD 5 is definitely a variant, with three miss-aligned steps, utilising adjacent side-branch heels to give a reasonable foothold, hewn and sawn into a much thinner and not entirely straight bough. WD 5 appears to be an expedient use of material not initially suitable for the task.

Log ladders are relatively common discoveries in Later Prehistoric wells locally, with 18 recovered by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit from Cambridgeshire alone (Gibson & Knight 2006; Patten 2009; Evans & Patten 2011; Taylor & Panter 2018; Robinson Zeki forthcoming). Ladder form varies across this group, a reflection of *ad hoc* production, and the Downham Road 'variant' ladder fits within that pattern, although the use of a saw in its manufacture is more notable (see below). The ladders are distinct from the majority of the find assemblages of pit wells, in that they attest to the primary use and maintenance of these features as water-sources, rather than to secondary deposition of refuse within the features. Forked or y-shaped piles are occasional finds in association with log ladders and have been interpreted as simple hoists, used to hold a bucket in an upright position as it is drawn (Taylor 2011, 28; Robinson Zeki forthcoming).

The presence of saw-marks on a log ladder of early Middle Iron Age date (WD5) is unusual and noteworthy. Iron Age saws, predominately of Middle or Late Iron Age date, have been found in small numbers in Britain (Darbyshire 1995, 407–53). However, saw-marks on Iron Age wood are rare and tend to occur in Late Iron Age assemblages, such as at Glastonbury Lake Village (Sands 1997). So, while the presence of saw-marks on bone and antler is well-documented from earlier Iron Age contexts (Darbyshire 1995, 425), this provides a rare example of evidence of the use of a saw for woodworking in the Middle Iron Age.

Dendrochronology – Ian Tyers

Three samples from timbers from excavations at District Leisure Centre (Areas 3 & 4), Downham Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (sitecode DRE16, NGR *c*. TL 5313 8132) were submitted for dendrochronological analysis. These were derived from a feature thought to be a water hole of mid Iron-Age date. Unfortunately, none of these samples has been successfully dated.

Tree-ring dating or dendrochronology

Tree-ring or dendrochronological analysis relies upon a number of basic concepts. Trees in temperate zones of the world have a single growing season and a single resting season each year. The anatomical result of this is an identifiable tree-ring within the trunk of the tree that has a distinct boundary marking the end of one growing season and the start of the next. Since the growing point of the trunk is the cambium layer directly under the bark, it follows that each year of growth appears on the outside of the previous year of growth. The oldest rings of a trunk are thus in the middle and the most recent rings are directly under the bark. Counting the rings provides as easy method of ageing trees but does not provide a method of dating the trees.

In contrast, dendrochronology attempts to provide absolute dates for the rings present in individual timbers. This is achieved by measuring very precisely the widths of each successive ring within a sample and comparing the pattern of narrow and wide rings with reference chronologies built up by previous work. The technique can be successful and reliable only when a number of conditions are met. Firstly, there have to be contemporary chronologies of the relevant species, or genus, of timber from sufficiently nearby that some degree of cross-correlation is possible. For Britain and Ireland there is now a composite tree-ring chronology for oaks stretching back just over 7000 years. There are some periods and areas that are under-represented in this composite. The timbers have to contain a long enough sequence of tree-rings that they match in only one position to other chronologies. In previous studies of archaeological and sub-fossil oaks, from Britain and elsewhere, samples of timbers with less than 100 annual rings have proven difficult to date, archaeological material with less than 50 rings is not routinely analysed.

Analysis of many thousands of timbers across Britain has also revealed that there is a consistent number of samples for which no reliable date can ever be obtained, even when many more than the minimum number of rings are present. Usually, for any sample group, between a quarter and a half of all samples cannot be reliably dated, although at some sites virtually every timber dates and at a few sites none can be dated.

Methodology

The material was supplied as cross-sections, each was assessed for the wood type, the number of rings it contained, and whether the sequence of ring widths could be reliably resolved. For dendrochronological analysis samples usually need to be oak (*Quercus* spp.), to contain 50 or more annual rings, and the sequence

needs to be free of aberrant anatomical features such as those caused by physical damage to the tree whilst it was still alive. Standard dendrochronological analysis methods (see e.g. English Heritage 1998) were applied to each suitable sample. A surface equivalent to the original horizontal plane of the parent tree was prepared on each sample with medical scalpel blades & razor blades. The complete sequences of ring widths were revealed by this preparation method. The complete sequence of the annual growth rings in the samples were then measured to an accuracy of 0.01mm using a micro-computer based travelling stage. These sequences of ring widths were then plotted onto semi-log graph paper to enable visual comparisons to be made between the sequences and reference data. In addition cross-correlation algorithms (e.g. Baillie & Pilcher 1973) were employed to search for positions where the ring sequences were highly correlated. Highly correlated positions were checked using the graphs and where these were satisfactory, these locations were used to identify the calendar dates of the measured series.

Samples successfully dated by tree-ring analysis are given calendar dates for the rings present in the timber. The interpretation of these dates relies upon the nature of the final rings in the sequence. Oak timber contains 2 types of wood, heartwood and sapwood, the latter is on the outside of the tree and thus contains the most recent growth rings, this material is softer and is not always preserved under archaeological conditions. If the sample ends in the heartwood of the original tree, a *terminus post quem (tpq)* date for the felling of the tree is indicated by the date of the last ring plus the addition of the minimum expected number of sapwood rings which are missing. This *tpq* may be many decades prior to the actual date that a tree was felled, particularly where poor preservation or other loss of outer heartwood has occurred. Where some of the outer sapwood or the heartwood/sapwood boundary survives on the sample, a date range for the felling of a tree can be calculated by using the maximum and minimum number of sapwood rings likely to have been present. For dated samples where the bark edge survived intact, a precise date for the felling of the tree can be directly identified from the date of the last surviving ring.

Results

Tree-ring sequences from all 3 samples were measured (Table 45). Two samples contained very short and fast grown sequences of tree-rings, the remining sample contained many more rings and was derived from a much slower growing tree. All 3 samples were intact to bark-edges.

The 3 samples are each whole roundwood stems of fairly similar size. No cross-matching was found between their 3 tree-ring sequences. WD05 was of a quite different character compared to WD04 & WD06; it was much longer lived, it had a much more stressed growth sequence, and it was felled at a different time of the year. WD04 & WD06 are superficially similar in character but their short tree-ring sequences give no indication whether they are or are not contemporaneous.
No cross-matching was identified between the 3 series and reference data from the British Isles, and elsewhere, of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date. A comprehensive search was made across other individual dated or undated series from all areas and periods without success.

Timber	Size (mm)	Rings	Sap	Growth mm/yr	Result
WD04 003 2071 F624	155 x 135	21	10+Bw	3.29	not dated
WD05 003 2071 F624	150 x 140	107	31+Bw	0.65	not dated
WD06 003 2071 F624	175 x 165	37	10+sB	2.34	not dated

Table 45: Details of the 3 timber samples from Downham Road, Ely (sitecode DRE16). These samples are oak (*Quercus* spp). +Bw winter felled, +sB start of spring growth of following ring.

Environmental Evidence

Environmental indicators are drawn from two specific contexts, the deposition of alluvium and colluvium in the valley bottom and foot slope, as well as pollen and water-logged plant macrofossil recovered from the Middle Iron Age Pit Well 1. A small assemblage of charred plant remains was also recovered from the site. This consisted of unidentified wood charcoal only, therefore, it has not been included here (see Robinson Zeki 2018). Descriptions of the alluvium and colluvium are outlined below along with summary reports on the pollen and water-logged plant remains.

Alluvium and Colluvium - Alasdair Wright

A grey, well-sorted silt clay alluvium was identified in the southern extent of Area 2 and 3 and northern extent of Area 4. This filled the lowest contour of the valley. It was up to 1.5m thick in the valley bottom, thinning out up slope merging with the colluvium collecting in the foot slope. No clear stratigraphic relationship could be seen between these layers. The merged contact possibly implying their deposition was to some degree simultaneous. The colluvium, erosion of soils down slope is now generally accepted to be accelerated if not caused entirely by cultivation (Bell 1983; Allen 1988), directly indicating former arable use at Downham Road. The alluvium accumulated slowly as a result of episodic, possibly seasonal flooding events confined to the valley bottom. The relationship of the alluvium to the archaeological features provides a basic temporal understanding of these environmental processes. Iron Age and Roman features were sealed beneath the alluvium whereas the Middle Saxon features (see Cessford, forthcoming) cut from 0.25m above its basal horizon indicate that flooding did not occur until after the Roman field complex had been established, but sometime prior to the Middle Saxon period. The relationship between the colluvium and archaeological features was unclear and no further evidence was recovered to date its deposition.

Pollen Analysis – Steve Boreham

This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses from two Iron Age pit wells found at East Cambs Leisure Village, Downham Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (DRE16). Four sub-samples of sediment were taken from one of the earlier well feature in a pit well complex, F.629 and five sub-samples of

sediment were taken from the latest watering hole feature in the pit well complex, F.624.

Methodology
Feature, F.629, was sampled using a 30cm monolith tin <375> and encompassed contexts [2441 – 2444]. The lithology of the monolith (described bottom-up) was as follows:

- 0 - 7.5 cm Light grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles and sandy inclusions with moderate preservation potential: sub-sampled for pollen at 5cm [2444].
- 7.5 - 17 cm Grey brown silt with abundant organic material. Note that this unit has inclined bedding and is less than 2 cm thick (9 cm) on one side of the monolith with moderate to good preservation potential: sub-sampled for pollen at 10cm [2444].
- 17 - 20.5 cm Grey to light grey silty clay with organic inclusions [2443] with moderate preservation potential: sub-sampled for pollen at 19cm. This unit was inclined and partly adjacent to the previous unit becoming much thicker on one side of the monolith.
- 20.5 - 30 cm Light grey silty clay with some sand inclusions [2441] with moderate preservation potential: sub-sampled for pollen at 25cm.

Feature, F.624, was sampled using a 50cm monolith tin <377> and encompassed contexts [2071], [2070] & [2069].The lithology of the monolith (described bottom-up) was as follows:

- 0 - 10 cm Dark grey organic silt with some wood fragments, shell, and occasional sand inclusions with moderate preservation potential: sub-sampled for pollen at 5cm [2071].
- 10 - 31 cm Light grey slightly mottled silty clay with some sand inclusions and occasional flecks of organic material with moderate preservation potential: sub-sampled for pollen at 15cm & 25cm [2070].
- 31 - 49 cm Dark grey organic silty clay with some mottling. Occasional sand inclusions, shell and organic fragments visible with moderate preservation potential: sub-sampled for pollen at 35cm & 45cm [2069]

The nine sub-samples of sediment from the monoliths were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope. The percentage pollen data from these samples is presented in Tables 46 and 47.

Results
The pollen concentrations encountered ranged between 40,634 and 63,911 grains per ml. Preservation of the fossil pollen grains (palynomorphs) was variable, and finely divided organic material sometimes made counting difficult. Assessment pollen counts were made from a single slide. The pollen sums achieved (total land pollen and spores) ranged between 54 and 89. 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.

<375> 5cm [2444] F.629
The basal sub-pollen sample (5cm) was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (32.6%) with a range of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae), members of the fat hen family (Chenopodiaceae), members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae), dock (*Rumex*) and members of the cow parsley family (Apiaceae) (all 3.4%). Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (*Corylus*) (15.7%), oak (*Quercus*) (5.6%), alder (*Alnus*) (4.5%), willow (*Salix*) and pine (*Pinus*) (both 3.4%). Fern spores together accounted for 8.9%, and obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (9%) and reedmace (*Typha*) (1.1%).

<375> 10cm [2444] F.629
This sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (29.1%) with a variety of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae), members of the fat hen family (Chenopodiaceae), and dock (*Rumex*) (all 4.7%). Arboreal taxa included hazel (*Corylus*) (11.6%), oak (*Quercus*) (5.8%), alder (*Alnus*) (5.8%), willow (*Salix*) (3.5%), pine (*Pinus*) (2.3%) and lime (*Tilia*) (1.2%). Fern spores together accounted for 9.3%, and obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (10.5%) and reedmace (*Typha*) (2.3%).

<375> 19cm [2443] F.629
This sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (31.7%) with an assemblage of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (4.9%), members of the fat hen family (Chenopodiaceae), members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) and dock (*Rumex*) (all 3.7%). Arboreal taxa comprised hazel (*Corylus*) (9.8%), alder (*Alnus*) (8.5%), oak (*Quercus*) (4.9%), willow (*Salix*) (4.9%) and pine (*Pinus*) (1.2%). Fern spores together accounted for 9.7%, and obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (7.3%) and reedmace (*Typha*) (1.2%).

<375> 25cm [2441] F.629
The upper pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (27.1%) with a selection of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (5.9%), members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (5.9%), and dock (*Rumex*) (3.5%). Cereal pollen was present in this sub-sample at 3.5%. Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (*Corylus*) (12.9%), alder (*Alnus*) (5.9%), willow (*Salix*) (5.9%) juniper (*Juniperus*) and pine (*Pinus*) (both 1.2%). Fern spores together accounted for 8.9%, and obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (12.9%) and reedmace (*Typha*) (2.4%).

<377> 5cm [2071] F.624
The basal pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (37%) with a range of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (7.4%) and meadowsweet (*Filipendula*) (3.7%). Cereal pollen was present in this sub-sample at 3.7%. Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus*) (13%), oak (*Quercus*) (7.4%), hazel (*Corylus*) (5.6%) and pine (*Pinus*) (3.7%). Fern spores together accounted for 9.3%, and obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (9.3%).

<377> 15cm [2070] F.624
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (44.1%) with a range of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (5.1%), members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (3.4%) and buttercup (*Ranunculus*) (3.4%). Cereal pollen was present in this sub-sample at 3.4%. Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus*), oak (*Quercus*) and hazel (*Corylus*) (all 5.1%), with pine (*Pinus*) (3.4%) and willow (*Salix*) (1.7%). Fern spores together accounted for 11.9%, and obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (8.5%).

<377> 25cm [2070] F.624
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (41.7%) with a range of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (6.7%), members of the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) (3.3%) and buttercup (*Ranunculus*) (3.3%). Cereal pollen was present in this sub-sample at 3.3%. Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (*Corylus*) (8.3%), alder (*Alnus*) (5%), oak (*Quercus*) (3.3%), pine (*Pinus*) (3.3%) and willow (Salix) (1.7%). Fern spores together accounted for 8.4%, and obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (6.7%).

<377> 35cm [2069] F.624
This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (30.4%) with a range of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (3.8%), meadowsweet (*Filipendula*) (3.8%) and members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (2.5%). Cereal pollen was present in this sub-sample at 3.8%. Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (*Corylus*) (10.1%), alder (*Alnus*) (7.6%), pine (*Pinus*) (5.1%), oak (*Quercus*) (2.5%), birch (*Betula*) (2.5%) and juniper (Juniperus) (1.3%). Spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) were present at 1.3%. Undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 14%, and obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (8.9%).

<377> 45cm [2069] F.624
The upper pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (40.4%) with a selection of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (5.3%), members of the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)), meadowsweet (*Filipendula*), buttercup (*Ranunculus*) and dock (*Rumex*) (all 3.5%). Cereal pollen was present in this sub-sample at 1.8%. Arboreal taxa were represented by hazel (*Corylus*) (7%), pine (*Pinus*) (5.3%), alder (*Alnus*) (3.5%), oak (*Quercus*), birch (*Betula*) and juniper (*Juniperus*) (all 1.8%). Fern spores together accounted for 8.8%, and obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (8.8%).

Discussion
The four sub-samples from the sequence of <375> are all rather alike in that they represent riparian (bank-side), meadow and grassland communities, with marginal emergent aquatic vegetation, hazel scrub/hedgerow, and willow/alder carr (wet woodland) nearby. Cereals were only detected in the upper-most sub-sample, and the absence of disturbed ground indicators suggests that arable activity, and indeed poaching by cattle, must have been happening at some considerable distance from the site.

There are minor changes worth noting through this sequence, although their significance is hard to judge. Oak is present in the bottom three samples, but not in the upper sample, which uniquely contains cereal and juniper pollen. Heather (Ericaceae – a lover of acid well-drained soils) pollen is present only in the basal sub-sample, whilst spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*), usually taken as indicator of mature trees on which it is an epiphyte, occurs only in the sub-sample from 19cm. Rock-rose (*Helianthemum* – a lover of chalk grassland) pollen occurs in the bottom two sub-samples, whilst meadowsweet (*Filipendula* – a riparian plant) occurs only in the upper two sub-samples).

Although the pollen concentrations were relatively low, there is little evidence for post-depositional modification of the pollen signal, usually indicated by elevated proportions of spores and Asteraceae pollen.

Taken as a whole, these pollen analyses show a post-clearance pollen signal, from a mosaic landscape of pastoral and probably arable agriculture, with hedgerows, spinneys and a few scattered trees. The curious absence of soil eutrophication and disturbance indicators hints that this pit well feature was separate from intense human activity. The continuous presence of aquatics show that the site did not dry out over the time slice represented here.

It is hard to date these pollen assemblages, but they could easily be from anywhere within the Iron Age, or even the Roman, Saxon/Medieval period. Whilst there are subtle variations between the pollen samples analysed, as always it is important not to over-interpret these assessment pollen counts.

Similar to the sub-samples from F.629, the five sub-samples from the sequence of <377> are all rather alike in that they represent meadow and grassland communities, with riparian (bank-side) plants, marginal emergent aquatic vegetation, wet woodland (willow/alder carr), hazel/oak scrub/hedgerow, and some evidence of nearby arable activity.

There are minor changes worth noting through this sequence as well, although their significance is difficult to assess. Birch and juniper are present in the upper two samples, together with members of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) and members of the cow parsley family (Apiaceae), perhaps suggesting an expansion of scrub and tall-herb meadow communities. The spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium), usually taken as indicator of mature trees on which it is an epiphyte, occurs only in the sub-sample from 35cm. The soil disturbance indicator ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) occurs in all but the uppermost sub-sample. There is little evidence for post-depositional modification of the pollen signal in this pollen sequence too.

Taken as a whole, these pollen analyses show a post-clearance pollen signal, from a 'patchwork' landscape of arable and pastoral agriculture, with scattered trees, hedgerows and fragments of woodland. Soil eutrophication indicators appear to be absent, although the evidence suggests that this pit well feature was surrounded by human activity. The continuous presence of emergent aquatics suggest that the site did not dry out over the time slice represented here, but that it was not necessarily a very deep or extensive pool.

As with the assemblage from <375>, it is difficult to date post-clearance pollen assemblages, but these could easily be from anywhere within the Iron Age, or even the Roman, Saxon/Medieval period. There are subtle differences between the two assemblages but both sequences indicate a post-clearance mosaic landscape of pastoral and arable agriculture. Whilst there are variations and similarities between the pollen samples analysed, as always it is important not to over-interpret these assessment pollen counts.

Context	**2444**	**2444**	**2443**	**2441**
Pollen sub-sample	**5cm**	**10cm**	**19cm**	**25cm**
Trees & Shrubs				
Pinus	3.4	2.3	1.2	1.2
Quercus	5.6	5.8	4.9	0.0
Tilia	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Alnus	4.5	5.8	8.5	5.9
Corylus	15.7	11.6	9.8	12.9
Salix	3.4	3.5	4.9	5.9
Juniperus	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Herbs				
Poaceae	32.6	29.1	31.7	27.1
Cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Cyperaceae	3.4	4.7	4.9	5.9
Ericaceae	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.0
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.	0.0	2.3	1.2	1.2
Artemisia _type	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Caryophyllaceae	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0

Context	2444	2444	2443	2441
Chenopodiaceae	3.4	4.7	3.7	2.4
Brassicaceae	3.4	3.5	3.7	5.9
Fabaceae	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Filipendula	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
Helianthemum	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
Ranunculus _type	1.1	2.3	2.4	1.2
Rumex	3.4	4.7	3.7	3.5
Apiaceae	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.4
Liliaceae	0.0	1.2	2.4	4.7
Lower plants				
Polypodium	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.	6.7	8.1	8.5	9.4
Pteropsida (trilete) undif.	2.2	1.2	1.2	3.5
Aquatics				
Sparganium _type	9.0	10.5	7.3	5.9
Typha latifolia	1.1	2.3	1.2	2.4
Sum trees	13.5	15.1	14.6	7.1
Sum shrubs	19.1	15.1	14.6	20.0
Sum herbs	58.4	60.5	59.8	60.0
Sum spores	9.0	9.3	11.0	12.9
Main Sum	89	86	82	85
Concentration (grains per ml)	58501	41112	41066	40634

Table 46: Pollen percentages in <375> F.629

Context	2071	2070	2070	2069	2069
Pollen sub-sample	**5cm**	**15cm**	**25cm**	**35cm**	**45cm**
Trees & Shrubs					
Betula	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.8
Pinus	3.7	3.4	3.3	5.1	5.3
Quercus	7.4	5.1	3.3	2.5	1.8
Alnus	13.0	5.1	5.0	7.6	3.5
Corylus	5.6	5.1	8.3	10.1	7.0
Salix	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Juniperus	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8
Herbs					
Poaceae	37.0	44.1	41.7	30.4	40.4
Cereals	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	1.8
Cyperaceae	7.4	5.1	6.7	3.8	5.3
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.	0.0	1.7	3.3	1.3	3.5
Artemisia _type	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0
Cirsium _type	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.8
Centaurea nigra _type	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Caryophyllaceae	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8
Chenopodiaceae	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brassicaceae	1.9	3.4	1.7	2.5	1.8
Filipendula	3.7	0.0	1.7	3.8	3.5
Helianthemum	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.0
Lamiaceae	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8
Plantago lanceolata	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.0
Ranunculus _type	0.0	3.4	3.3	1.3	3.5
Rumex	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	3.5
Apiaceae	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8
Lower plants					

Polypodium	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.	7.4	8.5	6.7	8.9	7.0
Pteropsida (trilete) undif.	1.9	3.4	1.7	5.1	1.8
Aquatics					
Sparganium _type	9.3	8.5	6.7	8.9	8.8
Sum trees	24.1	13.6	11.7	17.7	12.3
Sum shrubs	5.6	6.8	10.0	11.4	8.8
Sum herbs	61.1	67.8	70.0	55.7	70.2
Sum spores	9.3	11.9	8.3	15.2	8.8
Main Sum	54	59	60	79	57
Concentration (grains per ml)	51629	51709	52585	63911	49956

Table 47: Pollen percentages in <377> F.624

Environmental Bulk Samples – Val Fryer

Excavations at Downham Road, Ely, undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (CAU), recorded multi-period activity including Early to Middle Iron Age pits and watering holes, Roman agricultural/planting beds and Middle Saxon enclosures with associated non-domestic structures. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from Areas 1 and 2 in 2015 and from Areas 3 and 4 in 2016, with a total of 39 being submitted for assessment. Afterwards, two more samples from Middle Iron Age wells (F.629 and F.624), both of which had good waterlogged preservation, were analyzed. Below the results of all the environmental analyses will be outlined.

Methods

The samples were bulk floated by CAU with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 48-50. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). Most plant remains were charred, but the assemblages from waterhole F.668 (sample <372>) and well F.624 (sample <367>) did include de-watered seeds and fruits. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

Results

The assemblages are all extremely small (i.e. <0.1 litre in volume) and limited in composition, with most containing only occasional flecks of charcoal. All are quite poorly preserved, with the grains being puffed and distorted while both cereals and chaff are fragmented and abraded. Preservation in Areas 3 and 4 is generally poor as well, with most being fragmented and/or abraded. The de-watered remains are mostly well preserved, although some surface deterioration has occurred, probably as a result of the intermittent drying and re-wetting of the deposits.

Area 1 and 2 (DRE15)
Cereal grains/chaff (including specimens of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes) are recorded in the samples from Areas 1 and 2, most particularly within the assemblages from paddock ditch F19 (samples 12 and 13). Weed seeds are exceedingly scarce, but individual small legumes (Fabaceae) and grasses (Poaceae) are recorded along with an indeterminate seed of fat hen type (Chenopodiaceae) and a fragmented specimen of charlock (*Sinapis* sp.). Highly comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present at a low to moderate density within all but two assemblages, but other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce.

The small fragments of black porous and tarry material, which occur within most assemblages, are mostly thought to be derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains. However, occasional fragments are distinctly hard and brittle and may be bi-products of the combustion of coal. Such contaminants are often recorded within contexts of all dates, which have suffered post-depositional disturbance by root penetration or other forms of bioturbation.

Other remains occur very infrequently, but do include small fragments of bone, eggshell and fish bone and a single fragment of vitreous material, with the latter possibly being derived from the high temperature combustion of straw/grass or silica rich ash. Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, occasional shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater snails are recorded within most assemblages.

Sample No.	**28**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**20**	**27**	**12**	**13**	**16**	**14**	**15**	**19**
Context No.	**250**	**40**	**42**	**52**	**76**	**58**	**58**	**1**	**178**	**88**	**103**	**108**	**93**	**99**	**#109**
Feature No.	**F70**	**F11**	**F12**	**F13**	**F2**	**F15**	**F14**	**F1**	**F41**	**F19**	**F19**	**F24**	**F21**	**F22**	**F30**
Cereals															
Hordeum sp. (grains)										xcf	xcf				
Triticum sp. (grains)										x	xx				
T.aestivum/compactum											x				
Cereal indet. (grains)						xcffg		x		xx	x				
Herbs															
Chenopodiaceae indet.									x						
Fabaceae indet.							x			x					
Small Poaceae indet.											x				
Sinapis sp.											x				
Charcoal															
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x		x	x	x	xx		x	xx	xx	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x						x			x	x				
Charcoal >5mm	x									x	x			x	
Charred root/stem										x					
Other remains															
Black porous material		x	x	x	x					x	x			x	
Black tarry material	x					x									
Bone											x				
Eggshell											x				
Fish bone										x					
Small coal frags.						x									
Small mammal/amphibian									x		x				

bone															
Vitreous material			x												
Mollusc shells															
Shade loving species															
Zonitidae indet.											x				
Open country species															
Vallonia sp.	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x				
V. pulchella										x	x				
Vertigo pygmaea										x	x				
Catholic species															
Trichia hispida group											x				
Marsh/freshwater species															
Anisus leucostoma					x							x	xcf		x
Bithynia sp.										x					
Carychium sp.											x				
Lymnaea sp.										x	x				
Planorbis sp.										xcf					

Table 48: Environmental remains from Areas 1 and 2. x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens cf = compare fg = fragment

Areas 3 and 4 (DRE 16)

In Areas 3 and 4, cereal grains and/or seeds of common weeds and grassland herbs are present (mostly at a low to moderate density) within all but eleven of the assemblages studied. Cereal grains are exceedingly scarce within the earlier Iron Age and Roman assemblages but they are present within all but seven of the Middle Saxon features (tables 48 and 49). Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) are both recorded, but most grains are too poorly preserved for close identification. Cereal chaff is all but absent. Two large, angular cotyledon fragments of probable field bean (*Vicia faba*) type are noted within the fill of post-hole F.478 (sample <354>).

Seeds of arable weeds and/or grassland herbs are noted (mostly as single specimens) within seven of the Area 3 and 4 assemblages studied. The de-watered assemblage from Early Iron Age waterhole F668 is the most comprehensive, with taxa noted including agrimony (*Agrimonia eupatoria*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), musk thistle (*Carduus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), thistle (*Cirsium* sp.), hawkbit (*Leontodon* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and nettles (*Urtica dioica* and *U. urens*). Charred seeds from the Middle Saxon features include specimens of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago*/ *Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Seeds/fruits of wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils are present within five assemblages, with taxa noted including sedge (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), marsh penny-wort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*), rush (*Juncus* sp.), duckweed (*Lemna* sp.), pond weed (*Potamogeton* sp.), water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*), birch (*Betula* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*). Comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, although mostly at a low density). Other plant macrofossils, including

indeterminate buds, culm nodes, leaf fragments and moss fronds, mostly occur within the de-watered assemblages.

Other remains occur very infrequently. Black porous and tarry residues are recorded, with most probably being derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains. Small pieces of bone are also recorded along with fish bones, small mammal/amphibian bones and de-watered arthropod remains. Shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater slum molluscs are also noted, but as most are moderately well preserved, it is thought most likely that these remains may be post-depositional contaminants within the features.

Feature No.	**F668**	**F331**	**F624**	**F235**	**F352**	**F397**
Context No.	**2138**	**932**	**2068**	**1114**	**467**	**1336**
Feature type	**WH**	**Pit**	**Well**	**PB**	**PB**	**PB**
Sample No.	**372**	**113**	**367**	**206**	**219**	**230**
Date	**EIA**	**MIA**	**IA**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**
Cereals						
Hordeum sp. (grain)	x					
Triticum sp. (grains)					x	
Cereal indet. (grains)					x	
Herbs						
Agriomonia eupatoria L.	xw					
Atriplex sp.	xw					
Carduus sp.	xw					
Chenopodium album L.	xw					
Chenopodiaceae indet.	xxw					
Cirsium ap.	xw					
Feature No.	**F668**	**F331**	**F624**	**F235**	**F352**	**F397**
Context No.	**2138**	**932**	**2068**	**1114**	**467**	**1336**
Feature type	**WH**	**Pit**	**Well**	**PB**	**PB**	**PB**
Sample No.	**372**	**113**	**367**	**206**	**219**	**230**
Date	**EIA**	**MIA**	**IA**	**Rom**	**Rom**	**Rom**
Leontodon sp.	xw					
Lepidium sp.	xcfw					
Polygonum aviculare L.	xw					
Ranunculus sp.			xw			
R.acris/repens/bulbosus	xxw					
Stellaria media (L.)Vill	xw					
Urtica dioica L.	xw		xw			
U. urens L.	xw					
Viola sp.	xcffgw					
Wetland/aquatic plants						
Carex sp.			xw			
Hydrocotyle vulgaris L.	xw					
Juncus sp.	xw					
Lemna sp.	xw		xw			
Potamogeton sp.	xw					
Ranunculus subg. *Batrachium* (DC)A.Gray			xw			
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
Betula sp. (fruits)	xw		xw			
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* Wimmer & Grab	xw		xw			
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm		x	x		x	

Charcoal >5mm		x				
Charred root/stem			x			
De-watered root/stem	xxxx		xx			
Indet. buds	xw					
Indet. leaf frags.	xw		xw			
Indet. moss fronds			xw			
Indet. thorn (*Prunus* sp. type)	xw					
Wood frags. >10mm	xw					
Wood frags. >50mm	xw					
Other remains						
Black porous/ tarry material		x		x	x	
Bone					x	
Cladoceran ephippia	xw					
Eggshell					x	
Fish bone					x	
Small coal frags.				x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x					
Waterlogged arthropod remains	xx		x			
Mollusc shells						
Woodland/shade loving species						
Discus rotundatus		x				
Zonitidae indet.			x			
Open country species						
Vallonia sp.		x		x	x	
Vertigo pygmaea				x	x	
Marsh/freshwater slum species						
Anisus leucostoma		x				
Lymnaea sp.		x				
Sample volume (litres)	**15**	**8**	**20**	**15**	**15**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 49: Environmental remains in Iron Age and Roman features, Areas 3 and 4 x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens, cf = compare, fg = fragment, w = dewatered

Feature No.	**F206**	**F521**	**F220**	**F114**	**F443**	**F477**	**F180**	**F250**	**F386**	**F542**	**F582**	**F478**	**F288**	**F676**	**F460**	**F270**	**F256**	**F40**
Context No.	**534**	**594**	**680**	**1105**	**1482**	**1730**	**576**	**782**	**1292**	**1795**	**1928**	**1571**	**1377**	**F218**	**1579**	**1043**	**1007**	**832**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Gully**	**Gully /BS**	**Pit**	**ph**	**ph**	**ph**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**ph**	**ph**	**Ditch**
Sample No.	**50**	**56**	**74**	**205**	**256**	**290**	**58**	**204**	**238**	**294**	**318**	**354**	**252**	**71**	**274**	**97**	**88**	**100**
Date	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**
Cereals and potential crop																		
Hordeum sp.(grains)				xcf	xcf	x				x			xfg					
(rachis node)																xcf		
Triticum sp. (grains)				x		x						x	x			x		
Cereal indet. (grains)				x	x	x	xfg	x	x	x		x	x			x		
(rachis node frag.)																x		
Vicia faba L.												xcf						
Herbs																		
Anthemis cotula L.						x												
Bromus sp.				x								x						
Chenopodium album L.						x												
Small Fabaceae indet.				xcf		x												
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus				x		x												
Plantago lanceolata L.				x		x												
Small Poaceae indet.													x					
Ranunculus									xcf									
Rumex sp.						x						x						
Wetland plants																		
Carex sp.						x												
Eleocharis sp.				x								x						
Other plant macrofossils																		
Charcoal <2mm	X	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	xxxx	x	x	xx	xx	x	x	xx	x	x
Charcoal >2mm		x		x		x			xxx	x		x				x		
Charcoal >5mm						x			xx									
Charcoal >10mm				x		x			x									
Indet. culm node						x												
Indet. Seeds			x			x												
Other remains																		
Black porous/tarry material	X	x		x		x			x	x		x	xx					
Bone												x	x			x		
Fish bone				x		x							x			x		
Small coal frags.					x	x	x		x				x		x	x		

Feature No.	**F206**	**F521**	**F220**	**F114**	**F443**	**F477**	**F180**	**F250**	**F386**	**F542**	**F582**	**F478**	**F288**	**F676**	**F460**	**F270**	**F256**	**F40**
Context No.	**534**	**594**	**680**	**1105**	**1482**	**1730**	**576**	**782**	**1292**	**1795**	**1928**	**1571**	**1377**	**F218**	**1579**	**1043**	**1007**	**832**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Gully**	**Gully**	**Pit**	**ph**	**ph**	**ph**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**ph**	**ph**	**Ditch**
Sample No.	**50**	**56**	**74**	**205**	**256**	**290**	**58**	**204**	**238**	**294**	**318**	**354**	**252**	**71**	**274**	**97**	**88**	**100**
Date	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**	**M.Sa**
Small mammal/amphibian				x									x			x		
Vitreous material												x						
Mollusc shells																		
Woodland/shade loving																		
Aegopinella sp.										x								
Oxychilus sp.				x														
Zonitidae indet.										x								
Open country species																		
Helicella itala				x														
Vallonia sp.		x	x		x	x	x		x			x			x			
V. costata													x					
Vertigo pygmaea		x		x		x	x						x					
Catholic species																		
Cochlicopa sp.				x		x												
Trichia hispida group		x		x		x						x						
Sample volume (litres)	**15**	**8**	**10**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**80**	**15**	**2**	**15**	**10**	**10**	**20**	**10**	**5**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 50: Environmental remains in samples from Saxon features in Areas 3 and 4. x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens, cf = compare, fg = fragment

Waterlogged Plant remains from Middle Iron Age wells – Ellen Simmons

After the initial environmental analysis outlined above, a further two general biological analysis samples from from organic deposits within Middle Iron Age wells F.629 and F.624 were analyzed by Ellen Simmons. The samples were processed for the recovery of waterlogged organic remains and assessed in order to determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of any palaeoenvironmental material present. A further aim of this assessment was to evaluate the potential of any palaeoenvironmental material present in the samples to aid in an interpretation of the sampled contexts and an understanding of the economy of the site or the local environment.

Methodology

The samples were processed by wash over for the recovery of plant remains preserved by anoxic waterlogging, broadly following the techniques outlined in Kenward *et al.* (1980). The samples were disaggregated in water, before being processed by gently washing material through a stack of sieves of mesh sizes 2mm, 1mm, 500µm and 250µm. Material from each size sieve fraction was stored in distilled water in sealable plastic bags and kept refrigerated, in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the curation of waterlogged macroscopic and invertebrate remains (Historic England 2011). Ethanol was not added at this stage in order to avoid contamination of material potentially required for radiocarbon dating. Ethanol will be added should the material be put into storage.

The samples were assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Historic England 2011). 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. Material present in the sample was quantified using a scale of abundance (- = < 10 items, + = > 10 items, ++ = > 30 items, +++ = > 50 items, ++++ = > 100 items, +++++ = > 500 items).

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). Information relating to the ecology of various plant taxa was sourced from Stace (2010) and Preston *et al.* (2002). The composition of the samples is recorded in Table 51. The seed, in the broadest sense, of the plant is always referred to in Table 51 unless stated otherwise. The abbreviation *cf*. means 'compares with' and denotes that a specimen most closely resembles that particular taxa more than any other.

Results

Preservation of plant macrofossils is by anoxic waterlogging and preservation of wood is by charring and anoxic waterlogging. Preservation of waterlogged plant material in well F.624 was found to be relatively good, with a moderately rich and

diverse assemblage of plant material being represented. Preservation of waterlogged plant material in well F.629 was also relatively good with a rich assemblage of waterlogged plant material being represented although the diversity of taxa was low. Preservation of waterlogged wood was found to be good, although the fragments of waterlogged wood were generally too small to be suitable for identification. Preservation of wood charcoal was found to be good, with minimal evidence for vitrification.

Plant macrofossils and wood

Well F. 629 - Middle Iron Age well fill 2443

A moderately rich assemblage of over one hundred uncharred plant seeds is present, although with a relatively low diversity of taxa, along with herbaceous plant roots or stems, wood fragments and wood charcoal fragments. Preliminary assessment indicates that the assemblage of plant seeds includes ruderal taxa commonly associated with disturbed soils, waste and rough ground such as common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and thistles (*Cardus* spp. / *Cirsium* spp.). Chickweed (*Stellaria media*) is also present which is a segetal plant commonly associated with fertile disturbed soils, but which may also grow as a crop weed. Plants commonly associated with damp soils include rushes (*Juncus* spp.) and the majority of species of sedges potentially represented (*Carex* spp.). Wet soils are indicated by celery leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus scleratus*) and water crowfoots (*Ranunculus* subgen. Batrachium). Scrub vegetation is represented by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), birch (*Betula* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

Well F.624 - Middle Iron Age well fill 2070

A moderately rich and diverse assemblage of over one hundred uncharred plant seeds is present along with herbaceous plant roots or stems, wood fragments and thorns. Preliminary assessment indicates that the assemblage of plant seeds includes segetal taxa commonly associated with fertile disturbed soils, but which may also be representative of crop weeds such as knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare* agg.), chickweed and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.). A range of ruderal taxa commonly associated with disturbed soils, waste and rough ground are also present including small nettle (*Urtica urens*), redshank / pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa / lapathifolia*), greater plantain (*Plantago major*), thistles and prickly sow thistle (*Sonchus asper*). Plants commonly associated with damp soils include blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.) and the majority of species of sedges potentially represented (*Carex* spp.). Wet soils are indicated by water crowfoots (*Ranunculus* subgen. Batrachium) and the presence of standing water is indicated by water cress (*Nasturtium* sp.) and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.). Grassland is represented by bulbous/meadow/creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus/acris/repens*) and greater plantain (*Plantago major*). Scrub vegetation is represented by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and birch (*Betula* sp.).

Other palaeoenvironmental remains

Moderately rich assemblages of insect (Arthropoda) macrofossils are present in the fills of both wells along with low concentrations of ostracods. Water flea (*Daphnia* spp.) egg cases present in both well fills indicate the presence of standing water. A low concentration of snail shells (Mollusca) is also present in fill 2070 from well F. 624.

Context number	**2443**	**2070**
Feature number	**629**	**624**
Sample number	**373**	**374**
Feature type	**Well**	**Well**
Date	**Middle Iron Age**	**Middle Iron Age**
Sub-sample volume (litres)	1	1
Volume of organic material recovered (ml)	40	30
*key - = < 10 items, + = > 10 items, ++ = > 30 items, +++ = > 50 items, ++++ = > 100 items, +++++ = > 500 items		
Wild / weed plant seeds*		
Ranunculus bulbosus/acris/repens (bulbous/meadow/creeping buttercup)		-
Ranunculus scleratus (celery leaved buttercup)	-	
Ranunculus subgen. Batrachium (water crowfoots)	-	+++
Rubus fruticosus agg. (bramble / blackberry)	+	-
Potentilla anserina (silverweed)	-	
Urtica urens (small nettle)		-
Urtica dioica (common nettle)	++++	++
Betula sp. (birch) seed	-	-
Betula pendula (birch) bract	-	
Brassicaceae (cabbage family)		-
Nasturtium sp. (water cress)		+++
Persicaria maculosa / lapathifolia (redshank / pale persicaria)		+
Polygonum aviculare agg. (knotgrass)		-
Stellaria media (chickweed)	+++	+
Chenopodium spp. (goosefoots)		-
Chenopodium cf. *rubrum* (red goosefoot)		+++
Montia fontana ssp. *chondrosperma* (blinks)		+
Galium aparine (cleavers)	- (ch)	
Plantago major (greater plantain)		+
Lamiaceae (dead nettle family)	-	
Cardus spp. / *Cirsium* spp. (thistles)	-	+
Sonchus asper (prickly sow thistle)		-
Sambucus nigra (elder)	-	
Lemna sp. (duckweed)		++
Juncus spp. (rushes)	+	+++
Carex spp. (sedges)	-	-
Poaceae (grasses)	-	
Total identifiable wild / weed plant seeds	**++++**	**++++**
Other plant material*		
Herbaceous plant roots / stems	+++++	++++
Thorns		**-**
Wood and wood charcoal		
>4mm round wood fragments		-
>4mm wood fragments		-
2-4 mm round wood fragments		-
2-4 mm wood fragments	-	++
<2mm wood fragments	++++	++++
>2 mm wood charcoal fragments	-	-
<2mm wood charcoal fragments	++++	++++
Non-plant material*		
Arthropoda (insect) macrofossils	+++	+++

Context number	2443	2070
Feature number	629	624
Sample number	373	374
Feature type	Well	Well
Date	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
Ostracods	-	++
Daphnia spp. (water flea) egg cases	+++	++++
Mollusca (snails)		-

Table 51: Assessment of general biological analysis samples from Downham Road, Ely (DRE16).

Radiocarbon dating

Material suitable for use in radiocarbon dating was present in fill 2070 of well F.624 in the form of round wood fragments greater than 4mm in size in cross section. This was subsequently submitted for radiocarbon dating, resulting in a date of 326-204 calBC, securely dating the well to the Middle Iron Age (see above).

Discussion

Preliminary assessment indicates that although moderately rich assemblages of over one hundred plant seeds are present in both well fills, context 2443 from well F.629 contains a relatively low diversity of taxa while context 2070 from well F.624 contains a moderate diversity of taxa. The seeds of plant taxa noted as present in both well fills include segetal plants which are commonly associated with fertile disturbed soils and ruderal plants commonly associated with rough and waste ground, including nettles which indicate nutrient enriched soils. The segetal plant red goosefoot, which is abundant in well F.624, can be associated with the nutrient rich margins of ditches and ponds which are trampled by livestock, as well as with arable fields. Some scrub type vegetation is represented by bramble, birch and elder. Elder is also associated with nutrient enriched soils. Damp and open grassland is indicated in the vicinity of well F.624 along with damp or wet soils in the vicinity of both wells and the presence of standing water within both wells.

The presence of a range of plant taxa associated with disturbed nutrient enriched soils potentially including areas trampled by livestock may indicate that well F.624 may be associated with watering livestock although no direct evidence for this is present in the plant macrofossil assemblage. Analysis of the insect assemblage would however have good potential for providing evidence for the presence of livestock in the vicinity of the wells. The presence of a moderate diversity of segetal and ruderal plant taxa in both well fills indicates that activity in the vicinity of the wells is likely to have included disturbance and nutrient enrichment of the soil although the local environment may have also been somewhat overgrown with evidence for scrub vegetation in the vicinity. The presence of standing water within both the wells is also indicated.

Similar evidence for segetal and ruderal plant taxa, along with evidence for grassland, damp soils and standing water is present in waterlogged plant macrofossil assemblages from the basal fills of the ditch terminal of the Iron Age Ringwork of Arbury Camp, Cambridge (Murphy 2002), the Iron Age Haddenham V enclosure ditches (Evans and Serjeantson 1988, 365).

Conclusions –Val Fryer and Ellen Simmons

In summary, the palaeoenvironmental evidence demonstrates that there is a clear distinction between the pre-alluvium and 'active' alluviating landscape at Downham Road, which falls approximately at the Roman/Anglo-Saxon boundary. Prior to alluviation the landscape was clearly a more stable environment, less prone to flooding with limited detectable soil erosion. The valley itself, had a relatively more pronounced contour, un-denuded by alluvial and colluvial processes. It is tempting to see intensified agricultural practice in the Roman period (represented by the planting beds) as the main influencing factor on the deposition of alluvium and colluvium, certainly in terms of the colluvium (Bell 1983, Allen 1988). However, advancing peat formation in Ely's West Fen may have led to increased flooding on the fen margin

The plant and pollen remains assemblages from East Cambs District Leisure Village are mostly very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and most are extremely limited in composition. Notwithstanding these issues, the assemblage from Early Iron Age water hole F.668 in Area 4 also appears to indicate that the surrounding habitat was one of damp, rough (possibly marginal), partially overgrown grassland, with the feature itself being at least semi-permanently water-filled. A few annual weeds are present, but these were possibly growing on soil disturbed by the excavation of the water hole. Similar material is also present within the fill of well F.624 (Area 4). The seeds of plant taxa commonly associated with fertile, nutrient enriched and disturbed soils, and ruderal plants commonly associated with rough and waste ground, are present in the fills of this well and well F.629. Damp and open grassland, which may have been trampled by livestock using the well, is indicated in the vicinity of well F.624. Damp or wet soils were also evidenced in the vicinity of the other wells and all seem to have contained standing water within them. Some scrub type vegetation suggests that the local environment may have been somewhat overgrown.

Plant macrofossil evidence for the Roman use of the area is severely limited, and it would appear most likely that the planting trenches were peripheral to any particular focus of activity during the Roman period.

In contrast, the composition of the Middle Saxon assemblages would appear to indicate that limited range of activities were occurring within the near vicinity. it would appear that Saxon paddock ditch F.19 in Area 2 was situated within an open grassland habitat, although the feature itself may have been damp or possibly seasonally water filled. A very small quantity of anthropogenic detritus may have been deliberately deposited within this ditch and others like it, although it is equally likely that this material, along with the other remains within the assemblages, is derived from scattered or wind-dispersed midden waste, which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. The latter hypothesis would certainly appear to be supported by the abraded and fragmented state of the material, which possibly indicates that it was exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to burial. The assemblages from ditches F.114 and F.477 and pit F.386 may include both hearth waste and burnt flooring/bedding materials (i.e. slightly higher densities of charcoal and charred seeds of grassland herbs), but as the remains are so scarce, it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty whether the material is domestic in origin or whether it is largely derived from pastoral detritus. Either way, it would appear most likely that the enclosures were primarily being used for stock,

with some cereals and dried herbage being imported to the site from elsewhere for use as fodder.

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CONTEXT TABLES

DRE15

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Type	Description	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Period
1	Field Boundary	1	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		2	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		3	Cut		Linear		0.8	0.25	Roman
1	Field Boundary	6	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		7	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.3	Roman
1	Field Boundary	10	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		11	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.25	Roman
1	Field Boundary	162	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		163	Cut		Linear		0.2	0.12	Roman
2	Planting Bed	4	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		5	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.13	Roman
3	Field Boundary	8	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		9	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.14	Roman
3	Field Boundary	18	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		19	Cut		Linear		0.8	0.38	Roman
3	Field Boundary	24	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		25	Cut		Linear		0.8	0.32	Roman
3	Field Boundary	34	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		35	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.3	Roman
3	Field Boundary	74	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		75	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.23	Roman
3	Field Boundary	76	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		77	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.25	Roman
4	Ditch	12	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		13	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.1	Undated
4	Ditch	16	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		17	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.25	Undated
5	Ditch	14	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		15	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.1	Undated
5	Ditch	20	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated

		21	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.05	Undated
5	Ditch	36	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		37	Cut		Linear		0.1	0.1	Undated
5	Ditch	164	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		165	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.11	Undated
6	Ditch	22	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		23	Cut		Curvilinear		0.4	0.27	Undated
6	Ditch	54	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		55	Cut		Curvilinear		0.7	0.26	Undated
6	Ditch	66	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		67	Cut		Curvilinear		0.9	0.4	Undated
6	Ditch	68	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		69	Cut		Curvilinear		0.8	0.29	Undated
7	Pit	26	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		27	Cut		Oval	1.2	0.7	1	Undated
8	Pit	28	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
	Pit	29	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
	Pit	30	Fill	Re-deposited natural					Undated
	Pit	31	Cut		Oval	1.5	1.1	0.85	Undated
9	Pit	32	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		33	Cut		Oval	1.4	1	0.2	Middle Saxon
10	Planting Bed	38	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		39	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.1	Roman
10	Planting Bed	44	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		45	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.1	Roman
10	Planting Bed	46	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		47	Cut		Linear		0.7	0.17	Roman
10	Planting Bed	64	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		65	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.1	Roman
11	Planting Bed	40	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		41	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.1	Roman
11	Planting Bed	48	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		49	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.15	Roman
11	Planting Bed	62	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		63	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.12	Roman
12	Planting Bed	42	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		43	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.08	Roman

12	Planting Bed	50	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		51	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.15	Roman
12	Planting Bed	70	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		71	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.1	Roman
13	Planting Bed	52	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		53	Cut		Linear		0.3	0.06	Roman
13	Planting Bed	82	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		83	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.15	Roman
14	Planting Bed	56	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		57	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.1	Roman
14	Planting Bed	60	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		61	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.15	Roman
15	Planting Bed	58	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		59	Cut		Linear		0.7	0.2	Roman
16	Ditch	72	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		73	Cut		Linear		0.3	0.12	Undated
16	Ditch	78	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		79	Cut		Linear		0.3	0.07	Undated
16	Ditch	80	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		81	Cut		Linear		0.3	0.08	Undated
17	Field Boundary	84	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		85	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.14	Roman
18	Field Boundary	86	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		87	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.14	Roman
18	Field Boundary	135	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		136	Cut		Linear		0.2	0.1	Roman
19	Enclosure Boundary	88	Fill	Occupation derived					Middle Saxon
		89	Fill	Re-deposited nat.					Middle Saxon
		90	Cut		Curvilinear		1.1	0.4	Middle Saxon
19	Enclosure Boundary	103	Fill	Occupation derived					Middle Saxon
		104	Fill	Occupation derived					Middle Saxon
		105	Fill	Re-deposited nat.					Middle Saxon
		106	Cut		Curvilinear		1.1	0.55	Middle Saxon
19	Enclosure Boundary	149	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		150	Cut		Curvilinear		0.6	0.15	Middle Saxon
19	Enclosure Boundary	151	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		152	Cut		Curvilinear		0.9	0.2	Middle Saxon

20	Ditch	91	Fill	Alluvium derived					Undated
		92	Cut		Linear		0.9	0.22	Undated
21	Internal Division	93	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		94	Cut		Linear	3.6	0.3	0.12	Middle Saxon
21	Internal Division	95	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		96	Cut		Linear	3.6	0.2	0.12	Middle Saxon
22	Internal Division	97	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		98	Cut		Linear	2.7	0.5	0.3	Middle Saxon
22	Internal Division	99	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		100	Cut		Linear	2.7	0.6	0.31	Middle Saxon
23	Internal Division	101	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		102	Cut		Linear		0.3	0.15	Middle Saxon
24	Enclosure Boundary	107	Fill	Occupation derived					Middle Saxon
		108	Cut		Curvilinear		0.7	0.25	Middle Saxon
25	Ditch	111	Fill	Alluvium derived					Undated
		112	Fill	Alluvium derived					Undated
		113	Fill	Re-deposited nat.					Undated
		114	Cut		Linear		0.9	0.55	Undated
25	Ditch	115	Fill	Alluvium derived					Undated
		116	Cut		Linear			0.2	Undated
25	Ditch	143	Fill	Alluvium derived					Middle Saxon
		144	Cut		Linear		1.1	0.5	Middle Saxon
26	Ditch	117	Fill	Alluvium derived					Undated
		118	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.1	Undated
26	Ditch	119	Fill	Alluvium derived					Undated
		120	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.2	Undated
26	Ditch	147	Fill	Alluvium derived					Undated
		148	Cut		Linear		0.3	0.22	Undated
27	Ditch	121	Fill	Alluvium derived					Undated
		122	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.27	Undated
28	Internal Division	123	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		124	Cut		Linear	4.8	0.6	0.2	Middle Saxon
29	Internal Division	125	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		126	Cut		Linear	3.1	0.3	0.25	Middle Saxon
29	Internal Division	127	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
		128	Cut		Linear	3.1	0.6	0.22	Middle Saxon
30	Internal	129	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon

	Division	130	Cut		Linear	1.4	0.5	0.24	Middle Saxon
31	Pit	131	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		132	Cut		Circular	0.8	0.7	0.13	Undated
	Enclosure	133	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
32	Boundary	134	Cut		Curvilinear		0.4	0.1	Middle Saxon
32	Enclosure	145	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
	Boundary	146	Cut		Curvilinear		0.3	0.1	Middle Saxon
33	Enclosure	137	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
	Boundary	138	Cut		Curvilinear		0.7	0.07	Middle Saxon
34	Ditch	109	Fill	Alluvium derived					Middle Saxon
		110	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.12	Middle Saxon
34	Ditch	141	Fill	Same as 109					Middle Saxon
		142	Cut	Same as 110	Linear		0.5	0.2	Middle Saxon
35	Furrow	255	Fill	Subsoil derived					medieval
		256	Cut		Linear		0.8	0.15	medieval
36	Pit	158	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		159	Cut		Oval	0.9	0.7	0.38	Undated
37	Pit	160	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		161	Cut		Circular	0.6	0.5	0.28	Undated
38	Enclosure	139	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
	Boundary	140	Cut		Curvilinear		0.3	0.12	Middle Saxon
38	Enclosure	166	Fill	Subsoil derived					Middle Saxon
	Boundary	167	Cut		Curvilinear		0.6	0.16	Middle Saxon
39	Field	168	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
	Boundary	169	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.3	Roman
40	Field	153	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
	Boundary	154	Cut		Linear		0.7	0.34	Roman
40	Field	170	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
	Boundary	171	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.35	Roman
41	Field	172	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
	Boundary	173	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.23	Roman
41	Field	174	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
	Boundary	175	Cut		Linear		0.8	0.2	Roman
41	Field	178	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
	Boundary	179	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.26	Roman
42	Field	180	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
	Boundary	181	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.18	Roman

42	Field Boundary	184	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		185	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.21	Roman
43	Field Boundary	176	Fill	Subsoil derived	Oval				Roman
		177	Cut		Linear		0.2	0.23	Roman
43	Field Boundary	182	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		183	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.21	Roman
43	Field Boundary	186	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		187	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.27	Roman
44	Planting Bed	188	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		189	Cut		Linear		0.3	0.05	Roman
44	Planting Bed	218	Fill	Same as 188					Roman
		219	Cut	Same as 189					Roman
45	Planting Bed	190	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		191	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.1	Roman
45	Planting Bed	220	Fill	Same as 190					Roman
		221	Cut	Same as 191					Roman
46	Planting Bed	192	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		193	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.12	Roman
46	Planting Bed	222	Fill	Same as 192					Roman
		223	Cut	Same as 193					Roman
47	Planting Bed	194	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		195	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.15	Roman
48	Planting Bed	196	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		197	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.15	Roman
49	Planting Bed	198	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		199	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.12	Roman
50	Planting Bed	200	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		201	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.13	Roman
51	Planting Bed	202	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		203	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.16	Roman
52	Planting Bed	204	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		205	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.12	Roman
53	Planting Bed	206	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		207	Cut		Linear		0.3	0.1	Roman
53	Planting Bed	212	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		213	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.1	Roman
54	Ditch	208	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated

		209	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.2	Undated
55	Ditch	210	Fill	Subsoil derived					Undated
		211	Cut		Linear		0.3	0.18	Undated
56	Planting Bed	214	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		215	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.13	Roman
57	Planting Bed	224	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		225	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.12	Roman
58	Planting Bed	226	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		227	Cut		Linear		0.8	0.1	Roman
59	Planting Bed	228	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		229	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.15	Roman
60	Planting Bed	230	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		231	Cut		Linear		0.7	0.13	Roman
61	Planting Bed	232	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		233	Cut		Linear		0.8	0.12	Roman
62	Planting Bed	234	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		235	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.08	Roman
63	Planting Bed	236	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		237	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.11	Roman
64	Planting Bed	238	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		239	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.09	Roman
65	Planting Bed	240	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		241	Cut		Linear		0.7	0.07	Roman
66	Planting Bed	242	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		243	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.16	Roman
67	Planting Bed	244	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		245	Cut		Linear		0.4	0.11	Roman
68	Planting Bed	246	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		247	Cut		Linear		0.6	0.07	Roman
69	Planting Bed	248	Fill	Subsoil derived					Roman
		249	Cut		Linear		0.5	0.08	Roman
70	Pit	250	Fill	Occupation derived					E. Iron Age
		251	Fill	Occupation derived					E. Iron Age
		252	Fill	Subsoil derived					E. Iron Age
		253	Fill	Re-deposited nat.					E. Iron Age
		254	Cut		Oval	1.7	0.7	0.5	E. Iron Age
		155	Layer	Alluvium					

	156	Layer	Occupation layer					Middle Saxon
	157	Layer	Alluvium					
	216	Layer	Topsoil					
	217	Layer	Subsoil					

DRE16

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
25	Ditch	818	Mid, dark blue/brown silty clay, occasional orange flecks					
		819	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>27.6	1.1	0.4		
		834	Mid, mid/dark blue/grey clay, occasional orange flecks					
		835	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>27.6	1.3	0.34		
		854	Mid/loose, mid/pale brown silty clay, rare charcoal flecks				106	
		855	N/S Linear, steep straight sides, unknown base	>27.6	0.47	0.32	106	
40	Ditch	832	Mid, mid brown/blue/grey slightly silty clay, few gravel inclusions, few charcoal flecks				100	
		833	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>77.5	0.7	0.4	100	
		844	Mid, dark grey/brown silty clay					
		845	NW/SE Linear, irregular sides, concave base	>77.5	0.8	0.34		
		848	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown silty clay					
		849	NW/SE Linear, irregular sides, narrow v-shaped base	>77.5	0.76	0.29		
		884	Mid, mid brown/grey silty clay					
		885	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>77.5	0.6	0.2		
		900	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		901	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>77.5	>0.45	0.1		
		902	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		903	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>77.5	0.5	0.07		
		922	Firm, mid brown/grey silty clay, occasional small gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		923	NW/SE Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>77.5	1.17	0.45		
		953	Mid, pale brown silty clay, rare stones					
		954	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>77.5	0.8	0.38		
43	Ditch	808	Mid, dark blue/brown silty clay					
		809	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>102.3	0.8	0.26		
		828	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional small stones					
		829	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>102.3	0.75	0.35		
		838	Mid, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional small stone				102	
		839	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>102.3	0.75	0.31	102	
		840	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional small stone				103	
		841	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>102.3	0.65	0.3	103	
		886	Firm, mid grey/brown silt clay, occasional small stones					
		887	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>102.3	>0.5	0.38		
		890	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional small/medium stones					
		891	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight, concave base	>102.3	0.55	0.29		
		914	Mid/loose, pale orange/brown/grey sandy clay, occasional small stone					
		915	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, narrow v-shaped base	>102.3	0.5	0.21		
		916	Mid/loose, pale/mid brown/grey silty clay, occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks				111	
		917	E/W Linear, steep concave sides, concave base	>102.3	0.5	0.27	111	
		939	Firm, mid brown silty clay, medium frequency gravel					PT
		940	NE/SW Linear, steep straight sides, flat base	>102.3	0.8	0.35		PT
		947	Mid, mid grey/brown silty clay, rare gravel inclusions					
		948	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>102.3	0.6	0.15		
45	Planting Bed	804	Mid, dark/mid brown silty clay					
		805	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>1.6	0.6	0.17		
46	Planting	806	Mid, mid/dark brown silty clay					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
	Bed	807	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>4.2	0.56	0.1		
51	Planting Bed	910	Mid, pale brown silty clay					
		911	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>13.2	0.5	0.1		
55	Ditch	880	Mid, mid orange/brown silty clay					PT
		881	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>16.2	0.6	0.15		PT
60	Planting Bed	908	Mid, pale brown silty clay					
		909	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>25.9	0.6	0.15		
62	Planting Bed	949	Mid, pale brown silty clay					
		950	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>32.7	0.6	0.1		
65	Planting Bed	945	Mid, pale brown silty clay					
		946	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, irregular base	>40.5	0.6	0.12		
70	Planting Bed	943	Mid, pale brown sandy clay					
		944	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, irregular base	>36.8	0.6	0.1		
71	Planting Bed	300	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay					
		301	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	>84.4	0.7	0.14		
		350	Mid, mid/pale orange/brown silt, rare gravel, subsoil derived					
		351	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave/irregular base	>84.4	0.51	0.13		
		780	Mid, mid/pale orange/brown silt, rare gravel, subsoil derived					
		781	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>84.4	0.77	0.15		
72	Post hole	302	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		303	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.39	0.4	0.1		
73	Post hole	304	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		305	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, concave/flat base	0.4	0.4	0.15		
74	Post hole	306	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		307	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.39	0.4	0.09		
75	Post hole	308	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		309	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	0.36	0.35	0.07		
76	Post hole	310	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		311	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, convex base	0.38	0.4	0.05		
77	Post hole	312	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		313	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	0.37	0.37	0.05		
78	Post hole	314	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		315	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	0.4	0.47	0.05		
79	Post hole	316	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		317	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.31	0.3	0.05		
80	Post hole	318	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		319	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave/irregular base	0.33	0.73	0.05		
81	Post hole	320	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		321	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, concave/flat base	0.4	0.39	0.1		
82	Post hole	322	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		323	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave/irregular base	0.37	0.7	0.1		
83	Post hole	324	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		325	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	0.38	0.35	0.1		
84	Post hole	326	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		327	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	0.3	0.29	0.6		
85	Gully	328	Firm, mid orange/brown clayish silt					
		329	E/W Linear, steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>7.5	0.38	0.1		
		336	Firm, mid orange/brown clayish silt					
		337	E/W Linear, steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>7.5	0.4	0.08		
86	Post hole	330	Firm, mid grey/brown sandy silt, few small gravel					Fe
		331	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	0.35	0.36	0.1		Fe
87	Gully	332	Firm, mid grey/brown sandy silt, few small gravel					PT
		333	N/S Linear, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>13.6	0.51	0.06		PT

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
88	Gully	338	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		339	NW/SE Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	5.5	0.42	0.1		
		340	Firm, mid orange/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		341	NW/SE Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	5.5	0.2	0.1		
		342	Firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		343	NW/SE Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	5.5	0.3	0.08		
89	Gully	344	Firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		345	N/S Linear, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	11.4	0.32	0.06		
		394	Mid, mid orange/brown silt, rare small gravel					PT
		395	N/S Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	11.4	~0.35	0.08		PT
		476	Firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few charcoal flecks, few small gravel				30	BN, BS
		477	N/S Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, flat base	11.4	>0.9	0.13	30	BN, BS
90	Pit	346	Mid/firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare small orange clay mottles, few charcoal flecks, rare small stones					BN
		347	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.75	0.88	0.2		BN
91	Pit	348	Mid/firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare small orange clay mottles, few charcoal flecks, rare small stone					BN,BC
		349	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	0.74	0.81	0.13		BN,BC
92	Post hole	352	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				207	
		353	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	0.38	0.4	0.06	207	
93	Post hole	354	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel				208	
		355	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.3	0.35	0.06	208	
94	Post hole	356	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel				209	
		357	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	0.41	0.4	0.07	209	
95	Post hole	358	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel				210	
		359	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	0.49	0.5	0.05	210	
96	Post hole	360	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		361	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.51	0.5	0.06		
97	Post hole	362	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		363	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	0.36	0.35	0.03		
98	Post hole	364	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel				211	
		365	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.36	0.36	0.1	211	
99	Post hole	366	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel				212	
		367	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	0.32	0.3	0.1	212	
100	Post hole	368	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel				213	
		369	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	0.38	0.37	0.11	213	
101	Post hole	370	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel				214	PT
		371	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	0.46	0.44	0.2	214	PT
102	Post hole	372	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel				215	
		373	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	0.41	0.41	0.1	215	
103	Post hole	374	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel				216	
		375	Sub-circular, steep straight sides, flat base	0.39	0.4	0.21	216	
104	Ditch	376	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		377	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	~26.6	>0.85	0.22		BN
		396	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		397	Curvilinear, curving from N/S to SE, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	~26.6	0.45	0.25		
		1057	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				200	BN, PT,TL, BS
		1058	Curvilinear, curving from N/S to SE, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~26.6	1.78	0.3	200	BN, PT,TL, BS
105	Ditch	378	Firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt,					
		379	NW/SE Linear, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, concave base	>17.6	0.73	0.26		
		407	Firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					BN, Fe
		408	Curvilinear, W/E turning to S, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>17.6	~0.75	0.36		BN, Fe

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		526	Firm, mid yellow/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					
		527	Curvilinear, W/E turning to S, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>17.6	0.46	0.28		
		1059	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1060	Curvilinear, W/E turning to S, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>17.6	0.81	0.25		
106	Pit	380	Firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel, rare rooting					BN, PT, Fe, SL, BS, BC, FL
		381	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	1.1	1.24	0.4		BN, PT, Fe, SL
		390	Firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel, rare rooting				46	BN, BC, BS, FL
		391	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	1.1	1.24	0.4	46	BN, BC, BS, FL
107	Pit	382	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel, rare rooting					BN
		383	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	0.9	>0.95	0.31		BN
108	Gully	384	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel, rare rooting					
		385	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~15	0.51	0.1		
		2469	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel, rare rooting					
		2470	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~15	0.42	0.13		
109	Field Drain	386	Firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		387	N/S Linear, steep straight sides, flat base		0.5	0.14		
111	Gully	392	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional charcoal flecks, rare gravel					Fe, BN, PT, BS
		393	Curvilinear, curving from W/E to NE, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, concave base	>9.6	0.65	0.17		Fe, BN, PT, BS
		474	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few charcoal flecks				29	BN
		475	Curvilinear, curving from W/E to NE, moderate straight/concave sides, concave/irregular base	>9.6	0.55	0.17	29	BN
113	Ditch	398	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					BN
		399	E/W Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>58.1	1.32	0.35		BN
		524	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel					BN
		525	E/W Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>58.1	1.74	0.5		BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		708	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel				76	BN, FL
		709	E/W Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>58.1	0.81	0.29	76	BN, FL
		1318	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					BN, PT
		1319	E/W Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>58.1	0.93	0.27		BN, PT
		1657	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt				280	BN, PT, Fe
		1658	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave/flat base	>58.1	1.35	0.3	280	BN, PT, Fe
		1747	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					BN
		1748	E/W Linear, moderate/gradual straight sides, concave/flat base	>58.1	>0.58	0.25		BN
114	Ditch	400	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stone, few charcoal flecks					BN, SL
		401	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>112.9	0.58	0.12		BN, SL
		508	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stone, few charcoal flecks					
		509	E/W Linear, moderate straight/convex sides, concave base	>112.9	0.86	0.2		BN, PT
		1105	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small stone, few charcoal flecks				205	BN, PT
		1106	Mid/firm, mid blue/grey silty clay, few small stones					
		1107	E/W Linear, moderate straight/convex sides, concave base	>112.9	0.86	0.4	205	BN, PT
		1156	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones, rare charcoal flecks					SL, BC
		1157	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~23.7	0.81	0.23		SL, BC
		1196	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt					PT, BN
		1197	NW/SE Linear, moderate irregular sides, concave base	>112.9	0.89	0.29		PT, BN
		1252	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel					BN
		1253	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	>112.9	0.68	0.1		BN
		1306	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt					BN, PT
		1307	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	>112.9	0.96	0.25		BN, PT
		1310	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones,					BN
		1311	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~23.7	>0.5	0.12		BN
		1415	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel, few charcoal				242	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
			flecks					
		1416	NW/SE Linear, moderate irregular sides, irregular base	~23.7	0.9	0.25	242	
115	Pit	404	Firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		405	Mid/firm, pale green/grey clayish silt					
		406	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	0.8	0.8	0.35		
117	Gully	478	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few charcoal flecks, few small gravel				31	
		479	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight/convex sides, concave base	>12.9	1.14	0.16	31	
118	Gully	480	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few charcoal flecks, few small gravel				32	
		481	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, concave base	>4.72	0.82	0.29	32	
119	Post hole	411	Loose, pale brown/grey clayish silt					
		412	Sub-circular, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	0.2	0.38	0.06		
120	Post hole	413	Loose, pale grey clayish silt, moderate frequency gravel				34	BN
		414	Mid/firm, pale grey clay					
		415	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave/irregular base	0.7	0.5	0.08	34	BN
121	Post hole	416	Loose, pale grey clayish silt, occasional gravel					
		417	Sub-circular, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	0.49	0.4	0.05		
122	Post hole	418	Loose, pale grey clayish silt, few gravel					BN
		419	Sub-circular, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	0.3	0.45	0.05		BN
123	Post hole	420	Loose, pale grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel					
		421	Sub-circular, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	0.5	0.4	0.05		
124	Post hole	422	Loose, pale grey clayish silt, few gravel					
		423	Sub-circular, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	0.29	0.3	0.07		
125	Post hole	424	Loose, mid grey clayish silt, occasional gravel					
		425	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	0.49	0.49	0.09		
126	Post hole	426	Loose, pale grey clayish silt, few gravel					
		427	Sub-circular, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	0.46	0.38	0.1		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
127	Post hole	428	Loose, pale grey clayish silt, few gravel					
		429	Mid, mid/dark grey silty clay					
		430	Sub-circular, gradual straight/concave sides, flat base	0.51	0.45	0.06		
128	Post hole	431	Loose, pale grey clayish silt, few gravel					Fe
		432	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	0.52	0.45	0.19		Fe
129	Post hole	433	Loose, pale grey clayish silt, few gravel					
		434	Sub-circular, gradual straight/concave sides, flat base	0.41	0.44	0.03		
130	Post hole	435	Mid/firm, pale grey clayish silt					BN
		436	Sub-circular, steep straight sides, concave base	0.24	0.29	0.18		BN
131	Post hole	437	Loose, pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		438	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.38	>0.36	0.1		
132	Post hole	439	Loose, pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		440	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.3	>0.2	0.1		
133	Post hole	441	Mid/firm, pale grey clayish silt					BN
		442	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	0.38	0.34	0.12		BN
134	Post hole	443	Mid/loose, pale grey clayish silt				39	BN
		444	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight/convex sides, concave base	0.59	0.6	0.26	39	BN
135	Post hole	445	Mid/loose, pale grey clayish silt					BN
		446	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	0.51	0.4	0.07		BN
136	Post hole	447	Loose, pale grey clayish silt					
		448	Mid/firm, pale grey silty clay					
		449	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	0.45	0.47	0.06		
137	Post hole	450	Loose, dark grey clayish silt, occasional small stones					BN
		451	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight/convex sides, narrow concave base	0.41	0.35	0.21		BN
138	Post hole	452	Loose, dark grey clayish silt, few small gravel				35	BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		453	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight/convex sides, narrow concave base	0.51	0.5	0.14	35	BN
139	Post hole	454	Mid/firm, very dark grey clayish silt, few gravel				36	
		455	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight convex sides, concave base	0.28	0.4	0.16	36	
140	Post hole	456	Loose, pale grey clayish silt					
		457	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.19	0.21	0.08		
141	Post hole	458	Loose, dark grey clayish silt					
		459	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.3	0.31	0.07		
142	Post hole	460	Mid/firm, pale brown/grey clayish silt					
		461	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.32	0.5	0.17		
143	Post hole	462	Loose, pale grey clayish silt					
		463	Sub-circular, moderate/gradual straight/concave sides, flat base	0.31	0.55	0.06		
144	Post hole	464	Loose, pale grey clayish silt					
		465	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.42	0.46	0.15		
145	Post hole	466	Loose, dark grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		467	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.45	>0.4	0.18		
146	Post hole	468	Loose, pale grey clayish silt					
		469	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.31	0.3	0.12		
147	Post hole	470	Loose, pale grey clayish silt					
		471	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.25	0.24	0.06		
148	Post hole	472	Loose, pale grey clayish silt					
		473	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.43	0.39	0.16		
149	Ditch	482	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				37	
		483	E/W Linear, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, concave base	>7.8	0.76	0.51	37	
150	Gully	484	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		485	E/W Linear, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>4.4	0.45	0.04		
151	Ditch	486	Mid/loose, mid brown/grey clayish silt					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		487	E/W Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	>7.14	0.73	0.29		
152	Pit	488	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	1.18	1.1	0.22		
		489	Mid/loose, mid brown clayish silt, occasional gravel, rare charcoal					
153	Lozenge	490	Elongated lozenge, NW terminal, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	1.6	0.34	0.04	38	
		491	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt, occasional gravel, rare charcoal				38	
154	Pit	494	Irregular/sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat base	1.43	>0.9	0.15		PT
		495	Mid, mid brown/yellow clayish silt, few small gravel, rare charcoal					PT
155	Planting Bed	492	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave narrow base	>45.9	>0.42	0.17		
		493	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, few small gravel, rare charcoal					
		506	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, few small gravel, rare charcoal				45	
		507	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>45.9	0.39	0.13	45	
		598	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel					
		599	NW/SE Linear. Moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>45.9	0.36	0.1		
156	Post hole	496	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel				40	
		497	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, irregular base	0.78	0.61	0.08	40	
157	Post hole	498	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel				41	
		499	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	0.36	0.43	0.1	41	
158	Post hole	500	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel				42	
		501	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	0.5	0.43	0.1	42	
159	Post hole	502	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel				43	
		503	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, irregular base	0.45	0.65	0.06	43	
160	Post hole	504	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel				44	
		505	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	0.59	0.6	0.09	44	
161	Pit	510	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		511	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, concave base	0.35	0.59	0.11		
162	Gully	512	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		513	NW/SE Linear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>10	0.31	0.04		
		514	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		515	NW/SE Linear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>10	0.25	0.04		
163	Lozenge	516	Mid/loose, pale brown clayish silt, few gravel				47	
		517	NW/SE Lozenge, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	2.2	0.49	0.04	47	
164	Gully	518	Mid/loose, pale brown/orange clayish silt, few small gravel				48	
		519	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	>21.8	0.33	0.06	48	
		520	Mid/loose, pale brown/orange clayish silt, few small gravel					
		521	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	>21.8	0.5	0.14		
		568	Mid/loose, mid orange/brown clayish silt, few gravel, very rare charcoal flecks					
		569	E/W Rectilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>21.8	0.62	0.18		
165	Pit	522	Mid/loose, pale brown/orange clayish silt, few small gravel					
		523	Sub-circular, moderate/gradual concave/straight sides, concave base	0.53	>0.75	0.15		
166	Pit	528	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel inclusions					
		529	Sub-oval, E/W, moderate straight sides, flat base	0.72	>0.58	0.1		
167	Ditch	530	Mid/firm, pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		531	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>41.6	0.76	0.1		BN
		682	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt				75	
		683	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>41.6	0.65	0.15	75	
		1322	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1323	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>41.6	0.41	0.08		
168	Planting Bed	532	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, sandy patches, few small gravel, few charcoal flecks				49	SL
		533	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight/convex sides, narrow concave base	>12.8	0.72	0.36	49	SL
172	Ditch	540	Mid/loose, mid brown clayish silt, few small gravel, few charcoal flecks				53	PT, SL, BN
		541	Mid, pale orange/grey sandy silt, few small gravel, few charcoal flecks					
		542	N/S Rectilinear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>30.4	>1	0.24	53	PT, SL, BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		583	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel inclusions					BN
		584	Mid, pale yellow/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		585	N/S Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	>30.4	1	0.42		BN
173	Ditch	543	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt, orange clay patches, few small gravel, few charcoal flecks				54	
		544	Mid, pale orange/grey clayish silt, few small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		545	N/S Linear, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	>1.17	0.67	0.2	54	
174	Grave	546	Subsoil, mid/firm, mid/dark brown silt, few gravel	>1.3	>0.55	>0.05		BN
175	Ditch	547	Mid/firm, pale grey clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		548	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	12.3	0.62	0.21		BN
		551	Mid/firm, pale grey clayish silt, few small gravel					BN, SL
		552	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	12.3	>0.47	0.22		BN, SL
		555	Mid/firm, pale grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		556	N/S Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	12.3	0.82	0.15		
		560	Mid/firm, pale grey clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		561	N/S Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	12.3	>0.25	0.14		BN
176	Ditch	549	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few small gravel inclusions					BN, SL
		550	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight/convex sides, concave base	~12.8	0.73	0.18		BN, SL
		557	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey clayish silt, few small gravel inclusions				57	BN
		558	Loose, pale orange/grey clayish silt					
		559	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight/convex sides, concave base	~12.8	1.13	0.31	57	BN
		562	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey clayish silt, few small gravel inclusions					BN
		563	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~12.8	>1	0.18		BN
177	Pit	553	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		554	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, flat base	0.54	0.51	0.08		BN
178	Ditch	564	Loose/mid, pale brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		565	E/W Linear, steep straight sides, flat/concave base	>6.8	0.82	0.22		BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		566	Loose/mid, pale brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		567	E/W Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	>6.8	0.8	0.23		BN
179	Post hole	570	Mid/firm, mid brown/orange clayish silt					
		571	Sub-circular, steep irregular sides, concave base	>0.3	>0.3	0.22		
180	Gully	574	Mid/loose, pale orange/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		575	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	~16.7	0.26	0.04		
		576	Mid/loose, pale orange/brown clayish silt, few small gravel				58	
		577	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	~16.7	0.62	0.13	58	
		614	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown, clayish silt					
		615	Curvilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	~16.7	0.49	0.06		
181	Tree Throw	578	Mid/firm, dark orange/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		579	Mid/friable, mid/dark grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		580	Irregular/sub-oval, gradual/irregular sides, irregular base	1.13	2.05	0.34		
183	Ditch	581	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small gravel					
		582	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	>9.1	>0.66	0.34		
185	Post hole	587	Mid, mid brown/grey sandy silt, few charcoal flecks					
		588	Sub-circular, moderate/steep convex sides, flat/concave base	0.59	0.6	0.31		
186	Ditch	589	Mid/loose, pale red/brown silty sand, rare charcoal flecks, occasional small gravel					
		590	Mid/loose, pale red/grey clayish sand, few small gravel, few charcoal flecks				55	
		591	E/W Curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	>27.5	>0.68	0.31	55	
		1683	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey sandy silt, mottled orange flecks					BN, PT
		1684	E/W Curvilinear, moderate/gradual concave sides, concave/irregular base	>27.5	0.72	0.14		BN, PT
		1693	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey sandy silt					PT
		1694	E/W Curvilinear, moderate/gradual concave sides, concave/irregular base	>27.5	0.7	0.05		PT

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
187	Post hole	592	Mid/loose, pale red/brown silty sand, rare charcoal flecks, occasional small gravel					
		593	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	0.4	0.42	0.23		
189	Furrow	596	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown, clayish silt, occasional gravel inclusions					
		597	N/S Linear, gradual/irregular sides, flat/irregular base	>113	0.71	0.05		
190	Pit	602	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, orange clay patches, few charcoal flecks				59	BN
		603	Sub-oval, N/S orientation, moderate/steep convex sides, irregular/flat base	2.11	1.08	0.34	59	BN
191	Ditch	604	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, orange clay patches, occasional charcoal flecks				60	
		605	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate concave, concave base	>15.6	1.03	0.25	60	
		776	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		777	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave, concave/flat base	>15.6	0.78	0.12		
192	Post hole	606	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few charcoal flecks				61	
		607	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.62	0.6	0.14	61	
193	Pit	608	Mid/loose, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel, few charcoal flecks				62	
		609	Sub-oval, NE/SW orientation, moderate straight sides, concave base	1.42	0.61	0.15	62	
194	Gully	612	Mid, mid brown slightly clayish/slightly sandy silt, few small gravel					
		613	NE/SW Linear, gradual sides, irregular/concave base	>1	0.68	0.07		
195	Ditch	616	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		617	N/S Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~27.8	0.51	0.05		
		1039	Firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few charcoal flecks, few small gravel					BN
		1040	N/S Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	~27.8	0.4	0.07		BN
196	Ditch	538	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel, very rare charcoal flecks				52	PT, BN
		539	N/S Rectilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, irregular/flat base	>42.5	0.62	0.22	52	PT, BN
		572	Mid/loose, mid/pale orange/brown clayish silt, few gravel, very rare charcoal flecks					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		573	E/W Rectilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>42.5	0.6	0.18		
		618	Mid/firm, mottled dark grey/brown and light yellow/brown clayish silts, few small gravel					
		619	N/S curvilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>42.5	1.05	0.36		BN, SH, BS
		632	Mid/firm, pale brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones				66	CH, BS, BN, FE
		633	Mid/firm, dark blue/grey clayish silt, few small/medium stones					BN
		634	Curvilinear, moderate convex sides, concave base	>42.5	1.35	0.4	66	CH, BS, BN, FE
197	Ditch	620	Mid/firm, mottled mid grey/brown and light yellow/brown clayish silts, few small gravel					PT
		621	N/S curvilinear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>9.3	1.92	0.23		PT
199	Gully	624	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		625	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>1	0.43	0.15		
200	Gully	626	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt				64	
		627	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>15	0.74	0.06	64	
201	Gully	628	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt				63	FE, BN
		629	E/W Linear, moderate irregular/concave sides, concave base	>8.8	0.89	0.25	63	FE, BN
202	Gully	637	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					BN
		638	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	>3	0.68	0.1		BN
203	Ditch	639	Mid/firm, pale brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		640	N/S Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>1	0.65	0.17		
204	Ditch	630	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small/medium stones				65	BN, BC, SH, SL, BS, FE
		631	Curvilinear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	>18.35	2.05	0.21	65	BN, BC, SH, SL, BS, FE
205	Ditch	635	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		636	N/S Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	~1.7	0.7	0.11		
206	Ditch	534	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, few small gravel, rare charcoal flecks				50	
		535	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>120	0.83	0.16	50	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		610	Mid, mid brown slightly clayish silt, few small gravel, rare rooting					BN
		611	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>120	0.86	0.22		BN
		641	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stone inclusions					
		642	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	>120	0.85	0.23		
		1015	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stone					
		1016	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>120	>0.7	0.24		
		1102	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt, few small gravel, rare sandy patches					
		1103	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>120	~0.7	~0.2		
		1108	Mid, mid brown clayish silt					
		1109	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>120	0.61	0.15		
		1128	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, few gravel					
		1129	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>120	0.7	0.25		
		1134	Mid/loose, mid brown clayish silt, few clay patches, few gravel					
		1135	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>120	0.83	0.26		
		1154	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few clay patches, few gravel					PT
		1155	NW/SE Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	>120	0.5	0.31		PT
		1177	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1178	NW/SE Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	>120	>0.3	0.2		
		2435	Mid/loose, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					
		2436	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>120	0.82	0.3		
207	Ditch	643	Mid/firm, dark grey clayish silt				69	SL, BN, PT
		644	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	~44.5	0.8	0.2	69	SL, BN, PT
		667	Mid/firm, dark grey clayish silt					BN
		668	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, orange sand mottles, few small gravel				73	
		669	NW/SE Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	~44.5	>0.75	0.29	73	BN
		670	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		671	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	~44.5	>0.65	0.19		
		743	Mid/loose, mid blue/grey, few small stones					
		744	Slump. Mid, mid orange/brown silty clay, few small stones					
		745	Mid/loose, mid brown/grey clayish silt					BN
		746	NW/SE Linear, steep straight sides, concave base	~44.5	0.84	0.52		BN
		763	Mid/loose, mid brown/grey clayish silt					BN
		764	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides	~44.5	0.61	>0.2		BN
		767	Mid, mid red/grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel				83	
		768	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	~44.5	1.23	0.31	83	BN, PT
		771	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small/large stones					BN, PT
		1025	Mid/loose, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, few charcoal flecks					BN
		1026	NW/SE Linear (Rectilinear?), moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~44.5	>0.3	0.12		BN
		1055	Mid/loose, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones					BN
		1056	NW/SE Linear (Rectilinear?), moderate straight sides, flat base	~44.5	>0.3	0.3		BN
		1098	Mid/loose, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones					
		1099	NW/SE Linear (Rectilinear?), moderate/steep straight/concave sides, flat base	~44.5	0.45	0.29		
208	Ditch	536	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel, few charcoal flecks				51	
		537	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, narrow concave base	>113.7	0.57	0.15	51	
		600	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		601	NW/SE Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	>113.7	0.5	0.14		
		645	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt				67	BN, PT
		646	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat base	>113.7	0.81	0.2	67	BN, PT
		663	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		664	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>113.7	0.69	0.25		
		736	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		737	Mid/loose, mid orange/brown/grey sandy clay, few small stones					
		738	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>113.7	0.5	0.36		
		757	Mid/loose, mid/pale orange/brown clayish silt, few small stones					
		758	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>113.7	>0.3	0.2		
		1089	Mid/loose, mid brown clayish silt, few small stones					
		1090	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>113.7	0.5	0.2		
		1091	Mid/loose, mid brown clayish silt, few small stones					PT
		1092	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>113.7	0.61	0.31		PT
		1096	Mid/loose, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					
		1097	NW/SE Linear, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>113.7	>0.1	0.3		
		2359	Mid, mid/pale orange/grey silty clay, occasional orange iron pan flecks and chalk flecks, occasional small stones, few charcoal flecks					
		2360	NW/SE Linear, steep straight/concave sides, concave base	>113.7	0.7	0.32		
209	Ditch	647	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt				68	BN
		648	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	>43.4	0.9	0.21	68	BN
		674	Mid/firm, pale brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel				70	BN
		675	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	>43.4	>1	0.34	70	BN
		749	Mid, pale brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		750	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	>43.4	1	0.22		
		2347	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		2348	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>43.4	>0.2	0.17		BN
210	Ditch	649	Mid/firm, dark grey clayish silt					
		650	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/convex sides, flat/concave base	~47	>0.7	0.26		
		651	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		652	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~47	0.6	0.09		
		672	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		673	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~47	>0.75	0.19		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		747	Mid/loose, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		748	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	~47	>0.39	0.21		
		765	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		766	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	~47	>0.2	>0.13		
		1023	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		1024	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~47	0.6	0.09		
212	Ditch	653	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		654	N/S Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>71.2	0.71	0.32		
		1391	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1392	N/S Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>71.2	0.9	0.35		BN
		1393	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel					
		1394	N/S Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>71.2	1.1	0.4		
		1417	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel					
		1418	N/S Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>71.2	>0.2	0.2		
		1831	Mid/firm, dark brown clayish silt, occasional small stones, orange sand patches				302	
		1832	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>71.2	1.01	0.21	302	
		1902	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small/medium gravel					
		1903	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>71.2	>0.75	0.31		BN, PT
		2351	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small/medium gravel					
		2352	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>71.2	>0.72	0.32		
		2375	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey silty clay					
		2376	N/S Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>71.2	1	0.35		
213	Ditch	655	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		656	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~46.7	1.11	0.25		
		1389	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1390	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	~46.7	0.55	0.2		BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1395	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1396	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	~46.7	0.91	0.35		BN
		2333	Loose/friable, mid grey/brown sandy silt, rare small stone					
		2334	Loose/mid, mid brown silty sand, few clay patches					BN, PT
		2335	E/W Linear, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	~46.7	1.5	0.4		BN, PT
214	Ditch	657	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		658	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~16.2	0.61	0.25		
		751	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		752	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~16.2	0.3	0.07		
215	Ditch	659	Mid/firm, dark brown clayish silt					BN
		660	N/S Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	~43.4	0.91	0.25		BN
		665	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel				72	BN
		666	N/S Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	~43.4	0.52	0.13	72	BN
		706	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel				80	
		707	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~43.4	0.65	0.31	80	
		1171	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1172	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~43.4	1.31	0.5		BN
		1195	Mid/firm, mottled grey/orange silty clay					PT, BN
		1279	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					WS, BN
		1280	Mid, mottled grey/orange silty clay					
		1281	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~43.4	>0.9	0.5		WS, BN
		1288	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown sandy silt, moderate frequency small gravel					BN
		1289	N/S Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	~43.4	>1.25	0.39		BN
216	Gully	661	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		662	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>19	0.47	0.13		
218	Ditch	676	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel				71	BN, PT
		677	Curvilinear, moderate concave sides, wide concave base	>31.8	1.45	0.21	71	BN, PT

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1860	Mid/firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1861	Curvilinear, moderate concave sides, wide concave base	>31.8	1.1	0.42		
219	Furrow	678	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, occasional small stone					PT
		679	E/W Linear, gradual irregular sides, flat/irregular base	>20.3	1.81	0.2		PT
220	Ditch	680	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt				74	
		681	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/convex sides, concave base	>112.9	0.36	0.14	74	
		1165	Mid, mid/dark mottled orange/grey/brown clayish sandy silt					PT
		1166	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight/convex sides, concave base	>112.9	>0.1	>0.2		PT
		1179	Mid, mid/pale brown clayish silt					
		1180	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>112.9	0.59	0.17		
		1308	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel					
		1309	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>112.9	>0.5	0.18		
223	Gully	686	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					BN
		687	N/S Linear, gradual concave sides, flat/concave base	>7.5	0.6	0.1		BN
		688	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					
		689	N/S Linear, gradual concave sides, flat/concave base	>7.5	0.54	0.07		
		692	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					
		693	N/S Linear, gradual concave sides, flat/concave base	>7.5	0.43	0.08		
224	Ditch	694	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		695	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~39.4	>0.6	0.2		BN
		1210	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt					
		1211	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~39.4	1.3	>0.15		
		1316	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt					BN
		1317	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~39.4	1.2	0.41		BN
		1482	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones				256	BN
		1483	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~39.4	0.57	0.23	256	BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1655	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					BN, FL
		1656	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~39.4	1	0.23		BN, FL
		1785	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones					BN
		1786	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	~39.4	>1	0.33		BN
		1793	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones					
		1794	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~39.4	>1	0.3		
225	Gully	690	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, yellow/grey clayier mottles, occasional small stones, few medium stones					BN
		691	Rectilinear N/E corner, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	5.39	0.4	0.18		BN
		696	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, yellow/grey clayier mottles, occasional small stones					
		697	Rectilinear N/E corner, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	5.39	0.38	0.18		
226	Ditch	698	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few chalk flecks				77	
		699	NNE/SSW Linear, gradual concave sides, flat/concave base	4.7	0.5	0.15	77	
227	Ditch	700	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt					
		701	NNE/SSW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	>21.9	>0.5	0.09		
		1175	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1176	NNE/SSW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>21.9	>0.59	0.17		
		1275	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1276	NNE/SSW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>21.9	0.39	0.2		
228	Ditch	702	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few small gravel				78	BN
		703	NNE/SSW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>34.1	0.53	0.15	78	BN
		1173	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1174	NNE/SSW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>34.1	>0.91	0.31		BN
		1277	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel					
		1278	NNE/SSW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>34.1	>1	0.38		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1286	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel					
		1287	NNE/SSW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>34.1	1.55	0.35		
229	Ditch	704	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt				79	BN
		705	NNE/SSW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>6.9	>0.36	0.1	79	BN
		1282	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown clayish silt, few gravel					BN
		1283	NNE/SSW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	>6.9	>0.91	0.16		BN
		1290	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					BN, BC, SL
		1291	NNE/SSW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>6.9	>0.69	>0.19		BN, BC, SL
231	Ditch	712	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt					BN
		713	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>42.65	0.85	0.13		BN
		1320	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt					BN
		1321	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>42.65	1.04	0.3		BN
		1403	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		1404	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	>42.65	0.6	0.15		
		1459	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				255	
		1460	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	>42.65	0.23	0.05	255	
232	Pit	714	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt					
		715	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.71	0.72	0.1		
233	Post hole	716	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt					
		717	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.36	0.35	0.05		
234	Post hole	718	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt					
		719	Sub-circular, gradual irregular sides, irregular base	0.28	0.27	0.1		
235	Post hole	720	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt					BN, BC
		721	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate sides, concave base	0.65	0.63	0.17		BN, BC
236	Post hole	722	Mid, dark brown clayish silt					BN
		723	Sub-circular, moderate irregular/straight sides, concave base	0.52	0.5	0.16		BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
237	Post hole	724	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		725	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.31	0.31	0.09		
238	Post hole	726	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		727	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	0.25	0.25	0.05		
239	Post hole	728	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		729	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	0.3	0.32	0.17		
240	Post hole	730	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, orange/brown patches					BN
		731	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, concave base	0.29	0.27	0.05		BN
241	Post hole	732	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt with orange/brown patches, few chacoal flecks, few small gravel					BN
		733	Sub-oval, gradual straight sides, concave base	0.34	0.3	0.08		BN
242	Post hole	734	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt, orange/brown patches					BN
		735	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	0.35	>0.33	0.18		BN
244	Pit	741	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few small stones					
		742	Elongated E/W oval, moderate straight sides, flat base	2.16	1.6	0.3		
		759	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few small stones				82	BN
		760	Elongated E/W oval, moderate straight sides, flat base	2.16	1.6	0.3	82	BN
245	Ditch	753	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, orange mottles, occasional small stones, few medium stones				81	BN
		754	NW/SE, moderate straight sides, flat base	~10.9	0.54	0.15	81	BN
		778	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		779	NW/SE, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	~10.9	0.3	0.07		
		786	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					
		787	NW/SE, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	~10.9	0.5	0.12	84	
		792	Mid, dark brown/black clayish silt, moderate charcoal flecks, few small stones				84	
		1003	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones				86	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1004	NW/SE, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	~10.9	0.46	n/a	86	
246	Pit	761	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few small stones					BN
		762	Elongated oval pit, NW/SE, gradual/moderate straight sides, irregular base	3.1	>1.6	0.1		BN
		769	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few small stones					
		770	Elongated NW/SE oval, gradual/moderate straight sides, irregular base	1m slot	>0.95	0.18		
247	Planting Bed	755	Mid/loose, pale brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel					
		756	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	>43.2	0.4	0.05		
		2251	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, few sandy orange patches, rare charcoal flecks					
		2252	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, flat base	>43.2	>0.75	0.2		
248	Gully	772	Mid, mid brown sandy silt					
		773	NW/SE Linear, gentle concave sides, flat base	>2.88	0.41	0.04		
		774	Mid, mid brown sandy silt, few small gravel					
		775	NW/SE Linear, gentle/moderate concave sides, flat base	>2.88	0.32	0.09		
250	Gully/Beam slot	782	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small/medium stones				204?	BN
		783	Rectilinear NW corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	12.2	0.4	0.15	204?	BN
		784	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		785	Rectilinear NW corner, gentle/moderate straight sides, concave base	12.2	0.31	0.08		
		788	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt					BN, FE
		789	Rectilinear NW corner, gentle/moderate straight/irregular sides, concave base	12.2	0.36	0.1		
		1093	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt					BN
251	Gully	790	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		791	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	5.88	0.94	0.14		
		1017	Mid, mid red/brown clayish silt with few sandier patches, few small gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1018	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	5.88	0.44	0.09		
252	Gully/Beam slot	793	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		794	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, flat base	11.1	0.42	0.05		
		795	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		796	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, flat base	11.1	0.51	0.13		
		799	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		1000	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate irregular/concave sides, concave base	11.1	0.45	0.13		
		1001	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt				85	
		1002	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, concave base	11.1	0.38	0.1	85	
253	Planting Bed	797	Mid, mid grey/orange/brown slightly clayish silt, few small stones					
		798	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	>22.2	0.48	0.11		
		1114	Mid, mid orange/brown slightly sandy silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks, some rooting				206	
		1115	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight/convex sides, concave/irregular base	>22.2	0.67	0.16	206	
255	Post hole	1005	Mid, mid/dark brown silty clay, few small gravel				87	
		1006	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.29	0.28	0.1	87	
256	Post hole	1007	Mid, mid/dark brown silty clay, few small gravel				88	BN
		1008	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.23	0.24	0.06	88	BN
257	Post hole	1009	Mid, mid/dark brown silty clay, few small gravel				89	BN
		1010	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.27	0.26	0.13	89	BN
258	Post hole	1011	Mid, mid/dark brown silty clay, few small gravel				90	
		1012	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.25	0.27	0.13	90	
259	Post hole	1013	Mid, mid/dark brown silty clay, few small gravel				91	
		1014	Sub-circular, gentle/moderate concave sides, concave base	0.27	0.27	0.07	91	
261	Ditch	1019	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stone, some rooting					BN
		1020	E/W Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base		0.75	0.14		BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
262	Lozenge	1021	Mid/loose, pale/mid grey/brown silty clay, rare small stone					
		1022	NW/SE Lozenge, gradual concave/straight sides, flat base	>1.2	0.28	0.09		
263	Post hole	1027	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt				92	BC
		1028	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	0.27	0.27	0.14	92	BC
264	Post hole	1029	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt				93	
		1030	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	0.35	0.36	0.11	93	
265	Post hole	1031	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt				94	
		1032	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	0.31	0.3	0.03	94	
266	Post hole	1033	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt				95	
		1034	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	0.32	0.32	0.06	95	
267	Ditch	1035	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1036	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>21.77	0.6	0.15		BN
		1049	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few gravel					
		1050	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>21.77	>0.2	>0.03		
		1100	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel, few sand patches					
		1101	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>21.77	>0.95	0.19		
		1142	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1143	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, base unexcavated	>21.77	>0.3	>0.15		
		1236	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN, PT
		1237	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>21.77	>0.5	0.18		BN, PT
268	Lozenge	1037	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small/medium stones					BN, PT
		1038	N/S Lozenge, moderate straight sides, concave base	3	0.42	0.15		BN, PT
269	Post hole	1041	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt				96	
		1042	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.34	0.32	0.12	96	
270	Post hole	1043	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt				97	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1044	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.35	0.33	0.12	97	
271	Post hole	1045	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt				98	
		1046	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.3	0.3	0.06	98	
272	Post hole	1047	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt				99	
		1048	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, concave base	32	0.3	0.05	99	
274	Ditch	1053	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones					BC
		1054	Curvilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, flat base	>41.5	0.78	0.26		BC
		1146	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small/medium stones, few charcoal flecks				246	BN, BS
		1147	Curvilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, concave base	>41.5	1	0.44	246	BN, BS
		1202	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		1203	Curvilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, concave base	>41.5	0.37	0.09		
		1234	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small/medium stones				249	BN
		1235	Curvilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, concave base	>41.5	0.82	0.38	249	BN
		1383	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt					BN, PT
		1384	Curvilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, flat base	>41.5	0.65	0.2		BN, PT
275	Pit	1061	Mid/firm, mid orange/brown clayish silt, few gravel, moderate frequency large stone, few charcoal flecks				201	SL, BN, BS
		1062	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	1m slot	>1.1	>0.4	201	SL, BN, BS
276	Post hole	1063	Mid, mid/dark orange/brown clayish silt					
		1064	Sub-circular, gradual irregular sides, narrow concave base	0.29	0.31	0.08		
277	Post hole	1065	Mid, mid/dark orange/brown clayish silt, few small stones				203	
		1066	Sub-circular, gradual irregular sides, narrow concave base	0.25	0.25	0.09	203	
278	Post hole	1067	Mid, dark orange/brown clayish silt					
		1068	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.28	0.25	0.07		
279	Post hole	1069	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1070	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.2	0.18	0.07		
280	Post hole	1071	Mid, dark brown clayish silt					BN
		1072	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.4	0.38	0.09		BN
281	Post hole	1073	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt					
		1074	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.32	0.32	0.1		
282	Post hole	1075	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt					BN
		1076	Sub-circular, gradual straight/concave sides, flat base	0.21	0.22	0.09		BN
283	Post hole	1077	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt					
		1078	Sub-circular, moderate irregular sides, flat base	0.25	0.25	0.1		
284	Post hole	1079	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt				202	
		1080	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.29	0.28	0.08	202	
285	Furrow	1081	Mid, pale brown clayish silt					
		1082	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>55.2	0.42	0.08		
		1083	Mid, pale brown clayish silt					
		1084	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>55.2	0.5	0.08		
		1884	Mid, dark brown clayish silt, orange sand patches					
		1885	NNE/SSW Linear, moderate irregular sides, concave base	>55.2	1.32	0.15		
		2125	Mid, mid/pale yellow/brown clayish silt					
		2126	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>55.2	0.9	0.14		
		2145	Mid, pale grey clayish silt					
		2146	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>55.2	0.7	0.04		
		2411	Firm, mid grey/orange silty clay, rare gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		2412	N/S Linear, gradual straight/irregular sides, flat base	>55.2	0.96	0.13		
286	Ditch	1085	Mid/firm, pale brown clayish silt, few gravel					
		1086	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>6.2	0.49	0.09		
287	Ditch	1087	Mid/firm, pale brown clayish silt, few gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1088	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat base	>21.5	0.77	0.08		
288	Ditch	1051	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few gravel					
		1052	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate concave sides, base unexcavated	>34.5	0.68	0.13		
		1094	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few sand patches, few gravel					BN, PT
		1095	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>34.5	0.78	0.2		BN, PT
		1144	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel				248	BN
		1145	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>34.5	>1.1	0.22	248	BN
		1240	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel				250	BN
		1241	Rectilinear NE corner, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>34.5	0.9	0.16	250	BN
		1377	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel				252	BN
		1378	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>34.5	>0.75	0.18	252	BN
		1409	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					BN
		1410	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	>34.5	>0.8	0.34		BN
		1616	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional gravel					BN, PT
		1617	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	>34.5	>0.5	0.28		BN, PT
		1671	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					
		1672	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	>34.5	>0.7	0.25		
		1783	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					
		1784	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	>34.5	>0.5	0.26		
290	Furrow	1110	Mid, pale brown clayish silt					
		1111	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave/irregular base	>12.5	1.85	0.12		
292	Planting Bed	1116	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy silt, rare small gravel, rare chalk flecks					
		1117	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	>82.6	0.57	0.12		
		1138	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy silt, rare small gravel, rare chalk flecks					PT

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1139	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave/irregular base	>82.6	0.55	0.13		PT
293	Planting Bed	1118	Mid/friable, mid brown slightly clayish silt					
		1119	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>127.9	0.52	0.08		
		1330	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy, slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, chalk and charcoal					
		1331	NE/SW Linear, steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>127.9	0.67	0.25		
		1515	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few orange mottles					
		1516	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/irregular base	>127.9	0.7	0.28		
		1914	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt with few orange mottles					
		1915	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	>127.9	>0.55	0.06		
		2234	Mid/firm, mid brown/orange/grey clayish silt					
		2235	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>127.9	0.47	0.15		
294	Gully	1120	Mid, dark brown slightly clayish silt					
		1121	N/S Curvilinear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>8.7	0.21	0.05		
		1124	Mid, dark brown slightly clayish silt				218	
		1125	N/S Curvilinear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>8.7	0.3	0.08	218	
295	Gully	1122	Mid, dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt				217	
		1123	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	~3.7	0.32	0.08	217	
296	Gully	1126	Mid, dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt					
		1127	E/W Linear, gradual concave sides, flat base	~1.06	0.22	0.06		
297	Planting Bed	1150	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy silt, few small gravel, rare chalk flecks, rare charcoal flecks					
		1151	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, irregular/concave base	>85.6	0.56	0.15		
		1152	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy silt, few small gravel, rare chalk flecks					PT
		1153	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, irregular/concave base	>85.6	0.73	0.17		PT
		1164	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, irregular/concave base	>85.6	0.67	0.23		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1272	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy silt, few small gravel					
298	Planting Bed	1130	Mid/loose, mid/pale brown/grey slightly clayish silt					
		1131	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	~40	0.62	0.24		
		1132	Mid/loose, mid/pale grey/brown slightly clayish silt, few small gravel					PT
		1133	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	~40	0.32	0.11		PT
299	Ditch	1136	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt,					BN
		1137	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>7.3	0.62	0.17		BN
		1204	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt,					
		1205	E/W Linear, moderate irregular sides, flat/concave base	>7.3	0.76	0.11		
300	Ditch	800	Mid, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small stones, few charcoal flecks					BN
		801	NW/SE Linear, concave sides, concave base	>12.98	0.52	0.09		BN
		802	Mid, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small stones, few charcoal flecks					BN
		803	NW/SE Linear, concave sides, concave base	>12.98	0.31	0.06		BN
301	Ditch	812	Mid, dark brown silty clay					BN
		813	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, undercut on NE side, concave base	~10.22	1	0.4		BN
		846	Mid, mid grey brown silty clay					
		847	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	~10.22	1	0.3		
302	Pit/tree throw	810	Mid, dark blue/grey/brown clayish silt					
		811	NW/SE Sub-rectangular, moderate straight sides, undercut in one place, irregular base	>2.75	0.8	0.28		
304	Ditch	814	Mid, mid brown silty clay					PT, BN
		815	N/S Linear, shallow sides, concave base	>14.57	0.55	0.16		PT, BN
		850	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown silty clay, rare charcoal flecks					
		851	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>14.57	0.4	0.1		
305	Ditch	816	Mid, dark brown silt, charcoal rich					
		817	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>1	0.5	0.05		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
298	Planting Bed	1130	Mid/loose, mid/pale brown/grey slightly clayish silt					
		1131	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	~40	0.62	0.24		
		1132	Mid/loose, mid/pale grey/brown slightly clayish silt, few small gravel					PT
		1133	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	~40	0.32	0.11		PT
299	Ditch	1136	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt,					BN
		1137	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>7.3	0.62	0.17		BN
		1204	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt,					
		1205	E/W Linear, moderate irregular sides, flat/concave base	>7.3	0.76	0.11		
300	Ditch	800	Mid, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small stones, few charcoal flecks					BN
		801	NW/SE Linear, concave sides, concave base	>12.98	0.52	0.09		BN
		802	Mid, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small stones, few charcoal flecks					BN
		803	NW/SE Linear, concave sides, concave base	>12.98	0.31	0.06		BN
301	Ditch	812	Mid, dark brown silty clay					BN
		813	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, undercut on NE side, concave base	~10.22	1	0.4		BN
		846	Mid, mid grey brown silty clay					
		847	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	~10.22	1	0.3		
302	Pit/tree throw	810	Mid, dark blue/grey/brown clayish silt					
		811	NW/SE Sub-rectangular, moderate straight sides, undercut in one place, irregular base	>2.75	0.8	0.28		
304	Ditch	814	Mid, mid brown silty clay					PT, BN
		815	N/S Linear, shallow sides, concave base	>14.57	0.55	0.16		PT, BN
		850	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown silty clay, rare charcoal flecks					
		851	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>14.57	0.4	0.1		
305	Ditch	816	Mid, dark brown silt, charcoal rich					
		817	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>1	0.5	0.05		
306	Ditch	820	Mid, mid grey brown silty clay, occasional small stones					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		821	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~15.8	1	0.11		
		824	Mid, mid grey brown silty clay, occasional small stones					
		825	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	~15.8	0.9	0.11		
		826	Mid, mid grey brown silty clay, occasional small stones					
		827	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	~15.8	0.35	0.05		
		836	Mid to light silty clay, mid compaction				101	
		837	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	~15.8	0.34	0.05	101	
307	Ditch	830	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown silty clay, occasional small stones					
		831	E/W Linear, gradual sloping straight sides, flat base	~26.1	0.9	0.09		
		842	Mid, dark grey brown silty clay				104	
		843	NW/SE Linear, irregular sides, flat base	~26.1	0.8	0.06	104	
		892	Firm, mid grey/brown silt clay				109	
		893	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	~26.1	0.5	0.05	109	
308	Pit	822	Mid, pale grey/brown silty clay					
		823	Oval pit, gradual sides, flat/irregular base	1.47	0.5	0.06		
311	Ditch	852	Mid/loose, mid/pale grey/brown silty clay, few charcoal flecks					
		853	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, irregular base (deeper to south)	>19.1	0.6	0.14		
		856	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown silty clay				107	
		857	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>19.1	0.27	0.2	107	
312	Ditch	858	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown silty clay					
		859	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	~16.3	0.24	0.08		
		860	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown silty clay					
		861	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	~16.3	0.45	0.11		
		862	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown silty clay					
		863	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	~16.3	0.43	0.13		
313	Ditch/loze	864	Mid/loose, pale brown/grey silty clay				105	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
	nge	865	NW/SE Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~3.9	0.3	0.09	105	
		882	Mid, mid grey silty clay					
		883	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~3.9	0.4	0.05		
314	Post hole	866	Mid/loose, pale/mid grey/brown silty clay, rare charcoal flecks					
		867	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat base	0.61	0.45	0.21		
315	Lozenge?	868	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown silty clay, occasional small stone inclusions				108	
		869	E/W Sub-rectangular, gradual straight sides, flat base	1	0.23	0.05	108	
316	Ditch	870	Mid, mid grey clay					
		871	NW/SE Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~6.3	0.8	0.1		
		872	Mid, mid grey silty clay					
		873	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	~6.3	0.5	0.14		
317	Ditch	874	Mid, mid grey silty clay					
		875	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>3.9	0.5	0.1		
318	Ditch	876	Mid, mid brown/grey silty clay					
		877	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>5.4	0.4	0.15		
319	Pit/Post hole	878	Mid, mid brown silty clay					
		879	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat base	0.6	0.4	0.1		
320	Ditch	894	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks				110	PT
		895	N/S Linear, moderate concave, irregular concave base	>11.2	0.51	0.15	110	PT
		896	Mid/loose, grey/brown silty clay					
		897	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>11.2	0.5	0.15		
		898	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		899	N/S Linear, concave sides, irregular/concave base	>11.2	0.5	0.11		
321	Ditch	904	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks				111	BR, SL
		905	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>36.5	0.71	0.18	111	BR, SL

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		912	Mid/loose, mid brown silty clay, rare charcoal					
		913	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>36.5	0.3	0.09		
		951	Mid, dark brown silty clay, rare small stones					
		952	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>36.5	0.6	0.1		
322	Lozenge/ Beam slot	906	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		907	E/W Linear, shallow, gradual straight sides, concave base	>2.7	0.37	0.06		
325	Furrow	918	Mid/loose, mid/pale grey/brown silty clay, rare charcoal flecks				112	
		919	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>60	0.6	0.14	112	
		920	Mid/loose, mid/pale grey/brown silty clay, few clayier patches, rare charcoal flecks					
		921	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>60	0.6	0.1		
327	Gully	924	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay					
		925	NW/SE Linear, gradual shallow sides, flat base	>6.1	0.45	0.8		
328	Planting Bed	926	Firm, pale brown silty clay, rare gravel					
		927	NE/SW Linear, gradual/steep straight sides, irregular base	>7.6	0.7	0.1		
329	Pit	928	Mid, pale grey silty clay, rare gravel				114	
		929	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	0.9	0.7	0.1	114	
330	Pit	930	Mid, mid grey silty clay, moderate frequency charcoal flecks				115	PT, BN
		931	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	1	0.6	0.22	115	PT, BN
331	Pit	932	Mid, dark grey silty clay, frequent charcoal				113	PT, BN
		933	Mid, pale brown/grey silty clay, frequent gravel					BN
		934	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat base	1.4	1.4	0.3	113	PT, BN
332	Gully	935	Mid, pale brown silty clay					
		936	N/S curvilinear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>10	0.3	0.08		
		937	Mid, pale brown silty clay					
		938	E/W curvilinear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>10	0.3	0.05		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
333	Planting Bed	941	Mid, pale brown sandy clay, rare stones					
		942	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, irregular base	>40.1	0.6	0.2		
334	Planting Bed	955	Mid, pale brown silty clay, rare stones					PT
		956	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>24.2	0.4	0.1		PT
335	Planting Bed	957	Mid, pale brown silty clay, rare stones					
		958	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>35.2	0.5	0.1		
336	Ditch	888	Light greyish brown silt clay. Firm. No inclusions					
		889	N/S Linear, gentle straight sides, flat/concave base	>23.3	>0.4	0.1		
350	Ditch	1148	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small/medium stones, few charcoal flecks				247	BN
		1149	N/S Curvilinear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>9.9	>0.7	0.2	247	BN
		1244	Mid, dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small/medium stones, few charcoal flecks					
		1245	N/S Curvilinear, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	>9.9	>0.2	0.08		
351	Planting Bed	388	Firm, pale orange/brown silt, few small gravel					
		389	NE/SW Linear, steep straight/convex sides, concave base	>74	>0.46	0.3		
		1140	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel					PT
		1141	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>74	>0.8	0.25		PT
		1300	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy, slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, chalk and charcoal					BN, PT
		1301	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>74	0.6	0.27		BN, PT
352	Planting Bed	1167	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy and slightly clayish silt, few small gravel, rare chalk flecks				219	
		1168	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>74.8	0.67	0.17	219	
		1169	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy and slightly clayish silt, few small gravel, rare chalk flecks					
		1170	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>74.8	0.61	0.14		
		1183	Mid/friable, mid/pale orange/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1184	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>74.8	0.47	0.06		
353	Ditch	1158	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					
		1159	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate straight/irregular sides, concave base	>18.8	0.89	0.3		
354	Lozenge/ gully	1160	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel					FL
		1161	E/W Lozenge/truncated curvilinear, steep straight sides, flat base	2.39	0.4	0.31		FL
355	Gully	1162	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1163	N/S curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>6.8	0.25	0.05		
		1212	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt					BN, WS
		1213	N/S curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>6.8	0.4	0.1		BN, WS
		1214	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		1215	N/S curvilinear, gradual concave sides, concave base	>6.8	0.55	0.58		
357	Gully	1181	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1182	Curvilinear, SW corner, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	~3.6	0.27	0.04		
		1187	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown clayish silt				224	
		1188	Curvilinear, SW corner, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	~3.6	>0.15	>0.04	224	
		1189	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1190	Curvilinear, SW corner, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat base	~3.6	0.37	0.04		
358	Post hole	1185	Mid/loose, pale grey silty clay, few charcoal flecks				226	
		1186	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, narrow concave base	0.26	0.24	0.19	226	
359	Gully	1191	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown clayish silt				225	
		1192	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate sides, flat base	>5.11	0.38	0.1	225	
360	Gully	1193	Mid/loose, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1194	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate sides, flat base	>3.46	0.34	0.16		
361	Pit	1198	Mid, dark brown/grey silt, slightly cessy, ash and charcoal patches, few small gravel				220	BF, BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1199	Sub-circular, moderate/steep convex sides, concave base	0.7	0.65	0.31	220	BF, BN
362	Ditch	1200	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey silt, rare small gravel, rare chalk flecks, rare charcoal					
		1201	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>1.5	0.64	0.3		
364	Planting Bed	710	Mid, mid orange/brown silt					
		711	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	>82.4	0.63	0.25		
		1260	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy, slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, chalk and charcoal					
		1261	NE/SW Linear, moderate steep sides, concave/flat base	>82.4	0.59	0.19		
		1294	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy, slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, chalk and charcoal					
		1295	NE/SW Linear, moderate steep sides, concave/flat base	>82.4	0.65	0.14		
365	Post hole	1216	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown silty clay					BN
		1217	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	0.38	0.4	0.2		BN
366	Post hole	1206	Mid/loose, dark grey silt, few chalk, few charcoal flecks					
		1207	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	0.18	0.19	0.1		
367	Post hole	1208	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few gravel, few chalk, few charcoal flecks				221	
		1209	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.31	0.37	0.12	221	
368	Pit	1218	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1219	Sub-oval, moderate concave sides, flat base	0.75	>0.98	0.1		
369	Gully	1220	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1221	N/S Linear, gradual concave sides, flat base	>3.86	>0.5	0.1		
		1222	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt				222	PT
		1223	N/S Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	>3.86	0.39	0.1	222	PT
370	Post hole	1224	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1225	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.34	0.35	0.09		
371	Post hole	1226	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1227	Sub-circular, concave sides, flat base	0.32	0.33	0.04		BN
372	Post hole	1228	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel, rare chalk, rare charcoal				223	BN
		1229	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.7	0.36	0.12	223	BN
373	Ditch	1232	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency gravel				251	BN, PT
		1233	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate/gradual concave sides, flat/concave base	~15.57	0.69	0.07	251	BN, PT
		1250	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency gravel					BN
		1251	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate/gradual concave sides, flat/concave base	~15.57	0.55	0.08		BN
		1304	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		1305	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate/gradual concave sides, flat/concave base	~15.57	0.6	0.1		
		1385	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel					BN, PT
		1386	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate/gradual irregular sides, concave base	~15.57	>0.25	0.16		BN, PT
374	Ditch	1238	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN, PT
		1239	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, concave base	~40.5	~0.9	0.33		BN, PT
		1379	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel				253	BN, BC
		1380	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate concave sides, flat base	~40.5	0.7	0.2	253	BN, BC
		1411	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small gravel					BN, PT
		1412	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, flat base	~40.5	1	0.28		BN, PT
		1612	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare small/medium stones, occasional charcoal flecks				278	BN, PT
		1613	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	~40.5	1.05	0.25	278	BN, PT
		1667	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small/medium stones					BN, PT
		1668	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	~40.5	0.6	0.22		BN, PT
		1779	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small/medium stones					
		1780	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	~40.5	0.45	0.15		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
375	Gully	1242	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small gravel					BN
		1243	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	>2.6	>0.5	0.1		BN
		1246	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small gravel					BN
		1247	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	>2.6	>0.25	0.1		BN
376	Ditch	1230	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt				227	
		1231	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate concave sides, concave base		0.5	0.14	227	
377	Planting Bed	1248	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small gravel					
		1249	NE/SW Linear, unseen sides, concave base	>129.3	>0.2	>0.05		
		1312	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy, slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, chalk and charcoal				229	PT
		1313	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>129.3	0.78	0.2	229	PT
		1461	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown slightly sandy, slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, chalk and charcoal					
		1462	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>129.3	0.8	0.25	254	
		1490	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel					PT
		1491	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>129.3	0.6	0.2		PT
		1695	Mid/friable, mid/pale grey/brown silt					
		1696	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>129.3	0.58	0.08		
378	Post hole	1254	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare gravel, rare chalk, rare charcoal					BN
		1255	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.32	0.32	0.09		BN
379	Pit/Post hole	1256	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey silt, rare gravel, rare chalk, rare charcoal					ST, BN
		1257	Sub-oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.5	0.37	0.1		ST, BN
380	Gully	1262	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey slightly clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1263	N/S Linear, shallow sides, flat/concave base	~5.6	0.41	0.04		
381	Post hole	1264	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional charcoal					BN, PT
		1265	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.45	0.4	0.1		BN, PT

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
382	Lozenge	1266	Mid/loose, pale brown/grey clayish silt					
		1267	E/W Lozenge, moderate straight sides, flat base	1.5	0.39	0.13		
383	Post hole	1268	Mid, dark brown/grey silty clay, occasional gravel, few charcoal flecks				228	BC
		1269	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.32	0.3	0.14	228	BC
384	Post hole	1270	Mid, dark grey/brown silty clay					
		1271	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.2	0.18	0.09		
385	Post hole	1273	Mid, dark grey/brown silty clay, occasional small gravel					
		1274	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.28	0.28	0.05		
386	Pit	1292	Mid/loose, dark grey charcoal rich silt, few sandy silt patches, few charcoal pieces, few chalk flecks				237, 238	PT
		1293	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight, flat/concave base	0.91	0.9	0.12	237, 239	PT
387	Pit	1296	Mid/loose, pale orange/brown sandy silt, moderate frequency gravel					BN
		1297	Sub-circular, gradual straight, flat/concave base	0.82	0.75	0.15		BN
388	Pit	1298	Mid, pale orange/brown sandy silt, moderate frequency gravel					
		1299	Sub-circular, gradual straight, irregular base	>0.7	>0.6	0.1		
390	Post hole	1302	Mid, mid orange/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					
		1303	Sub-oval, moderate irregular sides, concave/irregular base	0.45	0.51	0.09		
391	Ditch	1314	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt					BN
		1315	Curvilinear, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>38.2	>0.5	0.15		BN
		1627	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt					BN
		1628	Mid/friable, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few orange mottles					
		1629	Rectilinear SW corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	>38.2	0.55	0.3		BN
		1632	Firm/friable, dark grey silt, rare gravel					
		1633	Rectilinear SW corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	>38.2	0.82	0.22		
392	Post hole	1324	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small/medium gravel					
		1325	Sub-oval, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	0.27	0.29	0.04		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
393	Post hole	1326	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small/medium gravel					
		1327	Sub-oval, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	0.38	0.3	0.07		
394	Post hole	1328	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small/medium gravel					
		1329	Sub-oval, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	0.45	0.25	0.07		
395	Furrow	1332	Mid/firm, mid brown slightly clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1333	E/W Linear, gradual concave sides, flat base	>1.8	0.48	0.12		
396	Ditch	1334	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown slightly sandy clayish silt					
		1335	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>58.8	0.54	0.15		
		1354	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown slightly sandy clayish silt					
		1355	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks					
		1356	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>58.8	0.55	0.3		
		1361	Mid/loose, mid/dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt				235	
		1362	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>58.8	0.84	0.31	235	
397	Planting Bed	1336	Mid/friable, mid/pale grey/brown slightly sandy clayish silt,				230	
		1337	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, concave/flat base	>25.1	0.42	0.05	230	
		1359	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown slightly sandy clayish silt				233	
		1360	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	>25.1	0.6	0.21	233	
398	Planting Bed	1338	Firm/friable, pale grey/brown slightly sandy clayish silt,					
		1339	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, concave/flat base	~26.4	0.4	0.04		
		1357	Firm/friable, pale grey/brown slightly sandy clayish silt					
		1358	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	~26.4	0.4	0.12		
		1369	Firm/friable, mid/pale brown slightly sandy clayish silt					
		1370	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	~26.4	0.48	0.12		
399	Planting Bed	1340	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown slightly sandy clayish silt,					
		1341	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, concave/flat base	~12.9	0.39	0.04		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
400	Furrow	1342	Mid/firm, mid brown slightly clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1343	E/W Linear, gradual concave sides, flat base	>38.2	0.3	0.06		
		2041	Mid, mid/pale brown slightly clayish silt					
		2042	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate concave/straight sides, flat/concave base	>38.2	>0.74	0.17		
		2051	Mid, mid/pale brown slightly clayish silt					
		2052	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate concave/straight sides, flat/concave base	>38.2	>0.78	0.17		
401	Pit	1344	Mid/loose, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					BN
		1345	Sub-oval, steep straight sides, flat base	1.4	0.55	0.13		BN
402	Furrow	1348	Mid/loose, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt				231	
		1349	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>46.2	>0.94	0.12	231	
		2077	Mid/loose, mid brown clayish silt					
		2078	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>46.2	>1	0.16		
		2106	Mid/loose, mid brown clayish silt					
		2107	E/W Linear, moderate/gradual concave sides, flat base	>46.2	>1.38	0.17		
403	Furrow	1350	Mid/loose, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt					
		1351	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>46.2	0.82	0.16		
		2079	Mid, mid/pale yellow/brown clayish silt					
		2080	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	>46.2	1.2	0.24		
		2108	Mid, mid yellow/brown clayish silt					
		2109	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	>46.2	1.4	0.18		
404	Furrow	1352	Mid/loose, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt				232	
		1353	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate concave sides, concave base	>46.2	0.7	0.14	232	
		2081	Mid, mid brown clayish silt					
		2082	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat base	>46.2	>0.5	0.09		
		2110	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2111	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>46.2	>0.54	0.12		
405	Ditch	1371	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel				234	
		1372	NW/SE Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat base	>37.1	0.75	0.27	234	
		2021	Mid, mid/pale orange/brown silt, occasional sandy patches, occasional rooting, few small gravel					
		2022	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>37.1	0.67	0.08		
		2027	Mid, mid/pale orange/brown silt, occasional sandy patches, few small gravel					
		2028	NW/SE Linear, moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>37.1	>0.8	0.25		
		2232	Mid, pale brown/orange clayish silt, few small stones					
		2233	NW/SE Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	>37.1	0.65	0.18		
406	Ditch	1365	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown slightly clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1366	NW/SE Linear, moderate/irregular sides, irregular concave base	>20.8	0.7	0.11		
407	Ditch	1367	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown slightly clayish silt				236	
		1368	NW/SE Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	>3.9	0.65	0.24	236	
408	Furrow	1363	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt				241	
		1364	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate concave sides, irregular base	>47.8	0.5	0.11	241	
		1645	Mid/firm, brown/grey sandy silt, orange mottles, occasional small stones					
		1646	E/W Linear, moderate irregular sides, irregular base	>47.8	0.63	0.16		
		2023	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey silty clay, few small stones					
		2024	E/W Linear, moderate irregular sides, irregular base	>47.8	1.2	0.06		
		2025	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey silty clay, few small stones					
		2026	E/W Linear, moderate irregular sides, irregular base	>47.8	1.1	0.11		
410	Planting Bed	1373	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		1374	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>133.2	0.67	0.15		
		1535	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small					PT

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
			gravel					
		1536	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>133.2	0.42	0.16		PT
		1659	Mid/firm, mid orange/brown clayish silt					
		1660	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>133.2	>0.24	0.23		
		1691	Mid/firm, mid/pale orange/brown clayish silt					
		1692	NE/SW Linear, moderate/gradual straight sides, flat base	>133.2	0.4	0.1		
		2011	Mid, pale brown clayish silt					
		2012	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>133.2	0.6	0.12		
		2225	Mid/firm, orange/brown clayish silt					
		2226	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>133.2	0.67	0.25		
411	Planting Bed	1375	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks				239	PT
		1376	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>95.5	0.67	0.21	239	PT
		1413	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		1414	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>95.5	>0.2	>0.17		
		1465	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel inclusions					
		1466	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>95.5	0.87	0.28		
		1525	Firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, orange mineral speckling, rare gravel					
		1526	NE/SW Linear, steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>95.5	>0.47	0.27		
		1614	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1615	NE/SW Linear, steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>95.5	>0.5	0.28		
		1665	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel inclusions					
		1666	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>95.5	>0.3	0.22		
		1958	Firm, mottled patchy mid/pale brown and brown/yellow silty clays, occasional small gravel, rare small stone					
		1959	NE/SW Linear, steep straight sides, flat/irregular base.	>95.5	0.76	0.27		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2473	Firm, mottled patchy mid/pale brown and brown/yellow silty clays, occasional small gravel, rare small stone					
		2474	NE/SW Linear, steep straight sides, flat/irregular base.	>95.5	>0.2	0.12		
412	Planting Bed	1381	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					PT
		1382	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	>114.4	0.85	0.21		PT
		1480	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel					
		1481	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>114.4	0.7	0.34		
		1641	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1642	NE/SW Linear, steep convex sides, flat base	>114.4	0.31	0.25		
		1833	Mid, pale brown clayish silt					
		1834	Mid, mid orange/brown sandy clay					BN
		1835	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>114.4	0.8	0.24		BN
		1960	Firm/friable, mid/pale orange/brown clayish silt, occasional brown/yellow/grey silty clay mottles, few small stones					PT
		1961	NE/SW Linear, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>114.4	0.64	0.24		PT
		2349	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare chalk flecks					
		2350	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat base	>114.4	1	0.34		
413	Planting Bed	1387	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		1388	NE/SW Linear, steep straight/concave sides, irregular/concave base	>65.7	0.73	0.16		
		1467	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		1468	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	>65.7	0.7	0.23		
		1517	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel					
		1518	NE/SW Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat base	>65.7	0.55	0.18		
414	Planting	1284	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt, rare gravel					BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
	Bed	1285	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>59.9	>0.42	0.2		BN
		1463	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1464	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave/flat base	>59.9	0.57	0.17		
		1591	Mid/friable, mid brown/grey clayish silt					BN
		1592	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>59.9	1.13	0.22		BN
415	Planting Bed	1397	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks				240	PT
		1398	NE/SW Linear, steep straight/concave sides, concave/flat base	>60.4	0.66	0.2	240	PT
		1541	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		1542	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/irregular base	>60.4	0.66	0.18		
		1720	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel					
		1721	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/irregular base	>60.4	>0.61	0.2		
		1777	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel					
		1778	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/irregular base	>60.4	>0.08	>0.05		
		1872	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					
		1873	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave/flat base	>60.4	0.47	0.25		
416	Planting Bed	1407	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		1408	NE/SW Linear, moderate irregular/convex sides, concave/flat base	>16.3	0.67	0.14		
417	Gully	1399	Mid/friable, mid brown/grey clayish silt					BN
		1400	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>7.33	0.65	0.13		BN
		1401	Mid/friable, mid orange/brown clayish silt					
		1402	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>7.33	0.3	0.05		
419	Post hole	1405	Mid/friable, pale brown/grey clayish silt					
		1406	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.31	0.3	0.1		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
420	Ditch	1601	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stone					
		1602	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, unknown base	>7.6	0.39	0.2		
421	Planting Bed	1421	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		1422	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>26.1	0.66	0.19		
		1910	Mid/firm, mid orange/brown clayish silt					PT
		1911	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>26.1	>0.43	>0.12		PT
422	Ditch	1423	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt					BN
		1424	Curvilinear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	~23.6	0.8	0.15		BN
		1453	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt				267	BN, TL, PT
		1454	Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	~23.6	0.61	0.24	267	BN, TL, PT
		1531	Mid, mid/dark grey clayish silt				268	BN
		1532	Curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	~23.6	0.5	0.25	268	BN
423	Gully	1425	Mid/loose, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few charcoal flecks					BN
		1426	N/S Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	~6.8	0.3	0.18		BN
		1258	Mid/loose, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few charcoal flecks					
		1259	N/S Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	~6.8	0.3	0.18		
424	Post hole	1427	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1428	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, irregular base	0.32	0.3	0.03		
425	Post hole	1429	Mid/loose, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, moderate frequency charcoal					BN
		1430	Sub-circular, steep straight sides, concave base	0.3	0.35	0.22		BN
426	Post hole	1431	Mid/loose, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few charcoal flecks				244	
		1445	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, concave base	0.43	0.4	0.12	244	
427	Post hole	1446	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt				243	
		1447	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	0.4	0.34	0.06	243	
428	Post hole	1432	Mid/loose, mid brown/grey clayish silt, moderate frequency charcoal					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1433	Sub-circular, irregular sides, flat base	0.4	0.45	0.08		
429	Post hole	1434	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		1435	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat base	0.3	0.3	0.05		
430	Post hole	1436	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt				245	
		1437	Sub-circular, steep concave sides, flat base	0.39	0.4	0.2	245	
431	Post hole	1438	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		1439	Sub-circular, steep concave sides, flat base	0.41	0.4	0.15		
432	Post hole	1440	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		1441	Sub-circular, steep concave sides, concave base	0.31	0.31	0.2		
433	Post hole	1442	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		1448	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.29	0.32	0.1		
434	Post hole	1443	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		1444	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.38	0.4	0.05		
435	Pit	1449	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt, few stones					
		1450	Sub-oval, moderate concave sides, flat base	1.7	0.8	0.2		
436	Ditch	1451	Mid, pale brown clayish silt, few gravel					
		1452	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	~6.6	0.52	0.16		
437	Gully	1455	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		1456	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	~11.3	0.34	0.05		
438	Post hole	1457	Mid/soft, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt					
		1458	Sub-circular, gradual irregular/straight sides, irregular/concave base	0.27	0.3	0.04		
439	Post hole	1469	Mid/loose, dark grey silty clay, few charcoal flecks				266	PT, FL
		1470	Loose, orange/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel					
		1471	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	0.4	0.3	0.1	266	PT, FL
440	Gully	1472	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones				273	
		1473	E/W Linear, steep concave sides, flat base	>6.32	0.32	0.07	273	BN, PT

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
441	Ditch	1474	Firm/friable, very dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional stones, rare larger stones, occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks					PT, BN, BC, WS, Cu alloy
		1475	Firm/sticky, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional yellow mottles, occasional stones, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1476	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>14.1	>0.78	0.24		PT, BN, BC, WS, Cu alloy
		1557	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small stones, cluster of large stones, occasional charcoal flecks					BN
		1558	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>14.1	0.64	0.15		BN
		1634	Firm/friable, very dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional stones, rare larger stones, occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks				279	BN, WS, WC
		1635	Firm/sticky, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional yellow mottling, occasional stones, very rare charcoal flecks					
		1636	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>14.1	0.95	0.26	279	BN, WS, WC
		1697	Firm/friable, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional stones, rare charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks					SL
		1698	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate concave sides, irregular/concave base	>14.1	>0.55	0.26		SL
		1819	Firm/friable, pale/mid grey/brown slightly clayish silt, rare small stones, rare charcoal and burnt clay flecks					PT
		1820	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>14.1	0.4	0.09		PT
442	Ditch	1477	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1478	Firm/sticky, pale yellow/brown slightly silty clay, yelow and grey clay mottles, occasional gravel, rare stones					
		1479	N/S Linear, moderate steep straight/concave sides, flat base, flat/irregular	>7.3	>0.7	0.4		BN
		1551	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1552	N/S Linear, moderate steep straight/concave sides, flat base, flat/irregular	>7.3	0.75	0.23		BN
		1653	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1654	N/S Linear, moderate steep straight/concave sides, flat base, flat/irregular	>7.3	1	0.35		
444	Ditch	1484	Firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1485	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>1.6	1.05	0.2		
445	Pit	1486	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				257	
		1487	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	>1.3	1.1	0.1	257	
446	Ditch	1488	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				258	BN
		1489	N/S Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	>25.8	0.8	0.1	258	BN
		1583	Firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt				275	BN, PT, Fe
		1584	N/S Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	>25.8	0.7	0.3	275	BN, PT, Fe
448	Ditch	1492	Firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones				259	BN
		1493	Firm, mid brown/grey sandy silt mottled with orange/brown sandy silt					
		1494	NE corner rectilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, narrow concave base	>40.9	0.42	0.26	259	BN
		1699	Firm/friable, mid/dark pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare stones, rare chalk and charcoal flecks					BN
		1700	Firm/sticky, pale yellow/brown silty clay, yellow/brown clay mottles, rare stones					BN
		1701	NE corner rectilinear, moderate/steep convex sides, irregular/flat base	>40.9	0.48	0.23		BN
		1787	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones					BN
		1788	NE corner rectilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>40.9	0.58	0.19		BN
		1791	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones					
		1792	NE corner rectilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>40.9	0.55	0.12		
		1848	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks					BN, BS
		1849	NE corner rectilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>40.9	>0.45	>0.21		BN, BS
		1966	Firm/friable, mid/dark pale grey/brown clayey silt, rare stones, very rare chalk and charcoal flecks					
		1967	Firm/sticky, pale slightly yellow/brown silty clay, rare pale yellow/brown clay mottles, very rare stones					PT
		1968	NE corner rectilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>40.9	1.27	>0.2		PT
449	Post hole	1495	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel				260	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1496	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight/irregular sides, irregular/concave base	0.25	0.3	0.15	260	
450	Post hole	1497	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel				261	
		1498	Sub-oval, moderate/gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	0.3	0.27	0.11	261	
451	Post hole	1499	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel				262	
		1500	Sub-oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.31	0.3	0.09	262	
452	Post hole	1501	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel				263	BN, PT
		1502	Sub-oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.35	0.38	0.11	263	BN, PT
453	Post hole	1503	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					BN
		1504	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	0.42	0.4	0.13		BN
454	Post hole	1505	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel				264	BN
		1506	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	0.25	0.21	0.23	264	BN
455	Post hole	1507	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					BN
		1508	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	0.37	0.35	0.06		BN
456	Post hole	1509	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1510	Sub-oval, moderate concave/straight sides, flat base	0.28	0.25	0.05		
457	Post hole	1511	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					
		1512	Sub-oval, steep straight sides, concave base	0.2	0.17	0.18		
458	Post hole	1513	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel				265	BN
		1514	Sub-oval, moderate/gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	0.45	0.47	0.1	265	BN
459	Ditch	684	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small/medium stones					BN
		685	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	>22.1	0.85	0.33		BN
		1519	Mid/firm, dark grey clayish silt, rare gravel					BN
		1520	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>22.1	>0.4	0.2		BN
		1704	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt				282	BN
		1705	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>22.1	0.5	0.1	282	BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
460	Ditch	1521	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					
		1522	N/S curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>22.6	>0.4	0.15		
		1579	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt				274	
		1580	N/S curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>22.6	0.5	0.1	274	
461	Ditch	1523	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, occasional brown/orange mottles, occasional small stone, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1524	N/S Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	>3.4	0.45	0.06		BN
		1775	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, occasional brown/orange mottles, occasional small stone, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1776	N/S Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, irregular/concave base	>3.4	0.39	0.03		BN
463	Post hole	1527	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel, rare charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks				355	
		1528	Sub-oval, gradual/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	0.57	0.48	0.15	355	
464	Post hole	1529	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel, occasional charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks				356	BN, WS
		1530	Sub-oval, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	0.57	0.47	0.15	356	BN, WS
465	Ditch	1533	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt					BN
		1534	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate convex sides, concave base	>16.25	0.55	0.23		BN
		1537	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small/medium stones				270	
		1538	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate convex sides, concave base	>16.25	0.56	0.26	270	
467	Ditch	1539	Firm, dark grey silt, rare small gravel				269	BN
		1540	NE/SW Linear, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>10.7	0.34	0.08	269	BN
468	Ditch	1543	Firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones					BN, PT, SL
		1544	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, orange mottles, few small stones					
		1545	NW/SE Linear, steep concave sides, flat/concave base	>9.6	>0.9	0.42		BN, PT, SL
		1561	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, orange mottles, few small stones					
		1864	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional charcoal				309	BN, PT, WB
		1865	NW/SE Linear, steep concave sides, narrow flat/concave base	>9.6	0.82	0.36	309	BN, PT, WB

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
469	Ditch	1546	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1547	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>5.6	0.6	0.15		BN
		1564	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare stones, moderate charcoal flecks				272	BN, FL
		1565	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few orange mottles, occasional small gravel					
		1566	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>5.6	0.88	0.31	272	BN, FL
470	Post hole	1549	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small stones, moderate frequency large stones (post-packing), rare charcoal flecks				357	
		1550	Sub-circular, steep concave sides, flat/concave base	0.4	0.36	0.1	357	
471	Pit	1553	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal and burnt clay flecks					BN, SL
		1554	Oval, moderate/gradual concave sides, flat base	1.34	0.7	0.07		BN, SL
472	Lozenge	1555	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1556	NW/SE Lozenge, gradual concave sides, concave base	>1.5	0.34	0.13		BN
473	Post hole	1559	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks				358	
		1560	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.38	0.3	0.05	358	
474	Ditch	1562	Firm, dark grey silt, rare small stones				271	BN, Fe
		1563	E/W curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, irregular/concave base	~17.8	0.76	0.27	271	BN, Fe
		1618	Firm, dark brown/grey silt, rare small stones, rare charcoal flecks					BN, Fe
		1619	E/W curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, irregular/concave base	~17.8	>0.7	0.38		BN, Fe
		1673	Firm, mid brown/grey silt, rare small stones					
		1674	E/W curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, irregular/concave base	~17.8	1.2	0.27		
475	Post hole	1567	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks (possible post pipe)				363	
		1568	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.53	0.5	0.19	363	
439	Post hole	1469	Mid/loose, dark grey silty clay, few charcoal flecks				266	PT, FL

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1470	Loose, orange/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel					
		1471	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	0.4	0.3	0.1	266	PT, FL
440	Gully	1472	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones				273	
		1473	E/W Linear, steep concave sides, flat base	>6.32	0.32	0.07	273	BN, PT
441	Ditch	1474	Firm/friable, very dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional stones, rare larger stones, occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks					PT, BN, BC, WS, Cu alloy
		1475	Firm/sticky, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional yellow mottles, occasional stones, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1476	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>14.1	>0.78	0.24		PT, BN, BC, WS, Cu alloy
		1557	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small stones, cluster of large stones, occasional charcoal flecks					BN
		1558	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>14.1	0.64	0.15		BN
		1634	Firm/friable, very dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional stones, rare larger stones, occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks				279	BN, WS, WC
		1635	Firm/sticky, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional yellow mottling, occasional stones, very rare charcoal flecks					
		1636	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>14.1	0.95	0.26	279	BN, WS, WC
		1697	Firm/friable, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional stones, rare charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks					SL
		1698	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate concave sides, irregular/concave base	>14.1	>0.55	0.26		SL
		1819	Firm/friable, pale/mid grey/brown slightly clayish silt, rare small stones, rare charcoal and burnt clay flecks					PT
		1820	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>14.1	0.4	0.09		PT
442	Ditch	1477	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1478	Firm/sticky, pale yellow/brown slightly silty clay, yelow and grey clay mottles, occasional gravel, rare stones					
		1479	N/S Linear, moderate steep straight/concave sides, flat base, flat/irregular	>7.3	>0.7	0.4		BN
		1551	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1552	N/S Linear, moderate steep straight/concave sides, flat base, flat/irregular	>7.3	0.75	0.23		BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1653	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1654	N/S Linear, moderate steep straight/concave sides, flat base, flat/irregular	>7.3	1	0.35		
444	Ditch	1484	Firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		1485	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>1.6	1.05	0.2		
445	Pit	1486	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				257	
		1487	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	>1.3	1.1	0.1	257	
446	Ditch	1488	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				258	BN
		1489	N/S Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	>25.8	0.8	0.1	258	BN
		1583	Firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt				275	BN, PT, Fe
		1584	N/S Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	>25.8	0.7	0.3	275	BN, PT, Fe
448	Ditch	1492	Firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones				259	BN
		1493	Firm, mid brown/grey sandy silt mottled with orange/brown sandy silt					
		1494	NE corner rectilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, narrow concave base	>40.9	0.42	0.26	259	BN
		1699	Firm/friable, mid/dark pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare stones, rare chalk and charcoal flecks					BN
		1700	Firm/sticky, pale yellow/brown silty clay, yellow/brown clay mottles, rare stones					BN
		1701	NE corner rectilinear, moderate/steep convex sides, irregular/flat base	>40.9	0.48	0.23		BN
		1787	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones					BN
		1788	NE corner rectilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>40.9	0.58	0.19		BN
		1791	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones					
		1792	NE corner rectilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>40.9	0.55	0.12		
		1848	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks					BN, BS
		1849	NE corner rectilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>40.9	>0.45	>0.21		BN, BS
		1966	Firm/friable, mid/dark pale grey/brown clayey silt, rare stones, very rare chalk and charcoal flecks					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1967	Firm/sticky, pale slightly yellow/brown silty clay, rare pale yellow/brown clay mottles, very rare stones					PT
		1968	NE corner rectilinear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>40.9	1.27	>0.2		PT
449	Post hole	1495	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel				260	
		1496	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight/irregular sides, irregular/concave base	0.25	0.3	0.15	260	
450	Post hole	1497	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel				261	
		1498	Sub-oval, moderate/gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	0.3	0.27	0.11	261	
451	Post hole	1499	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel				262	
		1500	Sub-oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.31	0.3	0.09	262	
452	Post hole	1501	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency small gravel				263	BN, PT
		1502	Sub-oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.35	0.38	0.11	263	BN, PT
453	Post hole	1503	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					BN
		1504	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	0.42	0.4	0.13		BN
454	Post hole	1505	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel				264	BN
		1506	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	0.25	0.21	0.23	264	BN
455	Post hole	1507	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					BN
		1508	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	0.37	0.35	0.06		BN
456	Post hole	1509	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1510	Sub-oval, moderate concave/straight sides, flat base	0.28	0.25	0.05		
457	Post hole	1511	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					
		1512	Sub-oval, steep straight sides, concave base	0.2	0.17	0.18		
458	Post hole	1513	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel				265	BN
		1514	Sub-oval, moderate/gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	0.45	0.47	0.1	265	BN
459	Ditch	684	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small/medium stones					BN
		685	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	>22.1	0.85	0.33		BN
		1519	Mid/firm, dark grey clayish silt, rare gravel					BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1520	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>22.1	>0.4	0.2		BN
		1704	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt				282	BN
		1705	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>22.1	0.5	0.1	282	BN
460	Ditch	1521	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					
		1522	N/S curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>22.6	>0.4	0.15		
		1579	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt				274	
		1580	N/S curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>22.6	0.5	0.1	274	
461	Ditch	1523	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, occasional brown/orange mottles, occasional small stone, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1524	N/S Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	>3.4	0.45	0.06		BN
		1775	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, occasional brown/orange mottles, occasional small stone, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1776	N/S Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, irregular/concave base	>3.4	0.39	0.03		BN
463	Post hole	1527	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel, rare charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks				355	
		1528	Sub-oval, gradual/steep straight sides, concave/flat base	0.57	0.48	0.15	355	
464	Post hole	1529	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel, occasional charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks				356	BN, WS
		1530	Sub-oval, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	0.57	0.47	0.15	356	BN, WS
465	Ditch	1533	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt					BN
		1534	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate convex sides, concave base	>16.25	0.55	0.23		BN
		1537	Mid, dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small/medium stones				270	
		1538	Rectilinear NE corner, moderate convex sides, concave base	>16.25	0.56	0.26	270	
467	Ditch	1539	Firm, dark grey silt, rare small gravel				269	BN
		1540	NE/SW Linear, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>10.7	0.34	0.08	269	BN
468	Ditch	1543	Firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones					BN, PT, SL
		1544	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, orange mottles, few small stones					
		1545	NW/SE Linear, steep concave sides, flat/concave base	>9.6	>0.9	0.42		BN, PT, SL

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1561	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, orange mottles, few small stones					
		1864	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional charcoal				309	BN, PT, WB
		1865	NW/SE Linear, steep concave sides, narrow flat/concave base	>9.6	0.82	0.36	309	BN, PT, WB
469	Ditch	1546	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					BN
		1547	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>5.6	0.6	0.15		BN
		1564	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare stones, moderate charcoal flecks				272	BN, FL
		1565	Firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few orange mottles, occasional small gravel					
		1566	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>5.6	0.88	0.31	272	BN, FL
470	Post hole	1549	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small stones, moderate frequency large stones (post-packing), rare charcoal flecks				357	
		1550	Sub-circular, steep concave sides, flat/concave base	0.4	0.36	0.1	357	
471	Pit	1553	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal and burnt clay flecks					BN, SL
		1554	Oval, moderate/gradual concave sides, flat base	1.34	0.7	0.07		BN, SL
472	Lozenge	1555	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1556	NW/SE Lozenge, gradual concave sides, concave base	>1.5	0.34	0.13		BN
473	Post hole	1559	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks				358	
		1560	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.38	0.3	0.05	358	
474	Ditch	1562	Firm, dark grey silt, rare small stones				271	BN, Fe
		1563	E/W curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, irregular/concave base	~17.8	0.76	0.27	271	BN, Fe
		1618	Firm, dark brown/grey silt, rare small stones, rare charcoal flecks					BN, Fe
		1619	E/W curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, irregular/concave base	~17.8	>0.7	0.38		BN, Fe
		1673	Firm, mid brown/grey silt, rare small stones					
		1674	E/W curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, irregular/concave base	~17.8	1.2	0.27		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
475	Post hole	1567	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks (possible post pipe)				363	
		1568	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.53	0.5	0.19	363	
476	Post hole	1569	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones, occasional large fragments of stone, rare charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks				364	
		1570	Circular, moderate concave sides, flat/convex base	0.48	0.48	0.12	364	
477	Ditch	1587	Mid, pale brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches					
		1588	E/W Linear, steep straight/concave sides, unknown base	~20.2	>0.2	0.3		
		1730	Mid/loose, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional charcoal flecks				290	BN, PT
		1731	E/W Linear, steep straight/concave sides, unknown base	~20.2	0.95	0.21	290	BN, PT
		1850	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few, small stones, occasional charcoal flecks					BN, PT
		1851	E/W Linear, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, concave base	~20.2	>0.4	>0.43		BN, PT
		1888	Mid, mid/pale mottled orange/brown clayish silt, few sandier patches					BN
		1889	E/W Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	~20.2	0.93	0.12		BN
478	Post hole	1571	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks				354	BN, Fe
		1572	Oval, moderate/steep convex/straight, concave base	0.7	0.52	0.23	354	BN, Fe
479	Gully	1573	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, moderate frequency gravel					
		1574	N/S Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	>4.7	0.56	0.06		
		1878	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, moderate frequency gravel					
		1879	N/S Linear, gradual concave sides, flat base	>4.7	>0.25	0.11		
480	Pit	1575	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					PT
		1576	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	1.4	0.94	0.1		PT
481	Ditch	1577	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		1578	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	~9.1	0.6	0.2		
		2465	Mid, pale brown/orange/grey silty clay, few gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2466	NE/SW Linear, unknown sides, concave base	~9.1	>0.3	>0.22		
482	Furrow	1581	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					PT, TL
		1582	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>99.9	0.9	0.1		PT, TL
484	Ditch	1585	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt					
		1586	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, unknown base	>14.2	>0.23	0.14		
		1874	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare charcoal flecks				310	BN, PT, WB, Fe
		1875	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>14.2	0.98	0.21	310	BN, PT, WB, Fe
485	Pit	1589	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1590	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	>0.99	0.16	0.16		
486	Ditch	1593	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					BN
		1594	NW/SE curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	~16.8	0.68	0.26		BN
		1603	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					BN, PT
		1604	NW/SE curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, unknown base	~16.8	0.88	>0.32		BN, PT
		1608	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey clayish silt, rare small stones				276	BN, PT
		1609	NW/SE curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, irregular/flat base	~16.8	0.9	0.36	276	BN, PT
487	Ditch	1419	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare stone					
		1420	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~12.9	0.9	0.15		
		1595	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1596	NE/SW Curvilinear, steep straight sides, flat/concave base	~12.9	0.9	0.3		
		1599	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					PT, BN
		1600	NE/SW Curvilinear, steep straight sides, flat/concave base	~12.9	0.6	0.31		PT, BN
488	Ditch	1597	Mid/firm, pale blue/brown silty clay					
		1598	NW/SE Linear, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>7.9	0.47	0.15		
		1718	Mid, mid/dark grey clayish silt					
		1719	NW/SE curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	>7.9	>0.25	0.16		
490	Pit	1610	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small/medium stones					BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1611	Oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	~1	>1m	0.22		BN
491	Ditch	1605	Mid/firm, dark grey clayish silt					BN
		1606	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt occasional orange mottles					
		1607	N/S Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>20.2	0.97	0.25		BN
		1620	Mid/firm, dark grey silt, rare small stones				277	BN
		1621	N/S Curvilinear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>20.2	0.87	0.17	277	BN
		1716	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt					BN
		1717	N/S Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>20.2	1	0.25		BN
		1866	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1867	N/S Curvilinear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	>20.2	0.71	0.08		
492	Ditch	1624	Mid/firm, dark grey clayish silt, rare gravel					BN
		1625	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few orange mottles					
		1626	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	>22.2	0.45	0.22		BN
		1868	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1869	WNW/ESE Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	>22.2	0.55	0.2		
494	Lozenge	1622	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional orange mottles					BN
		1623	NE/SW Lozenge, gradual straight sides, concave base	>1.8	0.25	0.06		BN
495	Ditch	1630	Mid, mid grey clayish silt					BN
		1631	Rectilinear SW corner, moderate straight sides, flat base	>21	0.6	0.2		BN
		1661	Mid/firm, pale brown/grey clayish silt					
		1662	Rectilinear SW corner, moderate concave sides, flat base	>21	>0.23	0.28		
		1817	Mid/firm, friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, pale yellow/grey silty clay mottles at base, rare small stones					BN, PT
		1818	Rectilinear SW corner, moderate concave sides, flat base	>21	0.85	0.24		BN, PT
		1821	Mid/firm, friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, pale yellow/grey silty clay mottles at base, rare small stones					
		1822	Rectilinear SW corner, moderate concave sides, concave base	>21	0.42	0.12		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
496	Lozenge	1637	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt gradually more orange/brown with depth, rare small stones					BN
		1638	E/W Lozenge, very gradual straight sides, very gently concave base	>2.3	>0.65	0.1		BN
497	Post hole	1639	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt occasional mottles, occasional stones, rare charcoal, burnt clay				353	BN
		1640	Oval, moderate/steep straight, flat base	0.64	0.56	0.3	353	BN
499	Ditch	1643	Mid/firm, pale grey silt, rare gravel					
		1644	N/S Linear, steep/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>11.1	0.59	0.18		
		1651	Mid/firm, pale grey silt, rare gravel					PT
		1652	N/S Linear, steep/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	>11.1	0.93	0.11		PT
500	Planting Bed	1647	Mid/firm, brown/grey sandy silt with orange mottles, occasional small stones					
		1648	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/irregular base	>10.2	0.52	0.14		
		2182	Mid, pale brown clayish silt					
		2183	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>10.2	0.3	0.1		
501	Gully	1649	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey slightly clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare gravel and charcoal flecks					PT
		1650	WNW/ESE Linear, gradual-steep irregular sides, irregular/concave base	~7.2	0.46	0.1		PT
		1679	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey slightly clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare gravel and charcoal flecks				281	
		1680	WNW/ESE Linear, gradual-steep irregular sides, irregular/concave base	~7.2	0.38	0.09	281	
		1749	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey slightly clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare gravel and charcoal flecks					
		1750	WNW/ESE Linear, gradual-steep irregular sides, irregular/concave base	~7.2	0.45	0.11		
502	Gully	1669	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small stones					BN, ST
		1670	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	~7.7	>0.4	0.21		BN, ST
		1781	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small stones					BN
		1782	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, concave base	~7.7	>0.5	0.21		BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
503	Ditch	1675	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small stones					
		1676	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>18.7	0.7	0.25		
		1789	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small stones					BN
		1790	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>18.7	>0.8	0.23		BN
		1882	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt					BN
		1883	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	>18.7	>0.4	0.1		BN
504	Pit	1663	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown silt clay, occasional small stones					BN
		1664	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	1.2	1.3	0.38		BN
505	Ditch	1677	Mid/firm, pale grey silt					
		1678	N/S Linear, moderate concave sides, flat base	~24.8	0.65	0.08		
		2013	Mid, mid brown clayish silt					
		2014	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~24.8	0.35	0.03		
		2265	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		2266	N/S Linear, gradual straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~24.8	0.75	0.07		
507	Ditch	1681	Mid, mid brown/grey silt, rare gravel, very rare charcoal					
		1682	N/S Curvilinear, gradual/moderate straight sides, narrow concave base	~15.3	0.38	0.09		
		1809	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sand patches, rare gravel, rare charcoal				292	BN
		1810	N/S Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, irregular/rooted base	~15.3	0.57	0.08	292	BN
508	Planting Bed	1685	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, few small gravel					
		1686	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>35.2	>0.6	0.22		
		2192	Mid, mid brown silty clay, rare small gravel					BN, PT
		2193	Mid, mid/pale grey silty sand, dark organic lens				338	
		2194	N/S Linear, steep straight sides, flat/concave base	>35.2	>1.2	0.7	338	BN, PT
509	Ditch	1687	Mid, mid/dark grey clayish silt, occasional charcoal flecks, rare stones				284	BN, BC, SH
		1688	N/S Linear, steep straight sides, flat base	>14.8	0.55	0.31	284	BN, BC, SH

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2175	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare gravel					BN
		2176	Mid, pale orange/brown clayish silt					
		2177	Mid, mid orange sandy silt					
		2178	Mid, drak brown/grey silty clay					BN
		2179	N/S Linear, steep straight sides, concave base	>14.8	1.35	0.9		BN
		2188	Mid, dark grey clayish silt, occasional stones					BN, PT
		2189	Mid, pale orange/brown sandy clay					
		2190	N/S Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat base	>14.8	>0.8	0.3		BN, PT
510	Furrow	1689	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1690	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat base	>119.8	0.6	0.12		
		2186	Firm, pale brown clayish silt					
		2187	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat base	>119.8	1.1	0.2		
		2315	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown silty clay, occasional small stone, few chalk flecks					
		2316	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, unknown base	>119.8	>0.25	0.08		
514	Ditch	1702	Firm/friable, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional stones, rare charcoal, burnt clay and chalk flecks					BN
		1703	NW/SE Linear, irregular/straight sides, concave/flat base	>2.8	0.55	0.22		BN
515	Gully	1706	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt				283	
		1707	NW/SE Curvilinear, gradual straight sides, concave base	~4.6	0.3	0.03	283	
516	Pit	1708	Mid/friable, dark black/grey sandy silt, moderately frequent charcoal				285	PT, BS
		1709	Sub-oval, moderate/steep convex/straight sides, concave base	0.42	0.36	0.11	285	PT, BS
517	Gully	1710	Mid, dark brown clayish silt, rare small stones					
		1711	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>12.4	>0.4	0.07		
518	Gully	1712	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					
		1713	N/S Linear, irregular/concave sides, irregular base	>3.4	>0.2	0.3		
519	Pit	1714	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1715	Sub-oval, unknown sides, flat base	>0.2	>0.5	>0.15		
520	Pit	1722	Mid, dark grey clayish silt, moderate frequency charcoal flecks, rare burnt clay flecks				286, 332, 368	BC, BN
		1723	Sub-circular, moderate/irregular sides, flat base	0.7	0.6	0.08	286, 332, 368	BC, BN
521	Ditch	594	Mid, mid brown/grey sandy silt, few charcoal flecks				56	
		595	E/W Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, flat base	>30.5	0.39	0.31	56	
		1724	Mid/firm, dark grey silt, few stones					BN
		1725	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, flat base	>30.5	0.78	0.12		BN
		1811	Mid/firm, pale grey silt, rare gravel, rare charcoal				293	BN, ST
		1812	E/W Linear, moderate concave sides, irregular/flat base	>30.5	1.01	0.16	293	BN, ST
		1946	Mid/firm, pale grey silt, occasional gravel, occasional chalk				327	
		1947	E/W Linear, moderate/gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	>30.5	0.33	>0.1	327	
		2275	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey silty clay, few small stones					BN
		2276	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>30.5	0.95	0.3		BN
		2371	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown sandy silt, few small stones					
		2372	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>30.5	0.4	0.15		
522	Pit	1726	Mid/firm, dark grey/black sandy silt, moderate frequency charcoal and burnt clay flecks, occasional small stones				287	PT, BN, BS, FL
		1727	Sub-oval, steep straight sides, irregular/flat base	0.83	0.75	0.27	287	PT, BN, BS, FL
523	Pit	1728	Mid/firm, pale grey silt, rare gravel				288	PT
		1729	Sub-oval, moderate/steep concave sides, irregular/concave base	1	0.67	0.19	288	PT
524	Ditch	1732	Mid/loose, pale grey clayish silt					BN, PT
		1733	Mid/loose, pale grey sandy/clayish silt, occasional orange mottles					
		1734	E/W Linear, steep straight/concave sides, unknown base	>23.6	>1.1	0.58		BN, PT
		1899	E/W Linear, steep straight sides, concave/flat base	>23.6	0.59	0.45		BN, PT

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1900	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					BN, PT
		1901	Mid, pale grey silty clay, few gravel					
		2458	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown silty clay, scattered rare gravel					BN
		2459	Mid, pale brown/grey silty clay, occasional orange mottles, occasional patches of small gravel					
		2460	E/W Linear, moderate straight/convex sides, concave base	>23.6	>0.9	0.31		BN
525	Ditch	1735	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1736	E/W Linear, steep straight/concave sides, unknown base	>5.7	>0.63	0.1		BN
526	Ditch	1737	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare small stones					
		1738	E/W Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>14.8	0.54	0.17		
		1761	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown slightly clayish silt, rare gravel, rare charcoal, rooting disturbance					
		1762	E/W Curvilinear, moderate irregular/convex sides, irregular/rooted base	>14.8	0.56	0.06		
		1852	Mid, mid grey/brown slightly clayish silt, rare gravel					BN
		1853	E/W Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>14.8	0.6	0.15		BN
527	Ditch	1739	Mid, mid/pale brown clayish silt					
		1740	N/S Linear, gradual/irregular sides, flat base	>8.9	0.9	0.05		
528	Lozenge	1741	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1742	NE/SW Lozenge, gradual straight sides, flat base	>1.35	0.4	0.04		
529	Post hole	1743	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		1744	Sub-circular, steep straight sides, concave base	0.25	0.25	0.1		
530	Pit	1745	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				289	BN
		1746	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.86	1.1	0.15	289	BN
531	Pit?	1751	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown silt, rare gravel and charcoal, some rooting					BN
		1752	Irregular/oval, irregular sides, irregular/concave base	~0.4	0.9	0.05		BN
532	Pit?	1753	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown silt, rare gravel and charcoal, some rooting					BN
		1754	Irregular/oval, irregular sides, irregular/concave base	~0.5	0.73	0.08		BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
533	Post hole?	1755	Mid, mid grey/brown slightly clayish silt, rare gravel					BN
		1756	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	0.25	0.24	0.08		BN
534	Post hole?	1757	Mid, mid/dark grey/blue silt, rare gravel, rare charcoal flecks					BN
		1758	Sub-circular, irregular convex sides, flat/concave base	0.41	0.4	0.08		BN
535	Post hole?	1759	Mid, mid grey/brown slightly clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1760	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, concave base	0.25	0.28	0.05		
537	Pit	1765	Mid/firm, mid grey clayish silt, few small stones, rare charcoal				291	BN, PT
		1766	Oval, gradual straight sides, concave base	1.52	1.38	0.12	291	BN, PT
538	Post hole	1767	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones, rare charcoal, fired clay and chalk flecks				365	BN, PT
		1768	Circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.46	0.46	0.05	365	BN, PT
539	Post hole	1769	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones, rare charcoal, fired clay and chalk flecks				361	BN
		1770	Oval, steep straight sides, concave base	0.35	0.33	0.18	361	BN
540	Post hole	1771	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones, rare charcoal, fired clay and chalk flecks				362	
		1772	Oval, moderate/gradual straight sides, concave base	0.3	0.25	0.06	362	
541	Post hole	1773	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, mottled orange/brown in lower part, few small stones, rare charcoal, fired clay and chalk flecks				360	
		1774	Oval, moderate/steep straight sides, flat base	0.43	0.34	0.14	360	
542	Post hole	1795	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few stones, rare charcoal, occasional chalk flecks				294	
		1796	Oval, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.44	0.45	0.08	294	
543	Post hole	1797	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks				295	
		1798	Oval, gradual straight/concave sides, concave base	0.48	0.28	0.04	295	
544	Post hole	1799	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks				296	
		1800	Oval, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.37	0.3	0.02	296	
545	Post hole	1801	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks, rare charcoal				297	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1802	Oval, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	0.29	0.35	0.08	297	
546	Post hole	1803	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare charcoal				298	
		1804	Oval, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	0.26	0.25	0.07	298	
547	Post hole	1805	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt				299	
		1806	Oval, gradual concave sides, flat/concave base	0.2	0.23	0.05	299	
548	Post hole	1807	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks				300	
		1808	Oval, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.32	0.28	0.08	300	
549	Post hole	1813	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt				334	
		1814	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	0.2	0.25	0.03	334	
550	Post hole	1815	Firm/friable, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, orange/brown mottles, few small packing stones, rare charcoal, fired clay and chalk flecks				359	
		1816	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, very shallow concave base	0.39	0.37	0.04	359	
551	Post hole	1823	Mid, mid/pale orange/brown silty clay, rare gravel					
		1824	Sub-circular, moderate convex sides, flat/concave base	0.39	0.37	0.1		
552	Post hole	1825	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown silty clay, occasional gravel, occasional rooting					
		1826	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	0.35	0.31	0.19		
553	Gully	1827	Mid/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel, rare charcoal					
		1828	N/S Linear, gradual straight sides, irregular/concave base	>5.3	0.3	0.05		
554	Furrow	1829	Firm, pale grey silt, rare stones				301	
		1830	N/S Linear, gradual irregular sides, irregular base	>9.3	1.1	0.11	301	
557	Post hole	1836	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare gravel, rare charcoal					
		1837	Sub-oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.44	0.31	0.09		
558	Post hole	1838	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare gravel, rare charcoal, packing stone				307	ST
		1839	Sub-oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.39	0.27	0.06	307	ST
559	Post hole	1840	Firm, pale grey silt, rare stones				303	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1841	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	0.37	0.36	0.07	303	
560	Post hole	1842	Firm, pale grey silt, rare stones, occasional charcoal flecks and pieces				304	
		1843	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, irregular base	0.31	0.22	0.17	304	
503	Ditch	1675	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small stones					
		1676	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>18.7	0.7	0.25		
		1789	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small stones					BN
		1790	N/S Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>18.7	>0.8	0.23		BN
		1882	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt					BN
		1883	N/S Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave base	>18.7	>0.4	0.1		BN
561	Pit	1844	Mid, mid/dark grey silt grading to pale grey/brown, rare small stones, occasional charcoal flecks				305	BN, SL
		1845	Sub-oval, steep concave sides, flat base	0.73	0.64	0.12	305	BN, SL
562	Pit	1846	Mid, pale mottled grey silt, frequent packing stones, rare charcoal flecks				306	BC, BN, PT
		1847	Sub-oval, steep concave sides, flat base	0.72	0.64	0.23	306	BC, BN, PT
563	Ditch	1854	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1855	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	>15.9	0.35	0.13		
		1862	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1863	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	>15.9	0.32	0.1		
		1908	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1909	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	>15.9	0.72	0.17		
564	Ditch	1856	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown, clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1857	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep irregular sides, concave base	>11.5	0.6	0.3		
		1906	Mid, mid brown/grey, clayish silt					
		1907	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/gradual irregular sides, concave base	>11.5	0.67	0.2		
565	Ditch/pit	1890	Mid, pale brown/grey slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, few charcoal flecks					BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1891	E/W oriented linear/ovoid, moderate straight sides, concave base	>0.35	1.1	>0.33		BN
566	Ditch	1858	Mid, mid grey/brown, clayish silt				308	BN
		1859	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep irregular sides, concave base	>29.9	1.02	0.5	308	BN
		1904	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown, clayish silt					BN, Cu
		1905	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep irregular sides, concave base	>29.9	>0.7	0.26		BN, Cu (coin?)
568	Gully	1870	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1871	N/S Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>5.2	0.57	0.07		
569	Gully	1876	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stone				311	BN
		1877	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	>14.5	0.78	0.27	311	BN
		2461	Mid, pale brown/grey silty clay, occasional orange mottles, rare small gravel					
		2462	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>14.5	0.71	0.25		
570	Planting Bed	1880	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1881	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>11.4	0.31	0.07		
		1895	Mid, pale brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small gravel					
		1896	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>11.4	0.25	0.06		
572	Gully	1886	Mid, dark brown clayish silt, occasional flecks of orange sand					
		1887	N/S Curvilinear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>4.7	0.7	0.04		
573	Pit	1892	Mid, pale blue/grey slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					BN, PT
		1893	Mid, pale grey silty clay, rare small gravel					
		1894	E/W oriented linear/ovoid, moderate concave sides, concave base	>0.35	>0.2	>0.35		BN, PT
574	Ditch	1897	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt					
		1898	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>12.2	0.52	0.06		
575	Pit/Tree throw	1912	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		1913	N/S sub-oval, moderate/gradual concave sides, unknown base	>1.6	>0.66	>0.05		
576	Post hole	1916	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare gravel				312	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1917	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	0.53	0.46	0.08	312	
577	Post hole	1918	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare small gravel				313	
		1919	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.2	0.2	0.1	313	
578	Post hole	1920	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?)				314	
		1921	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	0.2	0.2	0.06	314	
579	Post hole	1922	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				315	
		1923	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	0.2	0.2	0.06	315	
580	Post hole	1924	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				316	
		1925	Sub-circular, moderate/gradual straight sides, concave base	0.35	0.35	0.05	316	
581	Post hole	1926	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				317	
		1927	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, concave base	0.25	0.25	0.03	317	
582	Post hole	1928	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				318	
		1929	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	0.25	0.25	0.06	318	
583	Post hole	1930	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?)				319	
		1931	Sub-oval, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	0.3	0.25	0.08	319	
584	Post hole	1932	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks (packing?)				320	
		1933	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	0.2	0.18	0.04	320	
585	Post hole	1934	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				321	
		1935	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat base	0.2	0.2	0.06	321	
586	Post hole	1936	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks (packing?)				322	
		1937	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, flat base	0.2	0.2	0.03	322	
587	Post hole	1938	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare gravel				323	
		1939	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, flat base	0.3	0.28	0.08	323	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
588	Post hole	1940	Mid, mid brown clayish silt				324	
		1941	Sub-circular, steep straight sides, flat base	0.35	0.3	0.25	324	
589	Post hole	1942	Mid, mid brown clayish silt				325	
		1943	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	0.25	0.25	0.1	325	
590	Post hole	1944	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks				326	
		1945	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	0.25	0.25	0.13	326	
591	Gully	1948	Mid/firm, mid brown/orange/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones				328	
		1949	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>3.5	0.42	0.12	328	
592	Gully	1950	Mid/firm, mid brown/orange/grey clayish silt, rare small stones					BN, BC
		1951	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>11.2	0.75	0.23		BN, BC
		2255	Mid/firm, orange/brown clayish silt					BN
		2256	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		2257	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base, semi-circular terminal	>11.2	0.65	0.3		BN
593	Pit	1952	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare stone, occasional charcoal				329	BN, BC, PT, BS
		1953	Oval, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	1.14	0.63	0.27	329	BN, BC, PT, BS
594	Pit	1954	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few stones, occasional charcoal				330	BC, BS, PT, BN
		1955	Mid/firm, dark grey clayish silt, few stones, moderate charcoal				331	ST, BN, PT
		1956	Sub-oval, steep straight sides flattening to flanged concave step at top, flat/concave base	>2.5	2.4	1.1	330, 331	BC, BS, ST, BN, PT
596	Gully	1962	Firm/friable, mid orange/brown clayish silt, orange sand patches, rare small stones					
		1963	Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>5.8	0.25	0.09		
		1964	Firm/friable, mid orange/brown clayish silt, orange sand patches, rare small stones					
		1965	Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>5.8	0.27	0.09		
		1969	Firm/friable, mid orange/brown clayish silt, rare small stones					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1970	Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>5.8	0.28	0.08		
		1971	Firm/friable, mid orange/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones					
		1972	Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>5.8	0.22	0.03		
597	Post hole	1973	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				345	
		1974	Oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.23	0.2	0.07	345	
598	Post hole	1975	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				347	BN
		1976	Oval, steep straight sides, concave base	0.25	0.22	0.11	347	BN
600	Lozenge/ beam slot	1977	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				348	
		1978	N/S Lozenge, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat base	1.2	0.31	0.05	348	
		1979	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				349	BN, WC
		1980	N/S Lozenge, steep straight sides, concave base	1.2	0.34	0.19	349	BN, WC
561	Pit	1844	Mid, mid/dark grey silt grading to pale grey/brown, rare small stones, occasional charcoal flecks				305	BN, SL
		1845	Sub-oval, steep concave sides, flat base	0.73	0.64	0.12	305	BN, SL
562	Pit	1846	Mid, pale mottled grey silt, frequent packing stones, rare charcoal flecks				306	BC, BN, PT
		1847	Sub-oval, steep concave sides, flat base	0.72	0.64	0.23	306	BC, BN, PT
563	Ditch	1854	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1855	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	>15.9	0.35	0.13		
		1862	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1863	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	>15.9	0.32	0.1		
		1908	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1909	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	>15.9	0.72	0.17		
564	Ditch	1856	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown, clayish silt, rare gravel					
		1857	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep irregular sides, concave base	>11.5	0.6	0.3		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1906	Mid, mid brown/grey, clayish silt					
		1907	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/gradual irregular sides, concave base	>11.5	0.67	0.2		
565	Ditch/pit	1890	Mid, pale brown/grey slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, few charcoal flecks					BN
		1891	E/W oriented linear/ovoid, moderate straight sides, concave base	>0.35	1.1	>0.33		BN
566	Ditch	1858	Mid, mid grey/brown, clayish silt				308	BN
		1859	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep irregular sides, concave base	>29.9	1.02	0.5	308	BN
		1904	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown, clayish silt					BN, Cu
		1905	N/S Curvilinear, moderate/steep irregular sides, concave base	>29.9	>0.7	0.26		BN, Cu (coin?)
568	Gully	1870	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1871	N/S Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>5.2	0.57	0.07		
569	Gully	1876	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stone				311	BN
		1877	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	>14.5	0.78	0.27	311	BN
		2461	Mid, pale brown/grey silty clay, occasional orange mottles, rare small gravel					
		2462	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>14.5	0.71	0.25		
570	Planting Bed	1880	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt					
		1881	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>11.4	0.31	0.07		
		1895	Mid, pale brown slightly clayish silt, occasional small gravel					
		1896	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>11.4	0.25	0.06		
572	Gully	1886	Mid, dark brown clayish silt, occasional flecks of orange sand					
		1887	N/S Curvilinear, gradual straight sides, concave base	>4.7	0.7	0.04		
573	Pit	1892	Mid, pale blue/grey slightly clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					BN, PT
		1893	Mid, pale grey silty clay, rare small gravel					
		1894	E/W oriented linear/ovoid, moderate concave sides, concave base	>0.35	>0.2	>0.35		BN, PT
574	Ditch	1897	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1898	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	>12.2	0.52	0.06		
575	Pit/Tree throw	1912	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt					
		1913	N/S sub-oval, moderate/gradual concave sides, unknown base	>1.6	>0.66	>0.05		
576	Post hole	1916	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare gravel				312	
		1917	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	0.53	0.46	0.08	312	
577	Post hole	1918	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare small gravel				313	
		1919	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.2	0.2	0.1	313	
578	Post hole	1920	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?)				314	
		1921	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	0.2	0.2	0.06	314	
579	Post hole	1922	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				315	
		1923	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	0.2	0.2	0.06	315	
580	Post hole	1924	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				316	
		1925	Sub-circular, moderate/gradual straight sides, concave base	0.35	0.35	0.05	316	
581	Post hole	1926	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				317	
		1927	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, concave base	0.25	0.25	0.03	317	
582	Post hole	1928	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				318	
		1929	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	0.25	0.25	0.06	318	
583	Post hole	1930	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, moderate chalk flecks (packing?)				319	
		1931	Sub-oval, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	0.3	0.25	0.08	319	
584	Post hole	1932	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks (packing?)				320	
		1933	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat/concave base	0.2	0.18	0.04	320	
585	Post hole	1934	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks (packing?), rare gravel				321	
		1935	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat base	0.2	0.2	0.06	321	

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
586	Post hole	1936	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks (packing?)				322	
		1937	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, flat base	0.2	0.2	0.03	322	
587	Post hole	1938	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare gravel				323	
		1939	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, flat base	0.3	0.28	0.08	323	
588	Post hole	1940	Mid, mid brown clayish silt				324	
		1941	Sub-circular, steep straight sides, flat base	0.35	0.3	0.25	324	
589	Post hole	1942	Mid, mid brown clayish silt				325	
		1943	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	0.25	0.25	0.1	325	
590	Post hole	1944	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, occasional chalk flecks				326	
		1945	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat base	0.25	0.25	0.13	326	
591	Gully	1948	Mid/firm, mid brown/orange/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones				328	
		1949	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>3.5	0.42	0.12	328	
592	Gully	1950	Mid/firm, mid brown/orange/grey clayish silt, rare small stones					BN, BC
		1951	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>11.2	0.75	0.23		BN, BC
		2255	Mid/firm, orange/brown clayish silt					BN
		2256	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		2257	E/W Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base, semi-circular terminal	>11.2	0.65	0.3		BN
593	Pit	1952	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, rare stone, occasional charcoal				329	BN, BC, PT, BS
		1953	Oval, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	1.14	0.63	0.27	329	BN, BC, PT, BS
594	Pit	1954	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few stones, occasional charcoal				330	BC, BS, PT, BN
		1955	Mid/firm, dark grey clayish silt, few stones, moderate charcoal				331	ST, BN, PT
		1956	Sub-oval, steep straight sides flattening to flanged concave step at top, flat/concave base	>2.5	2.4	1.1	330, 331	BC, BS, ST, BN, PT
596	Gully	1962	Firm/friable, mid orange/brown clayish silt, orange sand patches, rare small stones					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1963	Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>5.8	0.25	0.09		
		1964	Firm/friable, mid orange/brown clayish silt, orange sand patches, rare small stones					
		1965	Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>5.8	0.27	0.09		
		1969	Firm/friable, mid orange/brown clayish silt, rare small stones					
		1970	Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>5.8	0.28	0.08		
		1971	Firm/friable, mid orange/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones					
		1972	Curvilinear, moderate straight sides, concave base	>5.8	0.22	0.03		
597	Post hole	1973	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				345	
		1974	Oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.23	0.2	0.07	345	
598	Post hole	1975	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				347	BN
		1976	Oval, steep straight sides, concave base	0.25	0.22	0.11	347	BN
600	Lozenge/ beam slot	1977	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				348	
		1978	N/S Lozenge, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat base	1.2	0.31	0.05	348	
		1979	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				349	BN, WC
		1980	N/S Lozenge, steep straight sides, concave base	1.2	0.34	0.19	349	BN, WC
601	Post hole	1981	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional yellow/orange/brown mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				350	
		1982	Oval, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.46	0.31	0.07	350	
602	Post hole	1983	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional yellow/orange/brown mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				351	
		1984	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.21	0.2	0.03	351	
603	Post hole	1985	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional yellow/orange/brown mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal, rare fired clay				352	WS
		1986	Oval, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.41	0.37	0.08	352	WS
605	Furrow	1989	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional stones					BN, PT

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		1990	N/S Linear, gradual sides, concave/irregular base	>119.6	2	0.09		BN, PT
606	Post hole	1991	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange mottles, occasional small stones, rare charcoal				346	
		1992	Oval, gradual sides, concave base	0.33	0.3	0.04	346	
607	Pit	1993	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1994	Mid/firm, pale orange/brown silty clay					
		1995	Sub-oval, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	2.6	2.4	0.4		
608	Furrow	1346	Mid/loose, mid/pale brown slightly clayish silt					
		1347	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat base	>40	0.64	0.12		
		1996	Mid/firm, mid/pale slightly orange/brown clayish silt					
		1997	E/W Linear, moderate/steep irregular sides, flat/irregular base	>40	0.48	0.25		
		2201	Mid, mid/pale grey/yellow sandy clay, occasional small stone					
		2202	E/W Linear, moderate sides, flat base	>40	0.42	0.03		
		2300	Mid, mid grey/orange/brown silty clay, few small stones, rare chalk flecks, rare charcoal flecks					
		2301	E/W Linear, moderate sides, flat/concave base	>40	0.48	0.13		
609	Pit	1998	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt					
		1999	Sub-oval, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	2	1.75	0.3		
610	Pit	2000	Mid/firm, mid orange/brown clayish silt					
		2001	Sub-circular, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	1.11	1	0.16		
611	Pit	2002	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt				333	PT
		2003	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		2004	Sub-oval, moderate irregular/concave sides, flat/concave base	2	1.15	0.31	333	PT
612	Gully	2007	Mid, pale grey clayish silt					
		2008	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~3.7	0.4	0.06		
613	Gully	2009	Mid, very dark grey clayish silt, rare gravel					FL, BN, WS
		2010	NE/SW Linear, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>14.2	0.3	0.15		FL, BN, WS

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2369	Mid, mid grey sandy silt					
		2370	NE/SW Linear, steep straight sides, flat base	>14.2	0.45	0.35		
		2373	Mid, mid grey/brown sandy silt					
		2374	NE/SW Linear, steep straight sides, flat base	>14.2	0.62	0.41		
		2467	Mid, very dark grey clayish silt, rare gravel					
		2468	NE/SW Linear, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>14.2	0.45	0.12		
614	Planting Bed	2005	Mid, pale brown clayish silt					
		2006	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~33.8	>0.15	0.1		
		2015	Mid, mid/pale orange/brown clayish silt					
		2016	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~33.8	0.62	0.12		
		2180	Mid, pale brown clayish silt					
		2181	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base	~33.8	0.4	0.1		
		2239	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, few small stones					
		2240	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	~33.8	>0.2	0.17		
616	Ditch	2029	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown silty clay, rare small gravel					
		2030	N/S Curvilinear, gradual irregular sides, concave irregular base	>16.7	0.32	0.05		
		2031	Mid, mid/pale grey/brown silty clay, rare small gravel					BN
		2032	N/S Curvilinear, moderate irregular sides, concave irregular base	>16.7	0.7	0.16		BN
617	Ditch	2033	Mid/firm, pale/mid grey/brown silty clay, rare small gravel					
		2034	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, flat base	>23.2	0.53	0.06		
		2047	Mid/firm, pale/mid grey/brown silty clay, rare small gravel					
		2048	NW/SE Linear, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat base	>23.2	0.51	0.07		
618	Furrow	2035	Mid, pale orange/brown/grey silty clay, few small stones					PT
		2036	E/W Linear, moderate irregular sides, flat base	>22.9	1.5	0.21		PT
		2245	Firm/friable, mid grey silty clay					
		2246	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2247	E/W Linear, steep straight/convex sides, flat base	>22.9	1.55	0.31		
619	Post hole	2037	Mid/loose, pale grey sandy silt					
		2038	Sub-circular, steep straight sides, flat base	0.36	0.37	0.11		
620	Pit	2039	Mid/loose, pale grey clayish silt, occasional small gravel, rare rooting					
		2040	Sub-circular, moderate irregular sides, concave base	1.06	0.81	0.16		
621	Ditch	2043	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones					CBM
		2044	N/S Linear, steep straight sides, flat base	>77.9	0.9	0.69		CBM
		2045	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones					PT, WS
		2046	N/S Linear, steep straight sides, flat base	>77.9	0.93	0.54		PT, WS
		2057	Mid, pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare sandy patches, occasional small stones					BN, FL, PT
		2058	N/S Linear, steep straight sides, flat base	>77.9	1.3	0.4		BN, FL, PT
		2072	Firm, pale grey/brown clayish silt, rare medium stones					
		2073	Firm, pale brown/yellow silty clay					
		2074	N/S Linear, moderate convex sides, concave base	>77.9	2.25	0.65		
		2075	Mid, pale brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones					PT, BN
		2076	N/S Linear, steep sides, concave/flat base	>77.9	1.1	0.55		PT, BN
		2083	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small stones, rare fine sand					
		2084	N/S Linear, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	>77.9	>0.75	0.45		
		2091	Mid/firm, pale grey/brown clayish silt, moderate gravel					
		2092	Mid/firm, pale grey/brown clayish silt, moderate gravel					
		2397	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange/brown mottles, rare small stones					BN
		2398	Firm/sticky, mid/pale brown clayish silt, frequent orange/brown mottles, occasional small stones					
		2399	N/S Linear, moderate steep west side, moderate/gradual east side, gentle concave base	>77.9	1.4	0.5		BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2427	Mid, mid/pale brown/grey silty clay, rare small gravel					
		2428	N/S Linear, moderate/steep, straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	>77.9	0.9	0.31		
622	Furrow	2049	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey silty clay, few small stones					
		2050	E/W Linear, moderate straight/convex, irregular/concave base	>17.1	1.25	0.11		
		2053	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey silty clay, few small stones					
		2054	E/W Linear, moderate concave, irregular/concave base	>17.1	0.58	0.07		
		2085	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		2086	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate concave sides, flat base	>17.1	0.4	0.08		
623	Planting Bed	2055	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		2056	NE/SW Linear, shallow sides, irregular/concave base	>60.8	0.52	0.05		
		2402	Mid/firm, mid/pale yellow/grey silty clay, moderate frequency orange sandy flecks, rare small stones, rare charcoal flecks					
		2403	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>60.8	0.84	0.25		
624	Well	2059	Sub-circular large pit, gradual/moderate uneven upper slope to steep straight lower slope, irregular/concave base	>3.5	4	>2.11	367, 374, 376, 377	FL, PT, BN, WD
		2062	Firm, dark brown/grey silt, moderate frequency small pale brown/orange mottles, rare charcoal flecks, rare small stones, few burnt stone fragments					PT, BN, FL
		2063	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency medium-size pale brown/orange mottles, rare charcoal flecks, rare small stones, few burnt stone fragments					PT, BN
		2064	Firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional orange/brown mottles					
		2065	Firm, mid/dark orange/grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency medium-size pale brown/orange mottles, rare small stones					PT, BN
		2066	Firm, dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional orange/brown mottles					
		2067	Firm/granular, mid/dark orange/grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency medium-size pale brown/orange mottles/panning, rare small stones				376	PT, BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2068	Firm/sticky, mid/dark brown/grey silt, irregular mottles/patches of firm/panned olive/brown silt				367, 376	
		2069	Firm/sticky, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional mid grey/brown siltier patches, occasional mid/pale yellow semi-panned mottles				376, 377	BN
		2070	Firm/sticky, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare mid/dark grey/brown siltier patches, occasional mid/pale yellow semi-panned mottles				374, 376, 377	PT, BN
		2071	Firm/sticky, dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional mid grey/brown siltier patches, occasional mid/pale yellow semi-panned mottles, moderate decayed organic flecks				377	WD
		2267	Mid, mid brown/grey silty clay, rare gravel					BN, PT, BS
625	Planting Bed	2060	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		2061	NE/SW Linear, shallow sides, irregular/concave base	>62..6	0.5	0.05		
		2087	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal and chalk flecks					
		2088	NE/SW Linear, moderate/straight sides, irregular/concave base	>62..6	0.7	0.16		
626	Planting Bed	2089	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal and chalk flecks					
		2090	NE/SW Linear, moderate/straight sides, irregular/flat base	>63.1	0.74	0.23		
627	Planting Bed	2093	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal and chalk flecks					
		2094	NE/SW Linear, moderate/straight sides, irregular/concave base	~37.2	0.75	0.17		
628	Planting Bed	2095	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					FL
		2096	NE/SW Linear, moderate/straight sides, irregular/concave base	>34	0.81	0.19		FL
		2211	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt					
		2212	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat/concave base	>34	0.61	0.22		
629	Watering Hole	2097	Sub-oval (teardrop), N/S, upper sides moderate uneven, two steep sided steps c. 0.4m to very steep straight side c.0.55m	>4.6	>4.9	~1.71	366, 373	FL, BN
		2114	Firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, frequent brown/orange iron staining, few small stones, rare charcoal flecks, rare burnt stone					BN, FL

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2115	Firm, mid/pale grey/brown very clayish silt, moderate frequency brown/orange mottles, rare small stones					
		2116	Firm/sticky, mid/dark brown/grey silt					BN
		2143	Firm, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, frequent brown/orange mottling, few small stones, rare charcoal flecks				366	BN, PT
		2144	Firm/sticky, pale brown/grey silty clay, frequent brown/orange/yellow mottles, rare small stones					
		2441	Firm/sticky, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, occasional iron staining mottles, rare panned lumps, rare small gravel					
		2442	Firm/friable, mid/pale brown/grey slightly sandy silt, frequent mid/pale orange mottles, occasional panning					
		2443	Mid/greasy, dark brown silt, occasional firmer pale grey/brown clayish silt mottles, rare stones				373	
		2444	Mid/sticky, mid/pale brown/grey clay silt, frequent mid/pale orange mottles, occasional panning, lens of dark brown silt					
		2445	Firm, pale brown/grey silty clay, frequent yellow/orange mottles and clay lumps					
630	Pit	2098	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt, rare charcoal flecks, rare gravel				335	
		2099	Mid/loose, yellow/orange sand, few clayey patches, few gravel					BN, PT
		2100	Mid, mid grey silty clay, few charcoal flecks and gravel					
		2101	Sub-circular, steep concave sides, flat/concave base	2.2	1.5	0.55		BN, PT
631	Ditch	2102	Mid, mid/dark brown clayish silt occasional orange mottles, few gravel, few charcoal flecks				336	
		2103	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	>16.3	0.6	0.2	336	
		2227	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few charcoal flecks, few small stones				340	BS, PT, BN
		2228	Mid, mid grey/orange silty clay, few gravel					
		2229	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>16.3	0.7	0.4	340	BS, PT, BN
632	Gully	2104	Mid/firm, dark orange/brown clayish silt, few small gravel					
		2105	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, flat base	>6.5	>0.4	0.12		
633	Planting Bed	2112	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2113	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>35.8	0.74	0.2		
		2203	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					PT, FL
		2204	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat base	>35.8	0.7	0.18		PT, FL
634	Gully	2184	Mid, pale brown sandy clay, moderate frequency gravel					
		2185	Rectilinear SE corner, gradual straight sides, flat base	>20.9	0.3	0.1		
		2258	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional gravel					PT
		2259	Rectilinear SE corner, gradual straight sides, flat base	>20.9	>0.55	0.22		PT
		2281	Firm, mid brown/grey silty clay, occasional small stones					BN, PT
		2282	Rectilinear SE corner, gradual irregular sides, flat/irregular base	>20.9	>1.1	0.25		BN, PT
		2364	Mid, mid/pale brown silty sand					
		2365	Rectilinear SE corner, moderate straight sides, flat base	>20.9	0.6	0.25		
635	Pit	2195	Mid, pale brown sandy clay, rare stones					
		2196	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	>1.4	1.48	0.31		
636	Pit	2147	Mid, mid grey silty clay, rare small stones				339	BN
		2148	Circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	0.9	1.9	0.4	339	BN, FL, PT
637	Spread	2149	Mid, dark grey silty clay, moderate frequency stones					BN, PT
		2150	Irregular spread, moderate straight sides, flat base	>1	1.5	0.15		BN, PT
		2173	Mid, dark grey silty clay, moderate frequency gravel					
		2174	Irregular spread, gradual concave sides, irregular base	>1	2.4	0.05		
639	Pit	2153	Mid, dark grey clayish silt					
		2154	Mid, dark brown clayish silt					BN, PT
		2155	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		2156	Circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	>1.2	3	0.5		BN, PT
640	Pit	2157	Mid, mid brown/grey silty clay					
		2158	Circular, moderate straight sides, flat base	>1	1.1	0.45		
641	Pit	2159	Mid, mid brown clayish silt, rare stone					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2160	Circular, moderate straight sides, flat base	~1.2	1.3	0.35		
642	Pit	2161	Mid, mid brown/grey silty clay, rare gravel					BN
		2162	Circular, moderate straight sides, flat base	~0.8	0.6	0.3		BN
643	Pit	2163	Mid, dark grey clayish silt					
		2164	Mid, mid grey clayish silt, rare stone					BN
		2165	Mid, pale brown silty clay					
		2166	Circular, moderate straight sides, flat base	~1.2	2	0.3		BN
644	Pit	2169	Mid, mid grey silty clay, rare small gravel					
		2170	Circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	~1	0.95	0.25		
645	Pit	2171	Mid, dark grey clayish silt, rare small stone					BN, SH
		2172	Circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	~1.9	1.15	0.25		BN, SH
646	Pit	2117	Mid/firm, dark grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency charcoal flecks				337	
		2118	Oval, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	0.81	0.7	0.11	337	
647	Pit	2119	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					BN, PT
		2120	Sub-oval, moderate concave sides, concave/flat base	>1.5	>0.9	0.27		BN, PT
648	Pit	2121	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stones					BN, BC
		2122	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, concave/flat base	>1.2	>3.2	0.53		BN, BC
649	Pit	2123	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional small gravel					PT
		2124	Oval, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	>1.2	>2.6	0.58		PT
650	Pit	2127	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few small stones					
		2128	Oval, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base		>1.2	0.45		
651	Pit	2129	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					BN
		2130	Mid/firm, pale grey/brown silty clay, few small stones					
		2131	Oval, moderate/steep concave sides, concave/flat base	1.53	1.3	0.4		BN
652	Pit	2132	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional small stone					BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2133	Oval, gradual concave sides, concave base	>1.22	>2.55	0.28		BN
653	Pit	2141	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, moderate rusty brown/orange flecking, few small stones and chalky flecks					PT
		2142	Oval, moderate convex sides, gentle concave base	>0.55	>0.7	>0.3		PT
654	Pit	2167	Mid, pale brown silty clay					
		2168	Circular, moderate straight sides, flat base	~1.4	~1.2	>0.2		
655	Pit/Well	2218	Mid/firm mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, few flecks of charcoal				341	BN, PT
		2219	Mid/firm, dark grey silty clay, frequent charcoal flecks, few small stones				342	BN, PT
		2220	Mid/firm, green/grey/orange mottled sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks, few pockets of dark orange/red iron panned gravel				343	BN, PT
		2221	Mid/firm, orange/grey silty clay					
		2222	E/W Oval, steep stepped sides to almost vertical and very narrow at irregular off-centre base	>3.5	>3.1	1.38	341, 342, 343, 344	BN, PT
		2238	Mid/firm, mid grey silt				344	BN
656	Pit	2236	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional charcoal flecks					PT
		2237	Sub-oval, gradual straight sides, flat base	>1.4	1.8	0.18		PT
657	Planting Bed	2197	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal and chalk flecks					
		2198	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	>57.4	0.83	0.18		
658	Planting Bed	2199	Mid/firm, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, few sandier patches, rare small gravel, rare charcoal and chalk flecks					
		2200	NE/SW Linear, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	>24.8	0.76	0.14		
660	Pit	2205	Mid/firm, pale brown/grey sandy clay, rare gravel					
		2206	Sub-circular, steep straight sides, flat base	~1	~1.2	0.23		
661	Lozenge	2207	Mid/firm, pale brown/orange clayish silt, rare small stones					
		2208	NE/SW Lozenge, steep/undercutting straight sides, flat/concave base	~1.9	0.85	0.3		
662	Pit	2209	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt, rare small stones					BN

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2210	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	>1.5	>1.4	0.58		BN
663	Pit	2213	Mid/firm, pale orange/brown silty clay, few grey mottles					
		2214	Mid/friable, mid/dark brown silty clay, moderate frequency gravel					
		2215	Sub-circular, steep straight concave sides, concave base	~0.9	>1.02	0.53		
664	Pit	2216	Mid/firm, mid brown clayish silt, frequent dark orange mottles					
		2217	Sub-circular, steep straight concave sides, irregular/concave base	>1.6	>1.26	0.36		
665	Pit	2223	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey clayish silt, few chalk flecks					
		2224	Oval, uneven concave sides, irregular base	>0.55	>1.1	0.34		
667	Planting Bed	2230	Mid, dark brown silty clay, rare small stone					
		2231	NE/SW Linear, gradual concave sides, concave base	>2.1	0.31	0.12		
668	Watering Hole	2134	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown slightly clayish silt, frequent brown/orange mottles, rare small stones, few charcoal flecks					PT
		2135	Firm/sticky, mid/pale brown very clayish silt, frequent brown/orange flecks					
		2136	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown slightly clayish silt, frequent brown/orange mottles, very rare small stones, very few charcoal flecks					BN, FL, PT
		2137	Firm/friable, mid brown/grey slightly sandy clayish silt, frequent brown/red/orange mottling, broken lensing of mid grey very clayish silt, very small gravel/grit					BN, FL, PT
		2138	Firm/sticky, mid/pale brown/grey slightly sandy clayish silt, moderate orange iron mottling, few mid/dark brown silt patches, rare lenses of pale grey silty sand, rare small stones, occasional sticks/organic fragments				372	BN, PT, WD
		2139	Firm/sticky, pale brown/grey slightly sandy silty clay, frequent bright brown/orange sandy clayish silt patches, few fragments of dark brown mudstone					
		2140	Sub-circular, moderate irregular upper sides, steep straight lower slopes, flat base	~5.25	>4.5	>1.65	372	BN, PT, FL, WD
		2269	Mid, mid grey/brown mottled silty clay, lensing of mid/dark very grey/brown, rare small stones					BN, FL, PT
		2270	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey silty clay					BN, FL

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
669	Gully	2241	Mid/firm, mid/dark grey/brown silty clay					
		2242	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, concave base	~17.6	0.81	0.09		
670	Pit	2243	Firm/friable, pale brown silty clay, few small gravel					
		2244	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, concave base	1.18	>0.91	0.12		
671	Pit	2248	Firm, pale brown silty clay, occasional rooting					
		2250	Sub-circular, steep straight/concave sides, irregular base	1.73	>0.75	0.29		
673	Pit	2253	Firm, mid/dark brown/grey silty clay, few charcoal flecks					PT, BN
		2254	Sub-oval, irregular sides, flat base	1.4	>1.3	0.35		PT, BN
674	Pit/post hole	2260	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey silty clay, occasional small stone					FL
		2261	Mid/friable, mid yellow/brown silty sand					
		2262	Oval, steep straight sides, concave base	0.56	0.4	0.22		FL
675	Pit	2263	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey silty clay, occasional small stone					BN
		2264	Oval, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base	0.83	0.45	0.32		BN
677	Post hole	2271	Mid/firm, mid grey silty clay, few small sandy patches, few small gravel					BN
		2272	Sub-circular, gradual straight sides, concave base	0.46	0.41	0.07		BN
678	Post hole	2273	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown patchy silty clay and sandy silt, few charcoal flecks					WC
		2274	Sub-circular, gradual convex/straight sides, concave base	0.39	0.39	0.05		WC
679	Post hole	2279	Mid/firm, mid orange/brown mottled silty sand, occasional chalk flecks, mid pale grey slightly silty clay, few charcoal flecks, rooted/mixed?					WC
		2280	Sub-circular, irregular/concave sides, concave base	0.5	0.45	0.1		WC
680	Lozenge	2283	Firm, pale orange/brown silty clay, few gravel					BN
		2284	N/S Lozenge, steep concave sides, concave base	1.55	0.6	0.25		BN
681	Pit	2285	Firm, mid brown silty clay, few small stones					BN
		2286	Sub-oval, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.2	0.75	0.25		BN
682	Lozenge	2287	Firm, mid orange/brown silty clay					
		2288	Sub-oval, steep straight sides, flat base	0.78	0.5	0.21		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
683	Ditch	2336	Loose/mid, mottled orange/grey/brown silty clay, few sandy patches, few clay patches, occasional small gravel					BS, WS, PT, BN
		2337	Loose/mid grey/brown sandy silt, rare small gravel					
		2338	E/W Linear, steep straight/irregular sides, flat/concave base	>45.3	1.1	0.44		BS, WS, PT, BN
		2339	Loose, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, few small stones					
		2340	E/W Linear, steep straight/irregular sides, flat/concave base	>45.3	1.6	0.47		
		2421	Loose, mid orange/brown/grey clayish silt					PT
		2422	E/W Curvilinear, unknown sides, unknown base	>45.3	>0.43	>0.27		PT
684	Ditch	2341	Mid/firm, mid/dark brown/grey clayish silt, occasional gravel and chalk flecks					
		2342	E/W Linear, unknown sides, flat/concave base	~13.5	>0.31	0.23		
		2343	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt, occasional charcoal flecks					
		2344	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~13.5	0.6	0.05		
		2345	Firm, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, few clay patches					
		2346	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	~13.5	0.87	0.24		
685	Pit	2290	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay					
		2291	Sub-oval, moderate concave sides, flat base	0.75	0.73	0.09		
686	Furrow	2292	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown silty clay					
		2293	E/W Linear, shallow concave sides, flat/concave base	>22.2	0.5	0.05		
687	Pit?	2294	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few small stones					
		2295	Sub-oval, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	>1.2	0.92	0.15		
688	Furrow	2296	Mid, mid brown/grey clayish silt					
		2297	E/W Linear, gradual/moderate straight sides, concave/irregular base	>17.7	>0.3	>0.3		
689	Pit	2302	Mid/firm, mid/dark orange/brown/grey sandy clay, rare gravel, few charcoal flecks					
		2303	Mid, mid brown/orange sandy clay, occasional gravel, occasional chalk flecks, rare charcoal					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2304	Sub-oval, gradual concave sides, flat base	1.35	1.5	0.26		
690	Post hole	2305	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey silty clay					
		2306	Sub-oval, gradual concave sides, concave base	0.36	0.3	0.05		
691	Post hole	2307	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey silty clay					
		2308	Sub-oval, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.28	0.32	0.07		
692	Post hole	2309	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey silty clay, few charcoal flecks					WC
		2310	Sub-oval, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.32	0.37	0.08		WC
693	Post hole	2311	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey silty clay					
		2312	Sub-oval, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.3	0.3	0.04		
694	Post hole	2313	Mid/firm, mid brown/grey silty clay					
		2314	Sub-oval, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	0.35	0.3	0.06		
695	Pit	2317	Mid, mid brown/grey silty clay, few small stones					BN, FL
		2318	Almost square, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.61	0.6	0.21		BN, FL
696	Pit	2319	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional small stone					BN
		2320	Sub-oval, moderate straight sides, concave base	>1.3	>1.15	0.26		BN
697	Pit	2321	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay					
		2322	Sub-oval, moderate straight/convex sides, concave base	~0.85	>0.9	0.19		
698	Pit	2323	Mid, mid brown/grey silty clay					
		2324	Sub-oval, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base	~1.2	~0.72	0.26		
699	Pit	2325	Mid/firm, dark brown/grey silty clay, occasional small and medium stones					BN
		2326	Mid, mid orange/brown silty sand, occasional small stone, re-deposited natural					
		2327	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight, concave base	~1.2	0.67	0.44		BN
700	Pit	2328	Firm, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional small stones					
		2329	Sub-oval, unknown sides, concave base	~1.5	>0.45	>0.33		
701	Pit	2330	Firm, mid brown/grey silty clay, few small and medium stones					BN, FL

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2331	Mid, mid orange/brown silty sand, few small stones, re-deposited natural					
		2332	Sub-oval, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	>1.05	>0.7	0.4		BN, FL
702	Gully	2353	Mid/loose, mid/brown grey silty clay, rare small gravel					
		2354	NW/SE Linear, steep straight/concave sides, concave base	>17.4	>0.31	0.23		
		2355	Mid/loose, mid/brown grey silty clay					
		2356	NW/SE Linear, steep straight/concave sides, concave base	>17.4	0.28	0.11		
703	Post hole	2357	Firm, mid grey/brown slightly silty clay					
		2358	Sub-circular, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	0.35	0.33	0.16		
704	Pit	2361	Firm, dark brown/grey silty clay, moderate frequency charcoal flecks				369	BN
		2362	Firm, mid grey silty clay, rare charcoal flecks					
		2363	Sub-circular, steep concave sides, irregular/concave base	1.12	1.1	0.7	369	BN
705	Pit	2379	Mid, mid brown/grey silty clay					
		2380	Sub-circular, unknown sides, flat base	1.16	>1.2	>0.1		
706	Pit	2377	Mid, mid/dark grey silty clay					
		2378	Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, concave base	0.6	0.63	0.3		
707	Pit	2366	Mid/firm, dark grey silty clay, occasional small stones					
		2367	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown sandy silt					
		2368	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	2.2	1.81	0.45		
		2381	Mid/firm, dark grey silty clay, occasional small stones					BN?
		2382	Sub-circular, moderate/steep concave sides, flat/concave base	2.2	1.81	0.45		
708	Pit/Well	2383	Firm/slightly sticky, mid grey/brown very clayey silt, frequent mid brown mottles, occasional brown/orange flecks, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					BN, FL, PT?
		2384	Firm/sticky, banded/lensed mid/dark grey/brown very clayey and slightly sandy silts, semi-friable brown/orange/yellow slightly clayish silt, occasional small gravel					
		2385	Firm/friable, mid/pale brown/orange slightly clayish, very sandy silt,					

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
			moderate frequency small gravel, rare pale grey clay silt lenses					
		2386	Irregular oval, very steep straight lower sides, moderate/steep straight upper sides, concave base	~2.2	1.65	0.85		BN, FL, PT?
709	Spread	2387	Firm/friable, mid mottled grey brown and mid/pale orange/brown clayish silt, occasional iron pan flecks, rare small gravel					PT, FL
		2388	Irregular spread, gradual sides, irregular base	~5	~4	0.22		PT, FL
710	Pit	2389	Firm, mid grey/brown clayey silt, moderate frequency orange/brown mottling, occasional dark orange/brown flecks, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					PT, FL
		2390	Firm/sticky, mid/dark grey/brown very clayish silt, occasional pale orange/brown mottles, rare small gravel					
		2391	E/W Oval, steep straight sides at west and north, moderate stepped concave sides elsewhere, flat base deepest to west	~2.7	2.35	0.54		PT, FL
		2392	Firm, mid grey/brown clayey silt, moderate frequency orange/brown mottling, occasional dark orange brown flecks, rare small gravel, rare charcoal flecks					
		2393	Firm/sticky, mid/dark grey/brown very clayish silt, occasional pale orange/brown mottles, rare small gravel					
		2394	E/W Oval, steep straight sides at west and north, moderate stepped concave sides elsewhere, flat base deepest to west	~2.7	2.35	0.54		
711	Pit	2395	Firm/friable, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional orange sandy mottles, occasional rusty brown/orange flecking, few small stones and chalky flecks					
		2396	Irregular/unknown shape, moderate/steep irregular sides, unknown base	>1.1	>0.25	>0.25		
712	Pit	2400	Firm,/friable, mid/pale orange/brown slightly clayish silt, occasional mid/dark orange/brown mottles, rare small stones					
		2401	N/S Oval, moderate straight/concave sides, flat base	0.85	>0.57	0.13		
713	Pit	2404	Mid, mid/pale orange/grey sandy clay, rare small stones, rare charcoal flecks					PT, BC
		2405	Sub-circular, gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	1.26	>0.67	0.15		PT, BC
714	Pit	2406	Mid, mid brown/grey silty clay, occasional small stones and orange sandy patches, moderate frequency charcoal flecks, dumped deposit (tip line)					BN, BC

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
		2407	Mid, mid/dark brown/grey silty clay, moderate frequency small stones and orange sandy patches, frequent charcoal lensing				370	PT, CH
		2408	Mid, mid orange/brown silty clay, rare gravel and charcoal flecks					
		2409	Mid, mid brown/orange sandy clay, frequent small stones, rare charcoal					
		2410	Sub-circular, moderate/steep straight sides, flat/concave base	1.81	>1.7	0.4	370	BN, BC, PT, CH
715	Gully	2413	Firm, mid orange/grey silty clay, rare small stones, rare charcoal flecks					
		2414	Rectilinear (E, W & S sides), gradual/moderate straight/concave sides, concave base	~14.3	0.36	>0.01		
716	Pit	2415	Firm/sticky, mid grey/brown clay silt, moderate frequency brown/orange speckles, rare small gravel					
		2416	Irregular/oval, moderate straight sides, flat/irregular base		>0.9	0.3		
717	Furrow	2417	Firm, mid/pale orange/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					
		2418	E/W Linear, gradual straight sides, gently concave base	>11.8	~0.4	0.04		
718	Ditch	2419	Firm/friable, mid/pale grey/brown clayish silt, moderate frequency dark brown/orange speckles, rare small gravel					BN
		2420	E/W Linear, moderate convex sides, gently concave/irregular base	>11.3	1.1	0.16		BN
719	Pit	2423	Loose/mid, mid/pale brown/grey clayish silt, rare charcoal flecks, rare small gravel					
		2424	Loose/mid, yellow/brown silty clay					
		2425	Loose/mid, mid orange/brown sandy clay					
		2426	Sub-oval, moderate/steep straight/concave sides, flat/concave base	1.5	1.75	0.31		
720	Pit	2429	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown silty clay					
		2430	Sub-circular, steep straight/concave sides, flat base	>0.91	>1.1	0.46		
721	Pit	2431	Mid/loose, mid grey/brown silty clay, occasional chalk flecks, rare charcoal flecks					
		2432	Sub-oval, steep straight sides, flat base	>1.66	>0.85	0.39		
722	Pit	2433	Mid/loose, mid/pale brown silty clay, occasional small stones					
		2434	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat/concave base	0.68	>0.5	0.21		

Feature No.	Type	Context No.	Basic Feature Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sample Nos.	Find types
723	Planting Bed	2439	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown sandy clay					
		2440	NE/SW Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base	>34.3	0.51	0.18		
724	Ditch	2437	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown silty clay, occasional gravel					
		2438	N/S Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/irregular base	~14.2	0.56	0.06		
		2471	Mid/loose, pale grey/brown silty clay, occasional gravel					
		2472	N/S Linear, moderate straight/concave sides, flat/irregular base	~14.2	0.62	0.06		
725	Well	2446	Firm/sticky, mid grey/brown clayish silt, occasional rusty orange mottles, rare small stones, rare iron pan lumps					BN, PT, FL
		2447	Firm/sticky, mid/dark grey/brown slightly clayish silt, few stones				371	
		2448	Probably sub-circular, vertical sides, unknown base	>0.7	>0.12	>1.84	371	BN, PT, FL
726	Gully	2449	Mid, mid grey/brown clayish silt, few charcoal flecks, few small gravel				32	
		2450	NE/SW Linear, moderate/steep straight sides, concave base		>0.2	0.25	32	
727	Gully	2451	Mid/firm, mid grey/brown silt, occasional small stone					
		2452	NW/SE Linear, gradual concave sides, concave/flat base		>0.4	0.1		
728	Ditch	2463	Mid, pale grey/brown silty clay, few small gravel					BN
		2464	NE/SW Linear, gradual straight sides, flat base		2.49	0.21		BN
729	Gully	2456	Mid, mid/dark grey/brown clayish silt, rare small gravel					
		2457	NNE/SSW Linear, moderate/straight sides, flat base		0.68	0.13		

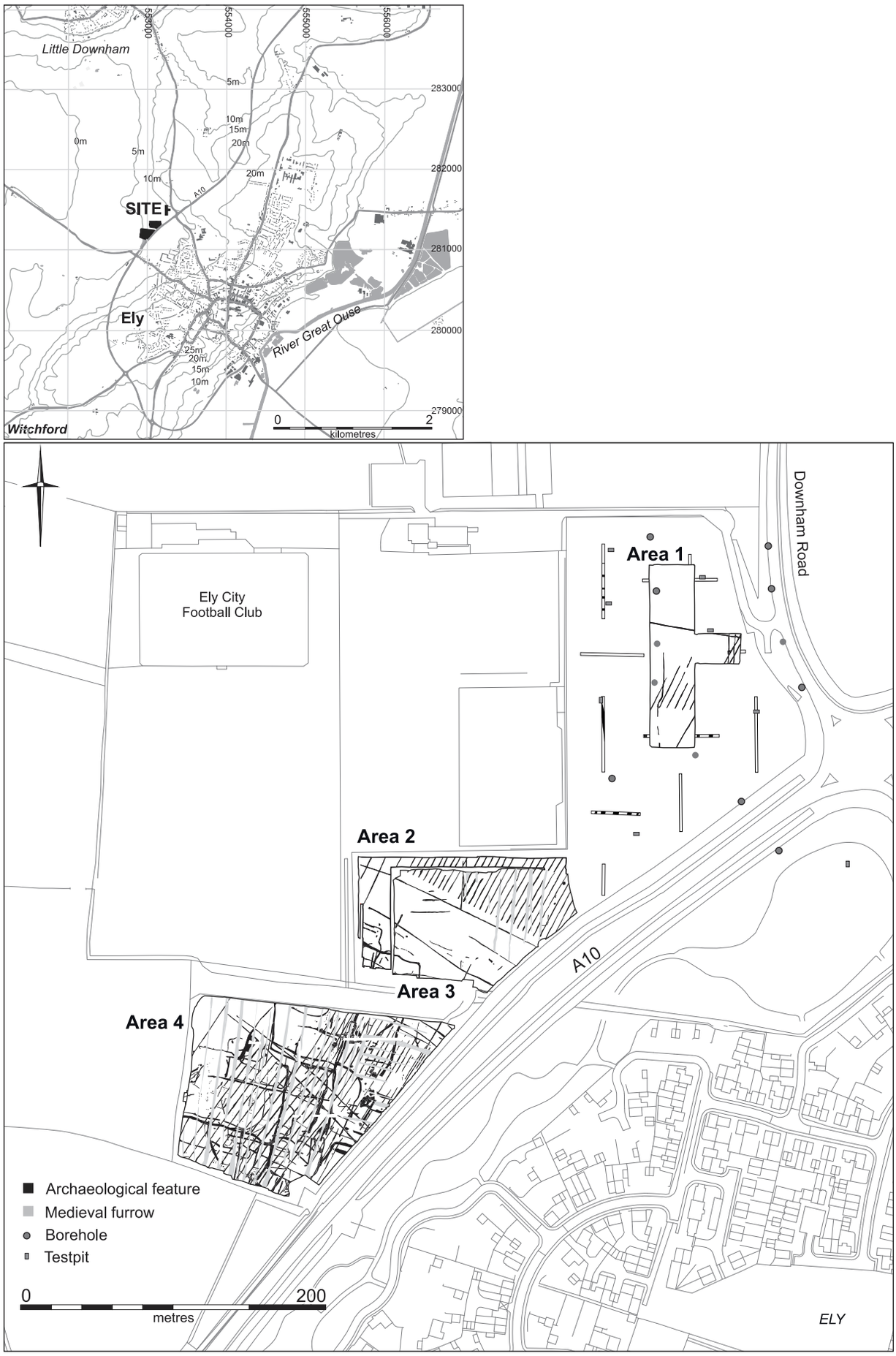


Figure 1. Location plan

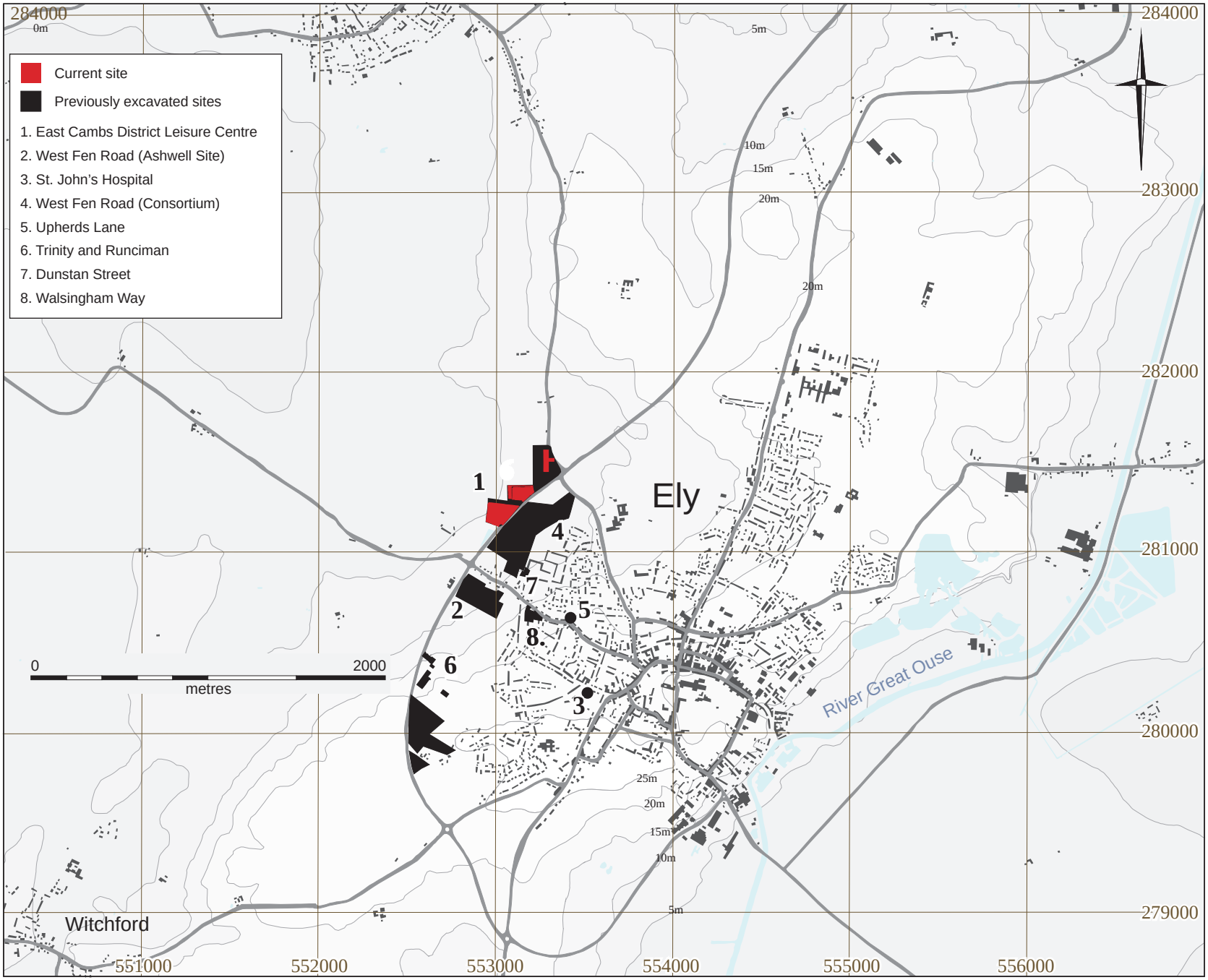


Figure 2. Wider site plan showing previous sites

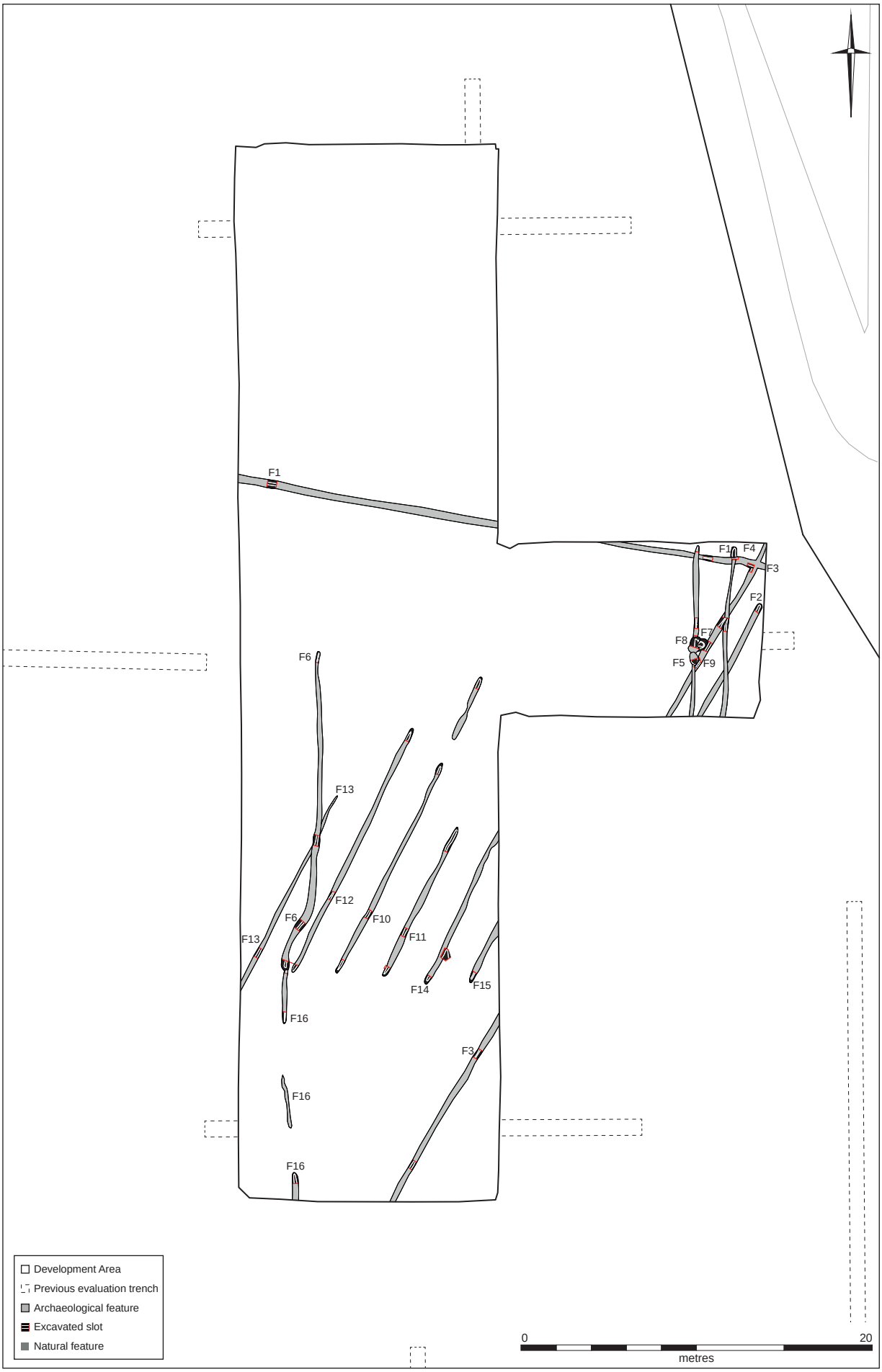


Figure 3. Plan of Area 1 (DRE 15)

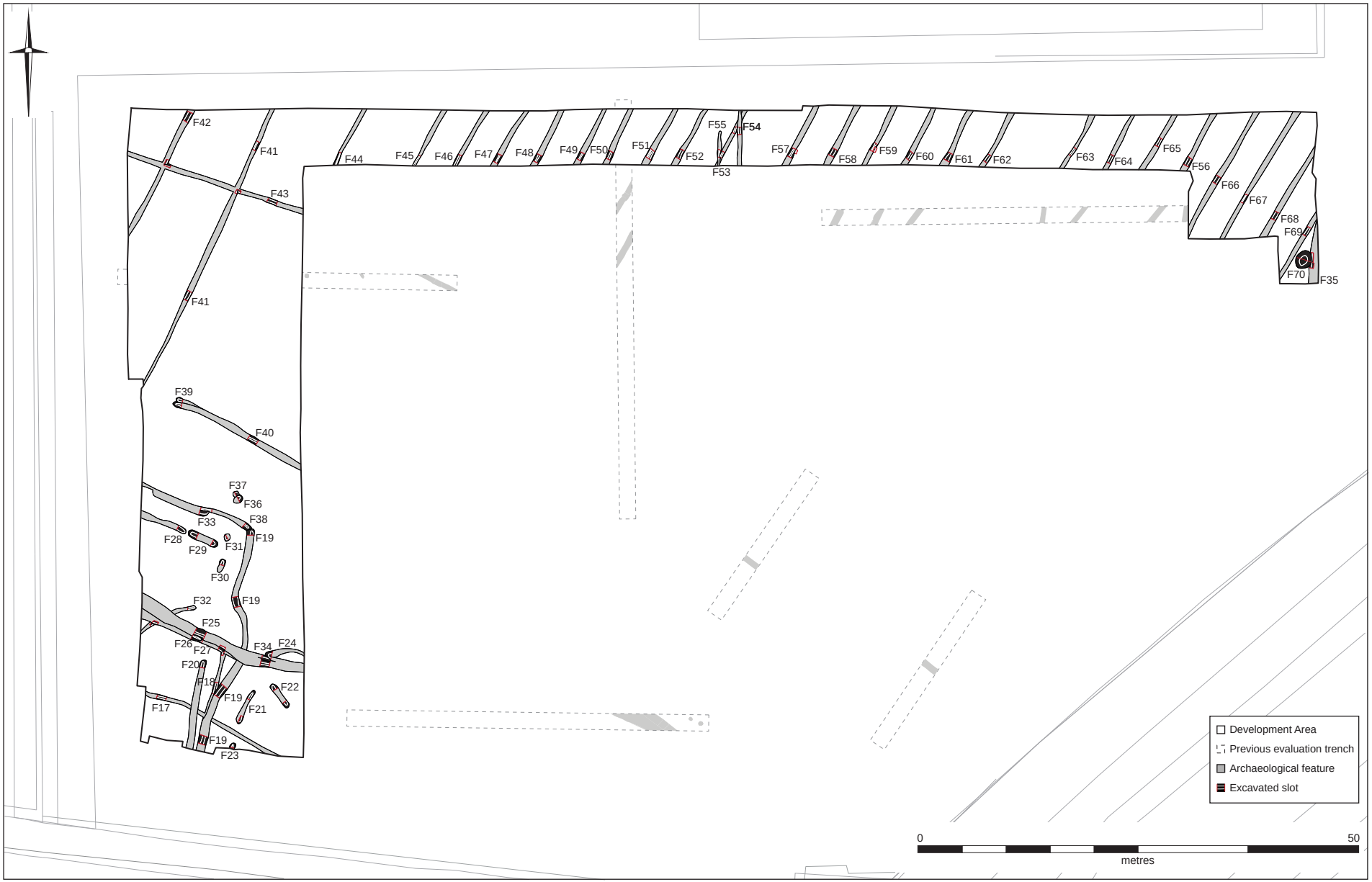


Figure 4. Plan of Area 2 (DRE 15)

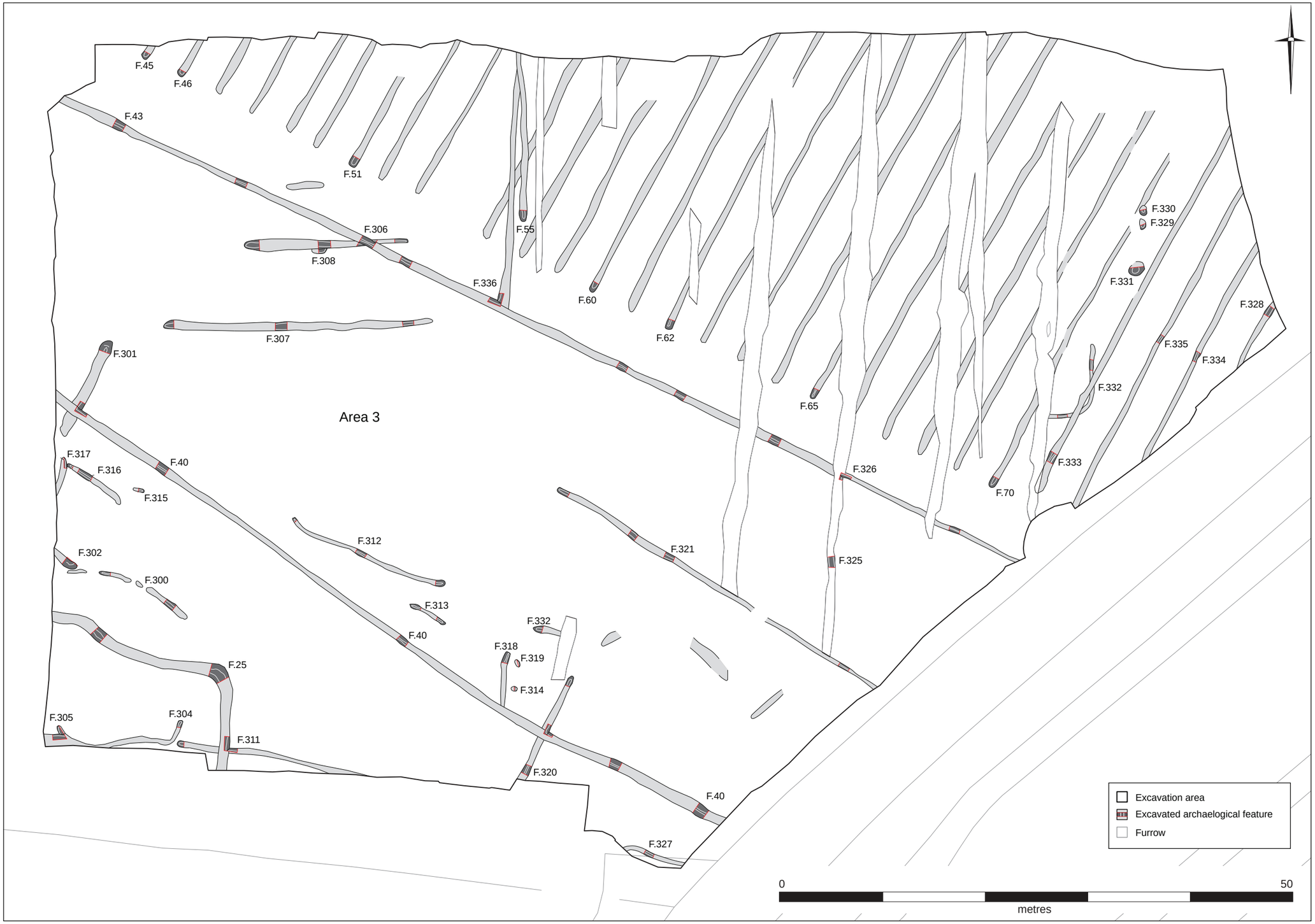
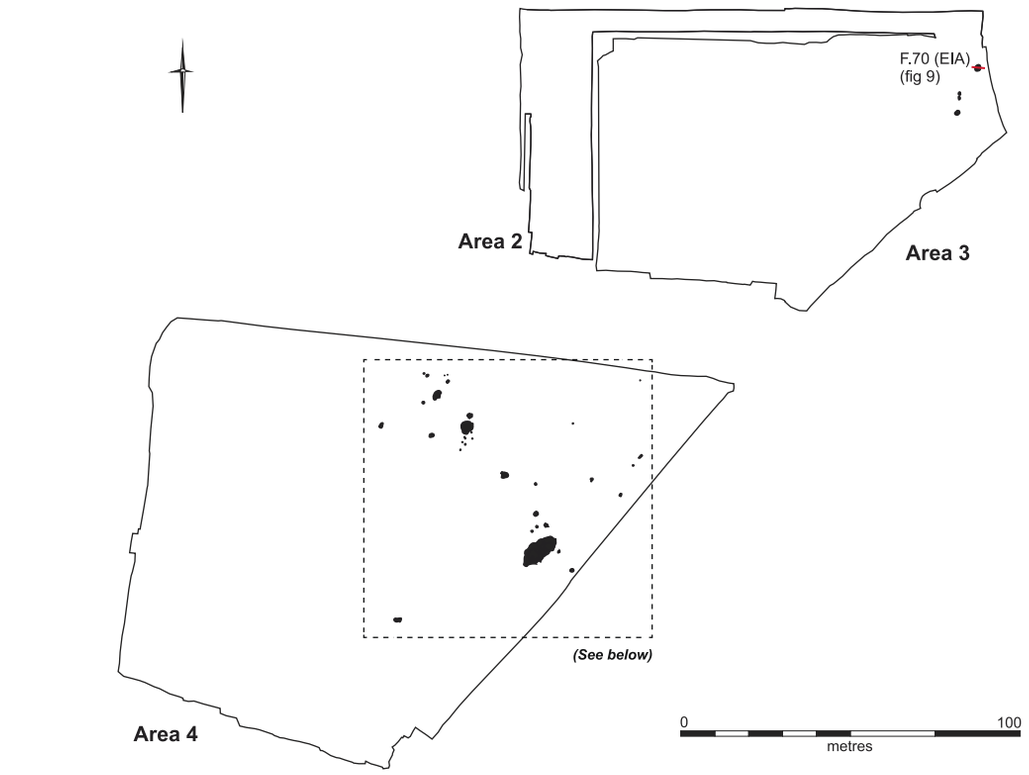


Figure 5. Plan of Area 3 (DRE 16)

Figure 6. Plan of Area 4 (DRE 16)



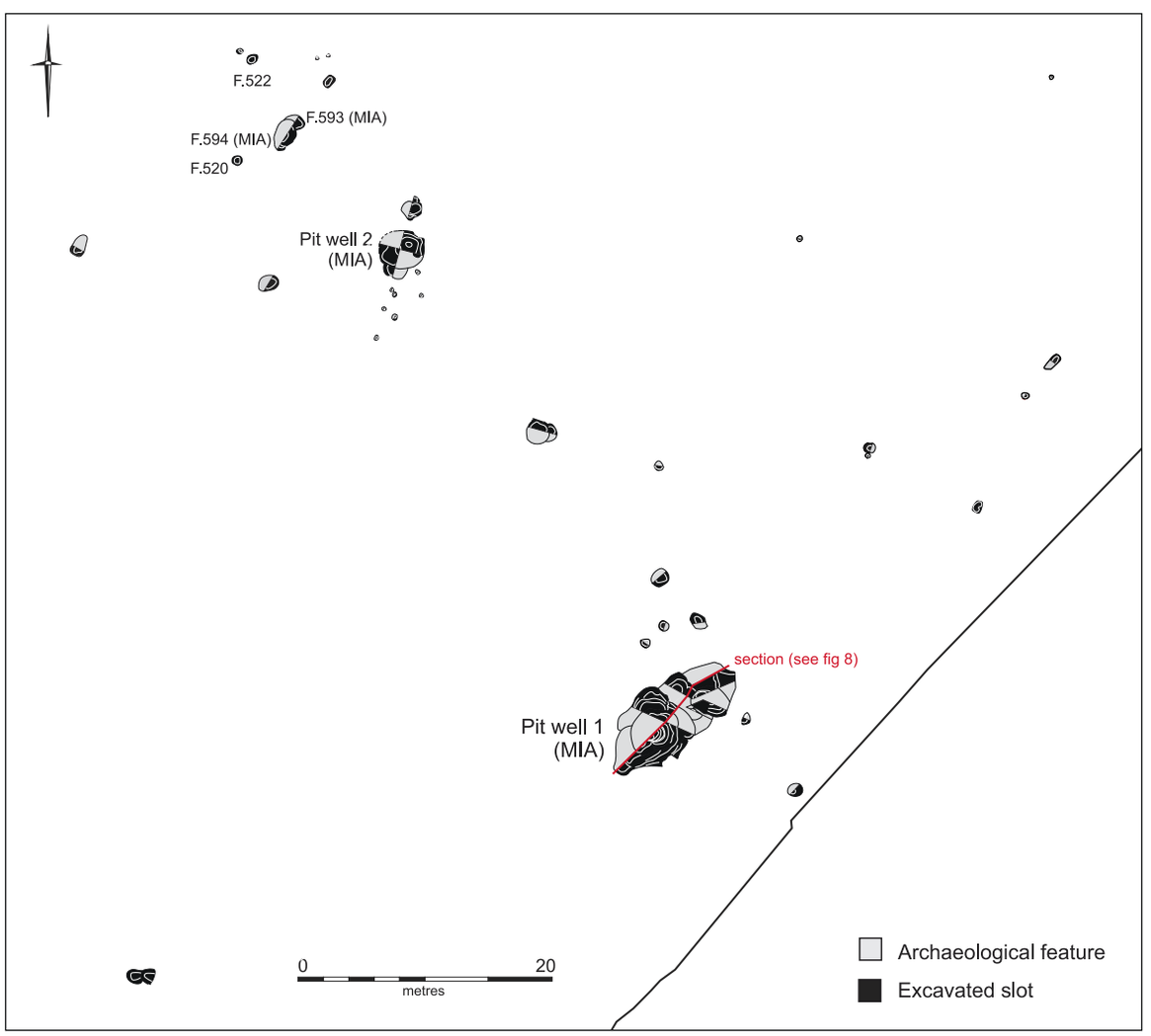


Figure 7. Later prehistoric archaeology

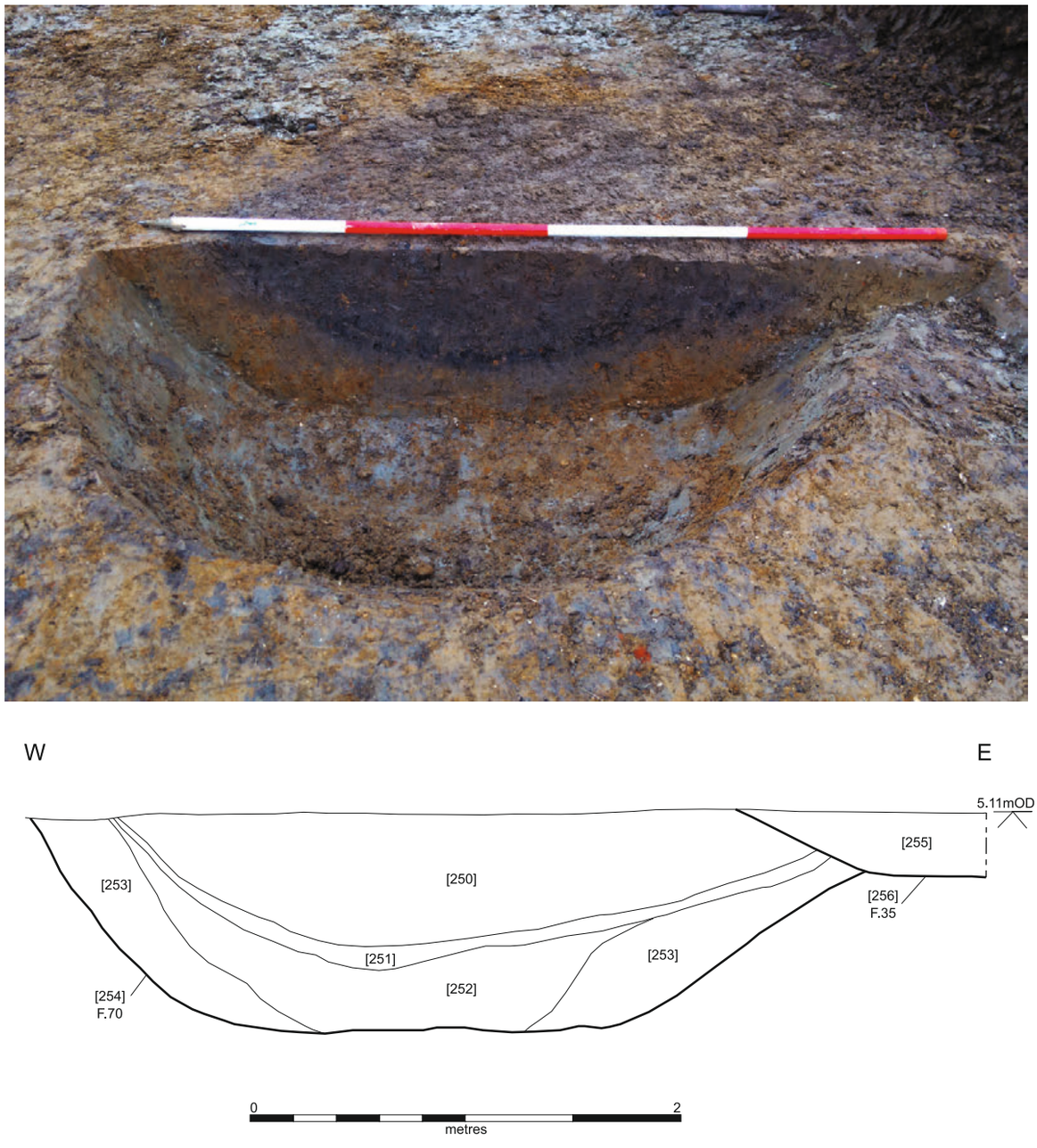


Figure 8. Photograph and section of Early Iron Age pit F.70, Area 2

WD 6 Log ladder

WD 5 Log ladder with kerf marks

WD 4 Post / pile

Figure 9. Section of late prehistoric watering holes / wells and log ladders

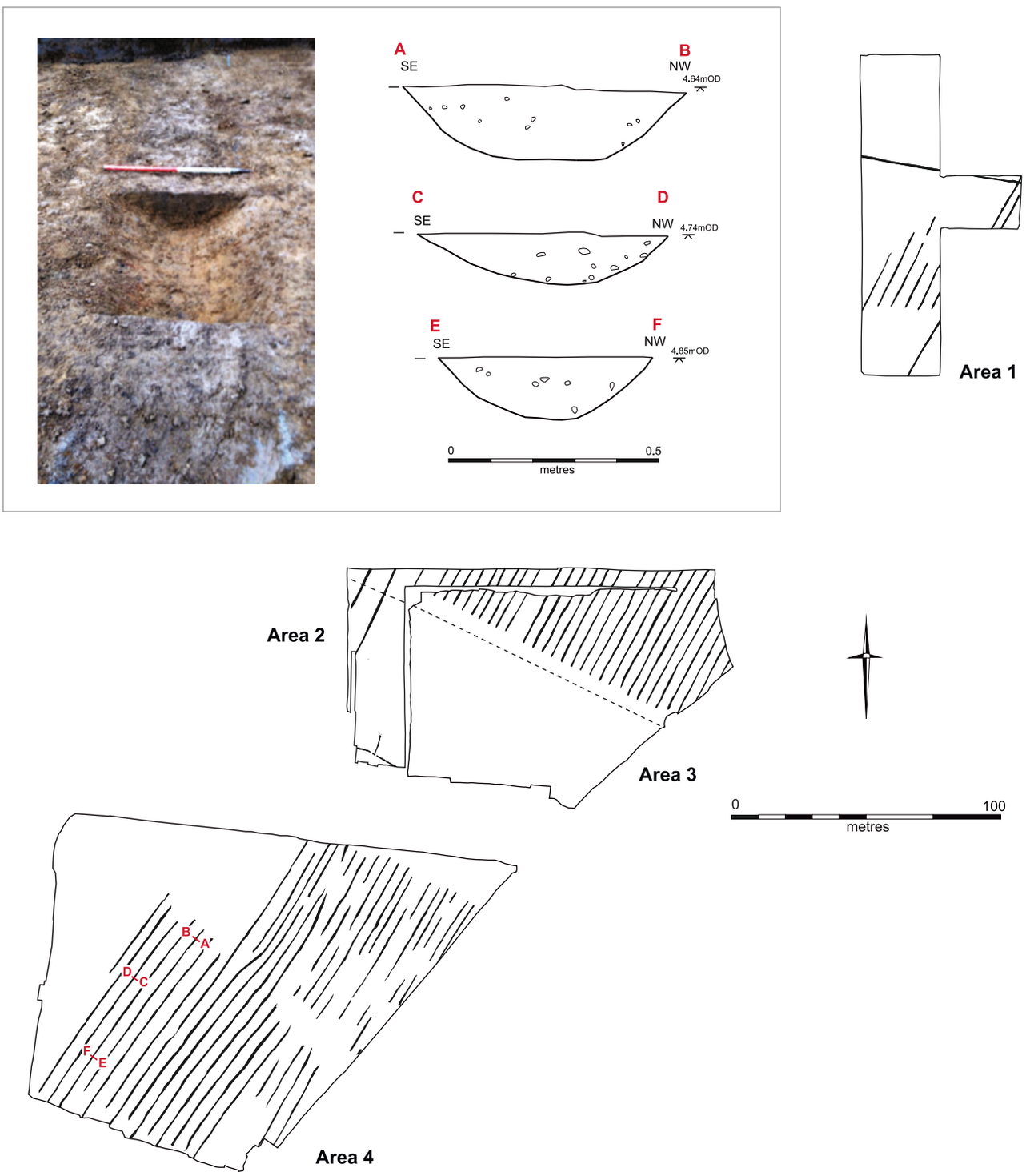


Figure 10. Roman phase features, planting beds and sections in Areas 1 to 4 (DRE15 / 16)

Figure 11. Phased plan of Downham Road Middle Anglo-Saxon features

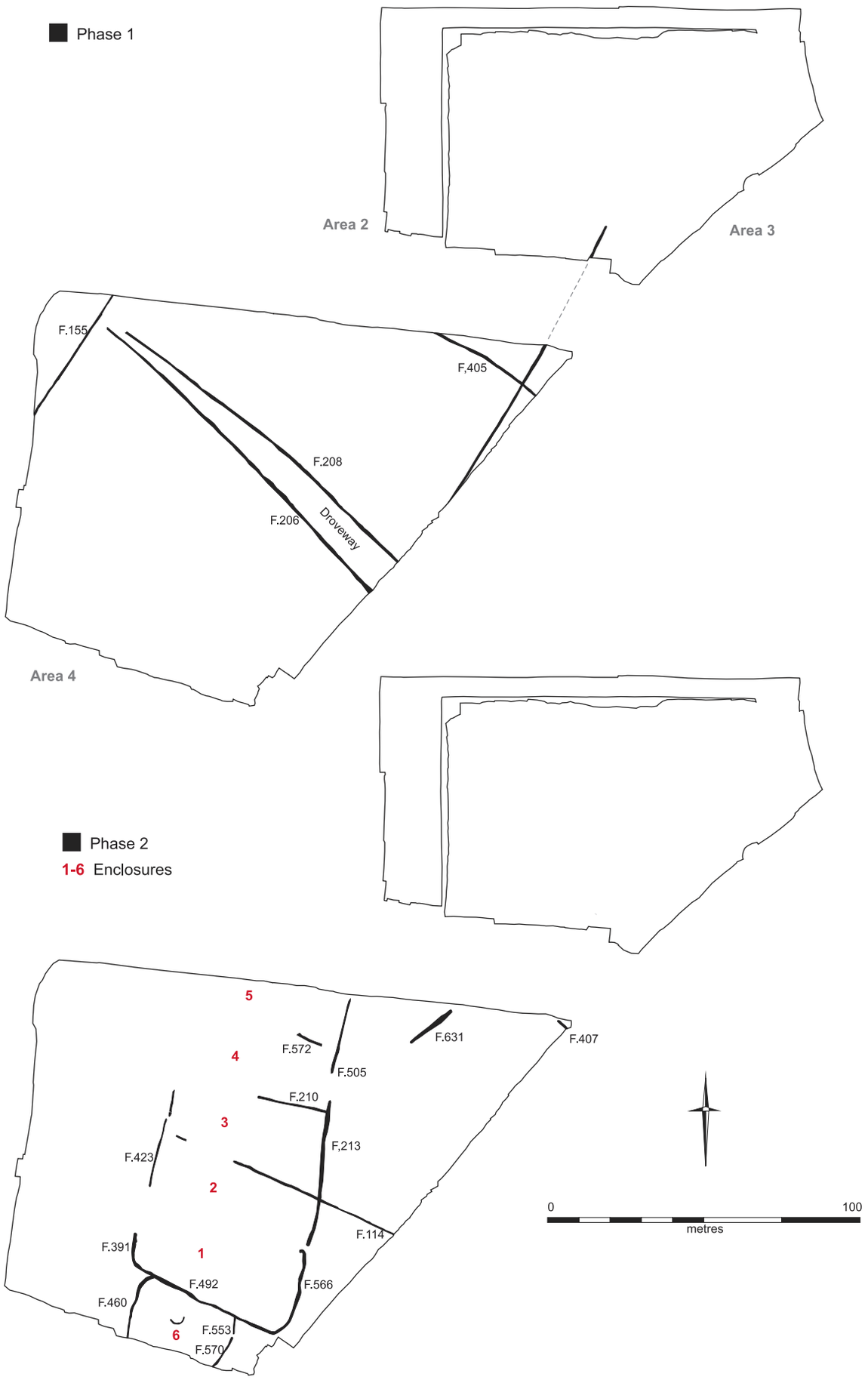


Figure 12. Middle Anglo-Saxon features Phase 1: droveway and Phase 2: initial regular ditched enclosures (Enclosures 1-6)

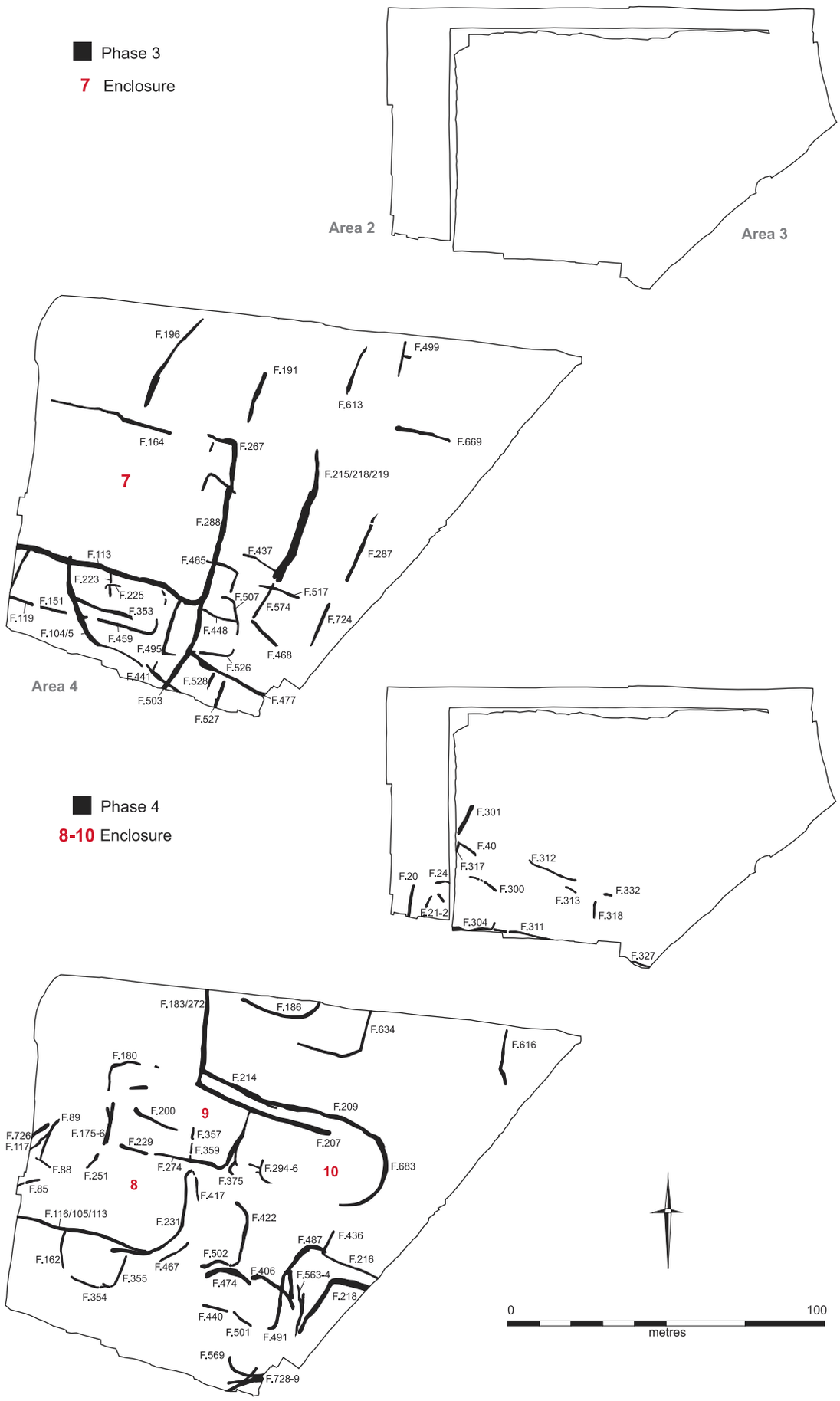


Figure 13. Middle Anglo-Saxon features Phase 3: less regular enclosures (Enclosure 7) and Phase 4: rounded enclosures (Enclosures 8-10)

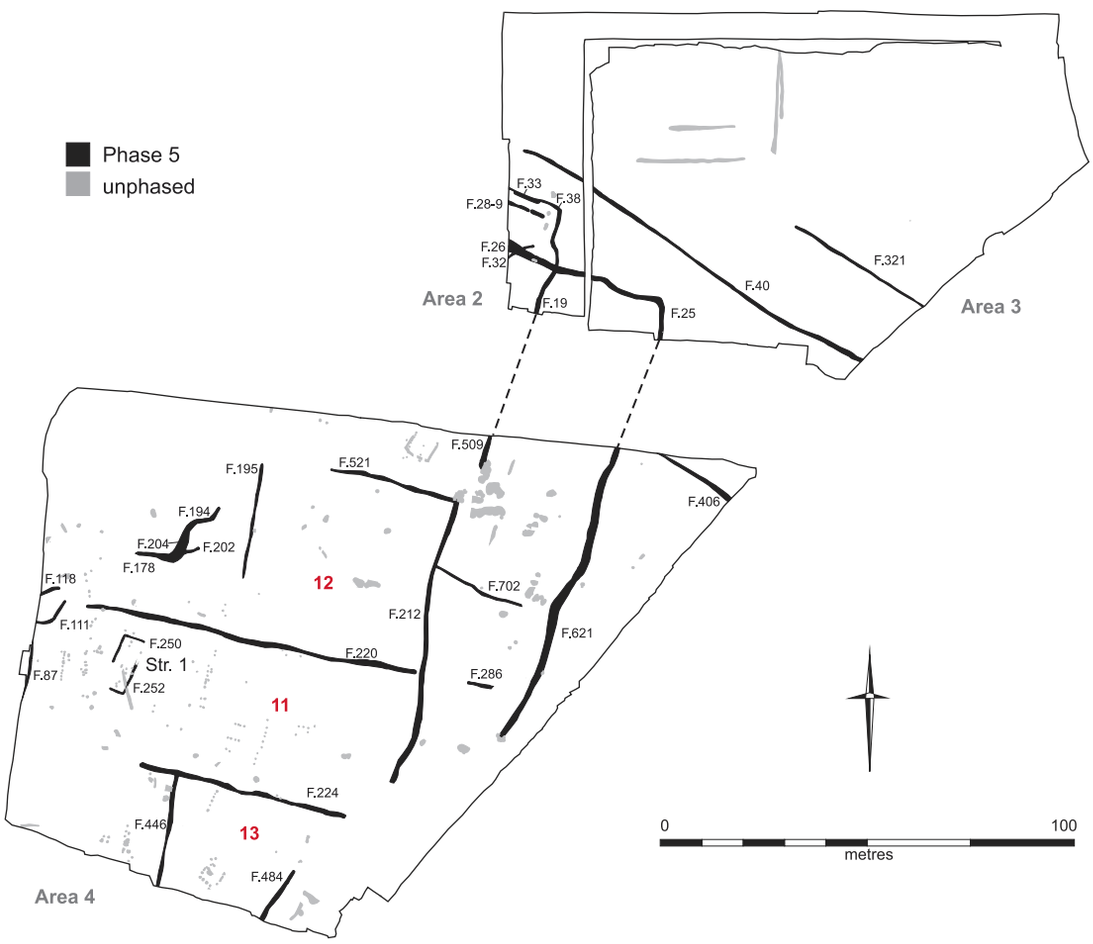


Figure 14. Middle Anglo-Saxon features Phase 5: final rectangular enclosures (Enclosures 11-13)

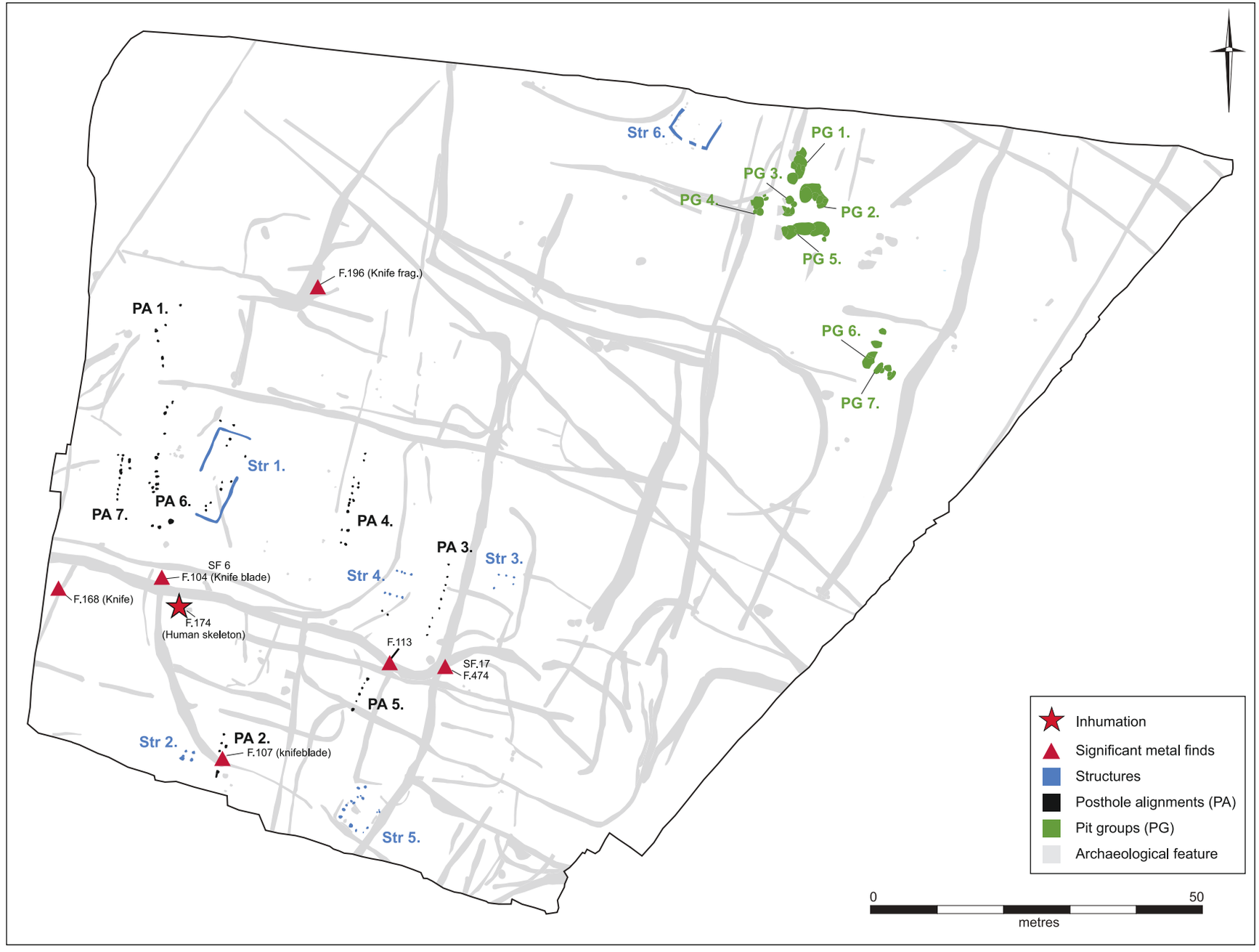


Figure 15. Significant Saxon features - structures, post alignments and pit groups

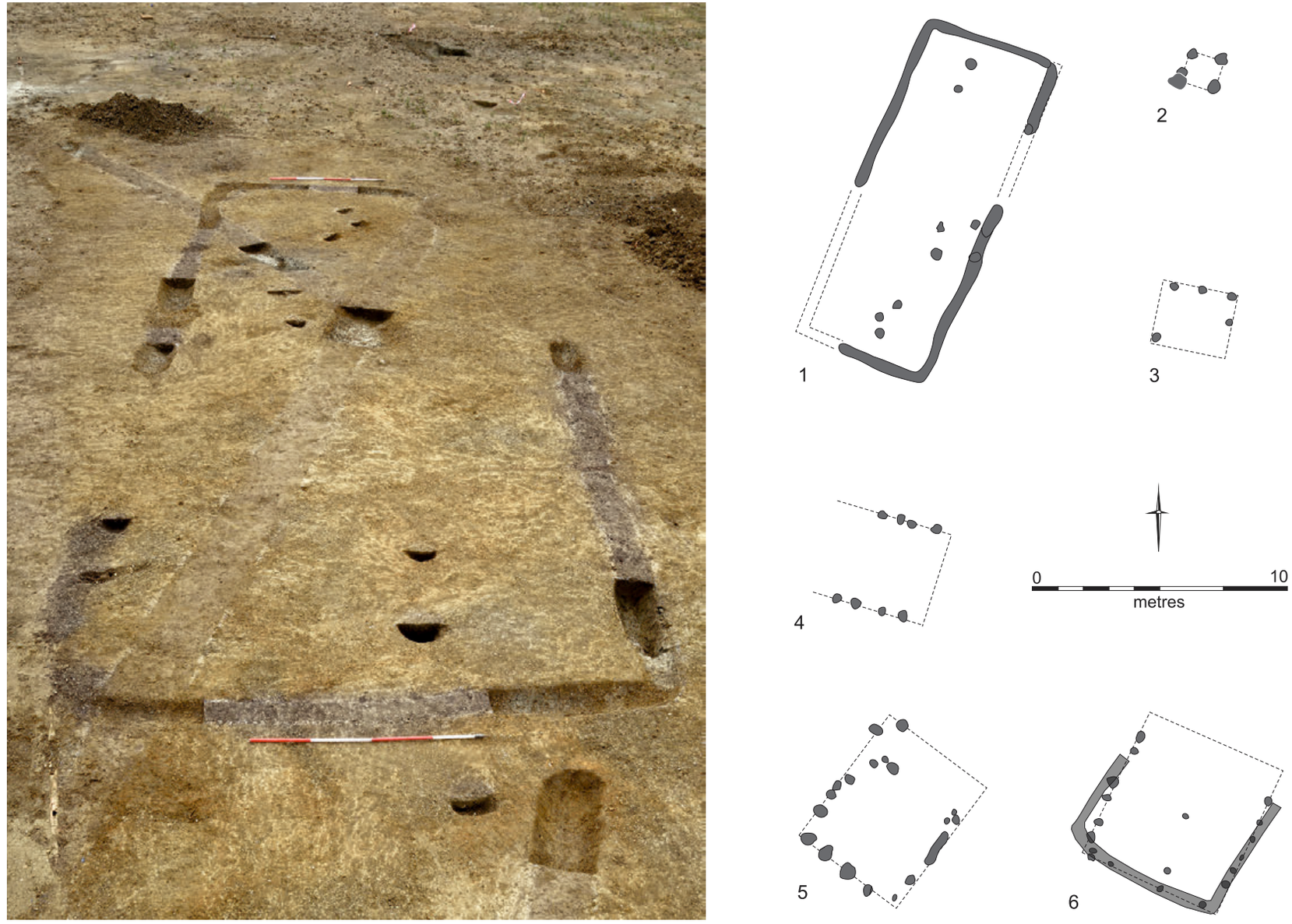


Figure 16. Middle Anglo-Saxon structures: photograph of Structure 1 looking southwest and plans of Structures 1-6

Figure 17. Partial skeletal remains F.174

Figure 18. Downham Road in relation to nearby sites: 1) Downham Road; 2) Consortium site; 3) Ashwell site; 4) Walsingham Way. This represents an extension of Blair 2013, fig. 11; Blair 2018, fig. 112

Figure 19. Overall plan of Ely, showing sites with evidence for Middle Anglo-Saxon activity (apart from no. 14): 1) Downham Road; 2) Consortium site; 3) Dunstan Street; 4) Ashwell site; 5) Walsingham Way; 6) Chief's Street; 7) St. Mary's Lodge; 8) Lady Chapel; 9) Almonry Restaurant; 10) Forehill; 11) Ship Lane; 12) Jewson's Yard; 13) St. John's Farm; 14) Westfield Farm

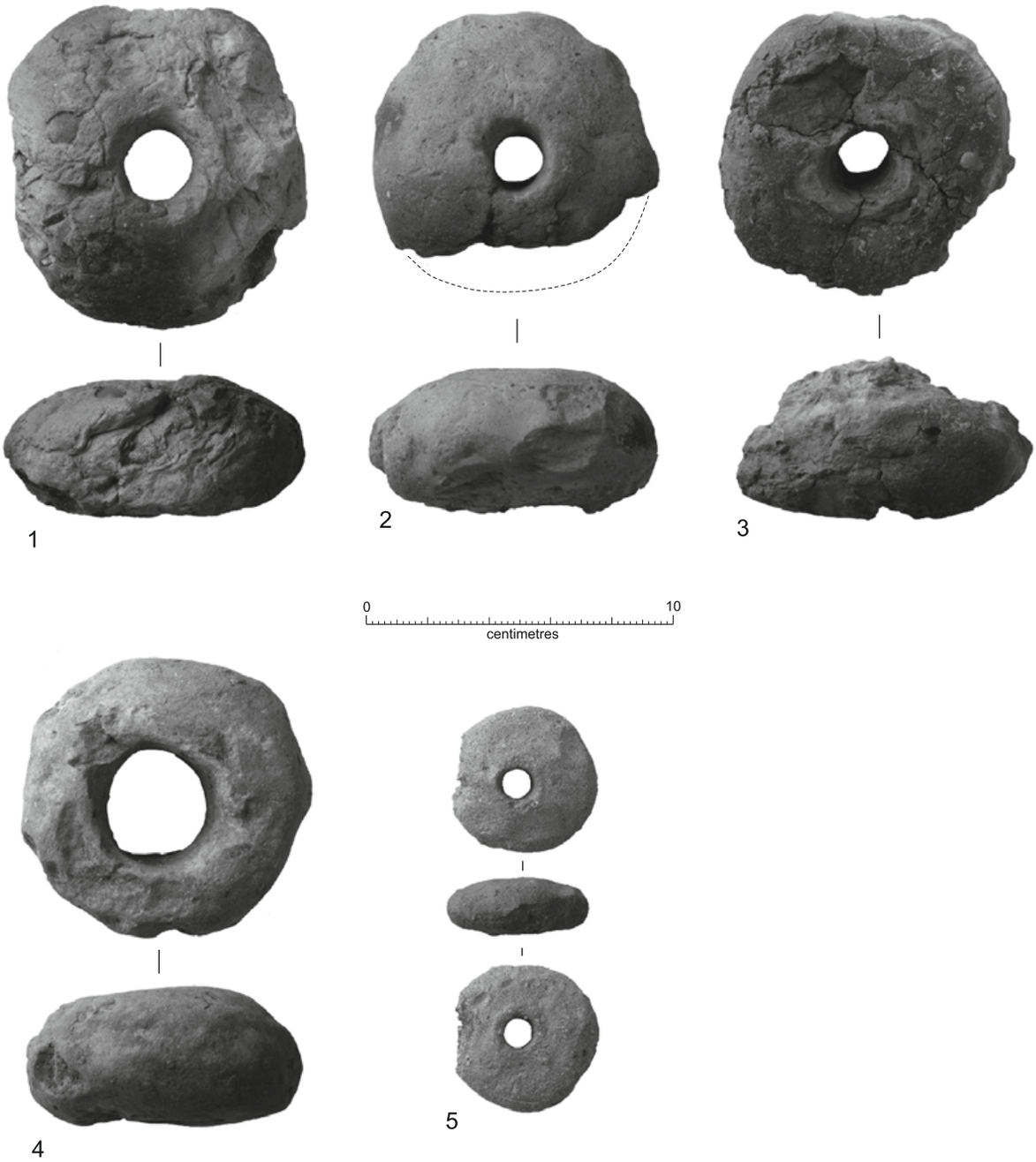


Figure 20. Worked Middle Anglo-Saxon fired clay objects from Downham Road
1-3) Loomweights; [1474] F.441 <415>
4) Loomweight; sf. 50 F.524 <540>
5) Spindle whorl; [1979] F.600 <587>

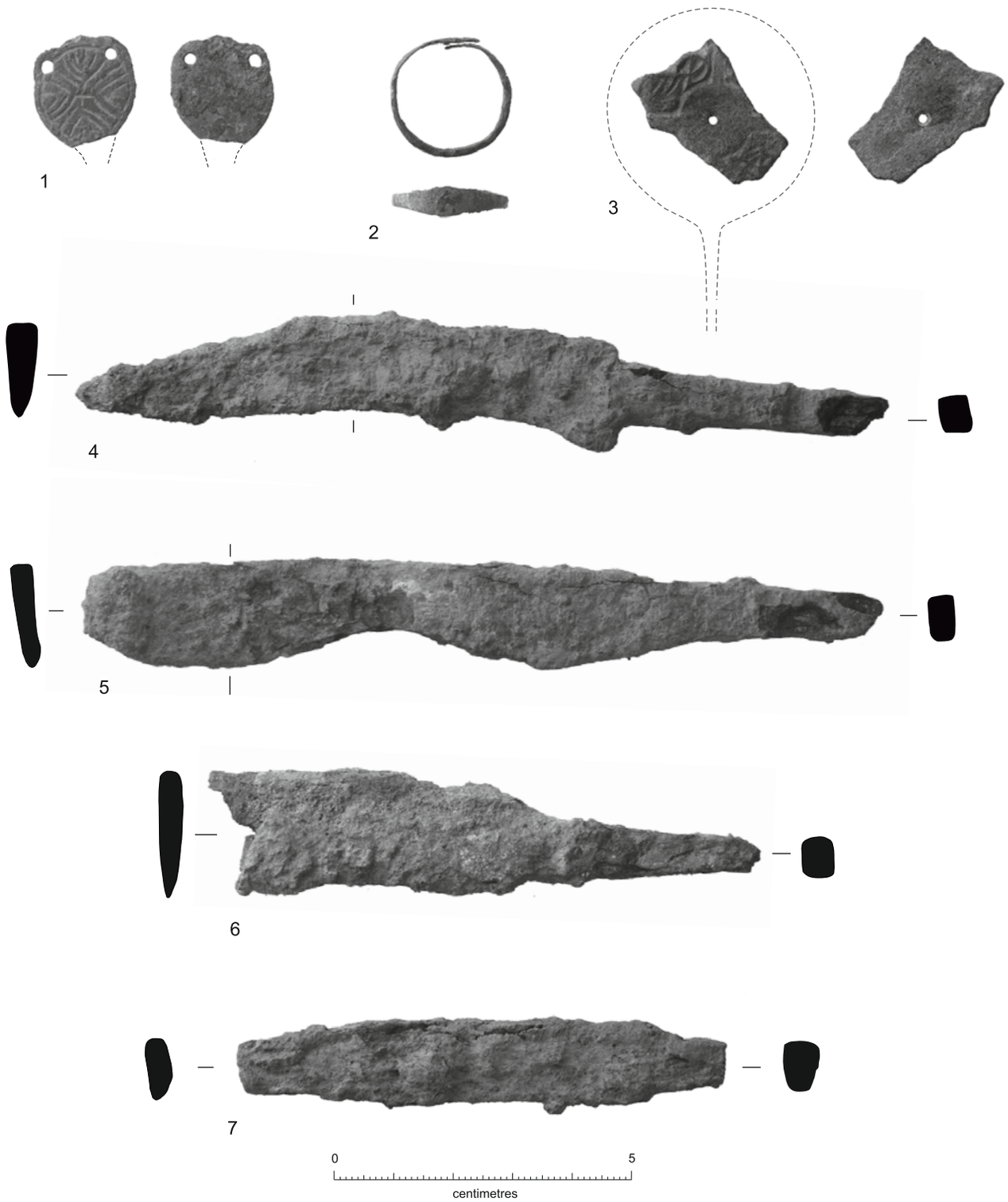


Figure 21. Middle Anglo-Saxon and later metalwork from Downham Road
1) Middle Anglo-Saxon copper alloy hooked tag, circular form with two perforations and incised line decoration, hook missing; [1904] F.218 <756>
2) Twelfth-fifteenth century complete simple hoop copper alloy finger ring; [1474] F.441 <758>
3) Middle Anglo-Saxon to Late Medieval copper alloy sheet with pierced central hole for attachment, mount or fitting; sf. 53 F.468 <759>
4-7) Middle Anglo-Saxon iron knives; F.107 [382] <747>, F.108 [532] <748>, sf. 15 <779> and sf. 17 <781>

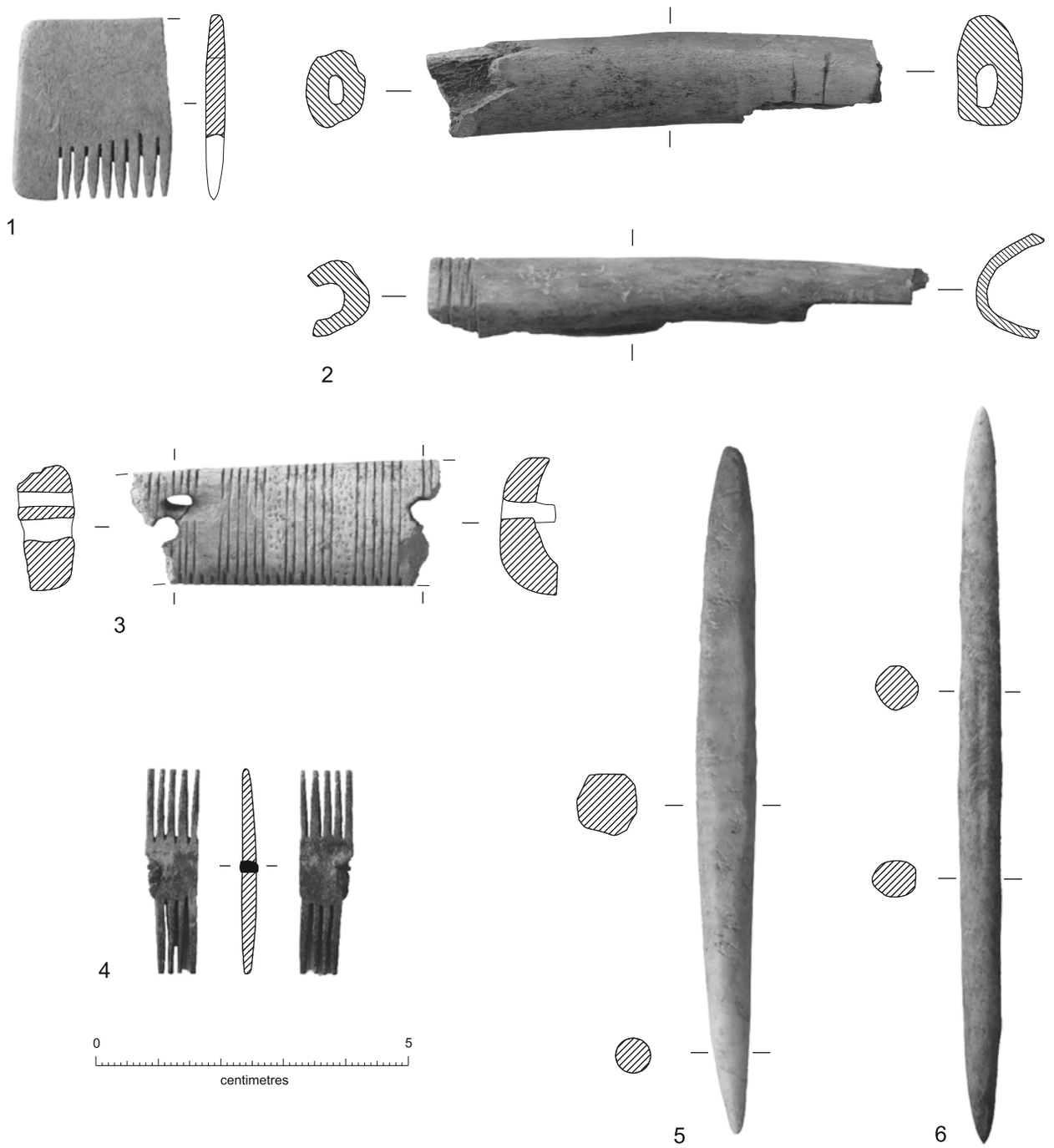


Figure 22. Middle Anglo-Saxon worked bone and antler from Downham Road
1) Fragment of an antler front end segment from a handled comb; [546] F.174 <180>
2) Fragment of the handle from a bone handled comb; [1864] F.468 <456>
3) Fragment of a connecting plate from a single-sided handled bone comb; sf.49 F.477 <465>
4) Near complete antler tooth segment from a double-sided composite comb; [019] F.10 <012>
5) Near complete double pointed pin-beater; [1874] F.484 <479>
6) Complete double pointed pin-beater; sf. 25 <721>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: cambridg3-367867

Project details

Project name	Downham Road Ely Archive report (2019)
Short description of the project	Following desktop assessment, geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation in 2009 (Appleby et al. 2009), the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook two programmes of further excavation at the East Cambs District Leisure Village site situated on Downham Road, Ely (cf. Wright 2016, Robinson Zeki 2018). The 2015 excavation of Area 1 and Area 2 and work undertaken in Area 3 and 4 between May 2016 and September 2016, exposed archaeology ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Post-Medieval period, including Iron Age pit clusters, Early Roman fields and planting beds and a multi-phase enclosure system with several post- and beam-slot built ancillary structures dating to the Middle Saxon period. This area of Middle Saxon settlement is presumed to relate to the West Fen Road food producing site associated with Ely ecclesiastical centre (Mortimer et al. 2005, Wright 2015). Identification of considerable accumulations of alluvium and colluvium attests to the environmental impact of intense settlement of the Coveney area of Ely from the Iron Age onwards.
Project dates	Start: 09-11-2015 End: 10-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4570 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DRE15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	WELLS/WATERING HOME Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age
Monument type	FIELDSYSTEM Roman
Monument type	PLANTING BEDS Roman
Monument type	STRUCTURES Early Medieval
Monument type	POST ALIGNMENTS Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	ENCLOSURES Early Medieval
Monument type	PITS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	FAUNAL REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	FAUNAL REMAINS Early Medieval

Significant Finds	WORKED BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	LOG LADDER Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	ENVIRONMENTAL Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	ENVIRONMENTAL Roman
Significant Finds	ENVIRONMENTAL Early Medieval
Significant Finds	RING Early Medieval
Significant Finds	KNIFE BLADE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	WATERLOGGED WOOD Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHT Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	SPINDLEWHORL Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK AND TILE Roman
Significant Finds	BRICK AND TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT STONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	METALWORK Early Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON SLAG Early Medieval
Significant Finds	FAUNAL REMAINS Iron Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE ELY East Cambs District Leisure Village, Downham Road, Ely
Postcode	CB6 2FE
Study area	288 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 553231 281525 51.929718535584 0.259341568009 51 55 46 N 000 15 33 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.5m Max: 10m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Emma Beadsmoore
Project director/manager	Emma Beadsmoore
Project supervisor	Leanne Robinson Zeki and Alasdair Wright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body	East Cambs District Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Wood","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological investigations at Downham Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire. Archive Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Alasdair Wright, Leanne Robinson Zeki, Craig Cessford and Floor Huisman
Other bibliographic details	1434
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
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