

# Cambridge Rowing Lake The Storage Lake Milton, Landbeach and Waterbeach Cambridgeshire



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



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# Cambridge Rowing Lake, The Storage Lake, Cambridgeshire

## *ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT*

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## SUMMARY

*During October and November 2004, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation of the Storage Lake area associated with the proposed international standard rowing course sited on land north of Cambridge on behalf of Cambridge Rowing Trust.*

*A magnetometer survey was undertaken by GSB Prospection Ltd in advance of the trenching evaluation in order to determine the areas of potential archaeology to be targeted. The survey generally revealed low magnetic background although the southernmost sample confirmed a complex of archaeology suggested by aerial photographic evidence.*

*The work comprised forty-one trenches excavated on the edge of the floodplain of the River Cam. In addition to the standard archaeological recording processes, detailed geo-archaeological recording of the alluvial sequence, where present, was carried out.*

*Two main foci of archaeological activity, dating to the Iron Age and Roman period, were identified. In the northern part of the evaluation area, a concentration of archaeological features, including ditches, pits and postholes, dating to the early and middle Iron Age was recorded. Immediately to the west, a few features, mostly ditches, of Roman date were found.*

*The central area of the site contained only occasional archaeological features, most of which were undated. It is likely that many of these features were field boundary ditches.*

*In the south of the site, a high concentration of Roman features, known from cropmarks on aerial photographs, was found along with a sequence of organic deposits lying within the floodplain of the River Cam*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 The Cambridge Rowing Trust proposes to construct a 2000 m international competition standard rowing course north of Cambridge on land lying in the parishes of Milton, Waterbeach and Landbeach (NGR TL 490635, centred) (Fig. 1). The development area, approximately 10 ha in extent and centred at NGR TL 490635, lies to the west of the River Cam in an area of high archaeological potential, including gravel terrace settlement and complementary floodplain locales with potentially rich environmental deposits. The background to the archaeology of the Rowing Lake, and overall proposals for a project-wide programme of archaeological mitigation, have already been presented in the *Research Design for the Archaeological Mitigation of the Cambridge Rowing Lake in the Parishes of Milton, Landbeach and Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire (Revised)* (OA 2003, hereafter 'Research Design'). The scheme also requires the construction of a Storage Lake. The current report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out by OA in October and November 2004, on the proposed area of the Storage Lake.

1.1.2 In September 2004, GSB undertook a geophysical survey, on behalf of Oxford Archaeology, of part of the area of the Storage Lake and its environs (Appendix 9). This was designed to test whether Anglo Saxon remains, in particular, could be identified by use of Geophysical Survey, given the presence of tertiary soils that

masked their existence and also the presence of potentially deep alluvial soils. More generally, it was designed to sample other areas in order to identify areas of high archaeological that could be further investigated by trial trenching.

- 1.1.3 As a result of the geophysical survey, a trench layout was agreed to target certain areas of suspected archaeological potential. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced in October 2004, in advance of the evaluation of the proposed Storage Lake area and was approved by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office.

## 1.2 **Geology and topography**

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology of the development area consists of gravel of the first and second terraces of the River Cam. In places, the gravels are capped by alluvial deposits of the River Cam floodplain. The gravels overlie Gault clays, which outcrop in Waterbeach parish but not within the area of the Rowing Lake. The land is low-lying, averaging around 3 m OD.
- 1.2.2 Gravel terrace locations are favoured for prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlement. The gravel terraces are relatively free draining and fertile yet are adjacent to the complementary resources of the fenland.

## 1.3 **Archaeological and historical background**

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background of the area has already been presented in the Research Design, from which the following summary is drawn supplemented with the results of more recent work at the site.
- 1.3.2 Terrace-edge locations have been favoured for settlement in all periods, since they provide easy access to the river and its associated resources. A review of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity, combined with desk-based survey of the existing documentary and aerial photographic evidence and the results of a programme of field-walking, test-pitting and evaluation trenching carried out on the main Rowing Lake in 1995 has identified a number of areas of occupation within the northern half of the development area, dating primarily from the Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon periods.
- 1.3.3 From the beginning of the project it was clear from aerial photographic and other evidence that significant archaeological sites existed in the area under consideration and that the excavation of the Rowing Lake itself, the Storage Lake and associated watercourses would remove any archaeological features in their course. An initial summary of the state of knowledge of the project area, drawing on a variety of background sources including the County Sites and Monuments Record and taking account of fieldwalking and a small excavation carried out by Professor Frend, was produced by David Miles of the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU, now Oxford Archaeology [OA]) in May 1993 (Miles 1993). However, the necessity for a Storage Lake had not been recognised at this point and so this initial work did not fully extend into the area covered by this document.

- 1.3.4 A more thorough review of the aerial photographic evidence for the main Rowing Lake area was undertaken by Air Photo Services for Cambridgeshire County Council and this work was reported upon in March 1994 (Palmer 1994). While additional cropmark evidence was recorded and the character of crop response across the area was assessed systematically, no significant new concentrations of cropmark features were revealed. Further work was also undertaken on the line of the Rowing Lake. This took the form of an evaluation carried out by the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council in 1995. The observed pattern of cropmark densities was broadly confirmed, but significant additional information was obtained on a number of aspects, particularly of the pre- and post-Roman use of the area. With specific regard to the Storage Lake, a number of test pits were excavated in order to investigate a concentration of Anglo Saxon pottery identified during Fieldwalking. This revealed a number of features of Romano-British and Anglo Saxon date.
- 1.3.5 The Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Roman Car Dyke forms the north-eastern boundary of the Rowing Lake project area and is therefore adjacent to the north of the Storage Lake. The surviving earthwork of this monument was sectioned in 1993 (at TL 49486450). This work showed that despite 17th century recutting, waterlogged fills, apparently of Antonine date, survived *in situ*. More recently, the site of the original junction of the dyke with the Cam has been examined revealing further details of the canal itself as well as activity of 2nd-4th century date including two pottery kilns and a timber building (Macaulay 1998).
- 1.3.6 During the medieval period, the area lay for the most part within the open field systems of Milton and Waterbeach and in land which was pasture by the beginning of the 19th century. Recent land use is principally arable, but with some permanent pasture (Palmer 1994) and some set-aside. It is bounded on the eastern side by the Cambridge to Ely railway line.
- 1.3.7 In September 2003, Oxford Archaeology carried out Stage 1 Mitigation at the southern end of the proposed rowing course. The work comprised twenty one trenches and revealed limited evidence for Bronze Age and middle Iron Age activity in the form of isolated discreet features. Roman activity was represented by two pits and a small number of linear ditches. A sequence of alluvial deposits was recorded across the area and a sequence of deposits, probably representing a former shallow mere was also recorded.

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aims of the geophysical survey were as follow.
- To find evidence for buried archaeology, should it exist, within the survey areas.
  - To inform the location of evaluation trenches in order to target areas of archaeological potential.
- 2.1.2 The aims of the evaluation, as defined in the WSI, were as follow.
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development area.
  - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, date, depth below ground surface, and depth of any archaeological remains present.

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- To make available the results of the investigation.

### 3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A geophysical survey was carried out by GSB in September 2004 in order to identify areas of archaeological potential which could be investigated further by trenching evaluation. The proposed trench layout was partially based on the results of this survey.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation consisted of an array of 42 trenches of various sizes (Fig. 2) up to 130 m long, representing a total length of 2760 m<sup>2</sup> (a 2 % sample of the Storage Lake area). These were positioned to target any particular anomalies picked up in the geophysical survey, to investigate known cropmarks and to provide general coverage of the site.

#### 3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 A magnetometer survey was undertaken at nine pre-determined locations using a Fluxgate Gradiometer (Fig. 13). A 1.0 m separation instrument was used in this work as they are believed to be more sensitive to deeply buried archaeology than conventional 0.5 m instruments.
- 3.2.2 The overburden in each trench was removed under close archaeological supervision, down to the level of the first significant archaeological features or natural bedrock, whichever was the higher. Provision was made for the excavation of strategically placed deeper slots within each trench in order to monitor the sequence through its transition from terrace to floodplain. However the excavation of the trenches proved this was not necessary, as only part of Trenches 1 and 4 contained such sequences.
- 3.2.3 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples.
- 3.2.4 At least two sections from each trench were cleaned to allow recording of the stratigraphic sequence. Recording of the sediment sequence was undertaken by suitably qualified staff under the supervision of a geoarchaeologist. A dual approach to recording was employed whereby a standard archaeological recording system was used in addition to detailed geoarchaeological recording of selected site areas. This is an appropriate response to complex stratigraphic sequences containing both anthropogenic signatures and natural processes. This strategy was co-ordinated through the use of summary proforma completed for each trench. The methodology involves the description of sedimentary units using standard geological terminology. These descriptions are used to correlate stratigraphy between trenches and define sediment facies types from which a deposit model can be developed.

3.2.5 All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

### 3.3 **Finds**

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

### 3.4 **Palaeo-environmental evidence**

3.4.1 Samples were taken from the sedimentary sequence according to established research targets and the perceived character, interpretative importance and chronological significance of the strata under investigation.

3.4.2 Bulk samples of 20 to 40 litres were taken for flotation for carbonised remains where there was clear indication of good potential for such material.

3.4.3 Bulk samples of 1 kg were collected for molluscs if clearly present, and columns of such samples were taken through deposits where there was clear potential for recovering a datable sequence of environmental information.

### 3.5 **Presentation of results**

3.5.1 Two main areas of archaeological potential have been identified by this phase of evaluation. The results are presented below according to spatial distribution of the trenches from north to south. All trenches and archaeological features have been illustrated in Figures 3, 8 and 9. A higher concentration of archaeological features was identified in trenches 16, 22, 26, 44, 1, 4 and 5. For this reason, detailed plans and selected sections of these trenches are illustrated in Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11.

3.5.2 A geoarchaeological assessment and the creation of a deposit model are currently being undertaken following this evaluation phase. The preliminary results of this assessment, where they relate to the Storage Lake area, have been taken into account in the present report. The full geoarchaeological report will be issued separately.

## 4 **RESULTS: GENERAL**

### 4.1 **Soils and ground conditions**

4.1.1 The site is located on the edge of the river terrace gravels. The underlying geology is Gault clay. The majority of Trenches did not expose these deposits, which lie at depth. However an outcrop of Gault clay was recorded to the west of the Storage Lake area, in Trenches 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32 and 42, at a depth of 0.38 to 0.90 m.

4.1.2 The general sediment sequence was fairly consistent across the site. Late Pleistocene sand and gravels were encountered at the base of all trenches (except the eastern end of Trenches 1 and 4) at a depth varying from 0.39 to 1.63 m.



- 4.1.3 A layer of peat was recorded in Trenches 1 and 4. The full profile of this deposit could not be recorded in detail in Trench 1 due to unstable condition caused by flooding. The trench had to be backfilled before the full section could be drawn due to the edge collapsing. However, it was possible to record a sample section (Fig. 10).
- 4.1.4 A sequence of alluvial deposits was recorded to the south of the area (Trenches 1, 4 and 9), which is located at the edge of the floodplain. These deposits vary from clay silts to silts and sands, ranging in thickness from 0.05 to 0.44 m. The fine-grained nature of the deposits represents fairly low energy deposition resulting from occasional inundation. This last phase of alluviation occurred across the floodplain after the Roman period.
- 4.1.5 A layer of alluvial subsoil was identified in all trenches. This deposit consists of a mid-greyish brown silt clay, which ranges in thickness from 0.06 to 0.46 m, and is derived from low energy alluvial deposits that covered the lower parts of the gravel terrace. These deposits represent a mix of Pleistocene silts and silt clay alluvium. Evidence that this deposit has been mixed and disturbed by bioturbation and cultivation was widespread.
- 4.1.6 A layer of topsoil/ploughsoil extends across the whole area. It consists of mid/dark greyish brown silt/silty clay with occasional coarse inclusions and varies in thickness between 0.16 and 0.43 m.

## 4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 Significant concentrations of archaeological features were found in the northern and southern parts of the site.
- 4.2.2 In the north-east of the evaluation area, a concentration of archaeological features, including ditches, pits and postholes, dating to the early and middle Iron Age, were found, concentrated in Trenches 16, 26, 27 and 44. In the north-west of the site, a few features, comprising mostly ditches dating to the Roman period, were found in Trenches 20, 22, 23 and 28.
- 4.2.3 To the south of the site, Trenches 1 and 4 revealed a high concentration of Roman features which could be part of a settlement area. The potential for archaeology in this area of the site was highlighted by cropmarks on aerial photographs and geophysical survey.
- 4.2.4 The central area of the site contained only occasional archaeological features, most of which were undated. It is likely that many of these features were field boundary ditches, some of them possibly associated with the Roman period settlement.

## 5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

### 5.1 The results of the Geophysical Survey

- 5.1.1 The detailed survey revealed a generally low magnetic background, although the southernmost sample confirmed a complex of archaeology suggested by aerial

photographic evidence. Elsewhere the results were not so clear cut. Many of the anomalies found within the central and northern samples were primarily weak and broad and their interpretation is uncertain; it is possible that they relate to deeply buried or ploughed archaeology, but the weak strength suggested that they were not the result of 'core' settlement activities. Ridge and furrow and other agricultural practices are evident in most of the survey areas.

5.1.2 The details of the survey report are presented in Appendix 9.

## 5.2 The results of the Trench Evaluation

5.2.1 The fills of archaeological features did not vary much across the site and derived mostly from topsoil and subsoil erosion. Where the fills were of a similar nature, a general description is provided for several trenches, usually grouped according to spatial distribution and the nature of the archaeology. Features width and thickness of deposits are detailed in the context inventory (Appendix 1).

### *Early to mid Iron Age activity in the north-west of the site: Trenches 16, 17, 26, 27, 44 and 45 (Fig. 3)*

5.2.2 Trench 17, located in the north-east corner of the area revealed an undated ditch (1709), orientated NE-SW, with a U-shape profile and 0.28 m deep, one possible palaeochannel (1711), which was 0.68 m deep and a modern field drain (1707). All archaeological deposits were overlain by a layer of subsoil (1702) and topsoil (1701), respectively 0.20 m and 0.34 m thick.

5.2.3 Trench 45, located to the south-west of the previous trench contained no archaeological deposits but a tree throw (4505) was recorded. It was overlain by a layer of subsoil (4502) and topsoil (4501), both 0.30 m thick.

5.2.4 To the south of Trenches 17 and 45, an area of Iron Age occupation was identified within Trenches 16, 26, 27 and 44. The fills of archaeological features in these trenches were consistently brown silty clay or orangey brown silty sand.

5.2.5 Trench 16 (Fig. 4) revealed a series of five ditches. Ditch 1605 was 0.30 m deep, aligned ENE-WSW in the northern half of the trench, and was the re-cut of a deeper (0.60 m), V-shaped ditch (1607). Both ditches contained sherds (total of 167 g) of early to middle Iron Age pottery. The fill of 1607 (1606) also produced 21 fragments (95 g) of animal bone. Directly to the south of these ditches, two parallels, butt ended ditches were recorded (1609 and 1611). Ditch 1609 had gentle sloping sides with a flat base and was 0.10 m deep. Ditch 1611 (same as 1616) had steep sides with a flat base and was 0.36 m deep. Both ditches produced a single sherd of early or middle Iron Age pottery and a few fragments of animal bone. Ditch 1611 was truncated to the south by a small ditch (1614), 0.40 m deep, running ENE-WSW. Ditch 1614 also contained 1 sherd of early or middle Iron Age pottery. All archaeological deposits were overlain by a layer of subsoil (1602) and topsoil (1601), respectively 0.15 m and 0.24 m thick.

- 5.2.6 Trench 26 (Fig. 5) was located to the south of Trench 16 and revealed several features including two pits, five postholes, two ditches, two stakeholes and two modern field drains (2632 and one unnumbered). Ditch 2621 ran SE-NW and was 0.78 m deep with steep, uneven sides and a concave base. Animal bone was recovered from its upper fill. Ditch 2612 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 0.25 m deep with a flat base. To the east of ditch 2612 was a row of three postholes, 2618, 2622 and 2626, all with a similar diameter (c 0.30 m) and depth (0.14 m maximum). A postpipe was recorded in postholes 2622 and 2626. No dating evidence was recovered. Posthole 2622 contained 6 fragments (259 g) of animal bone. Feature 2610 was a pit or ditch terminal, 0.18 m deep, situated to the west of ditch 2612, which contained 2 sherds (24 g) of early or middle Iron Age pottery and 7 fragments (24 g) of animal bone. Posthole 2614 was 0.16 m deep and cut at the bottom of ditch 2610. To the west of this feature, three small, 0.04 m deep and undated postholes were recorded (2616, 2636 and 2638).
- 5.2.7 All features described above were sealed by a layer of greyish brown silty clay (2603), 0.19 m deep, which produced a single sherd of Roman pottery (10 g). One pit, 2606, was cut through this layer. Pit 2606 was an irregular shaped pit or tree-throw, 0.23 m deep, with a flat base. A small posthole (2634), 0.14 m deep, was cut at the bottom of the pit. The single fill (2605) of this pit/tree-throw revealed 9 sherds (80 g) of early or middle Iron Age pottery, 7 fragments (393 g) of animal bone, 1 flint flake and 12 pieces of burnt flint. The condition of the Iron Age pottery does not appear to suggest that it was residual, which implies that the Roman sherd from layer 2603 could be intrusive. Another possible interpretation would be that the Iron Age sherds came from posthole 2634 which was truncated by pit 2606. Layer 2603 was overlain by a layer of subsoil (2602) and topsoil (2601), respectively 0.16 and 0.28 m thick.
- 5.2.8 Trench 44 (Fig. 6) was located directly to the west of Trench 26, and contained four ditches and five pits. At the north end of the trench was ditch 4420, aligned NW-SE, 3.80 m wide and 0.30 m deep. A total of 11 sherds (82 g) of early to middle Iron Age pottery and 6 fragments (50 g) of animal bone were recovered from its single fill (4419). The remaining features were concentrated in the southern half of the trench. Two intercutting pits (4424 and 4422) were identified c 13.5 m south of ditch 4420. Both pits were sub-circular and c 0.20 m deep. Pit 4424 did not contain any artefactual evidence, although it was cut by pit 4422 which contained 60 sherds (481 g) of early Iron Age pottery and 24 fragments (50 g) of animal bone. Based on its relationships with pit 4422, pit 4424 is likely to be of early Iron Age date or slightly earlier. Another two intercutting pits (4426 and 4429) were recorded further to the south. Their shape in plan was difficult to establish within the confines of the trench, however they were probably oval or sub-circular. Pit 4429 was 0.60 m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Pit 4426 was cut through the top of 4429, had a similar profile and was 0.24 m deep. They both revealed respectively 41 sherds (360 g) and 3 sherds (22 g) of early or middle Iron Age pottery. In addition to the pottery, pit 4426 contained 19 fragments (728) of animal bone and 1 flint flake and pit 4429 contained 1 fragment (3 g) of animal bone, 1 flint flake, 3 pieces of irregular flint waste and 2 burnt flint. The presence of this material indicates domestic activity on this location or in the immediate vicinity. Directly to the south of these pits, east-

west ditch 4418 had gently sloping sides and a flat base and was 0.30 m deep. This ditch was dated to the early Iron Age by 121 sherds (682 g) of pottery found in the top of the ditch. Sub-circular pit 4413 was 0.13 m deep and cut into ditch 4418 and also contained 76 sherds (1030 g) of early Iron Age pottery. Other artefacts recovered from this pit, including some animal bone, 1 flint flake and an undetermined iron object, suggest this may have been a rubbish pit. Ditch 4410, ran NE-SW, was 0.38 m deep and had irregular, slightly concave sides and a concave base and was re-cut by ditch 4409, 0.12 m deep. Both ditches produced respectively 2 sherds (14 g) and 6 sherds (24 g) of early or middle Iron Age pottery and some animal bone. All archaeological features were sealed by subsoil (4402) and topsoil (4401), respectively 0.13 m and 0.38 m thick.

5.2.9 Trench 27 was located *c* 50 m to the south of Trench 26 and contained four postholes, one ditch and two tree-throws. A tree throw (2725) in the eastern half of the trench contained burnt flints (207 g), possibly representing evidence of tree clearance. Another tree-throw (2716), located in the west of the trench also contained a very small amount (3 g) of burnt flint. A group of 3 postholes (2706, 2708, 2710) of similar diameter (*c* 0.22 m) and depth (*c* 0.16 m) was identified at the western end. They did not produce any dating evidence although two of them contained some ceramic building material suggesting a Roman or later date. To the east of this group, ditch 2712 was aligned NNE-SSW with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. Its upper fill contained 4 sherds (24 g) of early or middle Iron Age, 1 animal bone, 10 g of burnt flint and 9 pieces of worked. This flint assemblage was predominantly dated to the late Neolithic / Bronze Age periods although one piece, a blade, could be as early as the Mesolithic. Although the presence of Iron Age pottery indicates that this assemblage of worked flint is redeposited, its fresh condition suggests its primary place of deposition was located nearby. A fourth isolated posthole (2721), 0.28 m deep, was recorded further to the west and was dated to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age by two sherds of pottery (29 g) from its upper fill. All archaeological features were sealed by subsoil (2702) and topsoil (2701), respectively 0.21 m and 0.31 m thick.

5.2.10 The archaeological evidence recorded in Trenches 16, 26, 27 and 44 suggest a focus of early to middle Iron Age activity. Some of the ditches recorded in different trenches may be part of the same boundaries (for example ditches 1611 and 2612 or ditches 2610 and 2712) although it is difficult to be certain because of the distance between the trenches. The nature of the archaeology (ditches and discreet features) and the quantity and type of artefacts recovered suggest that this area is the focus for an Iron Age settlement. Several environmental samples were taken from features in Trenches 27 and 44. Samples from Trench 27 produced rather poor assemblages however two of the samples from Trench 44 (from pits 4413 and 4422) revealed larger quantities of charred plant remains, suggesting that crop processing activities were taking place in the vicinity.

***Romano-British activity in the north-east of the site: Trenches 20, 22, 23 and 28 (Fig. 3)***

- 5.2.11 The fills of archaeological features for these trenches consisted of brown silty clay or orangey brown silty sand. A layer of subsoil typically sealed archaeological deposits, overlain by topsoil. The thickness of subsoil and topsoil deposits were respectively 0.1 to 0.29 m and 0.24 to 0.31 m. The natural geology appears to vary slightly in this part of the site. Features were cut either through gravel or chalk although patches of Gault clay also outcrop in Trenches 23 and 28.
- 5.2.12 Only three linear features were recorded in Trench 20, all situated at the south-east end of the trench. Ditch 2006, aligned NE-SW, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was 0.30 m deep. It produced a total of 10 sherds (255 g) of Roman pottery, 24 fragments (533 g) of animal bone and 27 fragments (1446 g) of ceramic building material. Ditch 2010 was a 0.08 m deep gully, aligned WNW-ESE, and was truncated by ditch 2008. The latter had a V-shaped profile with a flat base and a depth of 0.30 m. No dating evidence was recovered from features 2010 or 2008.
- 5.2.13 Trench 22 (Fig. 7) revealed seven ditches, a posthole and two modern field drains. Ditch 2208 was aligned NE-SW, had steep sides and a flat base, was 0.25 m deep and contained a small sherd of Roman pottery. Ditch 2210 was aligned ENE-WSW and had gently sloping sides with a concave base and a depth of 0.30 m. It produced 33 sherds (470 g) of Roman pottery. Ditch 2213 was aligned NE-SW and had steep sides and a concave base, with a depth of 0.42 m. It contained 2 sherds (11 g) of Roman pottery and some animal bone. Ditch 2215 was orientated east-west, was 0.60 m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and produced 17 sherds (182 g) of pottery dated to the late 1st to early 4th Centuries AD. Feature 2220 was probably a ditch terminus or an oval shaped pit, 0.20 m deep. It produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. Adjacent to it was undated ditch 2222, 0.18 m deep, which was aligned east-west. Finally c 12 m to the south, were probable ditch terminus 2224, 0.13 m deep and posthole 2217, 0.17 m deep. The ditch did not produce any dating evidence but posthole 2217 produced 3 sherds (57 g) of 2nd-century pottery and 1 fragment of ceramic building material.
- 5.2.14 A single ditch (2805), aligned NE-SW and 0.61 m deep, was recorded at the northern end of Trench 28. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and produced a total of 62 sherds (833 g) of pottery dated to the early 2nd to mid 3rd Centuries AD, 383 g of animal bone, 3 iron nails and 1 identified iron object.
- 5.2.15 Trench 23 also revealed a single ditch (2305), 0.25 m deep, located to the south-west of the trench. This ditch, aligned NNE-SSW, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and produced a small sherd of Roman pottery as well as 366 g of animal bone.

***Field boundaries, central northern area: Trenches 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 (Fig. 3 and 8)***

- 5.2.16 Trenches 24, 25, 41 and 42 did not contain any archaeology. Typical overburden of topsoil and subsoil overlay the natural bedrock. The thickness of topsoil was

comprised between 0.25 and 0.35. Thickness of subsoil was comprised between 0.13 and 0.18 m.

- 5.2.17 The fills of archaeological features were typically mid grey silty sand or greyish brown silty clay. Features were usually cut into the natural gravel and sealed by a layer of subsoil, between 0.14 and 0.38 m thick, unless stated otherwise, for example in Trench 13. Topsoil, between 0.22 and 0.42 m thick, overlay the subsoil.
- 5.2.18 A single, 0.09 m deep, undated posthole (1505) was recorded in Trench 15.
- 5.2.19 Trench 29, located to the west of Trench 15, contained two pits and a ditch. Ditch 2915 was aligned NE-SW, was 0.47 m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Pit 2905 was 0.12 m deep. Pit 2910 was sub-circular, 0.83 m deep, with steep sides and a flat base and contained two small sherds of post-medieval pottery.
- 5.2.20 Further to the east was Trench 32, which contained three ditches. Ditches 3205 and 3207, at the southern end of the trench, were both aligned NE-SW. Ditch 3205 had a V-shaped profile with a flat base, was 0.48 m deep and contained 4 sherds of early to middle Iron Age pottery as well as some animal bones. Ditch 3207 had moderate sloping sides and a flat base and was 0.28 m deep. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the latter ditch, the presence of ceramic building material indicates a Roman or later date. Ditch 3209 was a shallow east-west aligned ditch, which produced no dating evidence.
- 5.2.21 Trench 30 contained a ditch and two postholes. No dating evidence was found. Ditch 3006 was aligned NNE-SSW with a V-shaped profile and was 0.38 m deep. Postholes 3004 and 3008, located to the east of the ditch, were respectively 0.06 m and 0.14 m deep and contained a single fill.
- 5.2.22 Trench 14 contained a ditch and two possible tree-holes. Ditch 1408 was a very small ditch, aligned NW-SE and 0.06 m deep. Features 1404 and 1406 were both irregular, respectively 0.14 m and 0.09 m deep and probably represented natural features such as tree-holes. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features.
- 5.2.23 Trench 43 contained an undated ditch (4305), aligned NE-SW and 0.23 m deep. Directly adjacent to it was a natural drainage channel 4307, which was 0.17 m deep.
- 5.2.24 The probable continuation of this channel was recorded in Trench 31 (3105) and was 0.20 m deep. This trench also contained one undated ditch (3107), aligned NW-SE and 0.13 m deep, at the eastern end of the trench.
- 5.2.25 Three features were identified in Trench 13. At the southern end of the trench was ditch 1308, aligned NW-SE, which had moderate irregular sides, a concave base and a maximum depth of 0.80 m. This ditch was re-cut on the same alignment, on its eastern side by ditch 1311, which was 0.40 m deep. These ditches were not dated. They were both cut through the subsoil, suggesting a Roman or later date. A natural drainage channel (1310), 0.10 m deep, was recorded at the northern end of the trench. Although very shallow, this channel appears to be rather wide, at least 4.5 m. Its full extent is unknown, as it was located on the edge of the trench.

- 5.2.26 Continuation of this channel was recorded in Trenches 39 (3923) and 40 (4003), respectively 0.27 m and 0.38 m deep. Another possible tree-throw and two ditches were recorded in Trench 39. Feature 3920 was a large irregular feature, 0.63 m deep, probably a tree throw. Ditches 3906 and 3911 were located at the southern end of the trenches, on a NW-SE alignment. They both had steep sides and concave bases and were respectively 0.65 m and 0.68 m deep. Ditch 3906 contained a sherd (33 g) of Roman pottery and ditch 3910 produced a copper alloy brooch pin. Both ditches were cut through the subsoil.
- 5.2.27 Trench 12 was located to the west of Trench 13 and contained two ditches, two postholes and a pit. No dating evidence was found. Ditch 1214 was aligned NW-SE, had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and was 0.32 m deep. Two intercutting postholes (1209 cut by 1210) were found directly adjacent to the ditch. They were respectively 0.44 m and 0.14 m deep. Postpipes were present in both postholes. Further to the north was ditch 1208, which was parallel to ditch 1214 and had a similar profile with a depth of 0.38 m. A third posthole (1206), 0.22 m deep, was recorded in the northern half of the trench.
- 5.2.28 Trench 38, to the south of Trench 12, contained two ditches and a pit. No dating evidence was found. Ditches 3806 and 3808 ran on the same NNW-SSE alignment and were respectively 0.10 and 0.17 m deep. An isolated pit, 3810, was recorded in the eastern part of the trench. It was 0.12 m deep.
- 5.2.29 Most of the archaeology in this part of the site could not be dated. A single Iron Age ditch was identified in Trench 32 and one ditch was dated to the Roman period in Trench 39. These ditches are likely to have been part of field systems associated with the areas of activity identified to the north of the site. The channels identified in Trenches 31, 43, 13, 39 and 40 have been identified as natural drainage channels running off the gravel terrace.

***Field boundaries, central southern area: Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 46 (Fig. 8 and 9)***

- 5.2.30 The fills of archaeological features typically consisted of light to mid grey sandy silt or brown silty clay. All features were sealed by subsoil unless stated otherwise. The thickness of subsoil varied between 0.1 and 0.33 m. It was overlain by topsoil, 0.23 to 0.5 m thick.
- 5.2.31 Deposits of light blue silt clay and silty sands with occasional coarse gravels, recorded in Trenches 8, 9 and 10, may represent channel deposits laid down in low energy conditions. The date of these deposits is uncertain but their stratigraphic position overlying the basal gravel and sealed by high energy sands may suggest a Pleistocene date.
- 5.2.32 Trench 10 was located in the north-east corner of this area and contained three ditches and a posthole. The northernmost feature was ditch 1001, aligned east-west, which had steep sides and a flat base and was 0.48 m deep. This ditch produced one small sherd of possible middle Iron Age pottery. Ditch 1003 was aligned NE-SW and had irregular sides, a flat base and a depth of 0.33 m. The third ditch, 1007, was aligned

east-west and had a V-shaped profile with a concave base and a depth of 0.25 m. It was sealed by a possible alluvial deposit, directly overlaid by topsoil. Ditches 1003 and 1007 could not be dated. An isolated, 0.08 m deep undated posthole (1005) was also recorded.

- 5.2.33 In Trench 34, four ditches and two pits were identified. A layer of subsoil sealed all features. No dating evidence was found. At the north of the trench, ditch 3415 orientated NE-SW, had steep sides, a flat base and was 0.60 m deep. Directly to the south of this ditch, sub-circular pit 3413 was identified, with a depth of 0.40 m. Ditch 3409 was aligned NE-SW and was 0.26 m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was truncated by V-shaped ditch 3407, which was aligned east-west and was 0.25 m deep. Directly adjacent to it was ditch 3411, parallel to 3409, which had a V-shaped profile with a flat base and a depth of 0.30 m. Sub-circular pit 3404 was located at the southern extremity of the trench and was 0.40 m deep.
- 5.2.34 Trench 35 contained a single, 0.20 m deep, ditch, 3505, which could not be dated. It was sealed by subsoil.
- 5.2.35 Three ditches were recorded in Trench 33. At the south-west end of the trench, two contemporary ditches were recorded. Ditch 3305 was 0.14 m deep and probably drained into ditch 3303, which had moderately sloping sides, a flat base and a depth of 0.39 m. Ditch 3303 produced two probably residual flint flakes of possible late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Ditch 3309 was 0.75 m deep, aligned NW-SE and had steep sides with a flat base. It could not be dated. All features were sealed by subsoil.
- 5.2.36 In Trench 11, three ditches, three pits, a posthole and a stakehole were identified. No dating evidence was recovered. Ditch 1110 was 0.38 m deep, aligned NW-SE and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Directly to the west of this one was small isolated posthole 1112, which was 0.16 m deep. To the east of ditch 1110 was pit 1108, which was 0.38 m deep and truncated by V-shaped ditch 1106, aligned NE-SW and 0.18 m deep. A ditch terminus (1118) and a pit (1120) were directly adjacent. The former was 0.28 m deep and the latter was 0.20 m deep. At the eastern end of the trench, two further features, a sub-circular pit (1104) and a stakehole (1114) were identified. They were respectively 0.36 m and 0.10 m deep.
- 5.2.37 Trench 46 contained four ditches and a posthole. Ditch 4612 was 0.13 m deep, aligned NW-SE at the eastern end of the trench. It did not contain any dating evidence. Ditch 4610 was 0.22 m deep, aligned NNE-SSW and was truncated by ditch 4608, aligned NW-SE and 0.14 m deep. Each ditch produced a small sherd of Roman pottery and some animal bone. Ditch 4604 was 0.13 m deep and ran on a similar alignment to 4608. It was cut by a small posthole, 4606, which was 0.10 m deep.
- 5.2.38 Trench 8 was located to the south and east of Trench 46. Four ditches were recorded in this trench. No dating evidence was found. Ditches 813 and 815 were both aligned NE-SW and were respectively 0.35 m and 0.18 m deep. Ditch 817 was aligned NNW-SSE with a V-shaped profile, a flat base and a depth of 0.38 m. Ditch 811 was 0.33 m deep, aligned NW-SE with steep sides and a flat base. Ditch 811 could be the



continuation of ditch 4612 in Trench 46. Finally at the east end of the trench was ditch 808, aligned NNW-SSE, which was 0.54 m deep with steep sides and a flat base.

- 5.2.39 Two ditches and a pit were recorded in Trench 7. No dating evidence was found. Pit 709 was located in the western corner of the trench and was 0.18 m deep. Ditch 707 was aligned NE-SW and was 0.34 m deep with a V-shaped profile and a flat base. Directly adjacent to it was ditch 704, which was 0.10 m deep and aligned NW-SE.
- 5.2.40 One ditch was recorded in Trench 6. Ditch 603 was aligned NW-SE and had moderately sloping sides, a flat base and a depth of 0.27 m. Four other linear features were recorded in this trench (605, 607, 609, 611) but they were very shallow (depth comprised between 0.06 and 0.13 m) and interpreted as possible wheel ruts.
- 5.2.41 Trenches 36 and 37 were joined and formed a right angle with each other. A total of three ditches and a pit were recorded in the two trenches. No dating evidence was recovered. Ditch 3615 was aligned NE-SW within Trench 37 and had steep sides with a flat base and a depth of 0.32 m. Ditch 3609, which was 0.40 m deep, recorded at the west of Trench 36 is probably the continuation of the same feature. Sub-circular pit 3607 was located in the southern part of Trench 37 and was 0.29 m deep. At the eastern end of Trench 36 was ditch 3613 and directly adjacent to it was layer 3612, a firm mid greyish orange clayey silt deposit, which contained a large quantity of burnt flint.
- 5.2.42 Trench 9 revealed two features, a ditch and a pit. Ditch 909 was aligned NE-SW with a V-shaped profile and a depth of 0.35 m. Oval pit 907 was identified in the northern end of the trench and was 0.30 m deep. No dating evidence was found. Some alluvial deposits were recorded only at the southern extremity of the trench.
- 5.2.43 Most features recorded in this area are likely to have been part of a field system, possibly associated with the settlement to the south. Only two ditches in Trench 46 contained any dating evidence but the two sherds of Roman pottery recovered cannot be considered as conclusive evidence by reason of their very small size.

***Romano-British settlement in the southern area of the site: Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5 (Fig. 9)***

- 5.2.44 The fills of archaeological features typically consisted of light to mid greyish brown silty sand or mid to dark brown silty clay.
- 5.2.45 A very high concentration of archaeological features was recorded in Trench 1 (Fig. 10), including 18 ditches, two pits and three possible robbed wall trenches. Most archaeological features were cut through the subsoil (102), which was typically 0.24 m thick. Most of the trench sequence consisted of subsoil overlying the natural gravel. However the eastern end of the trench is located on the edge of the floodplain and revealed a completely different sequence.
- 5.2.46 In the eastern part of the trench, corresponding with the edge of the gravel terrace, the natural gravel sloped down quite steeply, overlain by a layer of alluvium (106). A

layer of peat (103) was recorded in the eastern part of the trench (see Fig. 10 plan and Section 100). The edge of the peat and of the underlying alluvium 106 corresponded with ditch 155. The peat was *c* 0.38 m thick. Only one archaeological feature (ditch 158) was cut into the peat. Two (262 g) sherds of pottery, dated to the late 2nd to 4th centuries AD were found within the peat. Another upper layer of alluvium (161) was recorded sealing the peat and the archaeology in part of the trench (see extent on Fig. 10). Features 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 130, 133 were all directly underneath the topsoil (101), which was 0.21 m thick in average. All features located to the east of these were sealed by the alluvium (161), which was between 0.05 and 0.16 m thick. The features are described from west to east in the following sections.

- 5.2.47 The westernmost feature was ditch 109, which was aligned NW-SE and 0.53 m deep with a V-shaped profile and a flat base (Fig. 10, Section 101). Directly to the east, ditch 111 was aligned NE-SW and had a U-shaped profile and a depth of 0.30 m. It was truncated by ditch 113, aligned NNE-SSW, which also had a U-shaped profile and a depth of 0.30 m. Adjacent to the latter ditch was sub-circular pit 115, which was 0.80 m deep. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features, only a few fragments of animal bone were found. Around 10 m to the east, a U-shaped ditch (117) was aligned NW-SE and 0.18 m deep. Directly adjacent was feature 119, which was 0.57 m deep. Only a small section of this feature was exposed in the trench so it could have been either a pit or a ditch terminus. Both features 117 and 119 contained only animal bone. Ditch 121 was located *c* 7 m to the east of pit 119, was 0.14 m deep and produced 61 sherds (1335 g) of early to late 2nd century pottery as well as a couple of fragments of ceramic building material. Intercutting ditches 130 and 133 were located *c* 3.50m to the east and had respectively a V-shaped profile and a concave base and gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 113). Ditch 133 was 0.50 m deep, aligned north-south and was truncated by ditch 130, aligned NW-SE and 0.52 m deep. They contained respectively 7 sherds (324 g) and 12 sherds (150 g) of pottery dated to the 1st to 4th centuries AD. In addition they also produced some animal bone. Ditch 156 was located *c* 4 m to the east of ditch 133. It was a very large ditch, aligned NW-SE, with steep sides, a flat base and a depth of 0.70 m (Fig. 10, Section 121). Its fills produced a total of 63 sherds (1920 g) of pottery dated to the late 2nd to early 4th centuries AD. This ditch was sealed by layer 164, a spread of re-deposited sand and gravel, 0.12 m thick. Ditch 169, a smaller, shallower (0.36 m deep) ditch with concave sides and base, ran along the same alignment to the east of ditch 156. Ditches 156, 169 and layer 164 were all truncated by a later ditch re-cut, 167, which was 0.50 m deep and had a V-shaped profile and a flat base. Its single fill (105) produced 121 sherds (3125 g) of pottery dated to the early 3rd to late 4th centuries AD but as well 15 fragments (882 g) of animal bone, two pieces (447 g) of ceramic building material, a possible rotary quern fragment and another rotary quern or millstone fragment. This sequence of ditches was sealed by layer 163, a deposit of light grey silt and pea gravel, 0.20 m thick, which contained 18 sherds (449 g) of pottery dated to the late 2nd to late 4th centuries AD. This deposit was in turn overlay by layer 162, a dark brown silty clay, 0.17 m thick, sealed by alluvium 161.

- 5.2.48 Feature 135, which may have been a ditch terminus, was 0.40 m deep, had steep sides and a flat base and contained three sherds (38 g) of Roman pottery. Another four features were recorded in section only (Fig. 10, Sections 115 and 116): 144, 146, 148 and 150 were interpreted as possible robbed wall trenches and were respectively 0.38 m, 0.37 m, 0.22 m and 0.20 m deep. From the position of the sections, it is very likely that cuts 144 and 150 are part of the same feature and feature 135 could possibly be the continuation of 146 or 148. These linear features could also be ditches partly backfilled with rubbles. All of these cuts contained Roman pottery (late 1st to late 4th centuries AD). Directly to the east was ditch 141, aligned NE-SW, with steep sides and a flat base and a depth of 0.30 m. It did not produce any dating evidence. Ditch 126, orientated NW-SW, was 0.75 m deep, had irregular sides and a flat base and contained 25 sherds (549 g) of Roman pottery and 6 fragments (210 g) of animal bone. Ditch 126 was cut by another ditch, roughly on the same alignment and with a similar profile (128/136), which was in turn truncated by sub-circular pit 124 (Fig. 10, Section 108). Ditch 128/136 and pit 124 were both 0.50 m deep. Ditch 128/136 produced a total of 29 sherds (785 g) of pottery dated to middle 2nd to middle 4th centuries AD, some animal bone and ceramic building material. Pit 124 produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery and some animal bone. The latter pit truncated another ditch on its eastern side, 152, an undated V-shaped ditch with a flat base, a depth of 0.45 m, and aligned NE-SW.
- 5.2.49 A further three ditches (171, 155 and 158), aligned NE-SW, were identified towards the eastern end of the trench but could not be excavated due to flooding. They were, however, recorded in plan. Ditch 158 was possibly filled by redeposited peat. Four sherds (249 g) of Roman pottery were also found at the top of ditch 158. A sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered from the top of ditch 171.
- 5.2.50 Trench 2 was located to the west of Trench 1 and contained several features including four ditches, two pits and four postholes. Unfortunately, no dating evidence or any other material was recovered from any of the features. All archaeological features were cut through the subsoil, which was 0.28 m thick, and sealed by topsoil, also 0.28 m thick. Ditch 207 was aligned NE-SW at the southern end of the trench and was 0.24 m deep. It was truncated by ditch 209, which was aligned NW-SE and 0.29 m deep. Sub-circular shallow pit 211 and posthole 213 were located respectively *c* 7 m and *c* 13.5 m to the north-east of ditch 209 and were both 0.20 m deep. Adjacent to posthole 213 was ditch 217, aligned NW-SE and 0.82 m deep, which was truncated by a large pit, 215, 0.80 m deep. Another ditch, 219, ran on the same alignment as 217 and was 0.60 m deep. It had a V-shaped profile with a flat base. Finally a group of three very shallow (0.06 m) postholes (221, 223 and 225) were recorded directly to the north-east of ditch 219. Although no dating evidence was recovered, the features in this trench could be related to the Roman activity recorded in Trench 1. Ditch 209 could be the continuation of ditch 109 and ditch 219 could be part of the same boundary as ditch 130.
- 5.2.51 A large number of archaeological features were recorded in Trench 4 (Fig. 11), including eleven ditches, a pit and three postholes. All features were cut through the natural gravel (407) and sealed by a layer of probable ploughsoil (403), which was *c*

0.28 m thick. A sediment log was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, which revealed a layer of peat (406) at 1.23 m from the ground surface. It was 0.40 m thick. No dating evidence was recovered from this deposit however it is likely to be associated with the similar peat recorded in Trench 1, though to be of Roman date. The peat was overlain by a layer of alluvial clay (405), which was 0.31 m thick. This alluvium was the only one recorded within the trench. This was in turn overlain by a deposit of redeposited gravel (404). The gravel was only recorded in the eastern sediment log and in section 401 (easternmost feature). It was overlain by topsoil. Elsewhere in the trench, the topsoil lay directly above the subsoil and was typically 0.24 m thick.

5.2.52 At the western end of the trench, ditches 441 (Fig. 11, Section 409) and 438 ran parallel to each other on a NNE-SSW alignment and were respectively 0.38 m and 0.35 m deep. They both had concave sides and bases and produced respectively five sherds (41 g) and one sherd (26 g) of Roman pottery. Ditch 413, orientated NNE-SSW, was truncated by ditch 415, aligned NW-SE (Fig. 11, Section 404). Both ditches had steep sides and a flat base and were respectively 0.35 m and 0.40 m deep. The upper fill of ditch 413 contained four sherds (33 g) of pottery dated to the early 3rd to late 4th centuries AD. Ditch 409 was parallel to 413 at *c* 1 m to the east. It was a small ditch with moderate sides, a flat base and a depth of 0.15 m, which produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. A small shallow (0.08 m) isolated posthole (417), containing a sherd (6 g) of Roman pottery, was recorded in the vicinity. Ditch 435 was aligned NNW-SSE and had concave sides and base with a depth of 0.30 m. It produced five sherds (307 g) of Roman pottery. A small ditch terminus, 431, was recorded to the east of this ditch. It was 0.10 m deep. Ditch 431 contained 18 sherds (269 g) of pottery dated to the late 2nd to mid 3rd centuries AD, a small amount of animal bone and 1 burnt flint. An L-shaped ditch (448), possibly the corner of an enclosure, was recorded within the trench (Fig. 11, Section 413). It was a shallow ditch, 0.15 m deep, with a flat base, which produced a single sherd (9 g) of Roman pottery. A few metres to the east was feature 446, a probable ditch terminus with steep sides and a flat base, a depth of 0.37 m and dated to the Roman period by ten sherds (229 g) of pottery. Ditch 450 was cut at a right angle by ditch 452 (Fig. 11, Sections 414 and 415). Both ditches were fairly shallow (0.20 m) and contained respectively twelve sherds (253 g) and six sherds (68 g) of Roman pottery. Ditches 448, 446 and 450 were all sealed by a possible midden deposit (402), which contained 201 sherds (2879 g) of pottery dated to the late 2nd to mid 3rd centuries AD, seven fragments (65 g) of animal bone, a piece of irregular flint waste and 18 fragments (948 g) of ceramic building material. A small posthole, 433, which was 0.28 m deep and dated to the Roman period, was recorded within the angle formed by ditches 450 and 452 (Fig. 11, Section 405). A third posthole (419), also dated to the Roman period, was identified *c* 2.50 m to the east of ditch 450. It was 0.08 m deep. Ditch 421 was 0.19 m deep, had gently sloping sides and a concave base and produced four sherds (51 g) of pottery dated to the late 1st to late 2nd centuries AD. It was roughly parallel to ditch 411, which was the easternmost feature in the trench (Fig. 11, Section 401). Ditch 411 was 1 m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a convex base and produced 5 sherds (95 g) of Roman pottery.

- 5.2.53 Trench 5 was located at a right angle at the eastern end of Trench 4 and included five ditches. However no dating evidence was recovered from any of the ditches. Ditch 515, identified in plan at the southern end of the trench, was not excavated. However, it seems it is likely to have been the continuation of ditch 411. Ditch 512, aligned ESE-WNW, had steep sides and a flat base, with a depth of 0.33 m. Ditch terminus 510 was located c 20 m from ditch 512 and had a V-shaped profile with a flat base and a depth of 0.33 m. Ditch 508, located 2 m to the north, had a V-shaped profile and was 0.34 m deep. Finally the northernmost feature within Trench 5 was ditch 506, which had steep sides and a flat base and was 0.33 m deep.
- 5.2.54 The highest concentration of archaeological features was recorded in this area of the site as was expected from the existing cropmarks and the geophysical survey. The nature of the archaeology and the type and quantity of material recovered from excavated features suggest the presence of a Roman settlement. The pottery dating indicates that this occupation may have started in the late 1st century and carried on through to the 4th century AD. The main activity of the settlement appears to have been agricultural, from the existing evidence. Moderate quantities of animal bone were recovered, including calf bones from ditch 133, suggesting that cattle were being bred close to the site. One sample from pit 124 produced a fairly large quantity of charred plant remains suggesting deliberate disposal of rubbish associated with crop processing activity. This is reinforced by the discovery of several fragments of quern stone in Trench 1.
- 5.2.55 It is likely that some of the ditches recorded in Trenches 1 and 4 are part of the same boundaries, although it is difficult to ascertain which due to the fairly high density of features in both trenches. Trenches 2 and 5 may contain some deposits associated with the Roman settlement although no features could be dated in either trenches. The absence of all material and the lower density of features in these two trenches suggest that they are located further away from the core of the settlement than Trenches 1 and 4.

### 5.3 Finds

- 5.3.1 The following sections present a summary of artefact assemblages. For further details and quantification tables, please refer to the relevant appendices.

#### *Prehistoric Pottery (Appendix 2)*

- 5.3.2 A total of 381 sherds (3370 g) were dated to the early and middle Iron Age with a few flint tempered fabrics of possible late Bronze Age date (Appendix 2). Most of the pottery dates to the early Iron Age although the middle Iron Age is also represented. Assemblage condition was generally good; several diagnostic sherds were present with large and well preserved surfaces. Although small, this assemblage is well-dated and should be easily paralleled with others within the region. The few forms present are all jars and usewear is present on only two sherds.

***Roman Pottery (Appendix 3)***

- 5.3.3 A total of 802 sherds (17,475 g) of Roman pottery were recorded during the evaluation. The dates range from the late 1st to late 4th centuries. The condition of the assemblage is generally good, with an average sherd weight of 22 g. Surfaces are mostly well preserved. Residuality is difficult to assess without full recording. However, some late Iron Age sand-tempered sherds were noted in contexts that must date to the end of the 1st century or the beginning of the 2nd.

***Post-medieval pottery***

- 5.3.4 A total of 4 sherds (27 g) of post-medieval pottery was recovered during the excavation. The details are presented in the table below.

*Table 1: Quantification of post-medieval pottery*

Context	No of sherds	Weight (g)
1401	1	19
1704	1	4
2906	2	4

***Lithics (Appendix 4)***

- 5.3.5 A total of 29 struck flints and 294 pieces (1.508 kg) of burnt unworked flint were recovered from the evaluation. A further 41 pieces of natural flint were also recovered and later discarded. Most of the flintwork probably dates to the later Neolithic and Bronze Age; some of the blades may be Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic in date. No retouched tools, diagnostic or otherwise, were recovered from the site.

***Worked Stone (Appendix 5)***

- 5.3.6 The assemblage contains five probable rotary quern fragments, one of which may also be from a millstone. Two of these are made of Millstone Grit, one of lava and two of an unidentified sandstone. Two further worked items include a fragment of probable building stone and a possible stone roof tile.

***Other finds******Ceramic Building Material***

- 5.3.7 A total of 70 fragments (4769 g) of ceramic building material were recovered from the site. The following table gives detail of quantification and date where possible. No diagnostic pieces were identified. Over 70 % of this material comes from Roman features.

*Table 2: Quantification of ceramic building material*

Context	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
103	1	386	Roman
105	1	61	Roman
120	2	303	Roman
127	3	190	Roman
402	18	948	Roman
404	7	1051	Undated
2005	27	1446	Roman

Context	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
2216	1	77	Roman
2601	3	116	Undated
2623	1	2	Undated
2707	1	6	Undated
3206	4	151	Undated
4304	1	32	Undated
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>4769</i>	

### *Metalwork*

- 5.3.8 Only two small finds were recovered in the course of the evaluation. SF 4001 (context 1705) is a copper alloy button from post-medieval drain 1707. SF 4002 is a copper alloy brooch pin from the fill of undated ditch 3911.
- 5.3.9 A further six iron objects were retrieved including three unidentified iron objects from contexts 147 (Trench 1), 2804 (Trench 28) and 4412 (Trench 44). In addition, three iron nails were also recovered from context 2804.

### *Slag*

- 5.3.10 A total of 17 pieces of slag were recovered from Trenches 1 and 4. Context 114 contained 3 fragments of slag (30 g) and Context 404 contained 14 fragments of slag (1412 g). No features associated with metalworking were identified on site.

### *Shell*

- 5.3.11 A total of 10 shells were recovered. The following table gives detail of quantification:

*Table 3: Quantification of shells*

Context	Number	Weight (g)
142	2	6
445	1	23
2223	1	25
3206	3	6

## 5.4 Palaeo-environmental remains

### *Animal bones (Appendix 6)*

- 5.4.1 A total of 392 (13,704 g) fragments of bone and teeth were retrieved from the site, some of which exhibited fresh breaks. Re-fitting reduced the fragment count to 381. The majority of the animal bones from this site have survived in reasonably good condition. Of the bones recovered, approximately 35% were identifiable to species. All that can be determined from this small sample is that the main domestic species were present including dog, and that domestic goose and red deer also formed part of the diet of the local population.

***Snails (Appendix 7)***

- 5.4.2 A total of 25 samples were assessed including 15 samples from an incremental column and the remaining 10 samples from larger bulk samples. The incremental samples from Iron Age ditch 1008 revealed small quantities of molluscs suggesting damp conditions. The majority of the bulk assemblages suggest open conditions, probably with grassland in the vicinity. The presence of slum species within some of the features perhaps suggests they may have been well-vegetated and held standing water at least seasonally. Channel fill 4002 produced an assemblage of c 300 individuals which was dominated by flowing water species.

***Carbonised plant remains and charcoal (Appendix 8)***

- 5.4.3 Twelve soil samples were taken during the excavation from pits, postholes and ditches for the recovery of charred plant remains. The flots have produced unexceptional assemblages of charred plant remains. The low quantities present in most samples indicate that some crop processing activity was probably taking place in the vicinity of the site. Only three samples produced remains in sufficient quantity to suggest deliberate disposal of rubbish from cooking or crop processing. The charcoal was neither abundant nor well-preserved. The taxa identified would all have been locally available for use as fuel. There is no indication of burnt structural remains.



## 6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

### 6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 Preservation of archaeological deposits appeared to be generally good and consistent across the site. No previous impact was observed on the site other than general truncation due to ploughing. Plough scars were visible on the stripped surface of some trenches.
- 6.1.2 Finds preservation was generally good and, except in a few cases, did not appear to show any significant degree of abrasion. The small assemblage of struck flint, however, exhibits limited edge damage and slight surface rolling suggesting that they were no longer in primary context.
- 6.1.3 Preservation of environmental remains was very variable across the site.

### 6.2 Overall interpretation

- 6.2.1 Evidence for earlier Prehistoric activity was limited to a small assemblage of Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic material, generally scattered across the evaluation area. Most pieces consisted of unretouched flakes and fragments of irregular waste and therefore non diagnostic. Three blades suggest the presence of Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity in the general area.
- 6.2.2 Three main areas of archaeological potential were identified in the course of the evaluation (Fig. 12).
- 6.2.3 At the north-east of the Storage Lake area, a focus of early to middle Iron Age occupation was revealed in the form of a concentration of ditches, pits and postholes. This occupation was well-dated through artefactual evidence. Occupation evidence of this date has not been recovered during previous work in the area. The 1995 evaluation only noted the presence of a small number of possible late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery sherds (Robinson and Guttman 1996) and the quantity recovered did not suggest that there was extensive activity of this date (OA 2003). Although the differentiation of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon pottery has long been a problem in this region, the assemblage recovered during this evaluation contained several diagnostic sherds and well-preserved surfaces, which suggest that a high level of confidence can be attributed to their dating to the earlier period.
- 6.2.4 Although no evidence of Saxon occupation was found in this evaluation, three of the test-pits excavated within the Storage Lake area in 1995 by the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Field Unit contained limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity. Test-pit F contained an early Saxon ditch, apparently re-cutting a Romano-British one. Test-pit I contained an early Saxon ditch or sunken feature building (the shape was not visible in plan) and a small ditch. Test-pit V contained a possible small Saxon pit. Although the dating of these features was based on a small number of pottery sherds, the cumulative evidence provided by prior fieldwalking and metal detector finds, along with the stratigraphic relationships of these features with earlier Romano-

British ones, indicates the presence of an early Anglo-Saxon domestic site overlying a site of Romano-British activity.

- 6.2.5 In the north-west of the area, a small concentration of Roman features was recorded. The lower concentration of features suggests that this may be a peripheral area associated with the most northerly cropmark group previously identified in the development area. Previous test pits, excavated in 1995 (Area 9), contained Roman ditches which are likely to have formed part of this activity area.
- 6.2.6 At the south of the evaluation area, a dense concentration of Roman features including ditches, pits, postholes, possible robbed wall trenches and layers were identified. This activity is likely to have been associated with a Romano-British settlement. This occupation was anticipated from the presence of a cropmark concentration in the form of groups of, by the 1995 evaluation (Trenches 40 and 41) and although the results of the recent geophysical survey.
- 6.2.7 Through much of the central part of the site, scattered ditches appear to relate to field/enclosure systems possibly related to, but physically distant from, the main settlement areas in both the Iron Age and the Roman periods.

### 6.3 Character of archaeological remains

- 6.3.1 The results of the evaluations conducted in 1995 (Robinson and Guttman 1996), in 2003 (OA 2004) on the Cut and Canal and in 2004 on the Storage Lake area have highlighted some different characteristics in the nature of the archaeological remains and their environment. The 2003 evaluation was located within the floodplain while the 2004 trenches were located on the gravel terrace at the edge of the floodplain, providing a comparison between two different environments.
- 6.3.2 Figure 12 shows the edge of the river terrace and the floodplain located at the south of this evaluation. The edge of the floodplain also corresponds with the extent of the peat deposit, which was recorded at the eastern end of Trenches 1 and 4. The extent of the alluvial deposit sealing the archaeology is also shown on Figure 12.
- 6.3.3 Environmental indicators previously recorded within the floodplain (OA forthcoming) indicate that alluvial deposits, representing seasonal inundation, covered the base of the floodplain during the early Holocene period which was then a damp open grassland with occasional pools of standing water. This environment would have been suitable for seasonal occupation during the drier months. The top of these alluvial layers represents the surface into which late Iron Age and early Romano-British archaeological features were cut. Early Roman features (1st and 2nd century) in the floodplain (OA 2003) appeared to have been sealed by a layer of peat suggesting a period of stability and reduced rate of sediment accretion. It seems that during the later Roman period (3rd and 4th centuries), the floodplain was partially inundated, supporting fen or sedge vegetation. No late Roman activity has been identified within the floodplain.
- 6.3.4 The environmental evidence (molluscs) recovered during the 2004 evaluation indicates dry open conditions, with grassland on the gravel terrace. The dating

evidence associated with this area indicates a possible hiatus in the late Iron Age and early Roman period and a resurgence of occupation in the late 2nd to 4th centuries. This suggests that the settlement pattern may have been associated with environmental changes in the floodplain. The Roman occupation may have moved from the floodplain to the gravel terrace in the 2nd century when the floodplain was more prone to regular inundation.

- 6.3.5 Very little evidence was found for the post-Roman period during this phase of evaluation. The potential for Anglo-Saxon activity was however highlighted by the 1995 test-pits, although limited in extent. The post Anglo-Saxon period was only represented by a few boundary ditches, suggesting that the area was used as part of a field system and that the associated settlement was located elsewhere.

#### 6.4 **Archaeological Potential**

- 6.4.1 Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is represented only by a small number of undiagnostic worked flint. A few sherds of possible late Bronze Age pottery were also recovered from Iron Age features, although this is based on fabric type only. There is some potential for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area, although the available evidence is mainly concentrated in the southern part of the proposed competition lake area (OAU 2003, 6-7). The 2003 evaluation also produced a few of Bronze Age features (OAU 2004) and occasional flint tools. The preliminary work on the deposit model suggests the presence of gravel islands around the same location. Islands of higher drier ground within the floodplain have been identified by previous research to have significant potential for early prehistoric activity on a seasonal or semi-permanent basis (Bates 1998).

- 6.4.2 The concentration of features identified in Trenches 16, 26, 27 and 44, in the present evaluation, dates mostly to the early Iron Age although pottery evidence indicates that there may be a middle Iron Age component to this activity. The discovery of substantial evidence for Iron Age occupation in this area is significant. Although the presence of Iron Age activity was previously suspected through the presence of a few undiagnostic sherds of pottery (see paragraph 6.2.3 above) and a sub-circular enclosure within the north-western cropmark group (dated on morphological grounds only), the limited evidence available at the time suggested that there was no extensive activity of this date. This settlement, as is now known, with its apparent density of ceramic material, has the potential to address some of the regional research topics, in particular related to chronology (Bryant 2000, 14). The dating of Iron Age sites and artefact assemblages is currently problematic. This is partly due to the lack of stratified pottery groups which have been analysed. Therefore this site could help in refining the chronology through detailed analysis of the pottery assemblage. Understanding the nature and function of the settlement will also enhance the regional knowledge regarding distribution and extent of known Iron Age settlements.

- 6.4.3 The Research Design (OA 2003, 9) has highlighted that recent work in the surrounding area has tended to emphasise the number of sites with a transitional late Iron Age/early Roman phase. The result of this evaluation appears to contrast with this observation and confirm the result of the 1995 evaluation (Test-pits A, F, I, U, J,

V, W, AA on Fig. 12) which suggested that the settlement in the development area was mostly of 2nd and 3rd century AD date (Robinson and Guttmann 1996, 44). Based on the pottery evidence, the Roman occupation may have started around the late 1st or early 2nd century AD and carried on through the 3rd and 4th centuries.

- 6.4.4 The Roman canal known as the Car Dyke forms the north-eastern boundary of the Storage Lake area. This appears to have been constructed in the 2nd century AD. A canal system could have provided a routeway for distribution of the products of this area from the early 2nd century onwards. It is possible that this settlement area developed in relation with the construction of the Dyke.
- 6.4.5 Previous work also suggested that this was a low status rural settlement based on the general absence of imported pottery and of fine and specialist wares and also by the lack of substantial structural evidence. While the majority of the evidence recovered in this evaluation is consistent with this interpretation, some differences have been noted. The assessment of the pottery assemblage identified, along with the usual local and regional sources such as the Horningsea and Nene Valley industries, the presence of Continental imports including South, Central and East Gaulish Samian wares. Also some possible evidence of structural elements was recorded in the form of ceramic building material, a fragment of probable building stone, a possible roof stone and some possible robbed wall trenches. All these elements suggest that at least one partly Romanised structure was present in the vicinity.
- 6.4.6 Potential for Anglo-Saxon activity was identified by fieldwalking and by the 1995 evaluation in the area of the Storage Lake (designated as areas 8, 9 and 10 in Robinson and Guttmann 1996). This phase of evaluation has failed to demonstrate the presence of further Anglo-Saxon remains, suggesting that the area of possible Anglo-Saxon occupation was limited in extent. The recovery of diagnostic Iron Age pottery close to the focus of Anglo-Saxon activity could indicate that the pottery recovered in 1995 was mis-identified as Saxon (see para 6.2.3 above). However, the stratigraphic evidence recorded within some of the test-pits (Test-pits F and I in Robinson and Guttmann 1996, 46) suggests that the features overlay Romano-British features. This result is of significance and in the event of further mitigation in this area, a comparative analysis of the pottery recovered at the various stages of the project may help to resolve some of the dating issues related to the Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon fabrics. The early Anglo-Saxon settlement distribution is largely derived from cemeteries excavations and the localisation and characterisation of settlements is a regional priority (Wade 2000, 23). Evidence of how small domestic units relate to the wider landscape will help to achieve a better understanding of the settlement patterns. It is assumed that settlements at this period were small, self-sufficient communities and a site such as Cambridge Rowing Lake has the potential to address some of the uncertainties linked to this type of site. It also has the potential to contribute in a better understanding of the transition between the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon periods.
- 6.4.7 No certain potential for medieval remains could be identified in the course of the evaluation. Some ditches, especially in the central area of the site are likely to have

been part of a medieval or post-medieval field system although only a few sherds of post-medieval pottery were retrieved. Most of the development area was meadow in the medieval period. Although it was occasionally ploughed in the 14th century, the area was normally described as marsh at that time.

- 6.4.8 In general landscape term, the site has the potential to address a variety of questions relating to (i) the development of settlement/enclosure from the early Iron Age and the retention and changes into the Roman period and (ii) the cause and effects of rising water levels, alluviation and peat development in the later Roman period.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
001								
	101	Layer		0.21	Topsoil	pot	5/131	Roman
	102	Layer		0.24	Subsoil			
	103	Layer		0.36	Peat	pot CBM possible roof stone animal bone	2/262 1/61 1 2/689	Roman
	104	Layer			Natural Gravel			
	105	Fill		0.49	fill of 167	pot animal bone CBM possible rotary quern fragments	121/3125 15/882 2/447 3	Roman
	106	Layer			Alluvium			
	107	Layer			Greensand			
	108	Fill		0.4	fill of 109	animal bone	3/20	
	109	Cut	1.5		Ditch			
	110	Fill		0.25	fill of 111			
	111	Cut	0.6		Ditch			
	112	Fill		0.3	fill of 113	animal bone	2/235	
	113	Cut	1		Ditch			
	114	Fill		0.7	fill of 115	animal bone slag	5/620 3/30	
	115	Cut	2		Pit			
	116	Fill		0.65	fill of 117	animal bone	1/67	
	117	Cut	0.65		Ditch			
	118	Fill		0.5	fill of 119	animal bone	1/16	
	119	Cut	1		Ditch terminus or pit			
	120	Fill		0.16	fill of 121	CBM	2/303	
	121	Cut	0.6		Ditch	pot	61/1335	Roman
	122	Fill		0.4	fill of 124	pot animal bone	1/57 3/21	Roman
	123	Fill		0.05	fill of 124	pot	1/10	Roman
	124	Cut	2.8		Pit			
	125	Fill		0.44	fill of 126	pot animal bone	25/549 6/210	Roman
	126	Cut			Ditch			
	127	Fill		0.16	fill of 128	pot animal bone CBM	4/236 3/214 3/190	Roman
	128	Cut	0.9		Ditch re-cut			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	129	Fill		0.7	fill of 130	pot animal bone	12/150 5/88	Roman
	130	Cut	1.4		Ditch			
	131	Fill		0.3	fill of 133	pot animal bone	7/324 14/821	Roman
	132	Fill		0.14	fill of 133			
	133	Cut	0.9		Ditch			
	134	Fill		0.4	fill of 135	pot	3/38	Roman
	135	Cut	0.5		Ditch?			
	136	Cut	1.15		Ditch re-cut			
	137	Fill		0.27	fill of 126	pot	2/41	Roman
	138	Fill		0.15	fill of 109			
	139	Fill		0.49	fill of 141	animal bone	1/16	
	140	Fill		0.31	fill of 141			
	141	Cut	2.6		Ditch			
	142	Fill		0.25	fill of 144	pot shell	14/244 2/6	Roman
	143	Fill		0.08	fill of 144			
	144	Cut	0.6		Ditch or pit			
	145	Fill		0.4	fill of 146	pot animal bone	5/272 1/17	Roman
	146	Cut	1.2		Robbed wall trench?			
	147	Fill		0.3	fill of 148	pot burnt stone iron object building stone	2/16 1 1	Roman
	148	Cut	1		Robbed wall trench?			
	149	Fill		0.2	fill of 150	pot	5/175	Roman
	150	Cut	1		Robbed wall trench?			
	151	Fill		0.48	fill of 152			
	152	Cut	1.9		ditch			
	153	Layer	1.5		Gravel patch	pot animal bone	4/34 11/627	Roman
	154	Fill			fill of 155	animal bone	1/193	
	155	Cut	0.5		Ditch			
	156	Cut	3.48		Ditch			
	157	Fill			fill of 158	pot animal bone burnt flint	4/429 2/127 1/65	Roman
	158	Cut			Unexcavated ditch			
	159	Fill			fill of 160	pot animal bone	1/11 1/74	Roman
	160	Cut			Pit			
	161	Layer			Alluvium			

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No./ wt	Date
	162	Layer		0.23	Silty clay deposit			
	163	Layer		0.22	Midden or destruction layer	pot rotary quern fragment	18/449 1	Roman
	164	Layer		0.13	Spread of re-deposited sand and gravel			
	165	Fill		0.41	fill of 156	pot	55/1670	Roman
	166	Fill		0.38	fill of 156	pot	8/250	Roman
	167	Cut	1.94		Ditch			
	168	Fill		0.46	fill of 169			
	169	Cut	0.74		Ditch			
	170	Fill			fill of 171	pot	1/60	Roman
	171	Cut			Unexcavated ditch			
002								
	201	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	202	Layer		0.28	Subsoil			
	203	Layer		0.3	Alluvium			
	204	Layer			Natural gravel			
	205	Layer			Sand and gravel			
	206	Fill		0.23	fill of 207			
	207	Cut	>0.8		Ditch			
	208	Fill		0.3	fill of 209			
	209	Cut	1.3		Ditch			
	210	Fill		0.2	fill of 211			
	211	Cut	1.2		Pit			
	212	Fill		0.2	fill of 213			
	213	Cut	0.3		Posthole			
	214	Fill		0.8	fill of 215			
	215	Cut	2.14		Pit			
	216	Fill		0.8	fill of 217	animal bone	32/505	
	217	Cut	0.5		Ditch			
	218	Fill		0.6	fill of 219			
	219	Cut	1.6		Ditch			
	220	Fill		0.06	fill of 221			
	221	Cut	0.2		Posthole			
	222	Fill		0.1	fill of 223			
	223	Cut	0.2		Posthole			
	224	Fill		0.06	fill of 225			
	225	Cut	0.2		Posthole			
004								
	401	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	402	Layer		0.12	Midden layer	pot animal bone struck flint	201/2879 7/65 1	Roman  LN/BA



<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
						CBM	18/948	
	403	Layer		0.28	Subsoil			
	404	Layer		0.29	Manmade gravel	CBM slag	7/1051 14/1412	
	405	Layer		0.14	Alluvial clay			
	406	Layer		0.4	Silty clay			
	407	Layer			Natural gravel			
	408	Fill		0.17	fill of 409	pot	1/48	Roman
	409	Cut	0.49		Ditch			
	410	Fill		0.58	fill of 411	pot animal bone	5/95 3/1450	Roman
	411	Cut	3.54		Ditch			
	412	Fill		0.21	fill of 413	pot	4/33	Roman
	413	Cut	>1.34		Ditch			
	414	Fill		0.15	fill of 415			
	415	Cut	1.6		Ditch			
	416	Fill		0.08	fill of 417	pot	1/6	Roman
	417	Cut	0.24		Posthole			
	418	Fill		0.08	fill of 419	pot	2/192	Roman
	419	Cut	0.16		Posthole			
	420	Fill		0.18	fill of 421	pot animal bone	4/51 1/71	Roman
	421	Cut	0.81		Ditch			
	422	Fill		0.22	fill of 411			
	423	Fill		0.28	fill of 411			
	424	Fill		0.16	fill of 411			
	425	Fill		0.32	fill of 411			
	426	Fill		0.11	fill of 411			
	427	Fill		0.08	fill of 413			
	428	Fill		0.15	fill of 413			
	429	Fill		0.25	fill of 415			
	430	Fill		0.12	fill of 431	pot animal bone burnt flint	18/269 3/14 1/9	Roman
	431	Cut	0.5		Ditch terminus			
	432	Fill		0.18	fill of 433	pot	2/34	Roman
	433	Cut	0.35		Posthole			
	434	Fill		0.32	fill of 435	pot	5/307	Roman
	435	Cut	1.32		Ditch			
	436	Fill		0.14	fill of 435			
	437	Fill		0.18	fill of 438	pot animal bone	5/41 1/32	Roman
	438	Cut	1.62		Ditch			
	439	Fill		0.14	fill of 438			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	440	Fill		0.38	fill of 441	pot	1/26	Roman
	441	Cut	0.92		Ditch			
	442	Fill		0.19	fill of 441			
	443			0.14	Alluvial gravel			
	444			0.27	Buried soil?			
	445	Fill		0.26	fill of 446	pot shell	10/229 1/23	Roman
	446	Cut	1.22		Ditch terminus or pit			
	447	Fill		0.14	fill of 448	pot	1/9	Roman
	448	Cut	2.02		L-shaped ditch			
	449	Fill		0.2	fill of 450	pot animal bone	12/253 1/3	Roman
	450	Cut	0.75		Ditch			
	451	Fill		0.14	fill of 452	pot	6/68	Roman
	452	Cut	0.75		Ditch			
	453	Fill		0.18	fill of 413			
	454	Fill		0.24	fill of 415			
005								
	501	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	502	Layer		0.24	Midden layer			
	503	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	504	Layer		0.3	Manmade gravel			
	505	Fill		0.33	fill of 506			
	506	Cut	0.91		Ditch			
	507	Fill		0.35	fill of 508			
	508	Cut	0.7		Ditch			
	509	Fill		0.35	fill of 510			
	510	Cut	0.98		Ditch terminus			
	511	Fill		0.42	fill of 512			
	512	Cut	1.5		Ditch			
	513	Layer			Natural gravel			
	514	Fill			fill of 514			
	515	Cut			Unexcavated ditch			
006								
	601	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	602	Fill		0.28	fill of 603			
	603	Cut	1.09		Ditch			
	604	Fill		0.15	fill of 605			
	605	Cut	1.2		Wheel rut/gully			
	606	Fill		0.1	fill of 607			
	607	Cut	0.76		Wheel rut			
	608	Fill		0.16	fill of 609			
	609	Cut	0.5		Wheel rut			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	610	Fill		0.12	fill of 611			
	611	Cut	0.45		Wheel rut			
	612	Layer			Natural brickearth and gravel			
	613	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
007								
	701	Layer		0.32	Topsoil			
	702	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	703	Fill		0.11	fill of 704			
	704	Cut	0.3		Ditch			
	705	Fill		0.18	fill of 707			
	706	Fill		0.17	fill of 707	animal bone	1/2	
	707	Cut	0.94		Ditch			
	708	Fill		0.18	fill of 709			
	709	Cut	1.14		Pit			
	710	Layer			Natural			
008								
	801	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	802	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	803	Layer			Natural gravel			
	804	Fill		0.36	fill of 808	animal bone metal	1/46	
	805	Fill		0.2	fill of 808	animal bone	1/5	
	806	Fill		0.15	fill of 808			
	807	Fill		0.08	fill of 808			
	808	Cut	2.46		Ditch			
	809	Fill		0.08	fill of 811	animal bone	8/61	
	810	Fill		0.35	fill of 811			
	811	Cut	0.75		Ditch			
	812	Fill		0.36	fill of 813			
	813	Cut	1.22		Ditch			
	814	Fill		0.18	fill of 815			
	815	Cut	0.52		Ditch			
	816	Fill		0.39	fill of 817			
	817	Cut	0.78		Ditch			
009								
	901	Layer		0.32	Topsoil			
	902	Layer		0.77	Made ground			
	903	Layer		0.43	Silty alluvium			
	904	Layer		0.42	Peaty silt			
	905	Layer			Silty alluvium			
	906	Fill		0.29	fill of 907			
	907	Cut	0.68		Possible pit			
	908	Fill		0.36	fill of 909			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	909	Cut	1.1		Ditch			
010								
	1000	Fill		0.5	fill of 1001	pot	1/5	MIA?
	1001	Cut	1.12		Ditch			
	1002	Fill		0.34	fill of 1003	burnt flint	1/3	
	1003	Cut	0.7		Ditch			
	1004	Fill		0.08	fill of 1005			
	1005	Cut	0.38		Posthole			
	1006	Fill		0.28	fill of 1007	animal bone	1/60	
	1007	Cut	0.5		Ditch			
	1008	Layer		0.23	Topsoil			
	1009	Layer			Natural gravel			
	1010	Layer		0.2	Peaty deposit, possibly associated with palaeochannel			
	1011	Layer			Deposit possibly associated with palaeochannel			
011								
	1101	Layer		0.32	Topsoil			
	1102	Layer		0.13	Subsoil			
	1103	Fill		0.38	fill of 1104	animal bone	15/30	
	1104	Cut	1.4		Pit			
	1105	Fill		0.2	fill of 1106			
	1106	Cut	0.52		Ditch			
	1107	Fill		0.38	fill of 1108	animal bone	1/85	
	1108	Cut	0.66		Pit			
	1109	Fill		0.38	fill of 1110	animal bone	2/127	
	1110	Cut	1.75		Ditch			
	1111	Fill		0.15	fill of 1112			
	1112	Cut	0.36		Posthole			
	1113	Fill		0.1	fill of 1114			
	1114	Cut	0.2		Stakehole			
	1115	Fill		0.12	fill of 1118			
	1116	Fill		0.08	fill of 1118			
	1117	Fill		0.06	fill of 1118			
	1118	Cut	0.8		Ditch			
	1119	Fill		0.22	fill of 1120			
	1120	Cut	0.8		Pit			
	1121	Layer			Natural gravel			
012								
	1201	Layer		0.42	Topsoil	animal bone	2/205	
	1202	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	1203	Layer		0.18	Buried soil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	1204	Layer			Natural gravel			
	1205	Fill		0.22	fill of 1206			
	1206	Cut	0.5		Pit			
	1207	Fill		0.38	fill of 1208			
	1208	Cut	1.94		Ditch			
	1209	Cut	0.44		Posthole			
	1210	Cut	0.32		Posthole			
	1211	Fill		0.48	fill of 1209			
	1212	Fill		0.14	fill of 1210			
	1213	Fill		0.32	fill of 1214			
	1214	Cut	2.1		Ditch			
	1215	Fill		0.3	Postpipe, fill of 1209			
	1216	Fill		0.04	Postpipe, fill of 1210			
013								
	1301	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	1302	Layer		0.3	Subsoil			
	1303	Layer			Natural gravel			
	1304	Fill		0.4	fill of 1311			
	1305	Fill		0.4	fill of 1308			
	1306	Fill		0.18	fill of 1308			
	1307	Fill		0.23	fill of 1308			
	1308	Cut	2.1		Ditch			
	1309	Fill		0.1	fill of 1310			
	1310	Cut	>4.5		Natural drainage channel			
	1311	Cut	1.84		Ditch re-cut of 1308			
014								
	1401	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	pot	1/19	Post-medieval
	1402	Layer		0.22	Subsoil			
	1403	Fill		0.15	fill of 1404			
	1404	Cut	0.58		Tree bowl?			
	1405	Fill		0.1	fill of 1406			
	1406	Cut	0.32		Tree bowl?			
	1407	Layer			Natural			
	1408	Cut	0.25		Ditch			
	1409	Fill		0.06	fill of 1408			
015								
	1501	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	1502	Layer		0.21	Subsoil	pot animal bone	1/2 14/124	LBA or EIA
	1503	Layer			Natural gravel			
	1504	Fill		0.09	fill of 1505			
	1505	Cut	0.1		Posthole			

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No./ wt	Date
	1506	Layer		0.08	Gravel spread	animal bone struck flint	10/104 1	LN/BA
016								
	1601	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	1602	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	1603	Layer			Natural gravel			
	1604	Fill		0.3	fill of 1605	pot	2/111	EIA/MIA
	1605	Cut	1.08		Ditch			
	1606	Fill		0.32	fill of 1607	pot animal bone	2/57 21/95	EIA or MIA
	1607	Cut	0.7		Ditch			
	1608	Fill		0.1	fill of 1609	pot animal bone	1/8 1/2	EIA or MIA
	1609	Cut	0.61		Ditch			
	1610	Fill		0.35	fill of 1611	pot animal bone	1/12 3/11	EIA or MIA
	1611	Cut	>0.64		Ditch			
	1612	Fill		0.2	fill of 1614	pot animal bone	1/4 5/7	EIA or MIA
	1613	Fill		0.11	fill of 1614			
	1614	Cut	0.5		Ditch			
	1615	Fill		0.28	fill of 1616, same as 1610	pot animal bone	2/10 1/3	EIA?
	1616	Cut	>0.8		Ditch, same as 1611			
017								
	1701	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	struck flint	1	LN/BA
	1702	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	1703	Layer			Natural gravel			
	1704	Fill		0.78	fill of 1707	pot	1/4	Post-medieval
	1705	Fill		0.6	fill of 1707	copper alloy button	1	
	1706	Cut			Field drain pipe			
	1707	Cut	0.24		Cut for field drain			
	1708	Fill		0.28	fill of 1709			
	1709	Cut	0.58		Ditch			
	1710	Fill		0.68	fill of 1711			
	1711	Cut	1.34		Palaeochannel?			
	1712	Fill		0.68	fill of 1711			
020								
	2001	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	2002	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	2003	Layer		0.18	Buried soil			
	2004	Layer			Chalk			
	2005	Fill		0.32	fill of 2006	pot animal bone CBM	10/255 24/533 27/1446	Roman
	2006	Cut	2.32		Ditch			
	2007	Fill		0.3	fill of 2008			
	2008	Cut	0.6		Ditch			
	2009	Fill		0.05	fill of 2010			
	2010	Cut	0.3		Gully			
022								
	2201	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	pot	3/42	Roman
	2202	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	2203	Layer		0.11	Clay mixed with patches of gravel			
	2204	Layer		0.66	Chalky sand			
	2205	Layer			Gravel			
	2206	Layer		0.2	Chalky alluvium			
	2207	Fill		0.26	fill of 2208	pot	1/5	Roman
	2208	Cut	0.8		Ditch			
	2209	Fill		0.24	fill of 2210	pot	33/470	Roman
	2210	Cut	0.6		Ditch			
	2211	Fill		0.04	fill of 2210	animal bone	1/138	
	2212	Fill		0.41	fill of 2213	pot animal bone	2/11 5/370	Roman
	2213	Cut	1.14		Ditch			
	2214	Fill		0.5	fill of 2215	pot	9/142	Roman
	2215	Cut	2.8		Ditch			
	2216	Fill		0.18	fill of 2217	pot CBM	3/57 1/77	Roman
	2217	Cut	0.46		Posthole			
	2218	Fill		0.14	fill of 2215	pot	8/125	Roman
	2219	Fill		0.2	fill of 2220	pot	1/25	Roman
	2220	Cut	1.8		Ditch terminus or pit			
	2221	Fill		0.18	fill of 2222			
	2222	Cut	0.54		Ditch			
	2223	Fill		0.14	fill of 2224	animal bone shell	1/23 1/25	
	2224	Cut	1.28		Linear feature			
023								
	2301	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	2302	Layer		0.27	Subsoil	pot	2/35	Roman
	2303	Layer			Gault clay			
	2304	Fill		0.25	fill of 2305	pot	1/5	Roman

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No./ wt	Date
						animal bone	14/366	
	2305	Cut	1.6		Ditch			
024								
	2401	Layer		0.32	Topsoil			
	2402	Layer		0.17	Subsoil			
	2403	Layer		0.45	Sand alluvium			
	2404	Layer		0.39	Chalk			
	2405	Layer			River terrace gravel			
	2406	Layer			Gault clay			
025								
	2501	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	2502	Layer		0.13	Subsoil			
	2503	Layer			Clay			
026								
	2601	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	pot CBM	1/27 3/116	Roman
	2602	Layer		0.16	Subsoil	animal bone	2/347	
	2603	Layer		0.08	Buried soil	pot	1/10	Roman
	2604	Layer			Natural gravel			
	2605	Fill		0.23	fill of 2606	pot animal bone struck flint burnt flint	9/80 7/393 1 12/57	EIA or MIA LN/BA
	2606	Cut	0.88		Pit			
	2607	Fill		0.02	fill of 2608			
	2608	Cut	?		Natural feature			
	2609	Fill		0.18	fill of 2610	pot animal bone	2/24 7/24	EIA or MIA
	2610	Cut	1.54		Pit			
	2611	Fill		0.25	fill of 2612			
	2612	Cut	1.36		Ditch			
	2613	Fill		0.16	fill of 2614			
	2614	Cut	0.26		Posthole			
	2615	Fill		0.05	fill of 2616			
	2616	Cut	0.34		Posthole			
	2617	Fill		0.14	fill of 2618			
	2618	Cut	0.33		Posthole			
	2619	Fill		0.08	fill of 2618			
	2620	Fill		0.4	fill of 2621	animal bone	6/259	
	2621	Cut	2.86		Ditch			
	2622	Cut	0.26		Posthole			
	2623	Fill		0.06	fill of 2622	CBM	1/2	



Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No./ wt	Date
	2624	Fill		0.06	fill of 2622			
	2625	Fill		0.1	fill of 2626			
	2626	Cut	0.22		Posthole			
	2627	Fill		0.1	fill of 2626, postpipe			
	2628				void			
	2629	Fill		0.24	fill of 2621			
	2630	Fill		0.12	fill of 2621			
	2631	Fill		0.45	fill of 2632			
	2632	Cut	0.25		Field drain			
	2633	Fill		0.14	fill of 2634			
	2634	Cut	0.2		Posthole			
	2635	Fill		0.03	fill of 2636			
	2636	Cut	0.14		Stakehole			
	2637	Fill		0.02	fill of 2638			
	2638	Cut	0.13		Stakehole			
027								
	2701	Layer		0.31	Topsoil			
	2702	Layer		0.21	Subsoil			
	2703	Layer		0.16	Buried soil			
	2704	Layer		0.36	Brickearth			
	2705	Fill		0.22	fill of 2706			
	2706	Cut	0.21		Posthole			
	2707	Fill		0.14	fill of 2708	CBM	1/6	
	2708	Cut	0.22		Posthole			
	2709	Fill		0.13	fill of 2710			
	2710	Cut	0.23		Stakehole	CBM	3/23	
	2711	Fill		0.46	fill of 2712	pot animal bone struck flint burnt flint fired clay	4/24 1/7 9 2/10 1/2	EIA or MIA LN/BA
	2712	Cut	1.9		Ditch			
	2713	Fill		0.2	fill of 2712	struck flint	1	LN/BA
	2714	void			void			
	2715	Fill		0.17	fill of 2716	burnt flint	2/3	
	2716	Cut	>1.60		Tree throw			
	2717	void			void			
	2718	Layer			Natural gravel			
	2719	Fill		0.2	fill of 2721	pot	2/29	LBA or EIA
	2720	Fill		0.08	fill of 2721	animal bone burnt flint	1/11 2/14	
	2721	Cut	0.38		Posthole			

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No./ wt	Date
	2722	Fill		0.18	fill of 2725			
	2723	Fill		0.24	fill of 2725			
	2724	Fill		0.12	fill of 2725	burnt flint	11/207	
	2725	Cut	1.24		Tree throw			
	2726	Fill		0.1	fill of 2725			
	2727	Fill		0.12	fill of 2716			
	2728	Fill		1	fill of 2716			
	2729	Layer			Silty clay			
028								
	2801	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	2802	Layer		0.29	Subsoil			
	2803	Layer			Natural clay			
	2804	Fill		0.61	fill of 2805	pot animal bone iron nails iron object	62/833 7/383 3 1	Roman
	2805	Cut	0.61		Ditch			
029								
	2901	Layer		0.32	Topsoil			
	2902	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	2903	Layer			Alluvial layer			
	2904	Fill		0.11	fill of 2905			
	2905	Cut	0.25		Pit			
	2906	Fill		0.28	fill of 2910	pot animal bone	2/4 14/243	Post-medieval
	2907	Fill		0.18	fill of 2910			
	2908	Fill		0.23	fill of 2910			
	2909	Fill		0.18	fill of 2910			
	2910	Cut	1.42		Pit			
	2911	Fill		0.35	fill of 2915			
	2912	Fill		0.2	fill of 2915			
	2913	Fill		0.19	fill of 2915			
	2914	Fill		0.14	fill of 2915			
	2915	Cut	3.2		Ditch			
030								
	3001	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	3002	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	3003	Fill		0.06	fill of 3004			
	3004	Cut	0.26		Posthole			
	3005	Fill		0.38	fill of 3006			
	3006	Cut	1.48		Ditch			
	3007	Fill		0.14	fill of 3008			
	3008	Cut	0.34		Posthole			

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No./ wt	Date
	3009	Layer			Natural gravel			
031								
	3101	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	3102	Layer		0.22	Subsoil			
	3103	Layer		0.12	Buried soil			
	3104	Layer			Natural sand and gravel			
	3105	Cut			Natural drainage channel			
	3106	Fill		0.13	fill of 3107	struck flint shell	1 3/6	LN/BA
	3107	Cut	0.36		Ditch			
	3108	Fill		0.2	fill of 3105			
032								
	3201	Layer		0.37	Topsoil			
	3202	Layer		0.16	Subsoil			
	3203	Layer			Gault clay			
	3204	Fill		0.48	fill of 3205	pot animal bone	4/27 6/186	EIA MIA or
	3205	Cut	1		Ditch			
	3206	Fill		0.28	fill of 3207	CBM	4/151	
	3207	Cut	1.1		Ditch			
	3208	Fill		0.12	fill of 3209	animal bone	1/3	
	3209	Cut	0.72		Ditch			
033								
	3300	Layer		0.5	Topsoil			
	3301	Layer		0.33	Subsoil			
	3302	Fill		0.48	fill of 3303	struck flint burnt flint	2 5/48	LN/BA
	3303	Cut	0.67		Ditch			
	3304	Fill		0.15	fill of 3305			
	3305	Cut	0.35		Ditch			
	3306	Layer		0.3	Probable palaeosol			
	3307	Layer			Natural sand and gravel			
	3308	Fill		0.76	fill of 3309			
	3309	Cut	1.83		Ditch			
	3310	Fill		0.15	fill of 3303			
034								
	3401	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	3402	Layer		0.27	Subsoil			
	3403	Fill		0.42	fill of 3404	burnt flint	2/12	
	3404	Cut	1.8		Pit			
	3405	Layer			Natural sand and gravel			
	3406	Fill		0.24	fill of 3407			
	3407	Cut	0.72		Ditch			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	3408	Fill		0.25	fill of 3409			
	3409	Cut	>1.70		Ditch			
	3410	Fill		0.3	fill of 3411			
	3411	Cut	1.3		Ditch			
	3412	Fill		0.4	fill of 3413	animal bone	4/350	
	3413	Cut	2.1		Pit			
	3414	Fill		0.6	fill of 3415			
	3415	Cut	2.2		Ditch			
035								
	3501	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	3502	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	3503	Fill		0.2	fill of 3505	animal bone	1/11	
	3504	void			void			
	3505	Cut	2.4		Ditch			
	3506	Layer			Natural gravel			
036/037								
	3601	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	3602	Layer		0.3	Manmade gravel			
	3603	Layer		0.1	Turf line			
	3604	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	3605	Fill		0.32	fill of 3615			
	3606	Fill		0.28	fill of 3607			
	3607	Cut	0.58		Pit			
	3608	Fill		0.4	fill of 3609			
	3609	Cut	0.88		Ditch			
	3610	void			void			
	3611	void			void			
	3612	Layer			Silty clay	struck flint burnt flint	2 248/943	LN/BA
	3613	Cut			Unexcavated ditch			
	3614	Fill		?	fill of 3613			
	3615	Cut	1.84		Ditch			
	3616	Layer			Natural gravel			
038								
	3801	Layer		0.38	Topsoil			
	3802	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	3803	Layer		0.16	Buried soil			
	3804	Layer			Natural gravel			
	3805	Fill		0.1	fill of 3806			
	3806	Cut	0.3		Gully			
	3807	Fill		0.18	fill of 3808			
	3808	Cut	0.6		Ditch			
	3809	Fill		0.13	fill of 3810			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	3810	Cut	0.32		Pit			
039								
	3901	Layer		0.42	Topsoil			
	3902	Layer		0.28	Subsoil			
	3903	Layer			Natural sand and gravel			
	3904	Fill		0.38	fill of 3906	pot	1/33	Roman
	3905	Fill		0.28	fill of 3906			
	3906	Cut	1.65		Ditch			
	3907	Fill		0.22	fill of 3911			
	3908	Fill		0.38	fill of 3911			
	3909	Fill		0.2	fill of 3911			
	3910	Fill		0.12	fill of 3911	copper alloy brooch pin	1	
	3911	Cut	2.8		Ditch			
	3912	Fill		0.08	fill of 3920			
	3913	Fill		0.1	fill of 3920			
	3914	Fill		0.58	fill of 3920			
	3915	Fill		0.5	fill of 3920			
	3916	Fill		0.2	fill of 3920			
	3917	Fill		0.58	fill of 3920			
	3918	Fill		0.7	fill of 3921			
	3919	Fill		12	fill of 3920			
	3920	Cut	>3.5		Tree-throw?			
	3921	Cut	0.3		Field drain			
	3922	Fill		0.27	fill of 3923			
	3923	Cut			Natural drainage channel			
040								
	4001	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	4002	Fill		0.38	fill of 4003			
	4003	Cut	5.2		Natural drainage channel			
	4004	Layer		0.24	Buried soil			
	4005	Layer			Natural gravel			
041								
	4101	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	4102	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	4103	Layer		0.1	Buried soil			
	4104	Layer			Natural gravel			
042								
	4201	Layer		0.35	Topsoil			
	4202	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	4203	void			void			
	4204	Layer			Terrace gravel			
	4205	Layer			Terrace gravel			
043								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	4301	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	4302	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	4303	Layer			Natural sand and gravel			
	4304	Fill		0.21	fill of 4305	animal bone CBM	1/50 1/32	
	4305	Cut	1.1		Ditch			
	4306	Fill		0.17	fill of 4307			
	4307	Cut			Natural drainage channel			
44								
	4401	Layer		0.38	Topsoil	pot struck flint	1/20 1	EIA or MIA LN/BA
	4402	Layer		0.13	Subsoil			
	4403	Layer		0.16	Buried soil			
	4404	Layer			Natural sand and gravel			
	4405	Fill		0.11	fill of 4409	pot animal bone	6/24 1/7	EIA or MIA
	4406	Fill		0.23	fill of 4410			
	4407	Fill		0.18	fill of 4410			
	4408	Fill		0.25	fill of 4410	pot animal bone burnt flint	2/14 1/631 3/57	EIA or MIA
	4409	Cut	0.61		Ditch			
	4410	Cut	0.88		Ditch			
	4411	Layer			Natural clay			
	4412	Fill		0.13	fill of 4413	pot animal bone struck flint iron object	76/1030 12/74 1 1	EIA LN/BA
	4413	Cut	0.88		Pit			
	4414	Fill		0.13	fill of 4418	pot struck flint burnt flint	17/140 2 2/40	EIA or MIA LN/BA
	4415	Fill		0.02	fill of 4418	pot	121/682	EIA
	4416	Fill		0.12	fill of 4418			
	4417	Fill		0.06	fill of 4418			
	4418	Cut	1.42		Ditch			
	4419	Fill		0.3	fill of 4420	pot animal bone	11/82 6/50	EIA/MIA
	4420	Cut	3.8		Ditch			
	4421	Fill		0.22	fill of 4422	pot animal bone	60/481 24/426	EIA
	4422	Cut	0.8		Pit			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	4423	Fill		0.18	fill of 4424			
	4424	Cut	>0.30		Pit			
	4425	Fill		0.25	fill of 4426	pot animal bone struck flint	41/360 19/728 1	EIA  LN/BA
	4426	Cut	1.5		Pit			
	4427	Fill		0.24	fill of 4418			
	4428	Fill		0.1	fill of 4429			
	4429	Cut	>1		Pit			
	4430	Fill		0.3	fill of 4429	pot animal bone struck flint burnt flint	3/22 1/3 4 2/40	EIA or MIA  LN/BA
	4431	Fill		0.11	fill of 4429			
045								
	4501	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	4502	Layer		0.3	Subsoil			
	4503				Natural sand and gravel			
	4504	Fill		?	fill of 4505			
	4505	Cut	?		Sub-circular feature			
046								
	4601	Layer		0.4	Topsoil			
	4602	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	4603	Fill		0.13	fill of 4604			
	4604	Cut	0.66		Ditch			
	4605	Fill		0.12	fill of 4606			
	4606	Cut	0.32		Posthole			
	4607	Fill		0.13	fill of 4608	pot animal bone struck flint	1/3 1/7 1	Roman  LN/BA
	4608	Cut	0.9		Ditch			
	4609	Fill		0.24	fill of 4610	pot animal bone	1/3 1/37	Roman
	4610	Cut	1.6		Ditch			
	4611	Fill		0.13	fill of 4612			
	4612	Cut	0.5		Ditch			
	4613	Layer			Natural silty clay			

**APPENDIX 2 PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING***By Emily Edwards (Oxford Archaeology)***Introduction and methodology**

This report assesses all of the prehistoric pottery from the Storage Lake evaluation. The pottery (381 sherds, 3370 g) mostly dates to the early and middle Iron Age although a few flint tempered fabrics may belong to the Late Bronze Age. Assemblage condition was generally good; several diagnostic sherds were present with large and well preserved surfaces.

The pottery was counted and weighed by context and fabric and form were briefly noted (PCRG 1997). Each context was given a provisional date on the basis of the most diagnostic pottery within it and a note was made of such pottery. Fabrics were given alphanumeric codes relating to the principal inclusion. Generally speaking, in excess of 20 sherds (or several diagnostic sherds) are required from a single prehistoric feature to allow some precision of dating taking residuality into account. This must be taken into account in the table below especially where there are less than five sherds.

*Table 4: Prehistoric pottery quantification by context*

Date: LBA: Late Bronze Age. EIA: Early Iron Age. MIA: Middle Iron Age.

Pmed: postmedieval. Fabrics: F14, Organics, coarse sand and limestone

F19, Sand and Organics. F18, fine sand and shell. F32, sand and flint. F01a, coarse flint.

F30, sand and calcareous inclusions. F28, fine sand. F29, coarse sand

Context	Nosh	Wt g	Fabric	Date	Comments
1000	1	5		MIA?	ferrous fabric-date uncertain
1401	1	19		Pmed	
1502	1	2	F01b	LBA or EIA	
1604	1	45	F19	MIA	ovoid jar fragment
1604	1	66	F19	EIA/MIA	late EIA to MIA, one scored ware sherd
1604	1	25	F28	IA?	
1606	1	29	F19	EIA or MIA	probably EIA
1606	1	28	F29	EIA or MIA	Charred residue
1608	1	8	F19	EIA or MIA	Charred residue and grain?
1610	1	12	F19	EIA or MIA	
1612	1	4	F29	EIA or MIA	?
1615	2	10	F32	EIA?	rim with FN
1704	1	4		Pmed	
2605	8	57	F19	EIA or MIA	
2605	1	23	F30	EIA?	
2607	1	6	F18	IA?	Possibly early Iron Age
2609	2	24	F19	EIA or MIA	
2673	4	64	F14	EIA	Shouldered Jar?
2711	4	24	F32	EIA or MIA	
2719	2	29	F01a	LBA or EIA	
2906	2	4		Pmed	Pmed pot and Qt (?) lump
3204	4	27	F19	EIA or MIA	
4401	1	20	F19	EIA or MIA	probably EIA
4405	3	14	F32	EIA or MIA	
4405	3	10	F29	EIA or MIA	
4408	2	14	F32	EIA or MIA	probably EIA
4412	21	232	F19	EIA	includes EIA rim
4412	40	604	F18	EIA	includes one long necked EIA jar



Context	Nosh	Wt g	Fabric	Date	Comments
4412	4	9	F19	EIA?	flakes
4413	1	22	F19	EIA or MIA	
4413	10	163		LBA or EIA	coarse flint and common organics
4414	15	38	F01a	EIA	shoulder FP
4414	2	57	F29	EIA or MIA	
4414	1	45	F19	EIA or MIA	probably EIA
4415	121	682	F14	EIA	All part of one carinated jar/fp dec
4419	11	82	F28	EIA/MIA	late EIA to MIA, one scored ware sherd
4421	7	27	F01a	EIA	rim FP
4421	7	15	F29	EIA or MIA	rim inc
4421	13	24	F00		small flakes
4421	17	243	F01a	EIA	neck and shoulder frags
4421	15	151	F29	EIA	expanded rim and neck frags
4421	1	21	F30	EIA	
4425	17	147	F28	EIA	inc rim
4425	14	123	F32	EIA	inc rim
4425	6	59	F01a	EIA	long necked jar
4425	3	13	F29	EIA	eia rim
4425	1	18	F01a	EIA	shoulder FP
4430	2	18	F28	EIA or MIA	
4430	1	4	F01a	LBA or EIA	
	381	3370			

The possible late Bronze Age phase was identified by means of a coarse flint fabric. As the only diagnostic forms were Early Iron Age, further examination may attach a similar date to this fabric. The Early Iron Age phase contains long and short necked carinated jars with flat or expanded rims, whilst the Middle Iron Age phase included an Ovoid Jar and possibly two Scored Ware sherds. The fabrics, which included coarse sand accompanied by inclusions such as flint, shell or organic material, appeared to span both periods. Consequentially, some body sherds were given a EIA/MIA date.

The pottery was predominantly thin walled and plain, with occasional finger tipping and one case of fingernail impressions. Charred residue was noted on two sherds from contexts 1606 and 1608; this could be useful for radiocarbon dating, in addition to indicating function.

## Conclusions

Although small, this assemblage is well dated and should be easily paralleled with others within the region. The few forms present are all jars and usewear is present on only two sherds.

**APPENDIX 3 ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING***by Dan Stansbie (Oxford Archaeology)***Introduction and Methodology**

A total of 802 sherds, weighing 17,475 g, were recovered during the evaluation. This material was rapidly scanned to determine context dates and to assess the character of the pottery. No detailed examination of the pottery was undertaken. A note was made of the most diagnostic Roman pottery using OA's later prehistoric and Roman pottery recording system (Booth 2004). Reference was also made to Evans' notes on the Horningsea Roman pottery (Evans 1991) and Perrin's study of the Nene Valley ware (Perrin 1999).

**Condition**

With an average sherd weight of 22 g the condition of the assemblage is generally good. Surfaces are well preserved, with the exception of some of the east Gaulish samian which has lost much of its slip. Residuality is difficult to assess without full recording. However, some late Iron Age sand-tempered sherds were noted in contexts that must date to the end of the 1st century or the beginning of the 2nd

**Description**

The following table gives detail of quantification by context.

*Table 5: Roman pottery quantification by context*

Date: E-early; M-middle; L-late

Context	Sh	Wt	Fabrics	Date	Comments
101	5	131	R20, F52	E3-M3	Horningsea reduced ware, Nene Valley colour coat (plain rimmed beaker)
103	2	262	R20, W14	L2-L4	Horningsea reduced ware, Nene Valley white ware
105	121	3125	R20, R10, F52, O57, W14, R50, E40	E3-L4	Horningsea reduced ware (large wide necked everted rim jar), Hadham grey ware, Nene Valley colour coat
121	61	1335	R20, R50, O10, O20, S30	E2-L2	
122	1	57	R50	M3-L4	Black surfaced ware (incipient flanged dish)
123	1	10	R50	L1-L4	
125	26	549	R20, R10, F52, F55	L2-M3	
127	4	236	R20, R50, M24	M2-M4	Nene Valley mortaria
129	12	150	R20, R10, O20, W10	L1-L3	1 trimmed base
131	7	324	R10, O20	L1-L4	(Hadham?)
134	3	38	R20, E40	L1-L4	(Horningsea rd) shell-tempered ware
137	2	41	R20	L1-L4	
142	14	244	R20, R10, R50, F52,	E3-L4	(Horningsea bead rim dish)
145	5	272	E40, R20	L1-L4	shell-tempered ware, Horningsea rd ware
147	2	16	R20, O20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd
149	5	175	R10, R20, R50	L1-L4	Horningsea reduced ware
153	4	34	S20, R20,	L1-E2	South Gaulish s, Horningsea rd, p-med
157	4	249	R20, R90	L1-L4	Horningsea rd, storage jar fabric
159	1	11	R20	L1-L4	
163	18	449	R20, O20, R10, E40, R50, f52	L2-L4	
165	55	1670	R20, O20, E40, R50, S40, F52	L2-M3	Horningsea rd (1 necked high-shouldered jar with everted undercut rim), east gaulish samian, Nene Valley colour coat
166	8	250	F52	E3-E4	Nene Valley folded beaker, with scale decoration
170	1	60	R20	L1-L4	(Horningsea rd)
402	201	2879	R20, O20, M24, F52, R10, S40	L2-M3	
408	1	48	Q20	L1-L4	White slipped oxidised ware
410	5	95	R20, R50,	L1-L4	(Horningsea rd)
412	4	33	R50, R20	E2-L4	(Horningsea rd) bead rim dish/bowl
416	1	6	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd
418	2	192	M24	M3-M4	Nene valley white ware mortaria

Context	Sh	Wt	Fabrics	Date	Comments
420	4	51	R20, E30	L1-L2	Horningsea rd, L prehistoric sandy ware
431	18	269	R20, R50, E40, F52, S40	L2-M3	Horningsea reduced ware
432	2	34	O20, F52	L2-L4	
434	5	307	R20, O20	L1-L4	Horningsea, wide mouthed everted rim jar
437	5	41	F52, S40, R20, O20	L2-M3	Nene Valley C.C. with rouletting, 1 bead rim dish in Horningsea reduced ware
440	1	26	R20, R90	L1-L4	Horningsea rd/Storage Jar
445	10	229	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea L1-L4
447	1	9	O20	L1-L4	Horningsea
449	12	253	Q30, R20, O20	L1-L4	Horningsea, White-slipped reduced ware
451	6	68	R20, O20	L1-L4	Horningsea
2005	10	255	E40, R20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd, Shell-tempered ware
2201	3	42	S30	E2	Central Gaulish samian type Drag 18/31
2207	1	5	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd
2209	33	470	R20, R50, R10	L1-L4	Horningsea rd, narrow necked jar with everted rim
2212	2	11	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd
2214	9	142	R20, R50, E40, W10	L1-L3/E4	Horningsea rd ware, Black surfaced ware, shell-tempered ware, Colchester buff ware, 1 P-Med sh
2216	3	57	S30, S20	M2-L2	central Gaulish samian types Drag 33 and 37
2218	8	125	R20, R50, W10, F52, Q20	L2-L4	Horningsea ware, black surface ware, Colchester buff ware, Nene Valley colour coat, white slipped oxidised fabric
2219	1	25	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea ware
2302	2	35	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea ware
2304	1	5	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea ware
2601	1	27	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd
2603	1	10	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd
2804	62	833	R20, O20, M29	E2-M3	Horning sea rd narrow necked jar M29 Colchester buff/wall sided mortaria
3904	1	33	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd
4607	1	3	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd
4609	1	3	R20	L1-L4	Horningsea rd
U/S	22	1166	R20, R10, F52, M24	E4-M4	Horningsea rd (beaded dish), reeded rim Nene Valley white ware mortaria

Pottery from the evaluation largely comprises locally produced Horningsea reduced ware (R20), black-surfaced ware (R50), oxidised coarse ware (O20) and white-slipped coarse ware in both oxidised and reduced fabrics (Q20, Q30), with vessels including wide necked everted rim jars, narrow necked jars and bead rim dishes. Some shell-tempered wares (E40) and some fine grey wares (R10) are also present. Relatively little is known about the Horningsea fabrics and the bulk of the assemblage must therefore be considered as broadly Roman in date, although the presence of concave-sided bead rim dishes may indicate that some of these wares belong to the 4th century. Regional and continental imports included some probable Hadham grey ware (R10), Hadham oxidised ware (O10), Colchester Buff ware mortaria (M29), Nene Valley white ware (W14), Nene Valley white ware mortaria (M24), Nene Valley colour coated ware (F52), South Gaulish samian ware (S20), Central Gaulish Samian Ware (S30) and East Gaulish Samian Ware (S40). Vessels include a necked bowl-jar with everted rim in Hadham oxidised ware, a wall sided mortaria in Colchester buff ware, several folded beakers (both plain and with barbotine decoration) in Nene Valley colour-coated ware along with a Drag type 37 bowl, a Drag type 33 cup and a Drag type 18/31 platter all in Central Gaulish samian. The presence of these regional and continental fabric types with their diagnostic forms, which with the exception of the southern and central Gaulish samian ware can all be dated to the late Roman period, would suggest a substantial later Roman presence at the site. The presence of the southern and central Gaulish samian suggests some activity during the late 1st and 2nd centuries.

### Potential

The pottery assemblage is clearly significant and offers excellent potential for further study. It is a relatively large assemblage with a potentially restricted date range. A number of good groups with well preserved datable, diagnostic, material are evident. Such material should provide well-dated sequences, which can inform about pottery supply to the site. Together

with reference to comparative material, the chronology of certain forms and fabrics may be established. Study of the pottery may also add to our understanding of the Horningsea ware in general. The pottery can also help to chart site chronology. The presence of samian and Nene Valley colour-coated ware in particular provides useful evidence for site status (essentially rural, but with high status elements). Analysis into functional composition may also contribute to this. Questions regarding context formation may also be addressed, revealing social practices such as rubbish disposal and perhaps structured deposition.

**APPENDIX 4 FLINT**

by Kate Cramp (Oxford Archaeology)

**Introduction**

A total of 29 struck flints and 294 pieces (1.508 kg) of burnt unworked flint were recovered from the excavation at Cambridge Rowing Lake (Tables 6 and 7). A further 41 pieces of natural flint were also recovered and later discarded. Most of the flintwork probably dates to the later Neolithic and Bronze Age; some of the blades may be Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic in date. No retouched tools, diagnostic or otherwise, were recovered from the site.

Table 6: *Quantification of struck flint by context*

Category:	Context:														Total:	
	402	1506	1701	2605	2711	2713	3106	3302	3612	4401	4412	4414	4425	4430		4607
Flake			1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1			1	1		12
Blade		1			1										1	3
Irregular waste	1				3				1		1	1		3		10
Chip					1											1
Multi-platform flake core					1							1				2
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core					1											1
Total:	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	29

Table 7: *Quantification of burnt unworked flint by context*

	157	431	1002	2605	2711	2715	2720	2724	3302	3403	3612	4408	4414	4430	Total:
Total number of pieces:	1	1	1	12	2	2	2	11	5	2	248	3	2	2	294
Total weight (g):	65	9	3	57	10	3	14	207	48	12	943	57	40	40	1508

**Condition**

The struck flints are in reasonably fresh condition, particularly those from context (2711). Much of the remaining assemblage exhibits limited edge-damage and slight surface rolling suggesting they are no longer in primary context. Examples include the blade from context (1506) and the flake from context (1701).

While most of the flints are uncorticated, an incipient cortication often occurs in association with the technologically earlier pieces, e.g. the blades from contexts (2711) and (4607).

The burnt unworked flint is generally heavily calcined and crumbling; little can be done to reverse this process, however.

**Raw material**

Gravel flint was widely used for both knapping and burning purposes. These nodules seem to be of reasonable knapping quality and are characterised by a thin, slightly stained cortex and a dark brown, fine-grained interior.

**Technology and dating**

The assemblage is largely composed of unretouched flakes (12 pieces) and fragments of irregular waste (10 pieces). Most of the flakes are chronologically undiagnostic but, given the predominance of hard-hammer pieces with no platform preparation, a later prehistoric date seems most likely. The blades from contexts (1506), (2711) and (4607) show careful preparation and removal and would not be out of place in a Mesolithic or early Neolithic industry.

Two multi-platform flake cores, each weighing 21 g, were recovered from contexts (2711) and (4414). The two cores are technologically similar, displaying a series of flake removals

from several directions with no platform preparation. Both are almost fully exhausted, suggesting that raw material supplies were treated economically.

**Potential for further work**

The flint assemblage contains very little closely datable material and, with the possible exception of the small collection from context (2711), most have probably been redeposited. As such, the flintwork provides limited potential for further analysis. However, the research value of the assemblage may increase if it is integrated with material recovered from future excavation at the site.

**APPENDIX 5 WORKED STONE***by Ruth Shaffrey (Oxford Archaeology)***Summary and Quantification**

Amongst the retained stone are five possible rotary quern fragments and two other items.

**Methodology**

The stone was very briefly examined by eye.

**Description**

The assemblage contains five probable rotary quern fragments, one of which may also be from a millstone. Two of these are made of Millstone Grit, one of lava and two of an unidentified sandstone. Two further worked items include a chunk of probable building stone and a possible roof stone.

**Catalogue***Table 8: Quantification of worked stone by context*

Context	Description	Lithology
105	Rotary quern or millstone fragment	Millstone Grit
105	Possible rotary quern fragment	Undetermined
105	Possible rotary quern fragment	Undetermined
147	Building stone	Limestone
163	Rotary quern fragment	Millstone Grit
103	Possible roof stone	Sandstone

**Statement of Potential**

The assemblage of worked stone is small and has limited potential but it can add to our general understanding of stone use in the area, when compared to the regional evidence. It can help determine the location and types of activity on site, (NB the possible millstone) and the patterns of supply to the site (the sources of the stone).

**Recommendations for future work**

The assemblage of worked stone has not been thoroughly examined, so all the items will need to be closely looked at, in particular the possible millstone and the two items of unknown lithology. The assemblage as a whole needs to be placed in a regional context in order to determine the significance of stone supply to the site. No items have been selected for illustration.

**APPENDIX 6 ANIMAL BONES***by Emma-Jayne Evans(Oxford Archaeology)***Introduction**

This report encompasses animal bones from the site at Cambridge Rowing Lake. A total of 932 (13704 g) fragments of bone and teeth were excavated from the site, many of which exhibited fresh breaks in which their re-fitting reduced the fragment count to 381.

**Methodology**

Identification of the bone was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology with access to the reference collection and published guides. All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also, fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified, or were from an identifiable articulated skeleton in which there could be no doubt as to their species. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as small (small mammal size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was undertaken using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material housed at OA. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (s/g).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated, and this figure broken down to the total number of fragments identifiable to each species. In addition the minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated using the zoning method (Serjeantson, 1996). The elements used for working out MNI do not include ribs, vertebra, loose teeth, tarsals and carpals unless these are the only elements present.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985) and Grant (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (\*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

**Results**

The majority of the animal bones from this site have survived in reasonably good condition, with a large proportion scoring 2 - 3 using Lyman's grading. Although the condition of the bones is reasonable, much of the bone has post depositional and fresh breaks, including a number of cattle, pig and horse skulls of varying completeness. Refitting these fragmented skulls has greatly reduced the total fragment count of this assemblage. Of the bones recovered approximately 35% were identifiable to species, a list of which is given in Table 9 below.

*Table 9. Total number of animal bone fragments identifiable to species and minimum number of individuals*

	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Horse	Pig	Dog	Domestic goose	Red deer	Hare	Bird	Unidentified	Total
Fragment count	66	38	16	9	2	1	1	1	1	246	381
MNI	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-



It is difficult to determine the importance of individual species from such a small sample of bones, with the total fragment count suggesting that cattle were present in considerably higher numbers than the other domestic animals, and the MNI giving a different pattern. All that can be determined from this small sample is that the main domestic species were present including dog, and that domestic goose and red deer also formed part of the diet of the local population. Butchery marks in the form of cuts or chops were mainly noted on cattle bones, however a single horse humerus exhibited cut marks on the shaft. Age at death could be estimated on a number of mandibles, suggesting that the majority of cattle, sheep/goat and pig were killed before reaching maturity, probably for consumption. Articulations were noted between several bones, most notable a cattle hind limb from context 4421. This suggests that some of the features suffered little disturbance after the bones had been deposited. The presence of calf bones from context 131 suggests that cattle were being bred close to the site. Many of the bones could be measured, several of which have the potential to give withers heights estimations.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Although in many contexts the bone has suffered some degree of surface erosion, the bone from this site has good potential to inform us as to the importance of both domestic and wild animals to the inhabitants of the site. A larger sample would allow for more detailed analysis into animal husbandry techniques, age at death profiles, measurements and, whilst butchery marks may be difficult to observe on many bones due to the surface condition, some butchery techniques may be determined. It is also recommended that any further work should consider sampling for environmental remains to recover smaller bones such as small mammal, bird and fish bones that may contribute to our understanding of the environment and the diet of the inhabitants at the time.

## APPENDIX 7 ASSESSMENT OF LAND AND FRESHWATER MOLLUSCA

by Elizabeth Stafford (Oxford Archaeology)

### Introduction

The geology of Cambridge Rowing Lake, situated on the floodplain and gravel terrace of the River Cam, is London clay overlain by Late Pleistocene sands and gravels, capped in places by Holocene alluvial silts and clays. The nature of the soils and sediments at the site are calcareous and therefore conducive to the preservation of mollusc shell. Twenty-five samples retrieved during the evaluation were assessed for the preservation of molluscan remains. Fifteen samples derive from an incremental column specifically, taken for the retrieval of molluscs at 5cm intervals through the fills of a substantial early to mid Iron Age ditch. The remaining 10 samples derive from larger bulk samples originally taken for the retrieval of plant macro remains and cover a representative range of features identified at the site.

### Methodology

The samples taken specifically for molluscs were disaggregated in water and floated onto 0.5mm mesh. The remaining residues were also sieved to 0.5mm and airdried. Both the flots and residues were scanned under a low power binocular microscope at magnifications of x10 and x20. The abundance of taxa was recorded on a scale of + 1-5, ++ 6-25, +++ 26-50, ++++ 51-100, +++++>100. An estimate was also made of the total number of individuals in each flot. The identifications are divided into species groups. Nomenclature follows Kerney (1999) and habitat information has been indicated following Robinson (1979, 1993).

For the freshwater molluscs:

- Slum species are those able to live in water subject to stagnation, drying up and large temperature variations.
- Catholic or intermediate species tolerate a wide range of conditions except the worst slums.
- Ditch species require clean slowly moving water often with abundant aquatic plants.
- Flowing water species a clean stream with a current.

For the terrestrial fauna habitat preferences consist of

- open-country
- shade-loving
- catholic or intermediate tolerating a wide range of conditions
- obligate marsh species
- terrestrial species that can tolerate wet conditions.

### Results

The results are presented in tabular format (Table 10). Snail preservation was variable. In some of the flots, particularly the lower fills of the E-MIA ditch shell was entirely absent. The majority of the flots contained large quantities of roots, straw, modern seeds and coal, in addition to fresh specimens of the burrowing mollusc *Cecilloides acicula*, suggesting a significant intrusive element.

#### *Incremental column -E-MIA ditch 1008*

15 samples were retrieved from the fill of ditch 1008 over a depth of 1.03m. Mollusc shell was very sparse between 0.40-1.03m (2711) and restricted to 4 individuals including the terrestrial catholic snail *Cochlicopa* spp., and freshwater slum and ditch species *Lymnaea* spp. and *Valvata cristata*. The assemblages suggest damp condition. Other than that the shells are too few for ecological interpretation. The overlying subsoil (2702) sealing the ditch contained more useful quantities of shell. The assemblages were species rich and dominated by flowing water species *Bythinia* spp., *Valvata pisinalis*, ditch species *V. cristata*, *Planorbis* spp., and various catholic freshwater species. Terrestrial species were represented by a single

shell of *Vallonia pulcella*. The character of the assemblage suggests the shells derive from an episode of flooding transporting shell debris from adjacent channel locations

### Bulk samples

8 of the bulk samples produced extremely sparse assemblages of between 2 and 15 individuals. The majority of the shells appeared to be in a very fresh condition, translucent, and some with periostracum intact. This suggests a component is likely to represent intrusive elements probably moved down profile by root action. The assemblages were dominated by terrestrial open country species *Vallonia excentrica*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo pygmaea* and the catholic species *Trichia hispida*.

The Roman features; fill (2216) and pit fill (122) produced more useful assemblages of similar character comprising approximately 200 and 50 individuals respectively. The assemblage was dominated by terrestrial dry open country species predominantly *V. excentrica* and *P. muscorum*. *V. costata*, and damp tolerant species *V. pulcella* and *V. pygmaea*. Other numerically significant species included *Trichia hispida*. Freshwater slum species are also well represented.

The assemblages suggest open conditions, probably with grassland in the vicinity. The presence of slum species within some of the features perhaps suggests they may have been well vegetated and held standing water at least seasonally.

The channel fill 4002 produced an assemblage of approximately 300 individuals and was dominated by flowing water species *Bythinia* spp., *V. piscinalis* along with various freshwater ditch and catholic species. Slum species were rare and terrestrial species were represented by a single shell of *V. pulcella* suggesting clean, moving water, with little vegetation.

### Recommendations

Although some general conclusions are possible, the majority of the assemblages examined contained too few shells to allow valid ecological interpretation, more so due to the intrusive components. It is unlikely further work would add to the interpretations presented in this report. It is however recommended the results of the assessment be included in any future site report. The sites holds out the possibility of better sample collection.

Table 10: The results of the assessment of the mollusca.

Codes for group											
Freshwater											Terrestrial
F = Flowing water											(M) = Terrestrial species that can live in wet conditions
M = Obligate Marsh											T = Terrestrial
S = Slum											o = open
D = Ditch											s = shaded
C = Catholic											c = catholic

DATE		-	M2-L2	M3-L4	EIA or MIA	EIA or MIA	EIA or MIA	LBA or EIA	LBA or EIA	LN/BA	-
FEATURE		4003	-	124	4418	1008	4418	2721	2721	2712	141
		Channel	P	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ph	Ph	Ditch	Ditch
Context		4002	2216	122	4416	2711	4414	2720	2719	2713	139
Sample		1010	1007	1011	1003	1008	1001	1006	1005	1009	1029
TAXA	Group										
<i>Valvata cristata</i>	D	++++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	F	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.	F	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	M S D C F	++	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	S M	+	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-

DATE		-	M2-L2	M3-L4	EIA or MIA	EIA or MIA	EIA or MIA	LBA or EIA	LBA or EIA	LN/BA	-
FEATURE		4003	-	124	4418	1008	4418	2721	2721	2712	141
<i>Lymnaea palustris</i>	C S M	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>	D	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i>	D	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	S	+	++	++	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
<i>Anisus vortex</i>	D	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>	C	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyraulus crista</i>	C	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hippeutis complanatus</i>	C	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxyloma/Succinea sp.</i>	Mo	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cochlicopa spp.</i>	Tc	-	+	++	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	(M)o	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	To	-	+++	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
<i>Vallonia sp.</i>	(M)o	-	++++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	To	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia pulcella</i>	(M)o	+	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	To	-	+++	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+
Zonitidae	T	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	(M)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trichia hispida</i>	(M)	-	++	++	-	++	-	+	++	++	-
<i>Helix aspersa</i>	Tc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Psidium sp.</i>	M S D C F	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total estimated no.		300	200	50	2	15	8	6	15	12	6

Table 10 cont.

DATE		E-M IA												
FEATURE		Ditch 1008												
Context		1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025
Sample		2702	2702	2711	2711	2711	2711	2711	2711	2711	2711	2711	2711	2713
	Group	30-35cm	35-40cm	40-45cm	45-50cm	50-55cm	55-60cm	60-65cm	65-70cm	70-75cm	75-80cm	85-90cm	90-95cm	95-103cm
TAXA														
<i>Valvata cristata</i>	D	+	++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	F	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bithynia sp.</i>	F	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lymnaea sp.</i>	M S D C F	++	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	S M	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lymnaea palustris</i>	C S M	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>	C	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>	D	+	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i>	D	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	S	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Anisus vortex</i>	D	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyraulus crista</i>	C	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hippeutis complanatus</i>	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxyloma/Succinea sp.</i>	Mo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cochlicopa spp.</i>	Tc	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	(M)o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	To	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DATE		E-M IA												
FEATURE		Ditch 1008												
<i>Vallonia sp.</i>	(M)o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	To	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia pulcella</i>	(M)o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	To	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zonitidae	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	(M)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trichia hispida</b>	(M)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helix aspersa</i>	Tc	-	-											
<i>Psidium sp.</i>	M S D C F	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total estimated no.		20	80	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-

**APPENDIX 8 ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL**

by Dana Challinor (Oxford Archaeology)

**Methodology**

Twelve soil samples were taken during the evaluation from pits, postholes and ditches for the recovery of charred plant remains. The samples, ranging in size from 10 to 40 litres, were processed by mechanical flotation in a modified Siraf-type machine, with the sample held on a 500µm and the flots collected on a 250µm mesh. The flots were then air-dried and briefly scanned under a binocular microscope at x10 and x20 magnification. Any seeds or chaff noted were provisionally identified and an estimate of abundance made. Charcoal caught on the 2mm sieve was considered identifiable and quantified; fragments were randomly extracted, fractured and examined in transverse section. While this provides a reliable method of the identification for ring porous taxa (e.g. *Quercus* sp.), identifications are tentative for the semi- to diffuse-porous taxa (Maloideae, *Prunus* etc.).

**Results**

The results of the assessment are presented in Table 11. The flots were similar in character with large quantities of roots, straw and sediment particles. Several of the flots contained coal and modern seeds. Molluscs were present in seven flots and small animal bones were noted in three.

Wood charcoal was present in all of the samples, in varying quantity. In general the preservation was poor, and the pores were often heavily infused with sediment, making identification difficult. A range of taxa was, nevertheless, noted in most samples, including *Quercus* (oak), *Fraxinus* (ash), *Prunus* (cherry, sloe etc) and Maloideae (hawthorn type). There were low levels of cereal grains in most of the samples, which were identified as *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (spelt/emmer wheat) and *Hordeum* sp. (barley). Occasional glumes were also noted and these appeared to be mostly spelt wheat. Three flots produced greater quantities of cereal remains (contexts 122, 402 & 2216) and occasional weed seeds.

**Implications**

The flots from Cambridge Rowing Lake have produced unexceptional assemblages of charred plant remains. The low quantities present in most samples indicate that some crop processing activity was probably taking place in the vicinity of the site, from which occasional remains ended up in the archaeological features. Only three samples produced remains in enough quantity to suggest deliberate disposal of rubbish from cooking or crop processing. These samples were all dated to the Roman period and the identifications of spelt/emmer wheat and barley are appropriate for this period. Since spelt glume bases were recognised in several of the samples, it is unlikely that emmer would have formed a large component of the assemblages. Further analysis on these samples is unlikely to add any significant interpretation to the site analysis.

The charcoal was neither abundant nor well preserved. The taxa identified would all have been locally available for use as fuelwood. There is no indication of burnt structural remains.

In conclusion, no further work on these samples is recommended.

Trench no.	Feature no.	Sample no.	Context no.	Feature Type	Charcoal		Cereal Grain		Additional notes
					Quantity	Identification	Quantity	Identification	
1	124	1011	122	pit	+++	<i>Quercus</i> , Maloideae Mixed diffuse	++	<i>Hordeum</i> <i>Triticum</i> <i>spelta/dicoccum</i>	Straw/roots; small bones. Coal. Chaff ++ <i>T.spelta</i> glumes, rachis Weeds ++ Poaceae, <i>Rumex</i> Molluscs++++
1	141	1029	139	ditch	+	Maloideae	+	<i>Triticum</i> <i>spelta/dicoccum</i> <i>Hordeum</i>	Coal roots, small bones, Molluscs +
27	2712	1008	2711	ditch	++	<i>Quercus</i> , Maloideae	+		Coal, Molluscs+
27	2712	1009	2713	ditch	+	<i>Quercus</i>			Comminuted charcoal, Molluscs +
27	2721	1005	2719	post hole	++	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> <i>Quercus</i>	+	<i>Hordeum</i>	Coal
27	2721	1006	2720	post hole	+	Mixed taxa <i>Quercus</i>	+	<i>Triticum</i>	Coal
44	4413	1000	4412	pit	+++	Mixed taxa <i>Quercus</i>	+	<i>Hordeum</i>	Lots of straw/sediment; poor preservation
44	4418	1001	4414	pit	++	<i>Quercus</i>			Lots of <i>Ceciloides</i>
44	4418	1003	4416	pit	++	<i>Quercus</i> , <i>Prunus</i>			Molluscs++ Coal
44	4422	1004	4421	pit	++++	<i>Prunus</i> , <i>Fraxinus</i> Mixed taxa			Chaff+ <i>T. spelta</i> glume Small bones
4		1030	402	midden /occupati on layer	+	<i>Quercus</i>	+++	<i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum</i> , cf. <i>Avena</i>	Chaff+ culm node. Lots modern seeds, coal
22		1007	2216	post hole	+	Diffuse porous	+++	<i>Triticum</i> <i>spelta/dicoccum</i> <i>Hordeum</i>	Chaff+++ spelt glumes Weeds+ <i>Bromus</i> Molluscs +++, Small bones

+ = present (up to 5 items), ++ = frequent (5-25), +++ = common (25-100), ++++ = abundant (>100)

Table 11: The results of the assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

## **APPENDIX 9 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

*GSB Prospection Ltd*

### **SURVEY RESULTS**

#### **Survey area**

After consultation with C. King (Oxford Archaeology, Senior Project Manager) and K Gdaniec (Cambridgeshire County Council, Development Control Archaeologist) nine areas, approximately 5ha in total, were surveyed in detail at the locations indicated in Figure 13 at a scale of 1:5000.

The survey grid was set out by *GSB Prospection* and tied in to map features and wooden stakes using an EDM.

#### **Display**

The results are displayed as X-Y traces and grey scale images with accompanying interpretations all at a scale of 1:500. These display formats and the interpretation categories used are discussed in the *Technical Information* section at the end of the text.

Figures 14 and 15 are summary greyscale images and interpretations of the data superimposed on the base map and reproduced at a scale of 1:2500.

Letters in parentheses in the text of the report refer to anomalies highlighted in the relevant interpretation diagram.

#### **General considerations and complicating factors**

Conditions for survey were variable. Over 50% of the survey area was deeply ploughed prior to the fieldwork, while the remaining land was either pasture or set-aside. Torrential rain during the early part of the work additionally slowed down the survey, although the data quality does not appear to be unduly affected.

While the soils are likely to produce a reasonable level of magnetic response, pockets of alluvial cover exist within the survey area. In an effort to maximise the response from deeply buried archaeology a 1.0m separation Fluxgate Gradiometer was used in this work.

#### **Results of detailed survey**

##### *Area 1*

This sample lies adjacent to Carr Dyke, a Roman canal, and is split into two parts. The smaller of the two parts is adjacent to Carr Dyke and was pasture at the time of the work. The second area was on deep plough.

The data are relatively weak and indicate few anomalies of archaeological interest. However, there are a few trends that are roughly aligned with the present field system and it is most likely that they are a result of relatively recent ploughing.

Perhaps the most interesting anomalies lie at either end of Area 1. However, even these anomalies are not clear and nor are they suggestive of concentrations of archaeological features.



## *Area 2*

This large block was within a deeply ploughed field. Although cropmarks had been identified immediately to the west of this block, Area 2 effectively sampled a part of the field that was largely devoid of archaeological information.

This is the largest single block of survey (120 x 120m in extent) and, as in Area 1, the data are largely devoid of archaeological type anomalies.

The most obvious set of responses are due to former ridge and furrow agriculture. There are a few other trends and a possible former field boundary in the data, but there are no anomalies that are definitively archaeological in character. Nevertheless, anomalies (A) situated in the northern part of area appear to exhibit slightly increased magnetic strength and this may indicate anthropogenic activity. There also appears to be a small number of archaeological type responses in this area, although the weak strength of these 'anomalies' is testing for the technique and any interpretation must be equally cautious.

There is a background of ferrous type anomalies that are assumed to be modern in origin.

## *Areas 3 and 4*

These two areas sample a large, archaeologically blank zone adjacent to the eastern boundary of the proposed development.

There are few, if any, anomalies of archaeological interest within these two small areas. The magnetic background is very low and broad spreads of presumably modern ferrous responses are present.

A single weak and broad magnetic response can be seen aligned north south in Area 4. It is suggested that this may be geological in origin, although it may result from a ploughed or deeply buried ditch.

## *Area 5*

This long narrow sample cuts across a series of cropmarks.

This is a curious data set in that the range of values is very narrow. The only strong responses are, again, from isolated ferrous material.

Despite the low response there is some slight evidence for broad linear anomalies in the data. Given the strength and nature of the anomalies it is likely that they are the result of geological or other natural variation. However, it appears that there is some correlation with the cropmarks; only photocopies of the aerial interpretation was available during the project so the link, or otherwise, between these two data sets is still to be proven. If the magnetic results do indicate buried archaeology then it is likely to be either at some depth or ploughed. The strength of response does not suggest 'core' settlement in this sample.

## *Area 6*

This survey area was situated over some cropmarks in a field that had been set-aside.

The results from this sample are similar in nature to those identified in Area 5. In effect there is a low background of ferrous responses and the same broad and weak anomalies. The same conclusions should be drawn; it is likely that they are the result of natural soil variation, but the

possibility that they are the result of deep or ploughed archaeology cannot be entirely dismissed.

#### *Area 7*

This small sample is in the same field as Area 6, but is adjacent to the railway line in an archaeologically blank area.

The data set collected in Area 7 shows more variation than the other sample in this field. However, while there are a few discrete anomalies that may have some archaeological potential, there is the possibility of contamination from the nearby railway line.

#### *Area 8*

This is a 'h' shaped sample, part of which was in plough and part set-aside. Cropmarks had been observed near the southern and eastern boundaries of the field.

The results from this area are strikingly different from those above. However, the most obvious anomalies are a line of strong ferrous responses that are likely to indicate the remains of reinforced concrete posts.

In the south east corner of the data is an area of magnetic disturbance. The farmer indicated that considerable earth moving had been undertaken in this part of the field and the responses are in line with that suggestion. Despite this, there is a trend that crosses this magnetic disturbance. The orientation of the trend is consistent with the cropmark evidence so an archaeological origin must be considered.

While there are a number of trends that are assumed to be a result of ploughing, a single broad, but strong, anomaly (B) has been found in the eastern corner of the survey area. It is believed that this is likely to indicate a buried ditch and cropmark evidence suggests that ditch type features are likely to be found in this part of the field. However, some caution must be offered as the survey traverse at this point is only 20m wide. It is possible that the anomaly may be the result of geological or subsoil variation.

#### *Area 9*

This lies in an area of set-aside at the southern edge of the sampling scheme. The position of the sample was chosen to test cropmark evidence which suggested a complex of features.

The data from this area clearly contains significant anomalies of archaeological origin. The complex evidently suggests a number of phases and there is a significant decrease in strength of magnetic response in the western part of the survey area. This reduction in response may be a result of an increase in alluvial cover, but as the River Cam lies directly east of the sample this seems unlikely. As a result it seems likely that the strong responses indicate 'core' settlement, while the weaker responses to the west suggest features toward the periphery of the activity. This is usually referred to as the 'habitation effect'.

### **Conclusions**

Nine pre-determined areas have been subjected to detail magnetic survey using a 1.0m separation Fluxgate Gradiometer. The locations of the areas were chosen to assess cropmarks as well as zones apparently devoid of archaeology.

In general terms the magnetic response was found to be very low. This was not unexpected as it was believed that alluvial deposits exist within the area. The most southerly sample (Area 9)

produced the clearest evidence for archaeological responses and the anomalies correlated with an area of known cropmarks. There is some evidence for similar correlation in Area 8.

Area 4, 5 and 6 provided evidence for broad natural type magnetic signals. However, in Areas 5 and 6 these 'natural' anomalies appear to be connected to cropmarks identified on aerial photographs. The magnetic responses in these areas are so weak that it is suggested that if they are the result of archaeological features then they are unlikely to represent 'core' settlement.

Area 2 provided evidence for ridge and furrow, as well as a zone of possible slight magnetic enhancement in the northern part. Area 1 has provided a few anomalies of potential interest, but the alignment of many of the responses appears to follow the direction of the current field boundary.

Project Co-ordinators: J Adcock & Dr C F Gaffney  
Project Assistants: J Lawton & E Wood  
Date of Survey: 29<sup>th</sup> September 2004  
Date of Report: 14<sup>th</sup> October 2004

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## APPENDIX 11 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

**Site name:** Cambridge Rowing Lake, the Storage Lake

**Site code:** CAST04

**Grid reference:** TL 490635

**Type of evaluation:** 41 trenches

**Date and duration of project:** October and November 2004

**Area of site:** *c* 24 ha

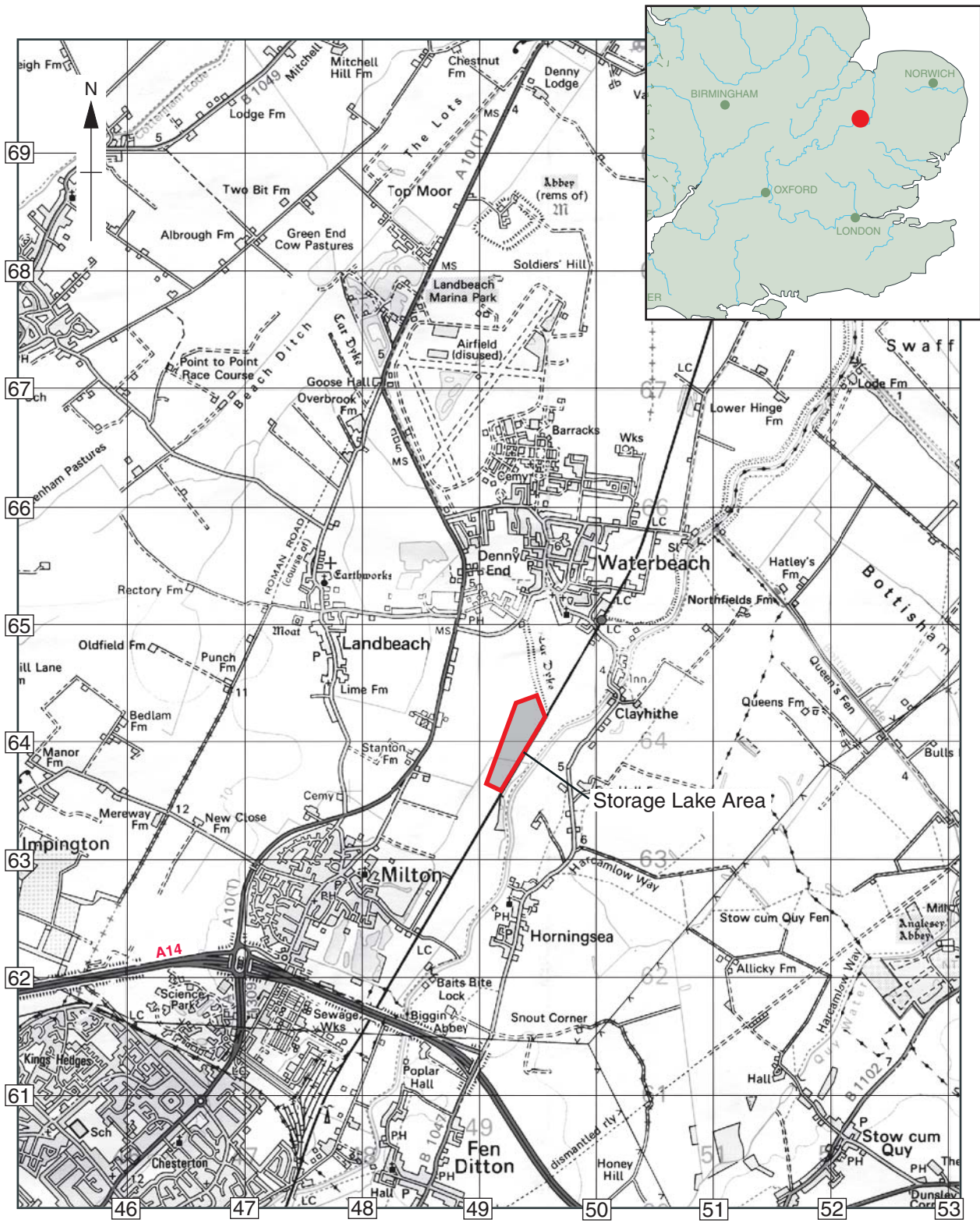
**Summary of results:** Three main foci of archaeological activity dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods were identified across the site. To the north-east of the evaluation area, a concentration of archaeological features, including mostly ditches, pits and postholes, were dated to the early and middle Iron Age. They were concentrated in Trenches 16, 26, 27 and 44. To the north-west of the site, a few features comprising mostly ditches were dated to the Roman period in Trenches 20, 22, 23 and 28.

The central area of the site appeared to be mostly devoid of archaeological concentration. Although some features, mostly ditches, were recorded in several trenches, the lack of dating evidence or any other artefact suggests that these ditches were part of a field system. Part of this field system is likely to be of post-medieval date.

To the south of the site, Trenches 1 and 4 have revealed a high concentration of Roman features which could be part of a settlement area..

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire Museum in due course.



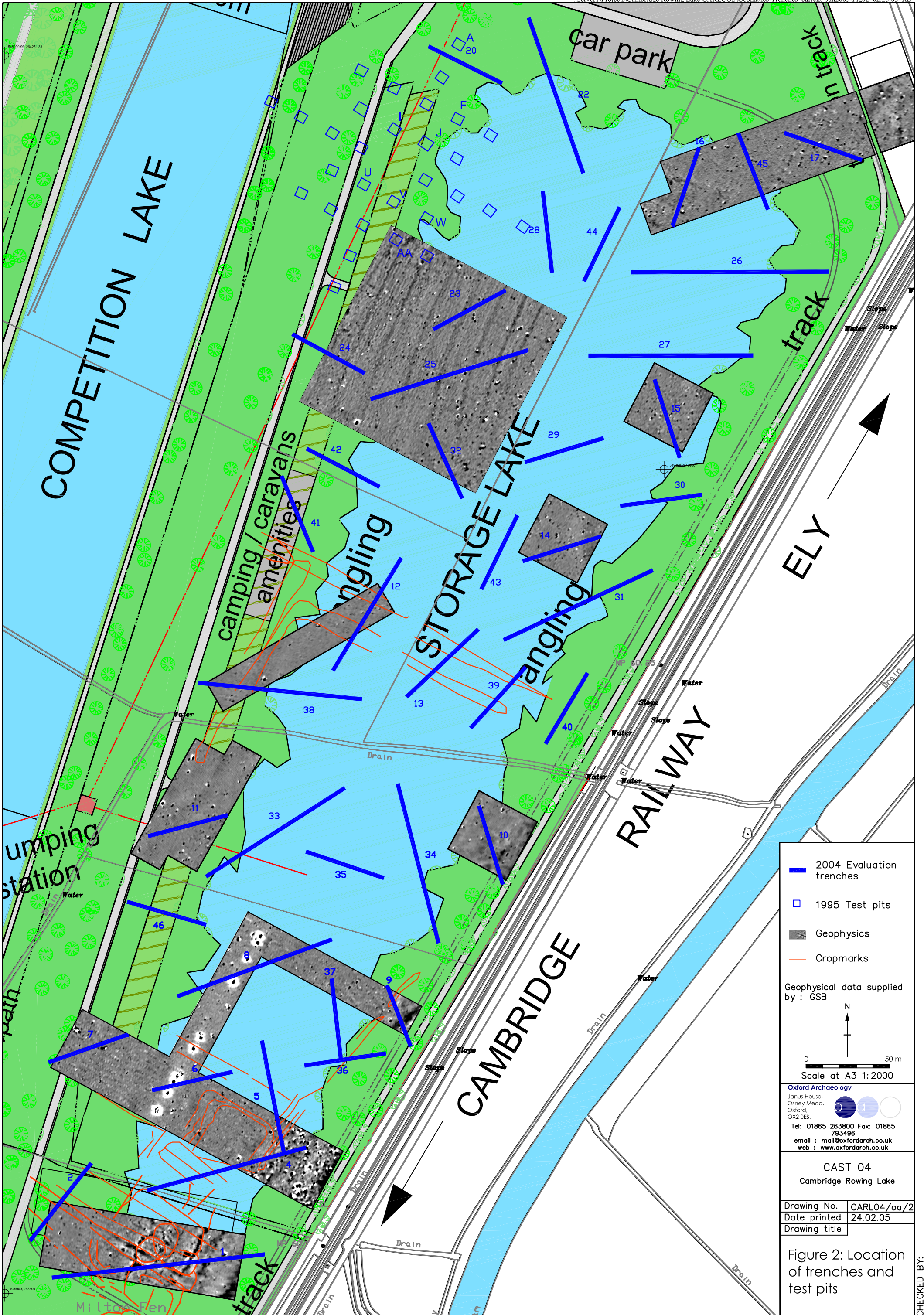


Scale 1:50,000

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Figure 1: Site location





- 2004 Evaluation trenches
- 1995 Test pits
- Geophysics
- Cropmarks

Geophysical data supplied by : GSB

N  
↑  
0 ——— 50 m  
Scale at A3 1: 2000

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web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

CAST 04 Cambridge Rowing Lake	
Drawing No.	CARL04/oa/2
Date printed	24.02.05
Drawing title	

Figure 2: Location of trenches and test pits

CHECKED BY:



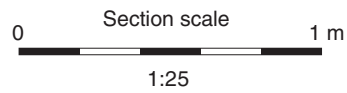
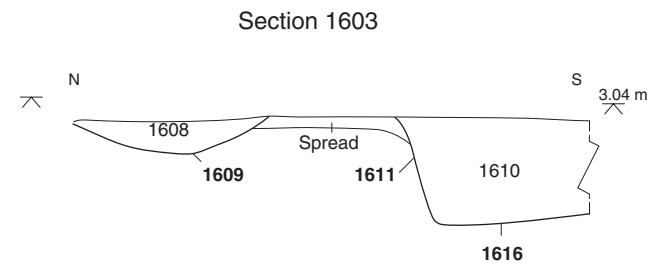
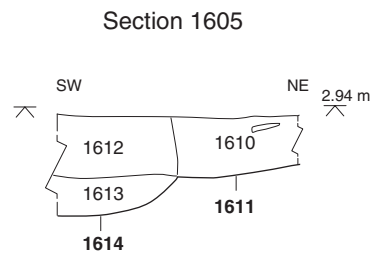
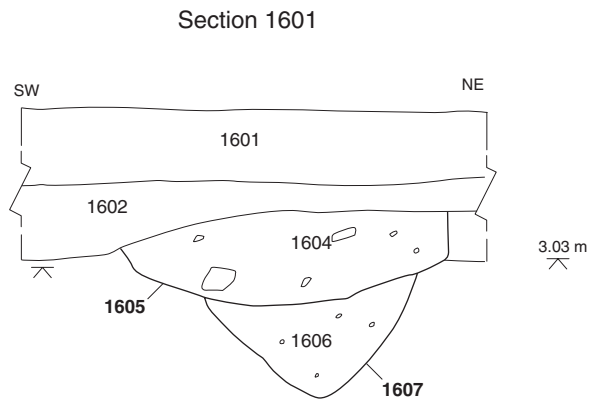
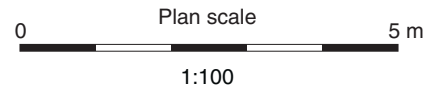
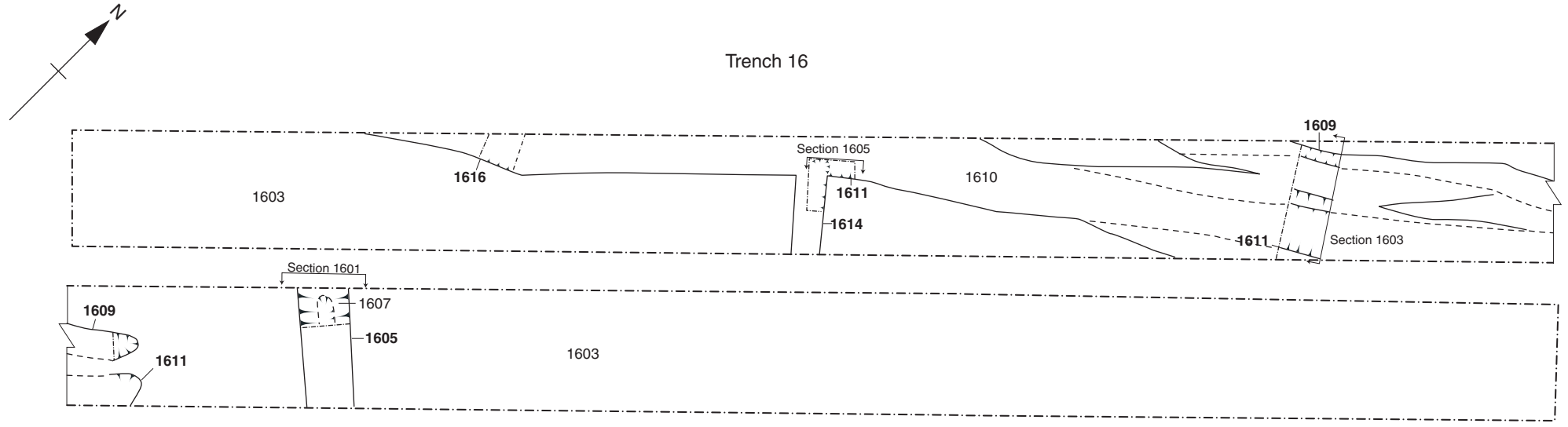


Figure 4: Trench 16, plan and section

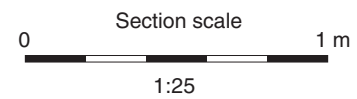
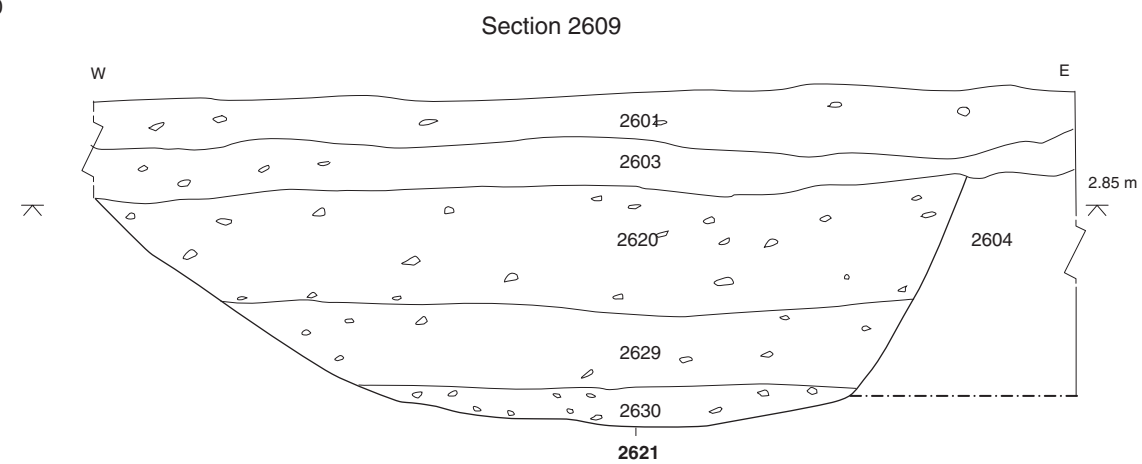
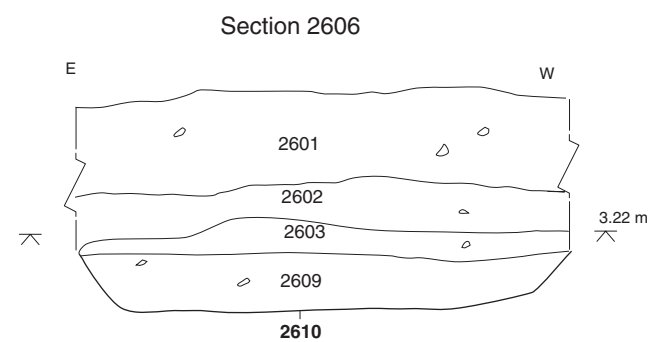
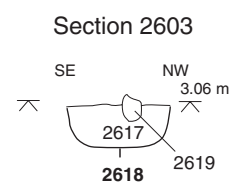
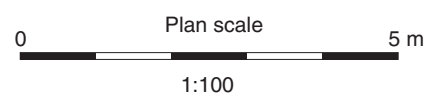
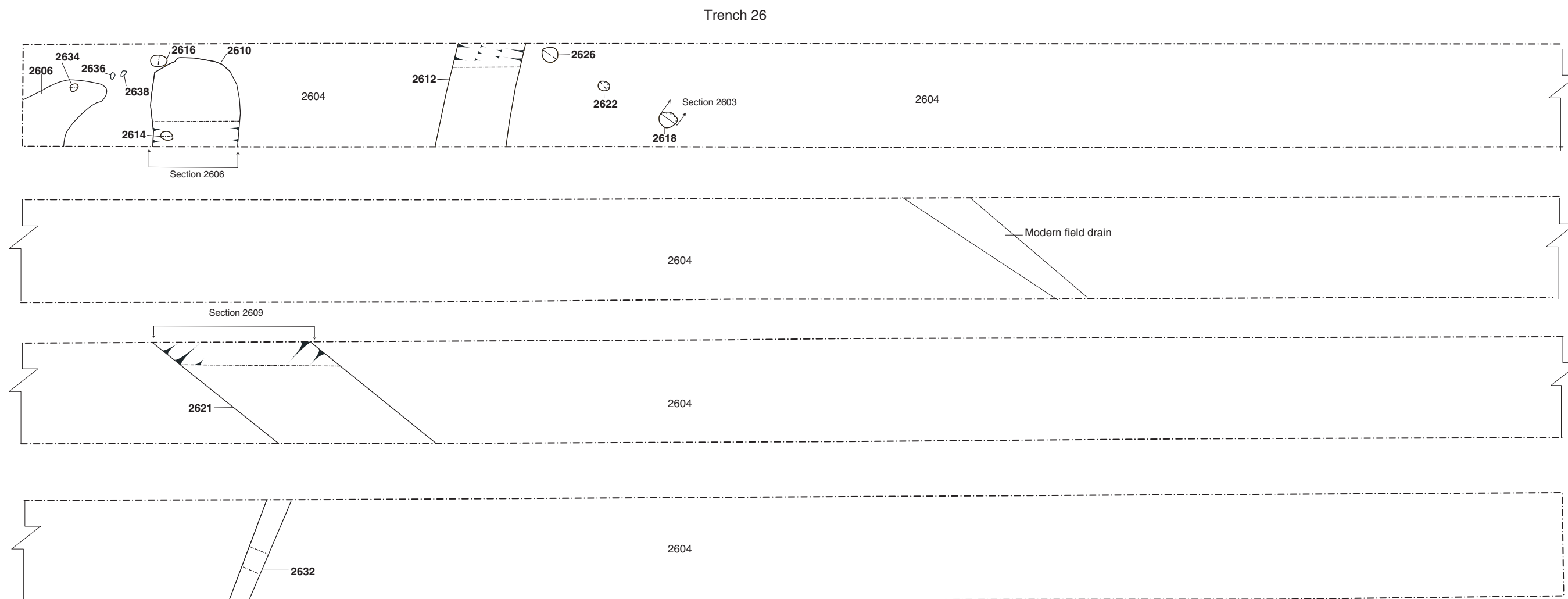


Figure 5: Trench 26, plan and section

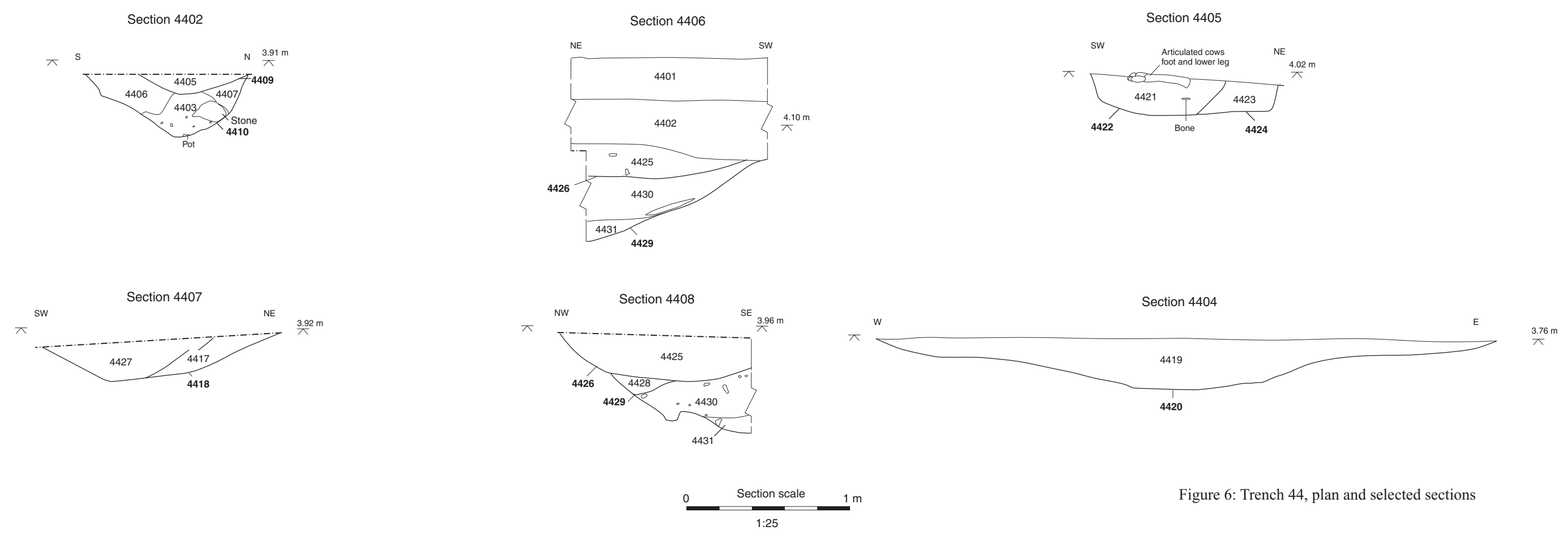
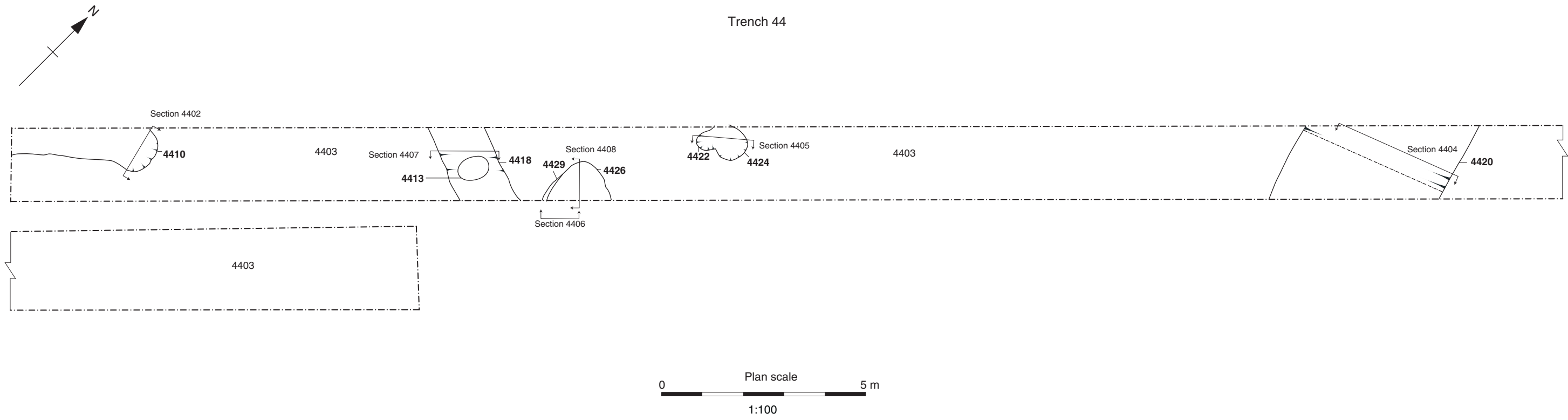


Figure 6: Trench 44, plan and selected sections

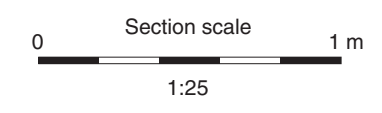
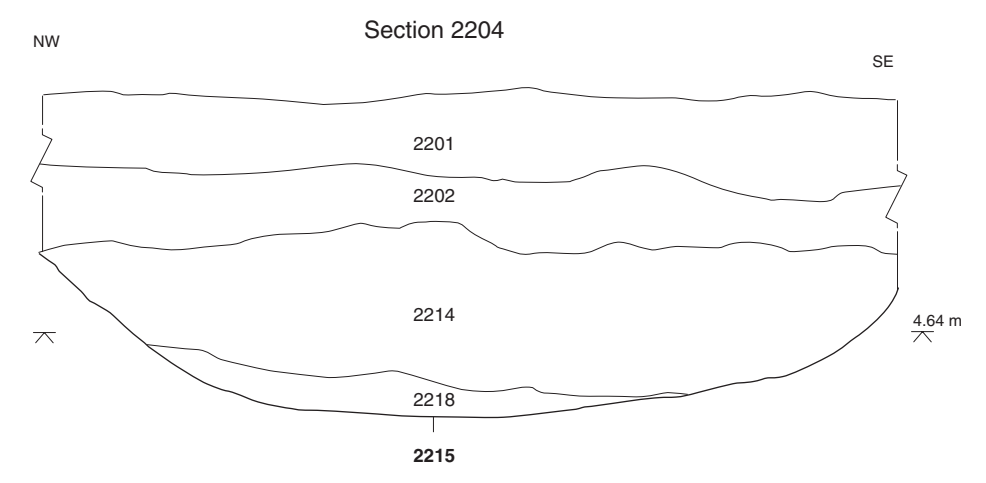
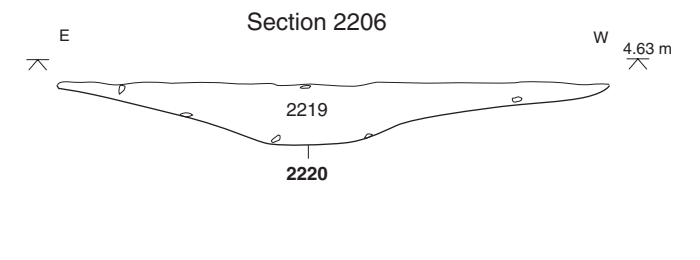
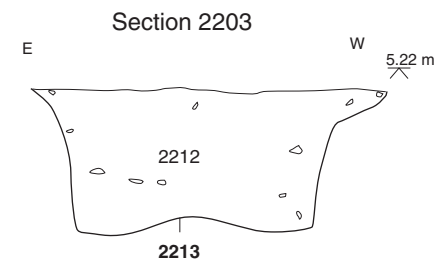
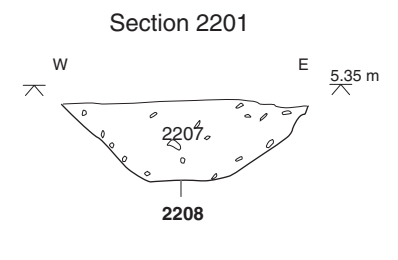
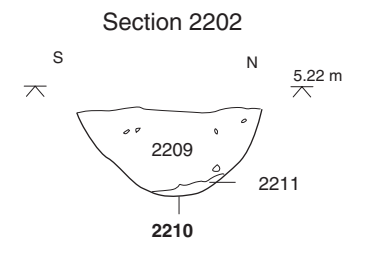
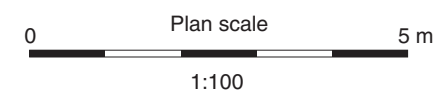
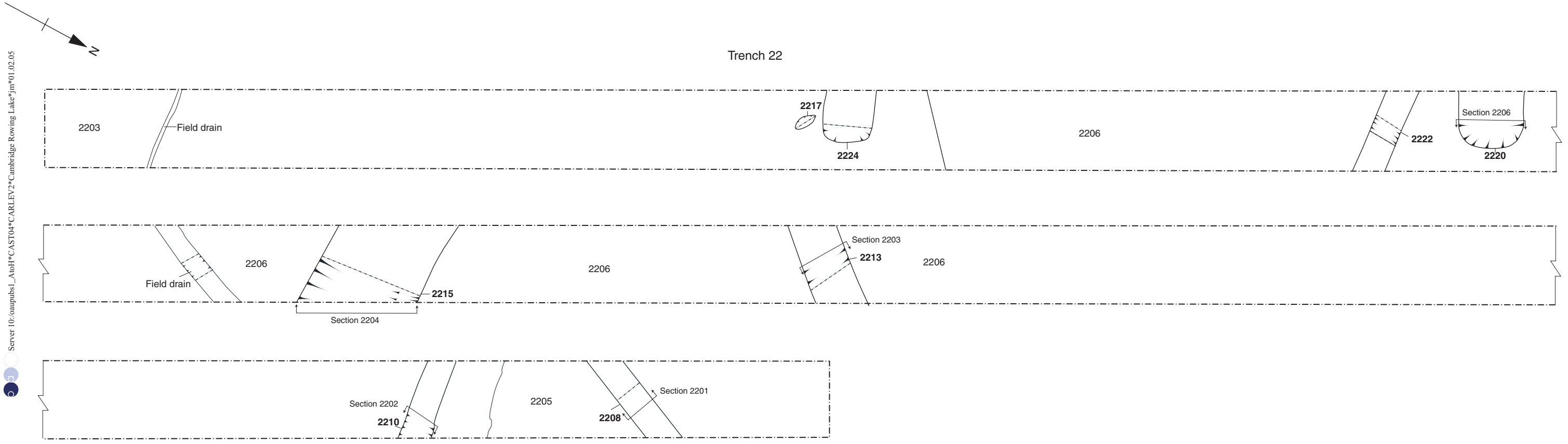
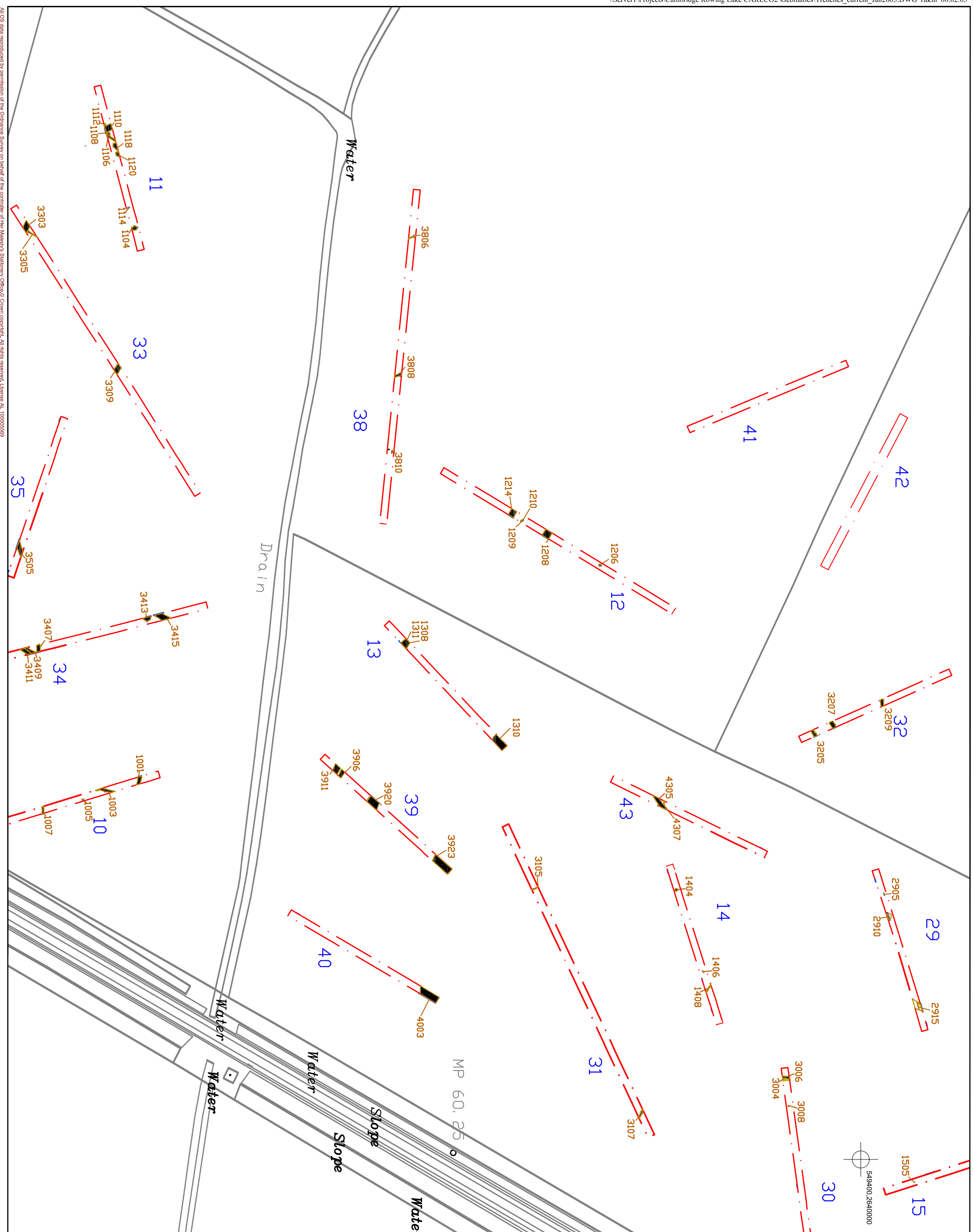


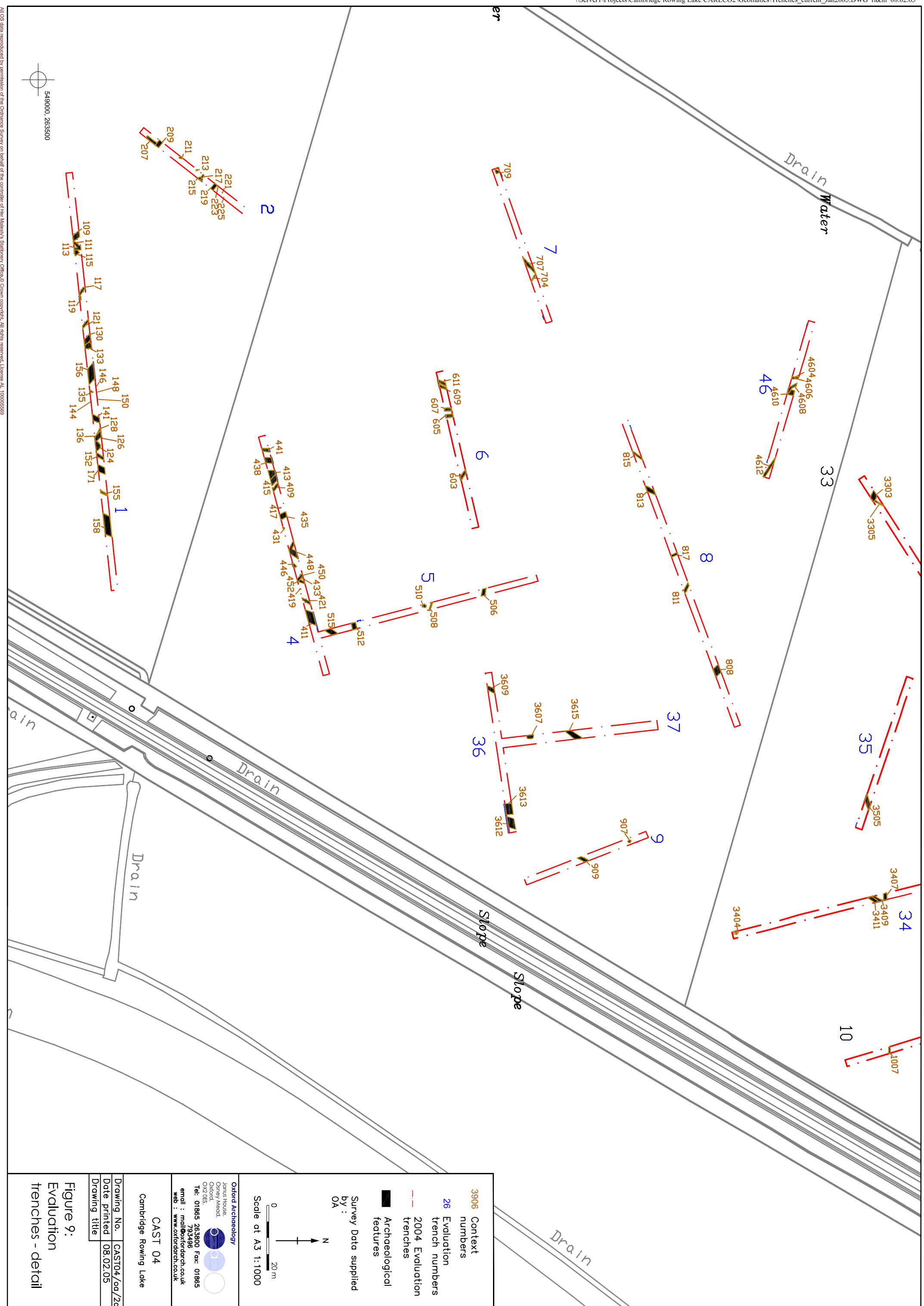
Figure 7: Trench 22, plan and selected sections



<p><b>3906</b> Context numbers</p> <p><b>26</b> Evaluation trench numbers</p> <p>2004 Evaluation trenches</p> <p>Archaeological features</p> <p>Survey Data supplied by : OA</p>	
<p><b>0</b> 20 m</p> <p>Scale at A3 1:1000</p>	
<p><b>Oxford Archaeology</b></p> <p>Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES.</p> <p>Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496</p> <p>email : mail@oxfordarch.co.uk web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk</p>	
<p><b>CAST 04</b></p> <p>Cambridge Rowing Lake</p>	
Drawing No.	CAST04/oa/26
Date printed	08.02.05
Drawing title	

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Figure 8:  
Evaluation  
trenches - detail



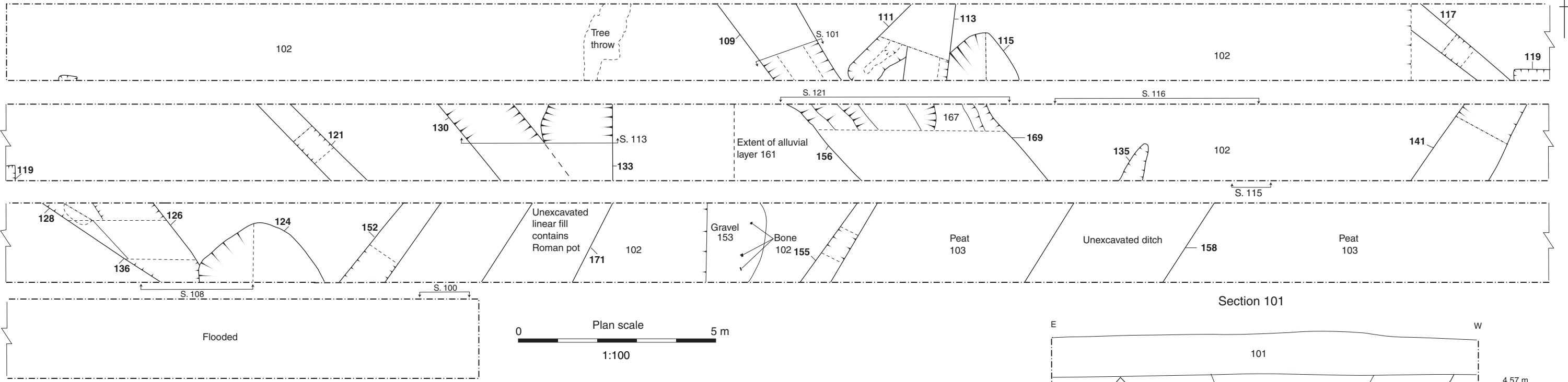
<p><b>3906</b> Context numbers</p> <p><b>26</b> Evaluation trench numbers</p> <p>2004 Evaluation trenches</p> <p>Archaeological features</p> <p>Survey Data supplied by: OA</p>		<p>0 20 m</p> <p>Scale at A3 1:1000</p> <p>N</p>	<p><b>Oxford Archaeology</b></p> <p>Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES.</p> <p>Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496</p> <p>email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk</p>
<p>CAST 04</p> <p>Cambridge Rowing Lake</p>			
Drawing No.	CAST04/09/2c		
Date printed	08.02.05		
Drawing title			

Figure 9:  
Evaluation  
trenches - detail

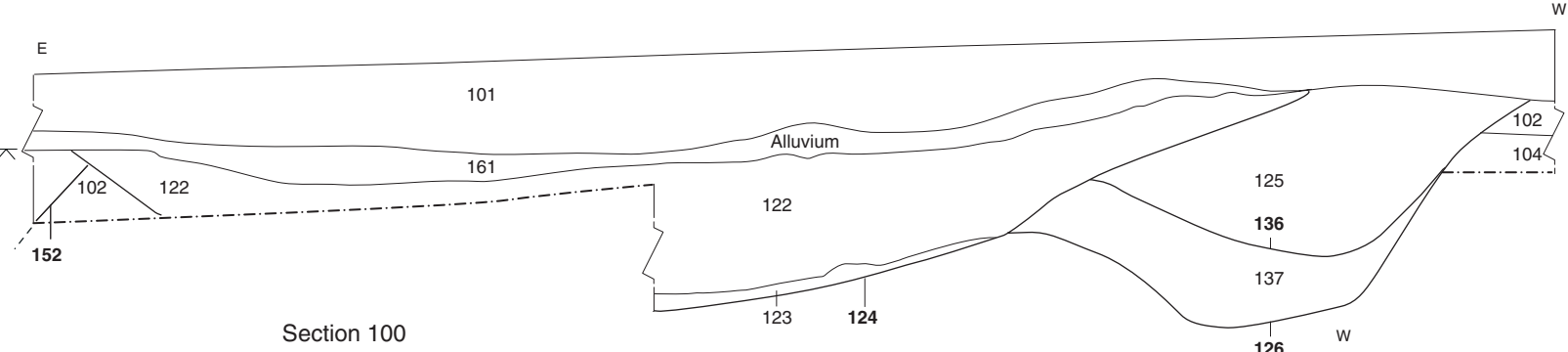
CHECKED BY:



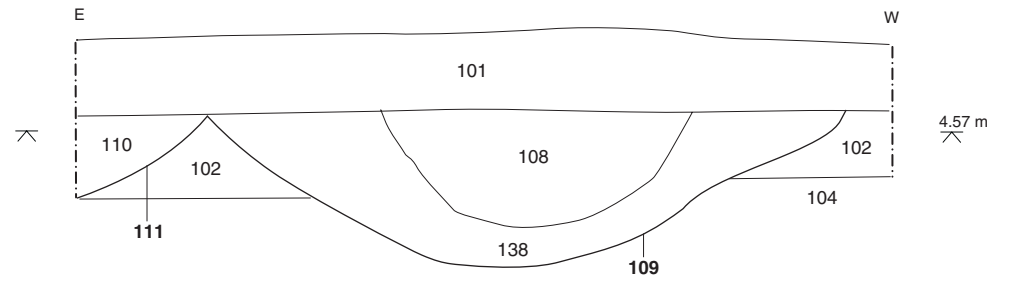
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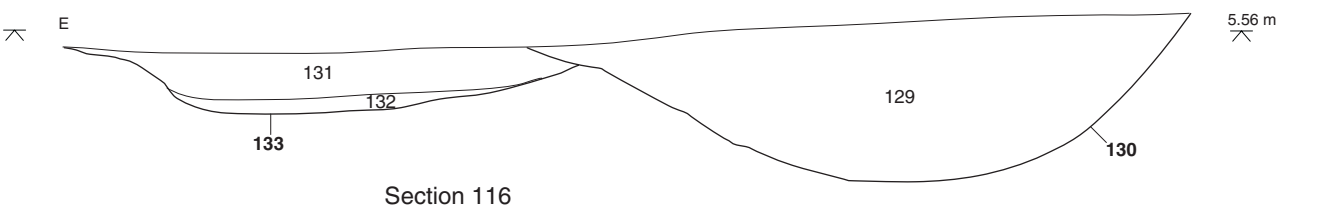
Section 108



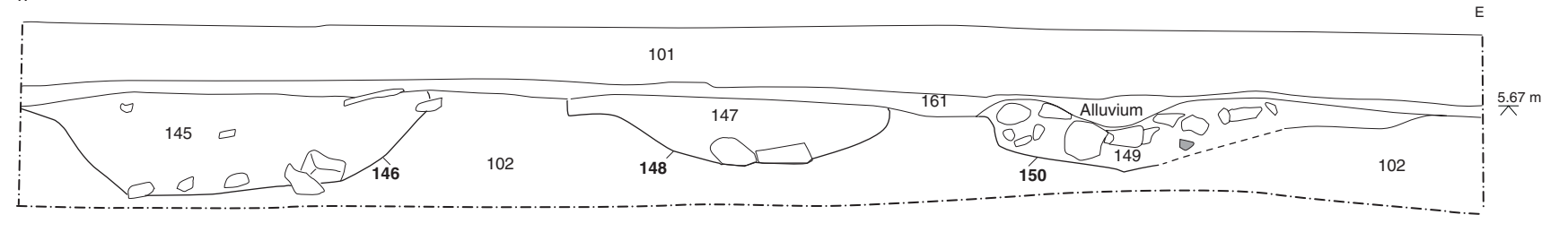
Section 101



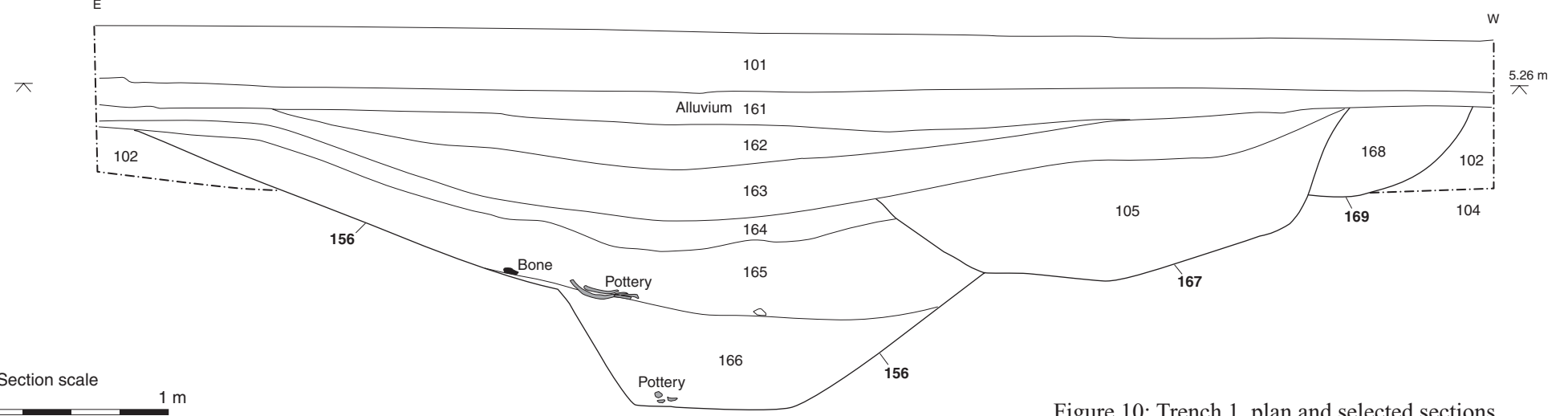
Section 113



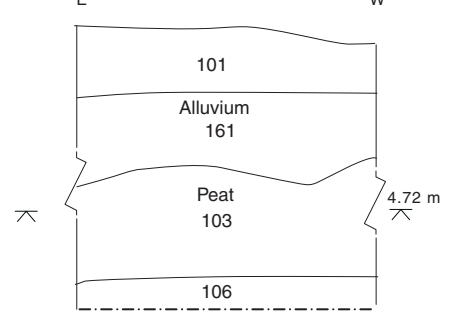
Section 116



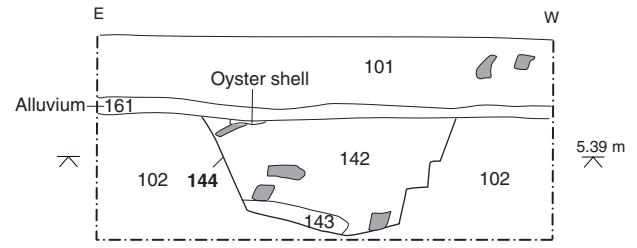
Section 121



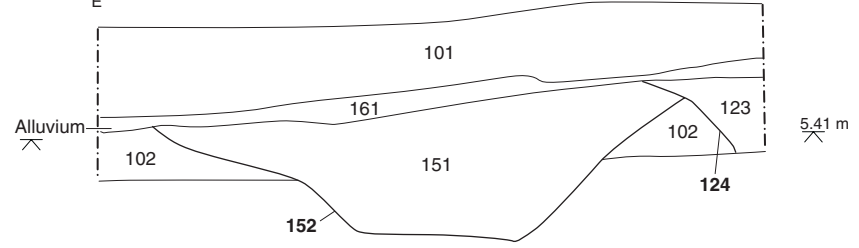
Section 100



Section 115



Section 118



Pottery

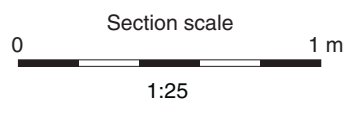


Figure 10: Trench 1, plan and selected sections

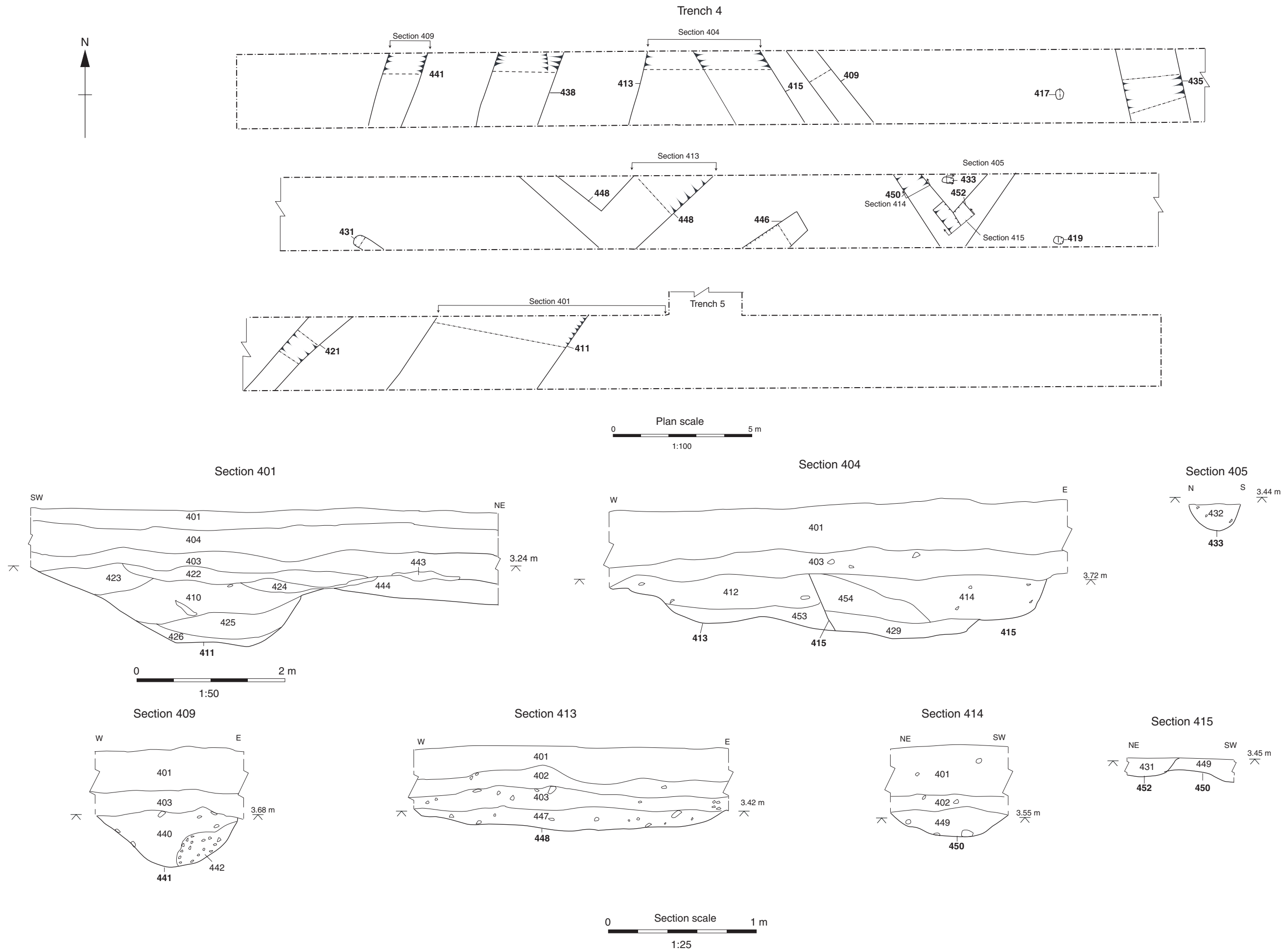
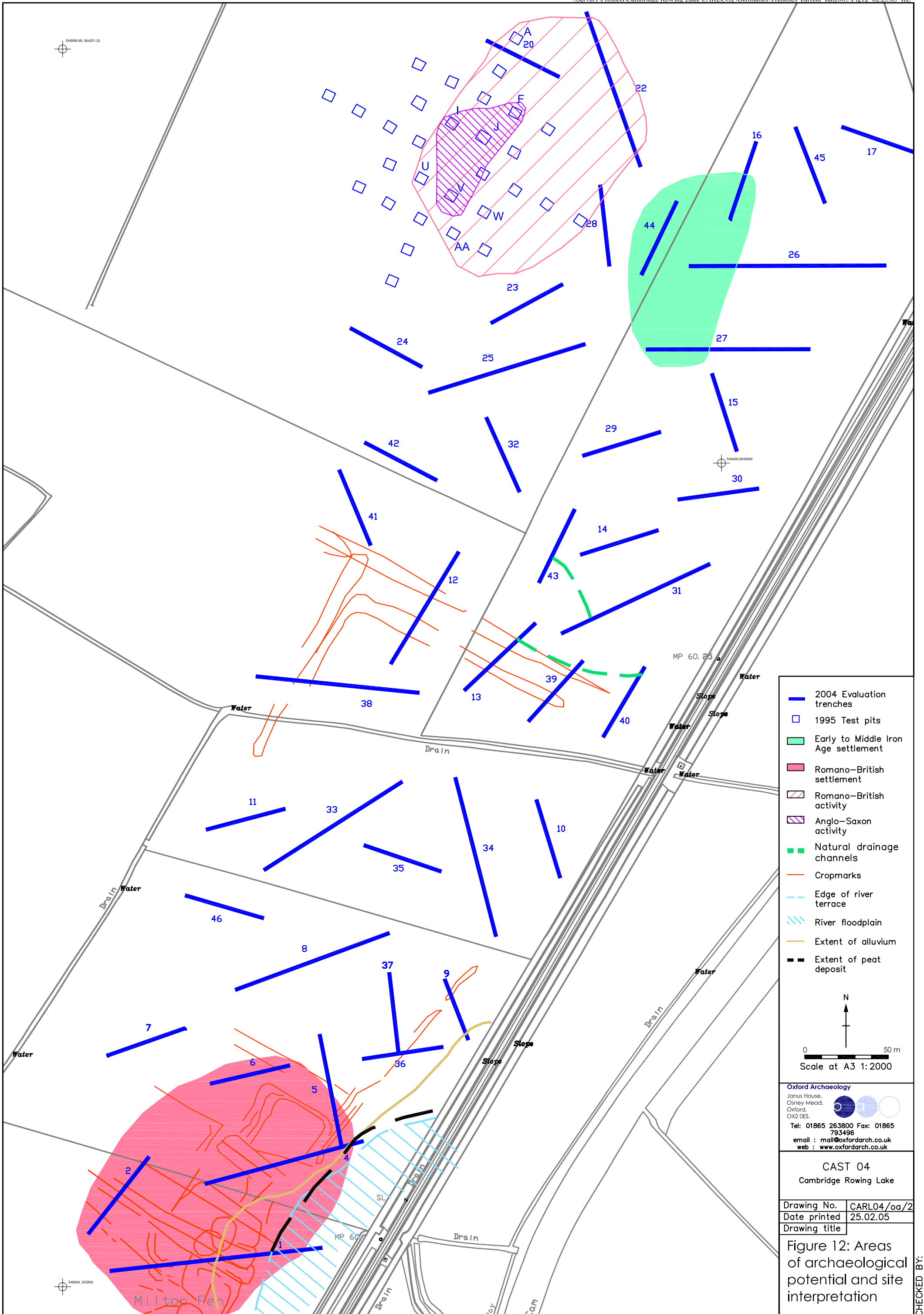


Figure 11: Trench 4, plan and sections



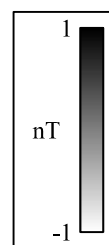
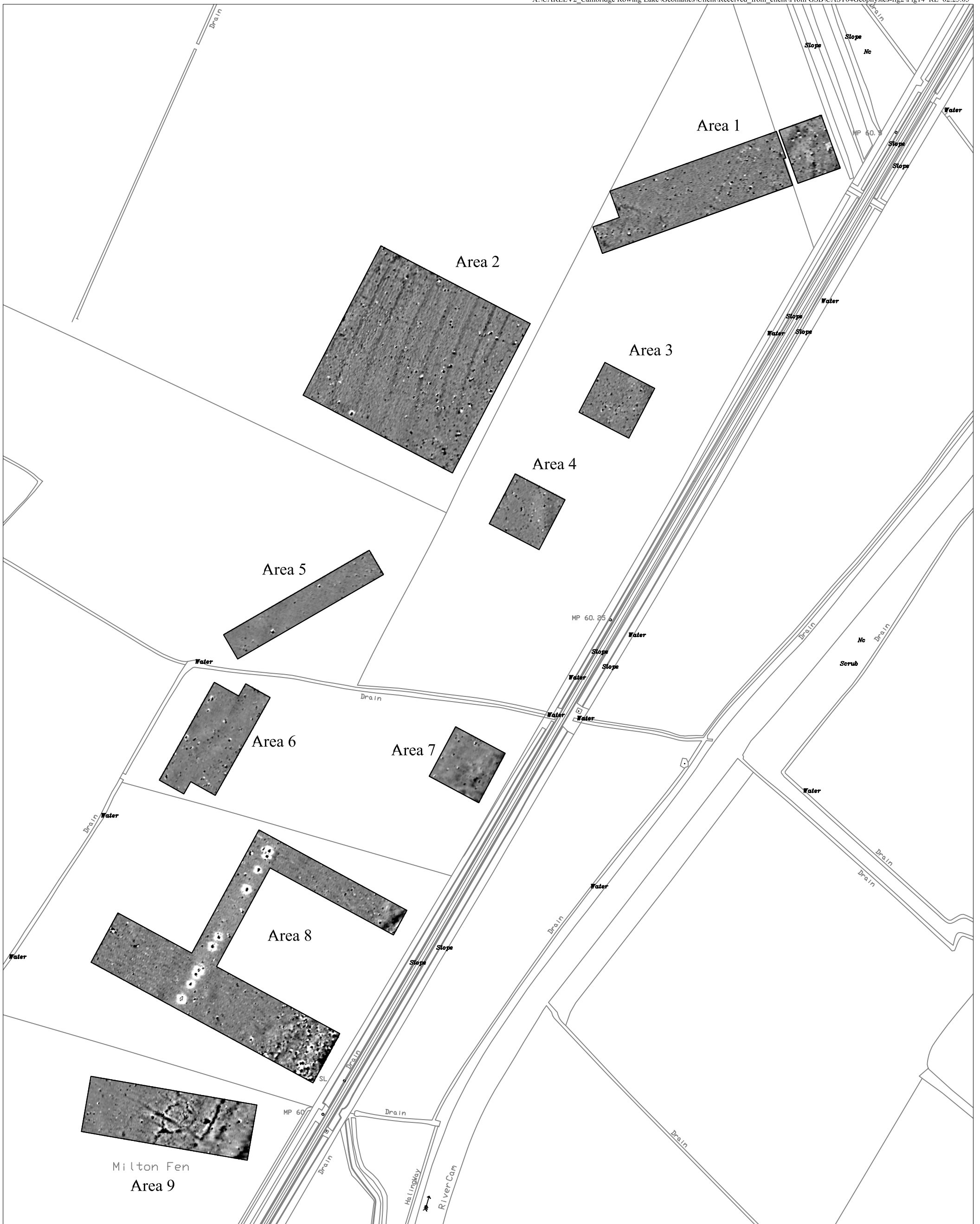
- 2004 Evaluation trenches
- 1995 Test pits
- Early to Middle Iron Age settlement
- Romano-British settlement
- Romano-British activity
- Anglo-Saxon activity
- - - Natural drainage channels
- Cropmarks
- - - Edge of river terrace
- River floodplain
- Extent of alluvium
- Extent of peat deposit

N  
↑  
0 ——— 50 m  
Scale at A3 1: 2000

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Date printed	25.02.05
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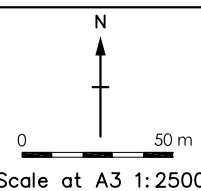
Cambridge Rowing Lake

Drawing No. CAST04/GSB2/OA14

Date printed 02.25.05

Drawing title


Figure 14: Summary greyscales



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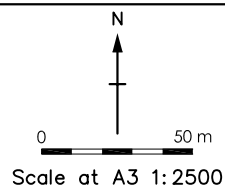
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 Gradiometer survey

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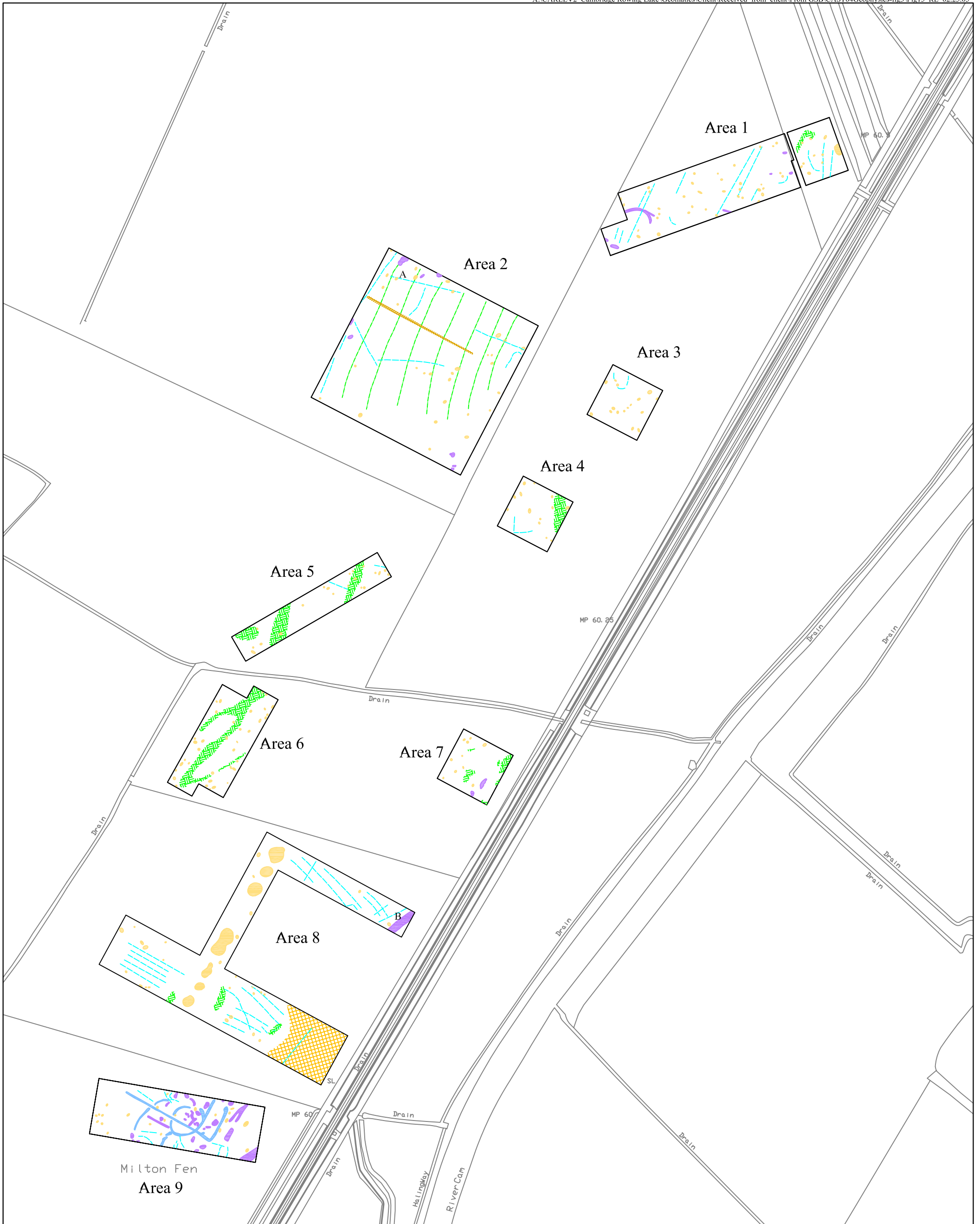
CAST 04 Cambridge Rowing Lake	
Drawing No.	CAST04/GSB1/OA13
Date printed	25.02.05
Drawing title	



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Figure 13:  
 Gradiometer survey

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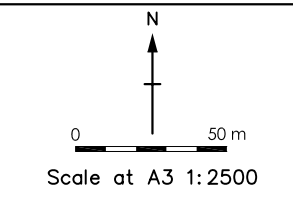


- Archaeology
- ?Archaeology
- Trend
- ?Former Field Boundary
- Ridge & Furrow
- ?Natural
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous

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Drawing No.	CAST04/GSB3/OA15
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Drawing title	
Figure 15: Summary interpretation	

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**Director:** David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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