

The Waste Management Park, Waterbeach, Cambridge.

An Archaeological Excavation



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The Waste Management Park, Ely Road, Waterbeach, Cambridge:
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An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit at the Waste Management Park, Ely Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire between August and September 2007 (TL 488690). The work was carried out in advance of the construction of a Mechanical Biological Treatment Plant situated north of Waterbeach adjacent to the A10 and bounded by the Beach Ditch to the north west. The location of the excavation area was determined by the results of the previous trial trenching at the Waste Management Park and exposed the edge of two Romano-British enclosures with associated settlement evidence and quarrying spanning from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. A large late Roman midden was also identified and found to contain 85 Romano-British coins with possible votive objects, potentially related to the nearby temple.

INTRODUCTION

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook archaeological excavations between 6th August and 25th September 2007 on 2.6 hectares of land, set aside for the construction of a Mechanical Biological Treatment Plant at the Waste Management Centre, Ely Road, Waterbeach. The work was commissioned by Donarbon Waste Management Ltd following the specification devised by the CAU (Beadsmoore 2007) and approved by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning Countryside Advice.

Location and Topography

The development area is centred on TL 488 690 and bounded by Beach Ditch, an artificial medieval channel to the north-west and the A10 to the south-east. In its wider location it is situated on the edge of the fens between the River Great Ouse to the north, the River Cam to the east with the Car Dyke located between the two rivers to the south of the development area. The underlying geology comprises 1st and 2nd Terrace gravels, overlying Kimmeridge Clay and Lower Greensand (British Geological Survey 1978).

Methodology

The site was excavated by a tracked 360° machine using a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket with topsoil and underlying deposits being removed under archaeological supervision and scanned by eye. The excavation area measured c. 209m long and a maximum of c. 45m wide. One trench was also opened c.25m to the east and parallel to the south eastern edge of site. The excavation area and trench totalled 0.58ha. The exposed archaeological features were planned immediately, metal detected and subsequently sampled. The midden was machined in two episodes; the levels were metal detected during and in between machining. A minimum of 50% of each discrete feature was excavated, whilst ditches were sampled in 1m sections, with the sections targeted on junctions and variations in ditch width, or at c. 10m intervals.

The excavation of all archaeological features was carried out by hand and all finds were retained. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill), or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers, F. to stratigraphic events. Sections were drawn at 1:10, base plans at 1:50. The photographic archive comprises black and white slides as well as digital images. A representative range of features were bulk sampled. All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen & Holt 2002). The site code is ERW 07.

Archaeological and Historical Background

The area of the Waste Management Centre has been subject to four previous archaeological investigations by the CAU. The earliest excavations were in the nearby fields of Graves' and The Undertakes at Gravel Diggers' Farm in 1992 by Wait and



Figure 1. Development Area location.

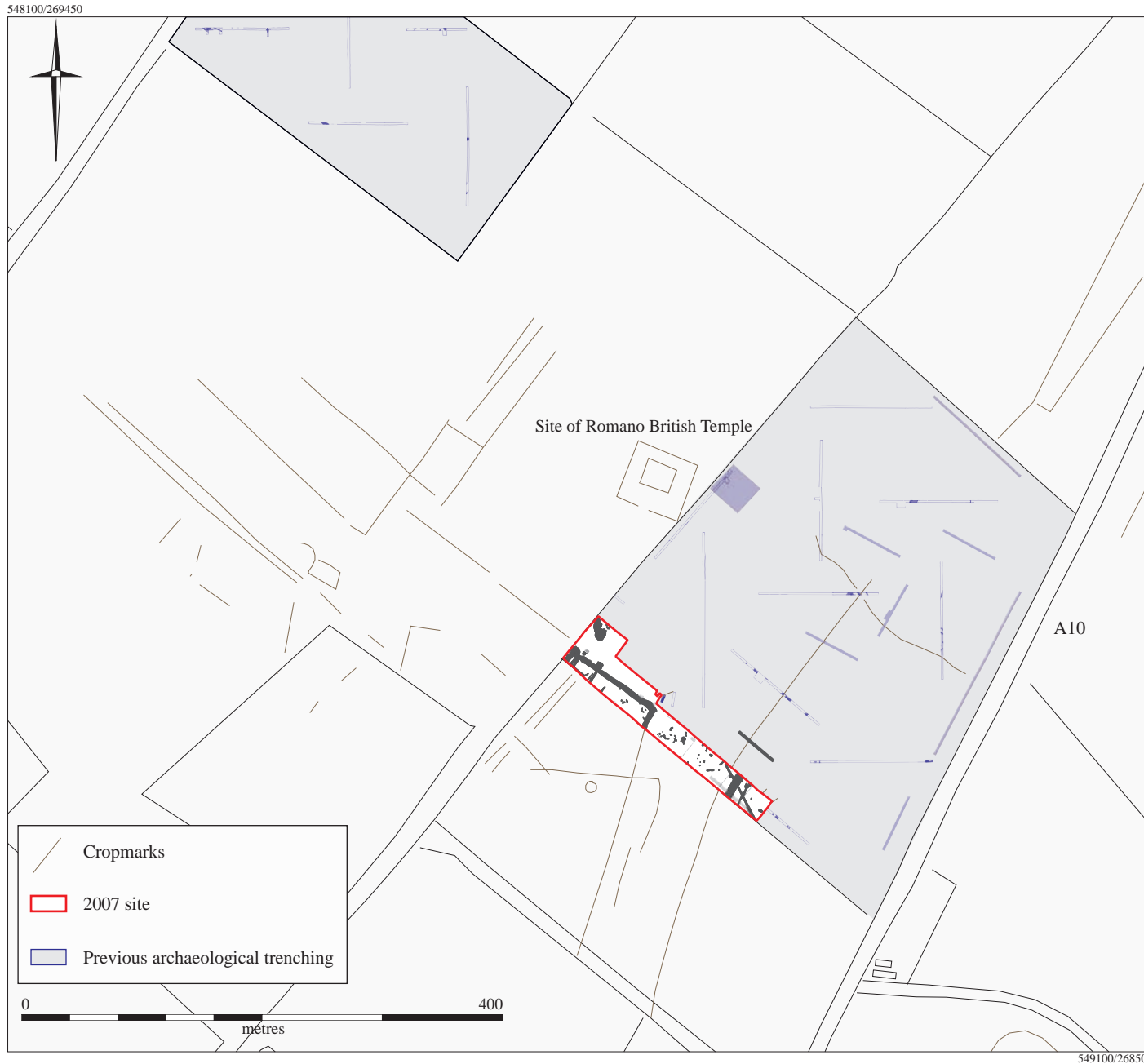


Figure 2. Previous Archaeological work at The Waste Management Park and surrounding fields with cropmarks

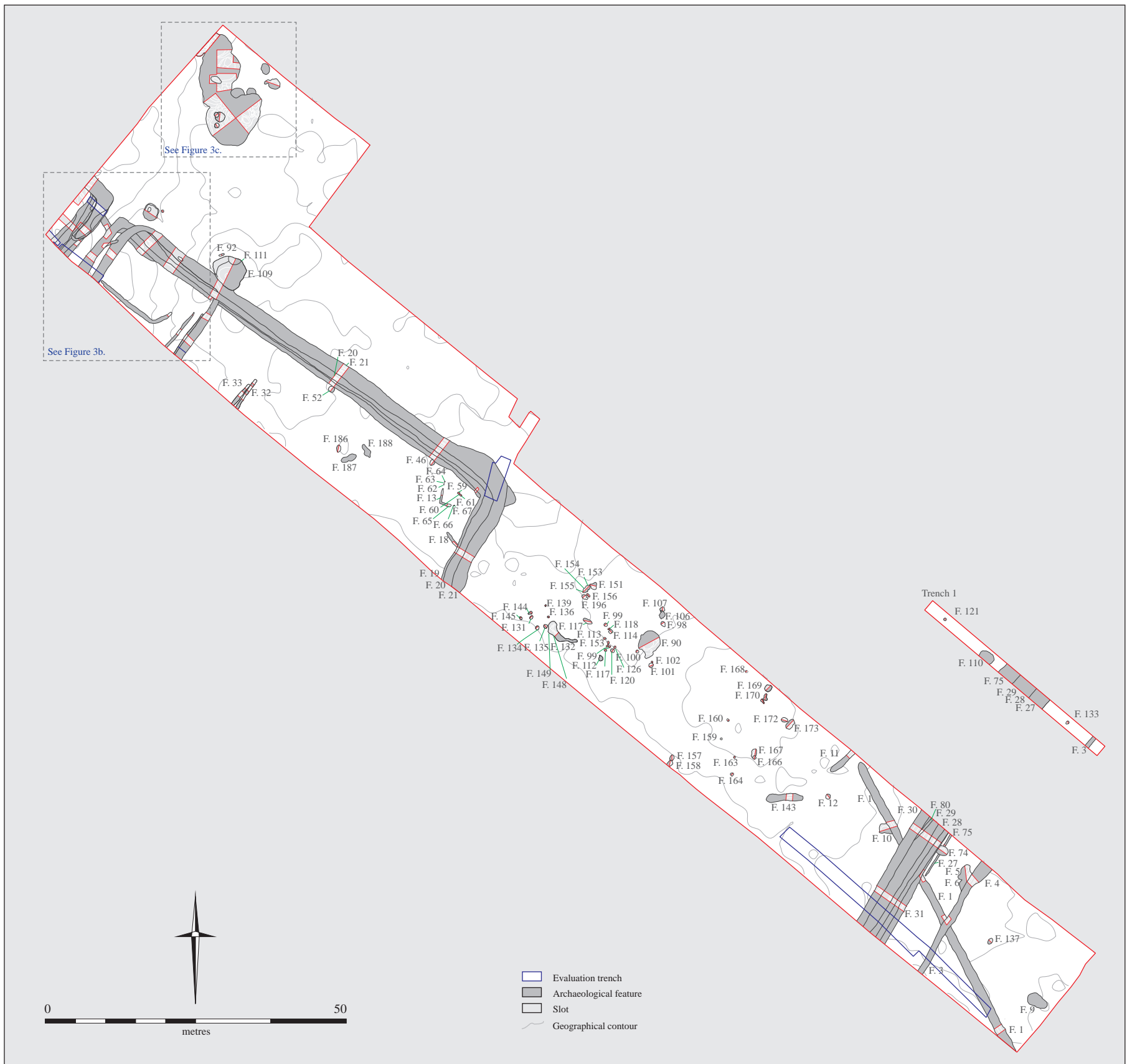


Figure 3a. Site plan

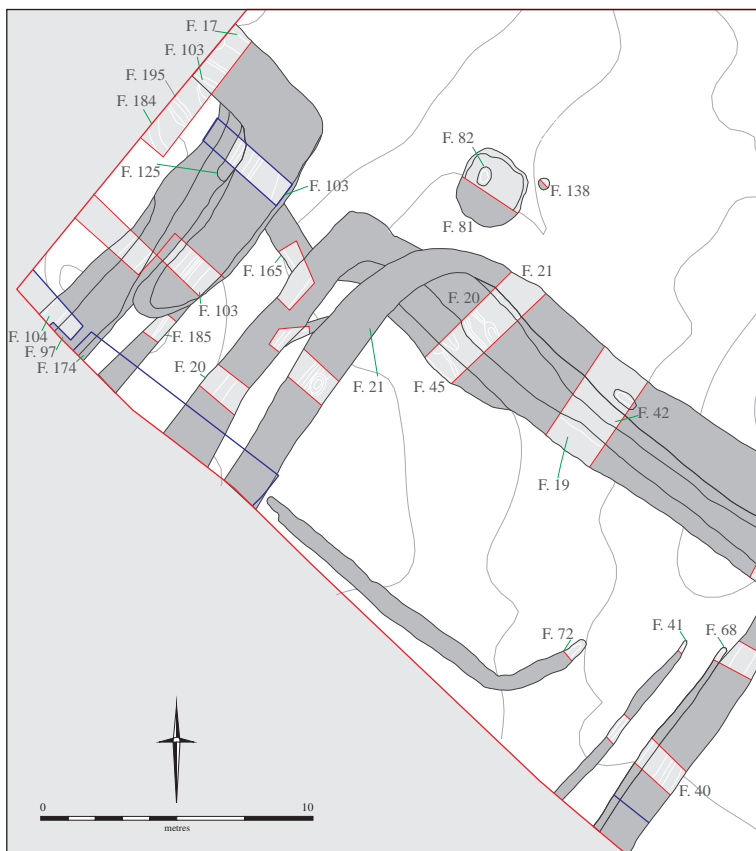


Figure 3b. Inset of droveway and enclosures

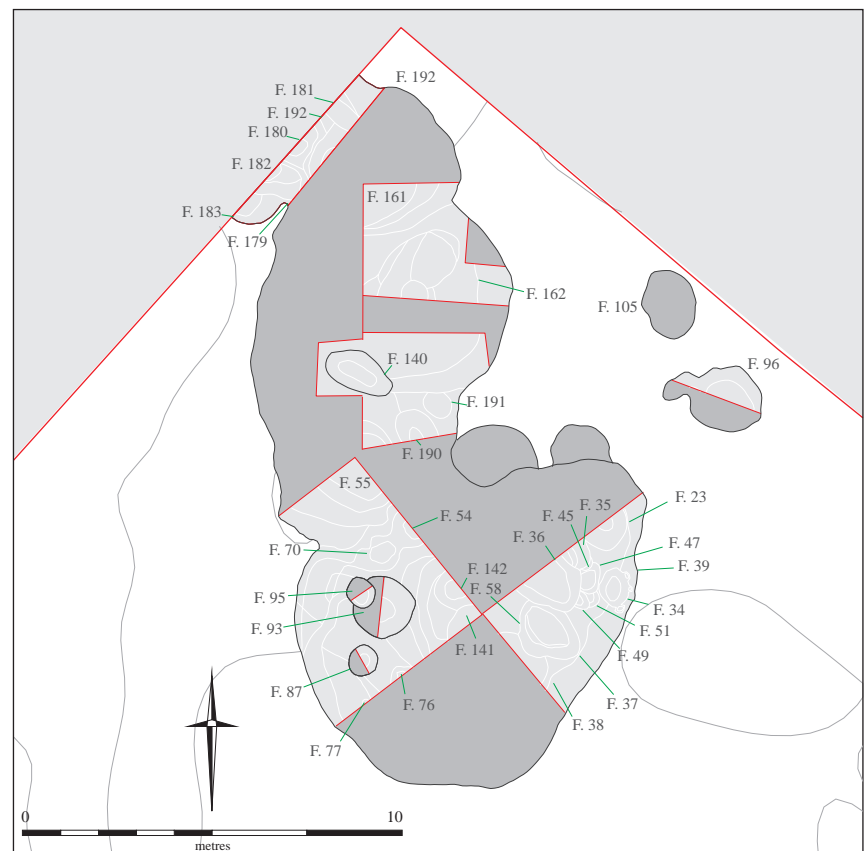


Figure 3c. Inset of quarry area

then Oswald. Further work was then undertaken by Masser (2000) and by Cooper & Whittaker (2004) Figure 2, following a Desk Based Assessment of the archaeology of the surrounding area by Gibson (1999). Archaeological investigations have also been undertaken by the CAU in the wider surrounding area; to the east of the A10 at Bannold Lodge, Chittering (Whittaker 1997), further south along the Cottenham to Landbeach pipeline (Hall 1999) and a watching brief and evaluation along the Waterbeach to Histon Cable (Dickens et al 2003).

Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity is scattered throughout the fen edge landscape, with the majority of the evidence recovered as surface finds from evaluations and field walking. Scatters of worked and burnt flints as well as stone axes dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been identified to the east and south of the development area, at sites such as Stow-Cum-Quy Fen, Chittering, the Bottisham Fen (Appleby et al 2007) and also at Milton (Diez 2005). A Neolithic worked flint scatter was identified alongside a palaeochannel at Gravel Diggers Farm, associated with subsurface features; waterlogged pits containing worked wood, bone and burnt flint (Oswald 1992).

There is slightly more evidence for Bronze Age activity and settlement located on the gravel terraces, the marginally higher ground within the floodplain. Sites like Milton Rowing Lake have yielded a few scattered features including pottery and lithics (Diez 2005). Whilst a Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age flint scatter with later Bronze Age pits, hearth and cremation was also excavated at Milton (Connor 1997). A small later Bronze Age Settlement was excavated on the fen edge along the Old West River (Masser 2000). Barrows with a potential ring ditch, have been identified along the western edge of Stow-Cum-Quy Fen (Hall 1996) as well as to the south of Bannold Lodge, Chittering (Whittaker 1997).

The Iron Age is comparatively well represented in the Waterbeach area with evidence of activity on sites continuing into the Roman period. Crop marks and field systems with Iron Age origins were excavated at sites such as the Histon to Waterbeach cable (Dickens et al 2003), the Cottenham to Landbeach pipeline (Hall 1999) and along the River Great Ouse gravel terrace (Masser 2000). An Iron Age settlement and field systems have also been excavated south of the development area at Milton; archaeological activity that was previously identified as undiagnostic sherds of pottery and crop marks (Diez 2005; Conner 1999).

Romano-British

Extensive Roman activity has been recorded within and around the development area. The A 10 to the south east of the site is thought to follow the course of the Roman Road, Akeman Street. A Romano-British temple was identified on aerial photographs immediately to the north of the development area (Figure 2), but was destroyed by quarrying in 1980, although more than one hundred 4th century AD coins and a votive axe were recovered. Quarrying also largely destroyed cropmarks to the south and west of the temple, but ditches and waterlogged pits were excavated which

contained pottery, metal working debris and a leather shoe (Taylor 1980). Previous archaeological investigations at the Waste Management site have exposed Romano-British settlement activity, identified from crop marks which included a drove way, post holes, pits, and a possible midden with associated boundary ditches that were potentially related to livestock management (Masser 2000). A potentially late Roman cremation cemetery was excavated adjacent to the temple (Cooper & Whittaker 2004) with additional boundary ditches and quarry pits. Similar evidence for quarrying was identified at Bannold Lodge, along with a rural Romano-British settlement with one associated skeleton (Whittaker 1997). Rural settlement evidence of enclosures, drove ways and paddocks with one 2nd century cremation has also been identified along the Histon to Waterbeach cable (Dickens et al 2003) and at the Cottenham to Landbeach pipeline (Hall 1999).

The Car Dyke, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 224) situated to the south of the development area is thought to be a Roman canal beginning south of Waterbeach at the River Cam, crossing the A10, the probable route of Akeman Street to the north west and joining the River Great Ouse just north west of Cottenham. It was probably constructed in the early 2nd century and used throughout the Roman period for transportation of goods into the Fens (Clark 1947). However, more recent excavations of a section of the Car Dyke in Lincolnshire have concluded it was constructed for drainage purposes only, rather than for transportation (Thorpe & Zeffertt 1989). The Dyke may also have been utilised as a territorial boundary marker on the edge of the fens (Malim 2005). The development area was located adjacent to the possible route of Akeman Street, a Roman road that connected Ermine Street with Cambridge, before extending further north east crossing the Car Dyke canal at Goose Hall Farm towards Ely (Macaulay 1997). The road may have been constructed after the Car Dyke, as a significant routeway into the fens which the A10 still follows. An expansion of settlement patterns in the Romano-British period was related to the development of new road networks and was particularly evident in the fens (Browne 1977).

A large well preserved Romano-British settlement and field system has been excavated along the route of the Car Dyke at Bullocks Haste, Cottenham (Browne 1977). Further Romano-British settlement, industrial activity and a cemetery are located between Horningsea and Clayhithe (CBA Report 1978) as well as just north of Cambridge, a Villa is at Arbury and farmsteads and industrial work are at Milton (Connor 1999).

Saxon and Medieval

Saxon and medieval activity was mainly focused around the present villages of Waterbeach and Cottenham. This was due to the seasonal flooding of the fens since the end of Roman Britain and the subsequent neglect of Roman drainage systems. Possible Saxon activity has been recorded at Lode and Anglesey Abbey with many artefacts recovered by metal detectorists and dredged from the River Cam (Appleby et al 2007). Early Saxon huts were excavated at the Lodge in Waterbeach, along the Car Dyke (Taylor 1978) and similar huts, pits and artefacts were recovered from Denny Abbey (Mortimer 1996). Denny Abbey, located to the south east of the development area, was founded in the 12th century and was originally built on a fen island. A

causeway was constructed in the 14th century, with earlier quarry pits that have been dated to the early medieval period (Whittaker 1997). Anglesey Abbey to the east of Waterbeach was founded in the early 13th century; part of the Abbey was turned into a house in the dissolution in the 16th century (Appleby et al 2007). Beach Ditch, to the north-west and adjacent to the A10 is also medieval in origin (Ravensdale 1974). Only limited Saxon activities have been identified at Milton; at the Cambridge Rowing Lake, by a sunken feature building, small ditches and pits (Diez 2005).

Post medieval and modern

Agricultural field systems are known from the medieval period around the Waterbeach area but a lot of the land would also have been marshland (Diez 2005). Comprehensive draining of the fens did not occur until the 18th century at which time the development area would have probably been incorporated into an agricultural regime. Consequently, any modern disturbances within the development area, if present, are potentially limited and agricultural in origin.

RESULTS

The excavation area identified only limited potentially prehistoric activity; a possible field boundary and an isolated pit. Romano-British occupation activity dominated the archaeology; a drove way, boundary ditches, possible quarry pits, enclosure ditches with internal gullies and structures, watering holes and a midden were exposed (Figure 3a). One post medieval boundary ditch was also uncovered in the southern part of the site. Trench one yielded continuations of the possible Roman drove way and the Roman and post medieval boundary ditches, as well as one pit and two post holes; the archaeology exposed in the trench will be discussed after the main excavation area.

Prehistoric

Two of the archaeological features excavated could potentially be prehistoric, although neither yielded any material culture (Figure 4). In the far south of the development area, a northwest – southeast orientated ditch was exposed, terminating just short of the eastern edge of the excavation. F. 1 contained a number of similar fills of orange brown silty clay, sands and gravels, most of which were probably wind blown into the feature, suggesting the ditch was left to silt up over time. Ditch F. 1 was on a different alignment to the other ditches in the south of the excavation area, which were orientated northeast – southwest, furthermore all phases of ditches in the southern boundary, including F. 3, cut F. 1. Consequently the ditch may have been a prehistoric field or boundary marker. Ditch F.1 also truncated F. 10, a small pit containing light grey clayey sand, suggesting that the pit was potentially also prehistoric in date.

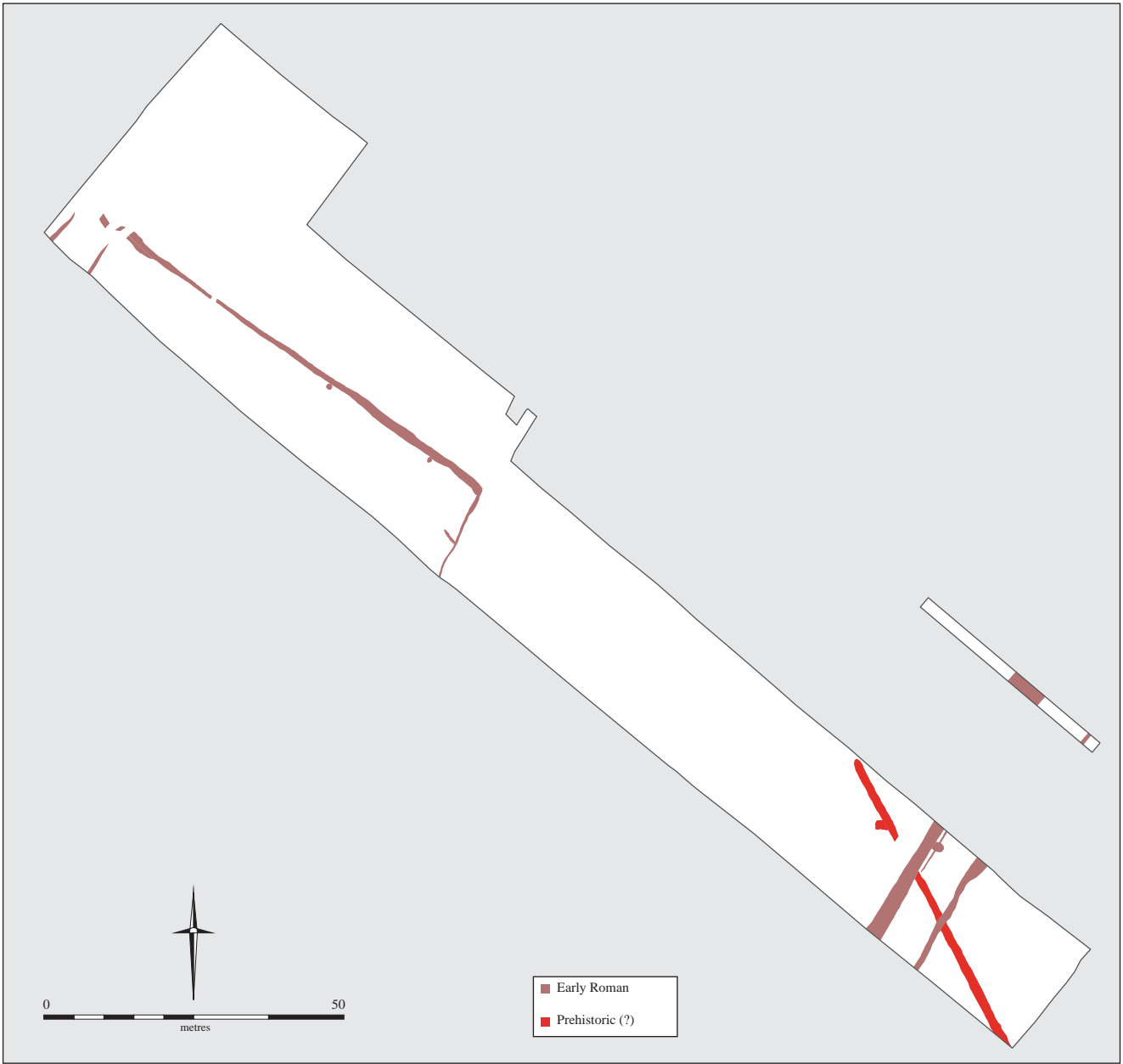


Figure 4. Phase plan of Prehistoric and Early Roman features

Romano-British

The majority of the archaeology excavated on site dated to the Romano-British period ranging from the early 2nd century through to the 4th century with a peak in activity during the 3rd century AD.

Rectangular enclosures and associated features

One side of a rectangular enclosure was identified along the south western edge of the excavation area with the corner of a second enclosure adjacent and visible in the north west corner of the site (Figure 3a). A well established drove way existed between these enclosures, which is visible as a cropmark extending to the southwest of the excavation area (Figure 2). The drove way provided access to the wells and quarrying to the north east of the enclosures and main settlement.

The north-eastern section of the southern enclosure was exposed in the excavation area. The enclosure had three major phases of construction with evidence of recuts and maintenance in between. The first phase was one of the earliest Romano-British features on site, a small ditch F. 45, 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep with light yellow and brown silty sands and sandy clay fills, was potentially dug in the early 2nd century AD (Figures 3b, 4). The ditch was only visible as the back edge of the enclosure and did not appear to extend to form the sides of the enclosure; however the ditch may originally have turned, and been subsequently truncated by the many later phases of enclosure ditches. Ditch F. 45 was subsequently cut by F. 19, a ditch with a similar profile of steep straight sides and a slightly rounded base, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.6m deep and containing a mix of grey and brown silty sands. Ditch F. 19 was also open in the early 2nd century AD and is the first definite example of the ditch curving to form the enclosure visible within the development area.

Phase two comprises a slightly larger enclosure ditch F. 20 that follows the alignment of F. 19 but cuts the earlier ditch on the outside edge, increasing the size of the enclosure (Figures 3b, 5). Ditch F. 20 was 1.55m wide and 0.76m deep and contained numerous fills of brown and orange silty sands with grey clayey silts that yielded pottery and bone. F. 20 cut F. 19 and was probably dug in the 2nd century and subsequently recut by F. 43 and F. 44. F. 43 was 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep, containing orange and brownish grey silty sands with pottery, animal bone and oyster shell, whilst F. 44 was 0.5m wide and 0.83m deep and contained similar fills of orange and brown silty clays. Recuts F. 43 and F. 44 were potentially established in the late 2nd to early 3rd century AD. F. 44 may have been segmented, as the recut was not visible along the length of the enclosure ditch.

The final phase of the enclosure includes ditch F. 42 (1.5m wide and 0.69m deep), F. 123 (1.2m wide and 0.65m deep) and the later ditch F. 21 (2.1m wide and 0.69m deep) which recut through both features (Figures 3b, 6). All of the later ditches have similar fills of grey clays and silts with brown orange sands. The basal fills of dark grey black slightly organic silty clays, suggest standing water in the later ditches F. 42 and F. 21 with evidence of weathering in F. 123. All of these ditches were likely to have been in use for a reasonably long period of time. The later phases of the enclosure also saw an increase in the material culture deposited into the ditches (compared to the earlier phases), including pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and iron.

F. 42 and F. 21 have use dates of the 3rd century, until the enclosure appears to go out of use by the very late 3rd century AD. There is still activity on site into the 4th century, but the late Roman pottery identified in these final phases of ditches appears to be in the capping fills of the enclosure ditches. On the north corner of the enclosure, the final phase, F. 21 contained possible post holes; F. 89 and F. 124 were exposed in the base of the ditch. These were only evident on the corner and into the northern edge of the enclosure and they may be an example of a fence line. Both features contained a similar fill of black organic clayey silts with pottery and animal bone, comparable to the basal fills of F. 21.

The northern enclosure, of which the corner is only visible, was constructed soon after the south enclosure, probably in the 2nd century AD. The northern enclosure had two distinct phases, within which there were numerous ditch cuts and recuts, with a discernable shift in the enclosures position.

In the first phase of the enclosure the earliest ditch in the sequence was F. 196, which contained orange grey sand redeposited natural with occasional stones, pottery, animal bone and shell (Figure 4). The ditch measured 0.43m wide and 0.65m deep and was subsequently recut by F. 104 (2m wide and 0.9m deep) still within the 2nd century AD (Figure 3b). The recut had similar fills of grey silty sand and brown orange sandy silt, with occasional chalk flecking and gravel. Pottery and shell were also recovered. Ditches F. 194 and F. 174 appear to be smaller segmented ditches cut into F. 104, both contained similar fills of grey silty sands with brown sandy clay, pottery, animal bone and oyster shells; the ditches probably stayed open into the 3rd century. The final ditch dug in this sequence was F. 97 (1.13m wide and 0.58m deep), which was cut along the existing line of F. 194 and F. 174 and into F. 104. The ditch contained similar fills of orange and grey sandy silts with pottery and animal bone, stayed open into the 3rd century and may still have been open when the second phase of enclosure construction started. In between the two phases of ditching, a small, potentially segmented drainage gully (F. 125) was constructed, but was probably not in use for very long.

The second phase of ditches, much like the south enclosure, moved outwards, in this case south, away from the first phase of ditches. The first ditch in the sequence was F. 103 (0.9m wide and 1.07m deep), terminating c.3m from the south western limit of excavation along Beach Ditch (Figure 3b, 5). It contained similar fills of browns, greys and orange silty sands and clayey silts with pottery, animal bone and shell also recovered. F. 17 was then dug through F. 103 after the former had been backfilled probably in quick succession; F. 17 also terminated c.3.5m from Beach Ditch. The ditch was 2.02m wide and 0.88m deep with grey brown and black silts and silty sands, pottery and animal bone. Both features were potentially dug in the first half of the 3rd century and due to the close temporal and spatial relationships between the ditches the large number of pottery sherds were probably mixed between the two features. The second phase of ditches terminated creating a new entrance into the north enclosure into the gap in between the two enclosures. A small post hole F. 193 cut through the first phase of ditches and was probably contemporary and associated with this new enclosure entrance.

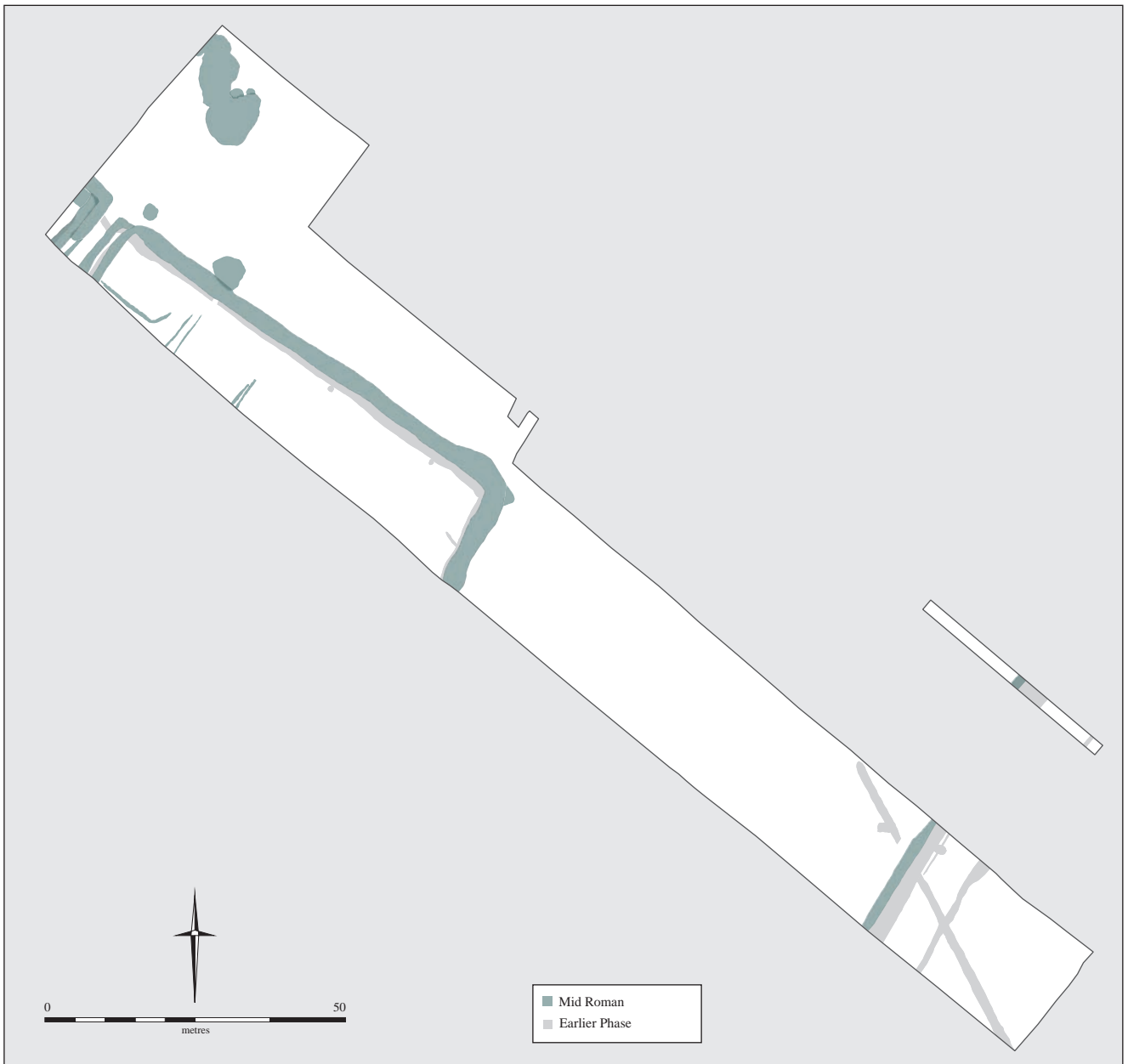


Figure 5. Phase plan of Mid Roman features

A number of small gullies were excavated inside the south enclosure. F. 33 and F. 32 were parallel to each other (north east – south west) and terminated c.6m from the main enclosure ditches (Figures 3a, 5). The gullies were very similar in profile with steep sides descending to rounded bases and contained grey sandy silts with charcoal flecking and gravels. F. 32 was 5.8m in length, 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep, whilst F. 33 was slightly shorter at 4.4m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.23m deep. Bone was only found in F. 32 whereas pottery was excavated from F. 33 which suggests a possible 2nd century AD date of use for both features. These gullies were therefore potentially contemporary with phases two and three of the enclosure ditches, with further activity continuing in the enclosure well into the 3rd century AD.



Figure 6. The drove way between the south and north enclosure and the numerous phases of ditches.

Another two parallel, small and shallow gullies were excavated on the same alignment as F. 32 and F. 33, just to the north west (Figure 3a, 5). F. 68 was 7.6m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep and terminated c.4m from the enclosure ditches and contained a pale grey silty sand. The gully may have been associated with the structure F. 72, as an access point; the pottery found suggests a date contemporary with the other internal gullies; the 2nd - 3rd century AD. F. 41 was 8.3m in length, terminated 2.5m from the enclosure ditches and was 0.41m wide and 0.26m deep, with a light grey sandy silt fill. No finds were recovered from the gully but its location suggests an earlier Roman date as it was subsequently cut along its south eastern edge by a larger boundary ditch (F. 40). F. 40 measured 13m in length, 1.48m wide and 0.46m deep and contained a similar fill of dark grey sandy silt which contained animal bone. However, ditch F. 40 cut through the first five phases of the enclosure ditches to connect with F. 21, suggesting that both F.21 and F. 40 were open as part of the final phase of the enclosure, potentially in the later 3rd century AD.

A small, two-sided structure was excavated in the south eastern corner of the south enclosure and although the feature is undated, it is likely to be Roman and contemporary with one of the phases of the enclosure ditching. The small 'L' shaped beam slot, F. 13, was 4.5m in length, 0.36m wide and 0.27m deep, facing the corner of the enclosure ditches and contained a mid grey silt (Figure 3a). Associated and probably contemporary with the beam slot were three small circular post holes (F. 59, F. 60 and 61), all of which contained a brown sandy silt and were no more than 0.3m wide. The post holes were situated in the opposite corner from the 'L' shaped beam slot. There were also six stake holes (F. 62, F. 63, F. 64, F. 65, F. 66 and F. 67), no more than 0.11m wide which all contained a mid greyish brown clayey silt. Two groups of stake holes were continuations from either end of the beam slot, with one situated in the south terminus of F. 13. The stake holes were potentially part of the other two sides of the structure, forming a square building.

A small curving gully, partially enclosing the north western corner of the south enclosure F. 72, was excavated and was possibly part of a larger wooden structure, perhaps a barn or storage area (Figures 3a, 5). It was 15m in length, 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep and contained grey silty sands, pottery, animal bone and fragments of brick/tile. Pottery recovered from the gully dates to the 2nd – 4th centuries AD, suggesting the gully may have been broadly contemporary with the other internal gullies, F. 32 and F. 33.



Figure 7. The structure F. 13 and its associated post and stake holes.

A possible watering hole was excavated just outside the south enclosure in line with the late internal boundary ditch F. 40. F. 109 was 5.5m in length, 4.9m wide and 1.49m deep and just clips the edge of F. 21, the final phase of enclosure ditches. However both the watering hole and the ditch were potentially contemporary, a final

capping fill covered both features, pottery recovered from F. 109 dates to 2nd – 3rd century AD. F. 109 had a near vertical south western side, along the edge of F. 21, and a moderately sloping north eastern edge, creating an easy access point into the feature. The fills included a black organic basal fill that contained a large assemblage of waterlogged seeds suggesting standing water, as well as fragments of pottery, oyster shell and a small piece of black Cretaceous flint that was utilised as a tessera from a mosaic floor. The deposit of three cow mandibles and three cow scapulae in the lower fills of the well (see Figure 9 below) may have been a specific bone deposit as those elements were particularly chosen to deposit into the backfill of the well. A small post hole (F. 92) to the north of the well contained a dark grey sandy silt and although no finds were recovered, it may have been contemporary to and associated with the well's use.

One large shallow pit was also excavated outside the north corner of the southern enclosure. F. 81 was 2.8m in length, 2.4m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a post hole, F. 82 cut into the base of F. 81 and the post was possibly related to the nearby metalled surface (F. 116). The finds were quite extensive in this small feature, including over 60 sherds of pottery, 24 fragments of animal bone, shell and burnt clay. The comparatively large quantities of finds may be due to the pits proximity to the midden. The pottery dates to the later 2nd – 3rd centuries AD.



Figure 8. The animal bone in well F. 109.

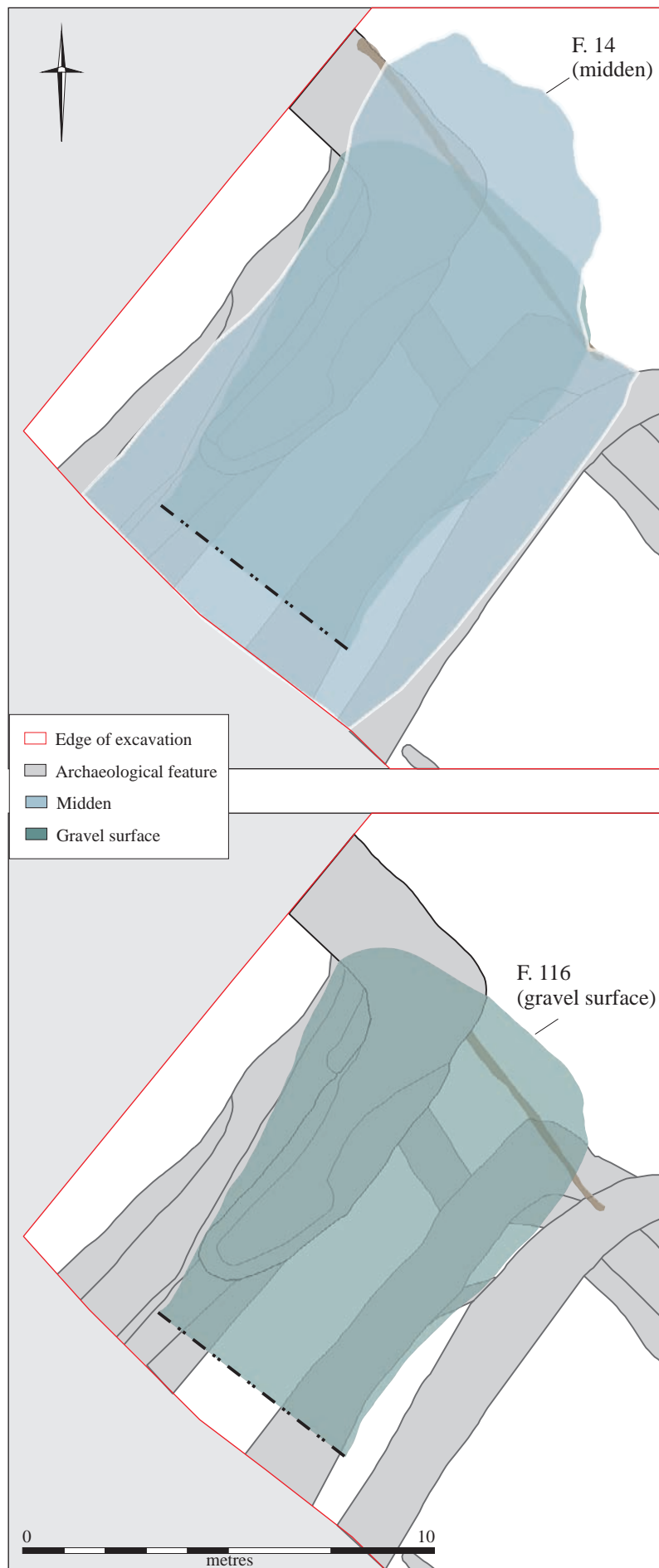


Figure 9. Extent of midden F.14 and underlying gravel surface F.116

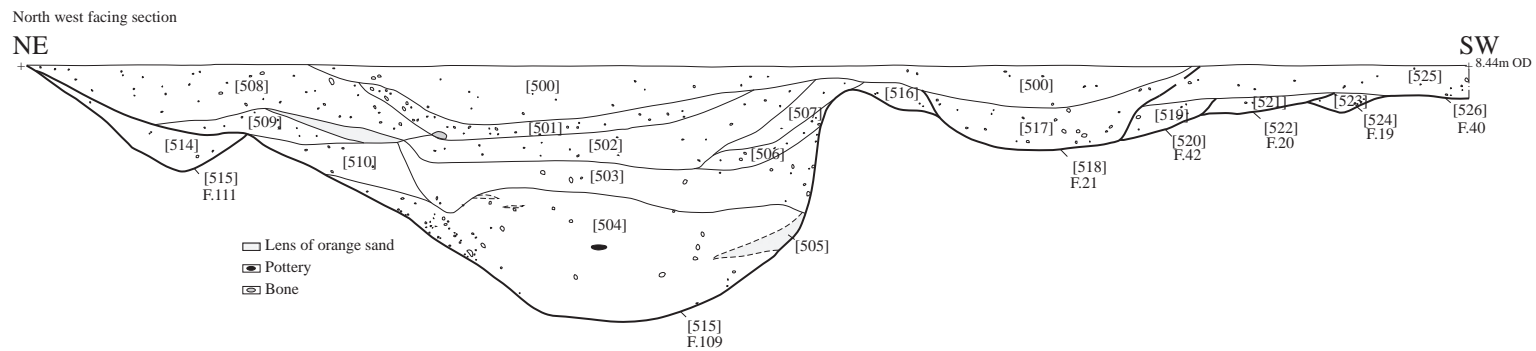


Figure 10. Section of F. 111, well F. 109 and South enclosure ditches F. 21, F. 42, F. 20, F. 16 and F. 40

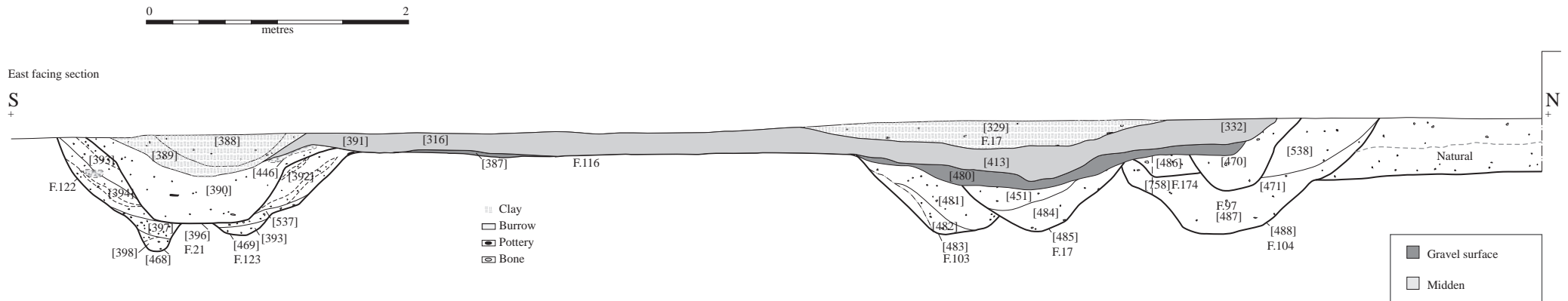


Figure 11. Section through North and South enclosure ditches, metallised surface F. 116, lower level of the midden F. 14

Metalled surface

In the north west corner of the excavation area, a rough gravel surface (F. 116) measuring 8m wide and 11m in length was exposed over the existing drove way in between the two enclosures (Figure 10). The total length is unknown but 11m is the extent of F. 116 exposed within the excavation area. The limit of the gravels reached the northern edge of ditch F. 21, the final phase of ditches in the south enclosure, and was evident through to the corner of the enclosures, suggesting that the south enclosure was still in use at the time the metalled surface was constructed. The gravels however, seal all the existing ditches from the north enclosure. Furthermore the pottery and a copper alloy dish shaped stud that was used to decorate leather work, were found embedded in the gravels, and give a possible date of construction for the metalled surface as mid to late 3rd century AD.

Midden

The midden (F. 14) generally follows the edge of the metalled surface, and appears to be one of the final phases of Romano-British activity on site (Figure 10). By the time the midden was forming in the late 3rd/early 4th century AD, the south enclosure was potentially falling into disuse, evident by widespread backfilling. The midden exposed by the excavation measured 7m wide by 15m in length, but was truncated by a previous evaluation trench which suggested that the midden continued beyond Beach Ditch. The midden contained a single homogeneous fill of soft dark blackish brown clayey silt which yielded 5116 sherds of Romano-British pottery (80% of the total Roman pottery found on site), whilst 75 coins were recovered from the midden and the upper fills of underlying ditch F. 17, the majority of coins from the midden, based on similarity of size and or iconography have been provisionally assigned to the House of Constantine (early to mid 4th century AD). 2219 fragments of animal bone were also recovered from the midden, including 93 fragments of bird bone (68% of the total bone recovered from site). Examples of worked bone were identified including a small 'fruit knife' handle, an ovicaprid metacarpal that had been worked into a weaving tool (pin-beater) and two hair pins (one of which was complete). Fragments of burnt flint and part of a residual Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade were also recovered.

The distribution of the small finds (Figure 12) in the midden has been divided into upper and lower machining levels. The midden was machined in upper and lower level in order to obtain maximum retention of finds during excavation and to record their distribution. The scatter of the small finds on the lower levels especially, were more restricted to the extent of the gravel surface as the midden was beginning to form. The metal finds comprise 70 copper alloy coins with 40 iron, lead and copper alloy objects, including a votive human leg, complete with sock and sandal. The finds recovered suggests that the midden may have been used as more than a rural settlement rubbish tip and could have been associated with the near by temple and its related activities.

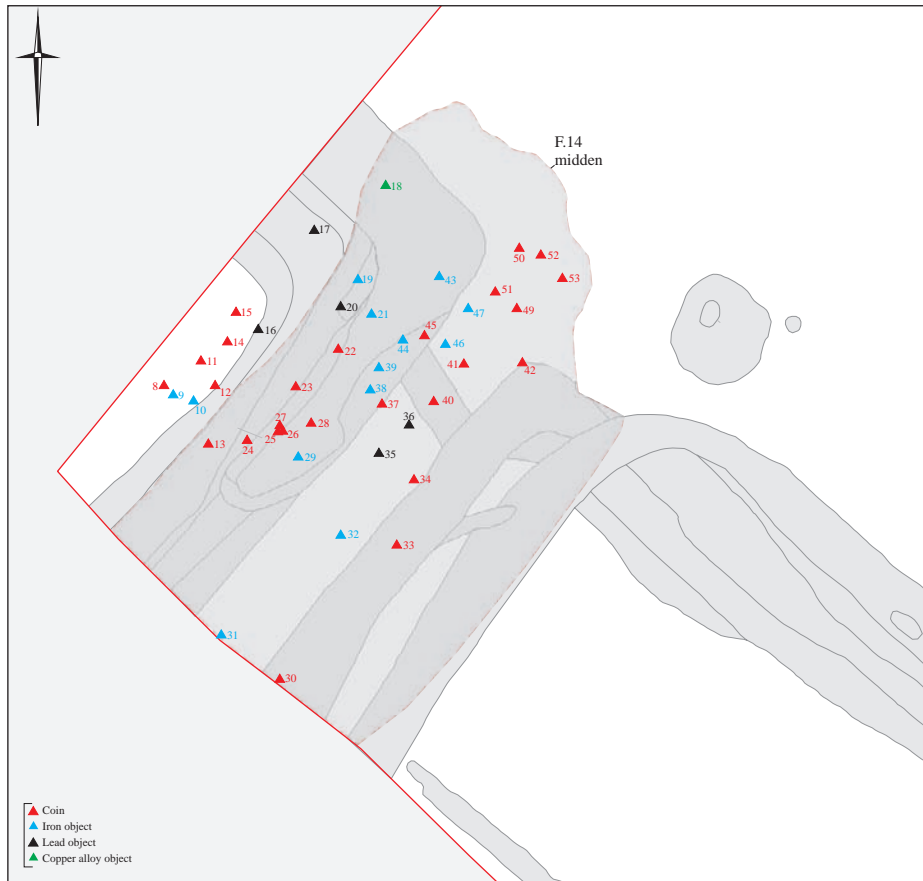


Figure 12a. Distribution of small finds in upper machine levels of midden F. 14

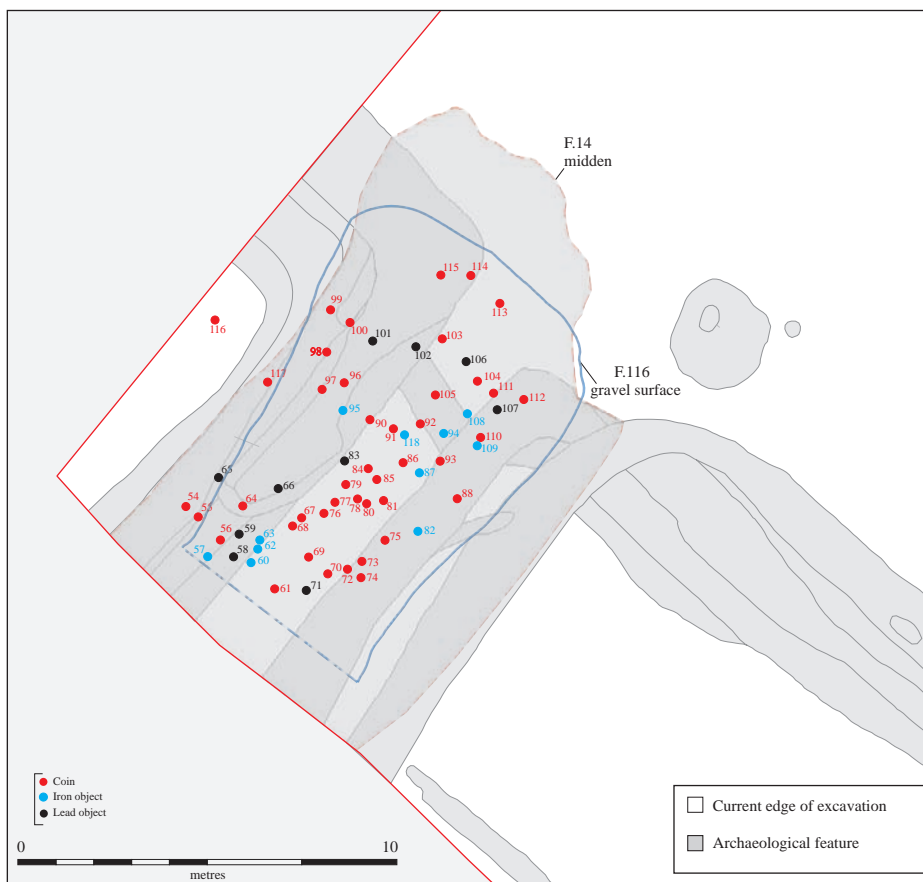


Figure 12b. Distribution of small finds in lower machine levels of midden F. 14

Drove way and Boundary ditches

A sequence of ditches were exposed in the far south of the site, orientated north east – south west (Figure 3a). A series of five intercutting Romano-British ditches (F. 31, F. 27, F. 73, F. 28 and F. 29) were identified with a separate ditch F. 3, c.7m to the south. The gap between the ditches may represent a drove way, running parallel to the possible route of Akeman Street and skirting the edge of the settlement.

Two smaller parallel gullies situated to the south of the intercutting ditches (F. 4 and F. 75), both stop a short way into the area of excavation between 3.5m and 8m from the eastern limit of excavation. The gullies were similar in dimensions, with moderately sloping sides descending to a rounded base and were no deeper than 0.27m. Both of the gullies were also cut by the later ditch sequence, which, in light of their alignment, suggests they could have formed an earlier route way. Alternatively they could have been small segmented boundary markers that were later replaced by much larger versions.

F. 3 was the southern flank of the later larger possible drove way, replacing the smaller gully F. 4. The fills suggest the feature was open for some time and allowed to silt up naturally. The possible drove way was potentially contemporary with the early and mid phases of the Roman enclosure ditches in the north of the site.

The five intercutting ditches were potentially all the northern flank of the possible drove way. F. 31 and F. 73 were two of the earliest phases of activity in the sequence and were both heavily truncated by later ditches. The fills were very similar containing mid grey sandy silts with patches of orange mottling suggesting that the ditches may have been open at the same time, perhaps as a double ditched boundary or drove way in the early/mid Roman period. After the two ditches had been backfilled/silted up, perhaps when the drove way had gone out of use, they were truncated by a larger ditch F. 27.

Ditch F. 27 extended for 21m through the width of the excavation area and may have been utilised as a boundary to the Romano-British settlement on the same alignment as the possible drove way ditches discussed above. The ditch also had a single event of backfilling, so may not have been in use for very long before being replaced with another larger ditch, F. 28 that cuts F. 27 along its northern edge as the boundary shifts slightly to the north. The weathering and slump fills here suggest the feature was left open and potentially also dates to the mid Roman period. F. 29 was also opened in the 2nd century, exposed for 21.1m in length across the excavation area. The ditch was 2.19m wide and 0.55m deep and cut through F. 28 to the south. Much like the final phases of the enclosures, the bluish grey clay basal fills suggest standing water and the ditch appears to have been left open, and used into the late 3rd to early 4th century AD.

Quarrying

In the north east corner of site an area of intercutting pits was excavated, which included 42 pits, nine post holes and two possible large pond features.

The intercutting pits (F. 22, F. 23, F. 24, F. 35, F. 36, F. 37, F. 38, F. 47, F. 48, F. 49, F. 51, F. 54, F. 55, F. 57, F. 58, F. 69, F. 70, F. 71, F. 76, F. 78, F. 83, F. 85, F. 86, F. 87, F. 88, F. 91, F. 93, F. 94, F. 95, F. 141, F. 142, F. 161, F. 162, F. 179, F. 180, F.

181, F. 182, F. 183, F. 189, F. 190, F. 191 and F. 192) spanned an area of 17.5m in length with a maximum width of 10m. The pits varied in size and shape, and most of them were left open and were allowed to silt up naturally. Generally very few finds were recovered, but those collected include animal bone, shell and residual worked flint, with 11 of the features also yielding Roman pottery. The finds suggest a date similar to the main period of activity on site, contemporary with the expansion of the enclosures. The quarrying probably started in the 2nd century, with activity continuing through to the late 3rd or even the early 4th century AD.



Figure 13: Quarry area (looking south)

In the late 2nd or 3rd century, a large shallow feature was deliberately cut through the southern most pit cluster. F. 39, possibly a pond, (10m long, 5.8m wide and 0.55m deep), truncates the majority of these pits, although some pits were subsequently dug through the early pond deposits. The finds include pottery, shell, burnt stone, animal bone and a rectangular sheet fragment of lead, with a possible clipping at one end. The feature remained open for a long period of time as marshy/peaty deposits were allowed to form, suggesting a wet environment that also sealed many of the early features.

F. 198, another large oval shallow feature (measuring 15m long, 8m wide and 0.56m deep) appears to cut the earlier, mainly pit features, in the north eastern quadrant of the quarry area. The feature cuts two of the largest pits in the sequence, F. 162 and F. 161, and was potentially left open as the upper deposits of compacted dark brown organic clayey peat's and the mid grey sandy silts gradually formed. These upper fills also cap the majority of the features in the north east quarry area as the area went out of use. The pottery recovered suggests the feature was dug and only in use in the 3rd century AD.

East facing section through features 27-31, 73-75 and 80

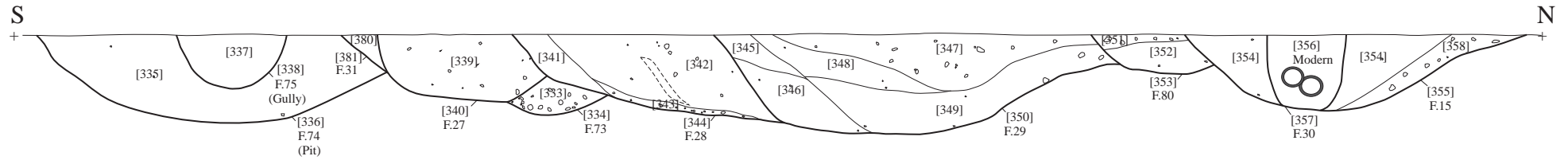


Figure 14. Sequence of inter-cutting boundary ditches in the South of the PDA



West facing section - NW Quad

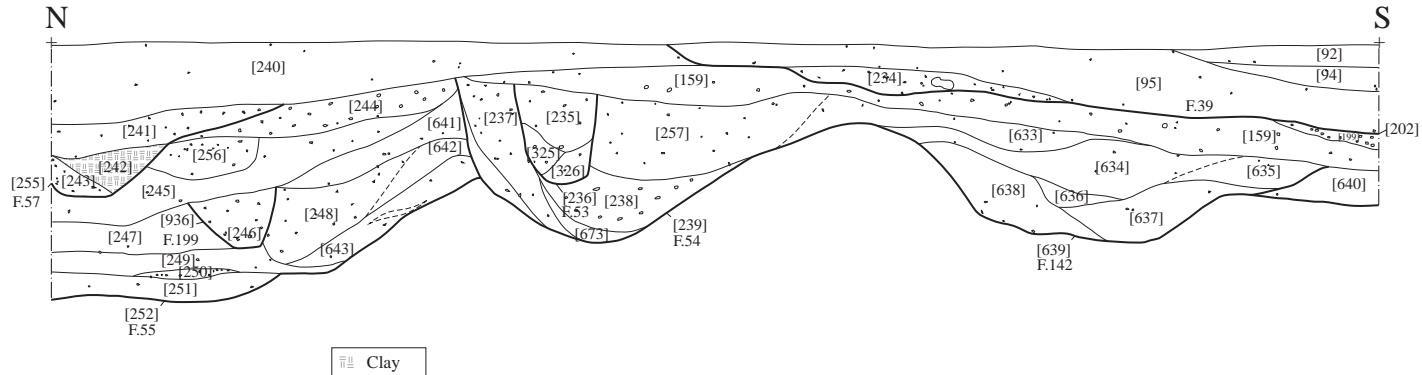


Figure 15. Section through North West quadrant of quarrying activity

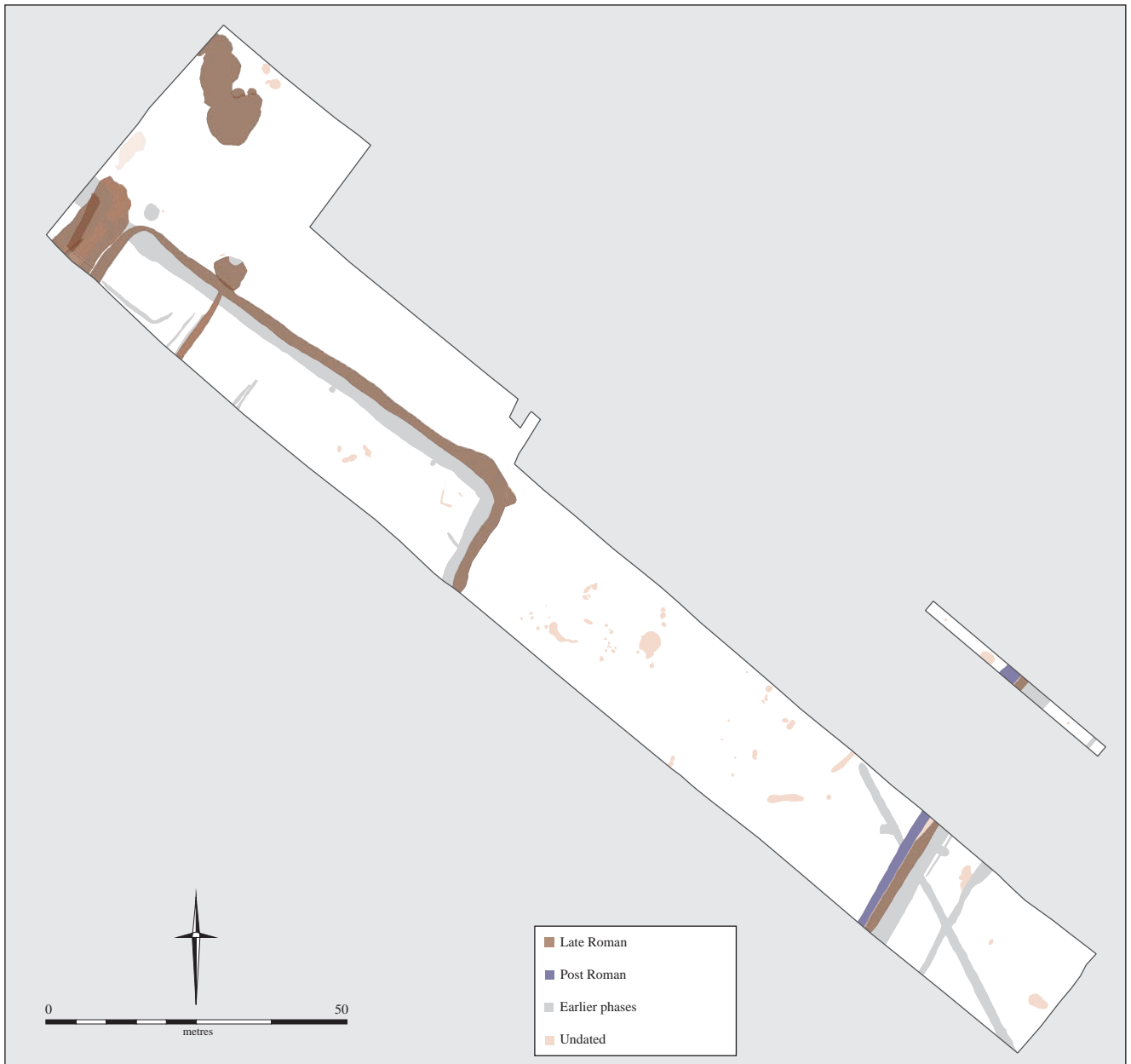


Figure 16. Phase plan of Late Roman and Post Roman features

Potentially contemporary with F. 39, are the two large pits that are part of the northern cluster in the quarry area, F. 161 (4.2m in length, 3.5m wide and 1.05m deep) and F. 162 (c.6 in length, 4.2m wide and 1.3m deep). Both pits contained waterlogged remains of wood fragments, seeds and insects and rich basal organic fills suggestive of standing water. The pottery recovered suggests a similar date of use into the 3rd century before completely silting up into the 4th century AD.

The nine post holes, five of which are in the south east quadrant, the other four in the north west quadrant of the excavated quarry area (F. 34, F. 50, F. 53, F. 73, F. 84, F.199, F. 200, F. 201 and F. 202) could have been used as individual posts or as perhaps a fenced access route into the quarry area. Only one post hole can be dated, F. 53 was 0.31m wide and 0.4m deep and cut into the backfill of a pit F. 54 in the north west quadrant of the quarrying. It contained a grey brown silt and a light grey clay with pottery that likely dates to the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD. F. 199 was also cut into the backfill of a larger pit F. 55 potentially dated to the 3rd century. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.21m deep and contained a light brown clayey silt. Although no finds were recovered a probable later Roman date is possible as it was cut into a mid Roman period feature.

Saxon and Medieval

No archaeology was excavated on site to date specifically to the Saxon or medieval periods.

Post medieval and modern

One feature was excavated that can be dated to the post medieval period. It was the last in the sequence of northeast – southwest boundary ditches in the south of the site. F. 15 cuts a possible post Roman ditch, which in turn cuts a mid – late Roman ditch. It was exposed for 21.2m, and was 1.7m wide and 0.37m deep with a reddish brown clayey silt and was probably a field boundary allowed to silt up naturally. Four fitting parts of a narrow-bladed sickle were found with another sickle type agricultural instrument along with a fragment of post medieval pottery dating to the 19th century. No modern features were identified on site.

Undated

Seventy six features excavated on site contained no dateable material culture. These include 28 pits, 38 post holes, one well, four gullies, four ditches and a pit with possible footprints.

The pits (F. 5, F. 6, F. 7, F. 12, F. 46, F. 52, F. 74, F. 105, F. 111, F. 112, F. 117, F. 131, F. 137, F. 148, F. 149, F. 150, F. 151, F. 157, F. 158, F. 167, F. 169, F. 172, F. 173, F. 178, F. 184, F. 186, F. 187 and F. 188) were well scattered throughout the development area, including five that were inside the south enclosure and may have been contemporary with activities within the enclosure. However, two small pits (F. 52 and F. 46) were cut by, and therefore predate the first phase of enclosure ditches F. 45, and may be evidence of the earliest Roman activity on site. A small shallow pit F. 111 contained soft mid reddish brown sandy clay that was cut by the probable well (F. 109) in the 2nd century AD could also date to the early – mid Roman period.

Two pits (F. 96 and F. 105) were excavated c.3m to the north east of the area of intense quarrying, and may have been associated with the quarrying, and could therefore potentially be Romano-British. F. 105 contained grey and brownish grey sandy silts with slightly more clayey silts, gravelling, iron pan and charcoal flecking. Animal bone was also recovered. F. 96 contained similar fills of grey silty clays with gravelling and iron pan. Another pit F. 184 was excavated inside the north enclosure and may be an example of an early Roman quarry pit, as it is cut by the later north enclosure ditches.

The majority of the remaining pits (11 in total) were found south of the enclosure and north of the southern boundary ditches. The pits were quite widespread, and many were of similar sizes and shape. As the features were within the Roman boundary they could represent Romano-British activity, but could just as easily pre or post date the Romano-British period.

South of the southern boundary ditches, the remaining five pits were exposed. Three of which (5, 6 and 7) were intercutting and contained similar fills of soft brown silt; the last pit in the sequence, F. 5 truncated a probable early phase of a Romano-British boundary ditch and drove way, and potentially dates to the Roman period. However, another pit F. 74 was cut by a similar Romano-British boundary/drove way marker F. 75, suggesting either a prehistoric or early Roman date. Due to its isolation, F. 137 cannot be specifically dated.

The post holes (F. 98, F. 99, F. 100, F. 101, F. 102, F. 106, F. 107, F. 108, F. 113, F. 114, F. 118, F. 119, F. 120, F. 126, F. 127, F. 128, F. 129, F. 130, F. 134, F. 135, F. 136, F. 138, F. 139, F. 144, F. 145, F. 146, F. 147, F. 153, F. 154, F. 155, F. 156, F. 159, F. 160, F. 163, F. 164, F. 166, F. 168 and F. 170) were all in the central section of site, south of the enclosure and north of the southern boundary ditches and drove way. There is no pattern to the distribution of the post holes to suggest a structure, many were isolated while others were intercutting. A cluster of post holes were exposed around the well F. 90 (discussed below) and extended further to the south west. These may represent a fence or some access point for the well but as the features are not able to be specifically related, a comparable date is not possible.

The four gullies (F. 11, F. 18, F. 132 and F. 143) were concentrated in the central and southern areas of the site. Three of the gullies were relatively short, measuring between 3-6m in length and were probably backfilled in one event rather than being open for a long period of time. F. 18 was truncated by one of the earliest phases of south enclosure ditching F. 19, and was inside the enclosure, suggesting it is either early Roman or prehistoric. F. 11, a gully terminus along the south eastern edge of the excavation area was just to the north of the terminus of a potentially prehistoric ditch F. 1. However the gully's alignment was comparable to known Roman features on the site and could therefore be potentially be Romano-British.

Three undated ditches (F. 165, F. 185 and F. 195) were excavated in the north western corner of site, whilst one ditch F. 80 was part of the southern boundary ditches to the south of site. F. 165 and F. 185 were both sealed under the metalled surface and midden and appear to represent the earliest phases of activity in the area, perhaps an early boundary prior to the construction of the two enclosures. The southern terminus of F. 165 was truncated by the south enclosure ditch F. 20, however, the ditch continued north under the north enclosure and beyond the limit of the excavation area. F. 195 continued on a similar alignment as F. 165 under the north enclosure ditches and was probably a parallel or contemporary boundary ditch; that was also cut by a possible early Roman quarry pit F. 184. A clear relationship cannot be fully assigned due to the three ditches location in the part of site that was heavily truncated, but an early Roman date is likely. F. 80 sits in a sequence of northeast – southwest boundary ditches in the south of the site. The fill contains a red brown and grey sandy silt and measures 0.62m wide and 0.2m deep, but its length is undeterminable due to truncations from a later phase of boundary ditching, F. 15 a post medieval ditch. F. 80 cuts F. 29, a similar boundary or drove way ditch on the same alignment that has been dated to the mid – late Roman period, F. 80 was also cut by a post medieval ditch, suggesting a probable post Roman date for the ditch.

A shallow oval pit, F. 9, in the far south of the excavation area contained a series of possible human and/or hoof prints trod into clay. The pit was 3.4m long, 1.86m wide with a max depth of 0.33m. The depressions in the clay suggest puddling and that the feature was wet possibly cut as a small water catchment feature that animals frequently walked to and through. No finds were recovered and as the feature is quite isolated, no date can be assigned to the feature.

A probable well, F. 90 was excavated in the middle of the excavated area, it measured 4m in length and was 3.5m wide. The water table was encountered at 0.7m but excavations continued to 1.1m, the full depth of the feature could not be excavated due to the water. The upper part of the pit was wider with gradually sloping sides providing easier access to the well and to prevent slumping from its continuous use. The pit also became narrower and more vertical with depth, although there is evidence of undercutting, perhaps from water damage, suggesting that the well was not wood lined, which would have helped prevent erosion. No finds were recovered, but an organic backfilled layer yielded fragments of wood, suggesting that after the well was no longer in use, the feature was still full of water, rather than abandoned due to drying out. The well also sits in an area of undated features, including pits and post holes and consequently cannot be dated. Four of these undated features were post holes (F. 100, F. 101, F. 102 and F. 98) and although undated, may have been associated with the well as part of a structure and pulley system to haul water out.



Figure 17: Possible hoof prints in F. 9.

A cow burial (F. 140) was cut into the upper thick clayey peat deposits of F. 198, as the uppermost fill was forming, F. 140 was not visible from the surface, and was allowed to be covered by the general silting up of the feature. This suggests the cow was potentially buried in the late Roman period when the large 'pond' features were still open. The cow was deliberately buried with no legs and its body was twisted, possibly to squeeze the bones into the small burial pit, suggesting little or no care was taken during burial.

Trench one

Trench 1 measuring 37.3m in length was opened to determine the route and possible extent of the southern possible drove way and subsequent boundary ditches. The entire sequence of ditches and the possible drove way was exposed continuing on the same northeast – southwest alignment from the excavation area; a shallow pit, F. 110 and two post holes, F. 121 and F. 133 were also identified and excavated. All three features could not be dated and may have been unrelated, yet they could relate to earlier prehistoric activity or may have been contemporary with the intense period of Roman occupation on site from the 2nd to the 4th centuries AD.

DISCUSSION

The quantity of material culture recovered from a comparatively limited area of Romano-British activity supports the evidence for Roman dominance in this part of the landscape. The location of the site parallel to the possible route of Akeman Street and north of the Car Dyke, suggests a prominent position for settlement on the edge of

the fens with numerous routes of access to the site, including from the north by the River Great Ouse and the east by the River Cam. These access routes and drainage systems were relatively new in the Roman fens, allowing settlement further north into previously unoccupied fenland.

Potential prehistoric activity was identified in the excavation area although very little material culture was recovered. A field boundary ditch, on a different alignment to the Romano-British boundary ditches in the south of site, suggests the presence of prehistoric settlement in the wider landscape that was not focused within the excavation area. The two Romano-British enclosures also truncate earlier small pits and gullies containing residual worked flints, which all suggest scattered prehistoric activity along the fen edge, as well as possible very early Roman activity in the form of small boundary ditches before the area was dominated by the enclosures.

The two enclosures and the midden were the most dominant features on site that also yielded the most material culture. A drove way existed between the two enclosures, from the mid Roman period that was also visible continuing to the south west as cropmarks. The drove way would have been a main route way to the quarry area, wells and the fields to the north east of the settlement and potentially also to the temple. The drove way could also have provided access to the midden, before the midden completely covered the drove way's eastern extent, as the northern enclosure ditches had fallen into disuse. However this may not be the case along the entire length of the enclosure and the drove way may have still been utilised into the later Roman period.

The numerous phases of ditches and the repeated expansion of the south enclosure, demonstrates the continued importance of this enclosure that potentially spanned the mid to late Roman period. The start date of the enclosure is unclear and is probably linked to how quickly and densely Roman activity expanded into this part of the fens and when Akeman Street was construction to provide access to the enclosures. A similar Romano-British enclosure was excavated in Essex, the origins of which were attributed to the second half of the 1st century AD (Timby *et al* 2007). A date of the very late 1st century for the first phases of construction of the enclosure at Waterbeach cannot be ruled out, given the early dates of the pottery recovered. The evidence of weathering, wind blown deposits and slumping in all phases of the ditches suggest that they were kept open for periods of time. Sections of the ditches were purposely backfilled, but not along the entire length of the features. The high water table on site, the fact that the ditches were dug through gravels and that the surrounding environment was predominately wet may also explain the need for continual ditch maintenance and recuts. In the north corner of the south enclosure there was a shift away from the existing phases of ditching, potentially because the ground was wet and trampled, so establishing a new ditch further away would have been more effective than recutting the existing ditches. The possible fence line in the base of the final phase of ditching, F. 21, may have been to shield the enclosure from the metalled surface walkway along the northern edge to the north corner of the enclosure.

The north enclosure follows a similar pattern of phasing and movement of the ditches as the south enclosure, but potentially over a shorter time span as the pottery recovered from the ditches generally dates to the 2nd – 3rd centuries AD. A probable entrance was established in the north enclosure during its later phases, which was

potentially utilised for better and easier access to and in between the enclosures and for the quarry area and wells. The excavations revealed only the north-eastern edge and short sections of the sides of the south enclosure, suggesting an entrance was focused to the south or west outside the excavation area. The character of the material culture recovered from the site suggests the enclosures were used only for settlement. The southern most structure in the south enclosure was not substantial and could have been a temporary structure; it was two sided, with post and stake holes forming the other two sides. The other structure was much larger and probably more substantial, confirmed by with the presence of daub in the midden. Both structures were unlikely to be in use for longer than half a century (Appleby *pers comm.*). However, the recovery of both roof and floor tiles suggests that more substantial buildings were in use on the site, or nearby. It is difficult to establish a relationship between the structures and a phase of enclosure ditching; a mid to later Roman date is probable, which correlates with the main phases of construction and activity within the enclosures.

The south enclosure was also subdivided by small gullies, possibly for drainage and/or to form pens or paddocks, for livestock or other agricultural and domestic activities. The gullies were dug at the same time as the middle phases of the outer enclosure ditches, perhaps as the importance or the requirements within the enclosure changed and became more formalised. The larger internal boundary (F. 40) in the south enclosure corresponds with the final phase of enclosure ditches and subdivides the enclosure into larger areas than in previous phases, which potentially represents a remodelling of the site. The north enclosure may have had similar uses but these were not seen within the excavation area.

The types of pottery vessels found associated with the enclosure indicate domestic activities, with evidence for cooking, water storage and additional post breakage burning. Vessels were still being thrown into the ditches after the midden had formed and the abrasion on the sherds suggests they were left in the open a long time before being buried. Animals were also being brought to, and kept on site, as there is evidence for butchering with a bias for carcass portions in cattle, which were the main providers of meat followed by sheep and pig, whilst horse was mainly kept as a traction animal. A variety of wild and domestic animals and fish were exploited on site, indicating the settlement had good access to a wide variety of animals through a strong trade network, in contrast to a typical Roman rural farmstead. The recovery of wild and domestic seeds also support the sense of a agricultural economy with areas for crop processing, storage and cooking, that may also represent the gathering and treatment of sedges for thatch and basketry (De Varielles see appendix).

The construction of the metalled surface improved the drove way access route between the two enclosures. Either the surface was quite crudely established, or eroded heavily, as the gravels form a thin, often quite patchy layer. The metalled surface would have helped manage the wetness of the site, but did not totally stabilise the ground. The gravels sunk into the pre-existing, backfilled ditches of the north enclosure, which the gravel surface covered, and consequently the surface may have been relatively quickly abandoned, leading to the formation of the midden over it.

The material culture recovered from the midden is comparable to material on later Roman rural sites in the region. Similar midden assemblages have been excavated at

Earith Camp Ground, Langdale Hale and at Stonea (Regan *et al* 2004; Monteil in Evans forthcoming and Jackson & Potter 1996) which have also identified multiple localised midden areas. Waterbeach was potentially quite a large settlement and could have had more than one midden, or the midden may have been part of a larger midden spread, extending beyond the limit of the excavation area further along the drove way.

The pottery identified from the midden is comparable to material from contemporary Romano-British sites with midden assemblages, but with no evidence of religious activity. However, in excess of 20,000 sherds of pottery could have been in the Waterbeach midden, which combined with the quantities and variability of the remaining material culture recovered from the midden, suggests that the midden could have been more than a dumping area for domestic waste, and been connected to religious activity in the area. A possible link with the temple could explain the location of the midden which may have accumulated as a result of the activities associated with the temple, including increasing numbers of people visiting the settlement and bringing religious votive offerings.

The sheer quantities of the pottery recovered from the midden in relation to the rest of the site is very high, but as the excavation area only exposed one side of the enclosure and not many features could be specifically dated as Romano-British, the pottery in the midden would probably have derived from other areas of the settlement. The pottery assemblage also consists of mainly local wares, typical of a mid to late Roman rural settlement, with few fine wares and even fewer imported Samian vessels. An unusually diverse range of Samian wares were in the assemblage, although a low number of vessel forms were identified (Anderson see appendix). The range of Samian recovered suggests that the settlement had good access to a larger supply network with a degree of wealth. It is probable that the needs of the settlement changed over time, in the 2nd century, the temple may not have been established and the site may have had different or less access to good trade networks, so that only local wares were in use. The base of a vessel was recovered with a swastika scratched onto it, a symbol of good luck that may have been related to activities associated with the temple.

The animal bone recovered is in many respects also comparable to a typical Roman settlement assemblage, with the exception of the quantity and species of bird bones identified amongst the unusual range of wild and domestic animals present. Crane, for example, are rare on the majority of rural Roman sites but were exploited at Waterbeach (and the similar site at Stonea: Jackson & Potter 1996), along with partridge, goose, mallard duck and chickens. The majority of the bird bones recovered were identified from the midden with further elements excavated from the northern and southern enclosure ditches close to the midden. Red deer skulls were also found and appear to be the favoured elements of that animal brought to site. Cattle, horse, pig, sheep/goat, roe deer, dog, cat, voles and fish are all also represented in the midden deposits and the number of the species identified seems to suggest a wealthier site that was able to fully exploit the local fenland resources.

The midden also contained only a small sample of cereal processing waste, amongst a majority of wild plant seeds. If the midden was formed solely from a domestic site, a greater number and range of domestic plants could be expected. The large quantity of metalwork and small finds, including possible votive objects again suggests that the

midden was somehow related to the temple complex and the sheer volume of people who visited and were living at the site. The Roman temple at Henlow yielded similar votive objects including coins, worked bone and large amounts of metal work, such as brooches and pins (France & Gobel 1985). The copper alloy model of a human leg from Waterbeach is one possible votive object along with the large number of Romano-British copper alloy coins. The distribution of these small finds over the midden (Figure 14) was separated into upper and lower levels. The finds from the upper levels of the midden were evenly spread throughout, but generally located away from the south western limit of excavation. This was probably due to previous disturbances on site as this was also where the evaluation trench was situated. There was however a concentration on the lower level with the majority of the small finds (coins were predominant in this layer) contained over the extent of the gravel surface.

The worked bone hair pins, possible knife handle and a weaving tool also support the idea that the site was perhaps more wealthy than that of a rural farming community. Examples of rotary quernstones, saddle quern, stone mortars and anvils with a possible crucible lid and fragments of slag that were also recovered from the midden, represent both domestic and industrial activities. These include wheat grinding, blacksmithing, also smelting and metal working. Although there is no evidence for some of these activities within the excavation area, if the settlement continues to the south and west it is likely that waste from these activities, derived from elsewhere in the settlement was deposited in the north east corner of the settlement, in the midden. These industrial activities and the high amount of metal work recovered from the midden could be related to the temple complex and the great need for religious as well as everyday objects, again due to the sheer number of people visiting the complex.

The complexity of the intense area of quarrying identified in the north east corner of site, suggests it was in use over a long period of time, and was probably contemporary with the enclosures. The quite large size of the area quarried suggests the activities were not on a small scale and the location of the quarry area towards the back of the enclosures, means that the work was kept out of the main site and away from the focal activities within the enclosures and their access points. The scattering of post holes associated with the quarry area could potentially have been part of an access point, routeway or to bring some order to the quarrying area. The two pond features that subsequently truncated the large parts of the area were also potentially dug in order to clear the numerous smaller pits that allowed easier access as further pits were cut into the ponds before they began to silt up. The peaty and marshy deposits formed as the ponds probably acted as a water catchment area that was open for a long time. The area went into decline with the deterioration of the enclosure settlement, as the need for gravels diminished. There is a possibility that the quarry area was also utilised in the construction of the temple just to the north of the excavation area, the coins recovered from the temple date to the 4th century and the quarry area was potentially in use until the late 3rd or the early 4th century AD.

The possible southern drove way was in use through the early and mid Roman periods, potentially utilised for livestock, the ditches continued north eastwards through Trench one stopping about level with the temple (previous archaeological work at the Waste Management Park did not identify the drove way continuing much further northeast). Cropmarks have also identified a single ditch on the line of the western edge of the possible drove way continuing to the south and west, which may

not be evidence of the drove way but a continuation of the southern boundary ditches. The lack of continuation of these ditches may be because they were not required further away from the settlement, or a route way developed over time with no need for the ditches that led to agricultural and pastoral fields, as identified in the previous work to the north and east of the development area (Masser 2000). The continuous recutting of ditches on the northern side of the drove way (as seen by cropmarks), may be because the need of the drove way diminished altogether or because the ditch was incorporated into a new boundary ditch. The numerous recuts of the ditches stresses the importance of this as a southern boundary and defines the extent of the Romano-British settlement activity on site, reinforced by the lack of probable Roman archaeological features identified south of these ditches. The boundary ditches also potentially remained visible as an earthwork, for the same boundary alignment was utilised again in the post medieval period; revealed during previous work that extended the length of the Waste Management Park (Masser 2000). This boundary was also significant due to its location parallel to the possible route of Akeman Street and may have served to control and direct access to the temple and associated settlement, by dictating the approach from the south and west where the main focus of occupational activity is sited.

Peripheral activity in the excavation area, outside the enclosures, suggests a pastoral landscape, with an emphasis on livestock and smaller boundary or paddock markers. The two wells and numerous small pits and post holes could also date to the Romano-British period. F. 109, one well, adjacent to and exterior to the last phase of south enclosure ditching could have been utilised by both livestock and humans with an easily accessible sloping side combined with its convenient location close to the walkway between the two enclosures. The second well, F. 90, was surrounded by four post holes that potentially grounded a pulley system used to get to the water.

The limited evidence for post Roman activity within the development area was restricted to the southern boundary ditches. Of the two post Roman features identified, one was specifically dated as a post medieval agricultural boundary ditch, on the same alignment as the Romano-British ditches, probably because the earlier ditches remained visible in the landscape.

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeology exposed and excavated at the site confirms the presence of predominantly Romano-British activity identified in previous archaeological evaluations at the Waste Management Park and in the surrounding fields. The excavation revealed that the site is peripheral to larger Roman occupation activity, evident from crop marks in the wider landscape to the south and west.

The excavations identified residual prehistoric activity in the form of worked flint that was recovered from a variety of Roman features, including the midden. Previous archaeological investigations in and around the development area have identified Bronze Age and Iron Age field systems, boundary markers with occupation activity, as well as Roman field boundaries peripheral to settlement activity (Masser 2000). However, the prehistoric activity was not identified within the excavation area, which probably remained open fields up to the Roman period. The undated features on site,

including ditches, gullies, pits and post holes may well be evidence of scattered prehistoric occupation, but as they cannot be specifically dated they could also be evidence of further Roman or post Roman field systems and settlement patterns.

The period of intense occupation evident from the archaeological investigations was from the early 2nd century AD (although a start date of the late 1st century cannot be ruled out entirely), with an enclosure that was continuously regulated and expanded through to the late 3rd century AD. The importance and need of both enclosures potentially extended from the mid to late Roman period, occupation which also expanded to include a southern drove way and boundary ditches parallel to the possible route of Akeman Street, the likely limit of the settlement. An area of intense gravel quarrying with further agricultural activities was also identified that continued until the 4th century AD with the formation of a midden over the route way between the two enclosures. The land in the post Roman period was probably too wet for occupation, as Roman drainage maintenance stopped with the Roman withdrawal from Britain, so the site was probably open agricultural and pastoral fields through to the construction of the Waste Management Park.

The development area represented a small part of a larger Roman rural settlement with evidence of both domestic and small scale industrial activities. It was not a poor site, evident from the rich and varied quantities of material culture recovered, especially from the midden. Material that could possibly have been related to the temple that was previously identified to the north of the excavation area, as both temple and settlement yielded material culture dated to the 4th century AD.

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APPENDICES

Roman Pottery – Katie Anderson

The assemblage yielded a total of 6385 sherds, weighing 93026g and representing 109.48 EVEs. All of the pottery was examined and details of fabric, form, decoration, useware, EVE and date were recorded, along with any other information deemed significant.

The condition of the material varied throughout the assemblage from large, unabraded sherds, to small abraded, and sometimes burnt fragments. The assemblage broadly dates to the 2nd-4th century AD, with an apparent peak in the 3rd century AD.

Pottery from this assemblage can be split into two different groups, material from the midden (F. 14) and the remaining pottery. The midden contained the majority of sherds (80%), with a total of 5116 sherds, weighing 69416g and representing 75.71 EVEs. Pottery from all other features comprised 1269 sherds, weighing 23610g and representing 33.77 EVEs.

For the purposes of this report, the assemblage is discussed as a whole but it will also be analysed as two separate groups as there are important differences between the midden and the remaining features from the site.

All Pot	58.3
F.14	67.57
All pot excluding F.14	37.57

Table 1: Brokenness

Assemblage Composition

A wide variety of fabrics were present in the assemblage, although most were locally produced coarsewares. Table 2 shows the quantities of all pottery recovered from the site. Generic coarse sandy greywares were the most commonly occurring fabric, representing 58% of the assemblage. A range of sources for this material seems likely, however the nature of pottery production in Roman Britain suggests most of the material is likely to have been locally made. Of the products which could be sourced, Horningsea products were commonly occurring, representing 13% of the total assemblage, which is not unexpected due to the sites close proximity to the Horningsea kilns (approximately three miles from the site). The production of Horningsea wares began in the late 1st century AD, although it expanded and flourished between the 2nd – 4th centuries AD. Imitation Black-Burnished wares, some of which were also from the Horningsea kilns, occurred within this assemblage.

Nene Valley products represented a relatively small proportion of the assemblage with a total of 8.3% for all fabrics, although the Colour-coats were the most frequently occurring with 455 sherds in total. This group also represented the largest fineware category in the assemblage, which is a common pattern seen in many sites of this date in Cambridgeshire, since the Nene Valley industry was large and produced vast quantities of pottery, which was distributed over large distances.

Other Romano-British industries were poorly represented, with just a small number of examples from the Nar Valley, Oxford, Swanspool, West Stow and single examples from Lincoln Market and Mancetter. The lack of other industries is perhaps to be expected from a site that was located so near to the Horningsea kilns, which produced a large repertoire of vessel forms, and its relative close proximity to the Nene Valley kilns.

Only a small number of imported wares were recovered, comprising 18 Central Gaulish Samian sherds and 25 East Gaulish Samian sherds. The relative low number is somewhat unexpected given the date of occupation of the site, from the 2nd – 4th century AD. However, the pottery suggests a peak during the 3rd century AD, which is later than the peak in Samian imports, which in this area is more commonly seen in the 2nd century AD. It should also be considered that the small quantity of Samian is a reflection on the trade networks supplying the site, the sites status/function/wealth, or simply a result of the sampling strategy of the site.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	EVE
Black-slipped	138	1879	2.75
CG Sam	18	177	0.12
Colour-coat	8	96	0.27
CS GW	3681	35326	40.86
EG Sam	25	589	2.87
FS GW	29	83	0.3
Grog temp	1	43	0
HAD OX	45	3800	00.41
Horn GW	837	29509	16.37
Imitation BB	232	4783	6.55
Lincoln Market	1	53	1
Mancetter Hartshill	1	18	0
Micaceous GW	15	372	0.69
Micaceous Imit BB	25	479	0.48
Nar Valley ox	4	270	0.12
Nene Valley GW	55	1231	3.96
NVCC	455	6536	17.93
Oxford imitation Sam	3	67	0.12
Oxidised sandy	114	1151	3.74
Red-slipped	15	179	1.3
Shell-temp	638	8686	8.15
Swanspool ws	2	17	0.1
Type 1 GW	8	103	0
West stow GW	2	30	0.1
White slipped	5	96	0.28
Whiteware	10	138	0.6
WW NV	18	735	0.41
TOTAL	6385	93026	109.48

Table 2: All Pottery by fabric

A comparison of pottery from the midden and the remaining features (see Table 3) showed that the midden contained the later Roman fabrics, such as the Hadham red-slipped wares and the Oxford imitation Samian, which date to the 3rd – 4th century

AD. It should be noted however, that there are some earlier Roman vessels from the midden assemblage (2nd century e.g. central Gaulish Samian), thus highlighting it does not contain exclusively late Roman material.

Overall the midden appears to be fairly representative of the assemblage as a whole, suggesting that there was no discrimination made between pottery disposed of in the midden and material deposited elsewhere.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	EVE
Black-slipped	138	1879	2.75
CG Sam	18	177	0.12
Colour-coat	8	96	0.27
CS GW	3681	35326	40.86
EG Sam	25	589	2.87
FS GW	29	83	0.3
Grog temp	1	43	0
HAD OX	45	380	0.41
Horn GW	837	29509	16.37
Imit BB	232	4783	6.55
Lincoln Market	1	53	1
Mancetter Hartshill?	1	18	0
Micaceous GW	15	372	0.69
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Nar Valley ox	4	270	0.12
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Red-slipped	15	179	1.3
Shell-temp	638	8686	8.15
Swanspool ws	2	17	0.1
Type 1 GW	8	103	0
West stow GW	2	30	0.1
White slipped	5	96	0.28
Whiteware	10	138	0.6
WW NV	18	735	0.41
TOTAL	6385	93026	109.48

Table 3: All Pottery excluding F.14

A relatively wide range of vessel forms were present in the assemblage (see Table 4), although overall it can be described as a typical rural domestic assemblage. Jars dominate the assemblage, representing 65% of all diagnostic sherds. Within this category there was a wide variety of jar types with varying rim diameters.

Dishes were well represented with 238 sherds in total (16% of all diagnostic sherds), these largely comprised shallow dishes, although grooved rim and beaded varieties were also present. Greywares, Nene Valley colour-coats and imitation black-burnished wares were the most commonly occurring dish fabrics. Straight sided shallow dishes were the most frequently occurring forms, which date mid 2nd – 3rd century AD.

Bowls were represented by 141 sherds, in both fineware and coarseware fabrics. The most commonly occurring types were the beaded, flanged bowls (51 sherds) and the plain beaded bowls (44 sherds). An almost complete Horningsea greyware jar was recovered from F. 33.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	EVE
Beaker	67	722	10.41
Bowl	141	4226	9.69
Castor box	2	46	0
Cup	7	109	0.7
Dish	238	6528	10.79
Flagon	10	297	2.4
Handle	1	5	0
Jar	954	32121	48.96
Lid	4	118	0.22
Mortaria	24	1075	0.68
Open	5	196	0.24
Unknown	4932	47583	25.39
TOTAL	6385	93026	109.48

Table 4: All pottery by form

A variety of Samian ware vessel forms were present in the assemblage. Six different Central Gaulish forms were recorded, including a Dr37 bowl, two Dr18/31 dishes and a Dr40. The East Gaulish examples include, two Dr37s, three Dr33s, one Dr46, one Dr80 and One Dr32. Only a small number of base sherds were recovered, and of those which were, no stamps were visible. It is interesting that given the relatively small quantity of Samian sherds recovered, there was a moderately wide variety of vessel forms present. This suggests both good access to a larger supply network and also implies a certain wealth.

A noticeably low number of mortaria were recovered, comprising just 24 sherds and with only the Nene Valley and Nar Valley kilns represented. Flagons were also poorly represented within the assemblage.

There were a significant number of sherds with useware evidence, namely sooting, burnt residues and limescale. A large number of sherds also showed evidence of post-breakage burning, from various features including the midden. The useware evidence is fairly typical of domestic use, with suggestions of water storage and cooking. The post-breakage burning however is not related to a vessels function but the processes it went through before final deposition.

Feature Analysis

Features in the south west corner of the site contained the bulk of the pottery from the site, with the midden (F. 14) and the series of enclosure ditches (F. 16, F. 17, F. 103, F. 116 and F. 185).

F. 103 contained 92 sherds, weighing 1560g and representing 3.45 EVEs. The pottery from this feature can be broadly dated 2nd – 4th century AD, although forms and fabrics which could be more specifically dated were mid 2nd – 3rd century AD in date. A number of sherds were noted as having post-breakage burning.

F. 17, a re-cut of F. 103 contained the second largest assemblage of pottery from a single feature, after F. 14, the midden. This comprised 512 sherds, weighing 7516g and representing 9.91 EVEs. The pottery dates 2nd – 4th century AD, thus is similar in date to the pottery from F. 103. Although there are some examples of slightly later vessels, the pottery from these two features suggests that they were dug within relatively quick succession. It should however, be considered that the recutting of this feature resulted in the pottery from both becoming mixed up.

F. 21 contained 133 sherds weighing 1960g and representing 3.52 EVEs. The pottery ranges in date from the 2nd – 4th century, with several vessels dating more specifically to the late 2nd – late 3rd century AD.

From F. 116, the metallised surface, 65 sherds of pottery, weighing 1059g and representing 0.56 EVEs were recovered. Although pottery from this feature had a relatively high mean weight (16.3g) the material was fragmented with very few refits. The pottery dated to the 2nd – 4th century AD, although a more specific date of mid 2nd – mid 3rd century AD is suggested. The pottery included an abraded Central Gaulish Samian sherd and several Horningsea greyware jars.

86 sherds weighing 1621g and representing 7.62 EVEs were recovered from F. 185. The material included some large sherds, as indicated by the relatively high EVE count. A number of the vessels were noted as having heavy sooting on the exterior underneath the rim, which is indicative of being used over a fire. The pottery again dated 2nd – 4th century AD, with a suggested late 2nd – 3rd century AD date.

Pottery recovered from F. 14, the midden, represented 80% of the total site assemblage. The pottery was mixed in date with much of it dating 2nd – 4th century AD, although there were significant numbers of sherds dating 3rd – 4th century AD, which is not unexpected since this is one of the latest features on the site, covering several of the earlier features.

The condition of the pottery was also variable, with small, very abraded and fragmented sherds, to larger, ‘fresher’ sherds. Unfortunately it was not possible to view the entire midden assemblage in a way that would allow for all possible refits to be established. However, this was attempted within each individual context/spit, which showed that often large parts of a rim or base could be refitted. There was little evidence of whole pot reconstructions, although the condition of the pottery and the way in which it was recorded may be the main reasons behind this. Given the nature of midden deposits it is likely that sherds from a single vessel may end up being dispersed laterally, by some distance.

The midden contained some very fragmented sherds, many of which had evidence of post-breakage burning. A significant number of the late Roman wares were heavily abraded, which is interesting because it is the type of abrasion that would commonly be associated with material being left on the surface for a long period of time before being deposited. Therefore for this to have occurred on vessels which must have been used at the end of this sites occupation raises questions about the processes which these particular vessels must have gone through before being deposited.

F. 14 produced seven trimmed bases with diameters ranging from 6-10cm. Typical interpretations of trimmed bases are that they were used as some sort of games counters, however there are likely to have been many other functions. The Camp Ground site at Earith produced a moderately large number of trimmed bases of varying size, which made unlikely games counters (Anderson in Evans forthcoming). One of the trimmed bases, a Nene Valley colour-coat, had a swastika scratched onto the base. This is very interesting as this symbol was for good luck and therefore suggests a possible link with the Temple.

Discussion

The pottery from this site in many ways, is typical of a mid – late Roman, rural settlement. It comprises predominantly local coarseware vessels, with some examples of Romano-British finewares and a small number of imported Samian vessels. Analysis of forms and fabrics alone would not indicate anything particularly ‘special’ about this assemblage, with perhaps the exception of the range of Samian ware vessels present.

The element which makes this assemblage stand out is the midden, specifically the sheer quantity of pottery recovered from this feature. Although large quantities of pottery are not unexpected from a feature of this nature, it is the sites possible link with the temple which gives potential for this feature to be more than a simple rubbish heap. The main indicator of the potential of the pottery from this feature is that the quantity of material is noticeably high for a site of this size.

A basic calculation of the pottery from the test squares from the midden shows an average of 209 sherds per M², with the six test squares consistently containing over 150 sherds. Although being only a rough estimate, this calculation suggests the section of the midden uncovered during the excavation could potentially contain in excess of 20,000 sherds of Roman pottery.

Without further excavation the potential significance of the midden deposit cannot be fully assessed, however the quantity of pottery recovered, combined with the swastika graffiti, the votive axe head, the part of the statue and the significant number of bird bones recovered, do suggest that this was more than a dumping area for domestic waste.

Two sites in Cambridgeshire had middens which are comparable to the Waterbeach midden. Firstly Langdale Hale, Earith, produced a total assemblage of 14,381 sherds. Four midden deposits were identified across the site, which contained between 262 and 792 sherds (Monteil in Evans forthcoming). The material from the middens was described as being ‘typically domestic’ and the pottery evidence suggested no difference in the composition of material deposited in middens versus material deposited elsewhere on the site.

A number of midden deposits were also identified at Earith Camp Ground, which had an overall pottery assemblage of more than 73,000 sherds (Anderson in Evans forthcoming). As with Waterbeach and Langdale, at Earith there was no clear difference in composition between the pottery disposed of in middens and that

deposited elsewhere. However, there were some similarities in the condition of the material in the middens that suggests similar processes were taking place. Specifically both pottery from the middens from Camp Ground and material from Waterbeach was noted as often being very heavily abraded, with large chunks missing from vessels. This was seen on vessels which are generally quite robust, including Nene Valley wares, which would have required more than simply dropping a vessel on the ground to produce this result.

Sherds which showed evidence of heavy post-breakage burning were also prevalent in the middens from Waterbeach and Camp Ground which again highlight different depositional histories of the material in middens compared to other features, although this is not to suggest that any burning and breakage seen at Waterbeach is 'ritual' related.

Therefore there are noticeable similarities between all of these midden deposits, however, there are also important differences. It is important to consider that neither of the Earith midden assemblages is thought to be associated with any religious elements. However, that in itself supports a view that the midden assemblage from Waterbeach, even if likely to be associated with the Temple, does not show any differing characteristics from either the rest of the site assemblage, or from middens from other sites, which display no evidence of religious activity.

Overall this assemblage is potentially very significant if it can be shown that the midden assemblage is (at least to some extent) a product of activities relating to the Temple complex. However, further archaeological work on the main part of the settlement would be required in order to get a better understanding of the nature of the site as a whole.

Recommendations

The pottery from this site has been thoroughly analysed and therefore does not need to be examined again. The only exception to this would be to look at the midden assemblage as a whole to try and assess the minimum number of vessels present which would be a valuable calculation. However, even though the pottery is just a sample, it would be a time consuming job and it is debatable whether this is a worthwhile use of time.

Tile – Katie Anderson

35 pieces of tile weighing 2748g were collected from the site. All of the tile was examined and details of form and fabric were noted.

A range of fabrics were presents, with the majority being coarse/very coarse sandy, with conclusions of rock, and red iron ore. Two shell-tempered tiles were noted, suggesting local production.

Most of the tile was recovered from the midden, F. 14, totalling 29 pieces, weighing 2267g. This included six tegula and three floor tiles. The remaining pieces of tile were non-diagnostic.

F. 16 contained two pieces of tile weighing 104g which were both non-diagnostic. Three pieces of tile were recovered from F. 17, weighing 329g, which included one box flue tile with combing. Finally F. 81 contained a single piece of tile weighing 48g, which was also non-diagnostic.

The tile from this site was generally small and some were noticeably abraded, thus making identification of forms difficult. The quantity of tile was not particularly large, especially when compared to the quantity of Roman pottery. This therefore suggests that if tile was used in a building in the immediate vicinity, then the material had been dispersed/robbed, so that little remained on the site. Of course with only a sample of the midden excavated, it is possible that more significant quantities of material were disposed of in the midden, and are yet to be recovered.

The Coins - A. Hall & G Appleby

The 75 coins recovered from the midden spread (F.14) and stratigraphically lower fill of ditch F.17 provide a useful datable sequence (Table 5). Interestingly, coins from the upper fill (33 coins) of the midden spread were more degraded than those from the lower fill (21 coins), with the latter more easily identifiable. Nonetheless, the majority of coins from the midden, based on similarity of size and or iconography have been provisionally assigned to the House of Constantine (early to mid 4th century AD; Charts. 1 & 2), with several attributable to Constantine the Great (306-337 AD) and Constantine II (337-340 AD); the sestertius of Antoninus Pious (138-161 AD) was recovered from F.17, which had partially silted up prior to being capped with midden material. A further eight coins dating to the House of Constantine were also recovered from the uppermost capping fill of ditch F.17, stratigraphically later than the midden; a single outlying coin recovered was also from [92].

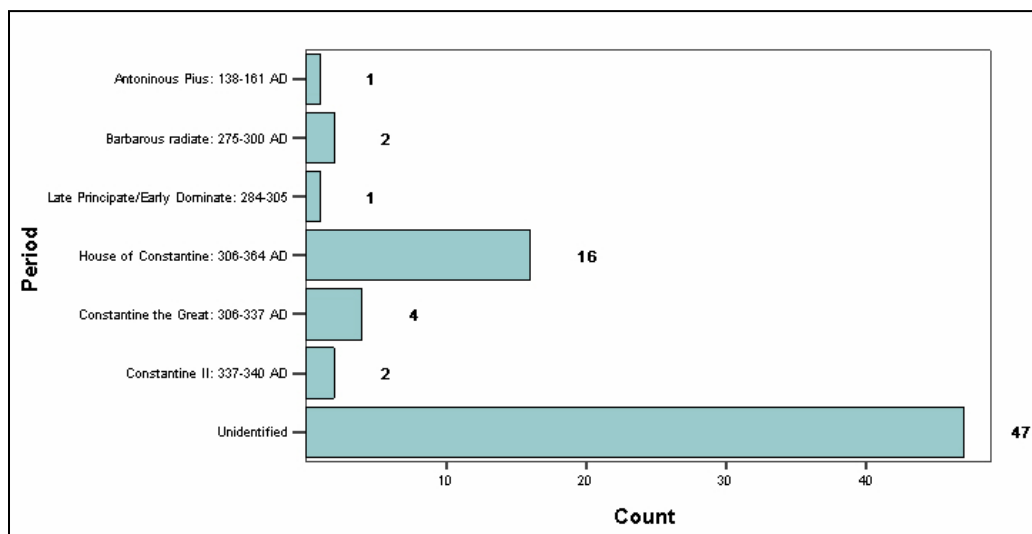


Chart 1: Coins by period (n = 75: 73 are shown on the chart as three coins are catalogued together)

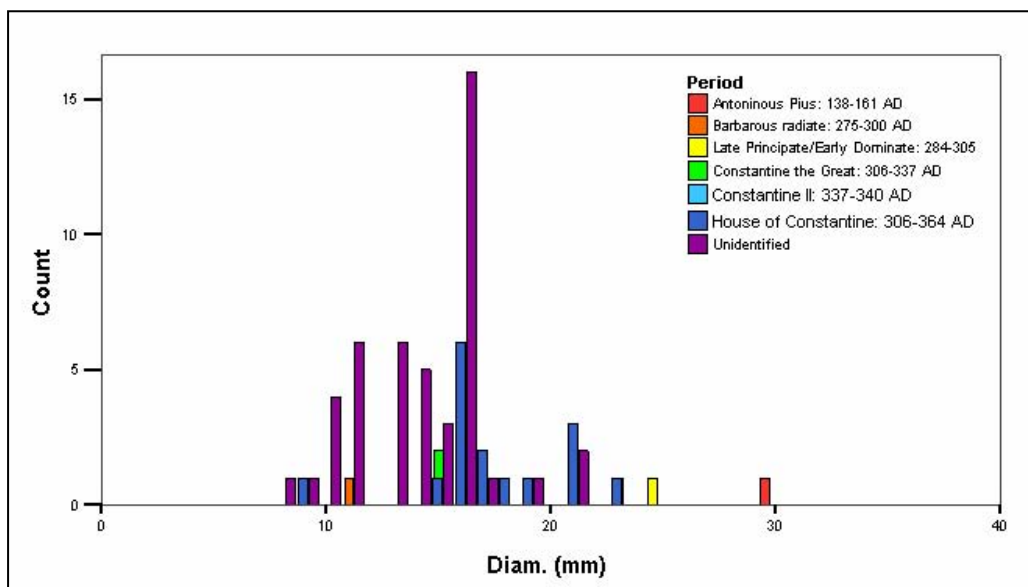


Chart 2: Coins diameters by period (n = 72)

The coins recovered from the midden present an entirely different set of questions. These turn on the association of the coins with pottery dating from the 2nd to mid 3rd century AD. The possible Barbarous radiates can be dismissed as normal coin loss and discard on rural sites of the mid 2nd to later 3rd century AD and are contemporary with the pottery dating. The pottery assemblage (Anderson, this volume) supports the interpretation of F.14 as a midden dump, possibly deposited as levelling material. However, the coins must have been introduced to the midden material prior to this event, mixing the coin and ceramic assemblages. Mixing prior to the re-deposition of the midden material suggests four possible explanations exist for how the coins became incorporated with earlier pottery; they were deposited as a single hoard within an earlier midden located elsewhere, or were a purse loss, subsequently ‘dug out’ when the midden material was moved; depositional or votive practices altered between the discard of the pottery and the coin assemblage, with a hiatus between the two practices; the pottery and coins were differently deposited into a wet area, possibly a pond-like feature, becoming incorporated and mixed due to taphonomic processes; later agricultural activity resulted in a hoard deposited within the midden being spread throughout the matrix.

If agricultural activities were responsible for the mixing of the two assemblages, we would expect greater dispersal within the coin distribution. As the distribution pattern is tightly clustered, this explanation can be reasonably discounted. The suggestion that the coins were deposited in a pond-like feature can be dismissed due to the lack of environmental or other archaeological data to support this inference. Of the remaining two possibilities, a disturbed coin hoard deposited in a midden-like feature close to the site or purse loss is the most reasonable explanation. The three ‘stacked’ coins lend credibility to this inference. The coins from the midden would thus represent a disturbed tertiary deposit within a secondary deposition event. Usefully, these depositional sequences provide a *terminus ante quem* for the deposition of the midden material to the latter half 4th century and potentially for the ‘closure’ of the earlier midden to the mid to later 3rd century AD.

This assemblage requires additional study to further elucidate the stratigraphic and depositional sequence of the midden to understand the disparity in dates between the coins and ceramic assemblages.

Feature No.	SF No.	Cat No.	Context	Description	Diam. (mm)	Date	Notes
14	8	7	71 (lower fill)	Unidentifiable	13		
14	11	8	71 (lower fill)	Nummus of Constantine II (Standing figure to reverse)	16	337-340	
14	12	9	71 (lower fill)	Constantine I commemorative issue	16	306-337	
14	13	13	71 (lower fill)	Unidentified nummus	13		
14	14	11	71 (lower fill)	Unidentified nummus	13		
14	15	12	71 (lower fill)	Unidentified nummus	13		
14	24	16	71 (lower fill)	House of Constantine	15	early 4th	
14	25	17	71 (lower fill)	Constantine I commemorative issue	15	306-337	
14	26	18	71 (lower fill)	Unidentified nummus	20		
14	27	19	71 (lower fill)	Unidentified nummus	14		
14	28	20	71 (lower fill)	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	30	21	71 (lower fill)	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	32	22	71 (lower fill)	Very small nummus or minim	8		
14	33	23	71 (lower fill)	Constantine II with two figures on reverse	16	337-340	possibly silver washed. Contemporary copy?
14	34	24	71 (lower fill)	Unidentifiable	16		
14	41	27	71 (lower fill)	Unidentifiable	15		
14	42	28	71 (lower fill)	Unidentifiable	15		
14	49	30	71 (lower fill)	Unidentifiable half coin	15		
14	50	31	71 (lower fill)	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	51	32	71 (lower fill)	House of Constantine	15	early 4th	
14	53	34	71 (lower fill)	House of Constantine	17	early 4th	
14	1	1	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	12		
14	2	2	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	3	3	upper fill	Constantine I commemorative issue	15	306-337	
14	4	4	upper fill	Fragment of unidentifiable coin	20		
14	5	5	upper fill	Unidentifiable nummus	14		
14	6	6	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	9		
14	54	35	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	55	36	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	56	37	upper fill	Follis / nummus of Constantine I (the Great)	20	306-337	
14	62	91	upper fill	House of Constantine nummus	15	early 4th	
14	64	40	upper fill	Possible barbarous radiate	17	late 3rd	
14	68	42	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	9		
14	70	44	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	9		
14	72	45	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	10		
14	73	46	upper fill	Possible barbarous radiate	12	late 3rd	
14	74	47	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	10		
14	76	48	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	10		
14	77	49	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	10		
14	78		upper fill	House of Constantine nummus	14	early 4th	
14	79	51	upper fill	Half coin (Unidentifiable)	14		
14	80	52	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	7		
14	84	54	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	9		
14	85	55	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	12		
14	86	56	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	12		
14	88	57	upper fill	Fragment of unidentifiable coin	8		

14	89	58	upper fill	Follis or nummus of Constantine II or Constantius II	15	337-361	
14	90	59	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	12		
14	92	60	upper fill	House of Constantine nummus	20	early 4th	
14	93	61	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	12		
14	98	64	upper fill	Follis or nummus of Constantine II or Constantius II	16	337-361	
14	99	65	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	100	66	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	103	67	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	10		
14	104	68	upper fill	House of Constantine nummus	15	early 4th	
14	105	69	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	110	70	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	18		
14	111	71	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	20		
14	112	72	upper fill	House of Constantine nummus	18	early 4th	
14	113	73	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	15		
14	117	76	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	15		
14		522	upper fill	Follis / nummus of House of Constantine	22	early 4th	
14		523	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	10		
14		520	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	13		
14		524	upper fill	Unidentified nummus	12		
17		518	451	Sestersius of Antoninus Pius	31	138-161	The deposit predates the midden
17	97	63		Possible follis of Constantius I or Diocletian	25	284-305	
17		536	329	Stack of three follis / nummus	15	late 3rd-4th	Suggestive of purse loss / deposition
17	115	74		Unidentified nummus	15		
17	96	62		Follis / nummus of Constantine I (the Great)	23	306-337	With portrait of Sol on reverse
17		535	329	Small nummus of House of Constantine	15	early 4th	
17		537	329	Fragment of unidentifiable coin			
-	119	77	92	Constantine I commemorative issue	16	307-337	

Table 5: Coin Catalogue (by feature, small finds number and catalogue

Metalwork – Grahame Appleby

Nine pieces of metalwork (eight iron, one copper alloy) were recovered from archaeological contexts during excavation and metal detecting. With the exception of the horseshoes, and nails, the material is largely undiagnostic and unremarkable, although the pin fragment may have been part of a dress fitting of a cremated individual found at Site 3.

Copper Alloy

<102> Small finds number 118. Copper alloy model of a human leg, with a circular band around the mid-calf and possible sole of a sandal seen on the toe and heel. Height 38mm, foot 22mm, weight 9g. Recovered from F.14. Possibly votive in origin; see discussion below. This object merits careful conservation and cleaning.

<515> Very small open ring or chain link with a 4mm diameter. A second ring or link is embedded in a piece of mud and requires X-raying and subsequent removal or stabilisation. Recovered from [328] F.14.

<519> Surviving half of a square cross-sectioned ring. Dimensions: diameter 26mm, internal diameter 16mm, weight 2g. Recovered from the surface of F.14.

<533> Narrow, square cross-sectioned tapering copper alloy rod. Undiagnostic. Dimensions: length 81mm, weight 6g. Recovered from [328] F.14.

<544> Undecorated dish-shaped stud with concave inner surface and slightly raised flange; short tapering tang. Studs of this shape are common in Roman provinces and are used to decorate leather work (Wilmott 1997: 306; Jackson 1990: 37). Dimensions: diameter 24mm, tang 10mm, weight 11g. Recovered from [542] F.116.

Lead

Nineteen pieces of lead and pewter were recovered during metal detecting or excavation. Twelve of these pieces (total weight 52g: five from context [71]; three from F.14; two from F.17; one small finds number 121) are scrap and casting waste and do not warrant further comment.

<105> Small finds number 20. Trapezoidal fragment of thin walled vessel with slightly everted rim and flange. Dimensions: length 19mm, width 15mm, thickness 2mm, weight 3g. Recovered from context [71].

<109> Small finds number 58. Very small oval sheet fragment. Dimensions: length 9mm, thickness 1mm, weight <1g. Recovered from F.14.

<110> Small finds number 59. Irregular shaped vessel or sheet fragment made of lead or pewter. Dimensions: length 18mm, width 14mm, thickness 2mm, weight 2g. Recovered from F.14.

<114> Small finds number 83. Round domed-shaped stud or similar, with flat base. The base has a small square socket/attachment point. Dimensions: diameter 22mm, height 9mm, socket 5mm x 5mm, weight 15g, Recovered from F.14.

<115> Small finds number 101. Small oblate spherical object with slight tail. Diameter 4-6mm, weight 1g. Recovered from F.17.

<116> Small finds number 102. Possible large thick rectangular repair patch or plug. Dimensions: length 38mm, width 27mm, weight 23g. Recovered from F.17.

<119> Small finds number 120. Rectangular shaped vessel or sheet fragment with trace of possible clipping at one end. Dimensions: length 19mm, width 12mm, thickness 2mm, weight 2g.

Iron

Agricultural implements

<078>. Small finds number 7. Four re-fitting fragments forming a substantially complete narrow-bladed sickle. The surface is heavily concreted and corroded and delaminating. Dimensions: length 130mm, width 19-34mm, thickness 6-7mm, weight 65g. Found with in association with a second sickle-type implement. The second object is complete; although the majority of the tang is missing (a stub survives). The surface is heavily concreted and corroded with part of the blade visible towards the apex. Dimensions: length 100mm, width 32mm, thickness 11mm, weight 74g. Both items recovered from F.15

<090> Small finds number 57. Re-fitting thick curved tapering fragment with transverse break. Although heavily concreted the tip is exposed revealing the blade narrows considerably towards the tip. Probable tip from a sickle or reaping tool. Dimensions: length c 55mm, width 30mm (at break), weight 30g. Recovered from F.14.

<099> Small finds number 95. Thick tapering fragment with narrower edge along one side, and transverse break. Probable tip from a sickle or reaping tool. Dimensions: length 51mm, width 25mm, weight 30g. Recovered from F.17.

<543> Surface find. Fragment of a thin hooked L-shaped bladed implement. Surface is corroded with evidence of delamination. Dimensions: length 82mm, width 35mm, weight 63g. Recovered as surface find from F.14, this may be a reaping hook similar to that described by Manning (1985: 56).

Nails

A minimum of twenty two nails of varying sizes were recovered from four features or contexts: nine from F.14; three from F.17; one from F.116; nine from context [71]. The condition of the nails varies from substantially complete to fragmentary and in differing states of preservation; many are concreted, delaminating and friable. All appear to be square-sectioned and conform to Manning's types 1A and 1B (Manning 1985); maximum length 91mm, maximum weight 42g. Two fragments (<528> F.14; <534> F.17) may be large studs.

Feature/Context	Catalogue Number	Small finds numbers (where applicable)
F.14	92, 95, 96, 98, 525, 528, 529, 531, 532	62, 82, 87
F.17	534, 538, 539	-
F.116	540	-
[071]	79-83, 85-88	9, 10, 12, 19, 21, 31, 38, , 43, 44, 46

Table 6: All the metalwork recovered from site

Unidentified

<089> Small finds number 47. Thick curving, lunate-shaped tapering strip, with thicker inner edge and more acute curvature than the outside edge. The shape of this item is problematic as it shows affinities to both reaping hooks and Medieval/post-Medieval horseshoes. The surface is corroded and the metal is delaminating. Dimensions: length 114mm, width 34mm, weight 102g. Recovered from context [71].

<093> Small finds number 63. Domed-shaped fragment with flat surface where the item may have broken. Dimensions: diameter 10mm, weight <1g. Recovered from F.14.

<094> Small finds number 75. Small unidentifiable flat tear-shaped fragment. Dimensions: length 15mm, width 12mm, weight <1g. Recovered from F.14.

<526> Fragments of iron object(s). Weight 2g. Recovered from F.14 [312].

<527> Heavily corroded and concreted rectangular thin iron strip (in two pieces), possibly a blade or knife fragment. Dimensions: c. 70mm, width 19mm, weight 13g. Recovered from [313] F.14.

<530> Fragment of rectangular cross-sectioned tapering rod; heavily concreted. This object may be the shank of a large nail or a T- or L-clamp (Manning 1985: 132). Dimensions: length 79mm, width 10-15mm (exposed surviving cross-section), weight 32g. Recovered from [315] F.14

The sartorial elegance of the Italians has been shattered, with news that woolly socks helped their ancestors' conquest of northern England.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/nolpda/ukfs_news/hi/newsid_4563000/4563337.stm

The evidence has emerged among archaeological objects found in the River Tees at Piercebridge, near Darlington in County Durham.

Among the items was an unusual Roman razor handle, made of copper alloy and in the shape of a human leg and foot.

The 5cm high foot is wearing a sandal with a thick woollen sock underneath.

According to Philippa Walton, a finds liaison officer at Newcastle University's Museum of Antiquities, the Romans may well have been putting comfort before style. She said: "It is quite funny really that the soldiers were wearing these thick woolly socks.

"It could have been the fashion for a Roman soldier or it could have been because of the tough northern cold."

Ms Walton said that other discoveries from the period also appear to prove that style was the last thing on a Roman's mind or foot while on duty in the North East.

"There was a letter found at the Roman fort at Vindolanda, on Hadrian's Wall, from a soldier writing home asking for more socks," she said.

"This may suggest the soldiers were more concerned about keeping out the cold."

Faunal Remains – Vida Rajkovaca

Introduction

An assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the Ely Road Waterbeach site during excavations carried out in 2007. The quantity of animal bones recovered totalled 2879 fragments (bird bones were not included).

Faunal remains were hand collected: the material from bulk soil samples was not included. However, material from the 'midden' (F.14) was hand-sieved in order to recover more finds. This report provides a brief outline of the results following zooarchaeological analyses of the material and concludes that this assemblage holds considerable promise for future research in the immediate area. The faunal assemblage has not only demonstrated the potential to contribute to an ecological and environmental perspective, but also to improve our understanding of Romano-British faunal exploitation within the region. Furthermore, there is a small sub-sample of well preserved bird bones (c. 100 fragments) suggesting the importance of this site in the region. Preliminary analysis showed the possible presence of large wader birds such as crane (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996:83) as well as many other species (partridge, goose, mallard duck and chicken).

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from features dated to the Romano-British period. The remains are dated to the 2nd – 4th century AD, with smaller sub-set from 2nd – 3rd century AD. The only undated feature with the faunal remains was F. 140 with a total of 48 bones recovered. This includes an articulated cow skeleton which was recorded as one specimen (205 bones).

Method

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. Ageing of the assemblage employed

both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Lab, Dept. of Archaeology, Cambridge and the Zoology Museum, Cambridge. Where possible, the difference between sheep and goat elements has been made (Boessneck 1969) and the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded.

Preservation

The majority of the material demonstrated preservation that ranged from 'Moderate' to 'Poor' indicating that weathering and other erosive damage had occurred to the bone. The bone assemblage showed very mixed overall preservation: of 91 contexts involved in the analyses, only four showed good preservation and 25 were identified as demonstrating 'quite good' preservation. This indicated bones with minimal or no weathering or bone damage. In contrast, 23 contexts demonstrated 'moderate', 20 'quite poor' and only six contexts were poorly preserved. Thirteen contexts showed mixed preservation. This equates to a total number of 684 fragments showing quite good or good preservation, compared to 2195 fragments with bone damage or signs of weathering. The material was highly fragmented.

Results

Species representation

In total 2879 fragments were analysed from the site with 1654 (57.5 %) identifiable to element and 520 (18 %) further identified to species (Table 7). Of the identifiable elements the overwhelming majority were assigned to livestock species.

Of domesticates, ovicaprids accounted for the greatest proportion of the identifiable fragments (NISP: 205) and were well represented by MNI calculations (24 individual animals). Cattle follow with the MNI count for 12 individuals and were only slightly less well represented by NISP counts (188). Horse accounted for 37 fragments and the presence of red deer was positively identified by 30 fragments. Pig was represented by 18 identifiable specimens, but with only one individual animal (Table 7). There were 11 fragments identified as deer and 12 vole fragments determined but not determinable to species. Deer had a MNI count of two and vole of only one individual animal. Four fish mandibles were found, assigned to cyprinids (carp family) giving the MNI calculation for two individual animals. Dog, cat and roe deer were poorly represented with only one animal present on the site.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Sheep/Goat	205	39.5
Cow	188	36.1
Horse	37	7.1
Red Deer	30	5.7
Pig	18	3.5
Vole/species unidentified	12	2.3
Deer/species unidentified	11	2.1
Dog	9	1.7
Cat	4	0.8
Cyprinids	4	0.8
Roe deer	2	0.4
UUM	81 (out of 1176)	-
ULM	264 (out of 356)	-
UMM	565 (out of 621)	-
USM	224 (out of 251)	-

Table7: Species frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 520. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Species	MNI	% MNI
Sheep/Goat	24	49
Cow	12	24.5
Red Deer	4	8.2
Horse	2	4.1
Deer/species unidentified	2	4.1
Cyprinids	2	4.1
Pig	1	2
Dog	1	2
Cat	1	2
Vole	1	1.9
Roe Deer	1	1.9

Table 8: Species frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Ovicaprids

A high MNI number for ovicaprids and high number of unidentified medium mammal fragments might be indicative of the presence of a large ovicaprid population on the site. The ovicaprid portion of the assemblage was once again composed of all the main carcass units, with an equal distribution of hind and forelimb elements. Again, it would appear that animals were raised on site and killed once they were 'surplus to requirements'. At least one definite sheep scapula was recovered (Boessneck 1969: 338) and this, in the absence of any definite goat elements might be taken to suggest that the assemblage was in fact composed predominantly of sheep, rather than goat.

Furthermore, at least two juvenile mandibles were recovered from this assemblage as evidenced by the presence of the fourth deciduous premolar. As with cattle the

individual animals fell within a wide age range from juvenile to old on the site. Sheep would also have been used as a multipurpose animal, for wool, milk and meat.

Roman assemblages dominated by ovicaprid population are common (Stallibrass 1996: 588). The dietary pattern in the Late Iron Age is largely one of high sheep percentages. After the Roman Conquest, the relative percentage of cattle and pig increases (King 2005: 331). However, many rural settlements (non-villas) retained the dietary pattern of sheep-dominated assemblages and in the post-Roman period there was a reversion to high sheep/ goat percentages in bone assemblages (King 2005: 332). Therefore, it can be said that this is generally a typical Roman assemblage.

Cattle

The cattle assemblage was represented largely by carcass portions, but there are a number of skull and mandibular elements present on the site. This would seem to indicate the butchering and processing of whole animals brought to the site. Furthermore, the butchery evidence from two metatarsal bones (distal portion of the hind limb) indicate skinning/disarticulation, supporting the hypothesis that animals were brought in as livestock to, or indeed raised on or within the vicinity of the site.

Cattle elements accounted for more identifiable bones than all the other species combined. Evidently, cattle were the most significant economic species on the site and were the main providers of meat. The age range, derived from teeth and fusion data (23 mandibles recovered), would indicate the presence of both young and old animals. The predominance of adult and old individuals would seem to indicate that animals were kept for traction. Both sheep and cattle would have been significant for secondary products and both were good providers of meat, but the potential use of cattle for traction would have made it the more important species economically.

Other domesticates

Horse was found in only marginally higher numbers than red deer (37 fragments / 7.1 % of total identified assemblage as opposed to 30 fragments / 5.7 % for red deer). This would seem to indicate the growing importance of horse as a beast of burden and traction animal, although cattle still dominate the assemblage. Four horse mandibles were recovered and a number of loose teeth, with portions of limb bones underrepresented.

Pig was represented with only 18 positively identified elements. The other species present were recovered with a small number of elements, such as dog and cat.

Wild fauna

The red deer in the assemblage was recovered during machining the 'midden' (F.14). Four portions of antler belonging to a mature red deer stag were found. They were all shed and then tines were sawn off with an iron implement. Tines were probably modified into tools later in the process.

A predominance of skull elements would indicate that certain portions of animals were favoured and brought to the site. The limb elements were underrepresented, although one would expect meatier body units to be favoured.

The presence of roe deer was confirmed by one astragalus and one metacarpal. Astragalus was affected by butchery and that would seem to indicate skinning/disarticulation.

Four fish mandibles (F.14 and F.17) were recovered and determined as cyprinids (carp family).

Birds

The whole sub-set of bird bones accounted for circa 100 fragments, but they have not been considered in detail at this point, only a preliminary analysis has been done. It is a relatively small assemblage, but the preliminary results have demonstrated the great importance of the site and potential in reconstructing the environment of the area.

In general, the state of preservation is unusually good and the number of identifiable elements is quite large. The first scan of the assemblage has shown the presence of large wader birds, probably a crane, confirmed by several tarso-metatarsus specimens (Chris Stimpson, Research Student, Cambridge University, Grahame Clark Laboratory, *pers. comm.*). This would seem to indicate the presence of more than one individual animal on the site.

Furthermore, two examples of butchering have been noticed on two carpo-metacarpus elements coming from smaller birds such as partridges. The position of the cut-marks points to disarticulation (on the wing).

Other species recovered were partridge, goose, mallard duck and chicken which seem to demonstrate both the exploitation of wild birds and the development of poultry keeping in the Romano-British period. The bird bones were extracted from the bags and will be identified and recorded separately in the future research.

Butchery and pathology

Three percent of all the bones demonstrated evidence of butchering (95 fragments), which predominately affected cattle bones (26 indications of butchery on cow elements). One cow astragalus showed cut marks indicating skinning activity. The ovicaprid portion of the assemblage was also affected with 13 indications of butchering recorded on a variety of elements such as femur, metapodials, scapula, phalange, mandible and skull. The majority of the instances of butchery were carried out with fine blades and knives. However, there were thirteen examples of butchery performed with cleavers and nine fragments had portions sawn off. Overall the butchery pattern indicated processes associated with gross dismemberment at sites of natural disarticulation, the joints, whilst sawing was probably involved when bones were prepared to be worked into tools.

In addition to the butchery, four fragments of worked bone were recovered and they all come from the 'midden' (F.14). One of them looks like a fragment of a small 'fruit knife' handle with the spiral decoration (<549>, F.14, [586]). During the process of machining one ovicaprid metacarpal was found. It was worked proximally and shaped into a weaving tool (pin-beater; <550>, F. 14, machining) with the end highly polished. Distal articulation is complete.



Figures 18 and 19. Possible knife handle and Pin beater

Two hair pins were found, one is complete (<306>, F. 14, [387]) and 73 mm long with a round head (7 mm in diameter). Another comparable one was found on the surface; it was broken (<476>, F.14), with a round head.



Figures 20 and 21. A complete hair pin and Hair pin

Only one indication of pathological change was evident on a cow thoracic vertebra, which was recovered from an articulated cow skeleton in F. 140.

Special bone deposit

An animal bone group was recovered in the lower fills of F. 109 [503] a watering hole or a well that could have been utilised by both livestock and humans with an easy access sloping side and its convenient location close to the walkway between the two enclosures. Three cow mandibles (one left and two right) and three cow scapulae (one right and two left) were placed together. This could have been a special bone deposit or a ritual deposit as those bones were specifically chosen to be placed into the backfill of the well. Animal bone deposits found in the wells are known from the Roman period (Alexander and Pullinger 1999:52).

One cow radius was deposited about 50 cm outside the 'bone group'. Age data derived from the mandibular tooth wear indicates that it was an old individual (Grant 1982). One of the scapulas has signs of butchering: a hole on a blade is indicative of the curing process.

Undated features

The only undated feature on the site with faunal remains was an oval pit where the articulated cow skeleton (F. 140, [627]) was found. The limbs were not present. Preservation of bone was good. The skeleton was lying on its left side, head to pelvis on a roughly north – south alignment. The spine was curved and the neck portion was bent 180° back on itself. The head was facing the pelvis and the skull was fractured and smashed (which could have happened after the burial). The mandibles were intact. By the excavator's words, the pit cut was small and 'tight' relative to the size of the skeleton and it does not appear to have been a 'respected' burial, the head is twisted round as if to 'jam' the body into the pit. The spine is curved further down. This feature was not possible to date / phase and it appears to be later than the other features on the site.

Midden

The midden (F. 14) appears to be one of the final phases of activity on site probably forming in the late 3rd or early 4th century AD. The midden measured 7m wide by 15m in length. It yielded 2219 fragments of animal bone, including 93 fragments of bird bone (68% of the total bone recovered from site), examples of worked bone include a small 'fruit knife' handle, an ovicaprid metacarpal that had been worked into a weaving tool (pin-beater) and two hair pins (one of which was complete).

It is suggested that the sheer quantity of the material recovered, combined with ovicaprids and birds are well represented in the assemblage might indicate votive activities associated with the temple. Most of the temple assemblages in Roman Britain have a high sheep/goat numbers (King 2005: 332, Fig.3). The selection of species for sacrifice was clearly a significant part of a cult, and may be linked to an

association between the deity venerated and with goat/sheep and birds. Given the probability that most of the ovicaprids would have been born at the same period (i.e. spring) it would be possible to estimate a common/communal period for their sacrifice. It seems likely that cult practices had a significant role to play in the selection of animal species for sacrifice and offering where the religious criteria were the primary consideration in the establishment of rituals at the temple sites (King 2005:359). The evidence for animal sacrifice at the temples in Britain is relatively rare and the surviving evidence needs to be valued accordingly.

Cattle, horse, pig, sheep/goat, roe deer, dog, cat, voles and fish are all also represented in the midden deposits. The evidence suggests the great importance of the site in the area, as well as the ability of its inhabitants to exploit local fenland fauna.

Conclusions

This has proved to be a unique assemblage. Some of the important aspects of the assemblage have been described above. If it was not for the birds, the animal economy would be very similar to that from other contemporary sites. However, the presence of both wild and domestic species is important in reconstructing the patterns of exploitation on the site, especially from the surrounding environment.

The great importance of the bird assemblage has already been mentioned above. The elements of a probable crane are especially important because crane has later become extinct. It bred in England until about the 16th century. The only crane recorded historically in the British Isles is the common crane *Grus grus* (Serjeantson 2006:232). A whole immature crane skeleton has been found at the Haddenham site (HAD V Enclosure) dated to The Iron Age and potentially a special animal deposit (Serjeantson 2006:233).

On the same site it has already been mentioned that the presence of relatively large ovicaprid and bird elements in the assemblage might be indicating the possibility of 'votive' deposits (Beech 2006:386). It is likely that it was far too 'expensive' to sacrifice a whole cow and, therefore it is suggested that the assemblages like this might indicate spiritual activities on the site. It is clearly often difficult to separate symbolic from economic behaviour and ritual practices involve both domestic and spiritual spheres so creating a barrier between them may be rather artificial (Beech 2006:370). However, assemblages like this should be dealt with thoroughly. Evidence of butchering found on the bird bones is another important aspect of this assemblage. In addition, four worked bones evidently demonstrate the importance of the site in the period.

The study of seasonality would be extremely important and the supporting data could be obtained from fish and bird remains, as well as from ageing and kill-off patterns of the domesticates.

A number of questions arise for the future research on this site. The examination of small mammals, birds and fish bone would be extremely valuable because it would provide information about the environment and the resource base which could have been exploited locally. Also, the use of domestic animals in sacrifice was not

uncommon, probably because of the important close ties between the community and their animals. Therefore, it is certain that detailed analysis of both domestic and wild fauna is very important in reconstructing human / animal relations in the Romano-British period within the region.

Worked and Burnt Stone – Simon Timberlake

<485> F.14 (surface finds: west). Three small fragments (<40mm diameter) of Niedermeyer lava quern, somewhat crumbly and possibly burnt, with little in the way of any obvious worked (grinding) surfaces visible. The lava fragments contain visible pyroxene (augite) phenocrysts; very typical of the vesicular basaltic groundmass of this rock.

<478> F.14 (surface finds). Three smaller (<35mm diameter) fragments of Niedermeyer lava quern with no diagnostic worked surfaces visible. These contain no pyroxene phenocrysts and are finer grained; probably these come from a different quern piece to <485>.

<337> F.14 [413]. Three small fragments of a very similar type of rock to <478> - probably from the same or else a very similar piece of Niedermeyer lava quern.

<356> F.17 [451]. Two small pieces of lava quern (<25mm diameter) similar to <337>.

<479> F.14 (surface finds) A rather worn and weathered fragment of rotary quern composed of Millstone Grit; a pitted (faced) upper surface and a dressed (ridged) lower grinding surface are preserved, but no rim. This suggests that it is part of the broken central part of a quern, either an upper or lower stone, but at least 40mm thick and probably >500mm diameter. A slight black discoloration suggests that the stone may have been burnt, or else comes from a peaty layer.

<512> F.14 (surface finds from machining). Four assorted fragments of different rotary quernstones, all of Millstone Grit; two of these are of thin (possibly the same) quernstone (approx. 20mm thick), whilst another is of a well-worked smooth rim of a 30mm thick stone with a well-polished and worn away grinding surface (the original stone perhaps 500mm diameter). The largest fragment (100mm x 70mm) is of a stone approx. 45mm thick with a faint diagonal chevron type score dressing on the worn underside. At least several of these fragments show clear evidence for having been burnt and cracked.

<491> F.14 (surface finds: east). A single piece of Millstone Grit (<50mm) without any sort of diagnostic worked surface, though probably originally a fragment of rotary quernstone.

<196> F.14 [313] Two fragments of rotary quernstone, both consisting of well-rounded conglomeratic sandstones, one of these clearly a lithic arenite, possibly an Old Red Sandstone (Devonian) from the Welsh Borders or from South Wales, the other possibly also ORS but of slightly different composition (with white vein quartz). The latter comes from part of the rim of a rather more 'beehive' shaped (upper quern) with a planar grinding surface (>50mm thick). Shows some evidence of burning or dark peat stain.

<178> F.14 [311] A single piece of broken rotary quernstone composed of Old Red Sandstone quartzitic sandstone conglomerate. The planar grinding surface is not particularly well-worn, the original pitting (stone dressing) still being visible. Although no rim edge survives, the fragment probably comes from this part of the stone (the latter may have been 30mm thick on the outer rim rising to 40mm in the middle). The original stone may have been 300-400mm in diameter.

<272> F.14 [331] (surface finds) A well-worn example of a large (190mm x 130mm) fragment of rotary quern composed of an ortho-quartzitic/ lithic arenite type sandstone with a slightly convex and well smoothed grinding surface. This fragment forms about one fifth of the lower stone of the quern and is approx. 30mm thick around the outer rim rising to about 50-60mm in the centre. The diameter of the original stone would have been about 360mm. The coarse sandstone lithology may be that of Old Red Sandstone, although this is not completely certain.

<307> F.14 [387] A thin fragment of what is probably a small upper stone of a rotary quern (90mm x 60mm). The stone is less than 30mm thick at the rim and has a slightly concave and well worn lower grinding surface. The lithology is of lithic arenite; a slightly (fine) pebbly sandstone either of or akin in appearance to some of the beds of the Old Red Sandstone. Possibly Welsh Borders.

<285> F.14 [332] Assorted fragments (x9) of rotary quernstone. This includes one well-worn fragment of Millstone Grit quern (80mm by 50mm and approx. 40mm thick), a small fragment which includes the faintly dressed grinding surface of what may be a quern of Old Red Sandstone, and seven small fragments of an extremely friable Niedermeyer lava quern. None of the latter had any obviously worked surfaces, although the thickness of this latter stone couldn't have been much more than 20-30mm.

<254> F.14 [328] (20-30cm depth) Two fragments of stone including one very worn fragment of rotary quern (?) composed of Millstone Grit (minimum 40mm thick) plus a very small fragment of a sarsen boulder, the latter possibly just a natural stone, though with evidence of burning.

<248> F.14 [328] (0-10cms) Three fragments of probable rotary quernstone. This includes two small pieces of thin Millstone Grit, one of which appears to be a small fragment of a 15mm thick well-worn lower stone, and a 90mm by 70mm section of ?upper quern stone of probable Old Red Sandstone, 40mm thick with a worn and slightly concave grinding surface complete with traces of the original parallel grinding ridges visible. The latter surface was accreted with iron pan (sitting upon its base).

<205> F.14 [314] (0-10 cms) Two pieces of chamositic ironstone, possibly derived from the Northamptonshire Jurassic outcrop. Not worked. Either collected and used as building stone, but possibly also as an iron ore. Moderately heavy rock samples.

<218> F.14 [315] A lump of calcareous sandstone with glauconite and occasional dark lithic grains, possibly from the Lower Greensand Culham Stone, the nearest outcrop being Abingdon, Oxfordshire (75 miles distant). Perhaps of glacial origin, but also quarried for use as rotary or saddle querns. Referred to as a worked stone, this may be part of a rotary quern, but no grinding or worked surfaces are visible.

<240> F.14 [328] One small piece of Millstone Grit, possibly a fragment of a rotary quernstone.

<276> F.14 [332] A large flat boulder or square slab of sarsen composed of similar fine-grained ortho-quartzitic sandstone (Lower Greensand?) to that of <454> (size: 200mm x 210mm x 40mm approx.). This stone may originally have formed part of an area of flagstone floor, but more significantly it has been used as a flat-surfaced hand-held quern and anvil stone on both sides. Both flat surfaces are fairly highly polished from grinding, whilst a shallow area of light pounding can also be seen in the centre of each surface (each about 80mm x 90mm diameter). One of these anvil hollows has been worn smooth and is polished over from subsequent use as a quern, whilst the other is more freshly pitted and is at least several millimetres deep. This type of quern and mortar may well have been used domestically 'in the kitchen' for the crushing of seeds and nuts rather than in the grinding of grain for flour. Alternatively, it could have had some light (industrial) workshop function.

<338> F.14 [413] A large sarsen boulder of fine grained quartzitic sandstone with very small flakes of mica, perhaps from a Lower Greensand horizon, which has been used as a mortar/anvil stone and as a quern (size: 210mm x 160mm x 90mm). This shows signs of having been burnt (slight red staining and fire cracks) and is broken through in the middle, only one half of it surviving. On one of the flat sides this was indented from heavy use as a saddle quern-type mortar stone and as an anvil (the area of indentation was 100mm x 140mm and 20mm deep), whilst the base itself had been flattened, perhaps as a result of grinding. Similar examples of heavily indented stone mortars are common on late prehistoric industrial sites, such as those associated with the preparation of metal ores and in slag crushing, though here there could be another, perhaps domestic function as well.

<338> F.17 [413] Four fragments of various quern stones, most of these probably saddle-quern types. The largest piece (130mm x 110mm x 65mm) appears to have broken off the edge of a large, deep saddle-quern composed of an evenly medium grained Millstone Grit. The top of this has a pitted and well-worn grinding surface with a slight lip on the edge. Two other much smaller pieces come from a thinner saddle-quern (?) which appears to be composed of a coarse (pebbly) Old Red Sandstone. The

latter is only about 40mm deep and the grinding surface is poorly developed. The smallest quern fragment (approx. 35mm thick) is of a Niedermeyer type lava with prominent pyroxene (augite) phenocrysts. The latter comes from either a rotary or saddle-quern stone, yet no clearly worked surfaces are visible upon it.

<511> F.14 (from machining) A sub-rounded flat stone tablet (110mm x 120mm x 20mm) which has been crudely shaped by chipping around the edge, perhaps for use as a lid or pot stand, possibly with a crucible? This has been described as a burnt stone, yet there are no obvious indications of burning, the staining being associated with iron pan and some calcareous concretion. Of sarsen type quartzitic sandstone similar to <276>; the small rare mica flakes suggests that this comes from one of the beds of the Lower Greensand.

<357> F.17 [451] A small block-like fragment from a broken-up rotary quernstone made of fine conglomeratic sandstone; a lithic arenite, probably quarried from the Old Red Sandstone. A rectangular piece 55mm by 40mm in diameter and 40mm thick. One edge is the straight-sided outer rim of this upper stone. The slightly concave grinding surface is worn smooth, but faint pitting (unworn) is visible over the upper surface. The outer rim edge has been smoothed and rounded. The slight indentation in the middle of the grinding surface along with the excessive smoothness here may suggest a secondary use of this block as a whetstone.

<376> [500] (above F.21) A fragment of a (lower) rotary quern composed of Millstone Grit (90mm x 70mm x 30mm thick). There is evidence for wear however on both flat surfaces, suggesting that the stone has been used on both sides (i.e. this has been turned over). This may help to explain the perfect flatness of the main grinding surface.

<438> F.20 [730] A broken and somewhat worn fragment of a rotary quern stone of Millstone Grit (90mm x 90mm x 30mm). The latter had been fashioned from a rather coarse-grained arkosic grit. This fragment is from the outer rim of the upper or lower stone (as suggested by the slight curve on the edge facing) with a ground surface on the underside. The original stone would have been approx. 30mm thick and up to 500 mm in diameter. The presence of an encrusting iron pan deposit over the stone suggests that this had not been broken *in situ*, rather that it had been redeposited, perhaps used as part of a rubble fill.

<463> F.104 [867] A broken fragment off of the rim of a large rotary quern stone composed of a medium-coarse grained Millstone Grit (110mm x 120mm x 40mm). The almost straight rim edge suggests that the original was of large diameter, probably up to 600mm. The upper rough surface contrasts with the perfectly flat grinding surface on the underside. The latter shows evidence of the original stone dressing; the diagonal grinding ridges now largely ground down. A thin coating of iron pan over the stone does not cover the break across the middle, suggesting that the latter is more recent than the deposition or re-deposition of this broken quernstone within the feature.

<467> F.185 [884] A worn fragment of rotary quernstone composed of a well cemented matrix-supported fine grey conglomeratic sandstone, possibly Old Red Sandstone (Devonian). However, the latter may be geologically more recent. Not obviously of a rim edge, the quern is thin (or worn) and up to 30mm thick; this is almost certainly a fragment of an upper stone, the exterior (upper) surface being very rough, the lower (grinding) surface being decidedly concave, with evidence for the original pitting or dressing of the stone (size: 90mm x 90mm x 30mm).

<454> F.103 [860]. A single fragment of a broken water-worn or weathered sarsen boulder composed of quartzitic sandstone. The latter is of ortho-quartzite; this may be from a facies of the Lower Greensand or the basal Tertiaries (Reading Beds?), and is likely to be a glacial erratic. Presumably collected as an example of a quernstone, but there is no evidence at all that this has been worked, and in fact it may be natural. The rock shows signs of having been burnt and cracked, thus it may have been part of a hearth surround.

<383> F.109 [504] A small cube of broken black Cretaceous flint or else a Lower Carboniferous chert. This is heavily patinated over its broken surfaces, suggesting that the fracture is old and perhaps intentionally created. The size and shape of this (approx. 10mm x 15mm x 20mm) would fit with the idea of this being a piece of redeposited Roman *tessera* from a mosaic floor.

Discussion

The association of fragmented and discarded rotary quernstones with the midden feature F.14 is both interesting and perhaps also significant, given the other indications of industrial activity here such as the presence of slag, some possible examples of iron ore, a possible crucible lid, plus fragments of saddle-quern, stone mortars and anvils, almost all of which (the stone querns) appear to have been burnt. The latter suggests the presence, either here or nearby, of hearths. In light of this 'industrial' element to the assemblage the archaeological interpretation of these features thus takes on an added significance.

The variety of different lithologies (and provenance) represented by these quernstones is fairly typical from Roman settlements in or around Cambridge (SEE Hayward in Lucas & Whittaker 2001), yet conspicuous by their absence are the Hertfordshire Puddingstone- type 'beehive querns' which seem instead to have an Iron Age – Early Roman (1st century AD) date as well as a more obvious 'native' Romano-British association (Wilkes & Elrington 1978; Peacock 1987). Despite its closer proximity to the Hertfordshire Puddingstone quarry source at Abington Piggots (Herts.), almost all of the quernstones (apart from the sarsen saddle-querns and mortars derived from the Lower Greensand or Lower Tertiaries of Southern England, and perhaps glacial in origin) have typically distant sources. The current assemblage clearly reflects the standard stone sources for the heavier rotary querns within Roman Britain which includes the Millstone Grit that was quarried during Roman-Early Medieval times at Wharnecliffe Edge and Hathersage in Derbyshire (Northern Peak District) plus various of the conglomeratic Old Red Sandstone sources such as have been identified in South Wales, the Forest of Dean and in the Welsh Borders (Hayward *ibid.*). Although starting quite early (in the case of Millstone Grit quern production) these sources then continued to be exploited well into the 3rd century. In addition, the import of thin lava (rotary) querns from the Eifel region of Germany (perhaps via *Camulodunum* and thence along the Via Devana) begins soon after the Conquest and then continues throughout the Roman period and into Saxon times. These querns were sought after for their lightness and durability. The hand mills could be taken apart and transported easily, something of a clear advantage when used by soldiers, thus these may have been the preferred option for wheat grinding and bread production, as well as being valued items used up until the point of breakage. The use of both sarsen quern and mortar stones here may relate to the 'industrial' workshop activities on site which may have included small-scale smelting of iron ore, blacksmithing, and the melting and re-melting of scrap for the casting and metalworking of non-ferrous metal objects.

Slag – Simon Timberlake

<472> F.14 (SF no. 108) A lump of low density cindery slag (approx. 75mm x 50mm), almost certainly metallurgical in origin, but of uncertain nature. Contains iron hydroxides plus non-ferrous ? material on previously molten surface – the latter may include zinc oxides. Perhaps formed from melting or re-melting of metal objects, possibly of non-ferrous metal alloys some of which contain iron. Some of associated iron oxides are very weakly magnetic. Perhaps derived from the bottom of a small hearth.

<315> F.16 [390] A lump of rather similar material to <472>, the upper surface of which is slightly glazed. The latter's formerly molten crust suggests that this once formed the base of a small melting or smithing hearth, the shape of the underside showing where droplets settled into the soft sand or clay substrate (80mm x 40mm thick).

<204> F.14 [314] A very small (30mm x 20mm) lump of fused slag droplets which is partly glassy on the inside, and which is enclosing tiny fragments of charcoal. Probably derived from a similar hearth process to the above and not classic iron smithing.

<247> F.14 [328]x5 small fragments of very well oxidised iron associated perhaps with a smithing hearth. Non-magnetic due to complete conversion to iron hydroxides (rust). Voids indicate the former presence of wood or charcoal fuel.

<234> F.14 [322] Perhaps a small fragment of fired furnace lining associated either with red iron oxide or with possible lead oxides. Certainly from a metallurgical process such as the melting or smithing of metal.

<260> F.17 [329] Single piece of largely ferrous hearth waste (60mm x 30mm x 15mm). Could well be from a melting or smithing hearth. The powdered iron oxide material is weakly magnetic and may include accreted hammer scale.

<121> [71] (SF no. 19) small piece of coke or burnt coal

Conclusion

The material from features F.14 and F.16 shows a certain similarity. Whilst it has not been possible to determine the exact nature of this metallurgical process it may relate to the melting or re-melting of mixed ferrous and non-ferrous metal alloys. The sample associated with F.17 on the other hand is much more characteristic of the waste derived from an iron smithing hearth. The sample of burnt coal or coke (SF. no.19) puts into question the date of these activities, although it is not certain quite how this relates to the other features and contexts.

Burnt Clay – Catherine Ranson

A total of 21 fragments weighing 339g were recovered from four features on site. All the material was examined and the fabric and form were recorded along with any other diagnostic features. The table below describes the type and quantity of the burnt clay recovered.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Fabric and Description
39	94	2	7	Hard lumps with very rare medium stones, poorly sorted
14	311	1	17	Hard, very rare fine stones, poorly sorted, moderately abrasive
14	312	1	10	Hard, rare coarse stones, poorly sorted, moderately abrasive
14	314	1	80	Very hard, occasional coarse sub angular stone and flints, poorly sorted, very abrasive
14	328	1	11	Hard, rare to occasional coarse sub angular stones, poorly sorted. Possible daub with a curved surface measuring 32mm long and 26mm wide
14	328	2	30	Hard, occasional coarse sub angular stones, poorly sorted. Possibly from an oven with two curving surfaces. The outer of which measures 38mm long by 31mm wide and the inner surface 29mm long by 23mm wide.
17	329	1	21	Hard, occasional medium rounded stones, poorly sorted, moderately abrasive
14	332	2	54	Hard, rare coarse rounded stones and common fine stones, well sorted, abrasive
14	332	1	5	Hard, rare-occasional fine rounded stones, poorly sorted, abrasive. Possible daub
81	332	1	22	Moderately hard, common coarse sub angular stones and fine rounded stones, poorly sorted, moderately abrasive
14	413	4	52	Hard fragments with rare-occasional coarse and medium sub angular and rounded stones, poorly sorted, moderately abrasive
17	451	4	30	Hard fragments, common coarse sub angular stones, well sorted, moderately abrasive

Table 9: Descriptions of Burnt Clay

Discussion

The majority of the burnt clay recovered was in homogenous lumps varying in size and form but with no evidence of working. Burnt clay fragments were also found in the midden F. 14, one fragment was from a possible oven, located somewhere in the settlement. Two further fragments are possible examples of daub, again found in the midden which could suggest the presence of a structure.

Flint - Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 62 (<277g) flints were recovered from the excavation; only three (37g) of which are worked, the remaining 59 (<240g) are just burnt. The burnt material is chronologically non-diagnostic; either deliberately burnt, or the accidental by-product of fires, either broadly contemporary with the features or residual in them; earlier material inadvertently incorporated in the fills. The unburnt, worked flint includes a fragment of a Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade, residual in F. 14, whilst the remaining two flints are chronologically non-diagnostic but also likely to be residual.

Bulk Environmental samples – Anne de Varielles

Methodology

Eleven samples were analysed for this assessment report; ten were processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. The flots were dried indoors and scanned for the presence of charred plant macro remains and other ecofacts. It became evident that samples 6 and 9 were waterlogged so sub-samples were floated in the George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge and analysed for surviving waterlogged macro remains (no bulk sample was floated and dried for sample 6; the dried flot from sample 9 was only sorted for charred remains). The heavy residues have not been processed.

Sorting and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for flora and Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All environmental remains are listed in table 9

Preservation

Most samples contained both charred and waterlogged plant remains. The overall preservation, however, is poor which has made the identification to species, especially of the charred specimens, difficult. The physical condition of the charred remains suggests most were surface debris, whilst the small assemblages of waterlogged seeds in most of the samples testify to a fluctuating and decreasing water-table.

Table 10: All plant macro remains

Sample number		<6>	<9>	<10>	<2>	<12>	<15>	<3>
Context		[504]	[722]	[723]	[174]	[68]	[884]	[312]
Feature		109	161	162	21	13	185	14
Feature type		W-hole 2-4th	Pit	Pit 2-3rd	Ditch 2-4th	B. slot	Gully 3rd	Midden 2-4th
Phase / Date		AD	RB?	AD	AD	RB?	AD	AD
Sample volume - Litres		13	0.5	8	12	12	13	12
Flot fraction examined -%		50	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens</i> <i>/bulbosus</i>	Meadow / Creeping / Bulbous Buttercup	++	+	+				
<i>R. Subgen, BATRACHIUM</i>	Crowfoot	d	d	b	-	-		
<i>Thalictrum flavum / minus</i>	Common/Lesser M.-rue		-					
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	+						
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	+						
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	-						
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. type 1	Goosefoots	-	+					
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. type 2	Goosefoots		a					
<i>Atriplex patula/prostrata</i>	Oraches	++						
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	++	+					
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	c	a					
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	+	a	++				
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel	-						

<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock tepals		-				
<i>R. conglomeratus/obtusifolius/sanguineus</i>	- Dock	++	-	+			
<i>R. maritimus</i>	Golden D. tepals (nut)	++	++ (+Cf.)				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	+	-				
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Willow bracts	+	-				
<i>Rorippa microphylla</i>	Narrow-fruited W.-cress	-	a				
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Marsh yellow-cress		-				
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	-, 1Cf.					
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Bramble	-					
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed fruit	a	+	+			
<i>Alchemilla / Aphanes</i>	Lady's-mantle / P.-piert	-	-				
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	+	-				
<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>	- Fine leaved Drop-wort	b cf.	b cf.				
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley	+					
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	a					
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water-cress	-					
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane	-					
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean	+	-				
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	Dead-Nettle	+					
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	+					
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort	++	+				
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint		++				
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	-	+				
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	-	-				
<i>Arctium</i> sp.	Burdocks		-				
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i>	Thistles	a					
<i>Carduus/Cirsium/Centaurea</i>	Thistles / Knapweeds	+					
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	+					
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	++	-				
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	+					
cf. <i>Crepis tectorum</i>	Narrow-leaved H.'s-beard	-					
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile	+	+				
<i>Sagittaria</i> sp.	Arrowheads	-					

key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items; numbers represent charred quantities

All samples contained some molluscs, presented in table 10. The assemblages, however, are too small to be further analysed, though they indicate that samples could be taken specifically for snails during future excavations. Bioturbation, visible in the form of modern rootlets, through which small ecofacts may have been lost and/or displaced has affected all samples.

Results and Discussion

Pits F.161 [722] and F.162 [723]

A little charcoal, one spelt wheat glume base (*Triticum spelta*) and one cereal straw node were found in these pits. The waterlogged remains from these samples are discussed below.

Enclosure Ditches F.21 [174], F.20 [730] and F.104 [660]; Boundary Ditch F.1 [39]
Of the four ditches sampled only two had any charred seeds. Charcoal is absent to infrequent. One wheat or Rye grain was found in F.20 (*Triticum/Secale*), along with two wild plant seeds. F.104 contained four wild plant seeds.

Beam Slot F.13 [68]

A small quantity of tiny charcoal and one charred wild grass seed were the only archaeobotanical remains.

Gullies F.33 [136] and F.185 [884]

Whereas F.33 only contained two fragments of cereals and a few wild plant seeds, F.185 under midden F.14 revealed a rich assemblage of charred grains and their associated weed seeds which seem to have been intentionally deposited – though perhaps not all at once. Spelt makes up the bulk, if not the totality, of the cereal assemblage; emmer wheat, barley and rye are potentially also present (*T. spelta/dicoccum*, *Triticum/Hordeum*, *Triticum/Secale*). The wild plant seeds could all have grown on the same damp field as arable weeds. The sedges and rushes are more likely to have thrived on the edges of fields where ploughing would have been less intense. Conversely, they may represent another activity: the gathering and treatment of sedges for thatch, basketry, etc. The plant remains represent cereal processing waste that was burnt, along with some wood, and deposited into the gully.

Midden F.14 [312]

Perhaps surprisingly, the sample from the midden did not contain many cereal remains. It did, however, have quite a wide range of wild plant seeds, similar in type to the arable weeds in gully F.185. Though the majority of the assemblage appears to be cereal processing waste, at least two of the plants were probably from meadow or grassland (*Thalictrum flavum/minus*, *Ranunculus bulbosus/acris/repens*), not to mention the sedges and rushes.

Waterlogged Deposits

Possible Water-hole F.109 [504]

The sample from [504] contained a rich assemblage of waterlogged seeds. The species that occurred most frequently support the image of a wide, water-filled feature with shallow edges, in a damp, disturbed and nutrient enriched landscape. Crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgen *BATRACHIUM*), fine leaved drop-wort (*Oenanthe aquatica*) and duckweeds (*Lemna* sp.) are true aquatics that probably grew on or very near to context [504]. Along with water-flea eggs, the latter specimens indicate a still pool of shallow water, though it remains possible that the water-level dropped during dryer seasons. The other common taxa are not aquatics but are indicative of damp soil in an open, nutrient enriched and disturbed landscape usually associated with human settlements. It is therefore possible that the water-hole was used by kept animals.

Pit F.161 [722]

This pit also contained a good assemblage of waterlogged plant remains. The range of plants is very similar to that seen in the water-hole which suggests that the features could be contemporaneous. The features' unique profiles and catchment-areas may explain the slight differences in species distribution. The main difference with the pit is that it, or something close to it, was somehow very attractive to many insects not spotted in F.109.

Some of the other features (table 11) appear to have once had waterlogged layers, as seen by the surviving duckweeds and crowfoot. All contexts however, appear to have suffered drying and subsequent loss of waterlogged plant remains.

Table 11: Mollusc species identified from the bulk samples

Sample number	<6>	<9>	<10>	<18>	<14>	<2>	<16>	<12>	<15>	<1>	<3>
Context	[504]	[722]	[723]	[39]	[730]	[174]	[660]	[68]	[884]	[136]	[312]
Feature	109	161	162	1	20	21	104	13	185	33	14
Feature type	W.hole 2-4th	Pit	Pit 2-3rd	Ditch	Ditch 2-3rd	Ditch 2-4th	Ditch 2-4th	Beam sl.	Gully 3rd	Gully 2-4th	Midden 2-4th
Phase / Date	AD	RB?	AD	RB?	AD	AD	AD	RB?	AD	AD	AD
Sample volume - Litres	13	0.5	8	9	16	12	15	12	13	12	12
Flot fraction examined -%	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fresh water Mollusca											
<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>							+		-		
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>					+					-	+
<i>Lymnaea peregra</i>	++	++	a								
<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>	+	-									
<i>Anisus vortex</i>	+	+			-	-					
<i>Anisus leucostama</i>	++	a	++	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
<i>Bathyomphalus contortus</i>		-									
Damp / Shade loving species											
<i>Carychium tridentatum / minimum</i>					+						
<i>Succinea</i> sp.					-		-			-	
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica / lubricella</i>					-	-					
<i>Columella edentula</i>					+		-				
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.					+	-					
<i>Vallonia excentrica / pulchella</i>					++	-	+	-		++	
Catholic species											
<i>Trichia</i> sp.					++	+	+				

key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50

Table 12: Waterlogged grains recovered from Bulk Soil Samples

Sample number		<6>	<9>	<10>	<2>	<12>	<15>	<3>
Context		[504]	[722]	[723]	[174]	[68]	[884]	[312]
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	+	+					
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	Duckweeds	b	c		++	+	++	a
cf. <i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	possible Heath rush		+					
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rushes	++	-					
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike Rushes	+	+					
trigonous <i>Carex</i> sp. type1	trilete Sedge seed	-	-					
lenticular <i>Carex</i> sp.	flat Sedge seed	++	++					
small Poaceae	small wild grass	+	b					
Indeterminate wild plant species (seeds)		2 (7)	1 (1)					
Indeterminate Insect remains			d					
Daphnia egg cases	Water-flea eggs	a						
Fish scales							++	+

key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items; numbers represent charred quantities

Sample number	<6>	<9>	<10>	<18>	<14>	<2>	<16>	<12>	<15>	<1>	<3>
Context	[504]	[722]	[723]	[39]	[730]	[174]	[660]	[68]	[884]	[136]	[312]
Feature	109	161	162	1	20	21	104	13	185	33	14
Feature type	W. hole	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Beam sl.	Gully	Gully	Midden
Phase / Date	2-4th AD	RB?	2-3rd AD	RB?	2-3rd AD	2-4th AD	2-4th AD	RB?	3rd AD	4th AD	2-4th AD
Sample volume - Litres	13	11	8	9	16	12	15	12	13	12	12
Flot fraction examined -%	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i> Hulled Barley											3
<i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> Spelt and/or Emmer wheat									87		
<i>Triticum sp.</i> Unspecific Wheat grain									15		1
<i>Hordeum / Triticum</i> Barley and/or Wheat									9		1
<i>Triticum / Secale</i> Wheat and/or Rye grain					1				6		
Indeterminate Cereal grain fragment									54	1	8
<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base Spelt wheat glume base		1							38		
<i>T.spelta/dicoccum g.</i> Spelt / Emmer glume base									23		
<i>Triticum sp.</i> glume base Glume wheat glume base	1								176	1	
Start of cereal ear - no obvious cut mark									2		
Culm node (cereal) Grass straw node (cereal)			0 (1)						12 (3)		1
Indet. grass internode Grass straw fragment									17		
Wild Plant Seeds											
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i> Meadow / Creeping / Bulbous Buttercup											1
<i>Thalictrum flavum/minus</i> Common/Lesser Meadow-rue											1
<i>Urtica dioica</i> Common Nettle										4 cf.	
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i> Goosefoots							2		2		
<i>Atriplex patula/prostrata</i> Oraches									22		
<i>Montia Fontana ssp. minor</i> Blinks									1		
<i>Stellaria media</i> Chickweed										1	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> knotgrass									1		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> Black-bindweed									2		
<i>Rumex sp.</i> Docks									7		
<i>Rumex conglomeratus/sanguineus/obtusifolius</i> Small seeded Dock										25	2
<i>Brassica nigra</i> Black mustard (frags.)											1
<i>Vicia / Lathyrus</i> <2mm Vetches / Wild Pea									10		1

Table 13: Charred seed remains from bulk samples

Sample number	<6>	<9>	<10>	<18>	<14>	<2>	<16>	<12>	<15>	<1>	<3>
Context	[504]	[722]	[723]	[39]	[730]	[174]	[660]	[68]	[884]	[136]	[312]
<i>Vicia / Lathyrus / Pisum</i> Vetches / Wild Pea / Pea									20		4
<i>Trifolium / Medicago</i> Clovers / Medics							1		30	1	4
<i>Trifolium</i> sp. Clovers									17		
<i>Plantago media/lanceolata</i> Hoary / Ribwort Plantain									1		1
<i>Odontites vernus</i> Red Bartsia									19		2
<i>Galium aparine</i> Cleaver									1		1
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> Stinking Chamomile									4		6
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> Scentless Mayweed									4		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp. Spike-rushes									16		16
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> Great Fen Sedge									1		
lenticular <i>Carex</i> sp. flat Sedge									4		16
trigonus <i>Carex</i> sp. trilete Sedge									10		5
trigonus <i>Carex</i> sp. Type 2 trilete Sedge type 2					1						
trigonus <i>Carex</i> sp. Type 3 trilete Sedge type 3									2		
Poaceae fragments Grass seed frags									4		
Large Poaceae - wild Large grass seed								1	19		1
Medium Poaceae - wild Medium grass seed									5		
Small Poaceae - wild Small grass seed					1		1		7	2	3
Indeterminate wild plant seed									14	3	9
Charcoal											
>4mm									a		++
2 - 4mm		-			-		-		c	+	a
<2mm	-	b	+	+	+		++	+	d	a	d
Vitrified					-						

key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items

Conclusion

The distribution of charred plant remains is poor and provides no information as to where the various stages of crop processing, storage and cooking may have occurred. Gully F.185 contained cereal waste that probably shows the start of middening. The charred remains in the midden could be from a range of activities involving several plants of economic value. The inhabitants of the site consumed spelt wheat, barley and possibly rye. The surrounding environment, including the arable fields, were damp with an apparently high water-table. F.109 could have been a water-hole or well; the community of plants around it are a definite sign of impact by humans and/or animals upon the immediate landscape.

Feature Descriptions

Prehistoric

F. 1 NW-SE ditch. Length 57.4m; width 0.56m; depth 0.34m. Cut [7] moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Fills [1] firm mid orange brown fine sandy clay. No finds. [2] loose light grey medium sand with large angular stones and pea gravel. No finds. [3] mid brown fine clayey sand with small angular gravel. No finds. [4] loose orange brown coarse sand. No finds. [5] loose orange coarse sand. No finds. [6] orange sand, very loose redeposited natural with pea gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 1.68m; depth 0.63m Cut [20] irregular moderately sloping sides to a shallow concave base. Fills [14] light brown firm clayey silt. No finds. [15] firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional small angular stones. No finds. [16] firm mottled coarse yellow brown sand. No finds. [17] light grey firm silty clay with occasional pea gravel. No finds. [18] mid brown fine compact sand with occasional angular gravels and small stones. No finds. [19] yellow loose coarse sand (below the water table). Bone found.

Width 1.4m; depth 0.5m Cut [40] Terminus. Steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [203] mid reddish orange silty sand upper fill with occasional small stones and gravel inclusions. No finds. [39] soft grey sandy clay with frequent gravels and iron pan. Bone found.

Width 1.4m; depth 0.43m Cut [44] straight steep sides to a narrow rounded base. Fills [41] soft mid bluish grey clayey silt with moderate small to medium gravel inclusions. Bone found. [42] soft mid orange brown clayey sand with frequent small to medium gravels. No finds. [43] soft mid brownish grey clayey sand with frequent small and medium gravels. No finds.

Width 1.28m; depth 0.47m Cut [47] concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [45] light grey clayey sand with moderate gravel inclusions. Bone found. [46] red sand with frequent gravels. No finds.

F. 10 Irregular pit. width 1.7m; depth 0.47m. Cut [49] concave sides to a slightly undulating base. Fill [48] light grey clayey sand with occasional small stones. No finds.

Romano-British

Enclosures and associated features

F. 45 NW-SE ditch. Length c.71.6m; width 0.55m; depth 0.14m. Cut [193] moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base. Fills [191] soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small and medium gravels and pea grit. No finds. [192] loose mid greyish yellow fine sand with frequent small and medium gravel and pea grit inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.6m; depth 0.2m. Cut [231] moderately sloping uneven sides to a flat base. Fills [228] pale yellow sandy clay. No finds, [229] orange yellow clay. No finds. [230] light grey clay. No finds.

Width 0.4m; depth 0.17m. Cut [432] gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [431] firm orange grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.4m; depth 0.35m. Cut [788] moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [787] light yellowish grey silty sand with rare small gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.59m; depth 0.23m. Cut [932] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [931] soft light grey silty clay. No finds.

F. 19 NE-SW ditch. Length c.88.9m; width 0.95m, depth 0.37m. Cut [78] steep sides to an uneven base. Fills [76] firm mid grey silt and dark red sand mix with occasional gravels and stone inclusions. No finds. [77] firm dark grey silt basal fill with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.6m; depth 0.38m. Cut [190] steep straight sides to an uneven base. Fills [187] soft mid brownish grey silt with occasional pea grit. No finds. [188] loose mid orange yellow fine sand. No finds. [189] soft mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate pea grit inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.64m; depth 0.4m. Cut [430] very gently sloping concave sides to a flat base. Fills [428] orange grey silty sand with occasional stone inclusions. No finds. [429] grey clayey sand with occasional stones and gravel and chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 0.7m; depth 0.39m. Cut [524] steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [523] light reddish brown and grey sandy silt with occasional small stone and gravel inclusions. Pot found.

Width 0.55m; depth 0.35m. Cut [706] moderately steep sides to a flat base. Fill [705] moderately compact mix of reddish orange and mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.5m; depth 0.29m. Cut [934] moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Fill [933] brown and grey sandy clay with occasional iron pan. No finds.

F. 20 NE-SW ditch. Length c.101.5m; width 1.55m; depth 0.58m. Cut [82] steep sides to an uneven base. Fills [79] dark red/orange slightly silty sand moderately compact fill with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecking. No finds. [80] dark red/orange sand with patches of light grey silt and moderate gravel inclusions. No finds. [81] mid grey slightly clayey silt compact basal fill with moderate stone inclusions and occasional gravels with patches of red sand inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.7m; depth 0.76m. Cut [186] stepped sides to a flat base. Fills [183] loose mid brownish orange medium sand with occasional small rounded gravel pebbles. No finds. [184] soft mid greyish brown silty sand mottled with loose mid brownish orange medium sand, occasional small gravel and pea grit inclusions. No finds. [185] soft mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pea grit inclusions. No finds.

Width 1.5m; depth 0.5m. Cut [227] steep sides to an uneven flattish base. Fills [223] soft red and yellow sand with occasional gravel and iron pan. No finds. [224] soft light grey clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [225] soft red and yellow sand with occasional gravel and iron pan. No finds. [226] soft light grey clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.97m; depth 0.53m. Cut [427] gradually sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fills [425] orange grey silty sand with frequent stones and chalk flecking. No finds. [426] orange silty sand with frequent stones and chalk flecking. Pot and bone found.

Width 1.1m; depth 0.44m. Cut [522] moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Fills [521] moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone and gravel inclusions and occasional chalk flecking. Pot found. [527] mid reddish silty sand with patches of mid grey silty sand and occasional small stone and gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.7m; depth 0.5m. Cut [708] steep sides to a flat base. Fill [707] moderately compact dark red sand and grey silt mix with moderate small stones and gravel inclusions and occasional chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 0.52m; depth 0.49m. Cut [733] moderately steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [730] light grey sandy silt with frequent dark orange mottling and iron pan, occasional gravels and chalk flecking. Pot and bone found. [731] mid grey sandy silt with gravel inclusions. No finds. [732] mid grey sandy silt with rare patches of dark orange mottling, rare gravel inclusions and rare chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 1.5m; depth 0.47m. Cut [736] moderately steep sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [734] light grey sandy silt with frequent dark orange mottling and iron pan, occasional gravels and chalk flecking. Pot found. [735] mid grey sandy silt with rare patches of dark orange mottling, rare gravel inclusions and rare chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 1.5m; depth 0.44m. Cut [792] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [789] light grey silty sand with frequent dark orange mottling and iron pan, occasional gravels and chalk flecking. Pot found. [790] orange silty sand redeposited natural. No finds. [791] mid grey sandy silt with rare patches of dark orange mottling, rare gravel inclusions and rare chalk flecking. No finds.

F. 43 NW-SE ditch. Length unknown due to truncation; width 0.75m; depth 0.55m. Cut [180] concave sides to a pointed base. Fill [179] soft mid brownish grey mottled with light whitish yellow silty sand with moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.9m; depth 0.35m. Cut [220] steeply sloping sides to a flat base. Fill [219] very soft fine red and orange sand with gravel inclusions. Pot, bone and oyster shell found.

F. 44 NW-SE ditch. Length unknown due to truncation; width 0.18m; depth 0.63m. Cut [182] convex sides to a pointed base. Fill [181] soft mid orange grey silty sand with moderate small gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.5m; depth 0.25m. Cut [222] steep sides to a flat base. Fill [221] light grey and yellow sandy clay with occasional gravels and iron pan. No finds.

Width 0.44m; depth 0.83m. Cut [424] steep concave sides to a rounded base. Fills [421] light grey brown clayey sand with frequent stone inclusions. No finds. [422] mid grey brown silty sand with frequent stones and chalk flecking. No finds. [423] firm grey sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 42 NE-SW ditch. Length c.104m; width 0.3m; depth 0.45m. Cut [935] steep near vertical sides to a flat base. Fill [88] light grey moderately compact silt and orange/reddish sand mix with occasional small stones and gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.14m; depth 0.57m. Cut [178] concave sides to an uneven base. Fill [177] soft mid greyish brown clayey sand with moderate small gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.1m; depth 0.65m. Cut [218] steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [216] soft light grey sandy clay with frequent iron pan and gravel inclusions. Pot found. [217] dark shelly organic clayey fill. Oyster shell found.

Width 0.3m; depth 0.51m. Cut [420] steeply sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fills [418] grey brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [419] dark grey brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 0.75m; depth 0.5m. Cut [520] moderately steep sides to a flat base. Fill [519] mid grey silt mixed with red sand, moderate small stone and gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 1.5m; depth 0.69m. Cut [713] steep straight sides to an uneven flat base. Fills [709] light grey slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions. No finds. [710] mid to dark grey slightly clayey silt with occasional patches of red sand, rare stone inclusions and moderate chalk flecking. No finds. [711] orange sand and light grey silt mix of redeposited natural and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [712] compact dark grey/black clay with rare small stones and chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 1m; depth 0.8m. Cut [468] steeply sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fills [393] loose to moderately well compacted light grey and orange brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Pot, bone and shell found. [394] loosely compacted mixed grey and orange silty sands with occasional small gravel inclusions. Pot found. [397] moderately well compacted mid to dark grey silty clay with moderate small white gravel inclusions. No finds. [398] moderate to well compacted mid grey clayey silt mixed with weathered redeposited natural clay and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 123 E-W ditch. Width 1.2m; depth 0.65m. Cut [469] steep slightly stepped sides to a rounded base. Fills [392] loosely compacted light to mid grey silty sand and sandy silt bands with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [537] moderately well compacted mid to dark grey silty clay with moderate small white gravels and snail shells. No finds. [395] moderate to well compacted mid grey clayey silt mixed with weathered natural clay and occasional small gravel inclusions. Pot and bone found.

F. 21 NE-SW ditch. Length c.104m; width 1.78m; depth 0.5m. Cut [91] steep sides to a relatively flat base. Fills [83] mid reddish brown clayey silt moderately compact fill with occasional stone inclusions. Flint and iron found. [84] firm black silty clay with occasional small stones and gravel inclusions. Bone found. [85] dark grey clayey silt with small patches of red sand moderately compact slump with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [86] dark grey clayey silt with small patches of red sand moderately compact slump with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [87] orange sand slump with rare gravel inclusions. No finds. [89] moderately compact dark grey clayey silt basal fill with occasional small stones and gravel inclusions. No finds. [90] light grey slightly clayey silt slump with rare patches of red sand and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 1.67m; depth 0.69m. Cut [176] stepped sides to the NE and concave to the SW to a rounded base. Fills [171] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small and medium gravel and occasional small chalk pebbles. No finds. [172] firm mid greenish grey clayey silt with moderate small and medium gravel and moderate small chalk pebble inclusions. No finds. [173] soft light greenish grey clayey silt with moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. No finds. [174] firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk pebbles. Shell and bone found. [175] very soft mid bluish grey clayey silt with occasional small gravel inclusions. Shell found.

Width 1.45m; depth 0.45m. Cut [215] moderately steep sloping sides to a flattish base. Fill [214] dark grey silty clay with gravel and iron pan inclusions. Pot, bone and oyster shell found.

Width 1.6m; depth 0.68m. Cut [417] moderately sloping sides to a pointed base. Fills [414] mid grey silty sand with frequent stone inclusions. Pot and bone found. [415] dark grey silty sand with occasional stone inclusions. No finds. [416] orange yellow silty sand. No finds.

Width 2.1m; depth 0.5m. Cut [518] moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Fills [516] light brownish orange silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [517] mid grey compact sandy silt with frequent chalk flecking and moderate small stone and gravel inclusions. Pot, bone and oyster shell found.

Width 1.7m; depth 0.55m. Cut [719] steep irregular sides to an irregular base. Fills [714] dark grey slightly sandy silt with occasional small stones and gravel inclusions. No finds. [715] soft orange and light grey slightly sandy silt. No finds. [716] light orange sand with a lens of grey silt and occasional gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [717] light to mid grey slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [718] dark grey/black slightly silty clay with occasional small stones and gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 1.6m; depth 0.65m. Cut [396] steep straight sides to a flat base. Fills [390] loose to moderately well compacted organic charcoal/ash rich dark grey silt with occasional gravels inclusions. Pit and bone found. [389] moderately well compacted mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel

inclusions. Pot and bone found. [388] well compacted mid to dark brown peaty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions. Pot and bone found.

F. 89 Irregular post hole. Length 1.02m; width 0.49m; depth 0.52m. Cut [434] steep to vertical sides with a flat base. Fill [433] black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions. Pot found.

F. 124 Sub oval post hole. Length 0.34m; width 0.87m; depth 0.38m. Cut [400] uneven undercut sides to an uneven base. Fill [399] moderately well compacted dark to bluish grey silty clay with occasional small and medium gravels and moderate snail shells. Bone found.

F. 196 Curving linear ditch. Length c.10m; width 0.43m; depth 0.65m. Cut [868] steeply sloping concave sides to a flat base. Fill [867] mottled orange grey coarse sand redeposited natural with occasional stone inclusions. Pot, bone and shell found.

F. 104 E-W ditch. Length 12.4m; width 2m; depth 0.9m. Cut [487] moderately steeply sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [538] moderate to well compacted light to mid grey very highly mottled silty sand with very frequent iron staining with rare small stones and gravels. No finds. [487] moderately well compacted mid orange brown silty sand with occasional patches of light grey silt and iron staining and small stone and gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 1.2m; depth 0.65m. Cut [579] moderately sloping sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [575] light mottled white orange fairly compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional chalk flecking. No finds. [576] mid brownish orange moderately compact sandy silt with rare small gravel inclusions. No finds. [577] moderately compacted mid brownish grey clayey silt with very rare gravel inclusions and rare chalk flecking. Pot found. [578] mixed greyish orange sandy silt with pea grit inclusions. No finds. [568] mixed greyish orange sandy silt with pea grit inclusions. No finds.

Width 1.34m; depth 0.38m. Cut [664] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [660] mottled mid yellowish orange fine sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [661] light grey fine silty sand. No finds. [662] mid mottled orange grey sandy silt with iron pan, rare small gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. [663] moderately compacted mid brownish grey mottled clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 0.41m; depth 0.41m. Cut [909] gently sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fills [866] loose grey orange silty sand with stone inclusions and chalk flecking. Shell found. [902] firm grey sandy clay with occasional chalk flecking. No finds.

F. 194 NE-SW ditch. Length c.10m; width 0.37m; depth 0.84m. Cut [865] gently sloping concave sides to a flat base. Fills [863] moderately compact brown grey red sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions and chalk flecking. Oyster shell found. [864] moderately compact orange grey sandy silt with occasional stone and flint inclusions and charcoal flecking. Pot and bone found. [896] loose mid grey silty sand with occasional stone inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [897] orange grey sand redeposited natural. No finds.

F. 174 E-W ditch. Length 8m; width 0.5m; depth 0.17m. Cut [758] straight moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Fill [486] moderate to well compacted mid grey highly mottled silty sand with very frequent iron staining and occasional small gravels and stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 125 E-W gully. Length 2.1m; width 0.5m; depth 0.27m. Cut [583] near vertical sides to a rounded base. Fills [580] soft mid dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small gravel inclusions and occasional chalk flecking. Pot and bone found. [581] mixed light grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravels, pea grit inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [582] mixed light grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravels, pea grit inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds.

F. 97 E-W ditch. Length 11.5m; width 0.65m; depth 0.58m. Cut [471] steep sloping straight sides to a rounded base. Fill [470] moderately well compacted light to mid bluish grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent iron staining and occasional small gravel inclusions. Pot and bone found.

Width 1.13m; depth 0.5m. Cut [574] = [593] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [572] = [591] lightly compacted mid orange sandy silt with mottled grey patches, occasional small gravel inclusions and occasional chalk flecking. Bone found. [573] = [592] moderately compacted light grey sandy silt with iron staining, very rare gravel inclusions and rare chalk flecking. Pot and bone found.

Width 0.95m; depth 0.5m; Cut [659] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [657] moderately compacted mid brownish orange sandy silt with grey mottling, occasional gravel inclusions

and rare chalk flecking. No finds. [658] moderately compacted mid brown grey fine sandy silt with occasional iron staining and rare gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.95m; depth 0.32m. Cut [905] gently sloping sides to an uneven rounded base. Fill [873] loose grey orange sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and chalk flecking. Pot found.

F. 103 E-W ditch. Length 12m; width 0.9m; depth 0.4m. Cut [483] straight steep sides to a flat base. Fills [481] soft dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent pea sized grit inclusions. Pot and bone found. [482] soft dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent pea sized grit and occasional small gravel inclusions. Pot and bone found.

Width 0.8m; depth 0.45m. Cut [567] steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [564] soft light mixed greyish brown silty sand with moderate small gravels, occasional pea grit and occasional chalk flecking. Pot and bone found. [565] mottled grey orange silty sand with small gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. Bone found. [566] lightly compacted mottled mid to dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels and pea grit inclusions and chalk flecking. Pot, bone and shell found.

Width 0.63m; depth 1.07m. Cut [862] steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [901] moderately compact grey brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [859] hard grey brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions and chalk flecking. Shell found. [860] firm grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions. Quern stone found. [861] firm grey black sandy clay. No finds.

Width 0.3m; depth 0.33m. Cut [889] straight steep sides. Base not visible due to truncation. Fill [888] soft dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent pea grit and occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 17 E-W ditch. Length 12m; width 1.25m; depth 0.4m. Cut [485] straight steep sides to a flat base. Fills [451] soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small gravels, frequent pea sized grit and occasional charcoal flecking. Pot and bone found. [484] soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels, moderate pea sized grit and occasional charcoal flecking. Pot and bone found.

Width 1.4m; depth 0.4m. Cut [571] moderately sloping sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [569] soft light greyish brown silty sand with moderate small gravels, occasional pea grit inclusions and occasional chalk flecking. Pot and bone found. [570] lightly compacted mottled dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels, moderate pea grit inclusions and occasional chalk flecking. Pot and bone found.

Width 2.02m; width 0.88m. Cut [858] steeply sloping concave sides to a flat base. Fills [856] firm grey black sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions and chalk flecking. Pot and bone found. [857] loose light grey silty sand with frequent stone and gravel inclusions. No finds. [895] firm black sandy silt with occasional charcoal and chalk flecking. No finds.

F. 193 Sub circular post hole. Length 0.24m; width 0.18m; depth 0.07m. Cut [894] moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base. Fill [893] mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small gravel and grit inclusions. Pot found.

F. 32 E-W gully. Length 5.8m; width 0.45m; 0.2m. Cut [129] Terminus. Steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [128] dark grey clayey silt with occasional patches of orange red sand and occasional gravels and charcoal flecking. Bone found.

Width 0.52m; 0.19m. Cut [131] steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [130] dark grey sandy silt moderately compact fill with occasional stone inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.38m; 0.12m. Cut [133] steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [132] dark grey sandy silt moderately compact fill with occasional flint and gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 33 E-W gully. Length 4.4m; width 0.3m; depth 0.19m. Cut [135] Terminus. Moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [134] dark grey sandy silt moderately compact fill with occasional small stones and gravel inclusions. Pot found.

Width 0.5m; depth 0.23m. Cut [137] steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [136] dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and burnt clay inclusions. Pot found.

F. 68 E-W gully. Length 7.6m; width 0.4m; depth 0.12m. Cut [287] gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [286] fine pale grey silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Pot found.

Width 0.14m; depth 0.06m. Cut [289] Terminus. Moderately steep sides to a flat base. Fill [288] fine pale grey silt sand. No finds.

F. 40 NE-SW ditch. Length 13m; width 0.38m; depth 0.46m. Cut [163] steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [161] dark grey clayey silt moderately compact fill with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [162] light grey sandy silt moderately compact fill with occasional small stones and gravel inclusions. Bone found.

Width 1.48m; depth 0.34m. Cut [168] steep slightly uneven sides to a rounded base. Fills [166] dark grey clayey silt moderately compact fill with rare gravel inclusions. No finds. [167] light grey sandy silt moderately compact fill with occasional small stones and gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecking. Bone found.

Width 0.33m; depth 0.2m. Cut [526] moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Fill [525] mid grey sandy silt mixed with red sand and moderate small stone and gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 41 NE-SW gully. Length 8.3m; width 0.41m; depth 0.26m. Cut [165] steep straight sides to a rounded base. Fill [164] light grey sandy silt moderately compact fill with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.2m; depth 0.08m. Cut [170] Terminus. Steep straight sides to a rounded base. Fill [169] light grey sandy silt moderately compact fill with occasional small stone and gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 13 Beam slot. Length 4.5m; width 0.27m, depth 0.11m. Cut [70] concave sides to a rounded base. Fills [68] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small and medium gravels and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. [69] loose mid brownish orange sandy silt with moderate small gravels and pea grit. No finds.

Width 0.36m; depth 0.14m. Cut [260] concave sides to a rounded base. Fills [257] soft mid brownish orange clayey silt with occasional small gravel and pea grit inclusions. No finds. [258] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small and medium gravels and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. [259] loose mid brownish orange sandy silt with moderate small gravel and pea grit inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.34m; depth 0.09m. Cut [262] concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [261] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small and medium gravels and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds.

F. 59 Circular post hole. Width 0.3m; depth 0.07m. Cut [264] concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [263] soft mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional pea grit inclusions. No finds.

F. 60 Circular post hole. Width 0.23m; depth 0.05m. Cut [266] concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [265] loose mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional pea grit inclusions. No finds.

F. 61 Circular post hole. Width 0.3m; depth 0.07m. Cut [268] concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [267] soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional pea grit inclusions. No finds.

F. 62 Circular stake hole. Width 0.09m; depth 0.07m. Cut [270] straight vertical sides to a pointed base. Fill [269] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels, pea grit and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds.

F. 63 Circular stake hole. Width 0.05m; depth 0.03m. Cut [272] straight near vertical sides to a pointed base. Fill [271] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels, pea grit and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds.

F. 64 Circular stake hole. Width 0.07m; depth 0.05m. Cut [274] straight vertical sides to a pointed base. Fill [273] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels, pea grit and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds.

F. 65 Circular stake hole. Width 0.09m; depth 0.09m. Cut [276] straight near vertical sides to a rounded base. Fill [275] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels, pea grit and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds.

F. 66 Circular stake hole. Width 0.1m; depth 0.1m. Cut [278] straight near vertical sides to a pointed base. Fill [277] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels, pea grit and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds.

F. 67 Circular stake hole. Width 0.09m; depth 0.09m. Cut [280] straight near vertical sides to a pointed base. Fill [279] soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels, pea grit and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds.

F. 72 E-W curving to N-S ditch. Length 15m; width 0.36m; depth 0.11m. Cut [318] Terminus. Steep upper sides with more gradually sloping to a flat base. Fill [317] dense pale grey silt sand with occasional small stone inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.75m; depth 0.18m. Cut [319] gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [320] dense pale grey sandy silt with iron pan and occasional stone inclusions. Pot and bone found.

Width 0.67m; depth 0.25m. Cut [322] moderately steep sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [321] pale grey silty sand with iron pan and occasional charcoal flecking. Pot found.

Width 0.66m; depth 0.25m. Cut [620] straight steep sides to a flat base. Fills [618] soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small gravels, pea grit and frequent charcoal flecking. Pot and bone found. [619] soft yellowish brown clayey silt with moderate small gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking. Pot, bone and brick/tile found.

F. 109 Sub circular pit. Length 5.5m; width 4.9m; depth 1.49m. Cut [511] very steep near vertical SW edge and a moderately sloping NE edge to a flat base. Fills [500] black compact loamy peaty clay with occasional small and medium stone inclusions. Pot and bone found. [501] mid grey silt mixed with yellow gravelly sand and occasional chalk flecking. Pot and bone found. [502] compact light to mid grey clay with patches of red sand and occasional chalk flecking and small stone inclusions. No finds. [503] moderately compact mid to dark grey clay with occasional small medium stones and rare chalk flecking. Ritual bone deposit, pot and oyster shell found. [504] compact sticky wet black organic rich clay with occasional small to medium stone and gravels. Pot and oyster shell found. [505] light grey soft silty clay basal slump with a lens of orange sand and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [506] mix of light grey sandy silt and red sand upper slump with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [507] mix of light grey sandy silt and yellow orange sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds. [508] light grey soft slightly clayey silt with frequent chalk flecking and moderate small stones and gravel inclusions. Pot and bone found. [509] reddish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Pot found. [510] red sandy gravel redeposited natural mixed with patches of [504] and rare charcoal flecking. No finds. [512] soft light grey sandy silt. Pot and muscle shell found.

F. 92 Oval post hole. Length 0.83m; width 0.32m; depth 0.08m. Cut [453] steep NE side and a moderately sloping SW side to a flat base. Fill [452] dark grey compact sandy silt with occasional small stones, gravels and chalk flecking. No finds.

F. 81 Sub oval pit. Length 2.8m; Width 2.4m; depth 0.15m. Cut [377] step sides to a flat base. Fill [376] pale to mid grey silty sand with occasional iron pan and charcoal flecking. Pot, bone, burnt clay and oyster shell found.

F. 82 Oval post hole. Length 0.65m; width 0.45m; depth 0.15m. Cut [379] steep sides to a flat base. Fill [378] dark grey soft organic fill. No finds.

Mettled surface and midden

F. 116 Mettled surface. Length 11m; width 8m. Fill [480] compacted mid greyish brown with orange mottles silty sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking. Pot, bone and oyster shell found. [584] = [585] light yellowish grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravels, pea grit and chalk flecking.

F. 14 Midden. Length 15m; width 7m. Fill [311] – [316], [328], [330] and [413]. Same fill of soft dark blackish brown clayey silt with moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. Pot, bone, worked bone, coins and metal work found. [586] = [587] soft mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small gravel inclusions, chalk flecking. Pot, bone and shell found. [588] firm dark reddish brown silty clay with moderate pea grit inclusions. Pot and bone found. [655] very mixed mottled orange, brown and grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. Pot found. [656] mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds.
Drove way and southern boundary ditches

F. 4 NW-SE ditch. Length 1.8m; width 0.7m; depth 0.19m. Cut [26] concave sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [25] soft mid brownish grey with patches of dark red clayey silt and frequent small and medium gravels. No finds.

F. 75 E-W gully. Length 8m; width 0.5m; depth 0.27m. Cut [338] moderately sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [337] lightly compacted dark orange red silty sand with occasional small grey silty patches (redeposited natural). No finds.

F. 3 NE-SW ditch. Length 21.1m; width 1.2m; width 0.51m. Cut [24] stepped SW edge and a concave NE edge to a narrow rounded base. Fills [65] soft mid bluish grey silty sand with moderate small to medium gravels and occasional charcoal. No finds. [21] soft mid bluish grey clayey sand with mottles of dark orange brown medium sand with moderate small to medium gravels and occasional charcoal. No finds. [22] soft dark bluish grey clayey silt with moderate small to medium gravels. No finds. [23] soft mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent pea sized grit, moderate small and medium gravels. No finds.

Width 0.6m; depth 0.45m. Cut [38] concave sides to a narrow rounded base. Fills [36] soft mid bluish grey silt sand with moderate small to medium gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. Bone found. [37] soft mid bluish grey clayey sand with mottles of dark orange brown medium sand with moderate small to medium gravels and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds.

Width 1.2m; depth 0.5m. Cut [64] straight steep sides to a narrow rounded base. Fills [60] soft mid bluish grey silt sand with moderate small to medium gravels and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds. [61] soft mid bluish grey clayey sand with mottles of dark orange brown medium sand and moderate small to medium gravels and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds. [62] soft dark bluish grey clayey silt with moderate small to medium gravel inclusions. No finds. [63] soft mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent pea grit and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 31 E-W ditch. Length 21m; width 0.27m; depth 0.29m. Cut [12] steep sides to a sharp base 'v' shaped in profile. Fills [8] loose orange coarse sand with frequent angular gravel. No finds. [9] firm mid grey silty sand with frequent angular gravel and occasional small stones. [10] light orange brown coarse sand with loose occasional gravel and occasional organic material. [11] mottled orange/grey coarse sand and firm silty sand. No finds.

Width 0.9m; depth 0.39m. Cut [110] moderate sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [108] mottled yellow red coarse silty sand with frequent flint gravel and iron staining. No finds. [109] bluish grey sandy silt with moderate flint gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.17m; depth 0.2m. Cut [381] heavily truncated. Steep straight sides, base not perceptible. Fill [380] mid grey sandy silt with mottled orange patches. No finds.

F. 73 E-W gully. Length unknown due to truncation; width 0.5m; depth 0.2m. Cut [334] heavily truncated feature sides not perceptible. Base is rounded. Fill [333] mid bluish grey sandy silt with occasional orange and red patches of sand and frequent gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 27 E-W ditch. Length 21m; width 1.16m; depth 0.48m. Cut [113] steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [111] red, yellow and grey silty sand mottled fill with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds. [112] brownish grey sandy silt with heavy iron staining. No finds.

Width 0.82m; depth 0.34m. Cut [340] steep concave sides to a flat base. Fill [339] mottled mix of dark reddish brown and patchy mid grey sandy silt with rare small stones and chalk flecking. No finds.

F. 28 E-W ditch. Length 21m; width 1.23m; depth 0.55m. Cut [117] moderately sloping sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [114] light brown silty sand mottled with red natural coarse sand. No finds. [115] mid brown silty sand mottled with red and yellow coarse sand. No finds. [116] grey clayey silt with moderate rounded flint gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 1.3m; depth 0.4m. Cut [344] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [341] lightly compacted mid mottled yellow orange sandy silt. No finds. [342] light to mid grey brown silty sand with patches of mottled orange red sand staining and occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds. [343] thin lens of mid grey clay silt with occasional small rounded flint gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 29 E-W ditch. Length 21.1m; width 1.84m; depth 0.55m. Cut [122] steep sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [118] reddish brown silt with moderate flint pebble inclusions. No finds. [119] blue grey clay. No finds. [120] black silt with yellow sand. No finds. [121] grey sandy silt with light iron staining. No finds. [122] black peaty topsoil capping. No finds.

Width 2.19m, depth 0.5m. Cut [350] steep sloping straight sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [345] bright reddish orange clayey silt. No finds. [346] light brown grey sandy silt with occasional light orange mottling. No finds. [347] soft mid reddish brown silt with occasional small rounded and angular

flint pebbles. Pot found. [348] lens of light brown grey sandy silt. No finds. [349] bluish grey silty clay with rare gravel inclusions. Bone found.

Quarrying

F. 22 Oval pit. Length 1m; width 0.75m; depth 0.32m. Cut [98] steeply sloping sides to a slightly rounded base sloping to the NE. Fill [97] moderately well compacted fine friable mid grey sandy silt with rare patches of redeposited orange yellow sand and rare small sub rounded and sub angular gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 23 Sub circular/oval pit. Length 1.25m; width 0.65m; depth 0.19m. Cut [101] gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [100] moderately well compacted mid to dark brown grey and grey sandy silt with occasional small sub angular gravel inclusions and iron staining. No finds. [198] loosely compacted light greyish gravelly sand with moderate small sub angular gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 24 Oval pit. Length 1.75m; width 1.2m; depth 0.22m. Cut [103] moderately steeply sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [197] moderately well compacted mid grey gravelly sandy silt with occasional to moderate small and medium sub angular gravel inclusions and occasional mottled orange brown iron staining. No finds. [102] moderately well compacted light to mid yellowish grey gravelly coarse silt with moderate small sub angular gravel inclusions. Pot found.

F. 35 Sub oval pit. Length 0.56m; width 0.5m; depth 0.16m. Cut [149] gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [148] moderately well compacted gritty mid greyish brown gravelly sandy silt with patches and bands of sandy mid orange brown gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 36 Sub oval pit. Length 0.54m; width 0.4m; depth 0.16m. Cut [151] moderately steeply sloping straight sides to a rounded base. Fill [150] loosely compacted fine mid to dark bluish grey very sandy silt with very occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 37 Sub oval pit. Length 1.95m; width 1.25m; depth 0.57m. Cut [158] uneven moderately steeply sloping straight sides on the west side with more steeply sloping and straight on the east side to a flat base. Fills [152] moderately compacted gritty mid grey bounded gravelly silt with interrupted lenses of light grey and yellowish grey silts gravel. No finds. [153] loosely compacted mid greyish yellow silt sand with occasional mottled patches of brownish grey silt and rare gravel inclusions. No finds. [154] moderately well compacted mid to dark grey silty clay with moderate small sub rounded white gravel inclusions. No finds. [155] very loosely compacted light to mid mixed greyish yellow and orange sand and silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [156] moderately well compacted coarse and gritty silt gravels varying from orange brown to brown grey east to west. No finds. [157] moderately well compacted mid to dark blue grey silty clay with moderate small white gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 38 Sub oval pit. Length 1.9m; width 0.53m; depth 0.16m. Cut [160] gently sloping sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [200] moderate to well compacted mid brownish orange silty gravel with bands of lighter yellowish orange sandy gravel. No finds. [281] loose to moderately well compacted light to mid grey and brownish grey sandy silt with frequent iron staining and occasional gravel inclusions. Pot and bone found. [234] coarse yellow sand with heavy iron staining. No finds

F. 47 Sub oval pit. Length 0.75m; width 0.56m; depth 0.22m. Cut [204] moderately sloping straight sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [107] loosely compacted mid grey coarse silty sand with lenses of mid orange and yellowish brown sand and occasional sub angular gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 48 Sub circular pit. Length 0.35m; width 0.3m; depth 0.18m. Cut [206] steeply sloping straight sides to a rounded base. Fill [205] loosely compacted mid grey coarse sand silt and silty sand with interrupted lenses of lighter silts and orange sands with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 49 Circular pit. Width 0.3m; depth 0.15m. Cut [209] moderately steeply sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fills [207] loosely compacted mid grey sand silt with occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds. [208] loosely compacted gritty mid greyish yellow silty sand with iron staining and occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 51 Sub circular pit. Length 0.35m; width 0.3m; depth 0.15m. Cut [213] moderately steeply sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [212] loosely compacted mid grey gravelly silt with iron staining. No finds.

F. 54 Circular pit. Width 1.35m; depth 0.6m. Cut [239] steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [237] mottled greyish red silty sand with moderate iron staining and occasional chalk flecking. Pot and bone found. [238] mottled red sand and grey clay mix with occasional flint nodules. No finds. [646] red/brown slightly silty sand. No finds.

F. 55 Circular pit. Width 4m; depth 1.15m. Cut [252] moderately steep sides to a relatively flat base. Fills [244] light brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions and chalk lumps. No finds. [245] mottled redeposited red orange natural sand and gravels mixed with fine grey silt and occasional molluscs. No finds. [256] mottled redeposited red orange natural sand and frequent gravels mixed with fine grey silt and moderate molluscs. No finds. [247] mid to light grey clayey silt. No finds. [249] mid brown sandy silt with very light brown mottling and occasional stone inclusions. No finds. [250] mid grey clayey silt. No finds. [251] very dark blue/grey organic rich silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [641] light grey silty sand with orange red mottling and frequent gravel inclusions. No finds. [642] red redeposited light silty sand. No finds. [643] dark grey sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions. No finds. [800] grey sandy clay with frequent orange mottling and moderate small stone inclusions. No finds. [801] yellowish grey sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions. No finds. [802] reddish brown sandy clay with moderate small stone inclusions. No finds. [803] greyish blue organic rich silty sand. No finds. [804] dark greyish blue organic rich sandy clay moderate small stones. No finds. [805] light grey/blue moderately organic rich very slightly sandy clay. No finds. [822] red sandy natural slump with moderate small gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 57 Circular pit. Width 1.5m; depth 0.3m. Cut [255] gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [241] grey silty clay with occasional snail shells and chalk flecking. No finds. [242] brownish grey sandy clay with moderate iron staining. No finds. [243] reddish yellow fine sand with light iron staining. No finds. [795] mid slightly brownish grey sandy silt with occasional orange mottling. No finds. [797] grey sandy silt with rare chalk pebble inclusions. No finds. [796] grey silty clay with occasional snail shells and moderate chalk flecking. No finds. [798] slightly brownish grey silty clay with rare chalk pebbles and small stone inclusions. No finds. [806] grey silty clay with occasional snail shells and moderate chalk flecking. No finds. [807] very mixed grey yellow and red well compacted sand with moderate orange mottling and frequent small and medium stone inclusions. No finds. [808] mixed yellow/grey brown silty sand with frequent orange mottling and moderate small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 58 Sub oval pit. Length 0.95m; width 0.4m; depth 0.17m. Cut [285] steeply sloping concave sides. Base truncated away. Fill [284] moderately well compacted light to mid grey mixed sandy gravelly silt. No finds.

F. 69 Sub circular pit. Width 1.3m; depth 0.18m. Cut [308] gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [297] loosely compacted fine light to mid grey ashy sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds. [298] firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [299] fine light grey silt. No finds.

F. 70 Sub circular pit. Length 1.1m; width 0.9m; depth 0.6m. Cut [309] steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [300] fine mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional pea gravel inclusions. No finds. [301] mid grey brown fine sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds. [302] light grey fine silty sand with frequent pea gravel inclusions. No finds. [303] grey clay and angular flint gravels. No finds. [304] loose friable light grey silty sand. No finds.

F. 71 Sub circular pit. Cut [310]. Fills [305] yellow grey fine silty clay. No finds. [306] diffuse mottled grey orange sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [307] yellow grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 76 Sub circular pit. Width 0.68m; depth 0.35m. Cut [362] moderately steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [359] firm dark grey silt with occasional angular gravel inclusions. No finds. [360] mid grey compact sand with iron staining. No finds. [361] light grey slightly silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 78 Sub circular pit. Width 1.13m; depth 0.24m. Cut [372] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [368] mixed light grey sand and pale grey silt with iron staining and frequent small stone inclusions. No finds. [369] light grey clayey silt with rare pea grit and gravel inclusions. No finds. [370] loose grey sandy silt with frequent grit inclusions. No finds. [371] redeposited red orange slightly silty sand. No finds.

F. 83 Sub circular pit. Length 0.36m; width 0.37m; depth 0.09m. Cut [383] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [382] mid grey silt with rare gravel and occasional small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 85 Circular pit. Width 0.45m; depth 0.07m. Cut [402] shallow sides to rounded base. Fill [401] greyish brown silt with occasional flints and chalk flecking. No finds.

F. 86 Oval pit. Length 0.6m; width 0.95m; depth 0.1m. Cut [404] gradually sloping sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [403] mid grey silt mottled with red iron staining and occasional chalk flecking. No finds.

F. 87 Circular pit. Width 0.8m; depth 0.12m. Cut [411] moderately steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [409] moderate light brown to grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles. No finds. [408] moderate dark grey sandy silt with iron panning and occasional gravels. No finds. [407] soft grey silty sand with frequent iron panning. No finds. [406] soft light grey sand with occasional iron panning and gravel inclusions. No finds. [405] soft light yellow to white sand. No finds.

F. 88 Sub circular pit. Width 0.46m; depth 0.12m. Cut [412] gently sloping sides, base not perceptible. Fill [410] dark grey to brown sandy silt with frequent iron pan. No finds.

F. 91 Sub circular pit. Length 1.05m; width 1m; depth 0.26m. Cut [450] irregular moderate sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [447] fine pale grey sandy silt with frequent diffuse iron mottling and frequent gravel inclusions. Pot found. [448] fine pale grey sandy silt with frequent diffuse iron mottling and occasional round pebble inclusions. No finds. [449] redeposited yellow orange sandy natural slump. No finds.

F. 93 Sub circular pit. Width 0.84m; depth 0.27m. Cut [455] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [454] coarse light grey yellow sandy clayey silt with occasional fine grit. No finds.

F. 94 Sub circular pit. Length 1.65m; width 1.43m; depth 0.54m. Cut [461] moderate irregular sloping sides to an irregular rounded base. Fills [456] light to dark grey and red orange coarse silty sand with frequent angular gravel. No finds. [457] red brown fine sandy clay. No finds. [458] grey yellow mixed redeposited clayey sand. No finds. [459] fine firm grey clayey silt with occasional iron staining and frequent fine grit inclusions. No finds. [460] coarse firm light grey clayey silt. No finds.

F. 95 Sub circular pit. Length 0.7m; width 0.6m; depth 0.19m. Cut [464] moderate sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [462] mid grey slightly clayey silt with frequent angular stone and grit inclusions. No finds. [463] lens of redeposited orange yellow sand. No finds.

F. 142 Sub circular pit. Length 0.6m; width 1.23m; depth 0.5m. Cut [639] moderate irregular sloping sides to an irregular flat base. Fills [633] redeposited natural sand mixed with light grey silt and orange yellow sand. No finds. [634] fine dark grey silt with red orange mottling throughout. No finds. [635] light beige brown fine silty sand. No finds. [636] firm fine dark grey silt. No finds. [637] redeposited natural with light grey silty sand. No finds. [638] light brown fine firm sandy silt with diffuse light grey mottling. Bone found.

F. 161 Sub oval pit. Length 4.2m; width 3.5m; depth 1.05m. Cut [821] moderately sloping concave sides to a flat base. Fills [816] moderately well compacted light grey sandy silt with iron staining, occasional small stone and gravel inclusions. No finds. [817] well compacted mid orange brown gravelly silt with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds. [850] moderately well compacted mid orange brown silt with occasional orange mottled patches and iron staining with rare small gravel inclusions. No finds. [851] moderately well compacted mid yellowish grey slightly mottled sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds. [852] moderately compacted mid orange brown iron rich

silt with moderate gravel inclusions and iron panning. No finds. [818] moderately well compacted slightly soft very dark brown organic rich clay with occasional patches of yellow brown fine sand and fragments of degraded wood. No finds. [853] moderately well compacted mixed mid brown mottled with lighter brown sand and dark grey silty clay and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [854] mid brownish orange silty sand with rare small and medium stone inclusions. No finds. [722] moderately well compacted soft black very organic rich clay with fragments of degraded wood and rare stones and gravel inclusions. No finds. [819] loosely compacted mid orange brown gravelly sand with moderate small grit and gravel inclusions. No finds. [820] moderately well compacted gritty blue grey silty clayey gravel. No finds.

Cut [918] steeply sloping sides. Fills [915] grey orange sandy silt. No finds. [916] fine orange grey sandy silt with rare redeposited chalk. No finds. [917] yellow grey redeposited slightly silty gravelly sand. No finds.

F. 162 Sub oval pit. Length 6m; width 4m; depth 1.3m. Cut [778] moderately steeply sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [762] moderately compacted mid brownish grey silty clay with moderately frequent dark reddish brown mottles and iron staining, occasional small stones and gravel inclusions. Pot found. [763] moderately well compacted mid grey to greenish grey sandy silt with occasional reddish brown mottles and iron staining with moderate small grit and gravel inclusions. No finds. [764] relatively loosely compacted gritty light to mid greyish yellow silty sand with occasional to moderate small grit and gravel inclusions. No finds. [765] loosely compacted gritty mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional small grit and gravel inclusions. Pot found. [766] moderately well compacted mid orange gravelly sand with occasional lenses of grey silty sand with moderate grit and gravel inclusions. No finds. [767] moderately well compacted quite soft mid to dark brown silty clay with occasional mottles of lighter grey clay and blue staining with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [768] moderately well compacted mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with moderately frequent grey clay lenses and occasional blue staining. Pot found. [769] moderately well compacted mid to dark greyish orange brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [770] moderately well compacted mid yellow orange gritty gravelly sand with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds. [771] moderately well compacted dark reddish brown gravelly sand with moderate grit and gravel inclusions. No finds. [772] moderately well compacted soft organic rich mid grey blue silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds. [773] loosely compacted mid to dark grey/reddish brown gravelly silty sand with moderate grit and gravel inclusions. No finds. [723] moderately well compacted soft black silty organic rich clay with frequent dark grey blue sandy clay lenses with occasional small flint and stone inclusions. No finds. [775] moderately well compacted soft organic rich mid grey blue silty clay with moderate small gravel inclusions. No finds. [776] loosely compacted gritty mixed light to mid blue grey and grey silty sand gravels. No finds. [813] loosely compacted bright mid orange coarse sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [777] moderately well compacted light grey blue clay with moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. No finds. [793] yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions. No finds. [794] yellowish brown silty sand with occasional mottling and moderate small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 179 Sub circular pit. Width 2.28m; depth 0.15m. Cut [849] gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [825] red brown organic silt. No finds.

Width 0.64m; depth 0.33m. Cut [930] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [928] orange mixed sandy silt with degraded chalk. No finds. [929] orange grey redeposited silty sand. No finds.

F. 180 Oval pit. Width 3.3m; depth 0.55m. Cut [833] moderately sloping sides to an irregular rounded base. Fill [828] compact dark grey peaty clayey silt with rare rounded stone inclusions. No finds. [829] red orange sand mixed with mid grey fine silt redeposited natural with occasional stone and gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [830] compact mid grey silt with frequent gravel and grit inclusions. No finds. [831] firm brown grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [832] redeposited orange/red sand mixed with light white grey silt and occasional chalk flecking. No finds. [912] orange clay with occasional gravel inclusions and redeposited chalk. No finds. [913] firm fine orange brown clayey silt. No finds. [914] redeposited degraded chalk. No finds. [919] firm dark grey peat. No finds.

F. 181 Pit. Width 1.2m; depth 0.34m. Cut [839] moderately sloping irregular sides to a flat base. Fills [837] orange/brown and white mottled fine clayey silt with redeposited chalk. No finds. [838] yellow brown clayey silt. No finds. [906] firm coarse slightly silty sand. No finds.

Cut [926] moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Fills [921] orange grey sandy silt. No finds. [922] light grey fine sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds. [923] orange compact clayey silt. No finds. [924] light grey silty coarse sand with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds. [925] orange firm very fine clayey silt. No finds.

F. 182 Pit. Width 0.7m; depth 0.35m. Cut [847] moderately steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [846] orange grey fine sandy silt. No finds.

F. 183 Pit. Width 0.48m; depth 0.15m. Cut [845] moderately steep to near vertical sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [840] fine mid grey silt with diffuse orange mottling and frequent gravel inclusions. No finds. [841] redeposited chalk and fine grey silt compacted mix. No finds. [842] redeposited sand natural with frequent gravel inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [843] fine redeposited orange/brown silty sand. No finds. [844] fine firm dark grey silt. No finds.

F. 189 Pit. Width 3.52m; depth 0.4m. Cut [892] gently sloping sides to a very slightly rounded base. Fills [826] firm mid grey organic rich peaty like silt. No finds. [827] firm mid grey silt with frequent small mollusc shells.

F. 190 Oval pit. Length 1.7m; width 1.4m; depth 0.54m. Cut [810] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [809] yellow sandy silt with occasional orange mottling and occasional small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 191 Circular pit. Width 0.8m; depth 0.33m. Cut [812] sides are truncated. Base is rounded. Fills [811] dark grey clayey sand with moderate small stones and moderate orange mottling. No finds. [907] moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with moderate small stones and moderate orange mottling. No finds. [908] moderately compact orange/yellow slightly sandy silt with occasional orange mottling and rare small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 192 Pit. Length 1.15m; depth 0.43m. Cut [836] heavily truncated with a moderately sloping straight side. Fills [834] firm light grey fine silt with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds. [835] compact very fine orange silt with light grey degraded chalk mottling. No finds.

F. 39 Sub oval pond. Length 8m; width 7.5m, depth 0.55m. Cut [202] moderately gently sloping sides to a sub oval relatively flat base. Fills [94] moderately compact fibrous organic mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional daub like burnt clay and charcoal inclusions, with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones and gravels. No finds. [95] moderately well compacted organic dark blue grey clay with occasional charcoal flecking and frequent iron staining. No finds. [99] loose friable fine silty sand mottled with yellow, orange, grey and brown patches of sands and silts. Contains sub angular and sub rounded gravel inclusions. Pot and bone found. [196] moderately well compacted fine silty sand with darker orange, grey and brown mixed mottled patches and rare small sub rounded gravel inclusions. No finds. [201] loose fine light to mid yellow orange sand moderately mottled patches. No finds. [199] moderately well compacted light to mid grey gravelly clayey silt with moderate to frequent small sub rounded white chalk pebbles. No finds. [283] well compacted mid orange brown mixed silty sand and gravel (redeposited natural). No finds. [159] moderately well compacted mid grey gravelly silt; mottled with light to mid greenish grey patches and frequent sub angular gravels. Pot found. [282] loosely compacted fine light to mid grey sandy silt with rare small sub rounded gravel inclusions. No finds. [290] mixed very fine pale grey silt and orange natural clay with occasional lumps of clay and gravel inclusions. No finds. [291] firm fine pale grey silty sand with very frequent gravel inclusions. No finds. [292] orange brown redeposited natural clay. No finds. [293] redeposited natural orange clay lumps mixed with mid grey fine sandy silt. No finds. [294] redeposited natural red brown clay with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds. [295] orange brown redeposited natural clay. No finds. [296] mid brown very sandy silt with rare gravels and occasional pebble inclusions. No finds. [640] compact mid grey silt with occasional grit inclusions. No finds.

F. 198 Oval pit. Length 15m; width 8m; depth 0.56m. Cut [855] very gentle uneven sides to an undulating base. Fills [240] moderate to well compacted dark brown grey organic clayey peat with rare small gravels. Pot and bone found. [814] moderate to well compacted gritty coarse mid brown orange silty gravelly sand. No finds. [815] moderately well compacted mid grey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional dark orange iron staining, occasional small stones and chalk flecking. No finds. [759] moderately well compacted slightly coarse light to mid grey sandy silt with frequent small chalk pebble

inclusions. No finds. [760] moderately well compacted gritty coarse bright mid orange to yellow grey gravelly silty sand with frequent iron staining and moderate grit and gravel inclusions. No finds. [761] moderately well compacted mid grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent small chalk pebbles and occasional patches of iron pan. No finds.

F. 202 Circular post hole. Width 0.15m. Cut [139] near vertical sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [138] loosely compacted mid grey to yellowish grey sandy silts with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 34 Sub circular post hole. Width 0.2m. Cut [141] near vertical sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [140] loosely compacted mid grey to yellowish grey sandy silts with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 200 Sub circular post hole. Width 0.2m. Cut [143] gently sloping, slightly concave sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [142] loosely compacted mid grey to yellowish grey sandy silts with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 201 Sub oval post hole. Length 0.3m; width 0.16m. Cut [145] near vertical sides to a flat base. Fill [144] loosely compacted mid grey to yellowish grey sandy silts with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 50 Circular post hole. Width 0.11m; depth 0.09m. Cut [211] straight near vertical sides to a relatively flat base. Fill [210] loosely compacted light to mid grey yellow silty sand with moderate to frequent grey silt mottles and occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 53 Circular post hole. Width 0.31m; depth 0.4m. Cut [236] near vertical sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [235] greyish brown silt with occasional snail shells, chalk and charcoal flecking. No finds. [325] firm light grey clay. No finds. [326] light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Pot found.

F. 77 Sub circular post hole. Width 0.24m; depth 0.48m. Cut [365] steep near vertical sides to a rounded base. Fills [363] mid grey fine silt with occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds. [364] mottled orange yellow sand and mid grey silt. No finds.

F. 84 Sub circular post hole. Length 0.24m; width 0.21m; depth 0.13m. Cut [385] vertical sides to a flat base. Fill [384] mid grey silt with rare gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 199 Post hole. Width 0.35m; depth 0.21m. Cut [936] very steep straight sides to a flat base. Fill [246] light brown clayey silt with occasional mollusc shells. No finds.

Saxon and medieval

F. 80 E-W gully. Length unknown due to truncation; width 0.62m; depth 0.2m. Cut [353] moderately steep sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [351] mid grey sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular flint pebble inclusions. No finds. [352] moderately compacted reddish brown silty sand with rare small gravel inclusions. No finds.

Post medieval

F. 15 E-W ditch. Length 21.2m; width 1.3m; depth 0.2m. Cut [124] gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [123] reddish brown silt with occasional snail shells. No finds. Width 1.7m; depth 0.37m. Cut [355] moderately sloping straight sides to a rounded base. Fills [354] mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small snail shells. Pot found. [358] mid grey sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular flint and gravel inclusions. No finds.

Undated

F. 5 Oval pit. Length 1m; width 0.35m; depth 0.12m. Cut [29] concave sides to a flat base. Fills [27] soft mid greyish brown silty sand. No finds. [28] loose mid yellow medium sand. No finds.

F. 6 Oval pit. Length 1.6m; width 1.09m; depth 0.27m. Cut [32] concave sides to a rounded base. Fills [30] soft mid brownish grey clayey silt. No finds. [31] soft mid yellowish brown medium sand. No finds.

F. 7 Circular pit. Width 1.45m; depth 0.28m. Cut [35] straight steep sides to an uneven base. Fills [33] soft dark brownish grey clayey silt. No finds. [34] soft light brownish grey silt. No finds.

F. 12 Circular pit. Width 0.7m, depth 0.31m. Cut [67] steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [66] dark grey clayey silt with patches of red sand moderately compact fill with occasional small sub angular stones and very rare charcoal flecking. No finds.

F. 46 Oval pit. Length 0.9m; width 0.72m; depth 0.13m. Cut [195] concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [194] firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small gravels and pea grit inclusions. No finds.

F. 52 Circular pit. Width 1.15m; depth 0.23m. Cut [233] near vertical upper sides to gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [232] yellow and white clay. No finds.

F. 74 Circular pit. Width 1.7m; depth 0.44m. Cut [336] moderately sloping concave sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [335] light grey sandy silt with frequent dark orange mottling and occasional small gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 111 Circular pit. Width 1.2m; depth 0.6m. Cut [515] steep straight sides to a pointed base. Fill [514] soft mid reddish brown sandy clay with rare gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 112 Circular pit. Width 0.63m; depth 0.11m. Cut [536] steep sides to a flat base. Fill [535] very compacted pale grey silty sand mixed with red sand and frequent gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 117 Oval pit. Length 1.02m; width 1.4m; depth 0.29m. Cut [546] gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [545] light to mid grey brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 131 Oval pit. Length 0.4m; width 0.55m; depth 0.07m. Cut [612] steep sides to a flat base. Fill [611] very compacted mid grey silt with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 137 Oval pit. Length 1.05m; width 0.7m; depth 0.33m. Cut [617] steep sides to a tapered rounded base. Fills [615] dark grey silty clay with patches of red sand and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [616] fine light grey and yellow mixed soft sand with occasional charcoal lumps. No finds.

F. 148 Sub oval pit. Length 1.13m; width 0.6m; depth 0.19m. Cut [670] moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Fills [667] soft mixed light brown and light grey silt sand. No finds. [668] moderately firm clayey silt. No finds. [669] moderate brown to grey silty sand. No finds.

F. 149 Sub oval pit. Length 0.56m; width 0.69m; depth 0.15m. Cut [672] gently sloping sides to a flat base. Fill [671] moderately compact light grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 150 Sub oval pit. Length 0.69m; width 0.97m; depth 0.21m. Cut [676] gently sloping sides to a flat base. Fills [674] moderately compact dark grey clayey silt. No finds. [675] moderately compact light grey/white silt with occasional iron pan. No finds.

F. 151 Irregular Pit. Length 1.3m; width 1.1m; depth 0.13m. Cut [685] moderately steep sides to a flat base. Fills [682] soft dark grey/black organic rich silt. No finds. [683] pale grey/yellow clayey silt. No finds. [684] red sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 157 Oval pit. Length 0.71m; width 1.23m; depth 0.3m. Cut [699] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [696] mid grey clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking.

No finds. [697] mid mixed grey and brown clayey silt with frequent pebbles and charcoal flecking. No finds. [698] mid brown to grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 158 Oval pit. Length 0.48m; width 0.9; depth 0.27m. Cut [702] gradual to moderately sloping sides to an irregular rounded base. Fills [700] dark grey and mid brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. No finds. [701] mid grey to brown clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 167 Oval pit. Length 0.95m; width 1.3m; depth 0.17m. Cut [757] steep SW side to a gently sloping NE side and an irregular base. Fill [756] soft pale grey silty sand mixed with red sand and moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 169 Circular pit. Width 0.98m; depth 0.15m. Cut [748] concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [747] soft dark grey silty clay with occasional iron pan and gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 172 Oval pit. Length 0.7m; width 1m; depth 0.1m. Cut [780] moderately steep sides to a relatively flat base. Fill [779] grey silty sand mixed with red sand and frequent large stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 173 Oval pit. Length 1m; width 1.77m; depth 0.39m. Cut [782] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [781] pale grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 178 Sub circular pit. Length 0.25m; width 0.3m; depth 0.14m. Cut [786] gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [785] mid to dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 184 Sub circular pit. Width 0.57m; depth 0.96m. Cut [883] gently sloping sides to a pointed base. Fills [878] loose orange silty sand with occasional stone inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [879] firm orange grey sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. No finds. [880] firm grey orange sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. No finds. [881] compact grey sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. No finds. [882] firm grey sandy clay. No finds. [899] firm orange grey sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. No finds. [900] loose orange clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 186 Oval pit. Length 0.6m; width 1m; depth 0.16m. Cut [891] gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [890] pale grey silty sand mixed with red sand and occasional small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 187 Oval pit. Length 2.1m; width 2.45m; depth 0.2m. Cut [905] moderately steep sides to an irregular flat base. Fill [904] very soft pale grey silty sand with red sand and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 188 Oval pit. Length 2.3m; width 1m; depth 0.15m. Cut [911] gently sloping sides to an uneven flat base. Fill [910] moderately compacted pale grey silty clay with occasional iron pan and small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 96 Oval pit. Length 1.7m; width 2.99m; depth 0.3m. Cut [467] sloping to vertical sides to a flat base. Fills [465] moderate to firm grey clayey silt with iron pan and occasional pebble inclusions. No finds. [466] grey and light brown mix of silty clay with occasional pebbles. No finds.

F. 105 Oval pit. Length 1.69m; width 1.7m; depth 0.36m. Cut [493] steep to vertical sides to an irregular rounded base. Fills [489] firm light grey silty clay with occasional iron pan and gravel inclusions. No finds. [490] moderate grey brown mix of sandy silt with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal flecking. Bone found. [491] moderate to firm grey silt with rare pebbles and charcoal flecking. No finds. [492] moderate brown to grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and iron pan. No finds.

F. 98 Oval post hole. Length 0.9m; width 0.56m; depth 0.17m. Cut [473] steep sloping sides to rounded base. Fill [472] pale grey clayey sand with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 99 Oval post hole. Length 0.55m; width 0.45m; depth 0.1m. Cut [550] moderately sloping sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [549] pale grey/red silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

- F. 100** Circular post hole. Width 0.4m; depth 0.08m. Cut [477] steep near vertical sides to a flat base. Fill [476] mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 101** Circular post hole. Width 0.6m; depth 0.14m. Cut [479] gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [478] red grey dense clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 102** Circular post hole. Width 0.3m; depth 0.15m. Cut [492] near vertical sides to a rounded base. Fill [496] pale grey clayey sand with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 106** Oval pit. Length 1.05m; width 0.9m; depth 0.14m. Cut [499] steep sides to an irregular flat base. Fills [474] yellow white clay. No finds. [475] dark grey black clay with iron staining and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [498] pale grey sandy clay. No finds.
- F. 107** Circular post hole. Width 0.65m; depth 0.13m. Cut [532] vertical SW side to a moderately sloping NE side to a flat base. Fill [530] moderately compact dark grey silty clay with iron staining. No finds.
- F. 108** Oval post hole. Length 0.5m; width 0.15m; depth 0.06m. Cut [528] steep sides to a flat base. Fill [529] dark grey black organic rich clay with iron staining. No finds.
- F. 113** Oval post hole. Length 0.5m; width 0.4m; depth 0.11m. Cut [544] steeply sloping sides to a flat base. Fill [543] moderately compacted mid grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 114** Oval post hole. Length 0.55m; width 0.47m; depth 0.21m. Cut [548] vertical and steep irregular sides to a rounded base. Fill [547] pale yellow orange and pale grey clayey sand with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 118** Oval post hole. Length 0.22m; width 0.3m; depth 0.11m. Cut [552] very steep W edge and moderately sloping E edge to a rounded base. Fill [551] pale grey silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 119** Oval post hole. Length 0.5m; width 0.42m; depth 0.09m. Cut [554] steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [553] pale grey silty sand mixed with red sand and gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 120** Circular post hole. Width 0.55m; depth 0.12m. Cut [556] steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [555] pale grey silty sand with patches of red sand and gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 126** Circular post hole. Width 0.33m; depth 0.09m. Cut [590] moderately sloping sides to an irregular slightly rounded base. Fill [589] pale grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. No finds.
- F. 127** Oval post hole. Length 0.3m; width 0.45m; depth 0.1m. Cut [603] gradually sloping sides to an irregular slightly rounded base. Fill [602] soft pale grey silty sand with occasional iron pan and gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 128** Oval post hole. Length 0.25m; width 0.15m; depth 0.1m. Cut [604] near vertical sides to a pointed base. Fill [602] soft pale grey silty sand with occasional iron pan and gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 129** Oval post hole. Length 0.4m; width 0.25m; depth 0.15m. Cut [605] steeply sloping to near vertical sides to a flat base. Fill [602] soft pale grey silty sand with occasional iron pan and gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 130** Oval post hole. Length 0.3m; width 0.35m; depth 0.07m. Cut [610] steep sides to an irregular slightly rounded base. Fill [609] pale grey silty sand mixed with red sand, iron pan and moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.
- F. 134** Circular post hole. Width 0.55m; depth 0.09m. Cut [614] gradually sloping sides to a flat base. Fill [613] very compacted pale grey silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional patches of red sand. No finds.

F. 135 Circular post hole. Width 0.55m; depth 0.08m. Cut [625] moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Fill [624] pale grey silty sand mixed with red sand and small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 136 Oval stake hole. Length 0.22m; width 0.17m; depth 0.13m. Cut [648] very steep sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [647] very soft orange sand mixed with mid grey silt and occasional small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 138 Sub circular post hole. Length 0.4m; width 0.3m; depth 0.2m. Cut [623] straight steep sides to a rounded base. Fills [621] soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small and medium gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. [622] loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small gravel and pea grit inclusions. No finds.

F. 139 Oval post hole. Length 0.35m; width 0.24m; depth 0.08m. Cut [650] steep sides to a flat base. Fill [649] mid grey silty sand mixed with red sand and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 144 Oval post hole. Length 0.53m; width 0.35m; depth 0.07m. Cut [652] steep sides to a flat base. Fill [651] dark grey silty sand mixed with pale grey silty sand and occasional small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 145 Oval post hole. Length 0.5m; width 0.25m; depth 0.11m. Cut [654] steeply sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [653] very compacted white and dark yellow clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 146 Oval post hole. Length 0.8m; width 0.47m; depth 0.31m. Cut [679] vertical upper sides to gradually sloping lower sides to a pointed base. Fills [677] lightly compacted pale yellow and mid grey clay mixed with red sand and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds. [678] white to pale grey clay. No finds.

F. 147 Circular post hole. Length 0.4m; width 0.35m depth 0.27m. Cut [681] steep to vertical sides to a rounded base. Fill [680] compacted pale grey and pale yellow clay mixed with red sand and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 153 Circular post hole. Width 0.57m; depth 0.13m. Cut [687] vertical sides to a flat base. Fill [686] moderately compacted mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 154 Oval post hole. Length 0.6m; width 0.38m; depth 0.15m. Cut [689] moderately steep slightly undercut sides to an irregular flat base. Fill [688] very compacted pale grey/yellow silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 155 Circular post hole. Width 0.52m; depth 0.22m. Cut [691] near vertical to steep and slightly stepped sides to a slightly rounded base. Fill [690] compacted mid grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 156 Oval post hole. Length 0.3m; width 0.8m; depth 0.15m. Cut [695] moderately sloping sides to an irregular base. Fills [692] compacted pale grey/white silty clay. No finds. [693] dark yellow sand. No finds. [694] mid grey silty clay. No finds.

F. 159 Circular post hole. Width 0.25m; depth 0.3m. Cut [721] steep to vertical sides to a rounded base. Fill [720] moderately compacted white/pale grey silty clay. No finds.

F. 160 Oval post hole. Length 0.4m; width 0.27m; depth 0.17m. Cut [725] vertical to slightly undercut sides to an uneven flattish base. Fill [724] mid grey silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 163 Sub circular post hole. Length 0.35m; width 0.4m; depth 0.13m. Cut [727] steep to near vertical sides to an irregular base. Fill [726] mid brown silty clay mixed with patches of red sand and moderate gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 164 Oval post hole. Length 0.4m; width 0.6m; depth 0.16m. Cut [729] steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [728] mid grey and yellow silty clay mixed with red sand and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 166 Sub circular post hole. Length 0.5m; width 0.4m; depth 0.15m. Cut [755] steep sides to a rounded base. Fill [754] soft mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 168 Circular post hole. Width 0.3m; depth 0.33m. Cut [746] steep to near vertical sides to a slightly pointed base. Fills [744] soft black silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. [745] mid to dark grey clay with occasional iron pan and gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 170 Oval post hole. Cut [751] gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [750] soft black sandy clay. No finds.

F. 11 E-W gully. Length 4.9m; width 0.75m; depth 0.27m. Cut [51] Terminus. Concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [50] moderately firm light grey and red sandy silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecking. No finds.

Width 0.87m; depth 0.18m. Cut [53] concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [52] moderately firm light grey with red sandy silt with occasional pebble inclusions. No finds.

F. 18 N-S ditch. Length 3m; width 0.5m; depth 0.05m. Cut [73] Terminus. Gently sloping shallow sides to a flat base. Fill [72] mid greyish brown silty sand moderately compact fill with moderate small stones and gravel inclusions. No finds.

Width 0.5m; depth 0.08m. Cut [75] gently sloping sides to a flat base. Fill [74] mid greyish brown silty sand moderately compact fill with moderate small stones and gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 132 SE-NW gully. Length c.3.5m; width 1.55m; depth 0.69m. Cut [601] steep to near vertical sides to an irregular slightly rounded base. Fills [594] brown and grey clayey silt. No finds. [595] light brown silty clay. No finds. [596] light yellow with light brown clayey silt. No finds. [597] dark grey silty clay. No finds. [598] moderate to firm dark orange brown clayey silt with occasional iron pan. No finds. [599] soft light grey silt. No finds. [600] dark brown and grey silty sand. No finds.

F. 143 NW-SE gully. Length 6m; width 1.1m; depth 0.32m. Cut [646] irregular moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [645] dark grey silty clay moderately compact fill with moderate charcoal flecking and moderate small stone inclusions. No finds.

F. 165 NE-SW ditch. Length 7.8m; width 1.1m; depth 0.2m. Cut [739] gently sloping sides to rounded base. Fills [737] light yellowish grey silty sand with frequent gravels, small stone inclusions and occasional chalk flecking. No finds. [738] mottled mid grey brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and rare chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 1.1m; depth 0.2m. Cut [741] gently sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [740] mid orange grey sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions and frequent chalk flecking. No finds.

Width 0.97m; depth 0.46m. Cut [874] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fills [871] loosely compacted orange grey mottled silty sand with occasional stone inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds. [872] firm mid grey sandy clay. No finds.

F. 185 E-W ditch. Cut [887] moderately sloping straight sides to a pointed base. Fills [884] soft dark brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. Pot and bone found. [885] soft mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small gravel inclusion. No finds. [886] dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. No finds.

F. 195 Curving linear ditch. Length unknown due to truncation; width 1.3m; depth 0.33m. Cut [877] very gently sloping concave sides to a rounded base. Fill [875] firm brown orange sandy clay with small stone inclusions. No finds. [876] firm mid grey sandy clay. No finds.

F. 90 Circular pit. Length 4m; width 3.5m; depth 1.1m. Cut [444] steep concave sides (base not reached due to water table). Fills [435] soft mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate small stone inclusions. No finds. [436] soft mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional orange mottling and moderate small stone inclusions. No finds. [437] soft mid grey silty sand with moderate patches of orange mottling, moderate small stone and occasional medium stone inclusions. No finds. [438] soft

mid to dark grey silty sand with occasional orange mottling and frequent small stone inclusions. No finds. [439] soft dark green/blue grey gravelly silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Fragments of wood found. [440] soft mid bluish grey sandy clay with rare small stone inclusions. No finds. [441] soft very dark green/blue grey gravelly silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions. No finds. [442] very loose sandy gravel redeposited natural slump. No finds. [443] soft very dark green grey gravelly silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions. No finds. [445] soft orange sand redeposited natural. No finds.

F. 9 Oval pit. Length 2.4m; width 1.86m; depth 0.33m. Cut [253] irregular sides to an irregular undulating base. Fills [54] yellow grey fine silty clay with rare pea gravel inclusions. No finds. [55] fine mottled bright orange and mid grey silty clay. No finds. [56] firm fine mid orange grey sandy silt with occasional sub angular pea gravels and small stone inclusions. No finds. [57] yellow grey fine silty clay with rare pea gravel inclusions. Bone found. [58] mottled pale grey and red silty sand with frequent pea gravel and angular gravels. No finds. [59] firm pale blue clay with frequent charcoal flecking. No finds.

F. 140 Oval pit. Length 1.8m; width 1.1m; depth 0.25m. Cut [628] gradually sloping sides to a slightly rounded base. Fills [626] mid bluish grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. [627] articulated cow skeleton.

TRENCH 1

F. 110 Circular pit. Width 1.8m; depth 0.31m. Cut [561] gently sloping sides to a flat base. Fills [557] dark brown compact clay with occasional stone inclusions. No finds. [558] compact mid greyish red brown clayey silt with occasional stones and gravels. No finds. [559] soft light orangey brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds. [560] moderately compact light bluish grey organic rich clay. No finds.

F. 121 Sub circular post hole. Length 0.47m; width 0.35m; depth 0.2m. Cut [563] gently sloping straight sides to a rounded base. Fill [562] soft dark grey silt with red patches of sand and occasional small stones and gravel inclusions.

F. 133 Circular post hole. Width 0.4m; depth 0.11m. Cut [607] moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [606] mid grey soft sandy silt with occasional patches of red sand, small stones and gravel inclusions. No finds.