A Late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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A Late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Between July and December 2019 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an open-area excavation on 4.6ha of land south of Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (TL 1623 8329), in advance of residential development. The excavation was commissioned by RPS Consulting on behalf of Bovis Homes and followed on from preliminary works including geophysical survey, a Desk-Based Assessment and evaluation trenching.

The principal phases of activity occurred during the Late Iron Age and the Romano-British period, when part of a farmstead developed on either side of a north-east to south-west orientated winterbourne. During the Late Iron Age (Phase 1), in the south of the site, a group of three roundhouses and a small enclosure were constructed along the line of a sinuous boundary ditch. Dating evidence from Late Iron Age features was rare, with later Iron Age pottery totalling 20 sherds (225g).

Romano-British activity was mainly concentrated in the north of the site, in contrast to the Late Iron Age features. This activity began in the mid-late 1st century AD with the setting out of a rectilinear field system and associated trackway in the area directly north of the winterbourne (Phase 2). During the 2nd century AD (Phase 3) the rectilinear field system developed along similar lines to the 1st century. However, it did appear to expand further northwards, towards and probably beyond Gidding Road, forming part of the settlement uncovered at Glebe Farm to the north. Discrete pits and waterholes were more numerous in Phase 3 and whilst no significant buildings were encountered, there was one linear arrangement of four postholes that may have been structural. The pottery evidence demonstrates that activity at the site peaked in the 1st and 2nd centuries, with 97% of the whole assemblage (4913 sherds, 55331g) dating to Phases 2-3. After the late 2nd century AD, the level of activity significantly declined; features that were clearly dated between the later 2nd-4th century AD were restricted to a midden deposit and a large pit or waterhole along the northern edge of excavation.

Limited land-use continued into the Early Anglo-Saxon period, evidenced by a small assemblage of pottery (24 sherds, 537g) in earlier features. Ridge and furrow agriculture was evident at the site during the post-medieval period.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by RPS Consulting on behalf of Bovis Homes to undertake an open-area excavation on 4.6ha of land south of Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (TL 1623 8329; Fig. 1) with outline planning consent for phased development of up to 295 residential dwellings, access and associated works (Planning Application No. 17/0007/OUT). Fieldwork took place between July and December 2019.

1.1.2 The archaeological investigations began with a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2016) and a Desk-Based Assessment carried out by CgMs Consulting (Clark 2016). On the basis of these preliminary works, a trial trench excavation consisting of 36 trenches was commissioned by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) and undertaken by OA East. These investigations revealed evidence of extensive later Iron Age and Early Roman settlement in the north of the site (Graham 2017).

1.1.3 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East in response to a Brief for Archaeological Investigation issued by Andy Thomas of CHET (CHET dated 24/05/2019).

1.1.4 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on agricultural land at the western edge of Sawtry village, immediately south of Gidding Road (centred TL 1623 8329). The broadly rectangular plot of land is 10.7ha in area and lies between *c.* 16-20m OD, with the ground gradually sloping south towards a small stream along the southern boundary. The plot is bounded to the north by Gidding Road, to the east by residential development and to the south and west by agricultural land.

1.2.2 The excavation area lies in the north of the development site and is 4.6ha in extent. It covers the relatively flat area of the site between 19-20m OD. The geology is mapped as Jurassic Mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation (British Geological Survey, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html; accessed 09/05/17), with evaluation revealing this to comprise mid orangey brown silty clays with patches of sand and gravel in the north of the site. The soil sequence across this area was fairly uniform, with the natural geology overlain by a thin clayey silt subsoil and topsoil.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 A full consideration of the archaeological and historical background of the site is discussed in the desk-based assessment (Clark 2016) and a summary is given below, drawing on this document and a more recent search of the Cambridgeshire County

Historic Environment Record (CHER, licence no. 19-3959), with pertinent records shown in Figure 2.

Early Prehistoric

1.3.2 There is limited evidence for activity in the vicinity around the current site during the Bronze Age or earlier periods. A perforated granite hammer and lithic implements from the Neolithic onwards were found in the fields directly south-west of the current site (HER 01452). A single Bronze Age flint was recovered from the field to the east of the current site, although the flint was residually found within a ditch dated to the Roman period (MCB18238).

Iron Age

1.3.3 Directly to the north of the current site, on the opposite side of Gidding Road, an excavation carried out at Glebe Farm in 2018-19 revealed a 'ladder' enclosure of Middle-Late Iron Age date, characterised by a recut boundary with a series of large enclosures extending from its south-east side (ECB 5334; Pilkington 2020). Smaller interior enclosures and a roundhouse formed a settlement focus within the larger enclosure system.

1.3.4 Excavation of the field to the east of the current site (TL 1649 8340) in advance of proposed development (MCB18238, Murphy 2011) identified a Late Iron Age ditch aligned north-east to south-west, the fill of which produced two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. One sub-circular pit located in the centre of the excavated area also produced Iron Age sherds, whilst a further three sherds of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery were recovered from the upper fill of another ditch.

Romano-British

1.3.5 The Glebe Farm excavations directly to the north revealed that occupation continued into the 1st and 2nd centuries AD with the settlement focus shifting to the south-west, closer to the subject site (ECB 5334; Pilkington 2020). The most prominent features were a re-cut boundary and possible trackway. Beyond the boundary, partially revealed rectilinear enclosures suggested the settlement continued beyond the limits of excavation to the south (see site plan on Fig. 1). A limestone threshing floor within a shallow pit was indicative of crop-processing during the Roman period.

1.3.6 An evaluation (MCB18238) in the fields east of the development area (Jones 2008) revealed a single Roman ditch with associated Roman pottery and quern fragment in the north-east part of the field. The ditch was found not to extend greatly into the site, and may have been related to remains now lost on the site of the West Field housing estate. The subsequent excavation (MCB18238; Murphy 2011) revealed an elongated sub-circular pit filled by a number of clay deposits, one of which showed evidence of burning, and which contained 68 sherds of late 2nd century pottery. A north-east to south-west aligned ditch produced examples of 2nd to 4th century pottery and a further ditch identified as a recut of the previous ditch contained 62 sherds of late 2nd-early 3rd century pottery, Roman roof tile, nails and a pin. A further ditch was identified at the north-east extent of the field, filled by a friable grey clay from which 10 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. A grave, located north-east of the centre

of the excavated area, contained a single individual probably aged between 16 and 20 years old at death. The burial was a supine inhumation, possibly contained within a shroud, with an iron knife (MCB18238). A number of undated pits and ditches were also identified, consisting mainly of gullies and extraction pits. These were probably contemporary with the Roman activity on site.

1.3.7 At a distance of 1.35km north-east of the proposed development area (TL 173 841) is the proposed location of the Sawtry Roman settlement. The site appears to fall within the area of shrunken medieval village with ridge and furrow masking the Roman features. The site, discovered in 1939 during roadworks, included evidence of occupation from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (HER 01329d). Finds within the area of the current village from the Roman period include two coffins of Barnack stone, discovered on the north side of the road (TL 17 84) when the A1 was made into a dual carriageway (HER 01332, not illustrated) and Roman pottery (MCB20165) found at No. 136 Green End Road.

1.3.8 Slightly further afield (1.7km north-east of the development area), just north of Sawtry near the A1 (TL 17200 84600), two separate excavations were conducted in 1993 prior to roadworks. These excavations uncovered Late Iron Age ditched enclosures that were incorporated into a farming settlement in the early 1st century AD, with related structures. These were levelled during the mid 1st century, possibly due to the construction of Ermine Street. Later 1st and 2nd centuries AD activity included at least three pottery kilns and enclosures for plots fronting onto the road and it was suggested a high status structure was in close vicinity (Welsh 1994, MCB13710, 13711; not illustrated).

1.3.9 A cult object, a Castor sherd (HER 01451) showing Jupiter *Dolichenus*, was found in the fields directly south-west of the current site (TL 16 83).

1.3.10 Geophysical survey of the current site (Magnitude Surveys 2016) identified the presence of ditched enclosures possibly of Iron Age and Roman date.

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.11 There is limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity within the area of the Gidding Road site. Two possible clay extraction pits, one of which contained two sherds of Anglo-Saxon, were identified in the excavation east of the current site (MCB18238).

Medieval to Modern

1.3.12 The medieval core of Sawtry was in the area around All Saints Church with a moated site approximately 1km to the north-east of the current site. The geophysical survey conducted on the site (Magnitude Surveys 2016) revealed extensive ridge and furrow cultivation across the site. Combined, this suggests that the Gidding Road site was in agricultural use during the medieval and later periods.

1.3.13 The site seems to have continued being used for agricultural purposes throughout the post-medieval period. By the time of the 1809 Inclosure Map the area seems to have been sub-divided into three smaller fields within the north-west corner of a larger field. These divisions were still in place and noted on the Ordnance Survey map of

1887 and were still evident on the 1958 and 1975 maps. However, by the time of the 1988 survey map the site had been consolidated into a single field.

1.3.14 Nearby CHER designated assets from these periods include a windmill adjacent to the development area (CHER 01448), Rectory Farm directly north-west (MCB21910) and Hilltop Farm to the south, both of which have been "significantly redeveloped" (MCB21909). A Royal Observer Corps Post lay to the north-west (MCB16439).

1.4 Previous archaeological works

Geophysical survey

1.4.1 In November 2016, Magnitude Surveys was commissioned to carry out geophysical survey of the entire development area. A cart-based magnetic survey was successfully completed and detected a complex series of anomalies of high archaeological potential, suggestive of settlement or field systems. In addition to these archaeological features, several different ploughing regimes, not of a recent origin, have been identified. Modern activity was also detected.

Archaeological evaluation

1.4.2 Between the 24th April and 4th May 2017, OA East conducted an archaeological evaluation at the site.

1.4.3 A total of 36 evaluation trenches totalling 1800 linear metres were excavated, targeting geophysical anomalies across the site, 24 of which contained ditches and pits. Whilst the southern half of the site contained furrows, modern boundary ditches and field drains, field systems and enclosures dating to the later Iron Age and continuing through into the Early Roman period were found in the northern half of the development area, following the higher ground and better drained geology.

1.4.4 In general, the evaluation results corresponded well with the anomalies shown on the geophysical survey. This evidence, combined with features identified by previous excavations and geophysical surveys to the east and north of the site, indicated the presence of an extensive later Iron Age and Early Roman settlement in this location.

1.5 Original research aims and objectives

Aims of the excavation

1.5.1 The overall aim of the investigation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to construction, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

1.5.2 Based on the results of the evaluation and the recommendations of the CHET Brief for Archaeological Investigation, more specific aims and research questions have been formulated, see 1.5.5 below.

1.5.3 Following the completion of the fieldwork, additional research aims are appropriate and the research aims below are revised and redefined or expanded in Section 6

(Updated Project Design), ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

Research frameworks

1.5.4 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3).
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)

Research priorities

1.5.5 The CHET Brief for Archaeological Investigation set out a number of research priorities (Section 4.2, page 3-4). These are listed below, along with additional research questions *(in italics*).

Late Iron Age

- To investigate the character and morphology of Iron Age settlement and associated activity
  - *How was the settlement configured in the Iron Age, and what structured the arrangement of enclosures and buildings at the site? Were all enclosures laid out along a north-east to south-west aligned boundary ditch, as suggested by the geophysical survey and evaluation results?*
  - *Is there any relationship between the form of an enclosure and its material repertoire? Do enclosures of different morphology and size go hand in hand with differences in pottery, animal bone and other material assemblages?*
  - *What was the duration of occupation? How many enclosures and buildings were contemporary?*
- To develop an understanding of the economy of the Iron Age settlements, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts
  - *What is the economic signature of the Iron Age activity in terms of ecofacts and material assemblages?*
  - *Is there any indication of economic specialisation?*
  - *How might farming regimes have been organised in this clayland landscape? Can agricultural land use be modelled from the faunal and environmental record and other strands of evidence?*
  - *What evidence is there for economic ties beyond the site? Can connections with other parts of Cambridgeshire or other regions be identified in the material record? How far can these connections be traced?*
- To contribute to an understanding of Late Iron Age ceramic sequences in Cambridgeshire

- *What are the regional stylistic connections in ceramics, in terms of the relative importance of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition and South Cambridgeshire Plainware tradition?*
- *When did grog-tempered, wheel-made and 'Belgic'-related ceramics appear at the site? How did the adoption of new ceramic technologies unfold, and was there variation in their adoption?*

Roman

- To investigate the impact of Romanisation on the landscape with reference to the reorganisation of existing patterns of settlement and agriculture.
  - *To what extent did the structure of Iron Age settlement dictate/influence the arrangement of boundaries and enclosures in the Early Roman period?*
  - *To what extent was there a shift of activity to the northern area of the site in the Early Roman period? How did this relate to the development of settlement to the north of Gidding Road?*
  - *How was the agrarian landscape organised? Can evidence of change be traced in the environmental record?*
- To consider the location of the site with reference to the Roman communication network, including Ermine Street to the east of the site.
  - *What evidence is there for tracks and droves connecting contemporary fields, parcels of pasture, or sites to the north and east?*
  - *Did Gidding Road have Roman origins?*
  - *To what extent does the character and composition of finds assemblages reflect the proximity to Ermine Street and the trade networks accessed via the road?*
- To develop an understanding of the economy of the Roman settlements, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts
  - *Does the settlement have a similar economic signature (in terms of their ecofacts and material assemblages) to that on the north side of Gidding Road?*
  - *Is there any indication of economic specialisation or the adoption of different but linked economic strategies between adjacent sites?*
  - *How might farming regimes have been organised in this clayland landscape?*
  - *Can agricultural land use be modelled from the faunal and environmental record and other strands of evidence?*
- To contribute to an understanding of Roman ceramic sequences in Cambridgeshire
  - *Is there any evidence for on-site pottery production? If so, what was the scale of production and how was this organised?*
  - *Can any ceramic connections be established between the pottery from the site and that from Godmanchester (Durovigutum)?*
  - *How was Romanisation reflected in the ceramic record in this area of Cambridgeshire, and how does it compare, for example, with southern Cambridgeshire?*

All Periods

- To investigate the relationship of the settlement to the site excavated to the north (ECB 5334) to determine the relationship between the sites and their position within the late prehistoric and Roman landscape.
- *Did both sites develop as a single complex, or are there variations in the sequence and structure of activity and occupation?*
- *Are there differences in the relative status of these two sites?*

1.6 Fieldwork methodology

1.6.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief issued by CHET (CHET 2019). The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, local and national planning policies, and the WSI (Brudenell 2019).

1.6.2 Machine excavation was undertaken by two 22 tonne tracked 360˚excavators using 2m wide flat bladed ditching buckets and 20 tonne dumper trucks. All machine excavation was carried out under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

1.6.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal detected and hand collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

1.6.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital photographs were taken of all features and deposits.

1.6.5 Site survey was carried out by RTK GPS with SmartNET.

1.6.6 A total of 81 bulk soil samples and two pollen samples were taken from a range of features across the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful micro- and macro- botanical data. Targeted soil samples were also processed during the course of the excavation so as to provide feedback on productive deposits.

1.7 Project scope

1.7.1 This assessment concerns the main excavation phase of the project. The results of the evaluation, also carried out by OA East will, where applicable, be incorporated into the analysis and publication stages of the project. This can largely be achieved through consultation of the evaluation reports, but it may be necessary to study some of the physical archive, notably the pottery.

1.7.2 Where data from other relevant excavations is published or otherwise accessible it will be included within the analysis and reporting stage as comparative material.

1.7.3 Published documentary sources will be consulted and used to place the project in its historical context.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 Stratigraphic records

2.1.1 Written records have been indexed and checked for internal consistency on archival type paper. The site paper archive has been inputted into an MS Access Database and the surveyed features digitised into AutoCAD. All stratigraphic records are currently being stored at the OA East office. The site code SWTGIR19 was assigned and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under this code.

2.1.2 Features have been assigned preliminary phases based on pottery spot dating, stratigraphy and spatial relationships. A broad range of features and deposits were revealed, including ditches, pits, postholes, ponds, a trackway, remnant ridge and furrow and a natural winterbourne, defined as an intermittent water course, usually dry in the summer or dry months (Fig. 3a-c). These represented seemingly intermittent settlement and agricultural activities spanning the Late Iron Age to post-medieval periods. Features extended across the entire excavation area with two main clusters of activity identified. Firstly, in the northern part of the site, was a relatively dense concentration of enclosures, pitting and a trackway bounded to the south by a stream bed or winterbourne. To the south of this watercourse was a second, less dense sequence of ditches and smaller enclosures.

2.1.3 Overall, the preservation of archaeological features was good. The main source of disturbance was an extensive system of ridge and furrow, some of which had truncated earlier activity. This had not, however, severely impacted upon the overall character of the archaeological remains.

2.1.4 Detailed quantifications for artefacts and ecofacts are given within the individual specialist reports (Appendices B & C). A list of contexts and provisional phases is provided in Appendix A.

2.1.5 Ground conditions varied markedly over time. The dry weather of summer resulted in a hardening of the excavation horizon. This gave way to particularly wet weather during the latter part of the programme which resulted in widespread flooding of the lower contours.

2.2 Phasing summary

2.2.1 Six phases of activity have provisionally been identified (Phases 1-6, see below). The principal phases of activity occurred during the Late Iron Age and the Romano-British period, along with evidence of limited land-use continuing into the Early Anglo-Saxon period. Ridge and furrow agriculture was evident at the site during the post-medieval period.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age: *c.*100 BC-AD 43

Phase 2: Early Romano-British (*c.* mid-late 1st century AD)

Phase 3: Early – Mid Romano-British (*c.* late 1st-later 2nd century AD)

Phase 4: Mid – Late Romano-British (c. later 2nd-4th century AD)

Phase 5: Early – Middle Anglo-Saxon (*c.* AD 410-850)

Phase 6: Post-medieval – modern (*c*. AD 1550-present)

2.2.2 The results are discussed below by phase, preceded by a brief summary of natural and topographical features, which are integral to understanding the archaeological activity. Throughout the text cut/intervention numbers are rendered in **bold** type. Where multiple interventions were excavated into a single feature, the lowest number allocated is generally used to refer to the feature as a whole. Broad groups have also to been assigned to associated features or land-use elements such as enclosures, pits and possible structures (posthole groups) and these are annotated on the accompanying phase plans; these will be reviewed and refined during analysis.

2.3 Natural and topographical features

2.3.1 The site was located in an undulating landscape. The edge of a plateau extending southwards from Gidding Road was marked by the line of a winterbourne, this feature extending across the centre of the site and delineating the lowest point. Immediately to its south, the ground rose again, cresting just beyond the southern edge of excavation before dropping into a valley floor beyond the limit of the site.

2.3.2 The natural deposits comprised mixed clays with outcrops of gravel. These were sealed by a subsoil varying in thickness between 0.05m and 0.2m, which was overlain by a topsoil, on average approximately 0.25m thick.

Winterbourne

2.3.3 A stream bed or winterbourne traversed the site in a north-east to south-west direction some 100m to the south of the frontage with Gidding Road (Fig. 3a).

2.3.4 This feature is particularly noteworthy in the context of the excavation as it appears to have acted as a fulcrum for the activity on site. The Late Iron Age and Roman enclosures located on both banks were broadly aligned parallel with the line of this watercourse, while a number of perpendicularly aligned ditches extended towards it from the north and south. This apparent spatial relationship indicates that localised topography was the preponderant influence on the site's development.

2.3.5 A number of hand and, subsequently, machine excavated sections were dug through the winterbourne in order to ascertain its profile, sequence and relationship with the surrounding activity. Unfortunately, a higher water table in the area of the winterbourne meant that excavation was difficult and no datable finds were recovered.

2.4 Phase 1: Late Iron Age (*c*.100 BC-AD 43)

Summary

2.4.1 During the Late Iron Age, in the south of the site, a group of three roundhouses and a small enclosure were constructed along the line of a sinuous boundary ditch (Fig. 4). This ditch extended parallel with the winterbourne, separated from it by a distance of c. 50-55m. Dating evidence from Late Iron Age features was rare. A small amount of later Iron Age pottery was recovered, totalling 20 sherds (225g; Appendix B.2). Most of this was recovered from the Late Iron Age features in the south of the site, although

three sherds (5g) were also recovered from an Early Roman pit group (**629**) to the north of the winterbourne. Most Late Iron Age features also contained fired clay and animal bone.

Boundary ditch 538

2.4.2 To the south of the winterbourne a large boundary ditch running north-east to south-west was revealed. This corresponded to an anomaly clearly picked up during the geophysical survey. Boundary ditch **538** ran for 250m across the site and seems to have been a long-lived feature of the landscape as there were re-cuts and alterations evident along its length. It was quite sinuous in plan and could well have originally been dug in several sections.

2.4.3 The main ditch measured between 0.51-3.6m wide and between 0.24-0.77m deep (Fig. 9, Section 384), with a possible entranceway located just to the west of Enclosure **520** and to the south of Roundhouse **512**. This possible entrance was approximately 5m wide and had been maintained by the digging of drainage gullies and the placing of a deposit of burnt stones. The fills of ditch **538** contained later Iron Age pottery (10 sherds, 95g), Early Roman pottery (20 sherds, 208g), fired clay (29g) and animal bone (389g). A carved chalk spindlewhorl (SF24) was recovered from the top of ditch **538**, at the point where it formed the northern side of Enclosure **520**. The spindlewhorl is thought to be Anglo-Saxon to early medieval in date and could therefore be intrusive (Appendix B.8).

2.4.4 Pollen sub-samples were collected from ditch **538** (cut **1220**; Fig. 9, Section 384). Although pollen was recorded in all the sub-samples, the quantity of pollen present is insufficient for full assessment (Appendix C.4). The most productive sub-samples were from fill 1222 and contained amongst other species dandelion-types, grasses, thistles-type and rare cereal-types. No independent interpretation is possible as the counts are so low; however, the taxa that are present are similar to those described from waterhole **1127** (Phase 3) and, by analogy, would suggest similar open type, grassy and/or waste ground type environments.

2.4.5 A short length of ditch (**885**) extended along the southern side of ditch **538**, close to its junction with Enclosure **520**. This ditch also contained later Iron Age pottery (2 sherds, 87g), as well as Early Roman pottery (8 sherds, 54g), fired clay (32g) and animal bone (10g).

Enclosure 520

2.4.6 Enclosure **520** was D-shaped and extended southwards from boundary ditch **538**. It was relatively small, with internal dimensions of 17m by 14m, large enough to hold a further roundhouse or other structure, but not big enough for agricultural use, such as a stock enclosure. The enclosing ditch measured between 1.3-2.8m wide and between 0.6-0.84m deep with a U-shaped profile (Plate 1). Its fills contained Roman pottery (6 sherds, 37g) along with fired clay (38g) and animal bone (728g).

2.4.7 Extending from the south-eastern corner of the enclosure was a NNW-SSE orientated ditch (**938**), which was 16m long, up to 1.2m wide and 0.27m deep. Its single fill contained later Iron Age pottery (4 sherds, 31g), fired clay (9g) and animal bone (40g).

Roundhouses

2.4.8 Roundhouse **548** lay to the east of Enclosure **520** and comprised a curvilinear eaves drip gully with an internal diameter of 12.5m and an east facing entrance. A posthole (**559**) was positioned in the base of the northern terminal. There was also a break on the western side although this may have been the result of truncation of the gully rather than a second entrance. The gully was between 0.6-1.8m wide and between 0.1-0.52m deep, being more truncated on the western side. Finds from the gully comprised Early Roman pottery (8 sherds, 11g), fired clay (136g) and animal bone (170g). A flax/linseed seed was recovered from an environmental sample (Appendix C.3).

2.4.9 Lying directly to the north of ditch **538** and closely associated with it, was Roundhouse **512**. It comprised a partial ring gully formed of three sections and had an internal diameter of 17m. The gully was heavily truncated, measuring between 0.5-1.4m wide and 0.1-0.33m deep. Finds included a single sherd of Roman pottery dated to the second century AD (8g) and animal bone (91g).

2.4.10 Nestled to the south of ditch **538** and west of Enclosure **520** was a short length of curvilinear ditch and a pit-like feature, which may have formed the heavily truncated remnants of a third structure (Roundhouse **1149**). The ditch measured up to 0.97m wide and 0.34m deep; it contained a single sherd of later Iron Age pottery (7g), Early Roman pottery (14 sherds, 140g), fired clay (8g) and animal bone (205g).

2.5 Phase 2: Early Romano-British (c. mid-late 1st century AD)

Summary

2.5.1 Romano-British activity was mainly concentrated in the north of the site, in contrast to the Late Iron Age features. This activity began in the mid-late 1st century AD with the setting out of a rectilinear field system in the area directly north of the winterbourne (Fig. 5). Another key feature was a north-east to south-west orientated trackway, which was thought to originate at this time. An area of pitting and several discrete pits accompanied the field system, but there were no structures identified. Artefact densities suggest this was part of a farmstead, rather than simply an area of outlying field system. For example, pottery attributed to the mid-late 1st century totalled 2471 sherds (26812g; Appendix B.3).

The trackway

2.5.2 A trackway spanned the development area on a north-east to south-west alignment. In its original form, the trackway was a shallow depression or hollow way (**638**), 10m wide by up to 0.3m deep. This was filled with mixed gravel and stone, some of which was worn and rounded. However, this material did not appear to represent a metalled surface as such. Its composition was not markedly different from the underlying natural deposits and it is suggested that this layer is more likely to have been derived from trampling and subsequent, intermittent repair and levelling. Finds recovered from this hollow way comprised a tiny sherd of Early Roman pottery (1g), a fourth century coin (SF35), a poorly preserved copper alloy plate brooch, possibly of

continental origin (SF34; Appendix B.1), 100g of ceramic building material (CBM), burnt stone (146g) and animal bone (408g).

Field system

2.5.3 The principal features of the field system are summarised in Table 1; they included a pair of sub-rectangular enclosures, the prevalent axis of which was north-east to south-west. The first enclosure, to the east, was formed by ditches **493** and **573**, although it is thought that an early version of ditch **507** (Phase 3) formed the southern side. Within the eastern enclosure a narrow ditch (**601**) extended parallel to ditch **493** and may originally have run along the inside of an internal bank.

2.5.4 Extending to the west of this was the second enclosure, formed along the south by ditch **580**, along the north by ditch **586** and to the west by ditch **841**. None of these ditches were particularly large, the biggest being **493** and **580**, both of which had U-shaped profiles. Finds from this group of ditches included pottery, which was predominantly 1st century in date, the most coming from ditch **493**. Included in the pottery was a flagon (SF19) which contained a deposit of cremated human bone (239g; see 2.5.13 and Appendix C.1). Metalwork included a Roman plate brooch (SF21) recovered from ditch **580** (Appendix B.1). Shaped like a shield, the brooch is thought to be continental in origin and associated with the Roman army.

Feature	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery*	Metalwork	CBM/ fired clay (g)	Faunal (g)	Other
493	1.1-2.32	0.6-0.86	150/1722	Fe artefact (SF22)	25	467	Lava stone (222g) Cremated bone (239g)
573	0.6-1.2	0.12-0.35	82/590	Fe nail (SF20)		112	
580	0.85-2	0.2-0.9	92/962	CuA brooch (SF21)	21	563	
586	0.7-2	0.48-0.8	13/207		8	47	Flint (46g)
841	0.9-1.8	0.16-0.38	32/411			94	199

*Table 1: Summary of principal Early Roman ditches. * = pottery expressed in no. of sherds/weight in grams*

2.5.5 Other ditches to the north of the winterbourne included a series of narrow north-west to south-east aligned boundaries (from the west **822**, **807**, **716**, **1086**). Ditch **716** was typical of this group, measuring 0.62-0.7m wide and 0.05-0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. Ditches **807** and **822** contained Early Roman pottery, with the most coming from ditch **807** (14 sherds, 227g). The only other find was animal bone from the same two ditches (total of 453g).

2.5.6 To the west of ditch **822** was a short length of curvilinear ditch (**811**). The ditch was significant for containing a large assemblage of Early Roman pottery (200 sherds, 2526g), including a semi-complete Verulamium whiteware mortaria of 1st century date (SF26; Plate 2; Appendix B.3).

2.5.7 Extending between ditches **716** and **1086** were two north-east to south-west orientated ditches (**677** and **960**), which formed part of a series of smaller plots that may have continued beyond the northern limit of excavation. Both ditches contained Roman pottery (totalling 177 sherds, 2788g), mostly 1st century in date, with a small amount of 2nd century pottery from ditch **960**. Fired clay from ditch **677** (3 fragments, 56g) consisted of an irregular domed disc with a linear crease impression – probably a spacer or prop from a kiln or oven (Appendix B.6). The only other notable find from these two ditches was animal bone, totalling 1190g. A short ditch (**866**) containing seven sherds (74g) of pottery dated AD50-100 extended at right angles from ditch **677**.

2.5.8 Directly to the north of the winterbourne and mirroring its course was a shallow linear feature (**475**), interpreted as a ditch that may have been dug to control drainage of the winterbourne. At what date this might have occurred is unknown, as the feature yielded no dating evidence. However, an inception at a similar date to the field system seems most probable. Ditch **475** measured 2.5-3.9m wide and 0.4-0.68m deep with a U-shaped profile.

2.5.9 To the south of the winterbourne, the sinuous Iron Age ditch (**538**) continued in use, evidenced by re-cutting in several locations and by the presence of Early Roman pottery in its fills (see 2.4.3). Extending northwards, between ditch **538** and the winterbourne, was a small rectilinear plot formed by a series of narrow ditches with U-shaped profiles (**1172**, **1184**, **1191** and **1300**), the largest being **1172**, which measured 0.6-1.96m wide and 0.16-0.65m deep. All four ditches contained Roman pottery, almost exclusively mid-late 1st century AD in date, the most coming from ditch **1172** (71 sherds, 815g). Fired clay and animal bone was also recovered from all four ditches including six fired clay fragments (115g) of a flattened object from ditch **1191**, possibly part of an oven plate (Appendix B.6). Some of the discrete features associated with this plot also contained pottery of a similar date, namely pits **1156**, **1304**, **1314**, **1379**, **1406** and **1415**.

Pit Group 629

2.5.10 A cluster of possible quarry pits was located in the area between the two sub-rectangular enclosures Pit group **629** consisted of at least 11 intercutting pits. These were sub-circular in plan and generally had steep or vertical sides with a flat base. The pits were between 1m and 3m wide and ranged from 0.35m to 0.65m deep. Most pits contained two fills but some had up to four fills. Finds within the pit group comprised later Iron Age pottery (3 sherds, 5g), Roman pottery of mixed date (69 sherds, 602g), the dates spanning AD 50-200, a single sherd (2g) of Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from the upper fill of pit **956**, and animal bone (301g).

Discrete features

2.5.11 Associated with the field system were several pits and postholes, including two pits (**1006** and **1101**) and a posthole (**1109**) in the north-west corner. All three contained Early Roman pottery (totalling 51 sherds, 534g) dating between AD50-120.

2.5.12 Pits further to the south that contained 1st century pottery included **1434** (10 sherds, 102g) and **870** (16 sherds, 143g), both located close to the western excavation baulk.

Pit **833** (10 sherds, 88g) was sited within the westernmost sub-rectangular enclosure, while to the south of the winterbourne was a group of pits associated with the rectilinear plot in the south-west corner. Five of these pits (**1156**, **1304**, **1314**, **1379**, **1415**) contained 1st century pottery (totalling 132 sherds, 1201g) while another two pits are dated by association (**1308**, **1427**). Of particular note is a small group of sherds (39 sherds, 401g) from pit **1415**, which potentially represent a group of kiln products/wasters dating to AD 40-70 (Appendix B.3).

Human skeletal remains

2.5.13 In the north-eastern end of ditch **493** (cut **493**), a small quantity (239g) of cremated human bone, found in association with a Roman flagon (SF19), was recovered from the upper fills. No cut was visible but, from the on-site recording and photographs the concentration of bone suggests that it and possibly the vessel were contained in an organic container, perhaps a bag or wrapped in a cloth (Appendix C.1). The remains are those of an adult based on the size and robusticity of the elements and represent only a partial individual.

2.6 Phase 3: Early – Mid Romano-British (c. late 1st-later 2nd century AD)

Summary

2.6.1 During the 2nd century AD the rectilinear field system developed along similar lines to the 1st century (Fig. 6). However, it did appear to expand further northwards, towards and probably beyond Gidding Road, forming part of the settlement uncovered at Glebe Farm (see Fig. 1 and Plate 3; Pilkington 2020). The trackway became ditched during this phase, although the southern trackway ditch also formed the northern side of an expanded sub-rectangular enclosure. Discrete pits were more numerous in Phase 3 and whilst no significant buildings were encountered, there was one linear arrangement of four postholes that may have been structural, along with several discrete postholes in the north of the site. Romano-British pottery dating to the 2nd century was found in similar quantities to the previous phase, totalling 2330 sherds (26686g; Appendix B.3).

The trackway

2.6.2 The hollow way (**638**) was flanked by north-west to south-east aligned ditches for part of its course, the distance between them up to 12m wide. To the south, ditch **345** formed the northern side of a sub-rectangular enclosure (see below). To the north, ditch **364** extended from the eastern excavation baulk for 145m before being obscured by the expanding hollow way. Measuring 0.75-1.56m wide and 0.22-0.35m deep, the ditch had a U-shaped profile and its single fill contained eight sherds (429g) of pottery dated AD50-400 and animal bone (293g).

Field system

2.6.3 For ease of reference the ditches of the Phase 3 field system are described briefly below, with dimensions and finds information summarised in Table 2. The enclosure formed in Phase 2 by ditch **493** was reworked and expanded during the 2nd century.

Its northern and western sides were formed by a continuous, L-shaped ditch (**345**), which extended further to the west. The southern and eastern side was also delineated by an L-shaped ditch (**407**), which was thought to have truncated the Phase 2 ditch, or followed the same course. An internal division (**528**) extended NNW-SSE across the enclosure, although it is not entirely clear how this worked in terms of allowing access into the eastern side of the enclosure. The most substantial of these ditches, the northern side of the enclosure (**345**; up to 3.15m wide and 0.98m deep; Plate 4) also contained one of the largest assemblages of finds, including pottery (487 sherds, 4308g), most dating between AD50-200, a poorly preserved Hod Hill brooch (SF29) and burnt stone (1887g). Ditch **407** also contained a large finds assemblage, including pottery (354 sherds, 3979g) with spot dates spanning AD100-400, as well as a poorly preserved copper alloy brooch (SF15), one iron nail (SF16), two grindstones or whetstones (935g) and animal bone (1201g).

2.6.4 Running westwards from the enclosure was a linear ditch (**613**), aligned north-east to south-west; amongst its finds was a well-preserved Late Iron Age or Early Roman La Tène III type copper alloy brooch (SF37). A pair of ditches (**925** and **1297**) extended perpendicular, forming a second rectilinear enclosure to the north of the winterbourne.

2.6.5 The area north of the trackway contained a higher density of features than in the preceding phase, with several boundary or enclosure ditches extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. In the far north-eastern corner of the excavation area ditch **327** ran north-west to south-east before turning north-east to south-west. An earlier feature (**325**) was cut by the ditch just as it turned the corner; this may have been an earlier version of the ditch, or potentially disturbance/slumping where the ditch turned. Ditch **301** was located directly to the south-west of ditch **327** and was also orientated north-west to south-east. To the south-east the ditch terminated and was intercutting with a small pit or posthole (**402**); however, the relationship between the two features was unclear. Closer to the central point of the northern excavation baulk and extending from beyond the excavated area was an L-shaped ditch (**219**), while directly to the west of it were two north-west to south-east aligned ditches (**228** and **231**), with a third further to the west (**446**).

2.6.6 In the north-west corner was a further series of ditches (**200**, **211**, **222**, **273**, **876**, **979**), some of which built on the layout of ditches constructed during the 1st century. Notable amongst them was ditch **200**, which contained a larger finds assemblage than most other features on site. It is thought that the ditch may have truncated an area of midden material. Pottery totalled 617 sherds (8569g) and although the spot dates were mixed, the majority dated AD100-300. It included a sherd of South Gaulish samian ware, a decorated body sherd with a possible gladiator scene (Appendix B.3). Also recovered were a copper alloy pin (SF31), a hammerstone (534g; SF12), burnt stone (597g) and animal bone (2217g). As well as the finds, the fill comprised a dark brownish grey, charcoal-rich silty clay. An environmental sample contained one of the more productive assemblages of remains from the site including poorly preserved charred seeds of hulled wheat, spelt/emmer with occasional barley, as well as frequent weed seeds (Appendix C.3).

2.6.7 Extending only 2m into the excavation area, feature **222** was thought to be a ditch; it contained pottery dated AD100-250 (35 sherds, 637g).

2.6.8 In contrast to the north of the site, the area to the south of the winterbourne contained less evidence of land-use than in the preceding phase. A linear ditch (**1032**) extended north-west to south-east, possibly replacing the more sinuous, earlier ditch (**538**) that ran just to the north. Perpendicular to ditch **1032** were two further boundary ditches (**628** and **1361**).

Feature	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery*	Metalwork	CBM/fired clay (g)	Faunal (g)	Other
200	1.2-1.5	0.22-0.7	617/8569	Cua pin (SF31)	73	2217	Hammerstone (534g), burnt stone (597g), shell (44g)
211	0.6-0.9	0.2-0.26					
219	0.6-1.3	0.2-0.44	22/170	Cua artefact (SF11)	5	331	Flint (10g)
222	1	0.35	35/637		7		
228	1-1.02	0.29-0.3	10/106			6	
231	1-1.42	0.28-0.38	9/61			41	
273	0.8-1	0.22-0.51	47/580	1 x Fe nail	20	20	Slag (28g), shell (29g)
301	0.42-1	0.38-0.4				2	
327	1.12-1.72	0.29-0.52	17/344				
345	0.5-3.15	0.19-0.98	487/4308	Cua brooch (SF29) Pb artefact (SF28)	89	31	Stone (1879g), shell (19g)
407	0.4-1.16	0.1-0.37	354/3979	Cua brooch (SF15), 1 x Fe nail (SF16)	32	1201	Stone (935g), flint (5g) shell (24g)
528	0.3-1.62	0.15-0.48	26/269			18	
613	0.73-2.6	0.48-0.9	50/278	Cua brooch (SF37)	19	68	Stone (117g)
628	0.55-0.8	0.13-0.32	3/6		2	127	
876	0.48-1.1	0.1-0.32	10/79			224	
925	0.7-2.5	0.45-0.58	129/1606		29	446	Stone (28g)
979	0.3-1.8	0.1-0.75	32/251			404	Stone (38g)
1032	0.28-0.8	0.13-0.25					
1297	0.76	0.36					
1361	1-1.5	0.38-0.5	3/26				

*Table 2: Summary of Early-Mid Roman ditches. * = pottery expressed in no. of sherds/weight in grams*

Waterholes

2.6.9 Notable during Phase 3 were several waterholes, including an intercutting group of at least four in the north-west corner (**1047**, **1062**, **1148** and **1127**) and a single waterhole to the south-east (**771**).

2.6.10 The north-western group of four waterholes (Plate 5) truncated the line of ditch **677** (Phase 2). Measuring between 2.7-4.6m wide, the deepest part of the waterholes was not fully excavated; a depth of 1.4m was reached for waterhole **1127** before the water table and safety concerns meant that no further excavation was possible (Fig. 9, Section 349). It was also difficult to determine the shape of the waterholes in plan, overall they formed a linear group, measuring approximately 15m long and 4.6m wide. All four contained Romano-British pottery (totalling 335 sherds, 5919g), the most common spotdates being AD70-120 or AD70-150, although a large component of pottery from waterhole **1127** (173 sherds, 3109g) dated between AD100-200. A single sherd (16g) of Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered from the upper fill of a shallow pit (**1117**), which truncated the upper fills of waterhole **1127** (Fig. 9, Section 349). Other finds from the group comprised fired clay (152g) including a possible kiln bar fragment (53g) from **1047**, stone (1712g), animal bone (3016g) and a single copper alloy Colchester derivative brooch (SF33). Waterhole **1148** contained a fragment of burnt gritstone quern (Appendix B.8) and a crudely retouched scraper, possibly of Iron Age date (Appendix B.9).

2.6.11 Both bulk soil samples and pollen sub-samples from waterhole **1127** produced noteworthy results. The soil sample contained plant remains including poorly preserved charred seeds of hulled wheat, spelt/emmer with occasional barley, as well as frequent weed seeds (Appendix C.3). Pollen sub-samples from the same waterhole (Fig. 9, Section 349, Sample 79) may be interpreted to suggest a largely open palaeoenvironment, characterised by grasses and dandelion-types (Appendix C.4). The occurrence of rare arboreal pollen grains suggests a very open landscape and probable absence of both local and regional woodland.

2.6.12 A small waterhole (**238**) was located 14m to the north-east of waterhole **1047**. It measured 2.38m wide and 1m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Within a sequence of seven fills were 11 sherds (257g) of Roman pottery, mostly dated AD100-400 and mostly in the upper fill. There was also small amounts of fired clay, flint and animal bone.

2.6.13 Waterhole **771** was positioned at the junction of ditches **345** and **613**, indicating that water from these ditches fed the waterhole. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 6m long, 4.23m wide and more than 1.2m deep (the base was not reached) with steeply sloping sides (Fig. 9, Section 276; Plate 6). A sequence of six fills were hand-excavated, these produced pottery with spot dates spanning the Roman period (22 sherds, 359g), while the upper fill (776) contained both Roman pottery and two sherds (61g) of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (Appendix B.4). The waterhole also contained animal bone (711g); no other finds were recovered and an environmental sample contained only sparse charcoal.

Pits and postholes

2.6.14 Approximately 20 discrete pits were associated with Phase 3, mainly clustered close to the northern baulk, including one group of pits (Pit Group **270**). Postholes were less frequent, although there was an alignment of four postholes in the east of the site (**293**). The most notable pits and postholes are summarised below.

2.6.15 Amongst the pits in the north of the site was Pit Group **270**, which consisted of five sub-circular pits measuring 0.62-1.87m wide and 0.12-0.74m deep with gentle or moderately steep sides and concave bases. Three of the five pits contained pottery (totalling 21 sherds, 215g) with spot dates spanning the Romano-British period. The only other find was animal bone (5g).

2.6.16 Dated pits further south included pit **966** to the south of ditch **876** and pit **588** (48 sherds, 321g; dated to AD70-150) to the east of ditch **1297**. Close to the western baulk were two pits (**932** and **939**) that between them contained 80 sherds (559g) of pottery dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Truncating a Phase 2 ditch (**626**) to the north of the winterbourne was an elongated sub-circular pit (**634**), which despite its relatively small size (1.31m wide and 0.61m deep) contained refitting sherds from a large jar (312 sherds, 1637g), dated AD100-200. A pair of pits (**566** and **636**) were located to the west of ditch **528** and therefore within the interior of the sub-rectangular enclosure. The pit to the west (**566**) measured 1.93m wide and 0.95m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Within its three fills were 135 sherds (2016g) of pottery dated AD100-400 and animal bone (221g). The second pit was undated but has provisionally been assigned to this phase based on its proximity to pit **566**.

2.6.17 Located in the north-east of the site, pit **367** (0.8m wide by 0.24m deep) contained pottery (13 sherds, 33g) dated AD100-400. Directly to the south of the pit, posthole alignment **293** consisted of four postholes aligned north-east to south-west. Measuring up to 0.31m wide and 0.15m deep, the postholes were spaced between 1.5-3m apart. Only one of the postholes (**293**) contained pottery (12 sherds, 111g), dated to AD100-400. The same posthole contained animal bone (272g).

Human skeletal remains

2.6.18 Located in the southern-western end of ditch **345** was an inhumation (SK1183), oriented north-west to south-east, the grave itself (**1189**) aligned with the cut of the ditch (Plate 7). The skeleton is 60% complete and is believed to be of middle adult age (26-44 years; Appendix C.1). There were no grave goods accompanying the burial.

2.7 Phase 4: Mid – Late Romano-British (c. later 2nd-4th century AD)

2.7.1 Features that were clearly dated between the later 2nd-4th century AD were restricted to a midden deposit and a large pit or waterhole along the northern edge of excavation (Fig. 6). The midden deposit (201) consisted of a 0.16m thick layer of dark grey silty clay, which covered an area of approximately 8m x 6m. Within the midden deposit was an assemblage of pottery (149 sherds, 1762g) dated AD200-400, along with CBM (340g), a fragment of wall stone (4420g), burnt stone (297g) and animal bone (102g). Environmental remains included sparse charcoal and charred legumes.

2.7.2 Located 30m to the north-east and only partially exposed within the excavation area was a large, sub-circular pit or waterhole (**261**). Measuring at least 13m long, 6m wide and up to 1.05m deep, the feature contained four fills (Plate 8). Roman pottery was recovered from throughout the fills (25 sherds, 142g), dated between AD100-400. Significantly, the feature also contained 20 sherds (440g) of Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, split fairly evenly between the secondary and tertiary fills. The assemblage is sizeable enough to suggest that the feature was still open in the Early Saxon period and therefore a Late Roman date for its construction is possible. Alternatively, as suggested in the specialist report (Appendix B.4), the Roman pottery could be residual and the feature itself may be Early Saxon in date.

2.8 Phase 5: Early – Middle Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410-850)

2.8.1 Whilst there were no features that could definitely be assigned to the Anglo-Saxon period, it is necessary to include it as a phase, mainly to highlight the presence of Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (24 sherds, 537g) in a small number of features (Appendix B.4). It may be significant that most of the Saxon pottery came from the fills (mainly upper fills) of waterholes or large pits, particularly waterhole **771** (Phase 3; 2 sherds, 61g) and waterhole **261** (Phase 4; 20 sherds, 440g), with single sherds from a pit within Pit Group **629** (Phase 2; 2g) and ditch or pit **1115** (Phase 3; 16g), which truncated the top of a waterhole (**1127**) in the north-west of the site. Finally, a single sherd (20g) was the only find recovered from a small pit (**782**) directly to the south of the winterbourne in the west of the site (see Fig. 3c for location). In addition, the carved chalk spindlewhorl (SF24) recovered from the top of ditch **538** (Phase 1) may be Anglo-Saxon to early medieval in date (Appendix B.8). While it is difficult to interpret any of these features as post-Roman in date, some of them may still have been open and utilised during the Anglo-Saxon period. As indicated in the post-Roman pottery specialist report, the northern, lower part of the site may have been pasture during the Anglo-Saxon period and these waterholes would have lain within this pastureland (Appendix B.4).

2.9 Phase 6: post-medieval – modern (c. AD 1550-present)

Furrows

2.9.1 A system of ridge and furrow was in evidence that spanned the entirety of the development area (Fig. 7). There were two overarching alignments. Adjacent to Gidding Road the surviving furrows ran north-east to south-west, parallel with the road. In the southern half of the site, south of the winterbourne, the furrows were predominantly aligned north-west to south-east, with two areas of furrows on the former alignment at the eastern and western edge of the site.

Historic field boundaries

2.9.2 Three ditches on a co-axial arrangement, north to south and east to west, were encountered, dividing the site into rectangular parcels of land (Fig. 7). These ditches were represented on the First Edition OS Map. A field drain was uncovered in the base of the easternmost north to south ditch.

2.10 Unphased and natural features

2.10.1 There were a number of discrete features that contained no dating evidence. While dating by association with other features could have been attempted it was deemed more useful to highlight these undated features at this early stage (Fig. 8).

2.10.2 The largest cluster of undated features occurred in the east of the site, within the interior of the Romano-British sub-rectangular enclosure (Phase 2-3). This group of ten pits and postholes probably relate to one phase of the enclosure's use, and this will be determined at analysis stage.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified, and bagged or boxed. Total quantities of the main finds categories are listed below.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Metalwork: copper alloy	16	-
Metalwork: ironwork	5	-
Metalwork: lead	2	-
Iron Age pottery	20	225
Romano-British pottery	4913	55331
Post-Roman pottery	24	537
Ceramic building material	25	905
Fired Clay	178	998
Burnt and Vitrified Clay	10	17
Utilised stone	101	3590
Worked and burnt flint	10	-
Glass	1	3

3.2 Artefact summaries

Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

3.2.1 Excavation produced a total of 23 fragments of metal (16 copper alloy, 5 iron and 2 lead) relating to 19 artefacts, consisting of dressing accessories, nails and a single coin. Overall preservation of the finds is poor, with the objects being fragmented and heavily encrusted. The assemblage is likely to be Roman in date with some medieval or post-medieval artefacts.

3.2.2 The largest component of the assemblage is represented by Roman brooches (seven artefacts, 36.8 %) followed by hand forged iron nails (four artefacts, 21%). Brooch SF41 from context 1461 is residual and associated with medieval artefacts (SF42 and 43). Two plate brooches (SF21 and 34) cast in the shape of shields are thought to be continental in origin and associated with the Roman army.

Iron Age pottery (Appendix B.2)

3.2.3 A small assemblage totalling 20 sherds (225g) of later Iron Age pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 11.3g. The pottery was recovered from six contexts relating to three ditches, one hollow, a pit, and a single posthole. All the pottery is handmade and includes a number of Scored Ware sherds which were in circulation from *c*. 350 BC- AD 50 in this part of Cambridgeshire.

3.2.4 The assemblage comprises sherds in shelly ware fabrics, with two basic groups distinguished. These consist of a coarseware (S1) with coarse, poorly sorted shell inclusions and a finer ware with finer shell inclusions (S2). The coarse S1 fabric dominates, accounting for 94% of the pottery (15 sherds, 211g).

3.2.5 Given that some of the material is from feature groups that also contains pottery dated AD 50-100 (see Anderson, Appendix B.3), the assemblage is likely to be of Late Iron Age origin, post *c*. 50 BC.

Romano-British pottery (Appendix B.3)

3.2.6 A large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the excavations, totalling 4913 sherds, weighing 55331g and representing an estimated 428 vessels (ENV) and 96.07 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent).

3.2.7 Broadly speaking, the pottery spans the Roman period and can be divided into three phases. The pottery evidence demonstrates that the site peaked in the Early-Mid Roman period (mid-1st-later 2nd century AD), accounting for 96.7% of the total assemblage. After the late 2nd century AD, the level of activity significantly declined, with material of this date only representing 3.3% of the assemblage (by weight).

3.2.8 The assemblage is dominated by coarseware fabrics, which represent 93.3% by sherd count and 95% by weight. Romano-British finewares account for a further 4.5% of the assemblage by count (220 sherds, 1587g), representing a much more limited range of fabrics compared to the coarsewares. The remaining 2.2% of the assemblage (by count, 109 sherds, 1548g) comprises imported wares, all of which derive from Gaul.

3.2.9 The composition of the assemblages in terms of fabrics is a typical pattern within rural Cambridgeshire. The percentage of coarsewares is very high, suggesting the site most likely reflects a rural farmstead, with limited access to wares from outside of the immediate local area. That said, there was clearly some opportunity and means of acquiring some more 'exotic' wares, while the limited quantity of Romano-British finewares (in particular Nene Valley wares) probably reflects the date at which the site peaked.

Post-Roman pottery (Appendix B.4)

3.2.10 A total of 24 sherds of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery weighing 537g was recovered, along with three sherds of post-medieval wares (26g). The assemblage consists of a limited and standard range of forms and fabrics in generally very good condition with sherds being unabraded or moderately abraded and with a relatively high average sherd weight of 22.4g. Rim, base and body sherds are represented representing a minimum of nine vessels.

3.2.11 The Anglo-Saxon assemblage comprises two parts with the bulk of the material (20 sherds, 440g) recovered from a group of large intercutting pit-wells or waterholes (**261**, Phase 4) at the northernmost edge of excavation covering some 15m x 8m (cuts **261**, **391** and **414**). The remainder of the assemblage (4 sherds, 97g) comes from three separate features to the south, a further waterhole (**771**; 2 sherds, 61g), a shallow pit or ditch truncating the top of waterhole **1127** (**1115**; Fig. 9, Section 349; 1 sherd, 16g) and a small pit (**782**, 1 sherd, 20g) to the south of the winterbourne.

3.2.12 While characterised as Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon in date (5th to 8th century), the assemblage is most likely to date to the 6th or early 7th centuries, and its small size and homogeneity suggests that it relates to a relatively short period of activity.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.5)

3.2.13 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) comprising 25 fragments (905g) was recovered. The assemblage comprises mostly post-medieval to modern brick and tile fragments; it also contained a single fragment of Roman roof tile (tegula) collected from a Late Roman midden deposit (201; Phase 4). The assemblage is fragmentary, abraded and largely uninformative.

Fired Clay (Appendix B.6)

3.2.14 Excavation work on site recovered 178 fragments (998g) of fired clay, comprising mostly amorphous pieces with no discernible features (116 fragments, 458g) and a small fraction of more 'structural' pieces with remnant flattened surfaces (61 fragments, 523g). The assemblage was heavily abraded and the fragments small (average weight 5.6g). A small number of fragments may be Early Romano-British portable kiln furniture. First, an irregular domed disc with a linear crease impression may be a spacer or prop (it was found in enclosure ditch **677**, Phase 2). Second, a blocky fragment of light purple-pink silty clay may be from a kiln bar – from waterhole **1047** (Phase 3). Lastly, refitting fragments of a flattened object with an exacted flat edge (from ditch **1191**, Phase 2) is likely to be from a kiln plate or similar slab-like object.

Burnt and Vitrified Clay (Appendix B.7)

3.2.15 A total of 17g (10 pieces) of possible burnt and vitrified clay fragments were recovered. These were not fragments of slag, as was originally thought. Four tiny (<15mm) pieces of hard and semi-vitrified grey fired clay were recovered from furrow **322** (context 321, Phase 6), weighing just 7g. Another five small pieces of reddened and hard fired clay (<20mm) were likewise recovered from ditch **1379** (context 1384, Phase 2), weighing just 10g. All of these were un-diagnostic.

Utilised stone (Appendix B.8)

3.2.16 A total of 35.9kg (101 pieces) of utilised stone were examined from this site, of which 3.4kg (35 pieces) consisted of worked stone (quern *etc*.), 20.4kg (35 pieces) of building stone and 12kg (45 pieces) of burnt stone.

3.2.17 Worked stone consisted of Romano-British grit (1 piece) and lava (30 pieces) rotary quernstone , whilst another 938g (2 pieces) consisted of 'prehistoric-type' grindstone or whetstone, a 534g (prehistoric) hammerstone and an Anglo-Saxon/ early medieval carved chalk spindlewhorl (20g). The carved chalk spindlewhorl is difficult to date, but there are similar examples to compare it with. Indeed these chalk spindlewhorls are not that uncommon in those areas of Southern Britain where outcrops of the hard chalk rock beds are exposed at surface.

3.2.18 Probable building-use stone recovered consists for the most part of rough and only partly-shaped/ sized stone rubble used for the making of walls or foundations (*c*. 19kg). The recovery of just a few pieces of burnt Collyweston Slate (from context 853, ditch **580**, Phase 2) confirms the use of this as a Roman roofing material. The small weathered fragment of moulded Barnack stone from context 202 (ditch **200**, Phase 3) is a little more difficult to interpret, yet it seems that this could have come from a

carved stone basin, possibly a tank, though perhaps something larger such as a locally-made stone sarcophagus.

3.2.19 The total of (un-worked) burnt stone cobble amounts to just over 12kg (12.029kg (45 pieces)), although the true quantity of prehistoric burnt stone may be higher. The most likely date for much of this is Iron Age – although it may include burnt stone from earlier prehistoric features, and also from later (Roman) features into which it was re-deposited.

Worked and burnt flint (Appendix B.9)

3.2.20 A small assemblage of seven worked flints and a three fragments (13g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavations. The worked flint is dominated by unretouched removals. Two Mesolithic/early Neolithic blades were recovered, one recovered as an unstratified find and the other from a fill of pit **346** (Phase 3)**.** The single retouched piece in the assemblage is best classified as a scraper, recovered from waterhole **1148** (Phase 3).

Glass (Appendix B.10)

3.2.21 Archaeological works produced a single shard of glass, weighing 3g. The assemblage is entirely vessel glass, with a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of one. The fragment is relatively thin vessel glass, probably from an 18th or 19th century utility bottle.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Human bone (Appendix C.1)

4.1.1 A single inhumation and one cremation were encountered during the excavations. The burial (Sk1183) was llocated in the south-western end of ditch **345** (Phase 3: Early – Mid Romano-British). The skeleton is 60% complete and most of the bone is affected by some degree of erosion. The majority of the dentition survives, giving a good indicator of age (middle adult, 26-44 years). The auricular surface of the pelvis is also surviving and the age can be narrowed. Very few diagnostic traits are present to determine sex, these are all cranial. Therefore sex was undetermined.

4.1.2 A small quantity (239g) of cremated human bone, found in association with a Roman flagon (SF19) was recovered from the upper fills of ditch **493** (Phase 2). No cut was visible but the concentration of bone and possibly the vessel may have been contained in an organic container, perhaps a bag or wrapped in a cloth. The remains represent only a partial individual and are those of an adult based on the size and robusticity of the elements and the degree of epiphyseal fusion. The fragments are relatively large; most of the bone was >10mm and the largest fragment, a humerus shaft, measured 91.29mm. Identifiable elements were predominantly from the skull (no teeth were recovered) and upper limbs, including a humeral head.

Animal bone (Appendix C.2)

4.1.3 Excavations yielded 490 countable fragments of animal bone (17353g), of which 313 fragments were identifiable to taxon: sheep/goat, cattle, pig, horse and bird. The assemblage is dominated by cattle with 54.34% of the fragments being identifiable to this taxon. Only nine fragments show evidence of butchery with both chop marks and finer cut marks being recorded.

4.1.4 For cattle and sheep, both younger and older animals are present, suggesting that while the primary function of these animals may have been meat production, secondary usage such as for milk, cheese or wool was also occurring.

Environmental samples (Appendix C.3)

4.1.5 Eighty bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of features. Preservation of plant remains is generally very poor with approximately a third of the samples exhibiting low or no preservation. Charcoal volumes are extremely low and do not exceed 5ml.

4.1.6 Charred food remains are mainly in the form of cereal grains which are present in sixteen samples, mostly from ditch fills, these are relatively low in density and diversity. The most frequent cereals are found in samples from ditch **200** (cuts **200** and **1050**) and waterhole **1127** (all Phase 3) and are predominantly poorly preserved remains of hulled wheat, spelt/emmer with occasional barley. The charred assemblage from this site is most notable for the weed seeds which are frequent, predominantly from the same three features that contained the most cereals. The taxa present are predominantly weeds of grassland, probably representing hay, with numerous species of grasses represented.

4.1.7 Plant remains that are preserved by waterlogging, predominantly seeds and roots, were found in seven ditches and pits.

Pollen (Appendix C.4)

4.1.8 Samples from two features were submitted for pollen assessment. The samples are from a waterhole (**1127**) of Early-Mid Romano-British date (Sample 79) located in the north-west of the site and from a Late Iron Age ditch (**538**, cut 1220, sample 70), located to the south-west. Pollen was present in relative abundance from the waterhole, but pollen recovery was sparse from the Late Iron Age ditch.

4.1.9 Pollen sub-samples from the waterhole may be interpreted to suggest a largely open palaeoenvironment, characterised by grasses and dandelion-types. The occurrence of rare arboreal pollen grains suggests a very open landscape and probable absence of both local and regional woodland.

4.1.10 Although pollen was recorded in all the sub-samples for ditch **538**, the quantity of pollen present is insufficient for full assessment. No independent interpretation is possible as the counts are so low; however, the taxa that are present are similar to those described from the waterhole and, by analogy, would suggest similar open type, grassy and/or waste ground type environments.

Mollusca (Appendix C.5)

4.1.11 A total of 20 marine shells or shell fragments weighing 242g were collected by hand from ditches. The shells recovered are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters.

4.1.12 Shell was recovered from ditches **200**, **273**, **407** and **345** (all Phase 3), all producing fragments of oyster shell. The largest quantity came from ditch **200** (cut **1050**), from two contexts, which in total produced 13 shells or fragments of shell weighing 171g.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 The range and variety of features encountered on site (ditches, pits, waterholes, postholes) have good potential for answering questions relating to the development, character and function of a rural Roman farmstead. Relationships between features were of a high enough standard to allow a stratigraphic sequence to be determined when combined with artefactual evidence. Equally, the condition and preservation of features – with some truncation from ploughing/re-working of the overburden but not to any great degree – is of a sufficient standard to allow the research aims to be addressed.

5.2 Metalwork

5.2.1 Despite its small size, this assemblage is consistent in terms of chronology and character. The large number of Roman brooches suggest a location subject to a certain degree of human activity. The plate brooches (SF21 and 34) cast in the shape of shields are thought to be continental in origin and associated with the Roman army, possibly pointing to the presence in the area of military personnel.

5.3 Iron Age pottery

5.3.1 The Iron Age pottery is all handmade and includes a number of Scored Ware sherds which were in circulation from *c*. 350 BC- AD 50 in this part of Cambridgeshire.

5.3.2 Given the small size of the assemblage, closer dating is problematic. However, as some of the material is from feature groups that also contains pottery dated AD 50-100 (see Anderson, Appendix B.3), the assemblage is likely to be of Late Iron Age origin, post c. 50 BC.

5.3.3 Owing to its small size, the later Iron Age assemblage has limited potential beyond that of helping to phase features and broadly date activity. The general scarcity of pottery implies that the site was not a sustained focus of Iron Age settlement, and only sporadically hosted tasks that involved the use and consumption of ceramics.

5.4 Romano-British pottery

5.4.1 This assemblage represents a predominantly earlier Roman site, the pottery suggesting that activity at the site peaked in the mid-1st-mid 2nd century AD, after which time there was a sharp decline, indicative of either abandonment or a shift in focus away from this area of the site. This is in keeping with the evidence from the adjacent site at Glebe Farm, which demonstrates a similar peak in the earlier Roman period (Albion Archaeology 2020).

5.4.2 The range of fabrics and forms identified within the assemblage are very much in keeping with a Roman rural site in Cambridgeshire, dominated by locally made (predominately unsourced) coarsewares, relating to domestic activity. Access to wider trade networks does appear limited; however, the presence of a small but interesting group of imported vessels all originating from Gaul suggests that the site was not

isolated, and that it did have access and the means to acquire goods from outside of the local area.

5.5 Post-Roman pottery

5.5.1 The Anglo-Saxon assemblage is limited but in good condition. It is of limited value to the site narrative as a whole, marking a brief period of activity taking place nearby, possibly off-site to the north.

5.6 Ceramic Building Material

5.6.1 As the assemblage is fragmentary, abraded and largely uninformative, it is of little archaeological significance.

5.7 Fired Clay

5.7.1 The material recovered is heavily abraded and fragmentary. There is very little that can be drawn from the assemblage in sum or individually. The assemblage can only be regarded as the detrital remains of prehistoric and possibly later activity on or near the site and is of little archaeological significance.

5.8 Burnt and Vitrified Clay

5.8.1 It is difficult to say much if anything about the tiny amount of material. The fragments might be associated with some sort of hearth or furnace, yet there is no real indication of this being (iron) slag related. None of this is obviously daub material either. It has no potential for further work.

5.9 Utilised stone

5.9.1 The only easily identifiable piece of Romano-British rotary quern from this site is interesting in that it shows the relatively uncommon modification of a raised kerbed rim on the outside of the upper stone. As a whole the assemblage has only limited potential to add further detail to determining the function of the site.

5.10 Worked and burnt flint

5.10.1 The small assemblage of flint is made up almost exclusively of unstratified or residual material and is of very little significance beyond indicating a background prehistoric presence at the site. The only piece which may be broadly contemporary with the main period of Iron Age activity at the site is the crudely retouched scraper from waterhole **1148**, which might reflect the small-scale use of flint tools during this period. The assemblage has little to no potential to contribute to the research objectives of the project.

5.11 Glass

5.11.1 The fragmentation of the assemblage and its limited size mean it has no potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

5.12 Human Skeletal Remains

5.12.1 Sk1183 is presumed to be Early – Mid Romano-British in date. Without radiocarbon dating it is not possible to confirm the date of this burial. The high levels of fragmentation mean that the potential for data is highly limited; however, it is possible that reconstructing the pelvis may give more insight as to the sex of the individual.

5.12.2 The isolated nature of the cremation deposit means it is only of low potential for contributing to any site-specific, local or regional research aims.

5.13 Faunal Remains

5.13.1 This domestic assemblage has high potential for ageing, from fusion and tooth wear. In total 142 fragments have potential for ageing data and all taxa are included. There is potential for limited biometric data including some withers height estimations for cattle and horse and estimation of sex from cattle. A single pig canine allows an opportunity for estimation of sex.

5.13.2 While this is a small assemblage the good condition of the bone means that there is potential for information on the butchery and dietary practices of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman population. This assemblage provides the opportunity to add to the wider body of information on Late Iron Age to Early Roman Cambridgeshire and comparative sites in the region should be explored at full report stage.

5.14 Charred and waterlogged plant remains

5.14.1 The environmental bulk samples from this site are limited in their potential to address the research aims of the project due to the overall poor preservation of plant remains. The taxa that has been preserved is considered mostly to represent plants that would be expected to have been growing in and around ditches and the economic plant remains are mostly charred cereals and legumes that are not present in sufficient quantities to be worthy of further study. The cultivated crops appear to be wheat and barley and legumes which is consistent for the Iron Age and Roman period and there seems to be more evidence of charred crops from the later phase of occupation. There is no evidence of more exotic foodstuffs such as grapes, but this may be due to lack of preservation.

5.14.2 The charred weed seeds and the pollen suggest an environment of managed grassland/pasture which would have been cultivated for hay for fodder in addition to the cultivation of cereals, probably on a small scale for subsistence. The most productive assemblage is from Sample 18, fill 210 of Early-Mid Roman enclosure ditch **200** (Phase 3) which is considered to be representative of the agricultural practices of this site.

5.15 Pollen

5.15.1 The pollen assessment suggests sufficient pollen is present within the sequence from waterhole **1127** to allow greater understanding of the palaeoenvironmental sequence, although its potential may be limited by other factors, including skewing of data due to over-representation of dandelion-types, as well as the potential paucity of a greater diversity of herb flora, as a result of issues of preservation.

5.16 Mollusca

5.16.1 The assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access food sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Revised research aims

6.1.1 Many of the research aims listed in Section 1.5 remain an effective framework for the analysis stage of the project. However, some adjustments are required and this is reflected below, where the research aims are listed by theme, with pertinent questions listed and a summary of how the questions will be answered. As well as being shaped by these and the initial results of the excavation, the revised research aims and objectives are partially based on those in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

Late Iron Age

Settlement character and morphology

How was the settlement configured in the Iron Age, and what structured the arrangement of enclosures and buildings at the site? Were all enclosures laid out along a north-east to south-west aligned boundary ditch, as suggested by the geophysical survey and evaluation results?

Is there any relationship between the form of an enclosure and its material repertoire? Do enclosures of different morphology and size go hand in hand with differences in pottery, animal bone and other material assemblages?

What was the duration of occupation? How many enclosures and buildings were contemporary?

6.1.2 The scale of the Late Iron Age land-use was perhaps too limited to answer these questions in anything but the simplest terms. A group of two, possibly three, roundhouses and a small D-shaped enclosure were set out along a sinuous boundary ditch. This arrangement of small plots linked directly to long-running boundary ditches is reminiscent of other contemporary sites in Cambridgeshire and examples will be referenced at analysis stage, including the Middle-Late Iron Age 'ladder-enclosure', excavated at Glebe Farm to the north (Pilkington 2020). Contemporary material culture was extremely limited and it is difficult to conclude anything about the use of the single enclosure from finds and ecofacts.

Agrarian economy in the Late Iron Age and Iron Age ceramics

6.1.3 Although several questions relating to the Iron Age economy and ceramic sequences were originally posited, there was not sufficient artefactual and ecofactual evidence to answer these in any detail. Iron Age pottery totalled only 20 sherds (225g), half of which are scored in a manner typical of vessels belonging to the East Midland Scored Ware tradition. Owing to its small size, the later Iron Age assemblage has limited potential beyond that of helping to phase features and broadly date activity (section 5.3 and Appendix B.2). Animal bone from Phase 1 features totalled less than 2kg and no artefacts were recovered that might point towards specialisation at the site.

Romano-British

Settlement morphology and the impact of Romanisation on the landscape

To investigate the impact of Romanisation on the landscape with reference to the reorganisation of existing patterns of settlement and agriculture.

To what extent did the structure of Iron Age settlement dictate/influence the arrangement of boundaries and enclosures in the Early Roman period?

To what extent was there a shift of activity to the northern area of the site in the Early Roman period? How did this relate to the development of settlement to the north of Gidding Road?

Did the Gidding Road site and Glebe Farm site both develop as a single complex, or are there variations in the sequence and structure of activity and occupation? Are there differences in the relative status of these two sites?

6.1.4 Clear differences exist between the Iron Age and Roman settlements at Gidding Road. Not only does the farmstead appear to expand, the morphology of the settlement changes to a pattern of fields which is more recognisably Romano-British. To an extent the layout of the Iron Age features did influence the arrangement of the Roman field system, but in both periods the winterbourne and local topography is equally important and this should be explored further.

6.1.5 One of the most obvious developments in the Roman period was a shift to the north of the winterbourne. Topographically, the entire site is on lower contours, with higher ground to the west and north and also to the south beyond a small stream along the southern boundary of the development area. It is possible that prior to the Roman period some of this lower ground was too wet for extensive settlement. Drier conditions are known to have prevailed in the Roman period and here at least this may have driven expansion of settlement. This does not necessarily correlate with the evidence from Glebe Farm to the north (Pilkington 2020) where there was more extensive Middle-Late Iron Age land-use on similar contours, although topography and ground conditions can be extremely localised and this may have governed land-use south of Gidding Road.

6.1.6 Examination of the Romano-British phases at Glebe Farm will be important in understanding the character of the evidence south of Gidding Road. At Glebe Farm, Roman enclosures and boundaries were dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, which corresponds with Phases 2 and 3 at the current site. The relative status of the two sites will be examined through the range of features and artefacts/ecofacts at both.

Additional question: *What is the nature of the Late Roman land-use?*

6.1.7 Use of the field system clearly continued into the Late Roman period. Pottery of 3rd and 4th century date was found in smaller amounts in some of the Phase 3 ditches, while the large waterholes constructed in Phase 3 also appeared to remain open and were utilised, possibly into the Early Anglo-Saxon period as well. Waterhole **261** and midden (201) along the northern edge of the site were the only features dated as Late Roman. Plotting the distribution of the Romano-British pottery and scrutinising the

spotdates more closely will confirm whether any other features such be re-phased as Late Roman.

Agrarian economy in the Romano-British period

How was the agrarian landscape organised? Can evidence of change be traced in the environmental record?

To develop an understanding of the economy of the Roman settlements, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts

Does the settlement have a similar economic signature (in terms of their ecofacts and material assemblages) to that on the north side of Gidding Road?

Is there any indication of economic specialisation or the adoption of different but linked economic strategies between adjacent sites?

How might farming regimes have been organised in this clayland landscape?

Can agricultural land use be modelled from the faunal and environmental record and other strands of evidence?

6.1.8 The rectilinear field system, combined with some of the artefactual and ecofactual evidence points towards a typical Romano-British farmstead. In particular, the large ceramic assemblage is very much in keeping with a Roman rural site in Cambridgeshire, dominated by locally made (predominantly unsourced) coarsewares, relating to domestic activity, with a much smaller proportion of finewares and imported wares (see 5.4.2 and Appendix B.3). Items such as the Verulamium whiteware mortaria from a Phase 2 ditch (**811**) indicate the range of activities that were occurring on site. Beyond the ceramics, other artefact assemblages are fairly limited as indicators of economic activity or specialisation. The assemblages of CBM and fired clay are small and largely uninformative (Appendix B.5 and B.6), although three fragments of fired clay are possible pieces of portable kiln furniture and hint at on-site pottery production. Worked stone includes quern stone and building stone, although the assemblage as a whole has only limited potential to add further detail to site function (5.9.1 and Appendix B.8).

6.1.9 Analysis of the faunal remains on the other hand, should be able to assist in determining aspects of the site's economy. While it is a small assemblage, the good condition of the bone means that there is potential for information on the butchery and dietary practices of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman population (5.12.2 and Appendix C.2).

6.1.10 The most productive assemblages of charred plant remains from the site (from ditch **200** and waterhole **1127**, Phase 3) contained cereal grains (hulled wheat, spelt/emmer with occasional barley) and frequent weeds of grassland, probably representing hay (Appendix C.3). Pollen evidence from the waterhole supports the charred remains, suggesting a largely open landscape, characterised by grasses and dandelion-types (Appendix C.4). These are useful strands of evidence for answering questions about the agrarian landscape, although the evidence comes from a very limited number of features and caution should be exercised.

6.1.11 Analysing how the agrarian landscape was organised and studying clayland farming regimes can only be addressed by looking further afield, not only at those sites most relevant, such as Glebe Farm and Sawtry Roman settlement (HER 01329d), but also at the site's landscape setting, on the western fringes of the Cambridgeshire fens. A useful comparison of a recently excavated Roman farmstead in close proximity to the fen-edge is Farrier's Way, Warboys (Graham 2020), 15km to the ESE.

Communication routes

To consider the location of the site with reference to the Roman communication network, including Ermine Street to the east of the site.

What evidence is there for tracks and droves connecting contemporary fields, parcels of pasture, or sites to the north and east?

To what extent does the character and composition of finds assemblages reflect the proximity to Ermine Street and the trade networks accessed via the road?

Did Gidding Road have Roman origins?

6.1.12 Ermine Street is located only 1.2km to the east, following the course of the modern day A1(M). As one of the main arteries of the Roman road network, any settlement in close proximity to Ermine Street could have been influenced by trade along it. The location of the site places it roughly midway along Ermine Street between the Roman towns of Godmanchester (*Durovigutum*) and Water Newton (*Durobrivae*), while minor roads and trackways would have linked Ermine Street with the rural hinterland. Gidding Road itself may have been one such trackway, and the Roman trackway/hollow way which traversed the site may have linked to Gidding Road's predecessor or may even have been an early version of it.

6.1.13 Outwardly, the character and composition of finds assemblages does not indicate any contrast to a similarly-sized farmstead located further from a major road. The Roman pottery suggests that access to wider trade networks was limited, although the presence of a small group of imported vessels from Gaul suggests that the site was not isolated, and that it did have access and the means to acquire goods from outside of the local area (see 5.4.2 and Appendix B.3).

Romano-British ceramics

Is there any evidence for on-site pottery production? If so, what was the scale of production and how was this organised?

Can any ceramic connections be established between the pottery from the site and that from Godmanchester (Durovigutum)?

How was Romanisation reflected in the ceramic record in this area of Cambridgeshire, and how does it compare, for example, with southern Cambridgeshire?

6.1.14 As stated above, the Romano-British ceramic assemblage is large and very much in keeping with a Roman rural site in Cambridgeshire. Evidence for on-site pottery production came in the form of three fragments of possible portable kiln furniture (although none were conclusive), including a spacer or prop, a kiln bar and a kiln plate (see Appendix B.6). No kilns or wasters were encountered, although it would not be

unusual for a rural farmstead to produce its own utilitarian pottery; therefore it is equally possible that such evidence has not survived or lies beyond the area of excavation.

6.1.15 The small group of imported wares, as well as the finewares, could have been procured from the Roman town at Godmanchester. This theme, along with comparing the ceramic record in this part of Cambridgeshire with elsewhere, are worthy of comment at analysis stage.

6.2 Interfaces

6.2.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Chris Thatcher (CT) and Tom Phillips (TP), edited by Post-Excavation Editor Lawrence Billington (LB), and checked and quality assured in-house Senior project Manager Matthew Brudenell (MB) and Head of Post-Excavation and Publications Elizabeth Popescu (EP). It shall be distributed to the client/consultant (RPS) and Andy Thomas (AT) from Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) for comment and approval.

6.2.2 Following the approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, discussions will be had between CT, MB, the client/consultant and AT to progress the post-excavation analysis and publication.

6.2.3 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis, or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

6.3 Methods statement

Stratigraphic analysis

6.3.1 Contexts, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database in combination with AutoCAD and GIS applications, along with the photogrammetry created from aerial drone surveys. Finds distribution plots will be produced to aid the interpretation of areas of activity across the site. The site matrix will be finalised and the specialist information will be fully integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed grouping and phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced and integrated with the results of the evaluation and the specialist analysis and will form the basis of the archive report.

Illustration

6.3.2 The existing CAD plans and sections will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections selected and digitised. Report/publication figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

Documentary research

6.3.3 Comparative sites for each period will be sought both regionally and within Cambridgeshire using published sources and the Cambridgeshire HER as appropriate with respect to the revised research aims. Primary and published sources will be

consulted where appropriate and will also include aerial photographs where required in order to place the site within its landscape and archaeological context.

6.3.4 This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full literature report and/or any subsequent publication.

Artefactual and ecofactual analysis

6.3.5 All artefacts and ecofacts have been assessed (Appendix B and C). Recommendations for further work are listed below.

Metalwork

6.3.6 More precise comparisons are needed for the brooches at the next stage. In addition, the assemblage should be discussed within the pottery and stratigraphic contexts. One day of work is estimated to bring the assessment to report standard.

6.3.7 Brooches SF21, 33, 34, 37 and 41 should be considered for illustration (a total of two working days).

Iron Age Pottery

6.3.8 All the Iron Age pottery has been fully recorded, and no further analysis of the material is recommended. A shortened version of this report should be included in the full archive report, and the discussion updated to include any new information on phasing and dating. This will take a maximum of 0.5 days.

6.3.9 None of pottery of the pottery warrants illustration.

Romano-British pottery

6.3.10 All of the material has been fully analysed and quantified; however, the stamped samian and the decorated samian sherd could be sent to a samian specialist for identification. Likewise the stamped mortaria should be sent to a mortaria specialist for identification.

6.3.11 Quantification by fabrics, forms and date all need to be expanded upon at the next stage of reporting. Likewise, further contextual analysis should be undertaken once all of the features have been fully grouped.

6.3.12 Spatial analysis of the material across site would be of benefit, in order to determine where the largest concentrations of material were occurring, and whether there is any patterning in the distribution of material in terms of chronology and function. The assemblage certainly suggests some features with 'fresher', often refitting sherds indicative of being located much closer to domestic areas and it would be of interest to see if this is the case.

6.3.13 It would be worthwhile to do further work with the sherds highlighted as possible kiln products, including possible thin-section analysis on some of the material from pit 1415 to establish if these sherds do represent likely kiln products.

6.3.14 It is recommended that 13 vessels (ENV) are illustrated for the archive report.

6.3.15 Finally, further work comparing this assemblage to other contemporary assemblages should be undertaken, with particular reference to local sites.

6.3.16 It is estimated that the work to complete a full archive report would require four to five days work including providing data for GIS distribution and producing an illustration catalogue.

Post-Roman pottery

6.3.17 The pottery has been fully recorded but it is recommended that two of the vessels are illustrated within the final report, the large rim sherds from contexts 413 and 468 (waterhole group **261**). It is also recommended that the assemblage be retained for reference and potential comparison in relation to larger pieces of work on Anglo-Saxon landscapes and assemblages within the wider area such as those along the A14 widening scheme and at Farriers Way, Warboys.

Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

6.3.18 The assemblages have been fully recorded and described.

6.3.19 There are no fragments that require illustration or photography.

Burnt and Vitrified Clay

6.3.20 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

Utilised stone

6.3.21 Little in the way of further work needs to be done on this relatively small stone assemblage. Some additional study of the gritstone quern (pit **1148**), the fragment of moulded Barnack Stone (SF10) and the chalk spindlewhorl (SF24; for local comparative examples) would be useful, and prior to full report or publication, these pieces should be drawn or otherwise illustrated.

Worked and burnt flint

6.3.22 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required. A summary of the flint assemblage, based on this report, should be included in the full excavation report.

Glass

6.3.23 No further work is recommended, beyond preparing a statement for publication and the catalogue acts as a full archival record.

Human Skeletal Remains

6.3.24 Full analysis should be undertaken and skeleton recording sheets completed. Radiocarbon dating is recommended in order to confirm which period the burial derives from. Comparison to relevant sites in the region should be carried out. A total of 0.5 days are required.

Faunal Remains

6.3.25 Further work on bird bone identification, ageing data and biometric measurements needs to be carried out. Following this, an analysis report should be prepared. A total of two days are required.

Charred and waterlogged plant remains

6.3.26 The most productive assemblage is from Sample 18, fill 210 of Early-Mid Roman enclosure ditch 200 (Phase 3). This sample has been fully quantified and no further work is recommended.

Pollen

6.3.27 The pollen assessment suggests sufficient pollen is present within the sequence from the waterhole (**1127**, Phase 3) to permit full analysis to proceed. However, there are other factors to consider, including skewing of data due to over-representation of dandelion-types, as well as the potential paucity of a greater diversity of herb flora, as a result of issues of preservation. Given these constraints, detailed analytical work may not contribute further to knowledge and understanding of the site other than interpreted at assessment. For these reasons, further analytical work is not recommended.

6.3.28 If in association with other data, the palaeoenvironmental sequence from the waterhole proves to be of greater significance in the overall interpretation of the site, then further pollen work could be undertaken in order to at least confirm trends in the pollen data that have been suggested at assessment, bearing in mind the constraints outlined above.

Mollusca

6.3.29 The assessment acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required beyond summarising the information for publication.

6.4 Publication and dissemination of results

6.4.1 Following approval of the assessment report by Cambridgeshire County Council it will be lodged with the CHER and available online at the ADS and on the OA Library (https://library.thehumanjourney.net/).

6.4.2 A full analysis report will be produced which will include detailed specialist reports for those categories of artefacts and ecofacts that require it, along with recommended finds illustrations. It is proposed to publish the findings from this excavation as an article in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*c*. 8000-10,000 words).

6.5 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

6.5.1 Recommendations for the retention and/or disposal of each artefactual or ecofactual assemblage have been made by the relevant specialists during assessment stage (see Appendices) and are summarised below (Table 3).

Assemblage	Retain/discard
Metalwork	Retain
Iron Age pottery	Retain. Possibly discard residual material following analysis
Romano-British pottery	Retain
Post-Roman pottery	Retain
Ceramic Building Material	Consider for discard
Fired Clay	Consider for discard

Assemblage	Retain/discard
Burnt and Vitrified Clay	Discard
Utilised Stone	Retain worked stone (Table 18). All other items can be considered for discard
Worked and burnt flint	Retain worked flint and discard burnt flint
Glass	Discard
Human Skeletal Remains	Retain
Faunal Remains	Retain
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Retain
Pollen	n/a
Mollusca	Discard

Table 3: Finds and environmental retention/discard summary

6.6 Ownership and archive

6.6.1 OA East will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright). OA East will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011) and all standards specified by CHET. Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council Stores under the Site Code ECB5942. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. Cambridgeshire County Council requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition.

6.6.2 The physical archive for the evaluation and excavation combined will comprise the following (numbers are approximate):

- 22 long bone boxes of finds.
- 5 small finds boxes.
- 1 Deepstore paperwork box

7 TEXT RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Organisation	Role
Matthew Brudenell (MB)	OA East	Project management and IA pottery
Elizabeth Popescu (EP)	OA East	Post-Excavation Manager
Natasha Dodwell (ND)	OA East	Finds and Environmental Manager/ Human skeletal remains specialist
Chris Thatcher (CT)	OA East	Project Officer
Denis Sami (DS)	OA East	Metalwork specialist
Katie Anderson (KA)	freelance	Roman pottery specialist
Simon Timberlake (ST)	freelance	Utilised stone specialist
Zoë Uí Choileáin (ZUC)	OA East	Human skeletal remains and faunal remains specialist
Katherine Hamilton (KH)	OA East	Archives supervisor

Table 4: Project Team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 The programme of work of 12 months will commence in September 2020 and end with the issue of the report in September 2021.

7.2.2 A task list is presented below (Table 5).

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
1	Project Management	MB/EP	7
2	Finds management	ND	1
3	Enviro management	ND	0.5
Stage 1	**Stratigraphic Analysis and report**		
4	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	CT	2
5	Finalise site phasing	CT	3
6	Finalise groups	CT	2
7	Add final phasing and groups to database	CT	1
8	Liaise with/task specialists for analysis work	CT	3
9	Compile overall stratigraphic feature text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	CT	20
10	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	CT	5
11	Produce mock-up figures for full report	CT	2
12	Write discussion	CT	4
13	Internal Editing	EP	2.5
Stage 2	**Artefacts**		
14	Metalwork: produce full report	DS	1
15	Iron Age pottery: update report	MB	0.5
16	Romano-British pottery	KA	5

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
17	Utilised Stone	ST	0.5
Stage 3	**Environmental**		
18	Human skeletal remains: update report	ZUC	0.5
19	C14 Dating on HSR	SUERC	1 C14 date
20	Animal Bone: analysis report	ZUC	2
21	Pollen	tbc	tbc
Stage 4	**Illustration/Geomatics**		
22	Select Sections for Illustration	CT	0.5
23	Select Plates for Inclusion	CT	0.5
24	Select Roman pottery for illustration (13 vessels)	KA	Included in task no. 15
25	Illustrate or photograph selected metalwork (5 Cua brooches; SF21, 33, 34, 37 and 41)	Illustrator (tbc)	2
26	Illustrate selected Roman pottery (13 vessels)	Illustrator (tbc)	2
27	Illustrate selected Post-Roman pottery (2 vessels)	Illustrator (tbc)	0.5
28	Photograph selected utilised stone (3 items: gritstone quern (pit **1148**), moulded Barnack Stone (SF10), chalk spindlewhorl (SF24))	Illustrator (tbc)	0.5
29	Produce site phase plans and other figures	Illustrator (tbc)	7
30	Illustrate Selected Sections	Illustrator (tbc)	1
31	Geomatics time		4
Stage 5	**Publication**		
32	Compile academic-style draft publication text	CT	10
33	Review and collate final specialist reports	CT	2
34	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	CT	1
35	Produce Figures	Illustrator (tbc)	5
36	Collate/edit captions/bibliography/appendices	CT	2
37	Internal Edit	RC	2.5
38	Send for refereeing	RC	0.5
39	Post-refereeing revisions	CT	0.5
40	Final edit	RC	0.5
Stage 4	**Archiving**		
41	Finds marking	tbc	24
42	Re-boxing tasks	KH	2.5
43	CCC archive cataloguing	KH	0.5
44	Digital archiving	KH	0.5

Table 5: Project Task List

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
200	cut	ditch	200	3	200	1.5	0.48			linear	steep NW, mod SE	mod	concave
201	fill	midden	235	4	201	2.05	0.16	dark grey	silt clay				
202	fill	ditch	200	3	200	1.24	0.16	light brown grey	silt clay				
203	cut	furrow	203	6	0	0.5	0.11			linear	shallow	shallow	irregular
204	fill	furrow	203	6	0	0.5	0.11	mid brown	silt clay				
205	cut	post hole	205	0	0	0.4	0.17			sub-circular	concave	gentle	flat
206	fill	post hole	205	0	0	0.4	0.1	dark brown	silt clay				
207	fill	post hole	205	0	0	0.4	0.07	dark black brown	silt clay				
208	cut	ditch	208	3	200	1.2	0.22			linear	concave	gradual	concave
209	fill	ditch	208	3	200	1.2	0.22	dark grey	clay silt				
210	fill	ditch	200	3	200	1.05	0.21	mid grey	silt clay				
211	cut	gully	211	3	211	0.6	0.26			linear	steep	sharp	flat
212	fill	ditch	200	3	200	0.65	0.06	dark grey	silt clay				
213	cut	ditch	213	3	0	1	0.38			linear	concave	irregular	irregular
214	fill	ditch	213	3	0	1	0.12	light brown	silt clay				
215	fill	ditch	213	3	0	1	0.14	dark brown	silt clay				
216	fill	ditch	213	3	0	1	0.12	light grey	silt clay				
217	cut	pit	217	3	0	0.6	0.22			sub-circular	steep	moderate	flat
218	cut	natural	218	0	0	1.4	0.36			indeterminate	gentle	imperceptible	uneven
219	cut	ditch	219	3	219	1.14	0.44			linear	mod	mod	concave
220	fill	ditch	219	3	219	0.94	0.14	mid brownish grey	silt clay				
221	fill	ditch	219	3	219	1.14	0.3	mid grey brown	clay silt				
222	cut	ditch	222	3	0	1	0.35			curvilinear	steep	steep	concave
223	fill	ditch	222	3	0	0.3	0.15	light grey	silt clay				
224	fill	ditch	222	3	0	0.3	0.15	light brown	silt sand				
225	fill	ditch	222	3	0	0.3	0.23	dark grey brown	silt clay				
226	fill	pit	227	3	0	0.84	0.08	dark grey brown	silt clay				
227	cut	pit	227	3	0	0.84	0.08			amorphous	moderate	gradual	flat
228	cut	ditch	228	3	228	1	0.29			linear	steep	sharp	concave
229	fill	ditch	228	3	228	0.9	0.07	light brown	sandy clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
230	fill	ditch	228	3	228	0.9	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay				
231	cut	ditch	231	3	231	1.42	0.38			linear	mod	sharp	concave
232	fill	ditch	231	3	231		0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
233	fill	ditch	233	3	231	0.92	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay				
234	fill	ditch	234	3	231	1.42	0.18	mid brown	silt clay				
235	cut	pit	235	4	201	2.05	0.16			amorphous	gentle	imperceptible	uneven
236	fill	natural	237	0	0	1.3	0.24	mid brown	silt clay				
237	cut	natural	237	0	0	1.3	0.24			amorphous			
238	cut	pit	238	3	0	2.38	1			circular	steep	sharp	concave
239	fill	pit	238	3	0		0.14	mid grey blue	silt clay				
240	fill	pit	238	3	0		0.1	mid blue grey	silt clay				
241	fill	pit	238	3	0		0.1	light yellow brown	clay sand				
242	fill	pit	238	3	0		0.18	light blue grey	silt clay				
243	fill	pit	238	3	0		0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay				
244	fill	pit	238	3	0		0.18	mid blue grey	silt clay				
245	fill	pit	238	3	0		0.58	mid grey brown	silt clay				
246	cut	pit	246	3	0	0.68	0.16			circular	gentle	gradual	
247	fill	pit	246	3	0	0.68	0.16	mid orange brown	clay silt				
248	cut	pit	248	3	0	0.5	0.24			circular	moderate		
249	fill	pit	248	3	0	0.5	0.24	mid orange brown	silt clay				
250	cut	pit	250	3	0	1.68	0.14			circular	moderate	gentle	concave
251	fill	pit	250	3	0	0.54	0.13	mid orange brown	clay silt				
252	fill	pit	250	3	0	1.16	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay				
253	cut	ditch	253	0	0	1.9	0.2			linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave
254	fill	ditch	253	0	0		0.2	mid brown	silt clay				
255	fill	ditch	256	3	0	0.93	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay				
256	cut	ditch	256	3	0	0.93	0.2			linear	mod	clear	concave
257	cut	post hole	257	0	0	0.51	0.24			circular	moderate	imperceptible	concave
258	fill	post hole	257	0	0		0.24	mid brown	silt clay				
259	cut	pit	259	0	0	1.5	0.14			amorphous	gradual	sharp	uneven
260	fill	pit	259	0	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
261	cut	pit	261	4	261		0.64			sub-circular	gradual		
262	fill	pit	261	4	261		0.06	light red brown	clay				
263	fill	pit	261	4	261		0.19	mid grey brown	silt clay				
264	fill	pit	261	4	261		0.21	mid yellow grey	silt clay				
265	fill	pit	261	4	261		0.24	dark grey brown	clay silt				
266	cut	pit	266	3	0	0.76	0.15			sub-circular	gentle	gentle	concave
267	fill	pit	0	3	0		0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay				
268	cut	pit	268	3	0	0.5	0.11			circular	gradual	gradual	concave
269	fill	pit	268	3	0		0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay				
270	cut	pit	270	3	270	1.43	0.2			sub-circular	moderate	gentle	concave
271	fill	pit	270	3	270	0.98	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay				
272	fill	pit	270	3	270	1.03	0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay				
273	cut	ditch	273	3	273	0.9	0.51			linear	steep	sharp	flat
274	fill	ditch	273	3	273	0.4	0.04	dark blue grey	silt clay				
275	fill	ditch	273	3	273	0.85	0.26	mid grey brown	silt clay				
276	fill	ditch	273	3	273	0.9	0.3	dark grey brown	silt clay				
277	cut	furrow	277	6	0	1.4	0.25			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
278	fill	furrow	277	6	0	1.4	0.25	light grey brown	silt clay				
279	fill	gully	211	3	211	0.57	0.14	mid orange brown	silt clay				
280	fill	gully	211	3	211	0.56	0.14	dark grey brown	silt clay				
281	fill	pit	217	3	0	0.6	0.22	light orange brown	silt clay				
282	fill	natural	218	0	0	1.4	0.36	mid grey brown	silt clay				
283	cut	pit	283	0	0	0.62	0.08			sub-circular	imperceptible	gentle	flat
284	fill	pit	284	0	0	0.62	0.08	dark grey brown	silt clay				
285	cut	pit	285	0	0	0.66	0.1			sub-circular	imperceptible	uneven	flat
286	fill	pit	285	0	0	0.66	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay				
287	fill	ditch	288	3	0	1.12	0.08	mid grey brown	silt clay				
288	cut	ditch	288	3	0	1.12	0.08			linear	shallow	shallow	flat
289	cut	pit	289	3	0	0.98	0.14			sub-circular	gentle	gentle	flat
290	fill	pit	289	3	0	0.98	0.14	mid yellow brown	silt clay				
291	cut	pit	291	3	270	1.1	0.16			sub-circular	gentle	gentle	concave
292	fill	pit	291	3	270		0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay				
293	cut	post hole	293	3	293	0.24	0.15			sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
294	fill	post hole	293	3	293	0.24	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
295	cut	post hole	295	3	293	0.2	0.09			sub-circular	gradual	moderate	flat
296	fill	post hole	295	3	293	0.2	0.09	mid grey brown	silt clay				
297	cut	post hole	297	3	293	0.26	0.09			sub-circular	gradual	gradual	concave
298	fill	post hole	297	3	293	0.26	0.09	mid grey brown	silt clay				
299	cut	ditch	299	3	0	0.86	0.33			linear	moderate	imperceptible	concave
300	fill	ditch	299	3	0		0.34	mid red brown	silt clay				
301	cut	ditch	301	3	301	0.42	0.4			linear	moderate	gradual	concave
302	fill	ditch	301	3	301		0.4	light brown grey	silt clay				
303	cut	ditch	303	3	0	0.3	0.14			linear	gentle	NFE	NFE
304	fill	ditch	303	3	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silt clay				
305	cut	post hole	305	0	0	0.3	0.18			sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat
306	fill	post hole	305	0	0		0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay				
307	fill	post hole	305	0	0	0.19	0.07	dark grey brown	silt clay				
308	fill	furrow	309	6	0	1.12	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay				
309	cut	furrow	309	6	0	1.12	0.14			linear	shallow	gradual	flat
310	fill	pit	311	0	0	0.37	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay				
311	cut	pit	311	0	0	0.37	0.18			sub-circular	moderate	irregular	irregular
312	cut	pit	312	3	270	1.86	0.74			circular	steep	mod	irregular
313	fill	pit	312	3	270	1.2	0.35	mid brown grey	silt clay				
315	fill	pit	312	3	270	1.5	0.38	mid orange brown	silty clay				
316	fill	pit	312	3	270	1.66	0.19	mid grey brown	silt clay				
317	fill	ditch	318	3	219	1.1	0.32	mid grey brown	sit clay				
318	cut	ditch	318	3	219	1.1	0.32			linear	mod	sharp	concave
319	cut	pit	319	3	270	1.14	0.12			sub-circular	gentle	gentle	concave
320	fill	pit	319	3	270		0.12	mid grey brown	clay silt				
321	fill	furrow	322	6	0	1.1	0.12	mid grey brown	clay silt				
322	cut	furrow	322	6	0	1.1	0.12			linear	shallow	shallow	flat
323	cut	pit	323	3	270	0.88	0.12			sub-circular	moderate	gentle	concave
324	fill	pit	323	3	270		0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
325	cut	ditch	325	3	0	0.58	0.14			curvilinear	moderate	gradual	flat
326	fill	ditch	325	3	0		0.14	light grey brown	silt clay				
327	cut	ditch	327	3	327	1.72	0.5			curvilinear	moderate	clear	concave
328	fill	ditch	327	3	327		0.5	mid grey brown	silt clay				
329	cut	ditch	329	3	273	1	0.22			linear	shallow	gradual	flat
330	fill	ditch	329	3	273		0.1	light grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
331	fill	ditch	329	3	273		0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay				
332	cut	ditch	332	3	0		0.22			linear	shallow	gradual	concave
333	fill	ditch	332	3	0		0.12	light grey brown	silt clay				
334	fill	ditch	332	3	0		0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay				
335	cut	ditch	335	3	211	0.9	0.2			linear	stepped	sharp	concave
336	fill	ditch	335	3	211	0.9	0.2	light grey brown	silt clay				
337	cut	ditch	337	3	200	2.2	0.47			linear	steep	sharp	concave
338	fill	ditch	337	3	200	0.73	0.1	light grey brown	silt clay				
339	fill	ditch	337	3	200	2.2	0.3	dark grey brown	silt clay				
340	cut	post hole	340	0	0	0.35	0.12			sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave
341	fill	post hole	340	0	0	0.35	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
342	cut	post hole	342	0	0	0.42	0.12			circular	gentle	gradual	flat
343	fill	post hole	342	0	0	0.42	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
344	fill	gully	344	3	345	0.5	0.19	mid grey brown	silt clay				
345	cut	gully	345	3	345	0.5	0.19			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
346	cut	pit	346	3	0	2.72	0.24			sub-circular	moderate	gentle	concave
347	fill	pit	346	3	0	2.72	0.12	mid orange brown	silt clay				
348	fill	pit	346	3	0	2.26	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay				
349	fill	gully	350	2	350	0.8	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
350	cut	gully	350	2	350	0.8	0.12			linear	shallow	shallow	concave
351	cut	gully	351	2	0	0.5	0.1			linear	steep	steep	concave
352	fill	gully	351	2	0	0.4	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay				
353	cut	pit	353	0	0	1.52	0.29			circular	moderate	moderate	irregular
354	fill	pit	353	0	0	1.1	0.29	mid blue grey	clay				
355	fill	pit	353	0	0	0.45	0.17	mid orange brown	silt clay				
356	fill	pit	353	0	0	1.14	0.23	dark black brown	silt clay				
357	fill	pit	353	0	0	0.9	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay				
358	cut	natural	358	0	0	1.2	0.28			circular	irregular	sharp	concave
359	fill	natural	358	0	0	0.6	0.17	light yellow brown	clay silt				
360	fill	natural	358	0	0	0.36	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay				
361	fill	natural	358	0	0	1.2	0.2	mid red brown	silt clay				
362	cut	pit	362	0	0	1.4	0.4			sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat
363	fill	pit	362	0	0	1.4	0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
364	cut	ditch	364	3	364	1.3	0.3			linear	gradual	gradual	concave
365	fill	ditch	364	3	364	1.3	0.3	mid red brown	silt clay				
366	fill	pit	367	3	0	0.8	0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay				
367	cut	pit	367	3	0	0.8	0.24			sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave
368	cut	ditch	368	3	219	0.6	0.2			linear	steep	gradual	concave
369	fill	ditch	368	3	219	0.6	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay				
370	cut	post hole	370	0	0	0.55	0.13			circular	moderate	moderate	concave
371	fill	post hole	370	0	0	0.4	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay				
372	fill	post hole	370	0	0	0.26	0.1	mid orange brown	silt clay				
373	fill	pit	374	0	0	0.43	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay				
374	cut	pit	374	0	0	0.43	0.15			circular	shallow	shallow	flat
375	cut	post hole	375	0	0	0.46	0.18			sub-circular	moderate	gentle	concave
376	fill	pit	375	0	0			mid grey brown	silt clay				
377	cut	post hole	377	0	0	0.22	0.08			circular	moderate	moderate	concave
378	fill	post hole	377	0	0			mid grey brown	silt clay				
379	fill	pit	380	0	0	0.46	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay				
380	cut	pit	380	0	0	0.46	0.14			sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave
381	cut	pit	381	0	0	0.4	0.18			circular	vertical	steep	concave
382	fill	pit	381	0	0	0.6	0.05	mid red brown	silt clay				
383	fill	pit	381	0	0	0.7	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay				
384	cut	pit	384	0	0	1.25	0.26			sub-circular	gentle	moderate	irregular
385	fill	pit	384	0	0	0.8	0.26	mid grey brown	silt clay				
386	fill	pit	384	0	0	1.23	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay				
387	cut	post hole	387	3	293	0.31	0.14			sub-circular	mod	mod	concave
388	fill	pit	387	3	293		0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay				
389	cut	post hole	389	0	0	0.29	0.08			circular	mod	gentle	concave
390	fill	post hole	389	0	0			mid orange brown	silt clay				
391	cut	pit	391	4	261					sub-circular	variable	gentle	NFE
392	fill	pit	391	4	261			mid yellow brown	silt clay				
393	cut	pit	393	0	0	1.4	0.39			irregular	concave	moderate	concave
394	fill	pit	393	0	0		0.38	mid grey brown	silt clay				
395	cut	ditch	395	3	327	1.12	0.52			linear	concave	sharp	concave
396	fill	ditch	395	3	327	0.44	0.18	mid orange brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
397	fill	ditch	395	3	327	1.12	0.42	mid grey brown	silt clay				
398	cut	ditch	398	3	0	1.04	0.16			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
399	fill	ditch	399	3	0	1.04	0.16	mid orange brown	silt clay				
400	cut	ditch	400	3	364	1.26	0.22			linear	concave	gradual	concave
401	fill	ditch	400	3	364	1.26	0.22	light grey brown	silt clay				
402	cut	post hole	402	3	0	0.6	0.35			sub-circular	sharp	sharp	flat
403	fill	post hole	402	3	0		0.35	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
404	cut	ditch terminus	404	3	301	1	0.38			linear	moderate	gradual	flat
405	fill	ditch terminus	404	3	301		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
406	fill	ditch terminus	404	3	301		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
407	cut	ditch	407	3	407	0.84	0.24			linear	moderate	sharp	flat
408	fill	ditch	407	3	407	0.84	0.24	dark blueish grey	clay				
409	fill	ditch	410	0	0	0.4	0.2	dark bluish brown	clayey silt				
410	cut	ditch	410	0	0	0.4	0.2			linear	steep	gradual	concave
411	fill	pit	414	0	0	1.5	0.5	mid blueish grey	clayey silt				
412	fill	pit	414	0	0		0.1	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
413	fill	pit	414	0	0	1	0.45	mid blueish grey	clayey silt				
414	cut	pit	414	0	0	1.5	0.6			sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave
415	fill	pit	391	4	261		0.4	mid greenish grey	clayey silt				
416	fill	pit	391	4	261			mid blueish grey	clayey silt				
417	fill	pit	417	4	261		0.25	light greyish yellow	silty clay				
418	cut	ditch	418	3	228	1.02	0.3			linear	gentle	steep	concave
419	fill	ditch	418	3	228		0.14	mid greyish brown	clay				
420	fill	ditch	418	3	228		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
421	cut	pit	421	0	0	1.18	0.22			sub-circular	moderate	sharp	flat
422	fill	pit	421	0	0		0.22	mid greyish blue	clay				
423	cut	pit	423	0	0	0.48	0.4			circular	steep	gradual	concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
424	fill	pit	423	0	0		0.4	mid greyish brown	clay				
425	cut	pit	425	0	0	2.4	0.52			sub-circular	moderate	gradual	flat
426	fill	pit	425	0	0		0.1	mid orangey brown	sandy clay				
427	fill	pit	425	0	0		0.45	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
428	cut	ditch	428	3		3	0.59			linear	steep	gradual	concave
429	fill	ditch	428	3			0.08	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
430	fill	ditch	428	3			0.27	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
431	fill	ditch	428	3			0.32	dark brown	silty clay				
432	cut	pit/natural feature	432	0	0	0.4	0.12			sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave
433	fill	pit/natural feature	432	0	0		0.12	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
434	cut	pit	434	0	0	1.2	0.16			circular	gentle	gradual	concave
435	fill	pit	434	0	0		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
436	fill	ditch	439	3	364		0.2	light brownish yellow	clayey silt				
437	fill	ditch	439	3	364		0.2	light brownish grey	silty gravel				
438	fill	ditch	439	3	364		0.35	mid greyish yellow	clayey silt				
439	cut	ditch	439	3	364	1.2	0.35			linear	moderate	gradual	concave
440	cut	post hole	440	0	0	0.4	0.1			circular	moderate	gradual	concave
441	fill	post hole	440	0	0		0.1	mid orangey grey	clay				
442	cut	post hole	442	0	0	0.26	0.06			circular	gentle	gradual	concave
443	fill	post hole	442	0	0		0.06	mid orangey blue	clay				
444	cut	pit	444	0	0	0.83	0.12			sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
445	fill	pit	444	0	0		0.12	dark orangey blue	clay				
446	cut	ditch	446	3	446	0.6	0.21			linear	steep	gradual	concave
447	fill	ditch	446	3	446		0.03	mid brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
448	fill	ditch	446	3	446		0.18	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
449	cut	gully	449	3	446	0.4	0.08			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
450	fill	gully	449	3	446	0.4	0.08	mid grey brown	silt clay				
451	cut	ditch	451	3	231	1	0.28			linear	moderate	gradual	flat
452	fill	ditch	451	3	231	1	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay				
453	cut	ditch	453	3	327	1.39	0.29			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
454	fill	ditch	453	3	327	1.39	0.28	mid orange brown	silt clay				
455	fill	ditch	453	3	327	1.13	0.22	mid orange brown	silt clay				
456	cut	ditch	456	3	219	0.7	0.2			linear	vertical	concave	steep
457	fill	ditch	456	3	219		0.08	dark grey brown	silt clay				
458	fill	ditch	456	3	219		0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
459	cut	furrow	459	6	0	0.8	0.1			linear	shallow	moderate	flat
460	fill	furrow	459	6	0	0.8	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay				
461	cut	ditch	461	3	219	1.3	0.43			linear	moderate	gradual	concave
462	fill	ditch	461	3	219		0.3	mid greyish brown	silt clay				
463	fill	ditch	461	3	219		0.3	mid brownish grey	silt clay				
464	cut	ditch	464	2	464	0.45	0.12			curvilinear	moderate	gentle	concave
465	fill	ditch	464	2	464	0.45	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
466	cut	ditch	466	2	464	0.89	0.18			curvilinear	gentle	gentle	concave
467	fill	ditch	466	2	464	0.89	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay				
468	fill	pit	471	4	261	2.3	0.28	dark grey brown	silt clay				
469	fill	pit	471	4	261	2.3	0.42	mid grey brown	silt clay				
470	fill	pit	471	4	261	2.3	0.36	mid red brown	silt clay				
471	cut	pit	471	4	261	2.3	1.05			sub-circular	moderate	sharp	N.F.E
472	cut	ditch	472	3	472	0.47	0.12			linear	gentle	moderate	concave
473	fill	ditch	472	3	472	0.47	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
474	fill	ditch	472	3	472	0.42	0.06	dark black brown	silt clay				
475	cut	ditch	475	2	475	2.5	0.42			curvilinear	moderate	gradual	flat
476	fill	ditch	475	2	475		0.1	light yellow brown	sandy silt				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
477	fill	ditch	475	2	475		0.18	light yellow brown	sandy silt				
478	fill	ditch	475	2	475		0.1	light yellow brown	sandy silt				
479	fill	ditch	475	2	475		0.2	light yellow brown	sandy silt				
480	cut	ditch	480	3	407	1.1	0.31			linear	vertical	steep	concave
481	fill	ditch	480	3	407		0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay				
482	fill	ditch	480	3	407		0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay				
483	cut	ditch	483	3	472	1.14	0.15			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
484	fill	ditch	483	3	472		0.15	mid orange brown	silt clay				
485	fill	ditch	483	3	472		0.12	mid brown grey	silt clay				
486	fill	ditch	483	3	472		0.04	dark grey brown	silt clay				
487	cut	pit	487	0	0	0.64	0.16			circular	concave	irregular	concave
488	fill	pit	487	0	0		0.16	dark grey brown	silt clay				
489	cut	ditch	489	3	407	0.85	0.35			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
490	fill	ditch	489	3	407	0.85	0.35	mid orange brown	silt clay				
491	fill	ditch	489	3	407	0.85	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay				
492	fill	ditch	493	2	493	2.02	0.67	mid grey brown	silt clay				
493	cut	ditch	493	2	493	2.02	0.67			linear	steep	steep	concave
494	cut	ditch	494	2	350	0.57	0.24			linear	steep	sharp	concave
495	fill	ditch	494	2	350	0.57	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay				
496	cut	ditch	496	2	493	1.9	0.6			linear	steep	sharp	flat
497	fill	ditch	496	2	493		0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay				
498	fill	ditch	496	2	493		0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay				
499	fill	ditch	496	2	493		0.1	mid orange brown	silt sand				
500	fill	ditch	496	2	493		0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay				
501	fill	ditch	501	0	0		0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay				
502	cut	ditch	502	3	407	1.16	0.3			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
503	fill	ditch	502	3	407	1.16	0.3	mid orange brown	silt clay				
504	fill	ditch	502	3	407		0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay				
505	fill	ditch	502	3	407		0.27	mid grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
506	fill	ditch	502	3	407		0.22	mid grey brown	silt clay				
507	cut	ditch	507	3	407	0.4	0.26			curvilinear	moderate	moderate	concave
508	fill	ditch	507	3	407	0.36	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay				
510	fill	ditch	507	3	407	0.44	0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay				
511	fill	ditch	507	3	407	0.68	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay				
512	cut	ditch	512	1	512	0.7	0.2			curvilinear	moderate	gradual	flat
513	fill	ditch	512	1	512	0.7	0.2	light yellow brown	silt clay				
514	cut	ditch	514	1	512	0.7	0.12			curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat
515	fill	ditch	514	1	512	0.7	0.12	light yellow brown	silt clay				
516	cut	pit	516	0	0	1.08	0.28			irregular	moderate	irregular	irregular
517	fill	pit	516	0	0	0.3	0.2	mid orange brown	silt clay				
518	fill	pit	516	0	0	0.43	0.24	mid orange brown	silt clay				
519	fill	pit	516	0	0	0.66	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay				
520	cut	ditch	520	1	520	1.76	0.9			curvilinear	steep	imperceptible	concave
521	fill	ditch	520	1	520		0.46	mid grey brown	silt clay				
522	fill	ditch	520	1	520		0.23	mid grey brown	silt clay				
523	fill	ditch	520	1	520		0.2	dark grey brown	clay silt				
524	cut	ditch	524	3	345	0.87	0.22			linear	mod	gentle	concave
525	fill	ditch	524	3	345		0.22	mid grey brown	silt clay				
526	fill	ditch	527	0	0	1.1	0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay				
527	cut	ditch	527	0	0	1.1	0.4			unknown	mod	mod	flat
528	cut	ditch	528	3	528	0.74	0.22			linear	moderate	sharp	concave
529	fill	ditch	528	3	528	0.74	0.22	mid orange brown	silty clay				
530	cut	pit	530	0	0	0.99	0.32			sub-circular	steep	sharp	irregular
531	fill	pit	530	0	0		0.32	mid grey brown	silt clay				
532	cut	ditch	532	3	345	1.08	0.44			linear	steep	mod	concave
533	fill	ditch	532	3	345	0.71	0.44	mid orange brown	silt clay				
534	fill	ditch	532	3	345	0.91	0.32	mid orange brown	silt clay				
535	cut	ditch	535	1	520	1.7	0.6			linear	vertical	steep	concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
536	fill	ditch	535	1	520			light grey brown	silt clay				
537	fill	ditch	535	1	520		0.6	mid grey brown	silt clay				
538	cut	ditch	538	1	538	2.8	0.85			linear	stepped	gradual	concave
539	fill	ditch	538	1	538		0.65	mid yellow grey	silt clay				
540	fill	ditch	538	1	538		0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay				
541	cut	ditch	541	0	0	0.3	0.2			linear	steep	sharp	irregular
542	fill	ditch	541	0	0	0.3	0.2	mid orange brown	silt clay				
543	cut	ditch	543	3	528	0.3	0.16			linear	steep	sharp	irregular
544	fill	ditch	543	3	528	0.3	0.15	mid orange brown	silt clay				
545	cut	ditch	545	2	580	1.2	0.5			linear	steep	sharp	flat
546	fill	ditch	545	2	580	0.6	0.2	dark red brown	silt clay				
547	fill	ditch	545	2	580	0.6	0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay				
548	cut	ditch	548	1	548	1.8	0.33			linear	vertical	steep	concave
549	fill	ditch	548	1	548	1.2	0.33	mid grey brown	silt clay				
550	cut	ditch	550	2	493	1.85	0.62			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
551	fill	ditch	550	2	493	0.8	0.62	mid orange brown	silt clay				
552	fill	ditch	550	2	493	1.85	0.52	mid grey brown	silt clay				
553	fill	ditch	550	2	493	1.3	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay				
554	fill	ditch	550	2	493	0.42	0.05	mid grey brown	silt clay				
555	cut	ditch	555	1	548	1.85	0.52			curvilinear	mod	gradual	flat
556	fill	ditch	555	1	548			dark grey brown	silt clay				
557	fill	ditch	555	1	548		0.1	light yellow brown	silt clay				
558	fill	ditch	555	1	548		0.3	dark grey brown	silt clay				
559	cut	post hole	559	1	548	0.55	0.6			circular	steep	sharp	flat
560	fill	post hole	559	1	548	0.55	0.6	mid yellow grey	silt clay				
561	cut	ditch	561	3	364	0.75	0.22			linear	mod	gentle	concave
562	fill	ditch	561	3	364		0.22	mid orange brown	silt clay				
563	fill	pit	566	3	0	1.93	0.95	dark black brown	silt clay				
564	fill	pit	566	3	0	1.93	0.95	mid grey brown	silt clay				
565	fill	pit	566	3	0	1.93	0.12	mid orange brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
566	cut	pit	566	3	0	1.93				circular	steep	steep	concave
567	fill	ditch	569	3	407	0.3	0.05	light orange brown	sandy gravel				
568	fill	ditch	569	3	407	0.5	0.1	light greenish brown	silt clay				
569	cut	ditch	569	3	407	0.5	0.1			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
570	fill	ditch	572	3	407	0.82	0.18	dark grey brown	silt clay				
571	fill	ditch	572	3	407	1.07	0.17	mid grey brown	silt clay				
572	cut	ditch	572	3	407	1.07	0.37			linear	mod	mod	concave
573	cut	ditch	573	2	573	1.2	0.35			linear	vertical	steep	concave
574	fill	ditch	573	2	573		0.18	dark brownish grey	clay				
575	fill	ditch	573	2	573	1.2	0.2	mid greyish brown	clay				
576	fill	ditch	578	3	407			dark brownish grey	silty clay				
577	fill	ditch	578	3	407			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
578	cut	ditch	578	3	407					linear	concave	moderate	concave
579	fill	ditch	580	2	580	1.6	0.15	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
580	cut	ditch		2	580	1.86	0.25			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
581	fill	ditch	582	0	0	0.8	0.18	light greenish brown	silty clay				
582	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.8	0.18			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
583	fill	pit	584	0	0		0.15	light greyish brown	silty clay				
584	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.15			irregular	gentle	gentle	irregular
585	fill	ditch	586	2	586	1.7	0.48	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
586	cut	ditch	0	2	586	1.7	0.48			linear	convex	moderate	concave
587	fill	pit	588	3	0			light greenish brown	silty clay				
588	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.1			irregular	not perceptible - too shallow	not perceptible	flat
589	cut	ditch	589	3	364	1.56	0.22			linear	gradual	gradual	rounded

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
590	fill	ditch	589	3	364	1.56	0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
591	fill	ditch	592	3	407	0.9	0.3	mid greenish brown	silty clay				
592	cut	ditch		3	407	0.9	0.3			linear	steep W and moderate E	sharp	flat
593	cut	ditch	0	2	586	1.6	0.57			linear	stepped	Sharp	flat
594	fill	ditch	593	2	586		0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
595	fill	ditch	593	2	586		0.1	med orangey brown	silty sand				
596	fill	ditch	593	2	586		0.15	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
597	fill	ditch	593	2	586		0.12	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt				
598	fill	ditch	593	2	586		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
599	fill	ditch	580	2	580	1.86	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
600	fill	ditch	601	2	601	0.56	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
601	cut	ditch	0	2	601	0.56	0.12			linear	steep	sharp	concave
602	cut	ditch	0	3	528	1.62	0.48			linear	gradual	sharp	flat
603	fill	ditch	602	3	528		0.24	dark reddish brown	silty clay				
604	fill	ditch	602	3	528		0.3	dark greyish brown	clay				
605	cut	ditch terminus	0	2	580	0.78	0.69			linear	near vertical	sharp	rounded
606	fill	ditch	605	2	580			light brownish red	sandy clay				
607	fill	ditch	605	2	580			whiteish brown	clay				
608	fill	ditch	605	2	580			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
609	fill	ditch	605	2	580			mid brownish grey	clay				
610	cut	ditch	0	3	407	0.75	0.34			linear	near vertical	sharp	flat

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
611	fill	ditch	610	3	407		0.16	light brownish red	sandy clay				
612	fill	ditch	610	3	407		0.21	mid greyish brown	clay				
613	cut	ditch	0	3	613	1	0.61			linear	vertical	steep	concave
614	fill	ditch	614	3	613		0.1	light orange brown	clay				
615	fill	ditch	613	3	613		0.45	mid orange brown	gravely clay				
616	cut	ditch	0	3	613	1	0.58			linear	vertical	steep	concave
617	fill	ditch	616	3	613	1	0.58	mid orange brown	clay				
618	fill	ditch	620	0	0		0.21	light greenish brown	clay silt				
619	620	ditch	620	0	0		0.23	light greenish brown	clay				
620	cut	ditch	0	2	475	2.7	0.4			linear	gentle	gentle	flat
621	fill	ditch	622	2	493	1.1	0.64	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
622	cut	ditch	0	2	493	1.1	0.64			linear	very sloped sides		flat
623	fill	ditch	624	3	345	1.18	0.39	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
624	cut	ditch	0	3	345	1.18	0.39			linear	steep	sharp	concave
625	fill	ditch	626	2	626	1.58	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
626	cut	ditch	0	2	626	1.58	0.12			curvilinear	moderate	moderate	flat
627	fill	ditch	628	3	628	0.8	0.3	light orangey brown	silty clay				
628	cut	ditch	0	3	628	0.8	0.3			linear	moderate	moderate	flat
629	cut	pit	629	2	629	3	0.65			sub-circular	moderate slope	gradual	flat
630	fill	pit	629	2	629		0.2	mid brownish red	silty sand				
631	fill	pit	629	2	629		0.4	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
632	fill	pit	629	2	629		0.2	dark brown grey	clayey silt				
633	fill	ditch	634	3	0	0.79	0.31	mixed greyish brown and brownish grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
634	cut	pit	0	3	0	1.31	0.61			linear	steep	moderate	concave
635	fill	pit	636	3	0	0.92	0.24	greyish brown	silty clay				
636	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.92	0.24			oval	gentle	gentle	flat
637	fill	ditch	638	2	638	1.4	0.16	light greyish brown	silty clay				
638	cut	ditch	0	2	638	1.4	0.16			linear	concave	shallow	flat
639	cut	hollow way	0	0	0	5	0.3			linear	moderate	sharp	flat
640	fill	layer	639	0	0	5	0.1	pale brownish grey	clay				
641	fill	hollow way	639	0	0	3	0.18	medium greyish brown	clayey silt				
642	fill	hollow way	639	0	0	5	0.2	medium greyish brown	silty clay				
643	fill	ditch	644	1	512	0.8	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
644	cut	ditch	644	1	512	0.8	0.12			curvilinear	concave	shallow	concave
645	fill	ditch	646	1	512	0.6	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
646	cut	ditch	646	1	512	0.6	0.1			curvilinear	concave	shallow	concave
647	fill	gully	650	1	548	1	0.1	mid greenish yellow	clay				
648	fill	gully	650	1	548		0.25	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
649	fill	gully	650	1	548		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
650	cut		650	1	548	1.4	0.45			curvilinear	moderate	moderate	concave
651	cut	ditch	0	2	586	0.7	0.2			curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat
652	fill	ditch	651	2	586	0.7	0.2	medium greyish brown	silty clay				
653	cut	ditch	0	2	0	0.6	0.2			linear	moderate	gradual	flat
654	fill	ditch	653	2	0		0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
655	fill	ditch	653	2	0		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
656	cut	pit	656	2	629	1	0.47			sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
657	fill	pit	656	2	629		0.2	mid orangey brown	silty sand				
658	fill	pit	656	2	629		0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
659	fill	pit	656	2	629		0.1	mid orangey brown	sandy clay				
660	fill	pit	656	2	629		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
661	fill	ditch	663	2	626	1.01	0.18	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
662	fill	ditch	663	2	626	1.05	0.11	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
663	cut	ditch	0	2	626	1.13	0.29			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
664	fill	pit	634	3	0	0.87	0.3	mixed mid greyish brown and greyish blue	silty clay				
665	fill	pit	634	3	0	0.41	0.61	mixed mid greyish brown with some mid greyish blue	silty clay				
666	fill	pit	634	3	0	0.8	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
667	cut	pit	667	2	629	1.6	0.5			sub-rectangular	steep	steep	uneven
668	fill	pit	667	2	629		0.1	light orangish	sandy gravel				
669	fill	pit	667	2	629		0.4	mid brown	clay				
670	fill	ditch	671	3	364	1.1	0.3	mid greyish brown	sandy clay				
671	cut	ditch	0	3	364	1.1	0.3			linear	straight	moderate	flat
672	cut	ditch	672	2	629	0.9	0.35			linear	steep	gradual	concave
673	fill	ditch	672	2	629		0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy clay				
674	fill	ditch	672	2	629		0.25	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
675	fill	ditch	677	2	677	1.1	0.58	greyish brown	silty clay				
676	fill	ditch	677	2	677	1.1	0.1	orangey brown	clayey sand				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
677	cut	ditch	677	2	677	1.1	0.68			linear	very slope		concave
678	fill	pit	679	0	0	0.4	0.2	light greyish brown	clayey silt				
679	cut	pit		0	0	0.4	0.2			sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave
680	fill	post hole	681	0	0	1.1	0.3	light greyish brown	silty clay				
681	cut	post hole	0	0	0	1.1	0.3			sub-circular	moderate	moderate	irregular
682	fill	gully	685	1	548		0.1	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
683	fill	gully	685	1	548		0.25	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
684	fill	gully	685	1	548		0.1	light greyish orange	clay				
685	cut		685	1	548	1.45	0.35			curvilinear	moderate	moderate	flat
686	fill	ditch	687	3	345	0.65	0.25	mid brownish grey	sandy silty clay				
687	cut	ditch	0	3	345	0.65	0.25			linear	straight	moderate	flat
688	cut	ditch	0	3	528	0.85	0.25			linear	concave	gradual	flat
689	fill	ditch	688	3	528		0.25	medium greyish brown	silty clay				
690	cut	ditch	0	3	528	0.5	0.15			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
691	fill	ditch	690	3	528			light brownish grey	silty clay				
692	cut	ditch	0	3	345	0.52	0.46			linear	steep	moderate	concave
693	fill	ditch	692	3	345		0.46	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
694	fill	ditch	692	3	345		0.32	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
695	cut	ditch	0	2	586	1.7	0.5			curvilinear	vertical	sharp	concave
696	fill	ditch	695	2	586	1	0.16	orangey brown	sandy silt				
697	fill	ditch	695	2	586	1	0.5	greyish brown	silty clay				
698	fill	ditch	699	2	626	0.32	0.21	mixed greyish brown and yellowish brown natural	silty clay				
699	cut	ditch	0	2	626	0.32	0.21			linear	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
700	fill	pit	702	0	0	0.83	0.37	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
701	fill	pit	702	0	0	0.7	0.16	mid brownish grey	occasional small stone and charcoal				
702	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.07	0.37			sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave
703	fill	ditch	704	2	626	0.51	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
704	cut	ditch	0	2	626	0.51	0.09			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
705	fill	pit	708	0	0	0.82	0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
706	fill	pit	708	0	0	0.79	0.05	Dark brownish grey	silty clay				
707	fill	pit	708	0	0	0.69	0.28	mid blueish grey	rare small subrounded stone				
708	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.84	0.49			sub-circular	steep	steep	concave
709	fill	ditch	710	0	0	1.11	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
710	cut	ditch	0	0	0	1.11	0.3			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
711	fill	ditch	712	2	626	0.67	0.32	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
712	cut	ditch	0	2	626	0.67	0.32			linear	moderate	steep	concave
713	fill	pit	714	0	0	1.28	0.19	light blueish grey	silty clay				
714	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.28	0.19			sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave
715	fill	natural	716	2	716	0.62	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
716	cut	natural	0	2	716	0.62	0.14			linear	concave	moderate	flat
717	fill	gully	719	1	548		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
718	fill	gully	719	1	548		0.15	light brownish grey	silty clay				
719	cut		719	1	548	0.8	0.2			curvilinear	moderate	gentle	concave
720	fill	natural	721	0	0	0.57	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
721	cut	natural	0	0	0	0.57	0.12			linear	concave	moderate	sloping
726	cut	ditch	0	2	601	0.28	0.13			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
727	fill	ditch	726	2	601			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
728	cut	ditch	0	0	728	0.74	0.27			curvilinear	concave	gradual	flat
729	fill	ditch	728	0	728		0.27	light greyish brown	silty clay				
730	cut	ditch	730	1	512	0.5	0.16			curvilinear	gentle	gentle	regular
731	fill	ditch	730	1	512	0.5	0.16	reddish brown	silty clay				
732	cut	ditch	0	0	728	0.67	0.18			curvilinear	concave	gradual	flat
733	fill	ditch	732	0	728		0.18	light blueish brown	silty clay				
734	fill	gully	736	1	548		0.12	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
735	fill	gully	736	1	548		0.25	light orangish brown	clay				
736	cut		736	1	548	1.45	0.38			sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave
739	cut	ditch	0	2	601	0.9	0.18			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
740	fill	ditch	739	2	601			mid orangey brown	silty clay				
741	cut	ditch	741	1	512	0.5	0.2			curvilinear	steep	gentle	flat
742	fill	ditch	741	1	512	0.5	0.2	greyish brown	silty clay				
743	cut	ditch	0	2	638	1	0.1			linear			concave
744	fill	ditch	743	2	638		0.1	mid brownish	clay				
745	fill	gully	746	1	548		0.1	light orangish brown	silty clay				
746	cut	ditch	746	1	548	0.6	0.1			curvilinear	gentle	gentle	concave
747	cut	ditch	0	2	601	0.26	0.11			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
748	fill	ditch	747	2	601		0.11	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
754	cut	ditch	754	1	512	1.4	0.33			curvilinear	gentle	gentle	flat
755	fill	ditch	754	1	512	1.4	0.33	orangey brown	silty clay				
756	cut	ditch	0	3	345	1.2	0.3			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
757	fill	ditch	756	3	345		0.3	light brownish brown	silty clay				
758	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.5	0.3			linear	gentle	gradual	flat

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
759	fill	ditch	758	0	0		0.16	mid brownish brown	silty clay				
760	fill	ditch	758	0	0		0.1	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
761	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.5	0.15			circular	gentle	gradual	flat
762	fill	pit	761	0	0		0.08	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
763	fill	pit	761	0	0		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
764	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.77	0.27			sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave
765	fill	pit	764	0	0	0.77	0.23	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
766	fill	pit	764	0	0	0.24	0.27	dark brownish black	silty clay				
767	fill	pit	764	0	0	0.4	0.18	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
768	cut	ditch	0	3	613	0.73	0.69			linear	gradual	sharp	flat
769	fill	ditch	768	3	613		0.36	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
770	fill	ditch	768	3	613		0.32	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
771	cut	pit	771	3	0	4.23	1.19			oval	gradual	sharp	unknown
772	fill	pit	771	3	0		0.29	light greyish blue	clay				
773	fill	pit	771	3	0		0.33	mid greyish/greenish blue	silty clay				
774	fill	pit	771	3	0		0.33	dark greyish brown with same green	clayey silt				
775	fill	pit	771	3	0		0.38	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
776	fill	pit	771	3	0		0.21	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
777	cut	ditch	0	0	0	2.3	0.75			linear	nearly vertical	sharp	unknown
778	fill	ditch	777	0	0		0.75	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
779	layer	pit	771	3	0		0.39	med brown	silty sand				
780	fill	pit	782	0	0	1.01	0.46	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
781	fill	pit	782	0	0	0.34	0.35	med greyish brown	silty clay				
782	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.45	0.46			sub-oval	steep	sharp	concave
783	fill	ditch	784	3	528	0.8	0.4	darkish brown	sandy silt				
784	cut	ditch	0	3	528	0.9	0.4			linear	sloping	gradual	flat
785	cut	natural	0	0	0	1.7	0.2			irregular	moderate	gradual	irregular
786	fill	natural	785	0	0		0.2	light brownish/blueish grey	silty clay				
791	cut	ditch	0	2	716	0.7	0.2			linear	moderate		flat
792	fill	ditch	791	2	716		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
793	fill	ditch	791	2	716		0.05	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
794	cut	pit	794	2	629	2	0.6			sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat
795	cut	pit	795	2	629	1.8	0.65			unknown	unknown	unknown	flat
796	cut	pit	796	2	629		0.55			sub-circular	steep	sharp/gradual	flat
798	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.94	0.22			sub-circular	moderate	concave	moderate
799	fill	pit	798	0	0		0.22	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
800	fill	pit	798	0	0		0.16	mid brownish blueish grey	silty clay				
801	fill	pit	794	2	629		0.1	dark grey	silty clay				
802	fill	pit	794	2	629		0.5	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
803	fill	pit	795	2	629		0.2	very dark grey	silty clay				
804	fill	pit	795	2	629		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
805	fill	pit	796	2	629		0.1	mixed mid grey and yellow	silty clay				
806	fill	pit	796	2	629		0.4	very dark brownish grey	silty clay				
807	cut	ditch	0	2	807	0.6	0.2			linear	steep	gradual	concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
808	fill	ditch	807	2	807		0.2	mid brownish	clay				
809	fill	ditch	811	2	811	0.12	0.12	mid greyish brown	rare sub-rounded small stone				
810	fill	ditch	811	2	811	0.21	0.12	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
811	cut	ditch	0	2	811	0.33	0.12			curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat
812	fill	ditch	813	2	677	1.32	0.45	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
813	cut	ditch	813	2	677	1.32	0.45			linear	steep	sharp	concave
814	cut	gully	0	3	0	0.5	0.22			linear	moderate	gradual	flat
815	fill	gully	814	3	0		0.22	light brownish blueish grey	silty clay				
816	cut	pit	0	3	0	0.6	0.24			sub-rectangular	steep	sharp	flat
817	fill	pit	816	3	0		0.24	dark blueish grey	silty clay				
818	cut	pit	0	3	0	0.32	0.24			oval	moderate	gradual	concave
819	fill	pit	818	3	0	0.32	0.24	mid blueish grey	silty clay				
820	fill	ditch	822	2	822	0.3	0.1	dark brown	clayey silt				
821	fill	ditch	822	2	822		0.1	light brownish grey	silty clay				
822	cut	ditch	0	2	822	0.35	0.2			linear	steep	sharp	pointy, v shape
823	fill	pot fill	826	2	811			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
824	fill	gully	826	2	811	0.28	0.13	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
825	fill	gully	826	2	811	0.21	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
826	cut	gully	0	2	811	0.3	0.15			curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat
827	cut	ditch	0	3	273	0.8	0.4			linear	steep	gradual	concave
828	fill	ditch	827	3	273	0.4	0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
829	fill	ditch	827	3	273	0.3	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
830	fill	ditch	827	3	273	2.4	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
831	cut	gully	0	2	811	0.28	0.11			linear	steep	gradual	concave
832	fill	gully	831	2	811			mid brown	clay				
833	cut	pit	0	2	0	0.7	0.12			oval	gentle	gradual	flat
834	fill	pit	833	2	0			dark yellowish blueish grey	silty clay				
835	cut	ditch	0	2	0	0.4	0.13			linear	steep	moderate	concave
836	fill	ditch	835	2	0			light brownish blueish grey	silty clay				
837	fill	ditch	838	2	822	0.25	0.1	light greyish brown	clay				
838	cut	ditch	0	2	822	0.25	0.1			linear	steep	gradual	concave
839	fill	pit	840	2	822	0.5	0.2	dark blueish brown	silt				
840	cut	pit	0	2	822	0.5	0.2			sub-circular	gentle	sharp	flat
841	cut	ditch	0	2	841	0.9	0.17			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
842	fill	ditch	841	2	841	0.9	0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
843	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.51	0.14			sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave
844	fill	pit	843	0	0		0.14	mid brownish grey	silty sandy clay				
845	fill	pit	843	0	0		0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
846	fill	ditch	848	3	345		0.85	dark greyish black	silty clay				
847	fill	ditch	848	3	345		0.46	mid brown	silty clay				
848	848	ditch	0	3	345	1	0.85			linear	moderate	moderate	flat
849	fill	ditch	852	3	345		0.38	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
850	fill	ditch	852	3	345		0.14	mid orangish brown	sandy clay				
851	fill	ditch	852	3	345		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
852	cut	ditch	0	3	345	1	0.6			linear	moderate	moderate	flat
853	fill	ditch	855	2	580		0.2	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
854	fill	ditch	855	2	580			mid brownish grey	silty clay				
855	cut	ditch	0	2	580	1.4	0.34			linear	gentle	gentle	flat
866	cut	ditch	0	2	866	0.6	0.19			linear	gentle/irregular	gradual	concave
867	fill	ditch	866	2	866		0.19	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
868	fill	pit	870	2	0			dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
869	fill	pit	870	2	0		0.2	light orangish brown	clay				
870	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.6	0.2				gentle	gentle	concave
871	fill	pit	873	0	0		0.1	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
872	fill	pit	873	0	0		0.1	light orangey brown	clay				
873	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.3	0.2				moderate	moderate	flat
874	fill	ditch	875	2	0			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
875	cut	ditch	0	2	0	0.6	0.2				steep	steep	concave
876	cut	ditch	876	3	876	0.9	0.2			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
877	fill	ditch	876	3	876			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
878	fill	ditch	879	2	841		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
879	cut	ditch	0	2	841	1.8	0.16			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
880	fill	ditch	882	1	548			mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
881	fill	ditch	882	1	548			mid brownish orange	clay				
882	cut	ditch	882	1	548	1.2	0.3			curvilinear	moderate	moderate	concave
883	cut	ditch	0	2	807	0.65	0.2			linear	steep/gentle	steep/gentle	concave
884	fill	ditch	883	2	807		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
885	cut	ditch	0	1	885	1	0.35			linear	moderate	moderate	flat
886	fill	ditch	885	1	885		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
887	cut	ditch	0	1	885	0.6	0.45			linear	moderate	moderate	flat
888	fill	ditch	887	1	885		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
889	fill	ditch	887	1	885		0.07	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
890	fill		885	0	0		0.22	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
891	fill	ditch	892	1	512		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
892	cut	ditch	892	1	512	1.2	0.22			curvilinear	gentle	gentle	concave
893	cut	ditch	0	2	601	0.68	0.1			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
894	fill	ditch	893	2	601		0.1	light brownish grey	silty clay				
903	fill	ditch	904	0	0		0.18	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
904	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.55	0.18			linear	gentle	gentle	flat
905	fill	ditch	907	3	345		0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
906	fill	ditch	907	3	345		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
907	cut	ditch	0	3	345	0.4	0.42				moderate	moderate	concave
908	fill	ditch	909	2	626		0.22	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
909	cut	ditch	0	2	626	0.7	0.22			linear	gentle	gentle	sloping
910	fill	pit	912	0	0		0.26	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
911	fill	pit	912	0	0			light brownish orange	clayey clay				
912	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.34	0.66				moderate	moderate	uneven
915	cut	ditch	915	1	520	2.8	0.8			linear	steep	sharp	concave
916	fill	ditch	915	1	520	2.8	0.8	light brown grey	silty clay				
917	fill	pit	918	0	0	1.1	0.56	mid brown grey	silty clay				
918	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.1	0.56			sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
919	fill	pit	922	0	0	0.7		mid brown grey	silt clay				
920	fill	pit	922	0	0		0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay				
921	fill	pit	922	0	0		0.05	mid brown grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
922	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.7	0.4			sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave
923	fill	ditch	924	1	520	0.87	0.81	mid brown grey	silty clay				
924	cut	ditch	924	1	520	1.3	0.81			linear	steep	sharp	concave
925	cut	ditch	0	3	925	0.7	0.58			linear	steep	sharp	concave
926	fill	ditch	925	3	925	0.7	0.58	dark blue	clay				
927	fill	ditch	925	3	925		0.4	light grey	clay				
928	layer	topsoil	0	0	0		0.15	mid brown	clay				
929	fill	ditch	931	1	538		0.4	mid grey brown	clay gravels				
930	fill	ditch	931	1	538		0.3	light orange brown	gravelly clay				
931	cut	ditch	0	1	538					linear	moderately steep	moderately sharp	concave
932	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.5	0.09			oval	gentle	gradual	concave
933	fill	pit	932	3	0	0.5	0.09	light yellow grey	silty clay				
934	fill	pit	932	3	0	0.5		mid yellow grey	silty clay				
935	fill	ditch	936	0	0		0.45	mid brown grey	silty clay				
936	cut	ditch	0	0	0		0.45			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
937	fill	ditch	938	1	938	0.9	0.25	mid brown grey	silty clay				
938	cut	ditch	0	1	938	0.9	0.25			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
939	cut	pit	0	0	0		0.32			oval	moderately steep	sharp	concave
940	fill	pit	939	3	0		0.04	light brown grey	clay				
941	fill	pit	939	3	0		0.28	mid grey brown	silty clay				
942	fill	pit	939	3	0		0.27	mid brown grey	silty clay				
943	fill	pit	939	3	0			light brown grey	silty clay				
944	fill	ditch	945	3	925			light grey brown	clay silt				
945	fill	ditch	946	3	925		0.45	mid brown grey	silty clay				
946	cut	ditch	0	3	925	1.6	0.45			linear	moderately steep	sharp	concave
947	layer	deposit	0	0	0		0.16	mid brown grey	clay silt				
948	fill	ditch	950	2	841	1.15	0.38	mid grey brown	clay silt				
949	fill	ditch	950	2	841		0.38	mid brown grey	silty clay				
950	cut	ditch	0	2	841	1.15	0.38			linear	moderately steep	gradual	flat
951	cut	ditch	0	3	472	0.46	0.18			linear	steep	sharp	flat
952	fill	ditch	951	3	472	0.46	0.18	mid grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
953	fill	pit	955	0	0		0.2	dark brown grey	silty clay				
954	fill	pit	955	0	0		0.25	light brown grey	silty clay				
955	cut	pit	0	0	0		0.45			sub-rectangular	moderate steep	gradual	concave
956	cut	pit	956	2	629	2.1	0.6			oval	vertical	sharp	irregular
957	fill	pit	956	2	629		0.1	dark orange brown	silty gravel				
958	fill	pit	956	2	629		0.13	mottled blue grey	clay				
959	fill	pit	956	2	629			mid brown	clay				
960	cut	ditch	960	2	960	0.45	0.13			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
961	fill	ditch	960	2	960	0.45	0.13	dark grey	silty clay				
962	fill	ditch	963	1	520	0.45	0.84	mid grey brown	silty clay				
963	cut	ditch	963	1	520	2.2	0.84			linear	steep	sharp	concave
964	fill	ditch	965	0	0	0.82	0.48	mid grey brown	silty clay				
965	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.82	0.48			linear	moderately steep	gradual	concave
966	cut	pit	0	0	0		0.44			oval	stepped	gradual	irregular
967	fill	pit	966	3	0			mid brown grey	silty clay				
968	fill	pit	966	3	0			mid brown grey	silty clay				
969	cut	pit	969	2	629	2	0.45			circular	steep	sharp	flat
970	fill	pit	969	2	629		0.45	mid grey brown	silty clay				
971	fill	pit	973	2	629			dark grey brown	gravelly silt				
972	fill	pit	973	2	629		0.15	mid brown orange	gravelly clay				
973	cut	pit	973	2	629	1	0.5			irregular	steep	gradual	flat
974	fill	pit	966	3	0			mid brown grey	silty clay				
975	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.9	0.27			sub-rectangular	steep	sharp	irregular
976	fill	pit	975	0	0	0.9	0.27	mid brown grey	silty clay				
977	cut	ditch	977	3	876	0.7	0.1			linear	steep	sharp	concave
978	fill	ditch	977	3	876	0.7	0.1	dark grey brown	silty clay				
979	cut	ditch	0	3	979	1	0.52			linear	stepped	sharp	concave
980	fill	ditch	979	3	979	1	0.52	mid brown grey	clay				
981	fill	ditch	982	2	677	1.7	0.4	mid grey brown	silty clay				
982	cut	ditch	982	2	677	1.7	0.4			ditch terminus	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
983	cut	ditch	983	3	876	0.9	0.32			linear			
984	fill	ditch	983	3	876			mid orange brown	clay silt				
985	fill	ditch	983	3	876			mid brown grey	clay silt				
986	cut	ditch	0	2	866	0.81	0.38			linear	moderate steep	sharp	
987	fill	ditch	986	2	866			mid grey	silty clay				
988			986	2	866			mid orange brown	silty clay				
989	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.25			oval	steep	sharp	concave
990	fill	pit	989	0	0	0.6	0.25	mid brown grey	clay silt				
991	fill	pit	989	0	0			mid brown orange	clay silt				
992	fill	pit	994	0	0	1.7	0.2	mid grey brown	clay silt				
993	fill	pit	994	0	0		0.2	light grey	clay				
994	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.7	0.26			oval	steep	sharp	flat base
995	cut	gully	0	3	979	0.6	0.15			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
996	fill	gully	995	3	979	0.6	0.15	mid brown grey	silty clay				
997	fill	ditch	999	2	677	0.92	0.3	dark brown grey	clay silt				
998	fill	ditch	999	2	677	0.92	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay				
999	cut	ditch	999	2	677	0.92	0.44			linear	moderately steep	gradual	concave
1000	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.6	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	flat
1001	fill	ditch	1000	0	0	0.6	0.2	dark grey brown	silty clay				
1002	cut	hollow	0	1	538	2	0.3			irregular	gentle	imperceptible	irregular
1003	fill	hollow	1002	1	538		0.3	light grey brown	silty clay				
1004	fill	hollow	1002	1	538		0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay				
1005	fill	ditch	0	0	0			light yellow brown	silty clay				
1006	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.8	0.75			oval	moderately steep	gradual	concave
1007	fill	pit	1006	2	0	1.8	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay				
1008	fill	pit	1006	2	0	1.8	0.58	mid grey brown	silty clay				
1009	cut	pit	0	0	1009	0.9	0.25			sub-rectangular	gentle	gradual	concave
1010	fill	pit	1009	0	1009	0.9	0.25	mid grey brown	silty clay				
1011	cut	ditch	1011	3	876	0.48	0.21			linear			

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1012	fill	ditch	1011	3	876			mid orangey brown	sandy silt				
1013	fill	ditch	1011	3	876			mid brown	clayey silt				
1014	cut	ditch	0	1	538	2.6	1.08			linear	steep	steep	concave
1015	fill	ditch	1016	1	538		0.44	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1016	cut	ditch	0	1	538	0.78	0.44			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1017	fill	ditch	1018	1	538		0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1018	cut	ditch	0	1	538	0.51	0.24			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1019	cut	ditch	0	2	0		0.3			linear			
1020	fill	ditch	1019	2	0			mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1021	fill	ditch	1019	2	0			dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
1022	cut	gully	0	2	0	0.45	0.2			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
1023	fill	gully	1022	2	0			mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1025	fill	ditch	1028	3	979			mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1026	fill	ditch	1028	3	979		0.35	light brownish grey	silty clay				
1027	fill	ditch	1028	3	979								
1028	cut	ditch	0	3	979	1.8	0.7			linear	stepped/complex	complex	
1029	fill		1014	1	538		0.46	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1030	fill		1014	1	538		0.64	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1031	fill	gully	1032	3	1032		0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1032	cut	gully	0	3	1032	0.28	0.13				steep	steep	concave
1033	fill	gully	1034	3	1032		0.13	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1034	cut	gully	0	3	1032	0.5	0.13			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1035	fill	ditch	1036	6	0			light brown	clay				
1036	cut	ditch	0	6	0	1.4	0.15			linear	gentle	gentle	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1037	cut	ditch	0	0	1009	0.8	0.25			curvilinear	moderate	moderate	concave
1038	fill	ditch	1037	0	1009			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1039	fill	ditch	1037	0	1009			brownish grey	silty clay				
1040	fill	ditch	1041	1	538		0.41	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1041	cut	ditch	0	1	538	1.1	0.41			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1042	fill	ditch	1043	1	538		0.4	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1043	cut	ditch	0	1	538	1.3	0.4			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
1044	fill	waterhole	1047	3	1047		0.42	dark grey	clayey silt				
1045	fill	waterhole	1047	3	1047		0.3	mid orangish brown	silty clay				
1046	fill	waterhole	1047	3	1047		0.24	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
1047	cut	waterhole	0	3	1047	3	0.7			irregular	gentle	gentle	uneven
1048	fill	unknown	1049	3	1047		0.48	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
1049	cut	unknown	0	3	1047	1.1	0.48				moderate	moderate	uneven
1050	cut	ditch	1050	3	200	1.45	0.7			linear	steep		rounded V-shape
1051	fill	ditch	1050	3	200		0.1	mottled greenish grey	silty clay				
1052	fill	ditch	1050	3	200		0.05	dark greyish black	silty clay				
1053	fill	ditch	1050	3	200		0.18	mid yellowish grey	silty clay				
1054	fill	ditch	1050	3	200		0.2	mid grey	silty clay				
1055	fill	ditch	1050	3	200		0.1	mid yellowish grey	silty clay				
1056	fill	ditch	1057	3	979			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1057	cut	ditch	1057	3	979	1.75				linear	steep		v-shaped
1058	fill	furrow	1059	6	0		0.1	light greyish brown	silty clay				
1059	cut	furrow	1059	6	0	1.8	0.1			linear	gentle		flat
1060	fill	ditch	1061	2	638		0.3	dark brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1061	cut	ditch	1061	2	638	1.7	0.3			linear	gentle		concave
1062	cut	waterhole	1062	3	1062	1.6	1			curvilinear	steep		unexcavated
1063	cut	waterhole	1063	3	1062	1.6	1			curvilinear	steep		unexcavated
1064	fill	waterhole	1062	3	1062		0.15	light greyish brown	silty clay				
1065	fill	waterhole	1062	3	1062		0.24	light orangish brown	silty clay				
1066	fill	waterhole	1062	3	1062		0.4	dark blueish grey	clay				
1067	fill	waterhole	1062	3	1062		0.14	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
1068	cut	ditch	1068	2	0	1.6	0.6			curvilinear	gentle		concave
1069	cut	ditch	1068	2	0	1.6	0.6			curvilinear	gentle		concave
1070	fill	ditch	1068	2	0		0.11	mid grey	clay				
1071	fill	ditch	1068	2	0		0.4	mid grey	clay				
1072	fill	ditch	1068	2	0		0.12	mid grey	clayey				
1073	cut	ditch	1073	1	538	1	0.9			linear	steep		concave
1074	fill	ditch	1073	1	538		0.4	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1075	fill	ditch	1073	1	538		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1076	fill	ditch	1073	1	538		0.2	dark brownish gey	silty clay				
1077	cut	ditch	1077	1	885	0.6	0.55			linear	steep		concave
1078	fill	ditch	1077	1	885		0.25	light mottled brownish yellow	silty clay				
1079	fill	ditch	1077	1	885		0.3	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1080	cut	field boundary	1080	3	876	0.6	0.15			linear	moderate		concave
1081	fill	field boundary	1080	3	876		0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1082	fill	ditch	1084	1	538		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1083	fill	ditch	1084	1	538		0.72	light mottled blueish grey	silty clay				
1084	cut	ditch	1084	1	538	2.7	0.76			linear	steep		concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1085	fill	ditch	1086	2	1086		0.2	light yellowish greyish brown	silty clay				
1086	cut	ditch	1086	2	1086	1.5	0.2			linear	gentle		uneven
1087	fill	ditch	1088	2	1086		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1088	cut	ditch	1088	2	1086	0.8	0.25			linear	gentle to moderate		flat
1089	cut	ditch	1089	2	677	1.8	0.88			linear	S - stepped, N - steep		concave
1090	fill	ditch	1089	2	677		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1091	fill	ditch	1089	2	677		0.68	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1092	fill	post hole	1094	0	0		0.35	dark blueish grey	silty clay				
1093	fill	post hole	1094	0	0		0.15	light greyish brown	silty clay				
1094	cut	post hole	1094	0	0	0.6	0.35			sub-rectangular	NE - stepped, SW - undercut		concave
1095	cut	field boundary	1095	2	960	0.82	0.36			linear	steep		concave
1096	fill	field boundary	1095	2	960		0.36	mid brownish orangish grey	silty clay				
1097	fill	field boundary	1095	2	960		0.36	mid grey	silty clay				
1100	fill	pit	1101	2	0		0.62	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1101	cut	pit	1101	2	0	1.9	0.62			complex	gentle		concave
1102	fill	ditch	1103	3	876		0.2	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1103	cut	ditch	1103	3	876	1.1	0.2			linear	gentle		concave
1104	cut	ditch	0	2	638	3.4	0.22			linear	gentle		flat
1105	fill	ditch	1104	2	638		0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1106	fill	ditch	1104	2	638		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1107	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.71	0.16			sub-circular	moderate		flat

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1108	fill	pit	1107	0	0		0.16	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1109	cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.39	0.14			circular	steep		flat
1110	fill	post hole	1109	2	0		0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1111	cut	ditch	1111	2	960	1.4	0.3			linear	moderate		concave
1112	fill	ditch	1111	2	960		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1113	fill	ditch	1104	2	638		0.1	mid brown	silty clay				
1114	fill	ditch	1115	3	0		0.44	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1115	cut	ditch	0	3	0		0.44			curvilinear	moderate		concave
1116	fill	pit	1117	3			0.28	mid greyish brown	silty gravelly clay				
1117	cut	pit	0	3			0.28			sub-circular	moderate		concave
1118	fill	waterhole	1127	3	1127			mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1119	fill	waterhole	1127	3	1127		0.12	light brownish orange	clayey silt				
1120	fill	waterhole	1127	3	1127		0.15	dark brownish grey/black					
1121	fill	waterhole	1127	3	1127		0.28	light greyish brown	gravelly silty clay				
1122	fill	waterhole	1127	3	1127			mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1123	fill	waterhole	1127	3	1127		0.5	mid brownish grey					
1124	fill	waterhole	1127	3	1127		0.06	mid orange	sand				
1125	fill	waterhole	1127	3	1127		0.82	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1126	fill	waterhole	1127	3	1127			mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1127	cut	waterhole	1127	3	1127		1.4				steep		concave
1129	cut	gully	1129	3	979	0.3	0.1			linear	moderate		concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1130	fill	gully	1129	3	979		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1133	fill	cremation	0	0	0			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1134	cut	ditch	1134	2	960	0.9	0.14			linear	gentle		concave
1135	fill	ditch	1134	2	960		0.14	mottled greyish brown	silty clay				
1136	cut	ditch	1136	3	979	1.6	0.75			curvilinear	steep		concave
1137	fill	ditch	1136	3	979		0.18	light orangish grey	silty clay				
1138	fill	ditch	1136	3	979		0.65	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1139	fill	pit	1140	0	0		0.6	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1140	cut	pit	1140	0	0	0.75	0.6			sub-circular	vertical		concave
1141	cut	post hole	1141	0	0	0.32	0.07			circular	moderate		flat
1142	fill	post hole	1141	0	0		0.07	dark grey	silty clay				
1143	fill	pit	1148	3			0.15	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1144	fill	pit	1148	3			0.3	dark grey (black)	clayey silt				
1145	fill	pit	1148	3			0.07	light brownish orange	silty clay				
1146	fill	pit	1148	3			0.15	dark grey (black)	clayey silt				
1147	fill	pit	1148	3			0.32						
1148	cut	pit	1148	3							steep		unknown
1149	cut	gully	1149	1	1149	0.97	0.34			curvilinear	stepped, moderate		v-shaped
1150	fill	gully	1149	1	1149			light brownish grey	silty clay				
1151	fill	gully	1149	1	1149			mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1152	cut	post hole	0	1	1149	0.29	0.12			sub-circular	gentle		concave
1153	fill	post hole	1152	1	1149		0.12	light brownish grey	silty clay				
1154	fill	pit	1156	2	0		0.18	dark black	silty clay				
1155	fill	pit	1156	2	0		0.1	yellowish grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1156	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.1	0.28			sub-circular	moderate		concave
1157	cut	ditch	0	2	841	0.9	0.3			linear	steep		uneven
1158	fill	ditch	1157	2	841		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1159	cut	ditch	0	2	580	1.1	0.2			linear	moderate		concave
1160	fill	ditch	1159	2	580		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1161	fill	pit	1162	0	0		0.09	black	silty clay				
1162	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.3	0.09			sub-circular	gentle		concave
1163	cut	gully	0	1	1149	0.7	0.18			curvilinear	moderate		concave
1164	fill	gully	1163	1	1149		0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1165	fill	gully	1163	1	1149		0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1166	cut	gully	0	2	573	0.6	0.12			linear	steep		rounded asymmetric w-shape
1167	fill	gully	1166	2	573		0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1168	cut	ditch	1168	2	960	0.9	0.28			linear	moderate		flat
1169	fill	ditch	1168	2	960		0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1170	fill	ditch	1168	2	960		0.28	dark grey	silty clay				
1171	fill	watering hole	1148	3			0.2	mid greyish orange	clayey silt				
1172	cut	ditch	0	2	1172	0.96	0.16			linear	moderate		concave
1173	fill	ditch	1172	2	1172		0.16	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1174	cut	ditch	0	2	580	0.85	0.5			linear	steep		concave
1175	fill	ditch	1174	2	580		0.11	mid grey	clay				
1176	fill	ditch	1174	2	580		0.4	mid brownish grey	clay				
1177	cut	ditch	0	2	580	1.6	0.9			linear	vertical		flat
1178	fill	ditch	1177	2	580		0.12	dark brownish blue	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1179	fill	ditch	1177	2	580		0.79	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1180	cut	ditch	0	0	0	1.2	0.32			linear	moderate		concave
1181	fill	ditch	1180	0	0		0.1	mid brown	gravelly clay				
1182	fill	ditch	1180	0	0		0.2	mid brown	clay				
1183	HSR	ditch	1189	3	345								
1184	cut	ditch	0	2	1184	0.7	0.33			linear	moderate		flat
1185	fill	ditch	1184	2	1184		0.07	mid orangish grey	silty clay				
1186	fill	ditch	1184	2	1184		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1187	cut	ditch	0	2	1184	0.78	0.28			linear	SW - stepped, NE - steep		flat
1188	fill	ditch	1187	2	1184		0.22	mid grey	clay				
1189	cut	ditch	0	3	345	1.9	0.48			linear	steep		flat
1190	fill	ditch	1189	3	345		0.33	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1191	cut	ditch	0	2	1191	1.23	0.35			linear	stepped		flat
1192	fill	ditch	1191	2	1191		0.16	mid grey	silty clay				
1193	fill	ditch	1191	2	1191		0.19	light orangish grey	silty clay				
1194	cut	ditch	0	2	1191	0.36	0.12			linear	gentle		v-shaped
1195	fill	ditch	1194	2	1191		0.12	light orangish grey	silty clay				
1196	fill	ditch	1197	3	345		0.5	dark grey	clayey silt				
1197	cut	ditch	1197	3	345	1.1	0.5			linear	moderate		concave
1198	fill	ditch	1199	3	345		0.98		silty clay				
1199	cut	ditch	0	3	345	3.15	0.98			linear	moderate		concave
1200	cut	ditch	0	2	493	2.32	0.86			linear	steep		concave
1201	cut	ditch	0	2	493	1.35	0.6			linear	moderate		concave
1202	cut	ditch	0	2	493	2.52	0.57			linear	moderate		concave
1203	cut	ditch	0	1	885	1.3	0.25			linear	gentle		flat
1204	fill	ditch	1203	1	885		0.25	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1205	fill	ditch	1200	2	493		0.26	light blueish grey	clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1206	fill	ditch	1200	2	493		0.04	mid yellowish orange	gravelly sand				
1207	fill	ditch	1200	2	493		0.24	mid brownish grey	gravelly clay				
1208	fill	ditch	1200	2	493		0.18	mid orangish grey	gravelly clay				
1209	fill	ditch	1200	2	493		0.24	mid brownish grey	gravelly clay				
1210	fill	ditch	1200	2	493		0.11	light yellowish grey	silty clay				
1211	fill	ditch	1200	2	493		0.2	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
1212	fill	ditch	1201	2	493		0.18	mid yellowish grey	silty clay				
1213	fill	ditch	1201	2	493		0.09	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
1214	fill	ditch	1201	2	493		0.22	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1215	fill	ditch	1201	2	493		0.11	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
1216	fill	ditch	1202	2	493		0.36	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1217	fill	ditch	1202	2	493		0.25	dark greyish brown	gravelly clay				
1218	fill	ditch	1202	2	493		0.06	mid yellowish grey	silty clay				
1219	fill	ditch	1202	2	493		0.15	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
1220	cut	ditch	0	1	538	2.76	1.02			linear	N - moderate, S - stepped		concave
1221	fill	ditch	1220	1	538		0.26	light orangish brown	silty clay				
1222	fill	ditch	1220	1	538		0.22	dark blueish grey	silty clay				
1223	fill	ditch	1220	1	538		0.4	mid orangish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1224	fill	ditch	1220	1	538		0.55	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1225	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.33	0.39			sub-circular	gentle		concave
1226	fill	pit	1225	0	0		0.2	light orangish brown	silty clay				
1227	layer	natural	0	0	0		0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1228	fill	pit	1229	0	0		0.18	dark grey	silty clay				
1229	cut	pit	0	0	0		0.18			sub-circular	gentle		concave
1230	fill	ditch	1233	2	677		0.78	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1231	fill	ditch	1233	2	677		0.8	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1232	fill	ditch	1233	2	677		0.22	mid orange	sand				
1233	cut	ditch	0	2	677		1.22			linear	steep		concave
1234	cut	gully	0	2	0	0.86	0.06			linear	gentle		concave
1235	fill	gully	1234	2	0		0.06	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1236	fill	ditch	1193	3	345			mottled greyish brown	silty clay				
1237	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.72	0.16			linear	moderate		concave
1238	fill	ditch	1237	0	0		0.11	mid greyish brown	gravelly silt				
1239	fill	ditch	1237	0	0		0.05	mid brown	clayey silt				
1240	cut	ditch	0	2	0	0.46	0.2			linear	steep		concave
1241	fill	ditch	1240	2	0		0.2	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
1242	fill	channel	1243	2	626		0.25	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1243	cut	channel	0	2	626	2.85	0.25			irregular	gentle		uneven
1244	fill	ditch	1245	2	677		0.7	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1245	cut	ditch	1245	2	677	2.2	0.7			linear	moderate		concave
1246	cut	ditch	1246	1	520	2.2	0.7			linear	steep	gradual	flat
1247	fill	ditch	1246	1	520		0.5	dark greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1248	fill	ditch	1246	1	520		0.25	dark grey	silty clay				
1249	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.9	0.3			linear	moderate	gradual	flat
1250	fill	ditch	1249	0	0		0.15	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1251	fill	gully	1252	0	0		0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1252	cut	gully	0	0	0	0.88	0.05			linear	gentle		concave
1253	cut	ditch	0	3	613	2.6	0.9			linear	steep		concave
1254	fill	ditch	1253	3	613		0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1255	fill	ditch	1253	3	613		0.7	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1256	fill	ditch	1253	3	613		0.1	dark brown	clay				
1257	cut	ditch	0	2	586	2	0.8			linear	steep		concave
1258	fill	ditch	1257	2	586		0.2	light brownish grey	silty clay				
1259	fill	ditch	1257	2	586		0.66	mid greyish brown	clay				
1260	fill	ditch	1261	0	0		0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1261	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.3	0.06			linear	gentle		concave
1262	cut	ditch	0	3	613	1.8	0.6			linear	steep		concave
1263	fill	ditch	1262	3	613		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1264	fill	ditch	1262	3	613		0.23	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1265	cut	ditch	0	3	613	1.2	0.48			linear	moderate		v-shaped
1266	fill	ditch	1265	3	613		0.48	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1267	fill	pit	1268	0	0		0.3	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1268	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.22	0.3			circular			
1269	fill	ditch	1270	0	0		0.6	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1270	cut	ditch	0	0	0	1.4	0.6			linear	steep		concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1271	layer	natural	0	0	0		0.15	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1272	fill	ditch	1262	3	613		0.15	light greyish brown	silty clay				
1273	cut	pit	0	1	1149	1.2	0.4			sub-circular	steep		concave
1274	fill	pit	1273	1	1149		0.1	mid reddish grey	silty clay				
1275	fill	pit	1273	1	1149		0.15	mid grey	silty clay				
1276	fill	pit	1273	1	1149		0.2	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1277	cut	ditch	0	2	1191	1.4	0.51			linear	moderate	gentle	irregular
1278	fill	ditch	1277	2	1191		0.1	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
1279	fill	ditch	1277	2	1191		0.44	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1280	fill	ditch	1277	2	1191		0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1281	cut	ditch	0	2	1191	0.4	0.18			linear	steep to vertical	sharp	flat
1282	fill	ditch	1281	2	1191		0.18	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1283	cut	pit	0	2	1172	0.5	0.2			indeterminate	gentle	gentle	concave
1284	fill	pit	1283	2	1172		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1285	cut	ditch	0	2	1184	1.4	0.5			linear	moderate	moderate	concave
1286	fill	ditch	1285	2	1184		0.05	light brownish/orangey grey	silty clay				
1287	fill	ditch	1285	2	1184		0.16	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1288	fill	ditch	1285	2	1184		0.32	mottled mid brownish grey and light yellowish grey	silty clay and clay				
1289	cut	ditch	0	2	1172	1.34	0.32			linear	gentle to moderate	moderate	concave
1290	fill	ditch	1289	2	1172		0.28	mid brownish grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1291	fill	ditch	1289	2	1172	0.6	0.32	light yellowish grey	clay				
1292	fill	ditch	1289	2	1172		0.25	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1293	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.04	0.22			sub-circular	moderate	gentle	concave
1294	fill	pit	1293	0	0		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1295	cut	ditch	0	2	1184	1.09	0.15			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
1296	fill	ditch	1295	2	1184		0.15	light orangey brownie grey	clay				
1299	fill	gully	1300	2	1300		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1300	cut	gully	0	2	1300	0.66	0.16			linear	gentle		concave
1301	cut	ditch	0	2	580	1.6	0.38			linear	moderate	sharp	concave
1302	fill	ditch	1301	2	580		0.38	mid greyish brown	clay				
1303	fill	ditch	1301	2	580		0.2	dark blueish black	clay				
1304	cut	pit	0	2	0	2.83	0.89			sub-circular	SE - stepped, NW - gradual		concave
1305	fill	pit	1304	2	0		0.41	mid grey and orangey brown	silty clay				
1306	fill	pit	1304	2	0		0.49	dark grey	silty clay				
1307	fill	pit	1308	2	0		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1308	cut	pit	0	2	0	0.54	0.18			sub-circular	moderate		concave
1309	cut	ditch	1309	3	1032	0.8	0.25			linear	gentle		flat
1310	fill	ditch	1309	3	1032		0.25	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1311	cut	ditch	1311	3	628	0.8	0.32			linear	moderate		concave
1312	fill	ditch	1311	3	628		0.32	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1313	fill	pit	1314	2	0		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1314	cut	pit	0	2	0	0.74	0.18			sub-circular	moderate		concave
1315	fill	ditch	1318	1	538		0.15	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1316	fill	ditch	1318	1	538		0.4	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1317	fill	ditch	1318	1	538		0.3	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
1318	cut	ditch	0	1	538	3.6	0.77			linear	stepped	gradual	concave
1319	cut	pit	0	2	1191	0.7	0.2			circular	gentle	imperceptible	flat
1320	fill	pit	1319	2	1191		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1321	fill	ditch	1285	2	1184		0.24	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1322	cut	ditch	0	2	580	1.8	0.44			linear	SW - gradual, NE - stepped	gradual	concave
1323	fill	ditch	1322	2	580		0.44	mid greyish brown	clay				
1324	cut	ditch	0	2	626	2.3	0.35			linear	moderate		concave
1325	fill	ditch	1324	2	626		0.35	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1326	layer	natural	0	0	0		0.2	light brownish grey	silty clay				
1327	cut	ditch	0	2	586	1.68	0.68			linear	stepped		concave
1328	fill	ditch	1327	2	586		0.17	light orangish brown	silty clay				
1329	cut	grave	0	0	0	0.55	0.27			linear	moderate		concave
1330	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.94	0.2			sub-circular	stepped		concave
1331	fill	seasonal channel	0	0	0			dark brown	silty clay				
1332	fill	seasonal channel	1350	0	0		0.15	brownish grey	silty clay				
1333	cut	gully	0	0	0	0.82	0.14			linear	gentle		concave
1334	fill	gully	1333	0	0		0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1335	fill	ditch	1327	2	586		0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1336	fill	ditch	1327	2	586		0.09	light orangish brown	gravelly silt				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1337	fill	ditch	1327	2	586		0.36	mid brownish grey	gravelly silt				
1338	fill	ditch	1327	2	586		0.32	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1339	fill	gully	1329	0	0		0.16	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1340	fill	gully	1329	0	0		0.16	mid brownish grey	gravelly silt				
1341	fill	gully	1329	0	0		0.19	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1342	fill	pit	1330	0	0		0.2	mid brownish grey	gravelly silt				
1343	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.65	0.22			circular	moderate		flat
1344	fill	pit	1343	0	0		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1345	cut	ditch	0	2	1172	0.46	0.09			linear	gentle		concave
1346	fill	ditch	1345	2	1172		0.09	dark grey	silty clay				
1347	fill	ditch	1349	3	345		0.36	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1348	fill	ditch	1349	3	345		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1349	cut	ditch	0	3	345	2.05	0.6			linear	moderate		concave
1350	cut	seasonal channel	0	0	0	10	0.28			linear	moderate		concave
1351	cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.3	0.5			circular	gentle and steep		uneven
1352	fill	post hole	1350	0	0		0.5	dark brownish grey	sandy clay				
1353	cut	ditch	0	2	1191	0.85	0.22			linear	moderate		concave
1354	fill	ditch	1353	2	1191		0.22	light orangish grey	clay				
1355	fill	ditch	1353	2	1191		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1356	cut	ditch	0	2	1191	0.42	0.14			linear	moderate		concave
1357	fill	ditch	1356	2	1191		0.14	mid orangish grey					
1358	cut	gully	0	0	0	0.25	0.2			linear	gentle		concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1359	fill	gully	1358	0	0		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1360	fill	seasonal channel	1350	0	0		0.2	brownish grey	silty clay				
1361	cut	ditch	0	3	1361	1.5	0.38			linear	moderate		concave
1362	fill	ditch	1361	3	1361		0.2	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1363	fill	ditch	1361	3	1361		0.18	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1364	cut	ditch	0	3	1361	1	0.5			linear	steep		concave
1365	fill	ditch	1364	3	1361		0.2	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1366	fill	ditch	1364	3	1361		0.3	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1367	fill	ditch	1385	2	475		0.4	dark brown	silty clay				
1368	fill	gully	1369	3	628		0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1369	cut	gully	1369	3	628	0.55	0.13			linear	gentle		concave
1370	cut	ditch	1370	2	580	2	0.32			linear	gentle		flat
1371	fill	ditch	1370	2	580		0.12	light yellowish grey	silty clay				
1372	fill	ditch	1370	2	580		0.27	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1373	cut	ditch	1373	3	925	2.5	0.55			linear	steep		concave
1374	fill	ditch	1373	3	925		0.53	mottled bluish grey	clay				
1375	cut	pit	1375	0	0	1.4	0.5			sub-circular	stepped		flat
1376	fill	pit	1375	0	0		0.1	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
1377	fill	pit	1377	0	0		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1378	fill	ditch	0	0	0			dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1379	cut	ditch	1379	2	0	1.19	0.47			curvilinear	steep		concave
1380	fill	ditch	1379	2	0		0.1	mid brownish orange	silty sand				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1381	fill	ditch	1379	2	0		0.17	mid brownish orange	silty sand				
1382	fill	ditch	1379	2	0		0.08	light brownish orangish grey	clay				
1383	fill	ditch	1379	2	0		0.28	mid grey	silty clay				
1384	fill	ditch	1379	2	0		0.13	dark grey	clayey silt				
1385	cut	ditch	1385	2	475	3.9	0.68			linear	S - steep, N - gentle		flat
1386	fill	ditch	1385	2	475		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1387	cut	pit	1387	2	629	2.41	0.34			sub-circular	imperceptible		uneven
1388	fill	pit	1387	2	629		0.16	mid orangish brown	clayey silt				
1389	fill	pit	1387	2	629		0.18	mid grey	clayey gravelly silt				
1390	cut	pit	1390	2	629	1.88	0.4			sub-circular	moderate		concave
1391	fill	pit	1390	2	629		0.08	mid orangish brown	clayey gravelly silt				
1392	fill	pit	1390	2	629		0.32	mid grey	silty clay				
1393	fill	ditch	1394	3	1297		0.36	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1394	cut	ditch	0	3	1297	0.76	0.36			linear	steep		v-shaped
1395	fill	natural	0	0	0		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1396	cut	natural	0	0	0	0.45	0.22			amorphous	steep		concave
1397	cut	ditch	1397	3	1032	0.6	0.25			linear	steep		flat
1398	fill	ditch	1397	3	1032		0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1399	fill	ditch	1397	3	1032		0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1400	cut	ditch	0	1	938	1.2	0.27			linear	W - gradual, E - gentle to gradual		flat
1401	fill	ditch	1400	1	938		0.27	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1402	cut	ditch	0	2	626	4	0.6			linear	moderate		unexcavated

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1403	fill	ditch	1402	2	626		0.6	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1404	cut	gully	0	3	0	0.58	0.11			linear	NW - moderate, SE - gentle	moderate	concave
1405	fill	gully	1404	3	0		0.11	dark grey	silty clay				
1406	cut	gully	0	2	1406	0.55	0.14			curvilinear	moderate	moderate	concave
1407	fill	gully	1406	2	1406		0.14	mid orangey brown	sandy silty clay				
1408	cut	ditch	0	2	1406	0.6	0.32			curvilinear	moderate to steep	moderate	concave
1409	fill	ditch	1408	2	1406		0.32	light orangey grey	silty clay				
1410	fill	ditch	1408	2	1406		0.26	dark grey	clayey silt				
1411	cut	pit	0	2	0	0.8	0.2			sub-circular	moderate		concave
1412	fill	pit	1411	2	0		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1413	fill	pit	1415	2	0		0.3	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1414	fill	pit	1415	2	0		0.11	light greyish brown	clay				
1415	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.5	0.41			sub-circular	steep and moderate		concave
1416	cut	ditch	0	2	1191	2.1	0.22			linear	gentle		sloping
1417	fill	ditch	1416	2	1191		0.22	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1418	cut	ditch	0	2	1172	1.96	0.65			linear	moderate		concave
1419	fill	ditch	1418	2	1172		0.65	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1420	cut	ditch	0	2	1184	1.32	0.56			linear	steep		concave
1421	fill	ditch	1420	2	1184		0.3	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1422	fill	ditch	1420	2	1184		0.26	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1423	cut	ditch	0	2	1300	1	0.25			curvilinear	moderate		concave
1424	fill	ditch	1423	2	1300		0.25	mottled greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1425	fill	pit	1426	3	0		0.14	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1426	cut	pit	0	3	0	0.72	0.14			amorphous	moderate		concave
1427	cut	pit	0	2	0	2.5	0.58			sub-circular	stepped		concave
1428	fill	pit	1427	2	0		0.26	mid brown	silty clay				
1429	fill	pit	1427	2	0		0.23	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
1430	fill	pit	1427	2	0		0.14	dark grey	silty clay				
1431	cut	ditch	0	2	1191	0.75	0.25			linear	moderate		concave
1432	fill	ditch	1431	2	1191		0.07	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
1433	fill	ditch	1431	2	1191		0.2	dark greyish brown	occ. Stones and charcoal				
1434	cut	pit	0	0	0	1.8	0.5			sub-circular	stepped		concave
1435	fill	pit	1434	2	0		0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
1436	fill	pit	1434	2	0		0.35	dark black	clay				
1437	fill	pit	1434	2	0		0.09	mid brown	clay				
1438	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.12			indeterminate	moderate	gentle	concave
1439	fill	pit	1438	0	0		0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1440	cut	ditch	1440	2	807	0.7	0.3			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
1441	fill	ditch	1440	2	807		0.2	mid grey	silty clay				
1442	fill		1440	2	807		0.11	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
1443	cut	ditch	0	0	0	1.25	0.31			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
1444	fill	ditch	1443	0	0		0.31	mid brownish orange	sandy silt				
1445	fill	ditch	1443	0	0		0.3	mid orangey brownie grey	silty clay				
1446	cut	ditch	0	2	822	0.8	0.22			linear	gradual	gradual	concave
1447	fill	ditch	1446	2	822		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1448	cut	ditch	0	2	822	0.41	0.09			linear	moderate to steep	moderate	concave

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1449	fill	ditch	1448	2	822		0.09	mid brownish yellowish grey	clay				
1450	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.38	0.13			linear	steep to moderate	sharp	flat
1451	fill	ditch	1450	0	0		0.13	light yellowish grey	clay				
1452	fill	pit	1453	0	0		0.2	dark greyish black	clayey silt				
1453	cut	pit	0	0	0	0.62	0.2			sub-circular	steep		flat
1454	cut	hollow	0	538	0	1.6	0.3			amorphous	moderate		uneven
1455	fill	hollow	1454	1	538		0.3	mid orangish-brown	silty clay				
1456	cut	ditch	0	538	0	2	0.4			linear	moderate		flat
1457	fill	ditch	1456	538	0		0.3	mid orangish brown	silty clay				
1458	fill	ditch	1456	1	538		0.4	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1459	cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.7	0.38			linear	steep		flat
1460	fill	ditch	1459	0	0		0.38	mid brownish grey	silty clay				

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 Excavation produced a total of 23 fragments of metal relating to 19 artefacts (Table 6).

B.1.2 Finds were recovered from ditches and pits. The assemblage consists of dress accessories, nails and a single coin (Table 7) with three artefacts not identified at this stage.

B.1.3 The overall preservation of the finds is poor, with the objects being fragmented and heavily encrusted. The assemblage is likely to be Roman in date with some medieval or post-medieval artefacts.

Material	No. fragment	% Fragment	No. Artefact	% Artefact
CuA	16	69.57%	12	63.16%
Fe	5	21.74%	5	26.32%
Pb	2	8.70%	2	10.53%
Total	**23**	**100.00%**	**19**	**100.00%**

Table 6: quantification of assemblage by material

Methodology

B.1.4 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard, based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.5 Mackreth's (2011) monograph on Late Iron Age and Roman brooches was used as references in the identification and dating of the artefacts. Egan and Pritchard's (1991) study of medieval dress accessories as well as the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) collection were consulted.

B.1.6 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context by context basis. A summary catalogue is included below, organised by small find number (Table 8).

Factual Data

B.1.7 Finds were recovered from ditches and pits. The larger group of the assemblage is represented by Roman brooches (seven artefacts, 36.8 %) followed by hand forged iron nails (four artefacts, 21%) (Table 7). Brooch SF41 from context 1461 is residual and associated with medieval artefacts (SF42 and 43).

Artefact	No. Artefact	% of Artefact
brooch	7	36.84%
buckle	1	5.26%
buckle plate	1	5.26%
coin	1	5.26%
nail	4	21.05%
pin	1	5.26%
staple	1	5.26%
Unidentified	3	15.79%
Grand Total		**100.00%**

Table 7: Quantity of artefacts

Statement of Potential

B.1.8 Despite its small size, this assemblage is consistent in terms of chronology and character. The large number of Roman brooches suggest a location subject to a certain degree of human activity. The plate brooches SF21 and 34 casted in the shape of shields are thought to be continental in origin and associated with the Roman army, possibly pointing to the presence in the area of military personnel.

Recommendations for further work

B.1.9 More precise comparisons are needed for the brooches at the next stage. In addition, the assemblage should be discussed within the pottery and stratigraphic contexts at the next stage. One day of work is estimated to bring this assessment to report standard.

B.1.10 The brooches SF21, 33, 34, 37 and 41 should be considered for illustration (a total of two working days).

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.11 All finds need to be retained and stored appropriately.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. fragment	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
1	221	219	219	3	ditch	CuA	Unidentified	1	incomplete	An incomplete flat stem stepping into an incomplete U-shaped extension	23.2	11.7	5.2	1	RM/ PMED
13	331	329	273	3	ditch	Fe	nail	1	incomplete	A tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section	0	0	0	0	RM/ PMED
15	481	480	407	3	ditch	CuA	brooch	4	incomplete	A very poorly preserved and fragmentary spring and pin from a brooch	0	0	0	0	RM
16	481	480	407	3	ditch	Fe	nail	1	incomplete	A tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section	0	0	0	0	RM/ PMED
20	574	573	573	2	ditch	Fe	nail	1	incomplete	A tapering shaft with rectangular cross-section and triangular head	48.8	4.9	3.8	0	RM
21	579	580	580	2	ditch	CuA	brooch	1	incomplete	A lozengiforme plate brooch with missing lug and incomplete catch plate. The brooch is styled in the shape of a late Iron Age shield with a prominent boss in a hollow circle at the centre.	31.4	15	7	2	RM
22	621	622	493	2	ditch	Fe	staple	1	incomplete	A possible top part of a staple consisting of a U shaped rod with sub-square cross-section	42.4	25.8	7.5	0	RM/ MED
27	941	939		3	pit	Fe	nail	1	incomplete	A tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section	0	0	0	0	RM/ PMED
28	849	852	345	3	ditch	Pb	Unidentified	1	incomplete	A shapeless flat fragment	0	0	0	0	RM/ PMED

SF	Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. fragment	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
29	849	852	345	3	ditch	CuA	brooch	2	incomplete	A poorly preserved and fragmented Hod Hill Bagedon type brooch with missing pin and catch plate. The rolled-up top is still preserved although incomplete and it still retains a small portion of the original pin. Of the original curved bow decoration only a central vertical hollow is now visible as well as an horizontal hollow between the bow and the foot	58.9	13.1	1.6	4.87	RM
31	1054	1050	200	3	ditch	CuA	pin	1	incomplete	A very small and oxidised fragment of slightly tapering shaft with circular cross-section possibly from a brooch's pin	14.5	0	0	0.3	RM
33	1125	1127		3	pit	CuA	brooch	1	incomplete	A Colchester derivative brooch with missing pin and catches plate. From the wings a D shaped bow tapers toward the foot. A raised central ridge runs longitudinally to the bow, heavy oxidation covers other potential decorations	53.8	36.7	5.7	19.3	RM
34	1106	1104	638	2	ditch	CuA	brooch	1	incomplete	A very poorly preserved plate brooch consisting of an oval plate with central oval hollow originally hosting a glass boss framed by a ridge. On the reverse the catch-plate and hinged pin are missing. This brooch may fall with the "shield" shaped plate brooch	22	14.9	4.4	1.7	RM/ MED
35	1105	1104	638	2	ditch	CuA	coin	1	complete	SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE, AD 364-78	0	0	0	2.2	ROM
37	1266	1265	613	3	ditch	CuA	brooch	1	complete	A well preserved late Iron Age or Early Roman La Tène III type. It has a four-coil spring mechanism with complete pin. The bow is curved and oval in cross-section tapering	35	10	0	41	IA/RM

SF	Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. fragment	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
										toward the foot where a trapezoidal catch plate with slightly incomplete folded edge is.					
39	1403	1402	626	2	ditch	CuA	buckle plate	1	incomplete	A poorly preserved plate of a buckle	26.8	12.8	0.5	1.2	RM/ MED
41	1461				TBC	CuA	brooch	1	incomplete	A small Colchester derivative, double lug brooch, Harlow style with missing spring and pin. The foot is also missing. The wings are semi-cylindrical and externally undecorated. The bow has a prominent ridge with a notch at the height of the wings and tapers toward the foot	20	19.5	3.3	3.4	RM
42	1461				TBC	Pb	Unidentified	1	incomplete	A cast part of a larger object consisting of a small disc with a boss on one side and a short truncated stem on the opposite side	0	0	0	0	RM/ PMED
43	1461				TBC	CuA	buckle	1	incomplete	A resting part of a medieval lobed frame	0	20.6	3.1	0	MED

Table 8: Catalogue of metalwork

B.2 Iron Age Pottery

By Matthew Brudenell

Introduction

B.2.1 A small assemblage totalling 20 sherds (225g) of later Iron Age pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 11.3g. The pottery was recovered from six contexts relating to three ditches, one hollow, a pit, and a single posthole (Table 9). All the pottery is handmade and includes a number of Scored Ware sherds which were in circulation from *c*. 350 BC- AD 50 in this part of Cambridgeshire.

B.2.2 The pottery is in a stable condition, though all the context groups are small. The sherds from pit **796** (three sherds, 5g; Pit Group **629**, Phase 2) are considered to be residual, and were found alongside Roman wares. Despite the small size of the assemblage, the group contains two partial vessel profiles and diagnostic Scored Ware sherds.

B.2.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provides a statement of potential and recommendations for analysis, illustration and retention.

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Notes
806	796	Pit	Pit Group **629**	2	3	5	Residual
886	885	Ditch	**885**	1	2	87	Scored Ware. Partial vessel profile
930	931	Ditch	**538**	1	1	17	Scored Ware
1004	1002	Ditch	**538**	1	9	78	Scored Ware
1153	1152	Posthole	?Roundhouse **1149**	1	1	7	
1401	1400	Ditch	**938**	1	4	31	Scored Ware. Partial vessel profile

Table 9: Pottery quantification by context

Methodology

B.2.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.2.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and

Braddock 2006, 155-156), which is widely employed in Cambridgeshire and parts of East Anglia.

B.2.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (12 sherds), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (eight sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (no sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Iron Age pottery fabrics

S1: Moderate to common medium and coarse poorly sorted shell (1-6mm in size)

S2: Moderate to common fine shell (up to 1.5mm).

Assemblage characteristics

B.2.7 The assemblage comprises sherds in shelly ware fabrics, with two basic groups distinguished. These consist of a coarseware (S1) with coarse, poorly sorted shell inclusions and a finer ware with finer shell inclusions (S2). The coarse S1 fabric dominates, accounting for 94% of the pottery (15 sherds, 211g). Sherds in this fabric tend to be thick-walled and often have scored surfaces. The S2 sherds are thinner walled and plain. In general, shelly wares are typical of Scored Ware assemblages on sites north of the lower Ouse Valley in Cambridgeshire.

B.2.8 The assemblage includes just two different vessel rims and a single base fragment. The rims belong to two partial vessel profiles in fabrics S1, both of which are scored. The first derived from ditch **885** (cut **885**) and includes the rim and shoulder of a large mouthed Hill Form K vessel (*c*. 24cm in diameter, 3% intact, three sherds, 24g) with a flat-topped rim, rounded on the exterior. The vessel is scored on the neck, shoulder and body. The second vessel is also a Hill Form K pot, but with a small mouth diameter of 12cm (18% intact, three refitting sherds, 28g). The pot derives from ditch **938** (cut **1400**). It is decorated with diagonally applied tool marks on the rim-top and is scored on the neck, shoulder and body. The base sherd (2g) is from ditch **538** (cut **1002**). It has a flat foot, but the diameter cannot be ascertained.

B.2.9 In total, 10 sherds (198g) in the assemblage are scored in a manner typical of vessels belonging to the East Midland Scored Ware tradition (Elsden 1992). All are in fabric S1. Three of the scored sherds (60g) have sooting on the exterior.

Statement of Potential

B.2.10 The Iron Age pottery is all handmade and includes a number of Scored Ware sherds which were in circulation from *c*. 350 BC- AD 50 in this part of Cambridgeshire. These are best paralleled in the recently published local assemblage from Black Horse Farm, Sawtry (Newton 2018).

B.2.11 Given the small size of the assemblage, closer dating is problematic. However, as some of the material is from feature groups that also contains pottery dated AD 50-100 (see Anderson, Appendix B.3), the assemblage is likely to be of Late Iron Age origin, post *c*. 50 BC.

B.2.12 Owing to its small size, the later Iron Age assemblage has limited potential beyond that of helping to phase features and broadly date activity. The general scarcity of pottery implies that the site was not a sustained focus of Iron Age settlement, and only sporadically hosted tasks that involved the use and consumption of ceramics.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.2.13 All the Iron Age pottery has been fully recorded, and no further analysis of the material is recommended.

B.2.14 A shortened version of this report should be included in the full archive report, and the discussion updated to include any new information on phasing and dating. This will take a maximum of 0.5 days.

B.2.15 None of pottery of the pottery warrants illustration.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.2.16 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete. It may be appropriate to disperse residual material after the production of an archive pottery report.

B.3 Romano-British Pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.3.1 A large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the excavations, totalling 4913 sherds, weighing 55331g and representing an estimated 428 vessels (ENV) and 96.07 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). All of the pottery was fully analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011).

Assemblage Chronology

B.3.2 Broadly speaking, the pottery spans the Roman period and can be divided into three phases (Table 10). The pottery evidence demonstrates that the site peaked in the early-mid Roman period (mid-1st-later 2nd century AD), accounting for 96.7% of the total assemblage, with both phases producing very similar quantities of material (48.5% and 48.2% by weight), demonstrating a consistent level of activity during these periods. After the late 2nd century AD, the level of activity significantly declined, with material of this date only representing 3.3% of the assemblage (by weight), suggesting that either the focus of the site had shifted elsewhere, and/or that activity had declined to represent no more than a background presence.

Pottery Date	No.	% count	Wt(g)	% Wt	ENV	EVE
Mid-late 1st century AD	2471	50.3	26812	48.5	193	39.55
Late 1st-later 2nd century AD	2330	47.4	26686	48.2	225	55.02
Later 2nd-4th century AD	112	2.3	1833	3.3	10	1.5
TOTAL	**4913**	**100**	**55331**	**100**	**428**	**96.07**

Table 10: Quantification of Roman pottery by date (date is based on context date rather than individual sherd date)

Assemblage Character

B.3.3 The assemblage comprises primarily small and medium-sized sherds with a moderately high level of fragmentation, as highlighted by the relatively low mean weight of 11.3g. However, despite the relative fragmented nature of the assemblage as a whole, there are several contexts which contained sherds which can be refitted, to form often, partial and semi-complete vessel profiles, suggesting the material had not moved from where it was initially deposited. Furthermore, there were also a small number of cross-context refits (or sherds clearly from the same vessels even if not refitting). This primarily occurs within the same interventions, although there are a small number of cross feature refits.

B.3.4 A range of vessel fabrics were identified (Table 11), with the assemblage dominated by coarseware fabrics, which represent 93.3% by sherd count and 95% by weight. This group is dominated by sandy greywares, reduced wares and oxidised wares, accounting for 58% of the coarsewares (by count). Within this group are some sourced wares including Nene Valley greywares, Verulamium whitewares, Godmanchester

whitewares and Horningsea greywares; however, the majority of these fabrics are unsourced, although most are likely to have been produced locally.

B.3.5 Romano-British finewares account for a further 4.5% of the assemblage by count (220 sherds, 1587g), representing a much more limited range of fabrics compared to the coarsewares. As with the coarseware fabrics, this category is dominated by unsourced sandy wares. The limited range of sourced finewares include six Nene Valley colour-coated sherds and five London/Essex type reduced fineware sherds. The low number of Nene Valley colour-coated wares is of note given the site's relative close proximity to the production centres and is likely to be a reflection of the date at which the site peaked (before the main period of production) rather than necessarily a reflection of wealth/status.

B.3.6 The remaining 2.2% of the assemblage (by count, 109 sherds, 1548g) comprises imported wares, all of which derive from Gaul. Samian sherds represent the largest group, totalling 82 sherds weighing 1241g. All three production areas are represented, with Central Gaulish fabrics the most common (47 sherds, 770g). The samian forms generally comprise the plain/undecorated dishes, cups and bowls, with the exception of a South Gaulish decorated body sherd with a possible gladiator scene, from ditch **200** (Phase 3; cut **1050**). Just two partial stamps were recovered, one from a South Gaulish Dragendorff 18/31r with 'MMR' visible from ditch **1068** (Phase 2) and the end of a stamp reading '…CAT' from a South Gaulish vessel from ditch **677** (Phase 2; cut 982). All other imported wares occur in small quantities including 15 Central Gaulish colour-coated sherds, four North Gaulish whiteware sherds, and eight Gaulish amphora sherds.

B.3.7 The composition of the assemblages in terms of fabrics is a typical pattern within rural Cambridgeshire. The percentage of coarsewares is very high, suggesting the site most likely reflects a rural farmstead, with limited access to wares from outside of the immediate local area. That said, there was clearly some opportunity and means of acquiring some more 'exotic' wares, while the limited quantity of Romano-British finewares (in particular Nene Valley wares) probably reflects the date at which the site peaked.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	75	645	4	0.5
BLKSLC	As BLSKL with mod.-common very small calcareous inclusions	1	17	0	0
BLKSLM	Black-slipped ware - micaceous (unsourced)	78	492	6	0.82
BUFF	Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	23	52	1	0.5
CC	Colour-coat (unsourced)	3	19	0	0
CGCC	Central Gaulish colour-coated ware	12	21	0	0.5
CGWH	Central Gaulish colour-coat (white)	3	20	1	0.11
CSCGW	CSGW with mod to common calcareous inclusions	98	1010	7	1.45
CSCOX	AS CSOX with moderate very small calcareous inclusions	36	430	4	0.7
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	445	3616	24	9.7
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	862	7753	68	15.7
CSMOX	Coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware	85	701	6	1.12
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	199	2236	18	6
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	106	1052	21	1.49
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	102	1204	11	1.13
FSBLK	Fine sandy black-slipped (unsourced)	1	5	1	0.12

FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	41	428	6	1.63
FSMBLK	Fine sandy micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	10	61	1	0
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	133	948	12	7.07
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	8	37	4	0.2
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	10	74	2	0.28
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	48	221	3	0.9
FSRDU	Fine sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	28	65	1	0.2
G1	Common very small to small grog	6	42	1	0.1
G2	Very small grog, not visible but soapy	12	63	1	0.25
GAUL	Gaulish amphora	8	251	1	1
GM1	Moderate to common very small to small grog with silver mica	30	216	1	0
GODWW	Godmanchester WW?	17	121	0	0
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	9	138	4	0.15
GS1	Moderate to common small grog, occasional to mod. Shell	20	251	2	0.51
HORNGW	Horningsea greyware	29	774	6	0.7
LONF	London fine reduced ware	5	16	0	0
NGWW	North Gaulish whiteware	4	15	0	0
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware	6	15	1	0
NVGW	Nene Valley Greyware	179	1610	9	4.15
NVWW	Nene Valley whiteware	24	458	3	0.66
OXFWW	Oxfordshire whiteware	2	54	1	0.35
PNKG	Pink grog-tempered ware	2	21	1	0.11
Q1	Coarse sandy ware	14	68	1	0.28
QC1	Medium fine sandy ware with common chalk inclusions	1	11	0	0
QG1	Medium sandy fabric, mod. to common very small/small grog	100	902	11	1.76
QG2	Moderately sandy, mod. to common small-med. grog/clay pellets	12	187	1	0.06
QGM1	Moderately coarse sandy, common small-med. grog & silver mica	76	665	5	1.85
QGM2	As QG2 but with silver mica	1	49	1	0.11
QM1	As Q1 with common silver mica	1	9	0	0
QS1	Coarse sandy ware with common to abundant shell	21	477	2	0.57
QS2	Moderately coarse sandy ware with moderate to occasional shell	7	120	0	0
QSG1	As QG1 but with moderate to common shell	25	489	6	0.55
SAM	Samian (unsourced)	1	1	0	0
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaulish	47	770	8	1.75
SAMEG	Samian East Gaulish	3	44	1	0.2
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish	31	426	7	0.84
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	1590	21630	123	18.41
SWNWS	Swanspool white-slipped ware	15	106	1	0
VRW	Verulamium whiteware	32	1462	3	2.18
WSOX	White-slipped oxidised ware	3	16	1	0
WW	Whiteware (unsourced)	103	1593	14	6.58
WW1	Like VRW but with silver mica	1	19	1	0.11
WWGROG	Whiteware with moderate to common grog	27	524	1	0.33
WWRDU	WW with reduced exterior	42	611	3	2.39
TOTAL	**X**	**4913**	**55331**	**422**	**96.07**

Table 11: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

B.3.8 In terms of vessel forms, the assemblage is typical of a rural domestic settlement, dominated by jars which represent an estimated 198 different vessels, varying in size from small vessels (rim diameters 8cm) to very large storage jars (up to 40cm in rim diameter). Beakers are also relatively well-represented with an estimated 52 different

vessels identified and a further 43 vessels which were from either jars or beakers, but with not enough of the vessel remaining to determine which category these vessels belonged. The beakers occur in both coarseware and fineware varieties with some imported examples, with 15 different decorated vessels, including cordons, roughcasting, rustication and rouletting. Dishes and bowls represent similar numbers of vessels (14 and 11 ENV respectively), occurring in both fine and coarseware fabrics. Of note are 16 lids occurring in shell-tempered fabrics (nine vessels) and sandy coarseware fabrics (seven vessels). The lids range in diameter between 14cm and 22cm and appear to have been paired with medium-sized jars and possibly bowls. Other vessel forms of note include nine flagons, nine mortaria, six platters and four cups. Of particular interest is a semi-complete Verulamium whiteware mortaria from ditch **811** (Phase 2, cut **826**; Plate 2), which is semi-complete and may represent a deliberately placed deposit.

B.3.9 Also worthy of mention are a small group of sherds from a Phase 2 pit in the south-west of the site (**1415**, 39 sherds weighing 401g) which potentially represent a group of kiln products/wasters, based on the similarity of fabrics and forms. This group comprises primarily sand and grog-tempered jars and beakers, dating AD40-70 and includes one vessel (a beaded rim beaker), which was noted as having an air-bubble. While no kiln was identified on the site, the composition of the material from this feature is certainly homogenous enough to imply it came from the same source.

Contextual Summary

B.3.10 Roman pottery was recovered from a total of 305 contexts (Table 12) representing 214 interventions, including cut features and layers. The majority of contexts (269 in total) produced small assemblages of pottery (between 1-30 sherds). Twenty-seven contexts contained medium-sized assemblages (31-99 sherds), while the remaining nine contexts produced large assemblages, in excess of 100 sherds.

B.3.11 The majority of the Roman pottery derived from ditches (73% by count and 71% by weight), with a further 18.3% (by count) deriving from pits and smaller quantities recovered from the midden, pond and other feature types. The largest assemblage from an intervention was within ditch **200** (Phase 3, cut **1050**), the five fills producing 373 sherds (weighing 5618g). The pottery from the different fills showed little in the way of chronological difference, with all fills dating mid/later 1st century AD to mid 2nd century AD, suggesting the material had been deposited within a relatively short period of time, and/or material had been redeposited from elsewhere. This is supported by the presence of several cross-context refits.

B.3.12 Although the overall condition of the assemblage is relatively poor with a low mean weight and high fragmentation, there were a number of contexts which were noted as containing 'fresher' sherds, including examples of refitting sherds or at least sherds which clearly derive from the same vessels. These contexts appear to be indicative of material which was deposited immediately after breakage and/or pottery which was discarded near to where it was used.

Discussion

B.3.13 This assemblage represents a predominantly earlier Roman site, the pottery suggesting that activity at the site peaked in the mid-1st-mid 2nd century AD, after which time there was a sharp decline, indicative of either abandonment or a shift in focus away from this area of the site. This is in keeping with the evidence from the adjacent site at Glebe Farm, which demonstrates a similar peak in the earlier Roman period (Albion Archaeology 2020).

B.3.14 The range of fabrics and forms identified within the assemblage are very much in keeping with a Roman rural site in Cambridgeshire, dominated by locally made (predominantly unsourced) coarsewares, relating to domestic activity. Access to wider trade networks does appear limited; however, the presence of a small but interesting group of imported vessels all originating from Gaul suggests that the site was not isolated, and that it did have access and the means to acquire goods from outside of the local area.

Recommendations

B.3.15 All of the material has been fully analysed and quantified; however, the stamped samian and the decorated samian sherd could be sent to a samian specialist for identification. Likewise the stamped mortaria should be sent to a mortaria specialist for identification.

B.3.16 This report provides a detailed summary of the assemblage, including quantification by fabrics, forms and date. All of these aspects will need to be expanded upon at the next stage of reporting. Likewise, further contextual analysis should be undertaken once all of the features have been fully grouped.

B.3.17 Spatial analysis of the material across site would be of benefit, in order to determine where the largest concentrations of material were occurring, and whether there is any patterning in the distribution of material in terms of chronology and function. The assemblage certainly suggests some features with 'fresher', often refitting sherds indicative of being located much closer to domestic areas and it would be of interest to see if this is the case.

B.3.18 It would be worthwhile to do further work with the sherds highlighted as possible kiln products, including possible thin-section analysis on some of the material from pit 1415 to establish if these sherds do represent likely kiln products.

B.3.19 It is recommended that 13 vessels (ENV) are illustrated for the archive report.

B.3.20 Finally, further work comparing this assemblage to other contemporary assemblages should be undertaken, with particular reference to local sites.

B.3.21 It is estimated that the work to complete a full archive report would require four to five days work including providing data for GIS distribution and producing an illustration catalogue.

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	No	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context Date
201	235	201	midden	4	149	1762	18	2.78	AD200-400
202	200	200	ditch	3	43	442	4	0.37	AD100-400
209	208	200	ditch	3	54	545	4	0.19	AD70-300
210	200	200	ditch	3	71	1290	4	1.59	AD100-300
212	200	200	ditch	3	10	137	2	0.14	AD70-200
216	213	0	ditch	3	1	3	0	0	AD50-300
220	219	219	ditch	3	6	36	0	0	AD100-400
221	219	219	ditch	3	7	26	2	0	AD50-100
223	222	0	ditch	3	1	27	0	0	AD150-250
225	222	0	ditch	3	34	610	0	0.5	AD100-200
226	227	0	pit	3	2	23	1	0.15	AD70-200
232	231	231	ditch	3	2	22	0	0	AD100-400
234	234	231	ditch	3	7	39	2	0.12	AD100-150
238	238	0	pit	3	2	12	0	0	AD100-300
244	238	0	pit	3	1	4	0	0	AD50-200
245	238	0	pit	3	8	241	2	0.23	AD100-400
247	246	0	pit	3	1	2	0	0	AD50-100
249	248	0	pit	3	3	13	0	0	AD50-150
251	250	0	pit	3	2	14	0	0	AD100-150
252	250	0	pit	3	1	10	0	0	AD50-200
263	261	261	pit	4	5	26	0	0	AD100-400
265	261	261	pit	4	2	13	0	0	AD100-400 with Saxon
267	0	0	pit	3	114	1117	10	1.3	AD70-150
269	268	0	pit	3	3	26	0	0	AD50-400
271	270	270	pit	3	4	128	0	0	AD100-400
272	270	270	pit	3	4	11	0	0	AD100-200
281	217	0	pit	3	4	53	0	0	AD50-400
290	289	0	pit	3	1	2	0	0	AD50-100
292	291	270	pit	3	8	60	1	0	AD50-400
294	293	293	post hole	3	12	111	0	0	AD100-400
321	322	0	furrow	6	2	36	0	0	AD100-400
324	323	270	pit	3	5	16	0	0	AD50-400 with med
331	329	273	ditch	3	45	562	11	0.92	AD150-300
333	332	0	ditch	3	11	125	2	0.1	AD70-200
334	332	0	ditch	3	6	47	1	0	AD70-150
338	337	200	ditch	3	1	3	1	0	AD150-250
339	337	200	ditch	3	65	534	11	0.76	AD100-400
347	346	0	pit	3	2	6	0	0	AD100-400
348	346	0	pit	3	11	214	1	0.31	AD100-300
352	351	0	gully	2	2	6	0	0	AD150-400
366	367	0	pit	3	13	33	0	0	AD100-400
392	391	261	pit	4	1	12	0	0	AD100-400 with Saxon
397	395	327	ditch	3	16	343	2	16.3	AD100-300
408	407	407	ditch	3	13	215	1	0.43	AD150-300
415	391	261	pit	4	7	47	1	0	AD100-400 with Saxon
416	391	261	pit	4	4	27	0	0	AD100-400
417	417	261	pit	4	6	17	0	0	AD100-300
419	418	228	ditch	3	4	30	0	0	AD50-200
420	418	228	ditch	3	6	76	1	0.07	AD100-200
436	439	364	ditch	3	7	274	1	0.08	AD50-400
455	453	327	ditch	3	1	1	0	0	AD50-400
462	461	219	ditch	3	9	108	1	0	AD50-400 with Saxon

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	No	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context Date
474	472	472	ditch	3	18	97	1	0.6	AD70-200
481	480	407	ditch	3	36	192	1	0.61	AD150-200
482	480	407	ditch	3	74	923	4	0.47	AD150-300
485	483	472	ditch	3	5	57	0	0	AD100-400
486	483	472	ditch	3	27	162	1	14.22	AD150-300
490	489	407	ditch	3	4	13	0	0	AD50-400
491	489	407	ditch	3	18	75	1	0	AD100-400
492	493	493	ditch	2	16	540	1	98.9	AD150-200
498	496	493	ditch	2	2	9	0	0	AD50-400
500	496	493	ditch	2	1	2	0	0	AD50-200
505	502	407	ditch	3	2	3	0	0	AD100-400
506	502	407	ditch	3	20	194	0	0	AD100-400
511	507	407	ditch	3	9	160	0	0	AD100-400
523	520	520	ditch	1	4	20	0	0	AD100-400
533	532	345	ditch	3	12	32	0	0	AD150-300
537	535	520	ditch	1	1	15	0	0	AD100-400
547	545	580	ditch	2	7	41	2	0.36	AD150-300
551	550	493	ditch	2	1	22	0	0	AD50-150
552	550	493	ditch	2	3	12	0	0	AD50-400
553	550	493	ditch	2	27	143	2	0	AD150-200
554	550	493	ditch	2	2	11	0	0	AD50-400
563	566	0	pit	3	128	1886	12	1.44	AD100-400
564	566	0	pit	3	7	130	1	0.1	AD100-300
570	572	407	ditch	3	48	622	1	1	AD100-300
571	572	407	ditch	3	9	43	0	0	AD100-300
574	573	573	ditch	2	49	374	3	0.23	AD100-300
575	573	573	ditch	2	31	215	1	0.29	AD100-300
576	578	407	ditch	3	74	787	2	1.14	AD150-300
577	578	407	ditch	3	42	714	3	0.67	AD100-400
579	580	580	ditch	2	1	8	0	0	AD50-400
581	582	0	ditch	0	55	237	1	1.12	AD150-300
587	588	0	pit	3	48	321	2	1.05	AD70-150
590	589	364	ditch	3	1	155	1	0.06	AD50-200
597	593	586	ditch	2	8	22	0	0	AD100-400
598	593	586	ditch	2	1	5	0	0	AD100-400
603	602	528	ditch	3	8	66	2	0.19	AD100-200
604	602	528	ditch	3	14	126	1	0	AD100-400
609	605	580	ditch	2	10	85	0	0	AD50-100
612	610	407	ditch	3	5	38	0	0	AD100-200
614	614	613	ditch	3	4	24	0	0	AD100-200
617	616	613	ditch	3	19	122	2	0.53	AD100-200
621	622	493	ditch	2	90	849	7	1.29	AD70-200
623	624	345	ditch	3	10	13	0	0	AD70-150
631	629	629	pit	2	6	35	1	0	AD50-150
632	629	629	pit	2	17	167	2	0.21	AD100-150
633	634	0	ditch	3	312	1637	0	0.55	AD100-200
642	639	0	hollow way	0	4	22	0	0	AD50-200
643	644	512	ditch	1	1	9	1	0	AD100-200
655	653	0	ditch	2	2	14	0	0.07	AD70-150
661	663	626	ditch	2	18	483	5	0.55	AD100-200
669	667	629	pit	2	1	1	0	0	AD50-200
675	677	677	ditch	2	23	170	3	0.1	AD70-200

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	No	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context Date
686	687	345	ditch	3	1	4	0	0	AD50-200
689	688	528	ditch	3	1	1	0	0	AD50-150
697	695	586	ditch	2	2	10	0	0	AD50-100
698	699	626	ditch	2	1	5	1	0	AD70-200
711	712	626	ditch	2	1	4	0	0	AD50-200
718	719	548	gully	1	7	8	0	0	AD50-150
769	768	613	ditch	3	9	48	1	0	AD70-200
770	768	613	ditch	3	3	6	0	0	AD50-100
772	771	0	pit	3	4	9	0	0	AD50-400
773	771	0	pit	3	1	79	1	0.15	AD70-200
774	771	0	pit	3	5	80	0	1	AD90-120
775	771	0	pit	3	10	182	0	0	AD70-400
776	771	0	pit	3	2	9	0	0	AD100-400 with Saxon
783	784	528	ditch	3	3	76	1	0.1	AD100-400
802	794	629	pit	2	4	12	0	0	AD50-150
804	795	629	pit	2	2	20	0	0	AD50-100
806	796	629	pit	2	14	60	1	0	AD70-200
808	807	807	ditch	2	5	33	2	0	AD50-100
809	811	811	ditch	2	36	203	2	0.12	AD50-100
810	811	811	ditch	2	119	896	5	2.58	AD70-150
812	813	677	ditch	2	15	148	3	0.48	AD50-100
817	816	0	pit	3	3	8	0	0	AD50-400
820	822	822	ditch	2	4	23	0	0	AD50-400
824	826	811	gully	2	18	1086	2	1.1	AD55-100
828	827	273	ditch	3	2	18	0	0	AD100-200
832	831	811	gully	2	27	341	2	14.25	AD70-120
834	833	0	pit	2	10	88	3	0.22	AD50-100
836	835	0	ditch	2	3	17	0	0	AD50-100 with 1 med/pmed
837	838	822	ditch	2	2	52	1	0.12	AD50-100
839	840	822	pit	2	5	62	2	0.1	AD50-100
846	848	345	ditch	3	317	2661	44	5.53	AD70-120 - big context
849	852	345	ditch	3	42	323	4	0.33	AD70-150
851	852	345	ditch	3	12	310	0	0	AD50-150
853	855	580	ditch	2	22	171	3	0.06	AD50-100
867	866	866	ditch	2	2	29	1	0.18	AD50-100
868	870	0	pit	2	14	109	1	0.07	AD50-100
869	870	0	pit	2	2	34	0	0	AD50-100
874	875	0	ditch	2	5	107	0	0.35	AD50-100
877	876	876	ditch	3	1	14	0	0	AD50-200
878	879	841	ditch	2	1	17	0	0	AD50-100
881	882	548	ditch	1	1	3	0	0	AD50-100
905	907	345	ditch	3	22	140	1	0.1	AD50-100
908	909	626	ditch	2	10	54	0	0	AD50-200
910	912	0	pit	0	4	54	0	0	AD70-200
911	912	0	pit	0	4	19	1	0	AD50-400
926	925	925	ditch	3	24	423	3	0.25	AD50-120
927	925	925	ditch	3	78	792	9	2.25	AD70-150
933	932	0	pit	3	1	9	0	0	AD50-400
934	932	0	pit	3	12	149	1	0.92	AD70-150
940	939	0	pit	3	11	188	1	1	AD100-200
941	939	0	pit	3	2	2	0	0	AD50-200

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	No	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context Date
942	939	0	pit	3	54	211	3	1.4	AD50-120
947	0	0	deposit	0	5	21	0	0	AD50-100
948	950	841	ditch	2	22	269	3	0.1	AD50-100
952	951	472	ditch	3	5	17	1	0.1	AD50-100
959	956	629	pit	2	15	87	2	0	AD50-100
961	960	960	ditch	2	8	126	2	0.32	AD120-200
968	966	0	pit	3	4	29	1	0.07	AD50-200
971	973	629	pit	2	4	122	2	0.18	AD70-120
974	966	0	pit	3	6	55	2	0.21	AD70-200
978	977	876	ditch	3	1	1	0	0	AD50-150
980	979	979	ditch	3	11	105	0	0	AD100-200
981	982	677	ditch	2	6	46	0	0.52	AD50-120
988	986	866		2	5	45	0	0	AD50-100
996	995	979	gully	3	3	21	0	0	AD50-100
997	999	677	ditch	2	54	1047	4	1.64	AD50-150
998	999	677	ditch	2	11	106	2	0.3	AD50-100
1007	1006	0	pit	2	17	221	2	0.49	AD50-120
1008	1006	0	pit	2	1	8	0	0	AD50-100
1013	1011	876	ditch	3	2	13	0	0	AD50-400
1021	1019	0	ditch	2	1	10	0	0	AD50-150
1023	1022	0	gully	2	2	10	0	0	AD50-400
1044	1047	1047	waterhole	3	12	182	1	0.32	AD100-150
1045	1047	1047	waterhole	3	7	46	1	0.3	AD50-100
1046	1047	1047	waterhole	3	3	75	1	0.1	AD70-120
1048	1049	1047	unknown	3	8	60	0	0	AD70-120
1051	1050	200	ditch	3	23	266	3	0.58	AD50-120
1052	1050	200	ditch	3	32	407	2	2.02	AD70-120
1053	1050	200	ditch	3	103	1387	10	2.42	AD70-120
1054	1050	200	ditch	3	205	3431	23	16.48	AD100-150-big context
1055	1050	200	ditch	3	10	127	0	0	AD50-150
1064	1062	1062	waterhole	3	5	88	1	0.11	AD50-120
1065	1062	1062	waterhole	3	24	293	2	1.48	AD70-120
1066	1062	1062	waterhole	3	1	43	0	0	AD50-150
1070	1068	0	ditch	2	28	417	1	0.82	AD90-120
1079	1077	885	ditch	1	7	51	0	0	AD50-100 could be IA?
1090	1089	677	ditch	2	2	46	0	0	AD50-100
1091	1089	677	ditch	2	6	261	1	0.45	AD70-150
1092	1094	0	post hole	0	2	19	1	0.1	AD70-150
1097	1095	960	field boundary	2	3	88	1	0.32	AD50-100
1100	1101	0	pit	2	25	287	3	1.7	AD50-100
1102	1103	876	ditch	3	6	51	1	0.2	AD50-120
1105	1104	638	ditch	2	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
1110	1109	0	post hole	2	8	18	1	0.2	AD70-120
1112	1111	960	ditch	2	5	186	0	0	AD50-200
1114	1115	0	ditch	0	11	82	0	0.1	AD50-200 with 1 Saxon
1116	1117		pit	3	4	136	0	0	AD50-200
1120	1127	1127	waterhole	3	109	1298	7	3.2	AD130-200
1122	1127	1127	waterhole	3	64	1811	11	5.24	AD100-170-lot of refits
1123	1127	1127	waterhole	3	8	125	1	0.91	AD50-120
1125	1127	1127	waterhole	3	25	479	3	0.65	AD70-150
1137	1136	979	ditch	3	5	60	0	0	AD50-150
1138	1136	979	ditch	3	13	65	0	0	AD150-200

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	No	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context Date
1143	1148		pit	3	15	244	0	1	AD70-150
1144	1148		pit	3	29	572	4	1.46	AD70-150
1147	1148		pit	3	23	489	3	1.29	AD100-150
1151	1149	1149	gully	1	4	20	1	0.2	AD140-200
1154	1156	0	pit	2	13	103	1	0.24	AD70-200
1158	1157	841	ditch	2	9	125	1	0.4	AD70-150
1160	1159	580	ditch	2	2	33	0	0.12	AD50-200
1165	1163	1149	gully	1	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
1167	1166	573	gully	2	2	1	0	0	AD50-100
1170	1168	960	ditch	2	10	101	1	0.12	AD50-100
1171	1148		watering hole	3	2	114	1	0.1	AD50-200
1173	1172	1172	ditch	2	22	252	4	0.46	AD50-100
1175	1174	580	ditch	2	14	240	1	0	AD50-100
1176	1174	580	ditch	2	6	40	0	0	AD50-200
1178	1177	580	ditch	2	2	27	0	0	AD50-100
1179	1177	580	ditch	2	1	7	0	0	AD50-200
1185	1184	1184	ditch	2	5	16	0	0	AD50-100
1186	1184	1184	ditch	2	13	119	1	0	AD40-70
1190	1189	345	ditch	3	10	136	0	0.3	AD90-150
1192	1191	1191	ditch	2	1	12	0	0	AD50-200
1193	1191	1191	ditch	2	6	120	0	0	AD40-70
1197	1197	345	ditch	3	16	186	0	0.2	AD50-100
1198	1199	345	ditch	3	39	405	3	0	AD50-100
1204	1203	885	ditch	1	1	3	0	0	AD50-200
1205	1200	493	ditch	2	5	97	1	0.11	AD50-100
1207	1200	493	ditch	2	2	24	0	0	AD50-100
1211	1200	493	ditch	2	1	13	0	0	AD50-100
1215	1201	493	ditch	2	3	10	0	0	AD50-100
1219	1202	493	ditch	2	3	27	0	0	AD50-100
1222	1220	538	ditch	1	11	110	1	0.25	AD50-100
1224	1220	538	ditch	1	4	41	0	0	AD50-100
1230	1233	677	ditch	2	16	207	2	0.23	AD50-100
1231	1233	677	ditch	2	18	256	0	0	AD50-100
1236	1193	345	ditch	3	6	98	0	0	AD50-100
1241	1240	0	ditch	2	1	7	0	0	AD40-100
1242	1243	626	channel	2	8	61	1	0	AD50-100
1248	1246	520	ditch	1	1	2	0	0	AD40-100
1254	1253	613	ditch	3	1	5	0	0	AD50-200
1263	1262	613	ditch	3	10	41	1	0	AD40-70
1264	1262	613	ditch	3	2	13	0	0	AD40-100
1267	1268	0	pit	0	2	5	0	0	AD40-70
1268	0	0	pit	0	3	22	1	0	AD50-100
1269	1270	0	ditch	0	3	31	0	0.3	AD40-100
1272	1262	613	ditch	3	2	19	0	0.2	AD40-100
1276	1273	1149	pit	1	9	119	0	0.21	AD40-100
1278	1277	1191	ditch	2	2	3	0	0	AD40-70
1279	1277	1191	ditch	2	1	2	0	0	AD40-100
1284	1283	1172	pit	2	6	18	0	0	AD40-100
1287	1285	1184	ditch	2	14	87	1	0.28	AD40-100
1288	1285	1184	ditch	2	4	12	0	0	AD50-100
1290	1289	1172	ditch	2	4	20	1	0	AD40-70
1291	1289	1172	ditch	2	14	46	2	0.2	AD40-70

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	No	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context Date
1292	1289	1172	ditch	2	27	444	3	0.95	AD40-70
1294	1293	0	pit	0	1	2	0	0	AD40-100
1296	1295	1184	ditch	2	4	15	1	0	AD40-70
1303	1301	580	ditch	2	15	232	0	0	AD40-100
1305	1304	0	pit	2	2	28	1	0.3	AD50-100
1306	1304	0	pit	2	1	8	0	0	AD40-100
1312	1311	628	ditch	3	3	6	0	0	AD50-100
1313	1314	0	pit	2	19	111	1	0	AD40-100
1316	1318	538	ditch	1	5	57	1	0.12	AD50-100
1321	1285	1184	ditch	2	6	14	0	0	AD30-70
1323	1322	580	ditch	2	11	58	2	0.15	AD40-100
1331	0	0	seasonal channel	0	2	19	0	0	AD50-100
1334	1333	0	gully	0	11	33	0	0	AD50-100
1338	1327	586	ditch	2	2	170	1	0.08	AD50-400
1346	1345	1172	ditch	2	1	5	0	0	AD40-100
1357	1356	1191	ditch	2	4	27	0	0	AD50-100
1362	1361	1361	ditch	3	1	4	0	0	AD50-100
1365	1364	1361	ditch	3	1	15	0	0	AD50-100
1366	1364	1361	ditch	3	1	7	0	0	AD50-100
1372	1370	580	ditch	2	1	20	0	0	AD50-200
1374	1373	925	ditch	3	27	391	5	1.19	AD50-100
1378	0	0	ditch	0	17	62	0	0	AD40-100
1381	1379	0	ditch	2	7	65	0	0	AD40-70
1383	1379	0	ditch	2	2	9	0	0	AD40-100
1384	1379	0	ditch	2	2	9	0	0	AD50-150
1388	1387	629	pit	2	3	43	0	0	AD50-100
1392	1390	629	pit	2	3	55	0	1	AD50-100
1410	1408	1406	ditch	2	71	776	3	3.05	AD50-100
1412	1411	0	pit	2	5	6	0	0	AD40-100
1413	1415	0	pit	2	86	868	11	1.37	AD40-70
1417	1416	1191	ditch	2	5	53	1	0.6	AD50-200
1419	1418	1172	ditch	2	3	48	1	0	AD50-100
1421	1420	1184	ditch	2	17	138	1	0.12	AD40-100
1424	1423	1300	ditch	2	37	382	4	1.42	AD70-150
1425	1426	0	pit	3	5	45	3	0.08	AD50-150
1433	1431	1191	ditch	2	1	17	1	0.1	AD40-100
1435	1434	0	pit	2	1	3	0	0	AD40-100
1436	1434	0	pit	2	9	99	1	0.2	AD40-70
1439	1438	0	pit	0	1	6	1	0	AD50-100
1441	1440	807	ditch	2	9	194	1	0.4	AD50-100
1447	1446	822	ditch	2	3	9	0	0	AD50-100
1449	1448	822	ditch	2	1	9	1	0	AD50-200

Table 12: Romano-British pottery catalogue

B.4 Post-Roman Pottery

By Richard Mortimer

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 24 sherds of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery weighing 537 grams was recovered from the excavation (Table 13) along with three sherds of post-medieval wares (26g): the post-medieval material will be discussed separately at the end of this report and in the main text below 'the assemblage' refers solely to the Anglo-Saxon material. A summary catalogue is included at the end (Table 14).

B.4.2 The assemblage consists of a limited and standard range of forms and fabrics in generally very good condition with sherds being unabraded or moderately abraded and with a relatively high average sherd weight of 22.4g. Rim, base and body sherds are represented representing a minimum of nine vessels.

The Anglo-Saxon material

B.4.3 The assemblage comprises two parts with the bulk of the material (20 sherds, 440g) recovered from a group of large intercutting pit-wells or waterholes (**261**, Phase 4) at the northernmost edge of excavation covering some 15m x 8m (cuts **261**, **391** and **414**). The remainder of the assemblage (4 sherds, 97g) comes from three separate features to the south, a further waterhole (**771**; 2 sherds, 61g), a shallow pit or ditch truncating the top of waterhole **1127** (**1115**; Fig. 9, Section 349; 1 sherd, 16g) and a small pit (**782**, 1 sherd, 20g) to the south of the winterbourne.

Fabrics

B.4.4 The assemblage comprises three principal fabrics, with most variation within the largest fabric group – E/MAS(Q).

Quartz E/MAS(Q) - Very sandy and dense hard fired fabric. Brown to dark-brown surface and black core. Moderate to abundant well sorted sub-angular to rounded clear grey polycrystalline quartz. Mica, gold mica, feldspars and other igneous rocks are visible in some fragments, as well as inclusion of calcareous material. Often with external and internal wet surface finishing.

Quartz, fine E/MAS(QF) - Very sandy and dense hard fired fabric. Brown to dark-brown surface and black core. Sparse fine to very fine sub-angular to rounded sandy quartz. Rare and sparse mica. Often with external and internal carefully smoothed surfaces.

Limestone, oolite, E/MAS(L) - Hard fired, grey to dark grey/black core with dark grey outer and pale brown inner surfaces. Abundant, well sorted pale grey ooliths up to 2mm, moderate to rare sparse igneous rocks and angular quartz.

	Group	Phase	E/MAS(Q)		E/MAS(QF)		E/MAS(L)	
Cut			**No.**	**g.**	**No.**	**g.**	**No.**	**g.**
261/391/414	261	4	13	271	5	155	2	14
771	-	3	1	12	1	49		
782	-		1	20				
1115	-	3	1	16				
Total			**16**	**319**	**6**	**204**	**2**	**14**

Table 13: Anglo-Saxon fabric types by feature

Forms

B.4.5 Where form can be ascertained all vessels are ovoid or globular-shaped vessels with simple upright or slightly everted rounded/flat rims of between 10mm and 30mm in height and with rim diameters, where measurable, of *c*.140-160mm.

Decoration

B.4.6 A single body sherd from waterhole **771** has a partial incised line along one edge of the sherd, almost certainly part of a wider, open decoration. The sherd is also heavily burnt, with a pale grey outer surface.

Feature assemblages

B.4.7 The assemblage from waterhole group **261** comprising 20 sherds weighing 440g (average sherd weight 22g) was recovered alongside a Romano-British assemblage of 19 sherds weighing 125g (average sherd weight 6.6g). It is possible that the Roman material is residual and that the features are of Early Anglo-Saxon date. Fill 471 (cut **261**) contains a group of five sherds from the same vessel (160g), four of them refitting but with old breaks. The assemblage from this feature has the appearance of primary or secondary deposition, it is unlikely to have travelled very far from its point of use.

B.4.8 The smaller assemblages are to the south: the two sherds from waterhole **771** are relatively large and fresh (61g) and come with 22 smaller, more abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery (359g); the single sherd (16g) from pit or ditch **1115** comes with 11 smaller Romano-British sherds (82g); the single sherd (20g) from smaller pit **782** is the entire assemblage from the feature.

Post-medieval pottery

B.4.9 Three sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing a total of 26g were recovered from the excavation. The sherds are relatively small and moderately to heavily abraded. All are variants on Glazed Red Earthenwares and date to the later 18th or 19th century. They were found within three separate features, a pit-well and two ditches. All are likely to be intrusive and/or manuring surface finds.

Discussion

B.4.10 The assemblage is limited but in good condition, and is largely confined to one set of features, a group of waterholes at the northern limit of excavation. While characterised as Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon in date (5th to 8th century), the

assemblage is most likely to date to the 6th or early 7th centuries, and its small size and homogeneity suggests that it relates to a relatively short period of activity.

B.4.11 The excavation plan, map evidence and topography indicates that the higher, southern part of the site, south of the winterbourne stream, was part of the medieval ploughland, whereas the northern, lower part of the site was not. It seems possible that this lower land was under pasture during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, perhaps until Enclosure when the stream was re-routed – the furrows in this area having a distinctly different character. It is suggested that the waterholes lay within an area of 6th/7th century pastureland and that potentially related activities were taking place nearby.

Recommendations

B.4.12 The Anglo-Saxon assemblage is of limited value to the site narrative as a whole, marking a brief period of activity taking place nearby, possibly off-site to the north. The pottery has been fully recorded but it is recommended that two of the vessels are illustrated within the final report, the large rim sherds from Contexts 413 and 468 (waterhole group **261**). It is also recommended that the assemblage be retained for reference and potential comparison in relation to larger pieces of work on Anglo-Saxon landscapes and assemblages within the wider area such as those along the A14 widening scheme and at Farriers Way, Warboys. The post-medieval pottery should be discarded.

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature	Grams	No.	Rim/body	Notes	Fabric
265	261	261	4	Waterhole	52	1	rim sherd	Large fat Jar with small upright rim (12mm)	Quartz E/MAS(Q)
265	261	261	4	Waterhole	4	1	body sherd		Quartz E/MAS(Q)
265	261	261	4	Waterhole	2	1	body sherd		Limestone, oolite, E/MAS(L)
392	391	261	4	Waterhole	13	1	body		Quartz E/MAS(Q)
392	391	261	4	Waterhole	16	1	body		Quartz, fine E/MAS(QF)
392	391	261	4	Waterhole	12	1	rim sherd	Small Jar, upright rim (10mm). Sherd very heavily burnt to pale orange surface in and out	Limestone, oolite, E/MAS(L)
415	391	261	4	Waterhole	17	1	body sherd		Quartz, fine E/MAS(QF)
415	391	261	4	Waterhole	8	1	body sherd		Quartz E/MAS(Q)
413	414	261	4	Waterhole	122	3	no refits, 2 rims, 1 base	Large Jar with upright rim (30mm), diameter c.15cm	Quartz, fine E/MAS(QF)
468	471	261	4	Waterhole	156	4	3 rim, 1 body	Large Jar with upright rim (22mm), diameter c.15cm. All sherds refit with old breaks	Quartz E/MAS(Q)

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature	Grams	No.	Rim/body	Notes	Fabric
468	471	261	4	Waterhole	4	1	body sherd	probably same vessel as above	Quartz E/MAS(Q)
469	471	261	4	Waterhole	20	2	1 rim, 1 body		Quartz E/MAS(Q)
469	471	261	4	Waterhole	14	2	2 body	heavily burnt to pale brown-orange surface inside and out	Quartz E/MAS(Q)
776	771		3	Waterhole	49	1	shoulder sherd		Quartz, fine E/MAS(QF)
776	771		3	Waterhole	12	1	body	burnt to grey outer surface, partial incised line, probable decoration	Quartz E/MAS(Q)
780	782			Pit	20	1	possible base sherd	could this be Roman?	Sandy Quartz (SQ)
830	827	273	3	Ditch	12	1	body		GRE
959	956	629	2	Pit	2	1	body		GRE
1114	1115		3	Pit/ditch	16	1	body	bigger, fatter quartz grains, and more of them	Quartz E/MAS(Q)
1224	1220	538	1	Ditch	12	1	body	very abraded	GRE
TOTAL					**563**	**27**			

Table 14: Post-Roman pottery catalogue

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) comprising 25 fragments (905g). The assemblage comprises mostly post-medieval to modern brick and tile fragments; it also contained a single fragment of Roman roof tile. The assemblage is fragmentary, abraded and largely uninformative.

Methodology

B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis of reference material for identification and dating.

B.5.3 The quantified data are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Assessment

B.5.4 The fragments recovered were collected from the fills of thirteen features. The catalogue is summarised in the table below (Table 15). This assemblage is fragmentary and mostly severely abraded (average weight 36.2g) and as such is largely uninformative. Nine fabrics were recorded in the assemblage; all were typical for post-medieval brick and tile in East Anglia, the Roman fabric was also typical. The large fraction of post-medieval fragments of CBM is suggested to be related to discard of the material into the modern agricultural landscape – the diversity of fabrics supports this. Such late material is therefore often intrusive in archaeological features. It represents little more than background noise.

B.5.5 The fragment of Roman tegula was collected from a Late Roman midden deposit (201; Phase 4) and is likely to represent the only early deposition of CBM. It suggests the presence of a Roman structure or CBM production site in the vicinity. As it is the sole Roman fragment this conclusion should not be overstated.

Statement of Potential

B.5.6 The assemblage is of little archaeological significance.

Recommendations and Further Work

B.5.7 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described.

B.5.8 There are no fragments that require illustration or photography.

B.5.9 All fragments should be considered for deselection.

Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	Th (mm)	Comment
201	235	Midden	Tile	Tegula	Roman	3	300	Slight	30	Refitting fragments of a Tegula. Remnant flange and body thickness. Neatly formed, smoothed uppers, sanded outer flange face and trimmed base and lower arris. Inner tegula face is the thumb groove. Chunky, large flange and thick base. Flange is Poole Type A4 (Rounded square section) with rounded/convex upper face and concave inner arris. Dark orange-red with mid grey core. Flange Dimensions H45mm, TH32mm
201	235	Midden	Tile	Flat	?Pmed	1	35	Slight	15	Fragment of a pink-cream flat tile - half inch, probably Pmed. Neatly made, trimmed upper with some residual untrimmed clay adhesions, fairly smooth sanded base (dense fine sandy) and a fairly regular but creased edge face, also sanded. Regular rounded arrises. Silty and Chalky.
249	248	Pit	Undiag	Undiag	?Pmed	4	22	Severe		Severely abraded fragments of a mid orange silty clay - possibly originally tile
415	391	Pit	Brick	Undiag	Pmed	1	17	Severe		Fragment of brick made in a compact silt clay - light brown with grey core. Fabric contains clay pellets and exhibits hackly fractures.
619	620	Ditch	Brick	Place/ Red	Pmed	1	52	Severe		Severely abraded fragment of a pmed Red Brick; probably a corner fragment. Even dark orange to red colour, coarse sandy.
744	743	Ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	1	95	Slight	13	Fragment of a narrow flat tile, made in a mid/light orange silty fabric. Neatly formed, smoothed upper and lower, sharp even arrises. One edge face is chamfered, opposite face is mostly missing. One deep wire groove on each bed face parallel to edge. Possible wear polish on one bed face. Form is that of a flat tile but it is only 4 inches wide, a thin floor tile or a narrow roof tile? Probably Epmed
744	743	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag	n/a	1	5	Severe		
828	827	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag	n/a	1	8	Severe		Undiag severely abraded fragment
846	848	Ditch	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	27	Mod	13	Fragment of flat tile, even orange colour. Chalky to touch, probably a leeched Fabric D. Neat forming, coarse pores/voids. Slightly rough base.
846	848	Ditch	Brick	Place/ Red	Pmed	1	25	Severe		Severely abraded fragment of a pmed Red Brick. Dull dark orange-red colour.
846	848	Ditch	Brick	Undiag	Pmed-Mod	1	38	mod		Chunk of a yellow-cream brick; made in a pinkish-orange fabric with yellow streaks/mottling. Chalky to touch.
927	925	Ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	1	24	Mod	10	Fragment of thin flat tile, made in a mid to dark orange sandy fabric with a dark grey core. Neat, smoothed upper. Fairly flat, partially sanded base. Probably Epmed
942	939	Pit	Undiag	Undiag	n/a	1	4	Severe		Undiag severely abraded fragment

Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	Th (mm)	Comment
948	950	Ditch	?Tile	Undiag	?Med-Pmed	2	94	Severe		Two moderate sized fragments of CBM, both severely abraded and weather/water eroded and friable/soft to touch. No clear form, possibly tile. Neat, flat faces. A chamfered edge is remnant on one. Leeched fabrics, poss. a D-type
974	966	Pit	Undiag	Undiag	n/a	3	12	Severe		Undiag severely abraded fragment
1100	1101	Pit	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	106	Slight	14	Corner fragment of a pink-green-cream flat tile. Pmed. Fairly neat forming, smoothed/wire cut but undulating upper, with irregular overhanging arrises, edges are fairly neat and dense sanded fairly flat densely sanded base; one fairly regular fairly sharp arrises and a regular rounded arris (more like an extension of the base). Creases in base.
1306	1304	Pit	Tile	Flat	Pmed-Mod	1	41	Slight	17	Small fragment of flat tile. Made in a light pink sandy fabric. Neat greyish faces, coarsely sanded base. Poss. extruded.

Table 15: Summary CBM Catalogue

B.6 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.6.1 Excavation work on site recovered 178 fragments (998g) of fired clay. This assemblage comprised mostly amorphous pieces with no discernible features (116 fragments, 458g) and a small fraction of more 'structural' pieces with remnant flattened surfaces (61 fragments, 523g). The assemblage was heavily abraded and the fragments small (average weight 5.6g). A small number of fragments may be fragments of early Romano-British portable kiln furniture.

Methodology

B.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 17.

Fabrics

B.6.3 Five fabrics were recorded from this small assemblage (Table 16). They were probably derived from local sandy clays with varying amounts of sand minerals, grit and clay inclusions. Varying degrees of paste preparation and different clay sources are evident.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Mixing	Comments
F1	Mid to Dark Orange, with patchy reduction (greys and blacks)	Compact Silty	rare sandy minerals	rare to no coarse inclusions	Well	Compact; Variant (F1v) is purple-pink with rare ?ironstone pellets and rounded voids
F2	Mid to Dark Brown-Orange, with patchy reduction (greys and blacks)	Compact Silty	Occasional sandy minerals, whitish/yellow flecks/grit	rare sub-rounded flint; some with common fine to coarse voids	well	White/Yellowish gritty
F3	Mid to Dark Orange, with patchy reduction (greys and blacks)	Compact Fine Sandy	Common quartz	occ sub-rounded quartz and flint (white and dark red/brown)	Well	hackly texture
F4	Mid to Dark Orange, with patchy reduction (greys and blacks)	Compact Silty	occ quartz and sandy minerals, common dark ferrous flecks	occ quartz and sandy minerals, common dark ferrous flecks	Well	Dark speckles
F5	Mid to Dark Orange, with patchy reduction (greys and blacks)	Fine sandy	Occasional sandy minerals, whitish/yellow flecks/grit, rare sub-rounded elongate calc pellets	rare coarse sub-rounded calc pellets and sandy minerals	well	Calc pellets: fine to coarse. Variant: F3v a looser/friable version

Table 16: Fired Clay Fabrics

Assemblage

B.6.4 The fired clay assemblage was collected predominantly from ditch and pit features. It was mostly severely abraded, rounded and uninformative. When structural features like exacted surfaces were present, they survived poorly and did not offer useful data. Three contexts produced fragments worthy of a brief note here. First, an irregular domed disc with a linear crease impression – probably a spacer or prop – found in enclosure ditch **677** (Phase 2). It was made in a compact silty clay (F3) and fired to a mid-orange with patchy reduction. Second, a blocky fragment of light purple-pink silty clay (F1v) with one remnant face that was characterised by grassy impressions – it may be from a kiln bar – from waterhole **1047** (Phase 3). Lastly, refitting fragments of a flattened object with an exacted flat edge, perpendicular to larger faces, and with fairly regular sharp arises (from ditch **1191**, Phase 2). It was made in a loose fine sandy clay (F3v) and fired to a dull red-orange with a greyish core. It is likely to be from a kiln plate or similar slab-like object.

Discussion

B.6.5 The material recovered is heavily abraded and fragmentary. There is very little that can be drawn from the assemblage in sum or individually. The assemblage can only be regarded as the detrital remains of prehistoric and possibly later activity on or near the site. The identification of kiln related objects should not be overstated.

Statement of Potential

B.6.6 The assemblage is of little archaeological significance.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.6.7 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described.

B.6.8 There are no fragments that require illustration or photography.

B.6.9 All fragments should be considered for deselection.

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Fabric type	Fragment type	Structural type	Form	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight (g)
202	200	Ditch		F3	a			sev		2	6
220	219	Ditch	Ditch 219	F3	a			sev	patchy reduction	2	5
225	222	Ditch		F1	a			sev	patchy reduction	2	7
245	238	Pit		F1	a			sev	swirls/laminar colouration (orange + light brown)	1	10
331	329	Ditch		F3	a			Sev		1	12
474	472	Ditch		F2	a			sev		3	3
511	507	Ditch		F3	a			sev	reduced	1	6
523	520	Ditch	Enclosure 520	F1	a			sev		1	3
537	535	Ditch	Enclosure 520	F3	s	?fs/c		sev	oxidised margins and reduced cores	5	28
539	538	Ditch		F1	a			sev	reduced	1	3
553	550	Ditch		F3	s	?fs		sev	crumbly	8	25
556	555	Ditch	Structure 548	F2	a			sev		8	22
558	555	Ditch	Structure 548	F2	s	fs/c		sev	Likely to be from an object, fairly excavated faces. Fabric is silty with voids	21	114
564	566	Pit		F3	a			sev		2	6
570	572	Ditch		F5	a			sev	Crumbly	8	26
655	653	Ditch		F2	a			sev	even mid orange	1	6
675	677	Ditch	Enclosure 677	F3	s	fs/c	?Spacer	mod	Larger fragment is an irregular edged rounded discoid with a linear crease in one face - probably an imprint from an edge. Likely this is a spacer or prop.	3	56
817	816	Pit		F1	a			sev	Patchy Reduction	2	8
886	885	Ditch		F3	a			sev		2	6
890	885	Dumped Layer		F1	a			Sev	Patchy Reduction	1	2
921	922	Pit		F1	a			sev		1	4
941	939	Pit		F1	a			sev		1	2
954	955	Pit		F1	a			sev	reduced	2	14
962	963	Ditch	Enclosure 520	F3	a			sev		3	7

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Fabric type	Fragment type	Structural type	Form	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight (g)
1003	1002	Hollow		F1	a			sev		2	3
1004	1002	Hollow		F1	a			sev		3	10
1004	1002	Hollow		F1	s	?fs/c		sev	Small curved face frag	1	7
1023	1022	Gully		F1	a			sev	reduced with patchy dull brown	2	15
1030	1014	Ditch		F1	a			sec	reduced	1	2
1044	1047	Waterhole	Waterhole Cluster	F1v	s	fs/org	?Kiln Bar		Blocky fragment in a light pink-purple silty clay with grassy impressions on remnant face. Variant F1 probably. No clear original form, perhaps from a kiln bar	1	53
1045	1047	Waterhole	Waterhole Cluster	F1	s	fs		sev		2	10
1053	1050	Ditch		F3	s	?fs		sev	Reduced cores ad oxidised margins (red/orange)	6	29
1054	1050	Ditch		F2	a			sev	One buff coloured fragment, rest are reduced with lighter margins	6	38
1070	1068	Ditch	Waterhole Cluster	F2	s	fs		sev		1	19
1074	1073	Ditch		F1	a			sev		2	4
1079	1077	Ditch		f3	a			sev	Crumbly	6	14
1120	1127	Ditch	Waterhole Cluster	F3	a			sev	Reduced cores ad oxidised margins (buff)	5	35
1120	1127	Ditch	Waterhole Cluster	F1	s	fs/c		sev	Rounded faces and a poss rounded corner	4	36
1125	1127	Ditch	Waterhole Cluster	F2	a			sev	Leeched	1	7
1143	1148	Pit	Waterhole Cluster	F3	a			sev		1	10
1153	1152	Post Hole		F3	a			sev		1	2
1173	1172	Ditch		F3	a			sev		3	28
1179	1177	Ditch		F2	a			sev	even orange colour	1	9
1186	1184	Ditch		F2	a			sev		4	13
1204	1203	Ditch		F1	a			sev	even mid brown	3	12

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Fabric type	Fragment type	Structural type	Form	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight (g)
1230	1233	Ditch	Waterhole Cluster	F2	a			sev		1	6
1259	1257	Ditch		F4	a			sev		1	8
1263	1262	Ditch		F4	s	?fs		Sev		1	19
1276	1273	Pit		F2	a			Sev		1	6
1278	1277	Ditch		F1	a			sev	reduced	1	3
1280	1277	Ditch	Ditch 1191	F3	s	fs/c	?Kiln Plate	mod	Refitting fragments of a flattened object with an exacted flat edge, perpendicular to larger faces and with fairly regular sharp arrises. A loose fine sandy clay similar to others in assemblage. Red-Orange with a greyish core and patchy grey faces, faces are mostly lost. Probably a kiln plate or similar.	6	115
1287	1285	Ditch		F1	a			sev		3	6
1312	1311	Ditch		F1	a			sev	reduced	1	2
1323	1322	Ditch		F4	s	fs		sev		2	12
1334	1333	Gully		F1	a			sev	patchy reduction	2	2
1354	1353	Ditch		F1	a			sev		1	1
1357	1356	Ditch		n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Fragment of burnt chalk. Not FC.	1	17
1384	1379	Ditch		F1	a			sev	patchy reduction	2	3
1401	1400	Ditch		F3	a			sev	reduced	3	9
1410	1408	Ditch		F1	a			sev	reduced	2	4
1412	1411	Pit		F1	a			sev	patchy reduction	1	3
1413	1415	Pit		F2	a			sev		3	8
1425	1426	Pit		F2	a			sev		1	4
1439	1438	Pit		F3	a			sev		3	6
1458	1456	Ditch		F3	a			sev	reduced with patchy dull brown	4	27

Table 17: Summary fired clay catalogue (fs=flattened surface, w=wattle or rod impressions and c=corner or arris)

B.7 Burnt and Vitrified Clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 17g (10 pieces) of possible burnt and vitrified clay fragments were recovered. These were not fragments of slag, as was originally thought.

Methodology

B.7.2 The fragments were identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite.

Description

B.7.3 Four tiny (<15mm) pieces of hard and semi-vitrified grey fired clay were recovered from furrow **322** (context 321, Phase 6), weighing just 7g. Another five small pieces of reddened and hard fired clay (<20mm) were likewise recovered from ditch **1379** (context 1384, Phase 2), weighing just 10g. All of these were un-diagnostic.

Conclusion

B.7.4 It is difficult to interpret what this tiny amount of material represents. The fragments might be associated with some sort of hearth or furnace, yet there is no real indication of this being (iron) slag related. None of the fragments are obviously daub material either.

Disposal

B.7.5 The material may be disposed of.

B.8 Utilised Stone

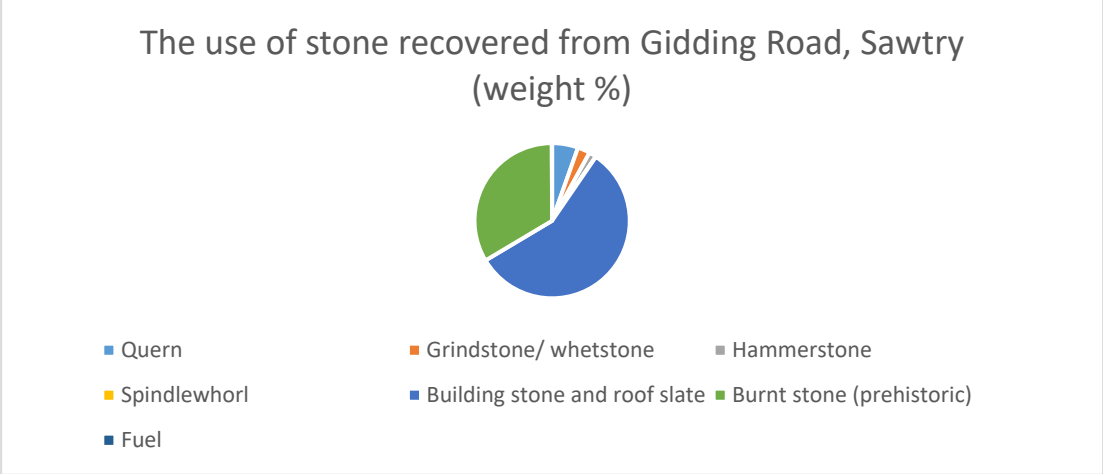
By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 35.9kg (101 pieces) of utilised stone were examined from this site, of which 3.4kg (35 pieces) consisted of worked stone (quern etc), 20.4kg (35 pieces) of building stone and 12kg (x45 pieces) of burnt stone (See Graph 1).

Methodology

B.8.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.



Graph 1: Breakdown of the stone assemblage and its categorisation according to (estimated) use

Worked stone

B.8.3 Approximately 1.9kg of the worked stone assemblage (TOTAL = 3.4kg) consisted of Romano-British grit (1 piece) and lava (30 pieces) rotary quernstone , whilst another 938g (2 pieces) consisted of 'prehistoric-type' grindstone or whetstone, a 534g (prehistoric) hammerstone and an Anglo-Saxon/ early medieval carved chalk spindlewhorl (20g) (Table 18).

Roman rotary quern

B.8.4 The single fragment of burnt gritstone quern from pit **1148** (fill 1144, Phase 3) consisted of a kerbed rim section of an upper stone of a typical Southern Pennines Millstone Grit manufactured handmill. This originally would have had a diameter of around 510 to 520 mm – thus it would have formed part a large-size quern, but definitely not a millstone (Watts 2002). As with many such quern fragments found at Romano-British sites within the Eastern Counties this appears to have been burnt before it was discarded. It appears to already to have been well-worn and used at this point with a smooth polished and slightly concave grind surface.

B.8.5 Little can be said of the mass of broken-up fragments of lava quern which all came from a single context in ditch **493** (Phase 2, fill 1207, cut **1200**), and which may represent parts of a single quern stone piece. None of these appear to be re-fitting, nor to be diagnostic of particular parts of a quern stone, thus nothing can be said of shape, diameter, thickness *etc*. Indeed the material appears to be considerably burnt and weathered, and in effect is probably the remains of a now completely disintegrated stone. This is however recognisable still as Mayen basalt from Germany – a commonly imported product from the 1st century AD onwards.

Grindstone/ whetstone

B.8.6 Two rather similar stone grinding palettes (or possibly whetstones) made from thin slabs of hard fissile micaceous sandstone were both recovered from adjacent contexts (481 and 482) in ditch **407** (Phase 3, cut **480**). These appear to show only a small amount of use indicated by areas of wear-polish upon one face and within a central area. The suggestion therefore is that these could have been used opportunistically for the crushing or grinding of small amounts of material. Their form implies a prehistoric origin and most likely an Iron Age use for these. Both have also been (re-used) as burnt stone.

Hammerstone

B.8.7 The single example of this recovered from ditch **200** (Phase 3, fill 212, cut **200**) was barely recognisable as an implement on account of the very small amount of bruising/ chipping on one end. The use of the pointed end of elongated cobbles as pounders (pestles) for the purposes of crushing against anvils or within mortar stones is typical of earlier prehistoric opportunistic stone tool use. Such a hammerstone could be Iron Age in date, but just as likely could be Neolithic-Bronze Age in origin. The cobble had been broken in two, possibly as a result of its re-use as burnt stone during the prehistoric period.

Carved chalk spindlewhorl

B.8.8 The carved chalk spindlewhorl (SF24) recovered from the top of ditch **538** (Phase 1) at the point where it formed the northern side of Enclosure **520** is most likely Anglo-Saxon to early medieval in date (see discussion). It appears to have been crudely-carved from a hard chalk rock (such as the local Melbourn Rock hard band which outcrops towards the base of the Middle Chalk). The form of this is roughly circular and disc-shaped (*c*. 30mm diameter and 10-14mm thick) with a central 8-10mm slightly bi-conical perforation for the distaff. There is no other (obvious) decoration on it, although various small cut marks upon its surface suggest that it was carved using a small-bladed knife, then perforated using a round cylindrical object by means of rotative boring from either side.

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Phase	SF no.	No.	Wt (g)	Dimens. (mm)	Identity	Orig. diam. (mm)	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Source	Period	NOTES
212	**200**	**200**	3	12	1	534	120x50x55	hammerstone	120+	1	micac quartz sstn	local erratic	prehist	used at pointed end as tool then as BS
482	**480**	**407**	3		1	676	130x85x 30	grindstone/ whetstone?	100+?	0-2	micac fissile sstn	erratic	prehist	used briefly on part of one face as small grind palette or whetst Re-used as BS
481	**480**	**407**	3		1	262	120x70x 15	grindstone/ whetstone?		2	micac fissile sstn	erratic	prehist	used upon one side only – flat and v slight concave. BS
1378	-	**438**	1	24	1	20	30 diam + 10-14mm thick	disc-shaped spindlewhorl	30	2	chalk (Melbourn Rock?)	local	Saxon/ E Med	crudely carved/ undecor/biconic perforat 8-10mm
1144	**1148**	**3**			1	1719	120x160x45 -65	rotary quern U/S kerb rim	520	2	Millstone Grit	South Pennines	Rom	raised dressed kerb 70mm wide in style of lava q Burnt
1207	**1200**	**493**	2		30+	225	10-35	rotary quern (frags)		4	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Rom/ Saxon	completely fragmented, burnt, weathrd + undiagnostic

Table 18: Catalogue of worked stone

Building stone

B.8.9 The 20.435kg (8 pieces) of probable building-use stone recovered (Table 19) consists for the most part of rough and only partly-shaped/ sized stone rubble used for the making of walls or foundations (*c*. 19kg). All of this material appears to consist of locally-selected glacial erratics (cobbles and small boulders) recovered from the Boulder Clay or Gravels. The level of modification of these stones appears limited to a minimal amount of very crude knapping to the ends to remove corners *etc*., and there was no evidence for the use of mortar in any construction. The probability therefore is that these are from foundation courses used in the construction of stone (though more likely timber or daub panel) buildings and that the use of these is Romano-British.

B.8.10 The recovery of just a few pieces of burnt Collyweston Slate (from context 853, ditch **580**, Phase 2) confirms the use of this as a Roman roofing material at Sawtry; the latter material apparently came from a small lozenge-shaped slate (most likely no more than 100mm+ long). The (apparently) opportunistic use of a glacial erratic phyllite/ mica schist as a roof slate is a little unusual here (the example recovered from context (1008) clearly is one though – given the nail hole in its top). This has all the hall-marks of expedient Romano-British use of available material in the re-tiling/ repair of stone tiled roofs; thus this period rather than later early medieval activity is likely to have been responsible. Once again, the small size of the slate (120mm) is not uncommon on Roman sites.

B.8.11 The small weathered fragment of moulded Barnack stone from context 202 (ditch **200**, Phase 3) is a little more difficult to interpret, yet it seems that this could have come from a carved stone basin, possibly a tank, though perhaps something larger such as a locally-made stone sarcophagus (see discussion)? It is not really possible to say either way, though this would certainly appear to be, based on its form (if not its context) to be Roman in date.

Contxt	SF no.	No.	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Orig. size (mm)	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
201	8	1	4420	210x190 x 90	rough-shaped wall stone	same	quartzitic sstn (sarsen)	local erratic	Rom?	knapped (shaped) at one end
202	10	1	975	120x120 x 50	stone moulding	120+	Barnack Stone	Barnack Cambs.	Rom?	faced on x3 sides with concave int. (weathered
853b		3	76	25+45+ 60	roof slate	100+x 100	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston, Northants.	Rom	re-fit frags burnt slate
1008		1	364	100-90 x120 x10-15	roof slate	120 long	phyllite/ garnet mica schist	local erratic?	Rom?	rough lozenge-shaped with broken nail hole (8mm)
1146		2	14600	170x150 x 60 + 330x180 x 120	un-shaped wall or foundation stone		sandstone (11.55 + 3kg)	local erratics	Rom?	larger stone is poss broken to size 1 end: foundation?

Table 19: Catalogue of building stone

Stone

B.8.12 This small amount of stone (259g; Table 20) that does not appear to fit the above categories includes both un-worked and un-utilised stone (such as the ball-like flint sponge fossil) and possibly utilised material such as the shale-like lignite (coal) which could represent material collected for use as fuel. The latter may have had a local origin, such as in the Upper Jurassic Clays, or it could have been imported. Either way, the date of its use (or indeed the question of its use) remains uncertain.

Context	Nos.	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Use?	Material	Geology	Source	Period of use	Notes
252	1	4	30x20x7	fuel?	shale/ lignite	Ampthill/ Kimmeridge Clay?	local	Roman?	small lentic nodule assoc with (1331) ?
633	1	233	60 diameter		flint	flint sponge nodule	local		not used - natural
1331	12	22	15-30	fuel?	shale/ lignite	Ampthill/ Kimmeridge Clay?	local	Roman?	all re-fitting frags assoc with (252)

Table 20: Catalogue of un-used and possibly utilised stone

Burnt stone

B.8.13 The total of (un-worked) burnt stone cobble amounts to just over 12kg (12.029kg (45 pieces)), although the true quantity of prehistoric burnt stone may be higher. The most likely date for much of this is Iron Age – although it may include burnt stone from earlier prehistoric features, and also from later (Roman) features into which it was re-deposited. Some of the cobble fragments (but not all) show signs of having been immersed as hot rock into water *i.e.* as 'pot boilers'.

Contxt	SF no.	Nos. frags	shape pebble/ rock fragment	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	NOTES
201		6	sub-round to sub-angular	15 - 80	297	sstn	local erratic	re-fitting pieces of cobble – mod burnt
202		1	wedge-shaped	120x90x35-8	597	dolerite	local erratic	natural shape – onion skin weathering
267		1	angular	115x100x12	239	fissile qtz micac sstn	local erratic	moderate burning
331		1	sub-angular	40	27	nodular sstn		
812	25	1	sub-round/ sub-angular	300x180x130	7550	dolerite	local erratic	nat shape - weathered + burnt
846		2	sub-angular	30 + 70	237	dolerite (211) + carstone(25)	local erratics	dolerite same as (1272)?
849		3	sub-angular	100 + 120 + 150	1650	sstn (1105) + lmstn (546)	local erratics	light- mod burnt
853		1	angular	55x70x50	210	sstn	local erratic	Mod burnt
926		1	sub-round/ sub-angular	50x42x10	28	limestone	local erratic	burnt + calcined (weathered)
934		1	sub-round	45x40x20	50	diorite	local erratic	mod burnt
996		1	sub-round	50x30x25	40	sstn	local erratic	mod burnt
1004		3	sub-angular	20+25+3530	30	sstn (7) + dolerite (22)	local erratics	mod burnt

Contxt	SF no.	Nos. frags	shape pebble/ rock fragment	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	NOTES
1004b		7	sub-round	10 - 90	433	dolerite	local erratic	burnt and weathered (Fe-rich): same(1105)
1100		1	angular	105x115x15	223	carbonaceous sstn	local erratic	light-mod burnt
1105		1	angular	50x40x35	59	dolerite/ gabbro	local erratic	burnt and weathered (Fe-rich)
1106		1	sub-angular	60x60x20	87	limestone		burnt
1139		3	sub-angular	60-70	57	de-calcified cherty lmstn		highly burnt
1154		2	sub-angular	35 + 45	42	rhyolitic tuff + sstn	local erratics	small burnt and broken frags cobbles
1242		6	angular	11-35	26	dolerite	local erratic	same as + assoc with (1272)?
1272		1	angular/ jointed	80x60x12	117	dolerite	local erratic	strongly burnt, sooted + reddened
1323		1	sub-round	40x35x15	30	micac sstn	erratic	strongly burnt + weathered

Table 21: Catalogue of burnt stone

Discussion

B.8.14 The only easily identifiable piece of Romano-British rotary quern from this site is interesting in that it shows the relatively uncommon modification of a raised kerbed rim on the outside of the upper stone. This is almost certainly a copy made in local gritstone of the lava quern top stones which were so embellished with a thickened rim in order to secure the introduction of a metal spike through a L-shaped hole which pierced the outer rim of the stone and exited on the upper face. This was a type of modification first introduced in a fairly standard way to imported Mayen querns; principally as a means to attach a wooden handle (Watts 2002,32, fig.10; Green 2017, fig.33, p.15; and See figure 2b). Almost certainly this was being copied onto the gritstone querns for the same reason. Such 'new styles' present within these gritstone querns suggests the fashioning of the mills more locally within some of the areas of Southern Britain where these were being consumed. There are indeed some other examples of these kerbed gritstone querns from Cambridgeshire Romano-British sites – one of which came from the recent OAE excavations at Farriers Way, Warboys. The Sawtry quern is composed of a medium-coarse arkosic gritstone with white and pink detrital felspar and sub-angular quartz (most probably with its source in the Ashover or Chatsworth Grit worked at Melbourn/Duffield or Wharnecliffe Crag in the Southern Pennines (Hayward in Evans *et al*. 2013; Pearson 2000).

B.8.15 Lava quern was being imported into Roman Britain from the quarries on the River Rhine at Mayen near Andernach via the ports of London and Colchester between the middle of the 1st century and the end of the 3rd century AD (Watts, 2002; Green, 2017). Residual Roman quern (as burnt and weathered pieces) is sometimes found within Early Saxon features, although Saxon lava quern often looks the same (in small fragments) as the former. It is thus difficult to be certain that the quern from Sawtry is Roman in date, given the absence of diagnostic features.

B.8.16 The carved chalk spindlewhorl described above (from the top of ditch **538**, Phase 1) is difficult to date, but there are similar examples to compare it with. Indeed these chalk spindlewhorls are not that uncommon in those areas of Southern Britain where outcrops of the hard chalk rock beds are exposed at surface. For example, this simple and undecorated disc-like spindlewhorl from Sawtry (Appendix B.8 Fig. 1a) can be compared with a similar fairly crude-cut but surface-decorated Anglo-Saxon one from Sedgeford, Norfolk excavated in 2010 (Appendix B.8 Fig. 1b) and a further un-decorated one which came from the excavation of a Medieval village at Elmswell in Suffolk (Appendix B.8 Fig. 1c). In all probability the example from Sawtry is Anglo-Saxon to early medieval in date.

Appendix B.8 Figures 1a-c: (LH side) Chalk spindlewhorl from Gidding Road, Sawtry; Anglo-Saxon chalk spindlewhorl from Sedgeford, Norfolk; Medieval chalk spindlewhorl from Elmswell, Suffolk.

B.8.17 With reference to the building stone, mention should be made of the fragment of moulded Barnack Stone and the possibility that this might have come from a carved stone tank or Roman sarcophagus. Both of these types have been fashioned out of Barnack Stone, and it is interesting to note that close to Cambridge there have been a few discoveries of burials inside 'stone coffins' or sarcophagi. The one made of Barnack Stone outside of the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Cambridge was found in the 1950s during house construction in Arbury close to where Roman burials were found aligned alongside the Roman Road (Akeman Street). That particular example was the topic of Sylvia Plath's poem 'All the Dead Dears' written in 1957. Meanwhile another two stone sarcophagi were un-earthed at Girton in the 19th century associated with burials accompanied by fine glass vessels (eddington-cambridge.co.uk; Cessford & Evans 2014).

Further work required

B.8.18 Little in the way of further work needs to be done on this relatively small stone assemblage. Some additional study of the gritstone quern, the fragment of moulded Barnack Stone and the chalk spindlewhorl (for local comparative examples) would be useful, and prior to full report or publication, these pieces should be drawn or photographed.

Disposal

B.8.19 All of the burnt stone may immediately be disposed of (in the bag marked as such) whilst the un-worked/ un-utilised stone and much of the building stone may be disposed of subject to the approval of the project manager. The worked stone should be retained.

B.9 Worked and burnt flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.9.1 A small assemblage of seven worked flints and a three fragments (13g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavations. No flint was recovered during the evaluation of the site (Graham 2017). The flint has been catalogued by type and is quantified by context in Table 22.

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Context type	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade	Scraper	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
251	250	-	3	pit	1				1		
348	346	-	3	pit			1		1		
577	578	407	3	ditch	1				1		
832	831	811	2	gully						1	1
916	915	520	1	ditch		1			1	1	5
1143	1148	-	3	waterhole				1	1		
1410	1408	1406	2	ditch						1	7
99999				unstrat.	1		1		2		
Totals					3	1	2	1	7	3	13

Table 22: Quantification of flint by context and type

Description

B.9.2 The worked flint was thinly distributed and largely derived from the fills of cut features, with no context producing more than one worked flint, together with two unstratified pieces. The condition of the flint is varied but minor edge damage is common.

B.9.3 The worked flint is dominated by unretouched removals. Two Mesolithic/early Neolithic blades were recovered, one recovered as an unstratified find and the other from a fill of pit **346**; the latter was struck from an opposed platform core and is almost certainly of Mesolithic date. The remainder of the unretouched material is made of generalised flake-based material and is not chronologically diagnostic, although it is likely to largely reflect Neolithic and Bronze Age activity.

B.9.4 The single retouched piece in the assemblage is best classified as a scraper; recovered from waterhole **1148** this was made on a thick, squat primary flake and it bears steep crude inverse retouch along one lateral edge. This is an expediently produced tool of the kind often associated with later prehistoric (post-Early Bronze Age) technologies.

Statement of potential

B.9.5 This small assemblage of flint is made up almost exclusively of unstratified or residual material and is of very little significance beyond indicating a background prehistoric presence at the site. The only piece which may be broadly contemporary with the main period of Iron Age activity at the site is the crudely retouched scraper from waterhole **1148**, which might reflect the small-scale use of flint tools during this period. The assemblage has little to no potential to contribute to the research objectives of the project.

Further work

B.9.6 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required. A summary of the flint assemblage, based on this report, should be included in the full excavation report.

B.10 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.10.1 Archaeological works produced a single shard of glass, weighing 3g. The assemblage is entirely vessel glass, with a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of one, a utility bottle in olive green glass.

Methodology

B.10.2 The glass was scanned and catalogued, weighed and recorded, as individual vessels where possible. The glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with the pottery and other material with which it was often found. All dates given for the phase are those assigned by the excavator. The terminology used in the report and the catalogue, for the various glass forms, is taken from *Glass Through The Ages* (Barrington Haynes 1970), *Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution* (1500-1850) (Van den Bossche 2001), *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Hume 1969), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan *et al*. 1989) and *Early post-medieval vessel glass in England c*. 1500-1670 (Willmott 2002). The glass is catalogued in the text below.

Factual Data

B.10.3 Archaeological works produced a very small assemblage of glass, one shard weighing 3g. The vessel glass was recovered from Trackway 638 (Phase 2, cut **743**) and is a fragment of relatively thin vessel glass, probably from an 18th or 19th century utility bottle, representing a single vessel. The shard is mid olive green in colour, 2-3mm thick, fairly transparent and shows no signs of degradation.

Discussion

B.10.4 The glass is from a utility bottle, very probably a wine bottle and represents a casual loss after consumption, the breaking of said bottle and its subsequent incorporation into the fill of the trackway/hollow way.

Statement of Potential

B.10.5 The fragmentation of the assemblage and its limited size mean it has no potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

Recommendations for further work

B.10.6 No further work is recommended and the catalogue acts as a full archival record.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.10.7 The glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin and Natasha Dodwell

Introduction

C.1.1 A single inhumation and one deposit of cremated human bone (239g) was encountered during the excavations. The burial (Sk1183) was llocated in the southern-western end of enclosure ditch **345** (Phase 3: Early – Mid Romano-British), while the cremated human bone was recovered from the upper fills of enclosure ditch **493** (Phase 2).

Methodology

C.1.2 Excavation, processing and analysis of the burial was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Bone surface preservation was recorded with reference to McKinley's classification (2004, 16).

C.1.3 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with current guidelines (McKinley 2004 and 2018). The soil containing cremated bone was collected, wet-sieved, the extraneous material removed, and the bone passed through a series of stacked sieves to give an objective assessment of the degree of bone fragmentation. In line with OA policy documents the smallest <2mm fraction was scanned and any identifiable fragments removed prior to discard.

C.1.4 The only age category referred to in this report is Middle Adult (26-44 years).

Results

Inhumation

C.1.5 The skeleton is 60% complete and measures a grade three on McKinley's classification scale where most of the bone is affected by some degree of erosion. Fragmentation is high although most breaks are old breaks and the most likely factor is the pressure of heavy clay expanding and contracting.

C.1.6 The majority of the dentition survives giving a good indicator of age. The auricular surface of the pelvis is also surviving and the age can be narrowed from the broad category used below. Very few diagnostic traits are present to determine sex, these are all cranial. This is largely due to the high fragmentation levels.

C.1.7 There is no evidence for the presence of any pathology on the skeleton. Again, due to the high fragmentation levels there is no potential for biometric data to be recorded.

Cut	SK	Completeness	Age	Dentition	Grave goods
1189	1183	60 %	Middle Adult	Present	None

Table 23: A summary of inhumation 1183

Cremation

C.1.8 A small quantity (239g) of cremated human bone, found in association with a Roman flagon (SF19) was recovered from the upper fills of ditch **493** (Phase 2). No cut was visible but, from the on-site recording and photographs the concentration of bone suggests that it and possibly the vessel were contained in an organic container, perhaps a bag or wrapped in a cloth.

C.1.9 The remains are those of an adult based on the size and robusticity of the elements and the degree of epiphyseal fusion. The bone fragments recovered represent only a partial individual; whilst some bone may have been lost to truncation it is not uncommon in the Roman period for only a proportion of the body to be interred. The fragments are relatively large; most of the bone was >10mm and the largest fragment, a humerus shaft, measured 91.29mm (Table 24). Identifiable elements were predominantly from the skull (no teeth were recovered) and upper limbs, including a humeral head. Whether this represents deliberate selection is unclear as many of the smaller fragments were unidentifiable to body part. Whilst several of the skull and forearm shaft fragments are grey/blue/black, the majority of fragments are a buff white colour indicative of complete oxidation of the organic part of the bone and high pyre temperatures.

Fill no.	Cut no.	Group	Phase	Sample no.	Largest fragment	Bone weight			
						>10mm	5-10mm	<5mm	total
492	493	493	2	30	91.29mm	131g	79g	29g	239g

Table 24: fragmentation of cremated bone

Potential and recommendations

C.1.10 Sk1183 is presumed to be Early – Mid Romano-British in date. Without radiocarbon dating it is not possible to confirm the date of this burial. The high levels of fragmentation mean that the potential for data is highly limited; however, it is possible that reconstructing the pelvis may give more insight as to the sex of the individual.

C.1.11 Full analysis should be undertaken and skeleton recording sheets completed. Radiocarbon dating is recommended in order to confirm which period the burial derives from.

C.1.12 The isolated nature of the cremation deposit means it is only of low potential for contributing to any site-specific, local or regional research aims.

C.1.13 A grey literature report should be undertaken with comparison to relevant sites in the region.

	Analysis (inhumations)	Research and Report	C14
Time	0.5 days	0.5 days	
Cost			£315 for one sample

Table 25: Human skeletal Remains task list

C.2 Faunal remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 Excavations yielded 490 countable fragments of animal bone (17353g), of which 313 fragments were identifiable to taxon: sheep/goat, cattle, pig, horse and bird (Table 26). For the purposes of this report bird bone has not been identified to species. As only initial dating has been completed for assessment this report considers all material as a single phase.

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992) and Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.3 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, fig. 6).

C.2.4 Butchery and gnawing has been recorded where observed.

Results of Analysis

C.2.5 Few bones are complete; however, condition primarily represents a 1-2 on the scale devised by McKinley (2004, 16, fig. 6). This means that a large part of the cortical bone is still visible. Fourteen fragments show signs of carnivore gnawing.

C.2.6 The assemblage is dominated by cattle with 54.34% of the fragments being identifiable to this taxon.

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Bird	3	1	1	7.14
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	169	54.34	6	42.86
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	87	27.97	4	28.57
Horse (*Equus Callabus*)	43	13.82	2	14.29
Pig (*sus sus*)	9	2.89	1	7.14
Totals	**311**	**100**	**14**	**100**

Table 26: NISP (Number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (Minimum number of individuals) percentages

C.2.7 Only nine fragments show evidence of butchery with both chop marks and finer cut marks being recorded.

Statement of Potential

C.2.8 This is primarily a domestic assemblage. As would be expected for this time period there is a significantly higher proportion of cattle (Davis 1987). There is high potential for ageing this assemblage from fusion and tooth wear. In total 142 fragments have potential for ageing data and all taxa are included. For cattle and sheep, both younger and older animals are present, suggesting that while the primary function of these animals may have been meat production, secondary usage such as for milk, cheese or wool was also occurring.

C.2.9 There is potential for limited biometric data including some withers height estimations for cattle and horse and estimation of sex from cattle. A single pig canine allows an opportunity for estimation of sex.

C.2.10 While this is a small assemblage the good condition of the bone means that there is potential for information on the butchery and dietary practices of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman population. This assemblage provides the opportunity to add to the wider body of information on Late Iron Age to Early Roman Cambridgeshire and comparative sites in the region should be explored at full report stage.

Recommendations for Further Work

Description	Performed by	Days
Bird bone identification, ageing data, biometric measurements	In house specialist	1
Full grey literature report	In house specialist	1

Table 27: Faunal Remains task list

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.2.11 This material should be retained for the permanent archive.

C.3 Charred and waterlogged plant remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 Eighty bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of features within the excavated area, in accordance with the sampling strategy for this site which aimed to maximise the recovery of ecofacts and small artefacts from all feature types, phases and areas. The features sampled have been provisionally dated as Late Iron Age and Romano-British.

C.3.2 Samples taken during the evaluation (Fosberry 2017) indicated that preservation of plant remains was poor to moderate, probably due to the heavy clay matrix. An area of possible crop processing or other activity was identified in the north-west of the site through the recovery of a diverse charred assemblage comprised of spelt (*T. spelta*) wheat (grains and chaff) and weed seeds and there was some evidence of germination of spelt wheat which could be an indication of malting.

C.3.3 The longevity of the excavation allowed selected samples to be assessed and feedback to be given with the result that the sampling strategy could be reviewed and adapted, and additional material could be obtained if required. The feedback samples indicated that preservation of plant remains was generally poor but there were certain areas that appeared to be more productive so additional samples were taken. There was also a hint of preservation by waterlogging which led to increased sampling of deeper deposits.

Methodology

C.3.4 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate prior to being processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.3.5 The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.

C.3.6 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.3.7 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 28. Sample 18 was fully quantified by extracting, identifying and counting the individual seeds/grains (Table 29).

C.3.8 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial,

become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.9 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.3.10 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

w=waterlogged

Results

C.3.11 Preservation of plant remains is generally very poor with approximately a third of the samples exhibiting low or no preservation. Charcoal volumes are extremely low and do not exceed 5ml.

C.3.12 Charred food remains are mainly in the form of cereal grains which are present in sixteen samples, mostly from ditch fills. The most frequent cereals are found in samples from ditch **200** (cuts **200** and **1050**) and waterhole **1127** (all Phase 3) and are predominantly poorly preserved remains of hulled wheat, spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) with occasional barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The barley grains frequently exhibit twisting indicating a multi-row variety with an approximate ratio of two twisted grains to every one straight grain as would be expected for this variety. None of the cereal grains from the excavation samples exhibit signs of germination although a single detached embryo was recovered from Phase 3 ditch **219**. The remains of the cereal stem (chaff) are rare and are predominantly spelt glume bases and barley nodes. Other food remains include a field bean (*Vicia faba*) from waterhole **1127** and a flax/linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) seed from Structure **548** (Phase 1, cut **555**).

C.3.13 The charred assemblage from this site is most notable for the weed seeds which are frequent, predominantly from the same three features that contained the most cereals (ditch cuts **200** and **1050** within ditch **200** and waterhole **1127**), but also from a Phase 3 pit (**634**) which only contained a single cereal grain. The taxa present are predominantly weeds of grassland, probably representing hay, with numerous species of grasses (*Poaceae*) represented along with wetland species such as sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* sp.), wood rushes (*Luzula* sp.) and spike rush (*Eleocharis* sp.). There are also seeds of plants that are likely to be crop weeds such as stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). The most abundant assemblage was recovered from Sample 18, fill 210 of ditch **200** which has been fully quantified (Table 29). It contains 131 seeds of several species of grasses along with charred hollow stems of what are most likely grasses, frequent seeds of

common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and small seeds that have been tentatively identified as mugworts (*Artemesia* sp.). Also present are charred seeds of clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), pimpernel (*Anagalis arvensis*), shepherd's needle (*Scandix pectens veneris*), poppy (*Papaver* sp.) and mint (*Mentha* sp.) which are all native weeds that can be found growing on arable and waste ground. Wetland plant species in this sample include spike rush, rushes, wood rush and sedges.

C.3.14 Plant remains that are preserved by waterlogging, predominantly seeds and roots, were found in seven ditches and pits (cuts **208**, **219**, **329**, **634**, **663**, **1050**, **1385**) and duckweed seeds, (also an indicator of water but are preserved even when deposits have dried) are present in a further eight features. The waterlogged seeds include rushes, sedges and gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*).

C.3.15 Calcined bone (potentially human) was recovered from six samples taken from cremation **1131**, and ditch cuts **493** and **1189**.

Context No.	Cut no.	Sample No.	Phase	Group	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Charred seeds	Wetland/aquatic plants	molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
356	353	21	0	0	Pit/Tree-throw	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	poor preservation	0
361	358	22	0	0	Possible tree-throw	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
382	381	23	0	0	Pit/Tree throw	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
488	487	28	0	0	Pit	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1325	1324	83	0	0	Ditch	6	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1326	1324	84	0	0	Water channel	6	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1331	1324	85	0	0	Water channel	5	<1	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	charophytes	0
1334	1333	88	0	0	Gully terminus.	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
556	555	33	1	548	Ring Ditch terminus.	30	15	#	#	0	#		0	<1	Ft wheat rachis, flax seed	0
560	559	34	1	548	Post-hole	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	occasional charcoal	0
717	719	41	1	548	Roundhouse gully	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
1205	1200	68	1	538	Ditch	10	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	0
1224	1220	71	1	538	Ditch	16	<1	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	no pres.	#
1222	1220	72	1	538	Ditch	11	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1221	1220	73	1	1149	Ditch	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	no pres.	0
492	493	31	2	493	Ditch			0	0	0	0		0	0		0
553	550	32	2	493	Ditch	10	2	#	#	0	#	#	0	<1	1x indet grain, 1 x FT rachis, 1x flax/linseed and occasional grassland seeds	0

Context No.	Cut no.	Sample No.	Phase	Group	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Charred seeds	Wetland/aquatic plants	molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
632	629	36	2	629	Pit	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
655	653	37	2	0	Ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
658	656	38	2	629	Pit	7	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
661	663	40	2	626	Ditch	8	1	#	0	0	#	#w/l	0	<1	single indet grain and grass seed	0
823	826	43	2	811	Gully	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
834	833	44	2	0	Pit	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
839	840	45	2	822	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	single grass seed	#
1132	1131	61	2	1172	Ditch	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1173	1172	82	2	493	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	#
1276	1273	80	2	0	Pit	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	#
1306	1304	81	2	626	Pit	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1332	1350	86	2	0	Water channel	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
1384	1379	89	2	475	Ditch terminus.	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	0
1367	1385	87	2	475	Water channel	16	5	0	0	0	0	##w	+++	0	waterlogged rush seeds	0
1386	1385	90	2	626	Ditch	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	no pres.	0
1403	1402	92	2	1406	Ditch	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	no pres.	0
1410	1408	91	2	0	Ditch	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
1436	1434	93	2	0	Ditch	12	1	0	0	0	#	0	0	<1	single grass seed	#
202	200	52	3	200	Ditch	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#NR
210	200	18	3	200	Ditch	8	20	#	#	#	####	##	0	5	occasional cereal grains and chaff, frequent weed seeds of grasses and damp grassland plants	##
210	200	51	3	200	Ditch	9	5	#	0	0	0	#	0	<1	sparse charcoal, single indet grain	#
220	219	12	3	219	Ditch	18	15	#	#	0	#	#w	++++	0	spelt glume base and detached embryo, charred rush seed	0
225	222	13	3	0	Ditch terminus	15	5	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	clover seed	0
226	227	14	3	0	Pit	16	15	#	0	0	#	##	0	<1	2x indet grain, seeds of spike rush,sedges	0

Context No.	Cut no.	Sample No.	Phase	Group	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Charred seeds	Wetland/aquatic plants	molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
															and dry land plants	
245	238	15	3	0	Pit	16	10	#	##	0	#	0	0	5	single wheat grain and 5x hulled wheat glume bases	0
272	270	16	3	270	Pit	10	1	0	#	0	#	0	0	<1	1 x spelt glume base	0
292	291	19	3	270	Pit	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	0
331	329	20	3	273	Ditch	5	10	0	0	0	#	#w	0	<1	charred seed of fairy flax	##
397	395	24	3	327	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	2x indet seeds	#
474	472	25	3	472	Ditch terminus.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	poor preservation	0
482	480	26	3	407	Ditch	14	1	0	0	0	#	#	0	<1	single grass and rush seeds	#
486	483	27	3	472	Ditch	20	25	0	#	#	#	#	0	<1	1x charred culm node	##
505	502	29	3	407	Pit	8	1	0	0	#	#	0	++	0	henbane seed	0
563	566	35	3	0	Pit	9	10	#	#	#	#	#	0	<1	1x indet grain, 1 x FT rachis, occasional grassland seeds	0
633	634	47	3	0	Ditch term.	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
664	634	48	3	0	Ditch ter.	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
633	634	39	3	0	Ditch	9	10	#	0	0	##	##w/l	0	<1	Charred rushes, single indet grain. Chara oogonia, cladoceran ephippia	#
776	771	42	3	0	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	sparse charcoal	0
846	848	46	3	345	Ditch	14	10	0	#	0	0	0	0	<1	single indet glume base	#
934	932	49	3	0	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
1053	1050	54	3	200	Ditch	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	no pres.	#
212	1050	55	3	200	Ditch	4	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1052	1050	56	3	200	Ditch	8	5	##	#	0	#	#	0	2	hulled wheat grains, spelt glume base, small-sized seeds	#
1051	1050	57	3	200	Ditch	8	5	##	0	0	#	#/#w	0	<1	indet grains, brome seeds. No cess indicators	#

Context No.	Cut no.	Sample No.	Phase	Group	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Charred seeds	Wetland/aquatic plants	molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
1053	1050	53	3	200	Ditch	9	5	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	single barley grain, grass seed	#
1066	1062	58	3	1062	Ditch	4	5	#	#	0	#	#	0	<1	indet grain, sedge and rush seeds	0
1071	1068	59	3	200	Ditch	4	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
1125	1127	63	3	1127	Ditch/pond			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
1114	1127	74	3	0	Ditch	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
1118	1127	75	3	1127	Ditch	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1119	1127	76	3	1127	Ditch	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1122	1127	77	3	1127	Ditch	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	single hulled wheat grain and stinking chamomile seed	#
1125	1127	78	3	1127	Ditch	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	indicators of waterlogging but no seeds	#
1120	1128	60	3	1127	Ditch?	16	20	###	#	#	###	0	0	1	frequent cf. Spelt grain, single spelt spikelet, no other chaff. Fragment of field bean, frequent stinking mayweed, goosefoots, bromes, indet charred macro	0
201	235	50	4	201	Midden	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	sparse charcoal	#
201	235	17	4	201	Midden	10	1	0	0	#	#	0	0	<1	charred legumes, calcitic nodule (cess indicator)	##
209	208	11	?		Ditch	9	15	#	0	0	#	###w	++++	0	1 x indet grain, grass seed, w/l seeds aquatic plant cf. Sagitaria	#

Table 28: Environmental bulk samples. No pres. = no preservation

Sample No.		18
Context No.		210
Feature No.		200
Feature type		Enclosure ditch
Sample volume (L)		16
Preliminary Phasing		Early Roman
Volume of flot (ml)		**40**
% flot sorted		**100**
Estimated charcoal volume (ml)		10
Cereals		
twisted, hulled *Hordeum vulgare* caryopsis	hulled 6-rowed Barley grain	15
straight, hulled *Hordeum vulgare* L. caryopsis	hulled domesticated Barley grain	8
hulled *Hordeum vulgare* L. caryopsis	hulled domesticated Barley grain	15
Triticum sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain	14
Triticum cf. spelta L. caryopsis sprouted	Sprouted spelt wheat grain	1
cereal indet. caryopsis	indeterminate	31
Chaff:		
Hordeum vulgare L. rachis internode	domesticated Barley chaff	2
Triticum spelta L. glume base	Spelt Wheat chaff	7
Triticum spelta/dicoccum glume base	degraded hulled wheat glume base	4
Dry land herbs		
Anagallis arvensis L. seed	Scarlet/Blue Pimpernel	2
cf. *Artemisia vulgaris* L. achene	Mugwort	43
Chenopodiaceae indet. <2mm) seed	Goosefoot Family (small-seeded)	3
Galium sp. L. nutlet (<2mm))	small-seeded Goose grasses	1
Papaver cf. rhoeas L. seed	Common Poppy	4
small Poaceae indet. (1-1.5mm) caryopsis	small-seeded Grass Family	35
small Poaceae indet. (1.5- 2mm) caryopsis	small-seeded Grass Family	29
medium Poaceae indet. (2-3mm)	medium-seeded Grass Family	45
medium Poaceae indet. (3-4mm)	medium-seeded Grass Family	9
medium Poaceae indet. (>4mm)	large-seeded Grass Family	13
cf. Raphanus raphanistrum L. seed	Wild Radish	1
Rumex sp. achene	small-seeded Docks	3
Rumex acetosella L. achene	Sheep's Sorrel	1
Scandix pectens-veneris L. seed	Shepherd's needle	1
small *Trifolium* spp. (<1mm) seed	small-seeded Clovers	5
Large *Trifolium/Medicago* spp. (2-3mm) seed	large-seeded Clovers/Medicks	6
Urtica dioica L. seed	Common Nettle	48
small *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. (<3mm) seed	small-seeded Vetches/Peas/Garden Peas	2
medium *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. (3-4mm) seed	medium-seeded Vetches/Peas/Garden Peas	1
Indet seed <1mm	indeterminate seed	5
Indet seed 1-2mm	indeterminate seed	6
Indet seed 2-3mm	indeterminate seed	4
Wetland/aquatic plants:		
Small trigonous *Carex* spp. (<2mm) nut	small triangular-seeded Sedges	1
Eleocharis sp. nut	Spike rush	5
Juncus sp. seed	Rushes	4
Lemna sp. Seed	duckweed	36
Luzula sp. Seed	Rushes	5
Mentha sp. Seed	Mint-family	8
Other plant macrofossils:		
Charred stems	cf. grass stems	18

Table 29: Analysis of Sample 18

Discussion

C.3.16 The preserved plant remains from this site are predominantly carbonised and represent the burnt remains of cereal remains and other vegetation such as wetland resources and possible hay. The charred cereals are relatively low in density and diversity. The species represented are hulled wheat, spelt/emmer and hulled six-row barley which are both the most commonly cultivated cereal varieties for this period. The paucity of chaff recovered may be an indicator that crop processing was not being carried out on a large scale (van der Veen and Jones 2006, 426) although it must be noted that chaff is the waste product of cereal processing and is only preserved if it is subsequently burnt. Chaff is particularly useful as kindling as it ignites quickly. It was frequently used as such in kilns and corn driers in the Roman period but less frequently during the Iron Age when it is more likely to have been used as fodder (van der Veen 1999, 217).

C.3.17 The abundance of grass seeds is possibly indicative of the use of hay for fodder although several characteristic taxa of hay meadows (after Grieg 1983) are missing from the assemblage precluding diagnostic interpretation. This information may be supplied from pollen analysis instead. Grasses and plants that are considered to be weeds would have been exploited for animal fodder, either as a cut and stored commodity or for animals to graze upon. The recovery of such large quantities of seeds is indicative that the plants were mature enough that they had set seed and this may be an indicator that they were weeds of cultivated soils and were harvested along with the crops. The seeds are predominantly smaller in size than cereal grains and it is possible that the assemblages represent the fine-sieving of a cereal crop that has been processed to remove contaminants (after Hillman 1981) and then discarded on the fire. A further possible interpretation is that the assemblage may represent the burning of the dung of animals that have consumed the vegetation.

C.3.18 Waterlogging has the potential to preserve the remains of flora growing in the near vicinity, which at this site appears to have been mainly rushes and sedges, with no indication of hedgerows growing on the ditch banks.

Statement of potential

C.3.19 The environmental bulk samples from this site are limited in their potential to address the research aims of the project due to the overall poor preservation of plant remains. The taxa that has been preserved is considered mostly to represent plants that would be expected to have been growing in and around ditches and the economic plant remains are mostly charred cereals and legumes that are not present in sufficient quantities to be worthy of further study. The cultivated crops appear to be wheat and barley and legumes which is consistent for the Iron Age and Roman period and there seems to be more evidence of charred crops from the later phase of occupation. There is no evidence of more exotic foodstuffs such as grapes, but this may be due to lack of preservation.

C.3.20 The charred weed seeds and the pollen suggest an environment of managed grassland/pasture which would have been cultivated for hay for fodder in addition to the cultivation of cereals, probably on a small scale for subsistence. The most

productive assemblage is from Sample 18, fill 210 of Early-Mid Roman enclosure ditch **200** (Phase 3) which is considered to be representative of the agricultural practices of this site. This sample has been fully quantified and no further work is recommended.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.21 The sample flots have been retained in the project archive.

C.4 Pollen

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

C.4.1 Samples from two features were submitted for pollen assessment. The samples are from a waterhole (**1127**; Fig. 9, Section 349) of Early-Mid Romano-British date (Sample 79) located in the north-west of the site and from a Late Iron Age ditch (**538**, cut **1220**, sample 70; Fig. 9, Section 384), located to the south-west. A stream bed or winterbourne (intermittent water course) traversed the site in a south-westerly direction. Pollen was present in relative abundance from the waterhole, but pollen recovery was sparse from the Late Iron Age ditch.

Methodology

C.4.2 The monoliths were cleaned, and the lithology described prior to sub-sampling. Recording of lithology followed English Heritage Geoarchaeology and Environmental Archaeology Guidelines (Ayala *et al.* 2007; Campbell *et al.* 2011).

C.4.3 Pollen processing was undertaken by RPS at their Northwich Labs, Cheshire, and followed standard procedures (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCL, NaOH, sieving, HF and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles >170microns, silicates and cellulose, respectively. The samples were then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of x400 by ten equally spaced traverses across a slide or until at least 100 pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al*. (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989) and a small, modern reference collection. Identification of non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP) follows van Geel (1978) and van Geel and Aptroot (2006). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted, and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis.

Lithology

C.4.4 The lithology descriptions and sub-sampling are outlined in the table below (Table 30). Three monolith tins were collected from each of the features. The lithological assessment is based on visual examination of the monolith sediments as well as reference to the appropriate section drawings, for context information.

Feature	Phase	Sample Number	Context Number	Lithology description	Pollen sub-samples (m)
Waterhole **1127**	3	79	(1114) (1118) (1119)	0-0.66m Very stiff grey clay with orange/brown organic partings; charcoal flecks, small stones.	0.07-0.08 0.39-0.40
			(1120)	0.66-0.78m Stiff grey clay with increasing orange/brown organic partings; charcoal flecks common 0.75-0.80m. Gradual upper boundary.	0.71-0.72 0.75-0.76
			(1122)	0.78-0.85m Stiff, dark grey/black organic silty clay. Clear upper boundary.	0.79-0.80 0.83-0.84

Feature	Phase	Sample Number	Context Number	Lithology description	Pollen sub-samples (m)
			(1122)	0.85-1.07m Stiff grey clay with some organic orange/brown partings. A large stone is present from 1.02-1.07m.	0.95-0.96
			(1125) (1126)	1.07-1.25m Green/grey silty clay, small stones, orange/brown organic partings.	1.11-1.12
Ditch **538** (cut **1220**)	1	70	(1224)	0-0.43m Stiff grey clay with orange/brown partings and small stones.	0.07-0.08 0.35-0.36
			(1222)	0.43-0.65m Stiff, variable pale-dark grey clay, softer from 0.56-0.65m. Stones common from 0.55m. Gradual upper boundary.	0.43-0.44 0.47-0.48 0.55-0.56 0.63-0.64
			(1221)	0.65-0.83m Disturbed, very stony grey to light grey clay. Too disturbed to sub-sample.	

Table 30: Details of lithology and pollen sub-sampling

Pollen Assessment

C.4.5 Pollen data are firstly described, and then interpreted below. Raw pollen counts are available in Tables 31-32.

Waterhole 1127

C.4.6 Pollen description: Of the eight sub-samples, the two uppermost sub-samples (0.07-0.08m and 0.39-0.40m) contained less pollen than the deeper sub-samples; the remaining six sub-samples contained abundant pollen. All the sub-samples contained relatively poorly diverse pollen assemblages with consistent reworking of palynomorphs from the underlying marine Oxford Clay (Oxfordian, Jurassic age).

C.4.7 The assemblages are characterised by common to abundant grass (*Poaceae*) pollen and dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type). Significant amounts of cereal-type pollen are also present, in particular, at 0.71-0.72m and 0.75-0.76m, and include probable grains of barley (*Hordeum*-type) and wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*-type). Cereal pollen can be difficult to separate from wild grass varieties, as the dimensions for the two overlap (Andersen 1979); however, the occurrence of arable weeds within the assemblage strengthens the argument for cereal-types. Pollen of other herb taxa includes thistles (Cirsium-type), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), knotgrasses (*Polygonum aviculare*), goosefoot family (*Amaranthaceae* (formerly *Chenopodiaceae*), a large group containing plants such as good king henry, many seeded goosefoot and fat-hen), pinks family (*Caryophyllaceae*, including stitchworts (*Stellaria*-type)) and *Asteraceae* (daisy family, another large group with plants such as sow-thistles, burdocks and oxeye daisies). Rare occurrences of pollen of the pea family (*Fabaceae*, including for example, vetches and clovers) and carrot family (*Apiaceae*, comprising plants such as cow-parsley and sweet cicely) are also present as well as species of mallow (*Malva*-type).

C.4.8 Tree and shrub pollen is extremely rare and comprises occurrences of alder (*Alnus*), hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type) and pine (*Pinus*). Fern spores are also rarely recorded and include occurrences of common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*),

monolete ferns (*Pteropsida*) and bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Microcharcoal is recorded in small quantities throughout the sequence assessed.

C.4.9 The uppermost two sub-samples (0.07-0.08m and 0.39-0.40m; deposits 114, 118 and 119, contain non-pollen palynomorphs, HdV-128 and Spirogyra (HdV-130).

C.4.10 Reworking of palynomorphs from the underlying geology are commonly recorded. These comprise pollen and dinoflagellate cysts of Jurassic (Oxfordian) age from the Oxford Clay and include, for example, the marine *Gonyaulacysta jurassica*, as well as terrestrially derived pollen grains such as *Callialasporites trilobatus*, *C. dampieri*, *Cerebropollenites mesozoicus* and *Classopollis classoides*.

C.4.11 Pollen interpretation: Pollen sub-samples from the waterhole may be interpreted to suggest a largely open palaeoenvironment, characterised by grasses and dandelion-types. The occurrence of rare arboreal pollen grains suggests a very open landscape and probable absence of both local and regional woodland, as alder, hazel-type and pine all produce copious quantities of pollen, that are easily wind and water transported.

C.4.12 Distinguished from other types of pollen by tougher outer walls, dandelion-types are frequently preferentially preserved; high frequencies of these grains have been linked to disturbed and/or waste ground (Nayling and Caseldine 1997). Other pollen indicators of waste places / grassy ground include occurrences of thistles, daisy-types, common knapweed and chickweeds (Stace 2010). Knotgrass, which can occur in all sorts of grassy places such as fallow land, footpaths and ruderal communities, also has an association with cereal cultivation (Behre 1971). An apparent increase in cereal-type pollen is recorded between 0.75-0.76m and 0.71-0.72m (deposit 1120). This may be interpreted to suggest arable cultivation near the feature or could refer to cereal processing at or near the site. Cereal-type pollen may have entered the waterhole in various ways, for example, along with discarded straw or animal fodder or manure.

C.4.13 Above this apparently high count for cereal-types, the upper levels of the waterhole appear to be largely devoid of cereal-types with assemblages dominated largely by dandelion-types. The presence of several grains of ribwort plantain at 0.39-0.40m may be interpreted to infer possible pastoral activity at the site. At this depth too, (deposit 118), the non-pollen palynomorphs, Spirogyra (HdV-130) and HdV-128, both suggest shallow freshwater environments – the optimal environment for HdV-128 is slow moving water (van Geel 1978). These NPP are not recorded through the rest of the sequence and may be associated with the development of a pond-type feature at the site at this time.

C.4.14 Small amounts of microcharcoal have been recorded through the sequence from the waterhole, suggesting products of burning (for example, from domestic hearths or fires) may have been discarded into the feature, or microcharcoal particles could have been wind-derived from a more regional source.

Ditch 538 (cut 1220)

C.4.15 Pollen description: Although pollen was recorded in all the sub-samples, the quantity of pollen present is insufficient for full assessment. The most productive sub-samples were from deposit 1222 and contained dandelion-types, grasses, thistles-type,

chickweeds, pollen of the goosefoot family, common knapweed and rare cereal-types. No tree pollen was recorded; rare fern spores included occurrences of common polypody, bracken and monolete ferns. Microcharcoal was present in low numbers. Spirogyra (HdV-130) was recorded from deposit 1222 only. Reworking of palynomorphs from the underlying Oxford Clay was noted.

C.4.16 Pollen interpretation: No independent interpretation is possible as the counts are so low; however, the taxa that are present are similar to those described from the waterhole and, by analogy, would suggest similar open type, grassy and/or waste ground type environments.

Discussion

C.4.17 The assemblages described from the waterhole are similar to previous pollen assemblages described from the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Cambourne (Wright *et al*. 2009). Pollen analysis by R. Scaife (in Wright *et al*. 2009) at that site suggests pollen may have been derived from land used as pasture, with evidence for arable cultivation also recorded. Furthermore, the report suggests that the dominance of dandelion-types may have occurred as a result of preferential preservation as thinner walled pollen types may have been subject to oxidation and/or destruction, potentially as a result of fluctuating water-tables.

C.4.18 Wells and waterholes from the Cambourne site (for example, the later Iron Age well /waterhole 60005, from Knapwell Plantation), recovered abundant counts for dandelion-type, typically in the upper levels. The lower levels recorded cereal pollen inferring local growth or use of crops and suggesting the cereal pollen could have derived from crop processing, refuse or faecal material incorporated in the sediments.

C.4.19 The pollen record from Cambourne is largely consistent with that described from the pollen assessment from Gidding Road, Sawtry. However, the record of occurrence of cereal-type pollen at Gidding Road appears to range from approximately 5-10% of the total pollen counted within the lower levels but then rises to approximately 30-40% of the total pollen count in deposit 1120, followed by a decline to approximately 1% (or less) in the upper levels of the sequence. Deposit 1120 may represent a time during which cereals were actively cultivated or processed and/or discarded on-site.

C.4.20 Of further potential interest is the record at Gidding Road for both HdV-128 and Spirogyra (HdV-132). At assessment, the record for these aquatic indicators is only from the upper fills (114, 118). Both NPPs suggest shallow, fresh to stagnant, slow moving water (van Geel 1978) and may be indicative of flooding of the pit or development of the pit as a pond.

Recommendations for further work

C.4.21 The pollen assessment suggests sufficient pollen is present within the sequence from the waterhole to permit full analysis to proceed. However, there are other factors to consider, including skewing of data due to over-representation of dandelion-types, as well as the potential paucity of a greater diversity of herb flora, as a result of issues of preservation. Given these constraints, detailed analytical work may not contribute

further to knowledge and understanding of the site other than interpreted at assessment. For these reasons, further analytical work is not recommended.

C.4.22 However, if in association with other data, the palaeoenvironmental sequence from the waterhole proves to be of greater significance in the overall interpretation of the site, then further pollen work could be undertaken in order to at least confirm trends in the pollen data that have been suggested at assessment, bearing in mind the constraints outlined above (C.4.21).

Sample Number		**79**							
Feature		Waterhole **1127**							
Context		*1114*	*1118*	*1120*	*1120*	*1122*	*1122*	*1122*	*1126*
Preservation		Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed
Potential		Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible
Depth (m)		0.07-0.08	0.39-0.40	0.71-0.72	0.75-0.76	0.79-0.80	0.83-0.84	0.95-0.96	1.11-1.12
Trees and Shrubs									
Alnus	Alder		2						
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type				1			2	
Pinus	Pine					1			
Crops									
Cerealia	Cereal-type		1	42	37	4	8	12	6
Herbs									
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot family	3	2	1	1	2	2	8	
Apiaceae	Carrot family								1
Asteraceae	Daisy family	1	1		5	2	7		4
Caryophyllaceae	Pinks family			2	1		3	2	3
Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed		1	1	1	15	5	8	5
Cirsium-type	Thistles	1	2	1		1	1	1	1
Fabaceae	Pea family								2
Malva-type	Mallows								2
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain		4	1	1		2	4	1
Poaceae	Grass Family	2	14	21	39	17	26	40	41
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass				1		4	16	21
Ranunculus-type	Buttercups		1						
Stellaria-type	Stitchworts							1	1
Taraxacum-type	Dandelions	55	49	34	24	61	47	21	19
Ferns and Mosses									
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody	2	2	1			1		1
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken						1		
Pteropsida (monolete)	Fern spores (monolete)					1	2		
	Total land pollen	**64**	**79**	**104**	**111**	**104**	**109**	**115**	**108**
	Number of traverses	10	10	5	5	7	10	2	3

Sample Number	**79**								
Feature	Waterhole **1127**								
Microscopic charcoal		15	33	26	15	24	12	7	20
Deteriorated grains		1	6	1	5	7	4	2	
Oxford Clay palynomorphs		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Non-pollen palynomorphs									
Spirogyra HdV-132			4						
HdV-128		2	23						

*Table 31: Detailed assessment pollen counts from waterhole **1127** (Phase 3)*.

Sample Number		**70**					
Feature		Ditch **538** (cut **1220**)					
Context		*1224*	*1224*	*1222*	*1222*	*1222*	*1222*
Preservation		Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Potential		**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Depth (m)		0.07-0.08	0.35-0.36	0.43-0.44	0.47-0.48	0.55-0.56	0.63-0.64
Crops							
Cerealia	Cereal-type / large grasses	1				1	
Herbs							
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot family						1
Caryophyllaceae	Pinks family				2	1	1
Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed				1		
Cirsium-type	Thistles					1	2
Malva-type	Mallows						1
Poaceae	Grass Family			3	2	1	3
Taraxacum-type	Dandelions	3	2	7	20	19	21
Ferns and Mosses							
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody			1	1		
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken				1		
Pteropsida (monolete)	Fern spores (monolete)			6	3		
	Total land pollen	**4**	**2**	**17**	**30**	**23**	**29**
	Number of traverses	10	10	10	10	10	10
Microscopic charcoal		5	3	8	20	7	9
Deteriorated grains					1	3	1

Sample Number	**70**						
Feature	Ditch **538** (cut **1220**)						
Oxford Clay palynomorphs		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Non-pollen palynomorphs							
Spirogyra HdV-132				1	6	1	

*Table 32: Detailed assessment pollen counts from ditch **538** (Phase 1).*

C.5 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.5.1 A total of 20 marine shells or shell fragments weighing 242g were collected by hand from ditches during the archaeological works. The shells recovered are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is relatively well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed; however, some have suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

C.5.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features. The shell is recorded in Table 33.

Factual Data

C.5.3 Shell was recovered from ditches **200**, **273**, **407** and **345** (all Phase 3), all producing fragments of oyster shell. The largest quantity came from ditch **200** (cut **1050**), from two contexts, which in total produced 13 shells or fragments of shell weighing 171g.

Discussion

C.5.4 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The mollusca recovered from the features are few in number, representing general discarded food waste.

C.5.5 Several oyster shells showed evidence of shucking damage, in the form of a small 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole on the outer edge of the left or right valve. This damage would have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption, indicating the oysters were eaten raw. There are not enough shells from any single context to represent a meal.

Statement of Potential

C.5.6 The assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access food sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

Recommendations for further work

C.5.7 This statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required beyond summarising the information for publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.5.8 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise they can be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Context	Cut	Species	Common name	Habitat	No. of shells or frags.	No. of right valves	No. of left valves	Description	Total weight (kg)
276	**273**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	1	1	An incomplete small/medium right valve A partial small/medium left valve broken into two pieces during excavation	0.028
511	**507**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	2	1	A near-complete small/medium right valve, and an incomplete small/medium right valve A fragment of medium left valve	0.024
849	**852**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	0	1	An incomplete medium left valve with a large crude crescent shucking mark through the thickest part of the shell	0.019
1053	**1050**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	10	3	7	Two near-complete small/medium right valves A fragment of right valve Two near-complete medium/large left valves with slight damage to the ventral edge and internally some marine worm boring damage on one shell An incomplete left medium/large left valve, thicker older shell Two near-complete medium left valves from thicker older shells, one has slight evidence of marine worm burrowing An incomplete medium left valve with slight to moderate marine worm burrowing damage A small incomplete left valve	0.128
1054		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	1	2	A near-complete distorted small right valve Two small incomplete left valves, both with a spat attachment scar; one has an apparent shucking mark, unusually clean	0.043
Totals:					**20**	**7**	**11**		**0.242**

Table 33: Shell catalogue

APPENDIX D HEALTH AND SAFETY

A.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSSH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-397785
Project Name	Gidding Road, Sawtry

Start of Fieldwork	July 2019	End of Fieldwork	December 2019
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SWTGIR19	Planning App. No.	17/0007/OUT
HER Number	ECB5942	Related Numbers	ECB5095

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Urban residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☐	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	☒	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochronological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☒	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☐	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Roundhouse	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Ditch	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Pit	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Enclosure	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Waterhole	Roman (43 to 410)
Burials	Roman (43 to 410)
Trackway	Roman (43 to 410)

Object	Period
Pottery	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Metalwork	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Animal bone	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Coins	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Worked stone	Roman (43 to 410)
Fired clay	Roman (43 to 410)
CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Human skeletal remains	Roman (43 to 410)
Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Mollusca	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Worked stone	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Sawtry
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Size of Study Area	4.6 ha
National Grid Ref	TL 1623 8329

Address (including Postcode)

Land South-west of Mill Cottage
Gidding Road
Sawtry
Cambridgeshire
PE28 5UJ

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas (CHET)
Project Design Originator	Dr Matthew Brudenell
Project Manager	Dr Matthew Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Chris Thatcher

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Deepstore	ECB5942
Digital Archive	OA East	SWTGIR19
Paper Archive	Deepstore	ECB5942

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☐	☒
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic	☒	☒	☒
Survey	☐	☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media

Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☒
Survey	☒
Text	☐
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☒
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☒
Plans	☒
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Further Comments

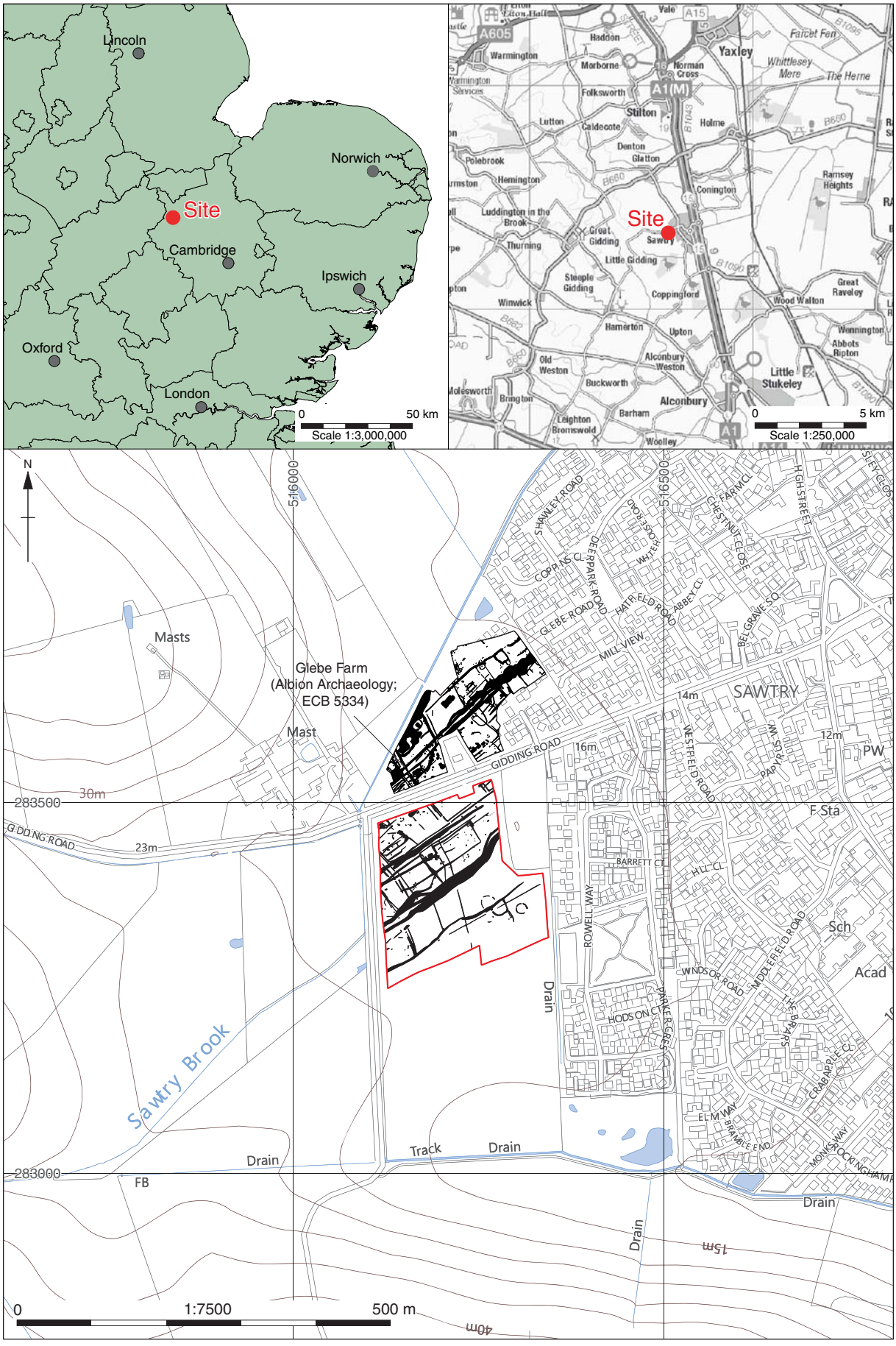


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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological features (black) in development area (red)

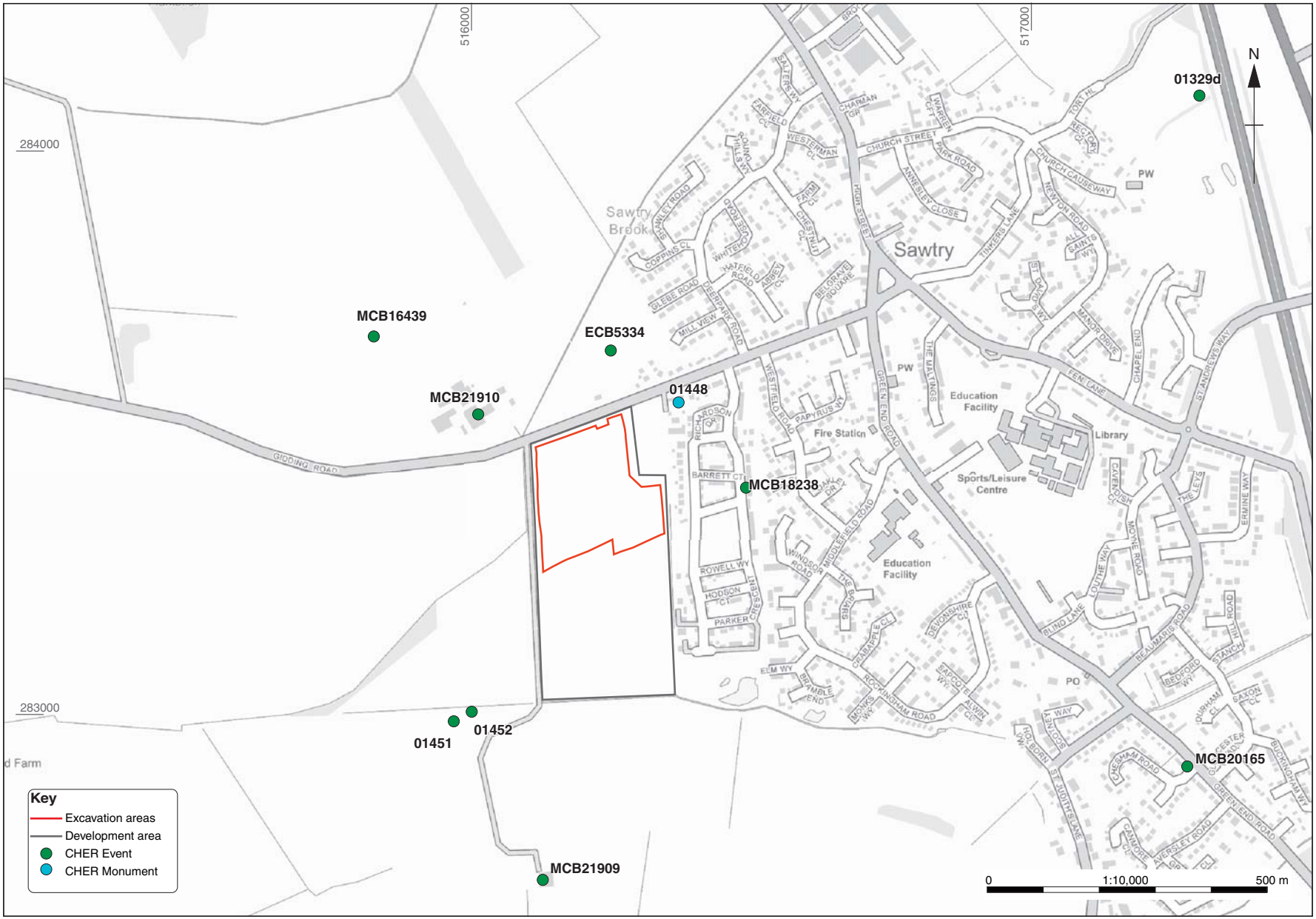

Figure 2: CHER entries mentioned in the text

Figure 3a: All features plan

Figure 3b: Detailed plan, north of site

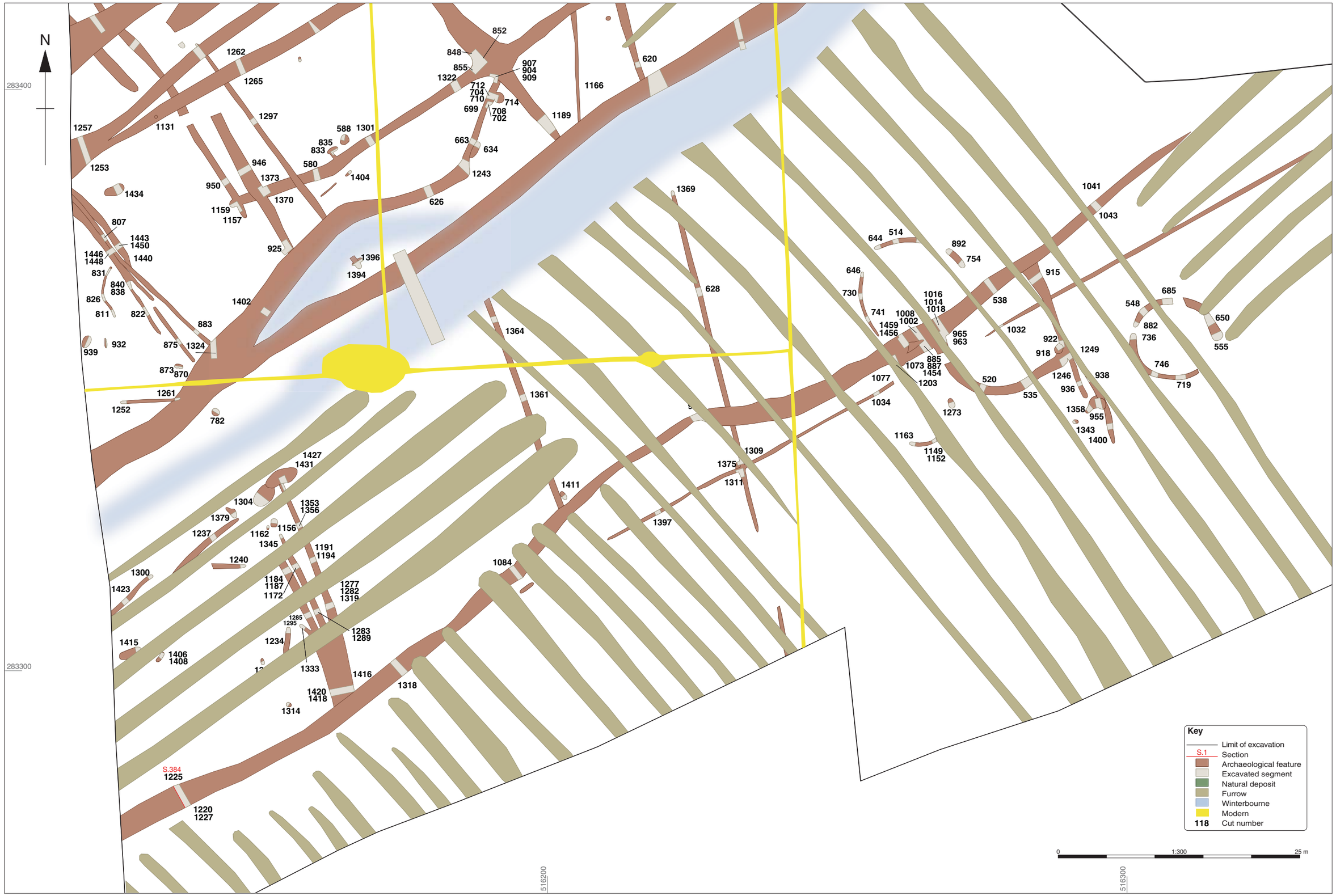

Figure 3c: Detailed plan, south of site

Figure 4: Phase 1: Late Iron Age (c.100BC-AD43)

Figure 5: Phase 2: Early Romano-British (mid-late 1st century AD)

Figure 6: Phase 3: Early – Mid Romano-British (late 1st-later 2nd century AD) and Phase 4: Mid – Late Romano-British (later 2nd-4th century AD)

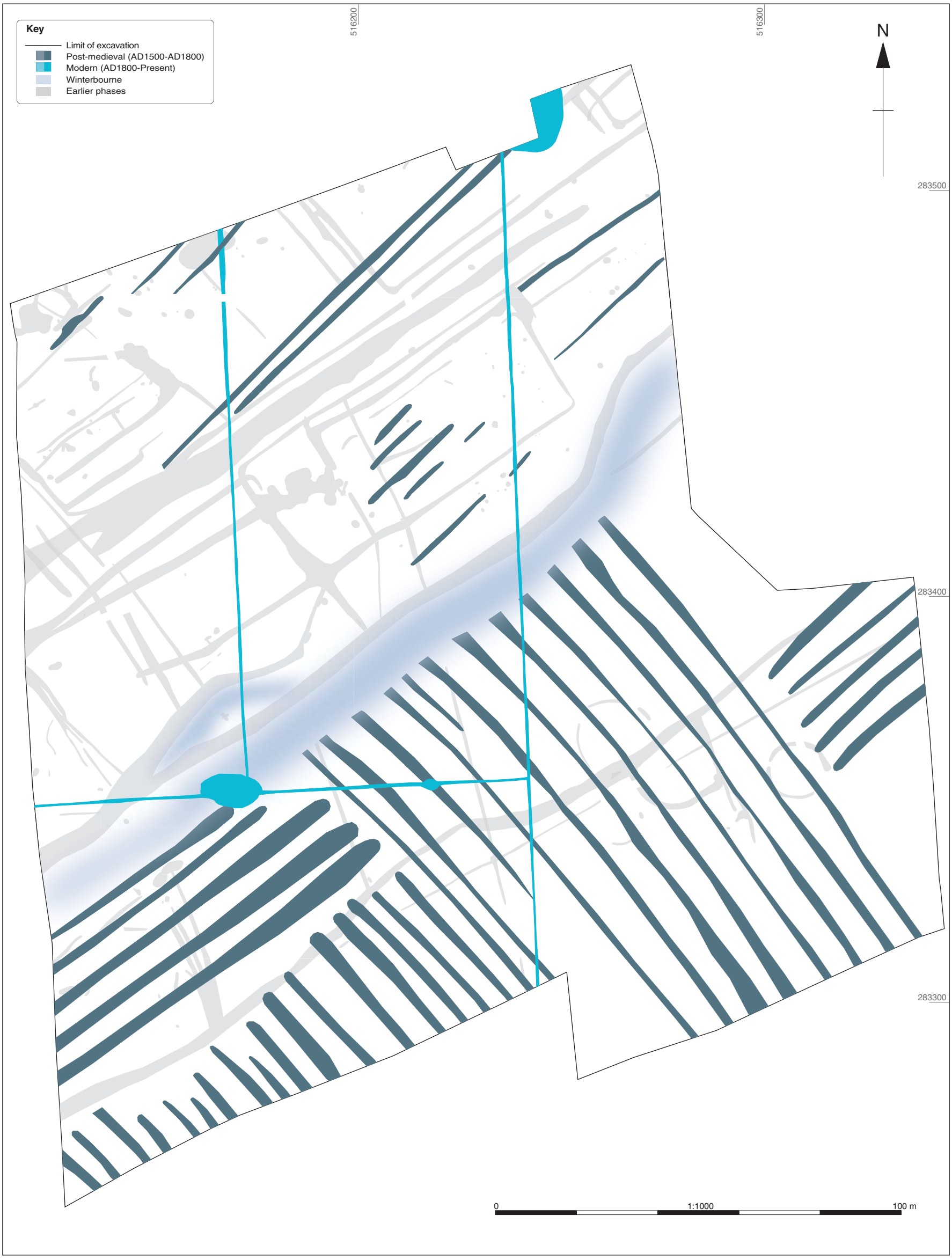

Figure 7: Phases 6: Post medieval (AD1500 - AD1800) to modern (AD1800 - Present)

Figure 8: Unphased and natural features

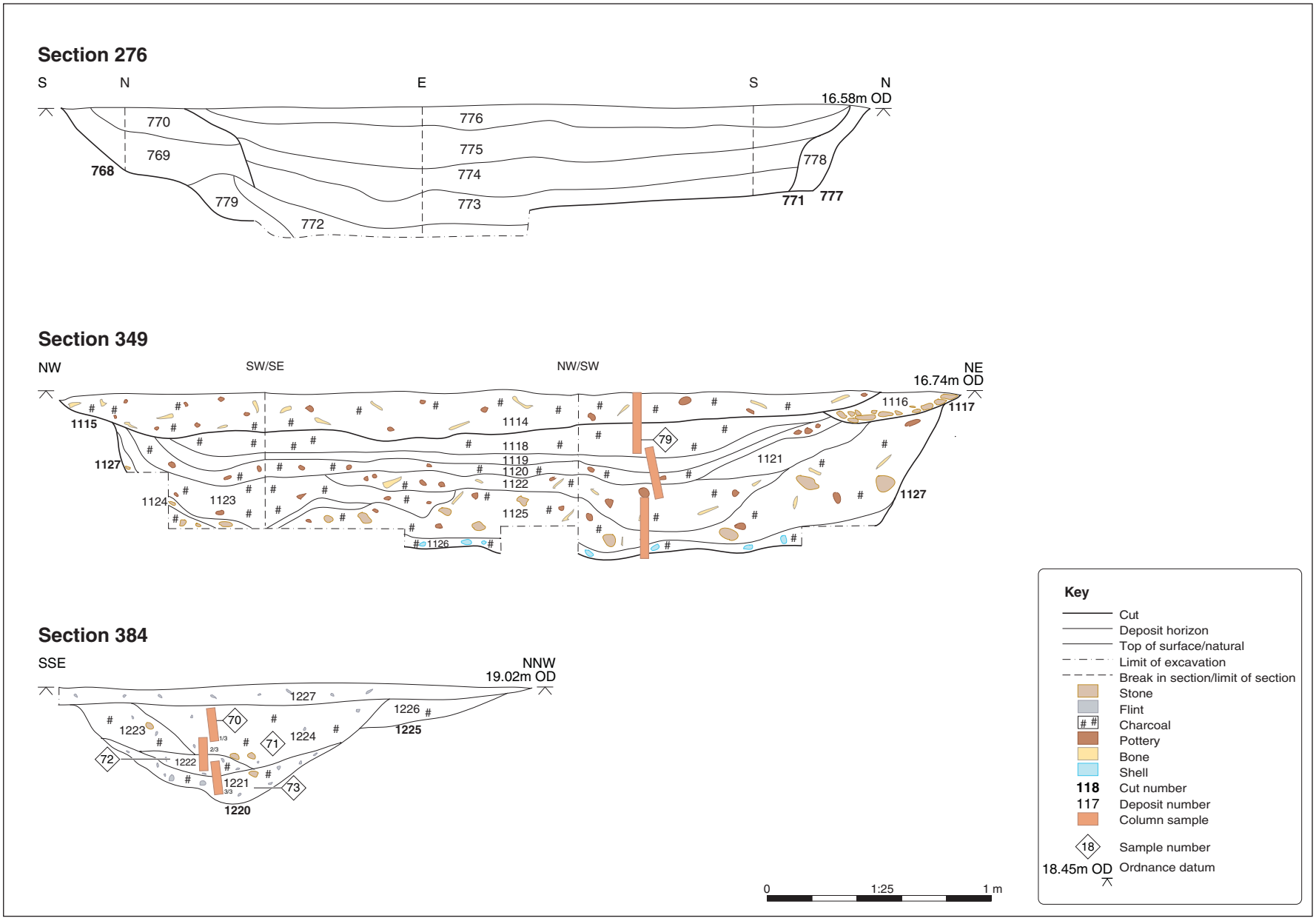

Figure 9: Selected sections

Plate 1: Phase 1: D-shaped enclosure **520**, cut **520**, looking north-west

Plate 2: Phase 2: *Verulamium* whiteware *mortaria*, 1st century AD. Ditch **811**, cut **826**

Plate 3: Drone shot looking north towards Gidding Road and the new housing at Glebe Farm

Plate 4: Phase 3: ditch **345**, cut **1197**, looking north-west

Plate 5: Phase 3: waterhole **1127**, looking north-west

Plate 6: Phase 3: waterhole **771**, looking north

Plate 7: Phase 3: **SK1183** during excavation, looking south-east

Plate 8: Phase 4: waterhole **261**, looking south-west

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