A Late Iron Age and Early Roman agricultural landscape at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

November 2021

Client: RPS Consulting on behalf of Bovis Homes

Issue No: 1
OA Report No: 2531
NGR: TL 1623 8329

oxfordarchaeology

Client Name:	RPS Consulting on behalf of Bovis Homes
Document Title:	A Late Iron Age and Early Roman agricultural landscape at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire
Document Type:	Full Excavation Report
Report No.:	2531
Grid Reference:	TL 1623 8329
Planning Ref:	17/0007/OUT
Site Code:	SWTGIR19
Invoice Code:	SWTGIRPX
Receiving Body:	Cambs County Council
HER No.:	ECB5942
Oasis No.:	oxfordar3-426960

OA Document File Location:	Y:\Cambridgeshire\SWTGIR19_Gidding Road_Sawtry\Project Reports
OA Graphics File Location:	Y:\Cambridgeshire\SWTGIR19_Gidding Road_Sawtry\Project Data\Graphics

Issue No:	V.1
Date:	November 2021
Prepared by:	Chris Thatcher (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Matt Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Lawrence Billington (Post-Excavation Project Officer) and Tom Phillips (Post-Excavation Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

A Late Iron Age and Early Roman agricultural landscape at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Chris Thatcher BA

With contributions from Katie Anderson BA MA, Lawrence Billington PhD, Matt Brudenell BA PhD, Natasha Dodwell BA (Hons) MSc, Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Zoë Uí Choileáin MA MSc BABAO, Hayley Foster PhD, Ted Levermore MA, Richard Mortimer MCIfA, Mairead Rutherford MSc, Denis Sami PhD and Simon Timberlake MSc PhD

Illustrations by Sara Albergi BA MA, Jon Cane BA, Gillian Greer BSc and Vicki Herring BA MA

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

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 principal remains revealed by the excavation dated to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods and relate to a larger area of settlement and agricultural activity on the western edge of the modern village, elements of which have also been recently investigated by excavations immediately to the north of the site, at Glebe Farm.

The sequence of Iron Age and Romano-British features revealed by the excavation developed on either side of a north-east to south-west aligned seasonal watercourse (winterbourne) which bisected the excavation area. Activity appears to have begun in the Late Iron Age/earliest Romano-British period, when boundary ditches were laid out on the land either side of the winterbourne. In the southern part of the site these ditches were associated with the remains of several possible temporary structures/shelters and with a possible ditched droveway, which provided access to, and crossed, the winterbourne. Activity continued uninterrupted into the later 1st century AD, when modifications were made to the existing layout of boundary and droveway ditches and several large waterholes were dug in the northern part of the site. From the late-1st to mid-2nd century AD activity intensified on the northern side of the winterbourne, with the establishment of a multiphase rectilinear enclosure and a system of small fields/plots. Two of the ditched boundaries were associated with isolated Romano-British burials; one cremation burial and one inhumation. Although no definite structures/buildings were identified, evidence for contemporary settlement in the vicinity was provided by a substantial assemblage of Roman pottery (4913 sherds, 55,331g) and by a restricted range of other finds including metalwork and fired clay, alongside animal bone and charred plant remains.

The pottery assemblage suggests that activity at the site peaked in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, with 97% of the pottery dating to this broad period. From the later 2nd century AD, the level of activity significantly declined and 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. Palynological analysis of a sequence from one the waterholes in the northern part site of the site suggests this decline in activity may have corresponded with a marked change to wetter conditions, but it may also relate to a local reorganisation of settlement associated with the growing influence and importance of the major transport and trade route represented by Ermine Street, located just over 1km to the east, where there is evidence of extensive Roman settlement.

Limited land-use continued into the Early Anglo-Saxon period, evidenced by a small assemblage of pottery (24 sherds, 537g) from the upper fills of earlier features. Evidence for later activity was restricted to the remains of medieval – post-medieval ridge and furrow and modern field boundaries.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Paul Clark of RPS Consulting for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to representatives of the client, Victoria Southern and Stewart Mackenzie from Bovis Homes, as well as Andy Thomas who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Chris Thatcher, who was supported by Emily Abrehart and Toby Knight. Hand excavation was undertaken by Sara Alberigi, Steve Arrow, David Browne, Florencia Cabral, Edmund Cole, Dave Curry, Hazel Fransch, Yerai Francisco Benet, James Green, Phil Hill, Arron Jarvis, Nick Jones, Richard Knight, Paddy Lambert, Tom Learmonth, Megan Lillington, Tibi Nica, Rebecca Pridmore, Cleve Roberts, Anna Rogers, Kelly Sinclair, Jamie Stevenson and Aiden Turner. Survey and digitising was carried out by Emily Abrehart, Valerio Pinna and Isobelle Ward.

Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

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 evaluation 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 Following the completion of the excavation, a Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (Phillips and Thatcher 2020) was produced, which re-assessed the project's research aims and objectives and suggested additional objectives relating to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. This was 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 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The development area lay 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 was 10.7ha in area and lies between *c*. 16-20m OD. 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 lay in the north of the development site and was 4.6ha in extent. It covers a 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 and historical background

1.3.1 A full consideration of the archaeological and historical background of the site is provided 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 Historic Environment Record (CHER, licence no. 19-3959), with pertinent records shown in Fig. 2.

Early prehistoric

1.3.2 There is limited evidence for activity in the immediate vicinity of the 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 (CHER 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; Pilkinton and Leslie 2021). 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; Pilkinton and Leslie 2021). 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. 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) 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 enclosure 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 (MCB21909), both of which have been "significantly redeveloped". A Royal Observer Corps Post lay to the north-west (MCB16439).

1.4 Previous archaeological works *(Fig. 3)*

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.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

Aims of the excavation

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 Based on the results of the evaluation and the recommendations of the CHET Brief for Archaeological Investigation, more specific aims and research questions were formulated, and set out in the WSI. Following the completion of the fieldwork these research aims were revised and redefined/expanded as set out in the Updated Project Design (Phillips and Thatcher 2020).

Research frameworks

2.1.3 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

2.1.4 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?*

2.2 Additional Research Objectives

2.2.1 The post-excavation assessment showed that many of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

2.2.2 The post-excavation assessment process also identified some necessary adjustments and these are 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?

2.2.3 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 (Pilkinton and Leslie 2021). 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

2.2.4 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?

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 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 (Pilkinton and Leslie 2021) 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.

2.2.7 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?

2.2.8 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?

2.2.9 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 Period 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).

2.2.10 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).

2.2.11 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.

2.2.12 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?

2.2.13 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.

2.2.14 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?

2.2.15 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.

2.2.16 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.

2.3 Fieldwork Methodology

2.3.1 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).

2.3.2 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.

2.3.3 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.

2.3.4 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.

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

2.3.6 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.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 A broad range of features and deposits were revealed across the site, including ditches, pits, postholes, ponds, a trackway, remnant ridge and furrow and a natural winterbourne (Fig. 4a-c), defined as an intermittent watercourse, usually dry in the summer or dry months. These features 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.

3.1.2 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.

3.1.3 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 fieldwork which resulted in widespread flooding of the lower contours.

Phasing

3.1.4 The site has been phased based on a number of factors including pottery dating, stratigraphy and spatial relationships. Nine phases of activity, belonging to five broad chronologically defined periods have been identified (see below). The principal phases of activity occurred between the Late Iron Age and Mid 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.

Period 1: Late Iron Age to earliest Roman: *c.*100 BC-AD 70

Phase 1.1

Phase 1.2

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

Phase 2.1

Phase 2.2

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

Phase 3.1

Phase 3.2

Phase 3.3

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

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

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

Presentation

3.1.5 The results are discussed below by Period/Phase, preceded by a brief summary of natural/topographic features, which are crucial to understanding the archaeological activity on the site. 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 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.

3.1.6 Figures 4a-c provide overall plans of all of the excavated features across the excavation area. These are followed by individual Period/Phase plans in Figs 5-10, which in some instances include the detailed plans of structures or other significant features. Selected section drawings are provided in Figs 12a and 12b and a series of photographs are reproduced as Plates 1-9.

3.1.7 The stratigraphic account of the excavation provided below includes summary descriptions of features and their associated finds; a full inventory of recorded contexts is provided in Appendix A and detailed quantification and discussion of artefacts and ecofacts are given within the individual specialist reports (Apps B & C).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology consisted of mid orangey brown silty clays, with patches of sand and gravel in the north of the site. This was overlain by a mid greyish brown subsoil, which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil with an average thickness of 0.25m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions varied markedly over the period of fieldwork (Plates 1 and 2). 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 fieldwork which resulted in widespread flooding of the lower contours in the northern part of the site.

3.3 Natural and topographical features

3.3.1 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, which extended across the centre of the site and delineated 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.

3.3.2 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

3.3.3 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. 4a). Based upon the cartographic evidence this appears to mark the original line of what is now Sawtry Brook, which was subsequently re-routed to the west of the site (Fig. 1).

3.3.4 This feature is particularly noteworthy 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 major influence on the site's development.

3.3.5 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 very difficult, and no datable finds were recovered.

3.4 Period 1: Late Iron Age to earliest Roman: *c.*100 BC-AD 70 *(Fig. 5)*

Summary

3.4.1 The two phases of Late Iron Age to earliest Roman activity marked the earliest division of the site into broad alignments based on the contours and natural topographic features detailed above. These would largely be adhered to throughout the subsequent periods. The features described below have been attributed to the earliest phases based on stratigraphic, spatial and dating evidence.

3.4.2 in the south of the site, a sequence of smaller enclosures and structures were constructed along the line of a sinuous boundary ditch (Fig. 4) aligned parallel with the winterbourne, some 50-55m to its south. There was little evidence for habitation within the site at this time; the features mentioned above are thought to have represented stock enclosures and shelters for monitoring livestock. The very small quantity of Iron Age pottery recovered from the site (20 sherds, 225g; App. B.2) was mainly derived from these features, with their upper fills also producing Early Roman pottery. Three Iron Age pottery sherds (5g) were also recovered from an Early Roman pit group (**667**; Phase 2.1) to the north of the winterbourne.

Phase 1.1 (Fig. 5)

Ditch 613

3.4.3 A relatively large ditch (**613**) ran parallel with the winterbourne, approximately 50m to the north of it. Its surviving length was some 70m but it continued westwards beyond the edge of excavation. By contrast, ditch **613** (also **768**/**973**/**1253**/**1265**/**1390**) was up to 2.6m wide and 0.73m deep with steep straight sides and a concave base. It contained a small quantity of pottery (50 sherds, 278g), animal bone and a well-preserved Late Iron Age or Early Roman copper alloy brooch (SF37; intervention **1265**; App. B.1). A possible easterly continuation, lying 20m to the east (**472**/**483**/**951**), was considerably smaller at just 1.14m wide by 0.15m deep.

Southern Boundary 1084

3.4.4 On the opposite, southern, side of the winterbourne was a second north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**1084**, also **1318**; Fig 12a, Section 402). Broadly, this followed the top of a ridge marking the north side of a valley to the south of the subject site and as such it possibly extended across the entire subject site, continuing beyond the edge of excavation to both the east and west. However, later, more extensive re-cuts of this feature in Phases 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 had heavily truncated the original cut in places. The surviving portion was between 2.2m and

3.6m wide and on average 0.75m deep, with largely sterile fills - the only finds being five sherds of Early Roman pottery recovered from the upper fills of ditch **1318**.

Phase 1.2 (Fig. 5)

Ditches 211 & 677

3.4.5 The remains described below are attributed to Phase 1.2 largely based on the stratigraphy and spatial arrangement of features on site. They included two L shaped ditches in the north-west corner of the site (**211** & **677**). Ditch **211** (also **355**) continued beyond the site on a north-westerly trajectory. This line was picked up to the south-east by ditch **677** (also **982**/**1086**/**1088**/**1089**/**1245**) which, after 15m, turned through almost 90 degrees and continued for 40m before terminating close to the western edge of excavation.

3.4.6 Ditch **211** was 0.60m wide by 0.26m deep with a single sterile fill. Ditch **677** varied in size between 0.80m to 1.48m wide and 0.25m to 1.1m deep. Its fills contained a small quantity of 1st century Roman pottery (23 sherds, 170g), fired clay (three fragments, 56g) - including an irregular domed disc with a linear crease impression – possibly a spacer or prop from a kiln or oven (App. B.7) – and animal bone (1190g).

Ditch 580

3.4.7 The earliest phase of a ditch alignment (**580**) that was recut throughout subsequent phases of activity was established in the Late Iron Age, to the south of L-shaped ditch **677**. Ditch **580** (also **1159**/**1301**/**1322**/**855**/**1174**) lay between 5-10m upslope of the winterbourne, parallel with its course. It was at least 70m long, although its eastern extent was not discernible as a result of later recuts. However, a minor ditch terminus (**541**) to the east of section **1174** might suggest the location of a gap/entrance here, perhaps opening onto the adjacent watercourse.

3.4.8 Ditch **580** was 1.6m wide and up to 0.38m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 12b, Section 296). Notable amongst its finds assemblage was a mid-1st century AD Roman plate brooch (SF21, from cut **580**)**.** Shaped like a shield, the brooch is thought to be continental in origin and associated with the Roman army (App. B.1).

Gullies 728 & 653

3.4.9 Lying approximately 20m to the north of Ditch **580** was a short length of curvilinear gully (**728**/**732**). This feature described an arc that, if continued, could conceivably have included gully **653**, to the south. These features measured up to 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep and could perhaps have represented the remnant of a ring gully. Gully **653** was truncated by later pitting and so this attribution is at best tentative, and the only datable finds were two sherds of Early Roman pottery from the fill of gully **653**. However, this part of the site was comparatively dry, as attested to by subsequent ongoing re-use of the locale, making it a favourable site for habitation.

Ditches 950 & 807 – possible droveway

3.4.10 The western terminus of ditch **580** (**1159**) intersected with the terminus of a north-westerly ditch (**950**/**1157**) of similar size (1.15m wide and 0.38m deep). Its northern end appeared to

intersect with ditch **613** (Phase 1.1), possibly suggesting the refinement of the existing ditch network.

3.4.11 The purpose of this refinement may have been the creation of a droveway down to the winterbourne, either for watering livestock, or perhaps marking a convenient fording point. The western side of this potential routeway was defined by ditch **807** (also **1440**/**883**), which measured 0.7m wide by 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. Ditch **807** contained Early Roman pottery totalling 14 sherds (227g). The only other finds were animal bone (453g).

Southern Boundary 1191, 1225 & 931

Ditch 1191 and 1225

3.4.12 On the opposing side of the winterbourne, the line of ditch **807** was continued for approximately 40m by ditch **1191** (also **1191**/**1277**/**1353**/**1416**/**1431**), whereupon it intersected with the line of ditch **1084** (Phase 1.1) and turned along the same north-east to south-west alignment (**1225**; Fig. 12b, Section 384). This feature was relatively narrow with a U-shaped profile, 0.30m deep. It contained small quantities of almost exclusively mid-late 1st century AD pottery along with animal bone and fired clay fragments including a flattened object that may have been part of an oven plate (App. B.7).

Ditch 931

3.4.13 This adjustment of the site's southernmost boundary was also apparent to the east in the form of ditch **931**/**1073**/**1456** which was 30m long, extending north-eastwards from at least as far west as intervention **931** before terminating. This feature was fairly substantial, measuring over 3m wide and at least 1m deep. It is possible that its comparative size facilitated drainage.

3.4.14 Although truncation from later features made it difficult to be certain, this ditch appeared to continue to the east as ditch **538** (also **1002**, **1016**) which possibly originally continued unbroken beyond the eastern limit of excavation but had been truncated by later activity. This feature was up to 2.8m wide and varied in depth between 0.40m and 0.85m (Fig. 12a, Section 340; Fig. 12b, Section 335). Its fills 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) recovered from its upper fills is thought to be Anglo-Saxon to early medieval in date and could therefore be intrusive (App. B.9).

Structure 512

3.4.15 Lying directly to the north of ditch **931** and closely associated with it, was Structure **512**, a partial ring gully formed of three sections with an internal diameter of 17m. The gully (also **514**/**644**/**646**/**730**/**741**/**754**/**892**) 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 2nd century AD (8g) and animal bone (91g). It is suggested that this feature may have enclosed something more akin to an animal pen than a dwelling.

Structure 1149

3.4.16 Nestled to the south of ditches **538** and **931** was a short length of curvilinear ditch (**1149**/**1163**) and a pit-like feature (**1273**). These may have formed the heavily truncated remnants of a 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).

3.4.17 It is suggested that this may have represented an intermittently used shelter, possibly for monitoring livestock, and therefore part of a wider agricultural hinterland at some remove from any settlement core.

3.5 Period 2: Early Romano-British (c. mid-late 1st century AD) (*Fig.6*)

Summary

3.5.1 Activity in this phase included the re-cutting and extension of existing features across the site. Once again these hinged upon the local topography and, quite possibly, the relative impact of differences in the superficial geology on drainage.

3.5.2 There was some evidence for the layout of a rectilinear field system to the north of the winterbourne, whilst to its south there was another phase of refinement of the main existing boundaries (Period 1) and the creation of smaller enclosures to the south-east. This included the construction of a possible structure. An area of pitting and several discrete pits accompanied the field system, but there were no structures identified in the north.

3.5.3 Artefact densities suggest that during this time the subject site became more closely associated with a farmstead/area of settlement, rather than simply representing part of an outlying field system. This is perhaps best exemplified by the increased volume of pottery attributed to the mid-late 1st century, which totalled 2471 sherds (26,812g; App. B.3).

Phase 2.1 (Fig. 6)

Waterhole 1127

3.5.4 A sequence of waterholes (**1127**: **1044**, **1047**, **1049**, **1148**, **1062**, **1063**, **1068**, **1069**, **1117**, **1127**, **1229**) (Plate 3) truncated, or were perhaps added to the line of ditch **677** (Phase 1.2). 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. 12a, Section 349).

3.5.5 In plan, the overall shape of these features formed a linear group, measuring approximately 15m long and 4.6m wide. This layout and placement, intersecting with a pre-existing ditch, might be taken to indicate that this feature facilitated drainage. It is worth noting that it was excavated in an area of mixed clays and gravels, where the ground was both relatively stable and free draining.

3.5.6 The Romano-British pottery (totalling 335 sherds, 5919g) recovered from this sequence dated predominantly to AD 70-120 or AD 70-150. It is suggested that these features remained at least partially extant in the landscape for some time; a large component of pottery from waterhole **1127** (173 sherds, 3109g) dated between AD 100-200 and a single sherd (16g) of Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered from the upper fill of a shallow feature (**1115**), which truncated the upper fills of waterhole **1127** (Fig. 12a, Section 349). Rather than

a cut feature, it may be that **1115** in fact represented the final infilling of the pit sequence (see below; Period 5).

3.5.7 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 (App. B.9) and a crudely retouched scraper, possibly of Iron Age date (App. B.10).

3.5.8 The 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 and occasional barley, as well as frequent weed seeds (App. C.3). Pollen sub-samples from the same waterhole (Fig. 12a, Section 349, Sample 79) have been interpreted to suggest an initially largely open paleoenvironment, characterised by grasses and dandelion-types with arable cultivation in the local area, followed by an episode of increased wetness with indicators of the development of sedge fen and freshwater habitats (App. C.4; and see Discussion, Section 4).

Southern boundary 885

3.5.9 A minor re-working of the eastern portion of the southern boundary (as represented by Phase 1.2 diches **931** & **538**) was undertaken in the form of a short length of ditch (**885**). Ditch **885** (also **1203**) contained later Iron Age pottery (2 sherds, 87g), as well as Early Roman pottery (8 sherds, 54g), fired clay (32g) and animal bone (10g). To the east, ditch **915**/**924** extended south-eastwards perpendicular to **885** for almost 20m.

Structure 548

3.5.10 Structure **548** (cuts **555**, **548**, **650**, **685**, **719**, **736**, **746**, **882**) lay to the east of ditch **915**/**924** 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 heavily 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 (App. C.3). This structure may have replaced two earlier structures located directly to the west (**512** and **1149**; Phase 1.2).

Phase 2.2 (Fig. 6)

Ditches 813 & 446

3.5.11 In the north-western corner of the site a shallow ditch (**813**/**999**) ran eastwards to intersect with waterhole **1127** (Phase 2.1). This feature was on average 1.10m wide by 0.38m deep and contained 70 sherds (1281g) of pottery dating to between AD 50-150. It is possible that the ditch was designed to drain into the waterhole to the east.

3.5.12 Running parallel with Phase 1.2 ditch **1086**, approximately 30m to its east, was another shallow ditch (**446**/**449**) (0.5m wide by 0.15m deep) from which four sherds (18g) of Early Roman pottery (AD 50-200) were recovered. This may have marked the line of a droveway from the north, towards the enclosures and watercourse to the south. Postholes **283** and **285**

lay adjacent to this feature and may have formed a component of this arrangement. Two further ditches (**256** & **288**) at the north-eastern edge of excavation were also attributed to this phase, on the basis of stratigraphy.

Waterhole 848 and ditch 663

3.5.13 Less than 20m to the north of the winterbourne another large, elongated waterhole (**848** also **904**/**1199**) was excavated, the long axis of which was on the same alignment of waterhole **1127**. The full extent of this feature was not discernible as a result of subsequent truncation but it was roughly teardrop shaped, with the wider end downslope, and was at least 6m long by up to 3m wide.

3.5.14 In section this feature had a steep sided, concave based profile that was 0.85m deep (Fig. 12b, Section 296). Its surviving fills had a waterlain, silty appearance and fills 846 and 1198 yielded a large assemblage of pottery dated to c. AD 50-120 (317 sherds, 2661g and 39 sherds, 405g respectively).

3.5.15 Ditch **663** (also **626**/**699**/**704**/**708**/**710**/**712**/**909**/**1243**) drained downslope from the southern edge of waterhole **848** into the winterbourne. The ditch was 1.1m wide by 0.30m deep, widening to 2.8m as it adjoined the watercourse, a total of 30 sherds of Early Roman pottery (546g) were recovered from this feature.

Pit Group 667

3.5.16 A cluster of possible quarry pits (**667**, **795**, **956**, **969**, **1387**), 10m to the north-east of waterhole **848**, consisted of at least five intercutting pits. These were sub-circular in plan and generally had steep or vertical sides with a flat base. The pits were between 1-3m 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).

Enclosure 528

3.5.17 A rectilinear enclosure lay a further 10m to the east. This straddled a very slight rise demarcating a gravelly outcrop. Ditch **528** (also **543**, **610**, **688**) extended 30m north-north-westwards from the line of Period 1 ditch **541** before turning north-east. This enclosure was re-cut throughout the following three phases (Period 3, Phases 3.1-3.3) and its initial extent could not be determined; however, the stratigraphy suggests that the original cut was adhered to by later re-cuts (see below). In section the ditch was a shallow U shape, 0.80m wide by 0.25m deep.

Droveway 875

3.5.18 In the central western part of the site there was an apparent re-cutting of Period 2 Droveway **807** (Phase 1.2) in the form of ditches **875**, **1443** and **946**. The larger of these (**946** also **925**/**1373**) formed its eastern edge and extended 35m south-eastwards from its northern terminus down to the winterbourne. It was on average 1.20m wide by 0.5m deep and contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery dating to between AD 50-150 (129 sherds, 1706g).

3.5.19 Running parallel with ditch **946**, on average 20m to its west, were two ditches (**1443** & **875**). These became very shallow towards the southern, lower ground; the northern element (**1443**) being 1.25m wide by 0.31m deep and ditch **875** measuring 0.60m wide and up to 0.20m deep. Just five sherds of Early Roman pottery were recovered from these features (107g).

3.5.20 Pits that contained 1st century AD pottery in this area included **1434** (10 sherds, 102g) located close to the western excavation baulk. To the east was pit **833** (10 sherds, 88g).

Ditch 1172

3.5.21 On the opposing side of the winterbourne, ditch **1172** (also **1283**, **1289**, **1345** & **1418**) continued the line of ditches **875** and **1443** to the north, running for 40m to converge with the line of Boundary **1225** (Phase 1.2), whereupon it turned to follow this earlier course as ditch **1220**.

3.5.22 Ditch **1172** measured 0.6-1.96m wide and 0.16-0.65m deep, with a U-shaped profile and it contained Roman pottery, almost exclusively of mid-late 1st century AD date (71 sherds, 815g).

Ditch 1220

3.5.23 Forming a re-cut of the southern site boundary was ditch **1220**. Pollen sub-samples were collected from the ditch fill sequence (Fig. 12b, Section 384). Although not recorded in sufficient quantities for full analysis (App. C.4), the most productive sub-samples (fill 1222) contained, amongst other species, dandelion-types, grasses, thistles-type and rare cereal-types. The taxa present are similar to those described from waterhole **1127** (Phase 2.1) and, by analogy, would suggest similar open type, grassy and/or waste ground type environments.

Pits

3.5.24 Within the area enclosed by ditches **1172** and **1220** were a number of pits which have been assigned to this phase. Five of these pits (**1156**, **1304**, **1314**, **1379**, **1415**) contained 1st century AD pottery (totalling 132 sherds, 1201g) while another two pits are dated by association (**1308**, **1427**). Of particular note is a small group of pottery (39 sherds, 401g) from pit **1415**, which potentially represent a group of kiln products/wasters dating to AD 40-70 (App. B.3).

Ditch 1000

3.5.25 The eastern element of the southern boundary was re-cut as ditch **1000** (also **1014**/**963**/**1041**; Fig. 12a, Section 340; Fig. 12b, Section 335). The western limit of this feature marked the apparent re-alignment of a gap in the boundary. 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 (1454).

Enclosure 520

3.5.26 A D-shaped enclosure (**520**) extended southwards from boundary ditch **1000**. It was relatively small (also **535**/**963**/**1246**), 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 4). Its fills contained Roman pottery (6 sherds, 37g) along with fired clay (38g) and animal bone (728g).

3.5.27 Extending from the south-eastern corner of the enclosure was a NNW-SSE orientated ditch (**938** also **1400**), 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).

3.6 Period 3: Early – Mid Romano-British (*c.* late 1st-later 2nd century AD) *(Figs 7-9)*

Summary

3.6.1 Romano-British activity became increasingly concentrated in the northern part of the site during this period. This included the refinement of the rectilinear field system in the area directly north of the winterbourne and expansion further northwards, towards and probably beyond Gidding Road, forming part of the settlement uncovered at Glebe Farm (see Fig. 1; Pilkinton and Leslie 2021, ECB 5334).

3.6.2 Another key feature was a north-east to south-west orientated trackway. Whilst the layout of the site in Period 2 hints at the possibility that this routeway was established earlier (the earlier cut features do appear to respect its line) it seems that the route was formalised during Period 3 with the establishment of ditches on either side. The southern trackway ditch also formed the northern side of an expanded sub-rectangular enclosure.

3.6.3 Discrete pits were more numerous in Period 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 pottery in the previous phase, with a total of 2330 sherds (26,686g; App. B.3).

Phase 3.1 (Fig. 7)

Northern field system

3.6.4 Several elements of an extensive field system were in evidence across the northern part of the site (**200**, **228**, **219**, **327**, **979**). These built on the layout of ditches and other features constructed during Period 2, in particular waterhole **1127** which, it is envisaged, remained extant during this period. Most of these newly laid out ditches formed L-shaped arrangements, including ditches **200** (also **208**/**337**/**1050**), **219** (also **318**/**368**/**456**/**459**/**461**), **327** (also **395**/**453**) and **979** (also **1028**/**1057**/**1136**), whilst ditch **228** (also **418**) was a simple linear ditch. The southern, north-east to south-west aligned, sides of the main L-shaped ditches (**219**, **327** and **979**) formed a segmented ditched boundary on the north side of the trackway.

3.6.5 These ditches had U-shaped profiles that were 1.1-1.5m wide and 0.3-0.7m deep. In total, some 695 sherds (9419g) of Roman pottery, dating to the latter 1st and 2nd centuries AD were recovered from these features, alongside almost 3kg of animal bone. The vast majority of this material, however, came from the fill of ditch **200**. Pottery from this feature totalled 617 sherds (8569g) and although the dates were mixed, the majority dated to c. AD 100-300. It included a sherd of South Gaulish samian ware, which comprised a decorated body sherd with a possible gladiator scene (App. B.4). Also recovered were a copper alloy pin (SF31), a copper alloy bow brooch (SF11), a hammerstone (534g; SF12), burnt stone (597g) and animal bone

(2217g). The finds were derived from a dark brownish grey, charcoal-rich silty clay, sampling of which produced one of the more significant assemblages of charred plant remains from the site, including poorly preserved seeds of hulled wheat (spelt/emmer) with occasional barley, as well as frequent weed seeds (App. C.3).

3.6.6 A small waterhole (**238=240**) was located to the east of ditch **200** in the north-east corner of the site. It measured 2.38m wide and 1m deep, with steep sides and a concave base (Fig 12b. Section 111). Within a sequence of seven fills were 11 sherds (257g) of Roman pottery, mostly dated AD 100-400 and mostly in the upper fill. There was also small amounts of fired clay, flint and animal bone.

Trackway 638

3.6.7 This feature, which lay 50m to the north of the winterbourne, spanned the full width of the site and comprised a shallow depression or hollow way (**638**), aligned north-east to south-west, 10m wide by up to 0.3m deep. Mixed gravel and stone filled this depression and although some of it was worn and rounded, overall, this material did not appear to represent a metalled surface. 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.

3.6.8 Finds recovered from along its length included 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; App. B.1), 100g of ceramic building material (CBM; App. B.6), burnt stone (146g) and animal bone (408g).

3.6.9 As stated previously, the northern side of the track was bounded by the ditches associated with the adjacent field systems described above. The southern side of the track was similarly directly bounded by enclosure ditches extending southwards to the winterbourne, as described below.

Enclosure 687

3.6.10 Enclosure **528** (Phase 2.2) was superseded during this phase by an enclosure that extended further to the west by 30m. The northern and western side of the enclosure comprised a ditch (**687** also **758**/**777**/**1349**/**1197**/**852**) with a U shaped profile that increased in size to the south and west, from 0.5-2m in width and from 0.2-0.8m in depth (Fig. 12b, Section 250 and 296; Plate 5). The western side of this L-shaped ditch ran all the way down to the winterbourne, incorporating the line of waterhole **848** (Phase 2.2). It increased in size as it got closer to the winterbourne, which in all likelihood was for the purposes of drainage.

3.6.11 The extension of the southern arm of the enclosure comprised a ditch (**545** also **907**/**1177**/**605**) that adjoined the line of ditch **543**/**610** (Phase 2.2). This ditch measured 0.8-1.6m wide by 0.5-0.9m deep, also deepening to the south-west.

3.6.12 An entrance to enclosure **687** was apparent in its north-eastern corner. This was formed by ditch **464**, whose terminus lay approximately 8m to the south of ditch **687**. The line of the former was continued to both the east and west in the form of ditches **350**/**494** and **601** (also **726**/**739**/**747**/**893**). As such, ditch **601** formed an internal sub-division of the enclosure.

3.6.13 Overall, the ditches associated with Enclosure **687** produced a relatively modest finds assemblage, with 102 sherds (975g) of Roman pottery (mostly dated to the late 1st/2nd century AD), just 210g of animal bone and a late 1st century AD Hod Hill type copper alloy brooch (SF29, from ditch **687**, cut **852**).

Posthole/Pit Group 305

3.6.14 A cluster of small discrete features lay in the eastern part of the enclosure. This group comprised four postholes (**305**, **340**, **342** & **376**) and four pits (**374**, **380**, **381** & **487**). In plan they covered an area of 20m x 10m. Whilst their distinct grouping means it is possible that they represented the partial remains of a structure, they could not be reconciled into a coherent footprint. The pits were between 0.6-0.8m in diameter and 0.16-0.4m deep, while the postholes were on average 0.4m in diameter by 0.35m deep. No finds were recovered from their fills, and they have been attributed to this phase on the basis of their location in the gap between ditch terminals **464** and **739**, as described above.

Droveway 822

3.6.15 The line of the droveway previously delineated by ditches **875**/**946** (Phase 2.2) was re-established by ditches **822** (also **838**/**840**/**1446**/**1448**) and **1297** (also **1329**/**1394**). These narrow, north-west to south-east aligned boundaries ran close to the line of the winterbourne. They measured 0.5m in width by 0.30m deep on average with ditch **822** containing 11 sherds (137g) of Early Roman pottery, with small quantities of animal bone coming from both ditches (total of 453g). Intercutting pits **870** and **873** may have marked the southern end of the line of ditch **822**, with 16 sherds (143g) of similarly dated pottery recovered from **870**.

3.6.16 To the west of ditch **822** was a short length of curvilinear ditch (**811** also **826**/**831**). 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 (SF 26; Plate 6; App. B.3).

Droveway 1184

3.6.17 To the south of the winterbourne, ditches **1237**, **1423**/**1300** and **1185** (also **1187**, **1285**/**95** & **1420**) formed a segmented inverted L shaped arrangement, with the south-easterly aligned element lying opposite droveway ditch **822** on the other, northern, side of the winterbourne. These ditches produced 100 sherds (783g) of Early Roman pottery and 260g of animal bone.

3.6.18 To the east, ditch **1032**/**1034** (also **1309**/**1397**) extended south-west to north-east, possibly replacing the more sinuous, earlier ditches (Phase 1.2, **538**; Phase 2.2, **1000**) that ran along a similar line. A possible sub-division (ditch **936**), aligned perpendicular to ditch **1032**, was also attributed to this phase. These features produced only a small quantity (410g) of animal bone.

Pits and postholes

3.6.19 Approximately 20 discrete pits were associated with Phase 3.1, 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.

3.6.20 Amongst the pits in the north of the site was Pit Group **270**, which consisted of six sub-circular pits (**227**, **270**, **291**, **312**, **319** & **323**) measuring 0.62-1.87m wide and 0.12-0.74m deep with gentle or moderately steep sides and concave bases. Three of the six pits (**227**, **270** & **291**) contained pottery (totalling 21 sherds, 215g) with spot dates spanning the Romano-British period. The only other find was animal bone (5g).

3.6.21 Dated pits further south included pit **966** (4 sherds, 29g; dated to AD 50-200) to the east of ditch **1028**, and pit **588** (48 sherds, 321g; dated to AD 70-150) 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.

3.6.22 Truncating a Period 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 AD 100-200. 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 AD 100-400 and animal bone (221g). The second pit was undated but has been assigned to this phase based on its proximity to pit **566**.

3.6.23 Located in the north-east of the site, pit **367** (0.8m wide by 0.24m deep) contained pottery (13 sherds, 33g) dated AD 100-400. 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 AD 100-400. The same posthole contained animal bone (272g).

Phase 3.2 (Fig. 8)

Northern Field system

3.6.24 The activity assigned to this phase lay almost exclusively to the north of the winterbourne. To the north of the trackway, which was bounded almost continuously on both sides by ditches (**364**, **586** & **345**; see below), a series of minor divisions were laid out that built on the field system from the preceding phase.

3.6.25 In the north-west corner of the site ditches **273** (also **329**/**827**) and **876** (also **977**/**1011**/**1080**/**1103**) extended for 30m on a parallel alignment (north-east to south-west) with the trackway. A smaller sub-enclosure was marked by ditches **866** and **986**. These were on average 0.90m wide by 0.35m deep, with ditch **866** containing seven sherds (74g) of pottery dated AD 50-100. A short length of north-east to south-west aligned ditch was exposed to the south of ditch **876** (**995**/**1129**); measuring up to 0.7m wide and 0.58m deep it did not produce any finds.

3.6.26 Two ditches that ran perpendicular to the trackway were recorded in the east of the site (**231** & **301**/**303**), spaced some 50m apart. Ditch **231** (also **451**) measured 1-1.4m wide and was up to 0.38m deep, and produced two sherds (22g) of Roman pottery. To the north-east, ditch **301**/**303** (also **402**/**404**) measured up to 1m across and 0.38m deep but contained only tiny fragments of animal bone (2g).

Trackway

3.6.27 The line of the trackway appeared to have been formalised to a greater degree during this phase with the establishment of a continuous northern boundary ditch (**364**, also **400**/**439**/**561**/**589**/**671**/**721**) that extended from the eastern excavation baulk for 145m. Close to the western edge of excavation the line of the ditch began curving northwards to intersect with ditch **1136** (Phase 3.1); this may have marked either one side of a north-westerly route branching off the track, or a wholesale change of direction. Ditch **364** measured 0.75-1.56m wide and 0.22-0.35m deep and had a U-shaped profile (Fig. 12b, Section 245). Its single fill contained eight sherds (429g) of pottery dated AD 50-400, and animal bone (293g).

3.6.28 Marking the south side of the trackway, ditch **586** (**593**/**651**/**695**/**1257**/**1327**) extended from the western edge of excavation for approximately 70m. It was notably larger than its northern counterpart at 1.7m wide by 0.5-0.8m deep. Its fills produced eight sherds of Roman pottery (190g) and 50g of animal bone.

3.6.29 At its eastern end ditch **586** had a short return that extended south-eastwards for 5m before terminating (**651**/**695**). This terminus marked the western side of an access point from the trackway to enclosures between it and the winterbourne.

Enclosure 345

3.6.30 The east side of the access from the trackway to the area immediately adjacent to the winterbourne was formed by ditch **345** (also **524**/**532**/**624**/**692**/**756**/**1200**), which also formed the northern side of an enclosure. The ditch itself was, once again, relatively substantial at up to 3.15m wide and 0.98m deep. It also yielded one of the largest assemblages of finds, including pottery (487 sherds, 4308g), most dating between AD 50-200 and burnt stone (1887g).

3.6.31 It is suggested that the eastern and southern sides of the enclosure as established in Phase 2.2 continued in use, the use of previous alignments being a common thread throughout the development of the site. Another possible example of this relating specifically to this phase is the possibility that the area broadly covered by Period 2 waterhole **848** may have remained a minor barrier, whether it be as a wet depression or area of relatively dense vegetation.

3.6.32 To the south of the enclosure a possible drainage channel (**602**/**784**) ran down to the winterbourne on the same alignment as earlier ditch **528** (Phase 2.2). This feature was up to 1.62m wide and 0.48m deep and contained 25 sherds (268g) of Roman pottery and 18g of animal bone. The apparent necessity of drainage from this enclosure, taken in conjunction with relatively frequent shifts in the positions of entrances, does suggest that the underlying ground conditions were a strong determinant of land use throughout the site's history.

3.6.33 The only features lying to the south of the winterbourne in this phase were a ditch (**628**/**1311**/**1369**), which continued the line of ditch **602** and, 30m to the west, a parallel ditch (**1361**/**1364**) which bounded this possible crossing of the watercourse. Ditch **628** produced a total of three sherds (6g) of Roman pottery and 130g of animal bone, whilst three sherds of Roman pottery (26g) came from ditch **1361**.

Phase 3.3 (Fig. 9)

3.6.34 As with the preceding phases the changes introduced at this time represented adjustments to the existing layout of the site, suggesting that overall little had changed in terms of the site's function and relationship with the wider landscape. It is envisaged that the trackway continued in use during this phase. As for the northern field system, a solitary ditch lay in the north-west corner of the site (**960** also **1095**/**1111**/**1134**/**1168**) and this appears to have served a similar purpose to its predecessors in terms of sub-dividing fields/plots in this area.

3.6.35 A possible re-cut of ditch **586** (Phase 3.2) suggests that the southern trackway boundary was maintained into this phase.

Waterhole 771

3.6.36 Waterhole **771** was positioned just 5m to the south of the eastern terminus of ditch **586**. 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. 12a, Section 276; Plate 7). 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 (App. B.5). The waterhole also contained animal bone (711g). No other finds were recovered and an environmental sample contained only sparse charcoal.

3.6.37 Two further discrete features lay less than 15m to the east. These pits (**629** & **796**) were sub-circular in plan and were relatively large in plan, at between 3-4m diameter, but no more than 0.65m deep. An assemblage of pottery dating to between AD 50-200 was recovered from their fills (23 sherds, 202g and 14 sherds, 60g respectively). These features may have been dug for the extraction of gravel, which was the predominant superficial deposit in this part of the site.

Enclosure 493

3.6.38 The final reworking of the enclosure between the trackway and the winterbourne, in the central/eastern part of the site, was laid out during this phase. It comprised two elements (**493** and **573**) and in plan largely re-iterated the layout from Phase 3.2, with the trackside boundary on the north side shifting 3m southwards and a new drainage gully that marked part of the western side and entranceway.

3.6.39 The excavated sections of **493** (also **407**/**572**/**480**/**578**/**428**/**480**/**489**/**502**/**507**/**550**/**569**/**592**/**622**/ **1201**/**1202**/**1268**) revealed it to have a U-shaped profile, ranging in size from 0.84-2.02m wide and 0.24-0.67m deep (Fig. 12b, Section 226). Finds from this ditch included 496 sherds of Roman pottery (5560g) and 1560g of animal bone, while a copper alloy brooch (SF 15) was also recovered from the fill of intervention **480**. Most significantly, the upper fill (492/1133) of intervention **493** produced a deposit of cremated human bone weighing 349g, alongside a pottery flagon (SF15), representing a burial interred into the partly silted up ditch (see App. C.1).

3.6.40 The entrance to the enclosure lay on its western side and was bounded by ditch terminals **1268** to the north and **573** to the south. Ditch **573** (also **1166**) then extended south-eastwards to the winterbourne, kinking slightly to the south as it passed the line of the enclosure's southern boundary.

Inhumation burial

3.6.41 Immediately to the north of the winterbourne, a grave (**1189**) containing a north-west to south-east orientated inhumation burial (SK1183) was found to cut the fill of Phase 3.1 ditch **687** (Plate 8). The skeleton was laid out in a supine position and is believed to be of middle adult age (26-44 years; App. C.1). There were no grave goods accompanying the burial.

3.7 Period 4: Mid – Late Romano-British (c. later 2nd-4th century AD) *(Fig. 10)*

Summary

3.7.1 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, whilst a sinuous ditch following the route of the winterbourne may also belong to the period of activity on the site.

Midden 201

3.7.2 The midden deposit (**201**) consisted of a 0.16m thick layer of dark grey silty clay, spread over an area of approximately 8m x 6m. Within the midden deposit was an assemblage of pottery (149 sherds, 1762g) dated AD 200-400, 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.

Waterhole 261

3.7.3 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 9). Roman pottery was recovered from throughout the fills (25 sherds, 142g), dated between AD 100-400. 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 (App. B.5), the Roman pottery could be residual and the feature itself may be Early Saxon in date.

Ditch 475

3.7.4 A long sinuous north-east to south-west aligned ditch, **475** (**475**, **620**, **1385**), was laid out immediately adjacent to the winterbourne, on its northern bank. Closely following the course of the winterbourne, it extended across the entire width of the excavation area. No pottery, or any other dateable finds were recovered from this feature, and it has been assigned to this phase on the basis that it cut across several earlier ditches on the northern side of the winterbourne – most notably Period 3.3 ditch **573**. Its layout, cutting across the putative north to south routes/droveway across the winterbourne that were a feature of the Period 3 remains, and the lack of finds, also suggest it post-dates the major phases of Romano-British activity on the site. Typically measuring between 2.5 and 2.7m wide and 0.4m deep, this

feature had a broad, U-shaped profile and was filled by a series of yellowish and greyish brown sandy silts and silty clays.

3.8 Period 5: Early – Middle Anglo-Saxon (*c.* AD 410-850) *(Fig. 10)*

3.8.1 Although no features could definitely be assigned to the Anglo-Saxon period, there was enough Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (24 sherds, 537g), found in a small number of Roman features, to suggest limited use of the site, perhaps utilising the remnants of the field system (App. B.5). 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 3.3; 2 sherds, 61g) and waterhole **261** (Phase 4; 20 sherds, 440g), with single sherds from a pit within Pit Group **667** (Phase 2.2; 2g) and ditch or pit **1115** (Phase 3; 16g), which truncated the top of a waterhole (**1127**) in the north-west of the site.

3.8.2 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. 4c 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 (App. B.9).

3.8.3 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 (App. B.5), the northern, lower part of the site may have been pasture during the Anglo-Saxon period and these waterholes would have lain within this grazing land.

3.9 Period 6: Post-medieval – modern (*c.* AD 1550-present) *(Fig. 11)*

Furrows

3.9.1 A system of ridge and furrow survived to differing degrees across the development area, with two overarching alignments evident. 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 further furrows aligned north-east to south-west at the eastern and western edges of the site.

Historic field boundaries

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

3.10 Finds and environmental summary

Metalwork (App. B.1)

3.10.1 An assemblage of 25 fragments of metal, relating to 22 individual artefacts, was recovered. They are primarily of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date with a small number of medieval and post-medieval finds. Preservation is poor, with most objects being fragmented and heavily encrusted. The copper-alloy assemblage is dominated by Late Iron Age to Roman brooches

(eight in total, ranging in date from the late first century BC to early second century AD, with a single third century AD example).

3.10.2 Typically a greater range of domestic, agricultural and craft/industrial items would be expected at rural settlement of this period. However, the assemblage is still broadly consistent with neighbouring sites along the fen edge, which have all predominantly produced a mix of Late Iron Age, first century AD continental military, Colchester derivative and plate brooch types.

Iron Age pottery (App. B.2)

3.10.3 A small assemblage of 20 sherds of Iron Age pottery was recovered from six contexts. The pottery is handmade and includes a number of Scored Ware sherds, in circulation from *c*. 350 BC- AD 50 in this part of Cambridgeshire. The recovery of some of the material from feature groups also containing pottery dated AD 50-100 suggests that the assemblage is most likely of Late Iron Age origin, post *c*. 50 BC. The general scarcity of pottery implies that the site was not a sustained focus of Iron Age settlement.

Romano-British pottery (App. B.3)

3.10.4 A large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the Sawtry excavations, totalling 4913 sherds weighing 55331g and representing an estimated 428 vessels (ENV) and 96.07 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). An additional 236 sherds (4190g) were collected from the evaluation phase of works (see Lyons 2017 for detail of evaluation material). The assemblage represents predominately earlier Roman material, with activity peaking 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 site.

Potter's stamps and decorated samian (App. B.4)

3.10.5 The stamped and decorated assemblage comprised three individual vessels, all dating from the late 1st to late 2nd century AD.

Post-Roman pottery (App. B.5)

3.10.6 A total of 24 sherds of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered, along with three sherds of post-medieval wares. The sherds are generally in good condition. The bulk of the material (20 sherds, 440g) was recovered from a group of large intercutting pit-wells or waterholes (**261**, Phase 4) at the northernmost edge of excavation. The remainder was derived from two large waterholes (**771** and **1127**) and a small pit (**782**). 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 (App. B.6)

3.10.7 The ceramic building material (CBM) assemblage consists of just 25 fragments (905g) of mostly post-medieval to modern brick and tile; it also contained a single fragment of Roman roof tile. The assemblage is fragmentary, abraded and largely uninformative. The post-medieval fragments are likely the result of discard of the material into the modern agricultural

landscape. A fragment of Roman tegula from Late Roman midden deposit (201; Phase 4) suggests the presence of a Roman structure or CBM production site in the vicinity.

Fired clay (App. B.7)

3.10.8 Of the 178 fragments of fired clay recovered 116 were amorphous with no discernible features. The remaining comprised more 'structural' pieces with remnant flattened surfaces. The assemblage was heavily abraded. A small number of fragments may have represented early Romano-British portable kiln furniture.

Burnt and vitrified clay (App. B.8)

3.10.9 A total of 17g (10 pieces) of possible burnt and vitrified clay fragments were recovered. All of these were un-diagnostic.

Utilised stone (App. B.9)

3.10.10 The assemblage of utilised stone (35.9kg, 101 pieces) included 3.4kg (35 pieces) of worked stone (quern etc), 20.4kg (35 pieces) of building stone and 12kg (45 pieces) of burnt stone. Of note was a piece of Romano-British rotary quern with a raised kerbed rim on the outside of the upper stone. A carved chalk spindlewhorl (ditch **538**, Phase 2.2, intrusive) is typical of areas where outcrops of the hard chalk rock beds are exposed at surface. A fragment of moulded Barnack Stone may have come from a carved stone tank or Roman sarcophagus.

Worked and burnt flint (App. B.10)

3.10.11 A small assemblage of seven worked flints and three fragments (13g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered. The material is in variable condition and consists largely of unretouched removals likely to reflect Neolithic to Bronze Age activity. Two Mesolithic/early Neolithic blades were recovered. A single retouched scraper is most likely an expediently produced tool of the kind often associated with later prehistoric (post-Early Bronze Age) technologies.

Glass (App. B.11)

3.10.12 A single shard of olive green glass, weighing 3g was recovered. This is from a utility bottle, very probably a wine bottle and represents a casual loss.

Human skeletal remains (App. C.1)

3.10.13 The excavation uncovered a single inhumation and one deposit of cremated human bone. Skeleton 1183 is highly fragmented with no complete bones present. The deposit of cremated bone was recovered from the upper fills of ditch **493** and is truncated. Such small, isolated burials are typical of Roman rural burial practise.

Animal bone (App. C.2)

3.10.14 The assemblage comprised 490 countable fragments (17353g), of which 313 fragments were identifiable to taxon: sheep/goat, cattle, pig, horse, chicken and unidentifiable bird. The majority is derived from Periods 2 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) and 3 (Early- Mid Roman).

3.10.15 It is primarily domestic with the percentage of cattle increasing in the early to mid Roman periods. Whilst broadly typical for Late Iron Age- Roman Cambridgeshire, the overall dominance of cattle in the Iron Age period is unusual and may relate to the wetter fenland landscape which is more suited for cattle than sheep. The age profiles for the main taxa suggest use for both meat and dairy or wool.

Charred and waterlogged plant remains (App. C.3)

3.10.16 The 80 bulk samples show preservation of plant remains was predominantly by carbonization and is poor to moderate, probably due to the heavy clay matrix. The preserved taxa represent plants growing in and around ditches, the economic plant remains are mostly charred cereals and legumes. 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.

3.10.17 An area of possible crop processing or other activity was identified in the north-west of the site and there was some evidence of germination of spelt wheat which could be an indication of malting.

3.10.18 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.

Pollen Analysis (App. C.4)

3.10.19 Full analysis of the pollen from a possible pit/balancing pond **1127** provide a palaeoenvironmental history for the site during the early Roman period. The earliest data suggests an almost totally cleared landscape of herb-rich grassland, suitable for pastoral farming. Evidence to support arable activity is strong, although whether this was occurring adjacent to the site or whether it reflects cereals derived from other settings (e.g. animal fodder, household waste, local crop processing activity) is unclear.

3.10.20 Trees such as oak and alder and shrubs such as hazel-type and willow were growing either regionally, perhaps as stands of mixed trees, or as isolated trees / shrubs in the relatively local landscape.

3.10.21 A significant change in the palaeoenvironmental landscape is apparent within the upper part of the analysed section (deposit 1119). This suggests development of sedge fen environments and freshwater habitats, probably due to rising water-table levels and the resultant flooding. This may be attributable to a 3rd century rise in water-tables linked to changing climatic conditions.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction and reliability of the investigations

4.1.1 The results of the excavation, as detailed above, are deemed to be reliable. The evidence gathered broadly supported the findings of the preceding geophysical survey (Magnitude 2016) and trial trench evaluation (Graham 2017). It was also consistent with the excavation undertaken by Albion Archaeology immediately to the north (Pilkinton and Leslie 2021); a number of the features identified by those works continued into the subject site and the overall arrangement and chronology identified by both excavations would appear to corroborate one another.

4.1.2 The ground conditions on site varied markedly over the course of the excavation. During the early stages a prolonged period of dry and bright weather posed no significant problems. As the works progressed the weather deteriorated and the ground conditions became increasingly wet, with parts of the site becoming waterlogged and eventually flooded. Fortunately, investigation of these areas had largely been completed and the sampling strategy was not compromised. In many respects the standing water on site actually served to highlight the impact of the marginal topography and helped to elucidate the reasoning underlying the site layout (Plate 2). This will be drawn out in the discussion below, but broadly, it became apparent that water management was a primary concern in this location.

4.1.3 The discussion presented below is organised as a chronological narrative of the site's development, charting the changing organisation and character of the site in the context of the research aims and objectives set out in Section 2. To support this discussion, Fig. 13 provides thumbnail, sequential, plans of the site's development, whilst Fig. 14 shows a simplified phased plan of the Iron Age and Roman remains in relation to those exposed at Glebe Farm, to the north.

4.2 Late Iron Age to Early Roman (Periods 1 and 2) *Fig 13*

Livestock management

4.2.1 The earliest evidence for activity comprised features aligned in relation to the contours and local topography in the form of two sinuous ditches either side of the winterbourne (Phase 1.1). A subsequent re-working of the site during this period (Phase 1.2) did not obviously mark a substantial upturn in activity, but the character of features belonging to Period 1.2 were more clearly indicative of livestock management.

4.2.2 In the south-eastern part of site two ring gullies were established adjacent to the pre-existing ditch. These sat in relative isolation on high ground, affording panoramic views of the immediate landscape. The northern gully (Structure **512**) was penannular, abutting the linear boundary, and may have represented the location of a small corral or shelter. The second ring gully, whilst not as well preserved, is suggested to have represented a temporary shelter, perhaps used for monitoring livestock.

4.2.3 This interpretation is perhaps supported by the fact that the location now overlooked a crossing point of the winterbourne, along the line of a droveway. This was apparently created by splitting the earlier linear ditched boundary belonging to Phase 1.2. Its western length now turned northwards to run towards the winterbourne. The alignment then continued north-

westerly from the opposing bank. Here, the eastern edge of the droveway was marked by a relatively large enclosure that may have served as a paddock.

4.2.4 As to the exact date of this activity, it seems most likely to have occurred in the second half of the 1st century BC. The finds assemblage for this period was small and although a small number of Scored Ware sherds (*c*. 350 BC- AD 50) were recovered, this material was generally found in conjunction with later material (App. B.2). This is in slight contrast to the Glebe Farm site to the north, where there does appear to have been evidence for earlier, Middle Iron Age, activity (Pilkinton and Leslie 2021). Given the later date ascribed to the establishment of the winterbourne crossing/droveway at the current site, it may be that environmental factors not at play just to the north at Glebe Farm precluded any sustained activity within the subject site prior to this time and/or that there was an intensification/expansion of agricultural activity in the local landscape during the latest part of the Iron Age.

Drainage and water management

4.2.5 Progressing into the 1st century AD (Period 2), there was a general increase in the level of activity on site, with the increase in pottery from features attributed to this period suggesting that the site now lay in closer proximity to settlement (see App. B.3, Table 7). However, there does not appear to have been any obvious change in land use, with features probably still almost exclusively relating to livestock management. Refinement of the pre-existing layout of the site included another phase of temporary shelters/structures and associated corralling in the south-east (Structure **548** and Enclosure **520**) and the re-cutting, along similar alignments, of the droveway ditches.

4.2.6 There was also a notable effort invested in drainage during this period, and it is suggested that this too was precipitated by the need to stabilise the ground and facilitate the movement and management of livestock. The enclosure to the north of the winterbourne established in Period 1 had a series of large pits appended to it (**848**, **1127**) which, in all likelihood, served as balancing ponds. Their relatively steep-sided profiles did not necessarily tally well with use as watering holes for stock, and given the proximity of a water course such features may not have been necessary. The fact that they attached to ditches draining downslope – in the case of **848**, into the winterbourne itself – certainly point towards a necessity to move/manage surface water.

4.2.7 The well-preserved pollen sequence recovered from feature **1127** (see App. C.4) provides additional evidence for a pastoral environment. The data gleaned from the samples of the lowest fills of this feature suggests a largely cleared landscape dominated by herb-rich grassland at this time (Pollen Assemblage Zone 1), although relatively high levels of cereal pollen suggest that arable holdings were located in the immediate landscape, presumably on the higher, better drained land beyond the site itself. There was also limited evidence for trees and shrubs including oak, alder, hazel-type and willow from which it may be inferred that limited stands of mixed trees and shrubs were present locally.

4.2.8 Also of note during this period is the establishment of the first phase of a rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure **528**) that closely followed the extent of a localised outcrop of well drained gravel immediately to the north of the winterbourne (Plate 2). During the excavation this part of the site never became inundated and it is envisaged therefore that this 'dry patch' – close to both

the droveway and a source of fresh water - may well have been deliberately exploited for use as an animal enclosure.

4.2.9 Such expedient and carefully planned exploitation of localised landscape quirks is unlikely to be the result of coincidence. Pit group **667** (also Period 2) immediately to the west, may have been dug specifically for gravel extraction, on account of them having been backfilled soon after opening. Furthermore, the character of the underlying geology would undoubtedly have been visible via its influence on the overlying vegetation; perhaps determining relative growth or even determining the viability of particular plant species. It seems implausible that a population dependent upon this marginal landscape would not be able to read it for their own ends.

4.2.10 As to the livestock themselves, the faunal assemblage indicates that throughout the lifespan of the site cattle were the predominant species, with sheep/goat second. The proportion of cattle did increase during the Roman period but it certainly does not seem that it was the arrival of the Romans that caused this shift. Based upon the obvious effort invested in drainage, and consideration given to localised ground conditions, as described above, it seems that the pervading, wet ground conditions were more suitable for cattle (App C.2).

4.3 Early to Mid Romano-British (Periods 3 and 4) *Fig. 13*

4.3.1 Both the composition of the Roman pottery assemblage (App. B.3) and the density of features attributed to Period 3 indicate that activity on the site peaked during the 2nd century AD, although from the latter 1st century AD onwards this became increasingly focussed in the northern part of the site. In fact, there was little evidence for the continued management of the area to the south of the winterbourne, other than relatively minor ditches aligned with the earliest boundaries and a possible re-iteration of the droveway to the east of its original line.

4.3.2 In the central northern part of the site, the layout established in Periods 1 and 2 was largely adhered to. The rectilinear enclosure described above continued to be re-cut throughout Period 3 (as Enclosures **687**, **345** and **493**) and further waterholes/balancing ponds, located in the downslope parts of the enclosures, were also dug. This perhaps serves to re-iterate that ground conditions and the landscape continued to be a primary determinant in land-use.

4.3.3 The most obvious addition to the layout of the site during this time was a north-east to south-west orientated trackway that spanned the northern part of the site. The stratigraphic evidence for this representing the formalisation of an earlier routeway is not definitive. However, it did now form the southern edge of a series of rectilinear fields, that continued into the Glebe Farm site (see Figs 13 and 14). It seems possible that some of these fields were used for arable cultivation, and their presence here could correlate with a major increase in cereal type pollen in the middle part of the sequence sampled from waterhole **1127** (deposit 1122; Pollen Assemblage Zone 2; App. C.4). Although generally of poor quality, the charred plant remains are also consistent with an intensification of cultivation/agricultural processing during Period 3, with the vast majority of the more productive samples coming from Period 3 deposits, producing charred cereal grains (hulled wheat and barley) alongside weed seeds which probably derive from a variety of habitats including grassland, arable plots, areas of disturbed ground and wetland habitats (see App. C.3)

4.3.4 The finds evidence also bears out both the peak and concentration of activity (Figs 15a-c) with the pottery from Period 3 features making up 53.2% by weight of the total assemblage. Whether the relatively large quantities of finds from this period of the site's use are indicative of sustained domestic-type activity taking place within the excavated area is uncertain. The wider picture of Romano-British activity and settlement in this area have not been fully revealed by the excavations at Gidding Road and Glebe Farm (Fig. 14), and the extent to which the remains at either site can be considered to have lain within the core area of settlement or lay on the periphery of more intensively occupied areas remains unclear. There was circumstantial evidence for proximity to settlement/domestic activity on the site in the form of discrete pits, which were more numerous in Period 3 than in other phases of the site's use, and whilst no significant buildings were encountered, there were two groups of postholes associated with Enclosure **687** (Period 3.1, Groups **305** and **293**, see Fig. 7) that may have related to structures.

4.3.5 In terms of the status and character of the settlement represented by the Period 3 remains, the Romano-British features and associated finds and environmental evidence suggest the presence of a fairly typical Roman rural settlement/farmstead, with an economy based on mixed agricultural production. There was very little evidence for craft or industrial type activities such as smithing or textile production taking place on the site, with an almost complete dearth of artefacts associated with such activities and no slag or other metalworking residues - although this is likely to be partly due to the partial exposure of what was evidently a more extensive area of activity. The only real exception to this, in terms of evidence for 'non-agricultural' activity is the presence of pottery deriving from two possible groups of kiln products - although these may not necessarily represent on-site production (App. B.3).

4.3.6 In terms of status, Anderson's analysis of the Romano-British pottery (App. B.3) reveals that the percentages of imported pottery (4% - 4.8% during the Early to Mid Roman period) falls within the higher end for typical Romano-British rural sites in the area, and whilst certainly not indicating any kind of special/elevated status this does suggest the site had good access to contemporary exchange and trade networks – perhaps reflecting its proximity to Ermine Street, a little over 1km to the east (and see below).

Later Roman decline (Period 4)

4.3.7 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. 10). A major decline in activity on the site from the mid-2nd century is also strongly implied by the dating of the pottery, with material postdating the mid/later 2nd century making up just 3.3% of the total assemblage. Equally, the only other datable Romano-British finds postdating the second century were a single 3rd century oval plate brooch (SF34) and a late 4th century nummus (SF35) – both of which could represent causal losses made by people moving through the landscape as opposed to reflecting any kind of sustained activity. A very similar picture emerged from analysis of the Glebe Farm material remains, where only a few sherds of Roman pottery post-dating the 2nd century were recovered, and datable Roman metalwork was restricted to a 2nd century headstud brooch (Pilkinton and Leslie 2021).

4.3.8 Given that only parts of the area of Roman settlement and activity in this area have been investigated by the Gidding Road and Glebe Farm excavations, there remains some uncertainty as to whether this apparent decline in activity from the late 2nd century reflects

either a wholesale abandonment of the site, a contraction in activity, or a relocation/shift within the immediate landscape. Nonetheless, as emphasised by Anderson (App. B.3), the consistency of the dating evidence from both the excavations undertaken to date does strongly imply "a genuine decline in activity and potentially a subsequent abandonment" at this area of settlement. Anderson also notes that, in the regional context, the timing of this apparent decline is unusual, suggesting that at most Roman sites in the county settlements which flourished in the later 1st century and early 2nd century tended to then witness continuous occupation into the later Roman period (see App. B.3). Indeed, analysis of patterns in the origins/establishment and abandonment of rural settlement sites in the region by the *Roman Rural Settlement Project* suggest very low rates of site abandonment over the course of the 2nd (and 3rd) centuries AD – with most sites which were established by the 1st and 2nd centuries in the Fens and adjacent areas continuing to be occupied into at least the early 4th century (Smith *et al.* 2016, 149-151, 196-201, figs 5.9, 5.57).

4.3.9 In this context, the possible late 2nd century decline/abandonment of the site is more likely to relate to local/specific factors than to wider, regional-scale changes. One possibility, again highlighted by Anderson, is that the site's decline may have correlated with an upsurge of activity alongside Ermine Street, which lies some 1.3km east of the site, with the growing importance of this major routeway perhaps leading to a shift in the local settlement pattern to locations adjacent to the road, where there are documented Roman sites either side of the modern A1 around Tort Hill (Welsh 1994; Evans and Woodward 1996; see App. B.3 for fuller discussion).

4.3.10 Whilst this interpretation of a reorganisation of local settlement patterns in relation to the growing importance and influence of the major transport and exchange route represent by Ermine Street is compelling, evidence for changes in the local environmental conditions of the site also provide a possible complementary/alternative explanation for the observed decline in activity from the later 2nd century. This hinges essentially on the pollen assemblage recovered from the upper samples taken from the fills of waterhole **1127** (Pollen Assemblage Zone 3, deposit 1119; see App. C. 4). This pollen zone was in marked contrast to the two earlier pollen zones (see above) in terms of providing clear evidence for the development of much wetter conditions, with pollen of wetland species (especially sedges) increasingly dramatically, alongside the occurrence of non-pollen polymorphs indicative of shallow standing water. Rutherford (App. C.4) interprets this as probably relating to a rise in the water table, leading to the development of sedge fen and freshwater habitats. It seems plausible that the progressive establishment of wetter conditions, associated with flooding events and increasingly poor drainage, could have contributed to the decline of activity in the immediate area of the site, and to the potential abandonment/relocation of settlement at some point from the later 2nd century.

4.4 Post Roman (Periods 5 and 6)

4.4.1 Although no features could be assigned to the Anglo-Saxon period, the presence of Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (24 sherds, 537g) in a small number of features clearly indicates some activity on the site during this period (App. 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 3.3; 2 sherds, 61g) and waterhole **261** (Phase 4; 20 sherds, 440g), with

single sherds from a pit within Pit Group **667** (Phase 2.2; 2g) and ditch or pit **1115** (Phase 3; 16g), which truncated the top of a waterhole (**1127**) in the north-west of the site.

4.4.2 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).

4.4.3 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. Mortimer's analysis of the Anglo-Saxon pottery (App. B.5) concludes that it probably attests to short lived activity at some point during the 6th or early 7th centuries, probably taking place in the context of extensive areas of pasture on the low lying ground to the north of the winterbourne.

4.5 Conclusions and Significance

4.5.1 The excavations revealed part of an extensive area of Late Iron Age to Mid Roman settlement and agricultural activity on the western edge of the modern village of Sawtry, forming part of a wider site complex, elements of which have also been revealed to the north, at Glebe Farm (Pilkinton and Leslie 2021). The site is significant in terms of providing good evidence for fairly intensive agricultural land use in the area from the later 1st century BC through to the later 2nd century AD and although the range of finds recovered was fairly restricted and no definite traces of structures were recorded, the substantial pottery assemblage and associated environmental remains indicate the presence of a significant rural settlement/farmstead, with an economy based around a mixed agricultural regime and with good access to contemporary regional/local trade networks. Of particular significance is a pollen sequence from one of several large waterholes on the site, which provides good evidence for local land use during the main phases of the site's use, with the immediate area dominated by pasture/meadows but with clear evidence for arable cultivation in the local landscape. The upper part of this pollen sequence attests to the development of much wetter conditions which may correlate with a very marked decline in activity from the mid/later 2nd century AD. As well as potentially reflecting the deterioration of the site in terms of increasing water levels, this decline may also relate to a shift in the local settlement pattern towards areas immediately adjacent to Ermine Street, the major Roman road located just over 1km to the east of the site. The site is thus significant not only in terms of providing evidence for rural settlement and land-use in the increasingly well-documented landscapes of the Late Iron Age and Roman fenlands (Smith *et al*. 2016, 192-206) but also provides a useful individual case study of the development of land use and settlement patterns in response to local environmental conditions and transformations of transport/exchange networks.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Publication

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

5.1.2 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). This report both supplements the published article and is superseded by any new data and interpretations presented within it.

5.2 Archiving

5.2.1 As set out in more detail in the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (Phillips and Thatcher 2020), the site archive (under Accession No. ECB5942) will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council and comprises a maximum of 23 bulk finds / document boxes and five small find boxes.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
200	cut	ditch	200	202, 210, 212	3	200	1.5	0.48			linear	steep NW, mod SE	concave	NE-SW
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	204	6	0	0.5	0.11			linear	shallow	irreguar	NE-SW
204	fill	furrow	203		6	0	0.5	0.11	mid brown	silt clay				
205	cut	post hole	205	206, 207	0	0	0.4	0.17			sub-circular	cncave	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	209	3	200	1.2	0.22			linear	concave	concave	NE-SW
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	279, 280	3	211	0.6	0.26			linear	steep	flat	NW-SE
212	fill	ditch	200		3	200	0.65	0.06	dark grey	silt clay				
213	cut	ditch	213	214, 215, 216	3	0	1	0.38			linear	concave	irregular	E-W
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	281	3	0	0.6	0.22			sub-circular	steep	flat	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
218	cut	natural	218	282	0	0	1.4	0.36			indeterminate	gentle	uneven	
219	cut	ditch	219	220, 221	3	219	1.14	0.44			linear	mod	concave	NW-SE
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	223, 224, 225	3	0	1	0.35			curvilinear	steep	concave	NE-SW
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	flat	NE-SW
228	cut	ditch	228	229, 230	3	228	1	0.29			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
229	fill	ditch	228		3	228	0.9	0.07	light brown	sandy clay				
230	fill	ditch	228		3	228	0.9	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay				
231	cut	ditch	231	232, 233, 234	3	231	1.42	0.38			linear	mod	concave	NW-SE
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
235	cut	pit	235	201	4	201	2.05	0.16			amorphous	gentle	uneven	
236	fill	natural	237		0	0	1.3	0.24	mid brown	silt clay				
237	cut	natural	237	236	0	0	1.3	0.24			amorphous			
238	cut	pit	238	239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245	3	0	2.38	1			circular	steep	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	247	3	0	0.68	0.16			circular	gentle		
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		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
249	fill	pit	248		3	0	0.5	0.24	mid orange brown	silt clay				
250	cut	pit	250	251, 252	3	0	1.68	0.14			circular	moderate	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	254	0	0	1.9	0.2			linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
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	concave	N-S
257	cut	post hole	257	258	0	0	0.51	0.24			circular	moderate	concave	
258	fill	post hole	257		0	0		0.24	mid brown	silt clay				
259	cut	pit	259	260	0	0	1.5	0.14			amorphous	gradual	uneven	
260	fill	pit	259		0	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silt clay				
261	cut	pit	261	262, 263, 264, 265	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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
266	cut	pit	266	267	3	0	0.76	0.15			sub-circular	gentle	concave	
267	fill	pit	0		3	0		0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay				
268	cut	pit	268	269	3	0	0.5	0.11			circular	gradual	concave	
269	fill	pit	268		3	0		0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay				
270	cut	pit	270	271, 272	3	270	1.43	0.2			sub-circular	moderate	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	274, 275, 276	3	273	0.9	0.51			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
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	278	6	0	1.4	0.25			linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
283	cut	pit	283	284	0	0	0.62	0.08			sub-circular	imperceptible	flat	
284	fill	pit	284		0	0	0.62	0.08	dark grey brown	silt clay				
285	cut	pit	285	286	0	0	0.66	0.1			sub-circular	imperceptible	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	287	3	0	1.12	0.08			linear	shallow	flat	NE-SW
289	cut	pit	289	290	3	0	0.98	0.14			sub-circular	gentle	flat	
290	fill	pit	289		3	0	0.98	0.14	mid yellow brown	silt clay				
291	cut	pit	291	292	3	270	1.1	0.16			sub-circular	gentle	concave	
292	fill	pit	291		3	270		0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay				
293	cut	post hole	293	294	3	293	0.24	0.15			sub-circular	steep	concave	
294	fill	post hole	293		3	293	0.24	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay				
295	cut	post hole	295	296	3	293	0.2	0.09			sub-circular	gradual	flat	
296	fill	post hole	295		3	293	0.2	0.09	mid grey brown	silt clay				
297	cut	post hole	297	298	3	293	0.26	0.09			sub-circular	gradual	concave	
298	fill	post hole	297		3	293	0.26	0.09	mid grey brown	silt clay				
299	cut	ditch	299	300	3	0	0.86	0.33			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
300	fill	ditch	299		3	0		0.34	mid red brown	silt clay				
301	cut	ditch	301	302	3	301	0.42	0.4			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
302	fill	ditch	301		3	301		0.4	light brown grey	silt clay				
303	cut	ditch	303	304	3	0	0.3	0.14			linear	gentle	NFE	NE-SW
304	fill	ditch	303		3	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silt clay				
305	cut	post hole	305	306, 307	0	0	0.3	0.18			sub-circular	steep	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	308	6	0	1.12	0.14			linear	shallow	flat	N-S
310	fill	pit	311		0	0	0.37	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay				
311	cut	pit	311	310	0	0	0.37	0.18			sub-circular	moderate	irregular	
312	cut	pit	312	313, 314, 315, 316	3	270	1.86	0.74			circular	steep	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	sily 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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
318	cut	ditch	318	317	3	219	1.1	0.32			linear	mod	concave	NE-SW
319	cut	pit	319	320	3	270	1.14	0.12			sub-circular	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	321	6	0	1.1	0.12			linear	shallow	flat	NE-SW
323	cut	pit	323	324	3	270	0.88	0.12			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
324	fill	pit	323		3	270		0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
325	cut	ditch	325	326	3	0	0.58	0.14			curvilinear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
326	fill	ditch	325		3	0		0.14	light grey brown	silt clay				
327	cut	ditch	327	328	3	327	1.72	0.5			curvilinear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
328	fill	ditch	327		3	327		0.5	mid grey brown	silt clay				
329	cut	ditch	329	330, 331	3	273	1	0.22			linear	shallow	flat	SW-NE
330	fill	ditch	329		3	273		0.1	light grey brown	silt clay				
331	fill	ditch	329		3	273		0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay				
332	cut	ditch	332	333. 334	3	0		0.22			linear	shallow	concave	NE-SW
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	336	3	211	0.9	0.2			linear	stepped	concave	NE-SW
336	fill	ditch	335		3	211	0.9	0.2	light grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
337	cut	ditch	337	338, 339	3	200	2.2	0.47			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
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	341	0	0	0.35	0.12			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
341	fill	post hole	340		0	0	0.35	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
342	cut	post hole	342	343	0	0	0.42	0.12			circular	gentle	flat	
343	fill	post hole	342		0	0	0.42	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
344	fill	gully	344	345	3	345	0.5	0.19	mid grey brown	silt clay				
345	cut	gully	345	344	3	345	0.5	0.19			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
346	cut	pit	346	347, 348	3	0	2.72	0.24			sub-circular	moderate	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 brwn	silt clay				
349	fill	gully	350		2	350	0.8	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
350	cut	gully	350	349	2	350	0.8	0.12			linear	shallow	concave	NE-SW
351	cut	gully	351	352	2	0	0.5	0.1			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
352	fill	gully	351		2	0	0.4	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay				
353	cut	pit	353	354, 355, 356, 357	0	0	1.52	0.29			circular	moderate	irregular	
354	fill	pit	353		0	0	1.1	0.29	mid blue grey	clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	359, 360, 361	0	0	1.2	0.28			circular	irregular	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	363	0	0	1.4	0.4			sub-circular	steep	flat	
363	fill	pit	362		0	0	1.4	0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay				
364	cut	ditch	364	365	3	364	1.3	0.3			linear	gradual	concave	E-W
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	366	3	0	0.8	0.24			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
368	cut	ditch	368	369	3	219	0.6	0.2			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
369	fill	ditch	368		3	219	0.6	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay				
370	cut	post hole	370	371, 372	0	0	0.55	0.13			circular	moderate	concave	
371	fill	post hole	370		0	0	0.4	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	373	0	0	0.43	0.15			circular	shallow	flat	
375	cut	post hole	375	376	0	0	0.46	0.18			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
376	fill	pit	375		0	0			mid grey brown	silt clay				
377	cut	post hole	377	378	0	0	0.22	0.08			circular	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	379	0	0	0.46	0.14			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
381	cut	pit	381	382, 383	0	0	0.4	0.18			circular	vertical	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	385, 386	0	0	1.25	0.26			sub-circular	gentle	irreg	
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	388	3	293	0.31	0.14			sub-circular	mod	concave	
388	fill	pit	387		3	293		0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay				
389	cut	post hole	389	390	0	0	0.29	0.08			circular	mod	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
390	fill	post hole	389		0	0			mid orange brown	silt clay				
391	cut	pit	391	392 415 416 417	4	261					sub-circular	variable	NFE	
392	fill	pit	391		4	261			mid yellow brown	silt clay				
393	cut	pit	393	394	0	0	1.4	0.39			irregular	concave	concave	
394	fill	pit	393		0	0		0.38	mid grey brown	silt clay				
395	cut	ditch	395	396 397	3	327	1.12	0.52			linear	concave	concave	NW-SE
396	fill	ditch	395		3	327	0.44	0.18	mid orange brown	silt clay				
397	fill	ditch	395		3	327	1.12	0.42	mid grey brown	silt clay				
398	cut	ditch	398	399	3	0	1.04	0.16			linear	gentle	concave	
399	fill	ditch	399		3	0	1.04	0.16	mid orange brown	silt clay				
400	cut	ditch	400	401	3	364	1.26	0.22			linear	concave	concave	NE-SW
401	fill	ditch	400		3	364	1.26	0.22	light grey brown	silt clay				
402	cut	post hole	402	403	3	0	0.6	0.35			sub-circular	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	flat	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	408	3	407	0.84	0.24			linear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
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	concave	N-S
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	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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
418	cut	ditch	418		3	228	1.02	0.3			linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
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	422	0	0	1.18	0.22			sub-circular	moderate	flat	
422	fill	pit	421		0	0		0.22	mid greyish blue	clay				
423	cut	pit	423	424	0	0	0.48	0.4			circular	steep	concave	
424	fill	pit	423		0	0		0.4	mid greyish brown	clay				
425	cut	pit	425	426, 427	0	0	2.4	0.52			sub-circular	moderate	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	429, 430, 431	3		3	0.59			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
432	cut	pit/natural feature	432	433	0	0	0.4	0.12			sub-circular	steep	concave	
433	fill	pit/natural feature	432		0	0		0.12	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
434	cut	pit	434	435	0	0	1.2	0.16			circular	gentle	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	436, 437, 438	3	364	1.2	0.35			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
440	cut	post hole	440	441	0	0	0.4	0.1			circular	moderate	concave	
441	fill	post hole	440		0	0		0.1	mid orangey grey	clay				
442	cut	post hole	442	443	0	0	0.26	0.06			circular	gentle	concave	
443	fill	post hole	442		0	0		0.06	mid orangey blue	clay				
444	cut	pit	444	445	0	0	0.83	0.12			sub-circular	gentle	concave	
445	fill	pit	444		0	0		0.12	dark orangey blue	clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
446	cut	ditch	446	447, 448	3	446	0.6	0.21			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
447	fill	ditch	446		3	446		0.03	mid brown	silty clay				
448	fill	ditch	446		3	446		0.18	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
449	cut	gully	449	450	3	446	0.4	0.08			linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
450	fill	gully	449		3	446	0.4	0.08	mid grey brown	silt clay				
451	cut	ditch	451	452	3	231	1	0.28			linear	moderate	flat	NW-SE
452	fill	ditch	451		3	231	1	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay				
453	cut	ditch	453	454, 455	3	327	1.39	0.29			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
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	457, 458	3	219	0.7	0.2			linear	vertical	steep	N-S
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	shalow	flat	N-S
460	fill	furrow	459		6	0	0.8	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay				
461	cut	ditch	461	462, 463	3	219	1.3	0.43			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
462	fill	ditch	461		3	219		0.3	mid greyish brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
463	fill	ditch	461		3	219		0.3	mid brownish grey	silt clay				
464	cut	ditch	464	465	2	464	0.45	0.12			curvilinear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
465	fill	ditch	464		2	464	0.45	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay				
466	cut	ditch	466	467	2	464	0.89	0.18			curvilinear	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	468, 469, 470	4	261	2.3	1.05			sub-circular	moderate	N.F.E	
472	cut	ditch	472	473, 474	3	472	0.47	0.12			linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
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	476, 477, 478, 479	2	475	2.5	0.42			curvilinear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
476	fill	ditch	475		2	475		0.1	light yellow brown	sandy silt				
477	fill	ditch	475		2	475		0.18	light yellow brown	sandy silt				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	481, 482	3	407	1.1	0.31			linear	vertical	conxave	N-S
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	484, 485, 486	3	472	1.14	0.15			linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
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	488	0	0	0.64	0.16			circular	concave	concave	
488	fill	pit	487		0	0		0.16	dark grey brown	silt clay				
489	cut	ditch	489	490, 491	3	407	0.85	0.35			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
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 cly				
492	fill	ditch	493		2	493	2.02	0.67	mid grey brown	silt clay				
493	cut	ditch	493	492	2	493	2.02	0.67			linear	steep	cincave	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
494	cut	ditch	494	495	2	350	0.57	0.24			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
495	fill	ditch	494		2	350	0.57	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay				
496	cut	ditch	496	497, 498, 499, 500, 501	2	493	1.9	0.6			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
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	503, 504, 506	3	407	1.16	0.3			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
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				
506	fill	ditch	502		3	407		0.22	mid grey brown	silt clay				
507	cut	ditch	507	508, 510, 511	3	407	0.4	0.26			curvilinear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
508	fill	ditch	507		3	407	0.36	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	513	1	512	0.7	0.2			curvilinear	moderate	flat	
513	fill	ditch	512		1	512	0.7	0.2	light yellow brown	silt clay				
514	cut	ditch	514	515	1	512	0.7	0.12			curvilinear	gentle	flat	
515	fill	ditch	514		1	512	0.7	0.12	light yellow brown	silt clay				
516	cut	pit	516	517, 518, 519	0	0	1.08	0.28			irregular	moderate	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	521 522 523	1	520	1.76	0.9			curvilinear	steep	concave	NW-SE
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	525	3	345	0.87	0.22			linear	mod	concave	NE-SW

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	526	0	0	1.1	0.4			unknown	mod	flat	
528	cut	ditch	528	529	3	528	0.74	0.22			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
529	fill	ditch	528		3	528	0.74	0.22	mid orange brown	silty clay				
530	cut	pit	530	531	0	0	0.99	0.32			sub-circular	steep	irregular	
531	fill	pit	530		0	0		0.32	mid grey brown	silt clay				
532	cut	ditch	532	533, 534	3	345	1.08	0.44			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
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	536, 537	1	520	1.7	0.6			linear	vertical	concave	E-W
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	539, 540	1	538	2.8	0.85			linear	stepped	concave	NE-SW
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	542	0	0	0.3	0.2			linear	steep	irregular	NE-SW

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
542	fill	ditch	541		0	0	0.3	0.2	mid orange brown	silt clay				
543	cut	ditch	543	544	3	528	0.3	0.16			linear	steep	irregular	NE-SW
544	fill	ditch	543		3	528	0.3	0.15	mid orange brown	silt clay				
545	cut	ditch	545	546, 547	2	580	1.2	0.5			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
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	549	1	548	1.8	0.33			linear	vertical	concave	SE-NW
549	fill	ditch	548		1	548	1.2	0.33	mid grey brown	silt clay				
550	cut	ditch	550	551, 552, 553, 554	2	493	1.85	0.62			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
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	556, 557, 558	1	548	1.85	0.52			curvilinear	mod	flat	
556	fill	ditch	555		1	548			dark grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	560	1	548	0.55	0.6			circular	steep	flat	
560	fill	post hole	559		1	548	0.55	0.6	mid yellow grey	silt clay				
561	cut	ditch	561	562	3	364	0.75	0.22			linear	mod	concave	NE-SW
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				
566	cut	pit	566	563, 564, 565	3	0	1.93				circular	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 grennish brown	silt clay				
569	cut	ditch	569	567, 568	3	407	0.5	0.1			linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
572	cut	ditch	572		3	407	1.07	0.37			linear	mod	concave	NW-SE
573	cut	ditch	573	574, 575	2	573	1.2	0.35			linear	vertical	concave	NE-SW
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	576 and 577	3	407					linear	concave	concave	
579	fill	ditch	580		2	580	1.6	0.15	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
580	cut	ditch		579 and 599	2	580	1.86	0.25			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
581	fill	ditch	582		0	0	0.8	0.18	light greenish brown	silty clay				
582	cut	ditch	0	581	0	0	0.8	0.18			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
583	fill	pit	584		0	0		0.15	light greyish brown	silty clay				
584	cut	pit	0	583	0	0	0.6	0.15			irregular	gentle	irregular	
585	fill	ditch	586		2	586	1.7	0.48	mid brownish grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
586	cut	ditch	0	585	2	586	1.7	0.48			linear	convex	concave	NE-SW
587	fill	pit	588		3	0			light greenish brown	silty clay				
588	cut	pit	0	587	0	0	0.6	0.1			irregular	not perceptible - too shallow	flat	
589	cut	ditch	589	590	3	364	1.56	0.22			linear	gradual	rounded	NE-SW
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		591	3	407	0.9	0.3			linear	steep W and moderate E	flat	NW-SE
593	cut	ditch	0	594, 595, 596, 597 and 598	2	586	1.6	0.57			linear	stepped	flat	NE-SW
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	600	2	601	0.56	0.12			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
602	cut	ditch	0	603 and 604	3	528	1.62	0.48			linear	gradual	flat	N-S
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	606, 607, 608 and 609	2	580	0.78	0.69			linear	near vertical	rounded	E-W
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
609	fill	ditch	605		2	580			mid brownish grey	clay				
610	cut	ditch	0	611 and 612	3	407	0.75	0.34			linear	near vertical	flat	E-W
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	614 and 615	3	613	1	0.61			linear	vertical	concave	NW-SE
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	617	3	613	1	0.58			linear	vertical	concave	NW-SE
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	619	2	475	2.7	0.4			linear	gentle	flat	NE-SW
621	fill	ditch	622		2	493	1.1	0.64	mid greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
622	cut	ditch	0	621	2	493	1.1	0.64			linear	very sloped sides	flat	NE-SW
623	fill	ditch	624		3	345	1.18	0.39	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
624	cut	ditch	0	623	3	345	1.18	0.39			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
625	fill	ditch	626		2	626	1.58	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
626	cut	ditch	0	625	2	626	1.58	0.12			curvilinear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
627	fill	ditch	628		3	628	0.8	0.3	light orangey brown	silty clay				
628	cut	ditch	0	627	3	628	0.8	0.3			linear	moderate	flat	N-S
629	cut	pit	629	630, 631 and 632	2	629	3	0.65			sub-circular	moderate slope	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	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
634	cut	pit	0	666, 665, 664, 633	3	0	1.31	0.61			linear	steep	concave	N-S
635	fill	pit	636		3	0	0.92	0.24	greyish brown	silty clay				
636	cut	pit	0	635	0	0	0.92	0.24			oval	gentle	flat	NW-SE
637	fill	ditch	638		2	638	1.4	0.16	light greyish brown	silty clay				
638	cut	ditch	0	637	2	638	1.4	0.16			linear	concave	flat	NE-SW
639	cut	hollow way	0	640, 641 and 642	0	0	5	0.3			linear	moderate	flat	N-S
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	643	1	512	0.8	0.12			curvilinear	concave	concave	
645	fill	ditch	646		1	512	0.6	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
646	cut	ditch	646	645	1	512	0.6	0.1			curvilinear	concave	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	647, 648 and 649	1	548	1.4	0.45			curvilinear	moderate	concave	
651	cut	ditch	0	652	2	586	0.7	0.2			curvilinear	steep	flat	E-W
652	fill	ditch	651		2	586	0.7	0.2	medium greyish brown	silty clay				
653	cut	ditch	0	654 and 655	2	0	0.6	0.2			linear	moderate	flat	NW-SE
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	657, 658, 659 and 660	2	629	1	0.47			sub-circular	steep	concave	
657	fill	pit	656		2	629		0.2	mid orangey brown	silty sand				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	661 and 662	2	626	1.13	0.29			linear	moderate	concave	N-S
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
667	cut	pit	667	668 and 669	2	629	1.6	0.5			sub-rectangular	steep	uneven	
668	fill	pit	667		2	629		0.1	light orangeish	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	670	3	364	1.1	0.3			linear	straight	flat	E-W
672	cut	ditch	672	673 and 674	2	629	0.9	0.35			linear	steep	concave	N-S
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				
677	cut	ditch	677	675 and 676	2	677	1.1	0.68			linear	very slope	concave	NE-SW
678	fill	pit	679		0	0	0.4	0.2	light greyish brown	clayey silt				
679	cut	pit		678	0	0	0.4	0.2			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
680	fill	post hole	681		0	0	1.1	0.3	light greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
681	cut	post hole	0	680	0	0	1.1	0.3			sub-circular	moderate	irregular	E-W
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	682, 683 and 684	1	548	1.45	0.35			curvilinear	moderate	flat	E-W
686	fill	ditch	687		3	345	0.65	0.25	mid brownish grey	sandy silty clay				
687	cut	ditch	0	686	3	345	0.65	0.25			linear	straight	flat	E-W
688	cut	ditch	0	689	3	528	0.85	0.25			linear	concave	flat	NW-SE
689	fill	ditch	688		3	528		0.25	medium greyish brown	silty clay				
690	cut	ditch	0	691	3	528	0.5	0.15			linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
691	fill	ditch	690		3	528			light brownish grey	silty clay				
692	cut	ditch	0	693 and 694	3	345	0.52	0.46			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
693	fill	ditch	692		3	345		0.46	mid brownish grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
694	fill	ditch	692		3	345		0.32	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
695	cut	ditch	0	696 and 697	2	586	1.7	0.5			curvilinear	vertical	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	698	2	626	0.32	0.21			linear	steep	concave	N-S
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	700 and 701	0	0	1.07	0.37			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
703	fill	ditch	704		2	626	0.51	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
704	cut	ditch	0	703	2	626	0.51	0.09			linear	moderate	concave	N-S
705	fill	pit	708		0	0	0.82	0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	705, 706 and 707	0	0	0.84	0.49			sub-circular	steep	concave	
709	fill	ditch	710		0	0	1.11	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
710	cut	ditch	0	709	0	0	1.11	0.3			linear	moderate	concave	N-S
711	fill	ditch	712		2	626	0.67	0.32	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
712	cut	ditch	0	711	2	626	0.67	0.32			linear	moderate	concave	N-S
713	fill	pit	714		0	0	1.28	0.19	light blueish grey	silty clay				
714	cut	pit	0	713	0	0	1.28	0.19			sub-circular	gentle	concave	
715	fill	natural	716		2	716	0.62	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
716	cut	natural	0	715	2	716	0.62	0.14			linear	concave	flat	NW-SE
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
719	cut		719	717 and 718	1	548	0.8	0.2			curvilinear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
720	fill	natural	721		0	0	0.57	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
721	cut	natural	0	720	0	0	0.57	0.12			linear	concave	sloping	NE-SW
726	cut	ditch	0	727	2	601	0.28	0.13			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
727	fill	ditch	726		2	601			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
728	cut	ditch	0	729	0	728	0.74	0.27			curvilinear	concave	flat	NE-SW
729	fill	ditch	728		0	728		0.27	light greyish brown	silty clay				
730	cut	ditch	730	731	1	512	0.5	0.16			curvilinear	gentle	regular	NW-SE
731	fill	ditch	730		1	512	0.5	0.16	reddish brown	silty clay				
732	cut	ditch	0	733	0	728	0.67	0.18			curvilinear	concave	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 orangeish brown	clay				
736	cut		736	734 and 735	1	548	1.45	0.38			sub-circular	moderate	concave	N-S
739	cut	ditch	0	740	2	601	0.9	0.18			linear	moderate	oncave	NE-SW

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
740	fill	ditch	739		2	601			mid orangey brown	silty clay				
741	cut	ditch	741	742	1	512	0.5	0.2			curvilinear	steep	flat	E-W
742	fill	ditch	741		1	512	0.5	0.2	greyish brown	silty clay				
743	cut	ditch	0	744	2	638	1	0.1			linear		concave	NE-SW
744	fill	ditch	743		2	638		0.1	mid brownish	clay				
745	fill	gully	746		1	548		0.1	light orangeish brown	silty clay				
746	cut	ditch	746	745	1	548	0.6	0.1			curvilinear	gentle	concave	E-W
747	cut	ditch	0	748	2	601	0.26	0.11			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
748	fill	ditch	747		2	601		0.11	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
754	cut	ditch	754	755	1	512	1.4	0.33			curvilinear	gentle	flat	E-W
755	fill	ditch	754		1	512	1.4	0.33	orangey brown	silty clay				
756	cut	ditch	0	757	3	345	1.2	0.3			linear	gentle	flat	NE-SW
757	fill	ditch	756		3	345		0.3	light brownish brown	silty clay				
758	cut	ditch	0	759	0	0	0.5	0.3			linear	gentle	flat	NW-SE
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
761	cut	pit	0	762	0	0	0.5	0.15			circular	gentle	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	765, 766 and 767	0	0	0.77	0.27			sub-circular	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	769 and 770	3	613	0.73	0.69			linear	gradual	flat	E-W
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	772, 773, 774, 775 and 776	3	0	4.23	1.19			oval	gradual	unknown	N-S

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	778	0	0	2.3	0.75			linear	nearly vertical	unknown	N-S
778	fill	ditch	777		0	0		0.75	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
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	780 and 781	0	0	1.45	0.46			sub-oval	steep	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
783	fill	ditch	784		3	528	0.8	0.4	darkish brown	sandy silt				
784	cut	ditch	0	783	3	528	0.9	0.4			linear	sloping	flat	NW-SE
785	cut	natural	0	786	0	0	1.7	0.2			irregular	moderate	irregular	
786	fill	natural	785		0	0		0.2	light brownish/blueish grey	silty clay				
791	cut	ditch	0	792 and 793	2	716	0.7	0.2			linear	moderate	flat	NW-SE
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	801 and 802	2	629	2	0.6			sub-circular	steep	flat	
795	cut	pit	795	803 and 804	2	629	1.8	0.65			unknown	unknown	flat	
796	cut	pit	796	805 and 806	2	629		0.55			sub-circular	steep	flat	
798	cut	pit	0	799 and 800	0	0	0.94	0.22			sub-circular	moderate	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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	808	2	807	0.6	0.2			linear	steep	concave	E-W
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	809 and 810	2	811	0.33	0.12			curvilinear	steep	flat	NW-SE
812	fill	ditch	813		2	677	1.32	0.45	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
813	cut	ditch	813	812	2	677	1.32	0.45			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
814	cut	gully	0	815	3	0	0.5	0.22			linear	moderate	flat	NE-SW

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
815	fill	gully	814		3	0		0.22	light brownish blueish grey	silty clay				
816	cut	pit	0	817	3	0	0.6	0.24			sub-rectangular	steep	flat	NW-SE
817	fill	pit	816		3	0		0.24	dark blueish grey	silty clay				
818	cut	pit	0	819	3	0	0.32	0.24			oval	moderate	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	820 and 821	2	822	0.35	0.2			linear	steep	pointy, v shape	NW-SE
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	823, 824 and 825	2	811	0.3	0.15			curvilinear	steep	flat	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
827	cut	ditch	0	828, 829, and 830	3	273	0.8	0.4			linear	steep	concave	N-S
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				
830	fill	ditch	827		3	273	2.4	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
831	cut	gully	0	832	2	811	0.28	0.11			linear	steep	concave	SE-SW
832	fill	gully	831		2	811			mid brown	clay				
833	cut	pit	0	834	2	0	0.7	0.12			oval	gentle	flat	NE-SW
834	fill	pit	833		2	0			dark yellowish blueish grey	silty clay				
835	cut	ditch	0	836	2	0	0.4	0.13			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
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	837	2	822	0.25	0.1			linear	steep	concave	NW-SW
839	fill	pit	840		2	822	0.5	0.2	dark blueish brown	silt				
840	cut	pit	0	839	2	822	0.5	0.2			sub-circular	gentle	flat	
841	cut	ditch	0	842	2	841	0.9	0.17			linear	gentle	concave	E-W

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
842	fill	ditch	841		2	841	0.9	0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
843	cut	pit	0	844 and 845	0	0	0.51	0.14			sub-circular	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	846 and 847	3	345	1	0.85			linear	moderate	flat	NW-SE
849	fill	ditch	852		3	345		0.38	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
850	fill	ditch	852		3	345		0.14	mid orangeish brown	sandy clay				
851	fill	ditch	852		3	345		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
852	cut	ditch	0	849, 850 and 851	3	345	1	0.6			linear	moderate	flat	NW-SE
853	fill	ditch	855		2	580		0.2	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
854	fill	ditch	855		2	580			mid brownish grey	silty clay				
855	cut	ditch	0	853 and 854	2	580	1.4	0.34			linear	gentle	flat	NW-SE
866	cut	ditch	0	867	2	866	0.6	0.19			linear	gentle/irregular	concave	E-W
867	fill	ditch	866		2	866		0.19	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
868	fill	pit	870		2	0			dark greysih brown	clayey silt				
869	fill	pit	870		2	0		0.2	light orangeish brown	clay				
870	cut	pit	0	868 and 869	0	0	1.6	0.2				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	871 and 872	0	0	1.3	0.2				moderate	flat	
874	fill	ditch	875		2	0			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
875	cut	ditch	0	874	2	0	0.6	0.2				steep	concave	NW-SE
876	cut	ditch	876	877	3	876	0.9	0.2			linear	moderate	concave	N-S

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	878	2	841	1.8	0.16			linear	gentle	concave	E-W
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	880 and 881	1	548	1.2	0.3			curvilinear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
883	cut	ditch	0	884	2	807	0.65	0.2			linear	steep/gentle	concave	NW-SE
884	fill	ditch	883		2	807		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
885	cut	ditch	0	886	1	885	1	0.35			linear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
886	fill	ditch	885		1	885		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
887	cut	ditch	0	888 and 889	1	885	0.6	0.45			linear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	891	1	512	1.2	0.22			curvilinear	gentle	concave	N-S
893	cut	ditch	0	894	2	601	0.68	0.1			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
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	903	0	0	0.55	0.18			linear	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	905 and 906	3	345	0.4	0.42				moderate	concave	NW-SE
908	fill	ditch	909		2	626		0.22	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
909	cut	ditch	0	908	2	626	0.7	0.22			linear	gentle	sloping	NE-SW
910	fill	pit	912		0	0		0.26	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
911	fill	pit	912		0	0			light brownish orange	clayey clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
912	cut	pit	0	910 and 911	0	0	1.34	0.66				moderate	uneven	
915	cut	ditch	915	916	1	520	2.8	0.8			linear	steep	concave	e/w
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	917	0	0	1.1	0.56			sub-circular	steep	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				
922	cut	pit	0	919, 920, 921	0	0	0.7	0.4			sub-circular	steep	concave	
923	fill	ditch	924		1	520	0.87	0.81	mid brwn grey	silty clay				
924	cut	ditch	924	923	1	520	1.3	0.81			linear	steep	concave	NW/SE
925	cut	ditch	0	926, 927	3	925	0.7	0.58			linear	steep	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 caly				
931	cut	ditch	0	929, 930	1	538					linear	moderately steep	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
932	cut	pit	0	933, 934,	0	0	0.5	0.09			oval	gentle	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	935	0	0		0.45			linear	gentle	concave	
937	fill	ditch	938		1	938	0.9	0.25	mid brown grey	silty clay				
938	cut	ditch	0	937	1	938	0.9	0.25			linear	gentle	concave	
939	cut	pit	0	940, 941, 942, 943	0	0		0.32			oval	moderately steep	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	945, 944	3	925	1.6	0.45			linear	moderately steep	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	949, 948	2	841	1.15	0.38			linear	moderately steep	flat	
951	cut	ditch	0	952	3	472	0.46	0.18			linear	steep	flat	
952	fill	ditch	951		3	472	0.46	0.18	mid grey	silty clay				
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	954, 953	0	0		0.45			sub-rectangular	moderate steep	concave	
956	cut	pit	956	957, 958, 959	2	629	2.1	0.6			oval	vertical	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	961	2	960	0.45	0.13			linear	gentle	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	962	1	520	2.2	0.84			linear	steep	concave	
964	fill	ditch	965		0	0	0.82	0.48	mid grey brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
965	cut	ditch	0	964	0	0	0.82	0.48			linear	moderately steep	concave	
966	cut	pit	0	967	0	0		0.44			oval	stepped	irregualr	
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	970	2	629	2	0.45			circular	steep	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	972, 971	2	629	1	0.5			irregular	steep	flat	
974	fill	pit	966		3	0			mid brown grey	silty clay				
975	cut	pit	0	976	0	0	0.9	0.27			sub-rectangular	steep	irregualr	
976	fill	pit	975		0	0	0.9	0.27	mid brown grey	silty clay				
977	cut	ditch	977	978	3	876	0.7	0.1			linear	steep	concave	
978	fill	ditch	977		3	876	0.7	0.1	dark grey brown	silty clay				
979	cut	ditch	0	980	3	979	1	0.52			linear	stepped	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	981	2	677	1.7	0.4			ditch terminus	steep	concave	
983	cut	ditch	983	984, 985	3	876	0.9	0.32			linear			

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	988, 989	2	866	0.81	0.38			linear	moderate steep		
987	fill	ditch	986		2	866			mid grey	silty clay				
988			986		2	866			mid orange brown	silty clay				
989	cut	pit	0	990, 991	0	0	0.6	0.25			oval	steep	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	993, 992,	0	0	1.7	0.26			oval	steep	flat base	
995	cut	gully	0	996	3	979	0.6	0.15			linear	gentle	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	997, 998	2	677	0.92	0.44			linear	moderately steep	concave	
1000	cut	ditch	0	1001, 1005	0	0	0.6	0.3			linear	steep	flat	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1001	fill	ditch	1000		0	0	0.6	0.2	dark grey brown	silty clay				
1002	cut	hollow	0	1003, 1004	1	538	2	0.3			irregular	gentle	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	1000	0	0			light yellow brown	silty clay				
1006	cut	pit	0	1007, 1008	0	0	1.8	0.75			oval	moderately steep	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	1010	0	1009	0.9	0.25			sub-rectangular	gentle	concave	
1010	fill	pit	1009		0	1009	0.9	0.25	mid grey brown	silty clay				
1011	cut	ditch	1011	1012 and 1013	3	876	0.48	0.21			linear			NE-SW
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	1030	1	538	2.6	1.08			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
1015	fill	ditch	1016		1	538		0.44	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1016	cut	ditch	0	1015	1	538	0.78	0.44			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1017	fill	ditch	1018		1	538		0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1018	cut	ditch	0	1017	1	538	0.51	0.24			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
1019	cut	ditch	0	1020 and 1021	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	1023	2	0	0.45	0.2			linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
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	1025, 1026 and 1027	3	979	1.8	0.7			linear	stepped/complex		NW-SE
1029	fill		1014		1	538		0.46	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1030	fill		1014		1	538		0.64	mid greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1031	fill	gully	1032		3	1032		0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1032	cut	gully	0	1031	3	1032	0.28	0.13				steep	concave	NE-SW
1033	fill	gully	1034		3	1032		0.13	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1034	cut	gully	0	1033	3	1032	0.5	0.13			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
1035	fill	ditch	1036		6	0			light brown	clay				
1036	cut	ditch	0	1035	6	0	1.4	0.15			linear	gentle		NE-SW
1037	cut	ditch	0	1038 and 1039	0	1009	0.8	0.25			curvilinear	moderate	concave	N-S/E-W
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	1040	1	538	1.1	0.41			linear	moderate	concave	E-W
1042	fill	ditch	1043		1	538		0.4	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1043	cut	ditch	0	1042	1	538	1.3	0.4			linear	gentle	concave	E-W
1044	fill	waterhole	1047		3	1047		0.42	dark grey	clayey silt				
1045	fill	waterhole	1047		3	1047		0.3	mid orangeish brown	silty clay				
1046	fill	waterhole	1047		3	1047		0.24	mid brownish orange	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1047	cut	waterhole	0	1044, 1045 and 1046	3	1047	3	0.7			irregular	gentle	uneven	
1048	fill	unknown	1049		3	1047		0.48	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
1049	cut	unknown	0	1048	3	1047	1.1	0.48				moderate	uneven	
1050	cut	ditch	1050	1051-5	3	200	1.45	0.7			linear	steep	rounded v-shape	
1051	fill	ditch	1050		3	200		0.1	mottled greenish grey	silty clat				
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	1056	3	979	1.75				linear	steep	v-shaped	NE-SW
1058	fill	furrow	1059		6	0		0.1	light greyish brown	silty clay				
1059	cut	furrow	1059	1058	6	0	1.8	0.1			linear	gentle	flat	N-S
1060	fill	ditch	1061		2	638		0.3	dark brown	silty clay				
1061	cut	ditch	1061	1060	2	638	1.7	0.3			linear	gentle	concave	N-S

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1062	cut	waterhole	1062	1064-7	3	1062	1.6	1			curvilinear	steep	unexcavated	NW-SE
1063	cut	waterhole	1063	1064-7	3	1062	1.6	1			curvilinear	steep	unexcavated	NW-SE
1064	fill	waterhole	1062		3	1062		0.15	light greyish brown	silty clay				
1065	fill	waterhole	1062		3	1062		0.24	light orangeish 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	1070-2	2	0	1.6	0.6			curvilinear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
1069	cut	ditch	1068	1070-2	2	0	1.6	0.6			curvilinear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
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	claye				
1073	cut	ditch	1073	1074-6	1	538	1	0.9			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1077	cut	ditch	1077	1078, 1079	1	885	0.6	0.55			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
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	1081	3	876	0.6	0.15			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
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	1082, 1083	1	538	2.7	0.76			linear	steep	concave	E-W
1085	fill	ditch	1086		2	1086		0.2	light yellowish greyish brown	silty clay				
1086	cut	ditch	1086	1085	2	1086	1.5	0.2			linear	gentle	uneven	E-W
1087	fill	ditch	1088		2	1086		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1088	cut	ditch	1088	1087	2	1086	0.8	0.25			linear	gentle to moderate	flat	E-W

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1089	cut	ditch	1089	1090, 1091	2	677	1.8	0.88			linear	S - stepped, N - steep	concave	NE-SW
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	1092, 1093	0	0	0.6	0.35			sub-rectangular	NE - stepped, SW - undercut	concave	
1095	cut	field boundary	1095	1096, 1097	2	960	0.82	0.36			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
1096	fill	field boundary	1095		2	960		0.36	mid brownish orangeish 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	1100	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	1102	3	876	1.1	0.2			linear	gentle	concave	E-W

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1104	cut	ditch	0	1105, 1106, 1113	2	638	3.4	0.22			linear	gentle	flat	NE-SW
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	1108	0	0	0.71	0.16			sub-circular	moderate	flat	
1108	fill	pit	1107		0	0		0.16	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1109	cut	post hole	0	1110	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	1112	2	960	1.4	0.3			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
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	1114	3	0		0.44			curvilinear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1116	fill	pit	1117		3			0.28	mid greyish brown	silty gravelly clay				
1117	cut	pit	0	1116	3			0.28			sub-circular	moderate	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	gravelley 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	1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126	3	1127		1.4				steep	concave	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1129	cut	gully	1129		3	979	0.3	0.1			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
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	1135	2	960	0.9	0.14			linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
1135	fill	ditch	1134		2	960		0.14	mottled greyish brown	silty clay				
1136	cut	ditch	1136	1137, 1138	3	979	1.6	0.75			curvilinear	steep	concave	NW-SE
1137	fill	ditch	1136		3	979		0.18	light orangeish 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	1139	0	0	0.75	0.6			sub-circular	vertical	concave	NE-SW
1141	cut	post hole	1141	1142	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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	1150, 1151	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	1153	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				
1156	cut	pit	0	1154, 1155	0	0	1.1	0.28			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
1157	cut	ditch	0	1158	2	841	0.9	0.3			linear	steep	uneven	N-S
1158	fill	ditch	1157		2	841		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1159	cut	ditch	0	1160	2	580	1.1	0.2			linear	moderate	concave	E-W
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	1161	0	0	0.3	0.09			sub-circular	gentle	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1163	cut	gully	0	1164, 1165	1	1149	0.7	0.18			curvilinear	moderate	concave	E-W
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	1167	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	1169, 1170	2	960	0.9	0.28			linear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
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	1173	2	1172	0.96	0.16			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1173	fill	ditch	1172		2	1172		0.16	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1174	cut	ditch	0	1175, 1176	2	580	0.85	0.5			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
1175	fill	ditch	1174		2	580		0.11	mid grey	clay				
1176	fill	ditch	1174		2	580		0.4	mid brownish grey	clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1177	cut	ditch	0	1178, 1179	2	580	1.6	0.9			linear	vertica	flat	NW-SE
1178	fill	ditch	1177		2	580		0.12	dark brownish blue	silty clay				
1179	fill	ditch	1177		2	580		0.79	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1180	cut	ditch	0	1181, 1182	0	0	1.2	0.32			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
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	1185, 1186	2	1184	0.7	0.33			linear	moderate	flat	NW-SE
1185	fill	ditch	1184		2	1184		0.07	mid orangeish grey	silty clay				
1186	fill	ditch	1184		2	1184		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1187	cut	ditch	0	1188	2	1184	0.78	0.28			linear	SW - stepped, NE - steep	flat	NW--SE
1188	fill	ditch	1187		2	1184		0.22	mid grey	clay				
1189	cut	ditch	0	1190, 1236, 1183	3	345	1.9	0.48			linear	steep	flat	NW-SE
1190	fill	ditch	1189		3	345		0.33	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1191	cut	ditch	0	1192, 1193	2	1191	1.23	0.35			linear	stepped	flat	NW-SE
1192	fill	ditch	1191		2	1191		0.16	mid grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1193	fill	ditch	1191		2	1191		0.19	light orangeish grey	silty clay				
1194	cut	ditch	0	1195	2	1191	0.36	0.12			linear	gentle	v-shaped	NW-SE
1195	fill	ditch	1194		2	1191		0.12	light orangeish grey	silty clay				
1196	fill	ditch	1197		3	345		0.5	dark grey	clayey silt				
1197	cut	ditch	1197	1196	3	345	1.1	0.5			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1198	fill	ditch	1199		3	345		0.98		silty clay				
1199	cut	ditch	0	1198	3	345	3.15	0.98			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1200	cut	ditch	0	1205-1211	2	493	2.32	0.86			linear	steep	concave	N-S
1201	cut	ditch	0	1212-5	2	493	1.35	0.6			linear	moderate	concave	N-S
1202	cut	ditch	0	1216-9	2	493	2.52	0.57			linear	moderate	concave	N-S
1203	cut	ditch	0	1204	1	885	1.3	0.25			linear	gentle	flat	NE-SW
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				
1206	fill	ditch	1200		2	493		0.04	mid yellowish orange	gravelly sand				
1207	fill	ditch	1200		2	493		0.24	mid brownish grey	garvelly clay				
1208	fill	ditch	1200		2	493		0.18	mid orangeish grey	gravelly clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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 gryeish 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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1220	cut	ditch	0	1221-4	1	538	2.76	1.02			linear	N - moderate, S - stepped	concave	NE-SW
1221	fill	ditch	1220		1	538		0.26	light orangeish 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 orangeish brown	silty clay				
1224	fill	ditch	1220		1	538		0.55	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1225	cut	pit	0	1226	0	0	0.33	0.39			sub-circular	gentle	concave	
1226	fill	pit	1225		0	0		0.2	light orangeish 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	1228	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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1233	cut	ditch	0	1230-1232	2	677		1.22			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
1234	cut	gully	0	1235	2	0	0.86	0.06			linear	gentle	concave	N-S
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	1238, 1239	0	0	0.72	0.16			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
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	1241	2	0	0.46	0.2			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
1241	fill	ditch	1240		2	0		0.2	dark brwonish grey	clayey silt				
1242	fill	channel	1243		2	626		0.25	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1243	cut	channel	0	1242	2	626	2.85	0.25			irregular	gentle	uneven	NE-SW
1244	fill	ditch	1245		2	677		0.7	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1245	cut	ditch	1245	1244	2	677	2.2	0.7			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
1246	cut	ditch	1246	1247, 1248	1	520	2.2	0.7			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW turning NW-SE
1247	fill	ditch	1246		1	520		0.5	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1248	fill	ditch	1246		1	520		0.25	dark grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1249	cut	ditch	0	1250, 1248	0	0	0.9	0.3			linear	moderate	flat	N-S
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	1251	0	0	0.88	0.05			linear	gentle	concave	
1253	cut	ditch	0	1254	3	613	2.6	0.9			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
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	1258, 1259	2	586	2	0.8			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
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	1260	0	0	0.3	0.06			linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
1262	cut	ditch	0	1263, 1264, 1272	3	613	1.8	0.6			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	1266	3	613	1.2	0.48			linear	moderate	v-shaped	NE-SW
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	1267	0	0	1.22	0.3			circular			
1269	fill	ditch	1270		0	0		0.6	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1270	cut	ditch	0	1269	0	0	1.4	0.6			linear	steep	concave	N-S
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	1274-6	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	1278-80	2	1191	1.4	0.51			linear	moderate	irregular	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1278	fill	ditch	1277		2	1191		0.1	dark brownsih 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	1282	2	1191	0.4	0.18			linear	steep to vertical	flat	NW-SE
1282	fill	ditch	1281		2	1191		0.18	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1283	cut	pit	0	1284	2	1172	0.5	0.2			indeterminate	gentle	concave	
1284	fill	pit	1283		2	1172		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1285	cut	ditch	0	1286-8, 1321	2	1184	1.4	0.5			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1288	fill	ditch	1285		2	1184		0.32	mottled mid brownish grey and light yellowish grey	silty clay and clay				
1289	cut	ditch	0	1290-2	2	1172	1.34	0.32			linear	gentle to moderate	concave	NW-SE
1290	fill	ditch	1289		2	1172		0.28	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
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	1294	0	0	1.04	0.22			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
1294	fill	pit	1293		0	0		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1295	cut	ditch	0	1296	2	1184	1.09	0.15			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1296	fill	ditch	1295		2	1184		0.15	light orangey browny grey	clay				
1299	fill	gully	1300		2	1300		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1300	cut	gully	0	1299	2	1300	0.66	0.16			linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
1301	cut	ditch	0	1302-3	2	580	1.6	0.38			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	1305, 1306	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	1307	2	0	0.54	0.18			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
1309	cut	ditch	1309	1310	3	1032	0.8	0.25			linear	gentle	flat	NE-SW
1310	fill	ditch	1309		3	1032		0.25	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1311	cut	ditch	1311	1312	3	628	0.8	0.32			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
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	1313	2	0	0.74	0.18			sub-circular	moderate	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1315	fill	ditch	1318		1	538		0.15	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
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	1315-17	1	538	3.6	0.77			linear	stepped	concave	NE-SW
1319	cut	pit	0	1320	2	1191	0.7	0.2			circular	gentle	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	1323	2	580	1.8	0.44			linear	SW - gradual, NE - stepped	concave	NE-SW
1323	fill	ditch	1322		2	580		0.44	mid greyish brown	clay				
1324	cut	ditch	0	1325	2	626	2.3	0.35			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
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	1328, 1335-8	2	586	1.68	0.68			linear	stepped	concave	NE-SW

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1328	fill	ditch	1327		2	586		0.17	light orangeish brown	silty clay				
1329	cut	grave	0	1339-41	0	0	0.55	0.27			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1330	cut	pit	0	1342	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	1334	0	0	0.82	0.14			linear	gentle	concave	WNW-ESE
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 orangeish brown	gravelly silt				
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
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	1344	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	1346	2	1172	0.46	0.09			linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
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	1347, 1348	3	345	2.05	0.6			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1350	cut	seasonal channel	0	1360, 1332	0	0	10	0.28			linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
1351	cut	post hole	0	1352	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	1354, 1355	2	1191	0.85	0.22			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1354	fill	ditch	1353		2	1191		0.22	light orangeish grey	clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1355	fill	ditch	1353		2	1191		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1356	cut	ditch	0	1357	2	1191	0.42	0.14			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1357	fill	ditch	1356		2	1191		0.14	mid orangeish grey					
1358	cut	gully	0	1359	0	0	0.25	0.2			linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
1359	fill	gully	1358		0	0		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1360	fill	seasonal channel	1350		0	0		0.2	bronwish grey	silty clay				
1361	cut	ditch	0	1362, 1363	3	1361	1.5	0.38			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1362	fill	ditch	1361		3	1361		0.2	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1363	fill	ditch	1361		3	1361		0.18	mid bronwish grey	clayey silt				
1364	cut	ditch	0	1365, 1366	3	1361	1	0.5			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
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				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1369	cut	gully	1369	1368	3	628	0.55	0.13			linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
1370	cut	ditch	1370	1371, 1372	2	580	2	0.32			linear	gentle	flat	E-W
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	1374	3	925	2.5	0.55			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
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	NW-SE
1380	fill	ditch	1379		2	0		0.1	mid brownish orange	silty sand				
1381	fill	ditch	1379		2	0		0.17	mid brownish orange	silty sand				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1382	fill	ditch	1379		2	0		0.08	light brownish orangeish 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	1386, 1367	2	475	3.9	0.68			linear	S - steep, N - gentle	flat	NE-SW
1386	fill	ditch	1385		2	475		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1387	cut	pit	1387	1388, 1389	2	629	2.41	0.34			sub-circular	imperceptible	uneven	
1388	fill	pit	1387		2	629		0.16	mid orangeish brown	clayey silt				
1389	fill	pit	1387		2	629		0.18	mid grey	clayey gravelly silt				
1390	cut	pit	1390	1391, 1392	2	629	1.88	0.4			sub-circular	moderate	concave	
1391	fill	pit	1390		2	629		0.08	mid orangeish 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	1393	3	1297	0.76	0.36			linear	steep	v-shaped	NW-SE
1395	fill	natural	0	1396	0	0		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1396	cut	natural	0	1397	0	0	0.45	0.22			amorphous	steep	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1397	cut	ditch	1397	1398, 1399	3	1032	0.6	0.25			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
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	1401	1	938	1.2	0.27			linear	W - gradual, E - gentle to gradual	flat	N-S
1401	fill	ditch	1400		1	938		0.27	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1402	cut	ditch	0	1403	2	626	4	0.6			linear	moderate	unexcavated	NW-SE
1403	fill	ditch	1402		2	626		0.6	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1404	cut	gully	0	1405	3	0	0.58	0.11			linear	NW - moderate, SE - gentle	concave	NE-SW
1405	fill	gully	1404		3	0		0.11	dark grey	silty clay				
1406	cut	gully	0	1407	2	1406	0.55	0.14			curvilinear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
1407	fill	gully	1406		2	1406		0.14	mid orangey brown	sandy silty clay				
1408	cut	ditch	0	1409, 1410	2	1406	0.6	0.32			curvilinear	moderate to steep	concave	NE-SW
1409	fill	ditch	1408		2	1406		0.32	light orangey grey	silty clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1410	fill	ditch	1408		2	1406		0.26	dark grey	clayey silt				
1411	cut	pit	0	1412	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	1413, 1414	0	0	1.5	0.41			sub-circular	steep and moderate	concave	
1416	cut	ditch	0	1417	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	1419	2	1172	1.96	0.65			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1419	fill	ditch	1418		2	1172		0.65	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
1420	cut	ditch	0	1421, 1422	2	1184	1.32	0.56			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
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	1424	2	1300	1	0.25			curvilinear	moderate	concave	NE-SW

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1424	fill	ditch	1423		2	1300		0.25	mottled greyish brown	silty clay				
1425	fill	pit	1426		3	0		0.14	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1426	cut	pit	0	1425	3	0	0.72	0.14			amorphous	moderate	concave	
1427	cut	pit	0	1428-30	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	1432, 1433	2	1191	0.75	0.25			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
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	1435-7	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	1439	0	0	0.6	0.12			indeterminate	moderate	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1439	fill	pit	1438		0	0		0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1440	cut	ditch	1440	1441, 1442	2	807	0.7	0.3			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
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	1444, 1445	0	0	1.25	0.31			linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
1444	fill	ditch	1443		0	0		0.31	mid brownish orange	sandy silt				
1445	fill	ditch	1443		0	0		0.3	mid orangey browny grey	silty clay				
1446	cut	ditch	0	1447	2	822	0.8	0.22			linear	gradual	concave	NW-SE
1447	fill	ditch	1446		2	822		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1448	cut	ditch	0	1449	2	822	0.41	0.09			linear	moderate to steep	concave	NW-SE
1449	fill	ditch	1448		2	822		0.09	mid brownish yellowish grey	clay				
1450	cut	ditch	0	1451	0	0	0.38	0.13			linear	steep to mdoerate	flat	NW-SE
1451	fill	ditch	1450		0	0		0.13	light yellowish grey	clay				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1452	fill	pit	1453		0	0		0.2	dark greyish black	clayey silt				
1453	cut	pit	0	1452	0	0	0.62	0.2			sub-circular	steep	flat	
1454	cut	hollow	0	1455	538	0	1.6	0.3			amorphous	moderate	uneven	
1455	fill	hollow	1454		1	538		0.3	mid orangeish-brown	silty clay				
1456	cut	ditch	0	1457, 1458	538	0	2	0.4			linear	moderate	flat	NE-SW
1457	fill	ditch	1456		538	0		0.3	mid orangeish brown	silty clay				
1458	fill	ditch	1456		1	538		0.4	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1459	cut	ditch	0	1460	0	0	0.7	0.38			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
1460	fill	ditch	1459		0	0		0.38	mid brownish grey	silty clay				

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 The Metalwork

By Anna Booth

Introduction

B.1.1 The excavation produced a total of 25 fragments of metal which together relate to 22 artefacts, all recovered from ditches and pits. The assemblage consists of 12 items of copper-alloy, including eight brooches, two buckle fragments and one coin, five iron items, including four nails and one unidentified object, and two lead objects, both also unidentified.

B.1.2 The overall preservation of the finds is poor, with most objects being fragmented and heavily encrusted. The majority of the objects were recovered from archaeological features and are primarily of Late Iron Age to early Roman date, with a small number of medieval and post-medieval finds.

B.1.3 The preponderance of brooches is of some interest, particularly given the lack of other Roman dress accessories, although the assemblage is so small that this may be coincidental.

Material	Artefact	Period	Quantity
Copper-alloy	Brooches	LIA-Roman	8
	Coin	Roman	1
	Buckle fragments	Med	2
	Pin	?	1
	Unidentified	?	1
Iron	Nails	?	4
	Staple	?	1
Lead	Button	PMed	1
	Unidentified	?	1

Table 1. Total quantities of artefacts of each metal

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 the primary reference in the identification and dating of the brooches. Late Roman Bronze Coinage by Hill

and Kent (1978) was used for identification of the Roman coin. Griffiths et al. (2007) report on the Meols assemblage was used for identification of the medieval buckle.

B.1.6 Finds both from excavation and samples were quantified using an Access database. A single Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact; this database was interrogated to compile statistics. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by context number.

B.1.7 The catalogue is organised by object type. A description and spot date are provided for each object. Measurements of length, width, thickness and weight (and diameter where appropriate) are provided on the accompanying Excel spreadsheet together with a more specific chronological range.

The assemblage

Copper-alloy

B.1.8 The copper-alloy assemblage is heavily dominated by Late Iron Age to Roman brooches, eight in total, including a wide range of types for such a small group (Table 2, Fig. 16). The majority were recovered from ditches, one from a pit (SF 33) and two were recovered as unstratified finds from metal detecting of the topsoil (context 1461). A single coin – a late Roman nummus – was also recovered from a ditch. In addition a fragment of a medieval buckle frame and buckle plate SF 39 were recovered and a post-medieval strap fitting SF 43.

B.1.9 The majority of the brooches date from the end of the first century BC to the early second century AD, with one plate brooch (SF 34; Fig 16, no. 3) dating to the third century AD. Potentially the earliest brooches in the assemblage are a probable Langton Down (SF 11) and a Drahtfibel derivative (SF 37; Fig. 16, no. 4), as the chronologies for both forms stretch back into the late first century BC. A plate brooch (SF 21; Fig. 16 no. 2) and a Hod Hill brooch (SF 29) are of continental in origin and the latter is particularly associated with arrival of the Roman Army, although once here they quickly spread into civilian spheres and as such as not certain indicators of a military presence. There are two Colchester derivative brooches – SF 33 (Fig. 16, no. 1) and SF 41 (Fig. 16, no. 5) - a particularly common form of brooch on most early Roman sites in eastern England, although notably the Colchester type proper does not feature.

B.1.10 Coin SF 35 is a nummus of Valentinian I, dating to the period AD 364-67 and it was minted in Aquileia, Italy.

SF	Ctxt	Cut	Feat. (Phase)	Mat.	Artefact	Description	from	Date	Fig. ref.
1	221	**219**	Ditch (3.1)	CuA	Unident.	An incomplete flat stem adjoining an incomplete U-shaped projection.	N/a	N/a	
11	221	**219**	Ditch (3.1)	CuA	Brooch	An early Roman bow brooch with incomplete cylindrical head. It is probably a Langton Down or associated style. Following his re-dating of the King Harry Lane cemetery material, Mackreth (ibid., vol.I, 33) suggests that this type - which appears in the cemetery's earliest phase - was in use from the late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD probably until the decades surrounding the Conquest.	15 BC	60 AD	
15	481	**480**	Ditch 3.3	CuA	Brooch	A very poorly preserved and fragmentary spring and pin from a brooch	N/a	N/a	
21	579	**580**	Ditch 1.2	CuA	Brooch	A lozengiform plate brooch with missing lug and incomplete catch plate. Mackreth (2011, 176) places these within his bifurcated terminal group as Type 20.1.	AD 43	AD 60	Fig. 16, No. 2

SF	Ctxt	Cut	Feat. (Phase)	Mat.	Artefact	Description	from	Date	Fig. ref.
						The small number of dated parallels all suggest a mid-first century AD date.			
29	849	**852**	Ditch 3.1	CuA	Brooch	A poorly preserved and fragmented Hod Hill 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.	AD 43	AD 100	
31	1054	**1050**	Ditch 3.1	CuA	Pin	A very small and oxidised fragment of slightly tapering shaft with circular cross-section possibly from a brooch's pin	N/a	N/a	
33	1125	**1127**	Pit 2.1	CuA	Brooch	A hinged Colchester derivate brooch with missing pin and catch 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 decoration.	AD 43	AD 120	Fig. 16, No. 1
34	1106	**1104**	Ditch 3.1	CuA	Brooch	A very poorly preserved oval plate brooch with central oval hollow. On the reverse the catch-plate and hinged pin are missing. Brooches of this form were gilded with an engraved stone or glass gem set in the centre. With its oval shape this falls into Mackreth's (2011, vol.1, 160-163) gilded series Type 3.b2. According to Mackreth these are of British manufacture and date largely to the 3rd century AD (ibid.).	AD 200	AD 300	Fig. 16, No. 3
35	1105	**1104**	Ditch	CuA	Coin	A nummus of Valentinian I, dating to the period AD 364-67 (Reece period 19). Obv: D N VALANTINI-ANVS P [F AVG] - Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right. Rev: SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE - victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm. Mint of Aquileia: -/-//SMAQP. LRBC, 67, no.992	AD 364	AD 367	
37	1266	**1265**	Ditch 1.1	CuA	Brooch	A well-preserved late Iron Age to Roman Drahtfibel derivative brooch. It has a four-coil spring mechanism with complete pin. The bow is curved and oval in cross-section tapering toward the foot where a trapezoidal catch plate with slightly incomplete folded edge projects from the reverse. Drahtfibel brooches, as the name suggests, are formed from rods of metal with a circular cross-section, unlike the flattened bows of the Neuheim (Mackreth 2007, vol.1, 15). The original Drahtfibel and Neuheim both feature framed catch-plates and it is the absence of this that distinguishes their derivative forms (ibid.). With its fine bow this example probably belongs best within Mackreth's (ibid., 22) Group 1.61, which he suggests were in use from the end of the 1st century BC to the later decades of the 1st century AD	50 BC	100 AD	Fig. 16, No. 4
39	1403	**1402**	Ditch	CuA	Buckle plate	A poorly preserved sub-rectangular buckle plate, undecorated and probably of medieval date.	AD 1150	AD 1450	
41	1461	-	Unstrat. topsoil	CuA	Brooch	A small Colchester derivative, double lug/Harlow style brooch 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.	AD 43	AD 100	Fig. 16, No. 5
43	1461	-	Unstrat. topsoil	CuA	Buckle	The outer end of a medieval buckle frame. It is expanded and its outer face decorated with parallel transverse grooves. Meols Type 8 (Griffiths et al. 2007, fog.2.5.1), which dates to the late 13th to early 14th century.	AD 1250	AD 1350	

Table 2. Catalogue of copper-alloy objects

Iron

B.1.11 There are only five iron objects among the metalwork, including four nails and one staple (Table 3). Three of the nails and the staple were recovered from ditches, while one nail was recovered from a pit. One of the nails SF 22, which has a rectangular cross-section and triangular head, can be assigned to Manning's (1989) Type 2, while the others are too corroded for more precise identification. As these are all simple hand forged nails of a form that was in use from the Iron Age onwards they are difficult to date more precisely.

SF	Ctxt	Cut	Feat.	Mat.	Artefact	Description	from	to
13	331	**329**	ditch	Fe	Nail	A tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section	N/a	N/a
16	481	**480**	ditch	Fe	Nail	A tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section	N/a	N/a
20	574	**573**	ditch	Fe	Nail	A tapering shaft with rectangular cross-section and triangular head	N/a	N/a
22	621	**622**	ditch	Fe	Staple	A possible top-part of a staple consisting of a U-shaped rod with sub-square cross-section	N/a	N/a
27	941	**939**	pit	Fe	Nail	A tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section	N/a	N/a

Table 3. Catalogue of iron objects

Lead

B.1.12 Only two lead or lead-alloy objects were recovered, one from a ditch and one from an uncertain context. One object is too fragmentary for further identification and the other is the outer part of a post-medieval lead-alloy button, missing its long shank.

SF	Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Mat.	Artefact	Description	from	to
28	849	850	ditch	Pb	Unident.	An irregularly-shaped flat fragment. Undiagnostic in its present condition.	N/a	N/a
42	1461	TBC	TBC	Pb	Button	A lead-alloy post-medieval button consisting of a small disc with a central boss on one side and an incomplete stem on the reverse.	AD 1550	AD 1750

Table 4. Catalogue of lead objects

Discussion

B.1.13 Dominated by brooches, the late Iron Age to Roman metalwork from the site is not fully typical of a rural settlement of this period, where a greater range of domestic, agricultural and craft/industrial items would normally be expected.

B.1.14 The brooch assemblage itself, however, is fairly typical, both in quantity and range of forms, of a rural settlement in this region. Chronologically most brooches date from the late first century BC into the first century AD with a single British plate brooch dating to the third

century AD. The only additional indicator of late Roman activity is the single late fourth century nummus.

Region		Bourn Valley north		Fen Edge					Fenland	
Site		Lower Cambourn	Love's Farm	Sawtry	Warboys	Camp Ground, Colne Fen	Bob's Wood	Haddon	Langwood Farm	Stonea Grange
Brooch Type	La Tene I, II, III			1			1	2	2	9
	Langton Down	1		1		1	1	1	7	
	Eye							2	3	
	Colchester	4	4			1	6	5	9	6
	Aucissa/ Bagendon				2	1	1			
	Colchester deriv.		3	2	4	6	2	3	18	23
	Aesica								1	2
	Nauheim derivative	1	5			1				
	Hod Hill	6	2	1	1		3	1	5	13
	Early plate (1st/2nd)		1	1		2			2	10
	Later plate (3rd)		2	1		1			5	8
	Zoomorphic plate					1				
	Trumpet/ derived	1	1					1	1	3
	Headstud		2						2	2
	Horse and Rider	1								1
	Knee								1	
	Penanular	2				3			1	
	Crossbow		2							8
	Unclassified	8	4		1	3		2		3

Table 5. Comparison with brooch assemblages from other sites in the region

B.1.15 Table 5 provides comparison of the brooch assemblage with nearby sites in north Cambridgeshire using data extracted from the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain Project. The Sawtry assemblage is consistent with neighbouring sites along the fen edge, which have all predominantly produced a mix of Late Iron Age, first century AD continental military,

Colchester derivative and plate brooch types. The only divergence is the lack of Colchester brooches, a feature shared by the Warboys assemblage. By contrast, sites to the south along the edge of the Bourn Valley and to the north further into the fenland zone, have all produced a greater range of brooches including more later Roman types.

B.1.16 This further reinforces the theory that activity in and around the fen edge zone declined in intensity or at least in economic importance later in the Roman period in contrast to other parts of the region. The cause of this sub-regional divergence is unclear, but is likely due to a combination factors leading to shifting spatial and temporal patterns of economic, social and political activity within the region.

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 3.3) 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 report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date.

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Notes
806	796	Pit	Pit Group **629**	3.3	3	5	Residual
886	885	Ditch	**885**	2.1	2	87	Scored Ware. Partial vessel profile
930	931	Ditch	**538**	1.2	1	17	Scored Ware
1004	1002	Ditch	**538**	1.2	9	78	Scored Ware
1153	1152	Posthole	?Roundhouse **1149**	1.2	1	7	
1401	1400	Ditch	**938**	2.2	4	31	Scored Ware. Partial vessel profile

Table 6. 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

B.2.7 S1: Moderate to common medium and coarse poorly sorted shell (1-6mm in size)

B.2.8 S2: Moderate to common fine shell (up to 1.5mm).

Assemblage characteristics

B.2.9 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.2.10 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.2.11 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.

Discussion

B.2.12 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.2.13 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.2.14 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.

B.3 Romano-British Pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.3.1 A large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the Sawtry excavations, totalling 4913 sherds weighing 55331g and representing an estimated 428 vessels (ENV) and 96.07 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). An additional 236 sherds (4190g) were collected from the evaluation phase of works (see Lyons 2017 for detail of evaluation material). 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, albeit in varying quantities (Table 7). The material from Period 1 features represents 6.8% of the assemblage by sherd count and weight. Although none of this material is Late Iron Age in date, its recovery predominately from ditches suggests that these features were still open in the early Roman period and were used for refuse disposal. The pottery from Period 2 features totals 26.1% by sherd count and 28.7% by sherd weight. Approximately half of the assemblage derives from features assigned to Period 3 (54.3% by count and 53.2% by weight), thus highlighting the early-mid Roman period as the peak in activity. By the mid-later Roman period there was significant decline in activity, reflected in the reduced size of the pottery assemblage from Period 4 features, which represents just 3.2% by count and 3.3% by weight.

B.3.3 Grouping the pottery by site phase according to feature date does not, however, account for sherds which may be residual or intrusive and therefore it is necessary to analyse the assemblage by pottery date. This is a more useful tool to analyse peaks and troughs in activity, regardless of the date of the features that the material was deposited in. Analysis of the pottery by sherd date shows a broadly similar pattern to that identified in Table 7, with a peak in the early-mid Roman period (mid-1st-later 2nd century AD, broadly Periods 2 and 3), accounting for 85.8% of the total assemblage. However, based solely on pottery date, the evidence indicates a slightly more consistent level of activity during Periods 2 and 3, than dating by feature date alone shows (36.1% and 49.7% respectively by count). After the mid/later 2nd century AD (Period 4) 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 such an extent that it represents no more than a background presence.

Period	No.	%	Wt(g)	%	MNV	EVE
1 - Late Iron Age	333	6.8	3763	6.8	32	6.76
2 - Latest Iron Age-Early Roman	1282	26.1	15881	28.7	154	33.86
3 – Early-mid Roman	2669	54.3	29444	53.2	193	42.47
4 – Mid-late Roman	156	3.2	1801	3.3	18	2.78
Post-Roman	22	0.4	244	0.4	3	0.1
Unphased	451	9.2	4198	7.6	28	10.1
TOTAL	**4913**	**100.0**	**55331**	**100.0**	**428**	**96.07**

Table 7: Quantification of Roman pottery by Site Period

Assemblage Composition

B.3.4 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 contain sherds which can be refitted, to form often semi-complete vessel profiles, suggesting the material may have been recovered from its primary refuse context, rather than reflecting material which may have been part of a midden before being deposited into a cut feature. Furthermore, there are 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.3.5 A range of vessel fabrics were identified (Table 8), with the overall assemblage 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, dominated by samian (82 sherds, 1241g), with fifteen Gaulish colour-coated sherds (41g), eight Gaulish amphora sherds (251g) and four North Gaulish whitewares (15g). However, it is important to consider the composition of the assemblage by date, to assess whether there were any changes overtime to the material in terms of fabrics. The following discussion are based on individual sherd dates rather than feature dates, thus any material which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British' is excluded. However, it utilises the existing site period brackets.

B.3.6 The early Roman pottery component (equivalent of Period 2) totalled 958 sherds weighing 10,238g, of which 92.4% comprises coarseware fabrics (by sherd count). Within this category three broad fabric types were identified, dominated by sandy wares (446 sherds, 4880g), of which greywares are the most common totalling 242 sherds weighing 2082g. Grog-tempered fabrics are also well-represented and occurring in ten different fabric types, based on the size and frequency of the grog, as well as the presence of other inclusions including sand and shell (see Table 8 for details). The only sourced coarseware fabric dating to the early Roman period were four large refitting sherds from a semi-complete Verulamium whiteware mortarium, from gully **826** (824) and discussed in more detail below. The third early Roman fabric group comprises shell-tempered wares, which total 148 sherds weighing 1701g.

B.3.7 Finewares represent 4% of the early Roman component by sherd count. The majority of these comprised unsourced fine, sandy wares, including thirteen sherds (137g) from a partially complete imitation CAM12 platter in a fine sandy black-slipped fabric from ditch **813** (fill 812), Enclosure **677**. Sourced finewares are limited to three sherds (12g) from a London/Essex fine reduced ware, from waterhole **1199**. Imported wares make up the remaining 3.6% of the early Roman material, comprising thirty-five sherds weighing 441g, of which South Gaulish samian sherds are the most common (thirty-one sherds, 426g), including five Dragendorff (Dr) 18 dishes (by MNV), one Dr18/31 dish and one decorated body sherd. Two of the samian vessels also have partial stamps (see samian report). The only other early imported wares comprise four North Gaulish whiteware sherds (15g), although the vessel forms could not be determined.

B.3.8 The early-mid Roman pottery assemblage (Period 3) is also dominated by coarseware fabrics, although the figure is slightly reduced compared to the previous period, totalling 85.9% by sherd count (1116 sherds, 13484g). Sandy greywares are the most common (534 sherds, 5554g), most of which comprise unsourced coarse sandy varieties (both with and without silver mica). Unsourced sandy reduced, black-slipped and oxidised wares are also well represented within the coarseware category. Five different whiteware fabrics are also present in the early-mid Roman component, including whitewares with smoke fumed surfaces (thirty-eight sherds, 578g) and twenty-five Verulamium whiteware sherds. Shell-tempered wares total 222 sherds weighing 3598g. Romano-British finewares represent a slightly higher figure than the early Roman assemblage, totalling 9.3% by sherd count (121 sherds, 1030g). As with the coarseware fabrics, this group is dominated by unsourced sandy wares, including two unsourced colour-coated sherds (12g), defined as finewares due to the fabric and/or vessel forms. Sourced finewares are limited to two London/Essex fine reduced ware sherds (4g). Imported wares peak during this period, representing 4.8% by count (sixty-three sherds, 812g), although this figure is still within the normal range for rural sites. Central Gaulish samian sherds dominate this category (forty-seven sherds, 770g), including two Dr31 dishes, one of which is semi-complete from context (1461). Two Dr36 dishes and two Dr33 cups were also identified. Fifteen Central Gaulish colour-coated sherds (41g) were recovered, primarily comprising body sherds from beakers, including ten sherds from a beaker with painted barbotine swirl decoration from ditch **624** and one sherd with roughcast decoration from ditch **1050**.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	75	645	4	0.5
BLKSLC	As BLSKL but with moderate to 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

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE
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	20	386	1	1
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	9	138	4	0.15
GS1	Moderate to common small grog, occasional to moderate 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 sand, moderate - common very small to small grog	100	902	11	1.76
QG2	Moderately sandy ware, moderate to common small to medium grog/clay pellets	12	187	1	0.06
QGM1	Moderately coarse sandy fabric, common small to medium grog and 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	29	1197	2	1.18
WSOX	White-slipped oxidised ware	3	16	1	0
WW	Whiteware (unsourced)	104	1612	15	6.69
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 8. Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

B.3.9 The mid-later Roman (Period 4) pottery component is dominated by coarseware fabrics, more so than the previous periods, totalling 93.6% by count. The largest fabrics groups within this category are Nene Valley greywares, totalling 179 sherds weighing 1610g, with an addition twenty-four sherds (458g) from Nene Valley whitewares. Twenty Godmanchester whiteware

sherds (386g) were recovered and also of note are twenty-seven unusual grog-tempered whiteware sherds (524g), which appear to be an exclusively mid-later Roman fabric. Shell-tempered wares continue to feature within this period, totalling 111 sherds weighing 1826g. Finewares represent just 5.6% of the material (twenty-one sherds, 121g), with two fabrics represented, comprising fifteen Swanspool white-slipped ware sherds (106g), fourteen of which derive from a single cup-mouth flagon from waterhole **1127** (fill 1120). Six Nene Valley colour-coated sherds (15g) were also identified, though given the sites relative proximity to the Nene Valley production centre, this figure is notably low, especially when compared to the greyware variety. This may relate to the date of occupation, with Nene Valley greyware production potentially beginning prior to the mid-2nd century, whilst production of the colour-coated wares did not begin until c. AD 150 (Perrin 1999, 78). Therefore, it may be viewed as evidence that the site had all but gone out of use by the mid-2nd century AD, before the colour-coated industry took off. However, it may also be a reflection of the relative status and/or function of the site.

B.3.10 Overall, 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 most vessels obtained from the local area, a pattern which does not significantly alter during the site's occupation. That said, there was clearly some opportunity and means of acquiring some more 'exotic' wares, and though limited in quantity, the range of imported wares is broader than at contemporary sites in the region.

B.3.11 In terms of vessel forms, the assemblage is also typical of a rural domestic settlement, dominated by coarseware jars which represent an estimated 196 different vessels (MNV), varying in size from small vessels (rim diameters up to 8cm) to very large storage jars (up to 40cm in rim diameter). The most common forms are everted rim and beaded rim varieties, with early Roman channel rim jars also moderately well represented (11 MNV). A total of 34.5% of the jars are decorated, within combing, rilling, tooling and applied cordons on the neck the most commonly used techniques. Exterior sooting was identified on forty-four jar sherds, indicative of the vessels having been used over a fire. One Nene Valley whiteware lid-seated jar was noted as having a possible post-firing hole on the shoulder. Of particular interest are three jars which have large air bubbles, indicative of being wasters. These vessels are discussed in more detail below.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE
Amphora	8	251	1	1
Beaker	267	1549	52	10.11
Bowl	37	1061	15	2.62
Cheese press	1	30	0	0.18
Closed	382	5214	19	9.09
Cup	13	187	4	0.64
Dish	65	1243	14	3.78
Flagon	40	923	9	4.65
Jar	1181	16173	196	31.04
Jar/beaker	127	1182	43	4.43

Form	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE
Jar/lid	1	20	1	0
Lid	51	759	19	1.74
Lid/dish	18	207	2	0.5
Mortaria	13	1500	4	1.35
Open	10	171	2	0.9
Platter	25	280	6	0.69
Storage jar	3	428	1	0.32
Unguent?	1	5	1	0.25
Unknown	2670	24148	39	22.78
TOTAL	**4913**	**55331**	**428**	**96.07**

Table 9. Quantification of Roman pottery by vessel form

B.3.12 Beakers are also relatively well-represented with an estimated fifty-two different vessels identified and a further forty-three vessels which were from either jars or beakers, but with not enough of the vessel remaining to determine which category these belonged. The beakers occur in coarseware, fineware and imported fabrics, with fifteen different decorated vessels including cordons, roughcasting, rustication and rouletting. Usewear evidence from beakers is limited to interior limescale, which is present on the interior of one beaker, whilst a sand and grog-tempered beaker from pit **1001** (fill 1101) had evidence for a post-firing hole in the shoulder potentially to enable the hanging of the vessel. One sandy greyware beaker from ditch **1050** (fill 1054) was noted as having a wonky rim and an early Roman beaker from pit **1415** (fill 1413) has an air-bubble in the vessel wall.

B.3.13 Dishes and bowls represent similar numbers of vessels (14 and 11 ENV respectively), occurring in both fine, coarse and imported fabrics. The dish category is dominated by samian vessels, representing 72.3% of the dishes, with plain forms Dr18 and Dr18/31 the most common. One sherd from a Dr18 dish has a possible post-firing hole in the side from ditch **605** (609), although there was no evidence for any lead rivet as would be expected if this vessel had been repaired. Whilst this may simply have broken off, it is also possible that the hole was for some sort of modification. One Dr 18/31r dish from ditch **1070** (1068) had a partially legible stamp. The remaining dishes comprise two beaded rim vessels, one straight-sided dish and one flanged rim dish. The most commonly occurring bowl forms are the flanged bowls (5 ENV), reeded rim (2 ENV) and beaded bowl (2 ENV). One decorated body sherd from a South Gaulish samian vessel was recovered from Ditch **1050** (1054). Also of note within the assemblage are sixteen 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 (by ENV). Of particular interest is a semi-complete Verulamium whiteware mortaria from gully **826** (824), which may represent a deliberately placed deposit.

B.3.14 Usewear was identified on 3.7% of the assemblage, with exterior sooting (fifty-five sherds, 1069g) and interior limescale (forty-four sherds, 369g) the most prolific, the former indicative

of the vessel being used over a fire and the latter of the vessel used to hold or boil water. Six vessels have burnt residue on the interior and two vessels have worn interiors, indicative of being used for grinding, comprising the semi-complete Verulamium whiteware mortaria from gully **1047** (1044), as well as a Central Gaulish samian Dr27 cup from waterhole **2047** (1044). Seven vessels are noted as having been modified, comprising six with post-firing holes and one possible trimmed base. The perforations were noted on the neck, shoulder and side of the vessels (four vessels), probably to allow for the vessels to be hung, with two examples of holes in the base. One of these comprises several small post-firing holes, presumably to function as a sieve, whilst the other example has a single large hole in the centre of the base, the purpose of which is unclear.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig. 18)

1. Whiteware ring neck, cup mouth flagon, semi-complete - AD100-200. 492, fill of ditch **493**, Period 3.3.
2. Nene Valley greyware small jar with everted, beaded rim, semi-complete - AD150-300. 581, fill of ditch **582**, Unphased.
3. Whiteware lid seated jar – AD70-200. 621, fill of ditch **622**, Period 3.3.
4. Fine sandy reduced ware beaker with impressed decoration on the body – AD70-150. 621, fill of ditch **622**, Period 3.3.
5. Shell-tempered lid with internal bead – AD70-150. 810, fill of ditch **811**, Period 3.1.
6. Black-slipped micaceous ware platter – similar to a CAM8 form – AD50-100. 812, fill of ditch **813**, Period 2.2.
7. Gaulish amphora with collard rim and double handle – similar to Dressel 28 – AD100-300. 940, fill of pit **939**, Period 3.1.
8. Coarse sandy greyware beaded rim bowl – AD70-120. 832, fill of gully **831**, Period 3.1
9. Coarse sandy micaceous greyware everted rim globular beaker with rusticated decoration AD70-120. 1046, fill of waterhole **1047**, Period 2.1.
10. Coarse sandy reduced ware deep bowl with flanged rim – AD70-150. 1091, fill of ditch **1089**, Period 1.2.
11. Shell-tempered flat rim with two pre-firing holes in the base – AD50-400. 1122, fill of waterhole **1127**, Period
12. Sand, grog and mica (QGM1) beaker/jar, with rounded shoulder and slight everted rim. Possible kiln product – AD40-70. 1413, fill of pit **1415**, Period 2.1.
13. Coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware jar with sharp, rounded shoulder and cordon on the neck – AD40-70. 1413, fill of pit **1415**, Period 2.2.

Contextual and spatial analysis

B.3.15 Roman pottery was recovered from a total of 305 contexts (see catalogue, Table 10) 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 large

assemblages, in excess of 100 sherds. 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.

B.3.16 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.

B.3.17 Analysis of the distribution of pottery (by weight) by site phase is useful in demonstrating how different areas of the site were utilised at different times. During Period 1 the deposition of pottery was focused around enclosures in the central area of site (Fig. 15a), in particular those on the western edge of the site, including ditches **616, 1174** and **1327**. The was limited material recovered from features in the south-eastern corner of the site, with just fourteen sherds (140g) deriving from gully/structure **1149**, as well as associated pit **1273**. Likewise, small quantities of pottery were collected from enclosure/boundary ditches in the southwest of the site, totalling twenty-five sherds (291g), suggesting limited activity during this phase.

B.3.18 By Period 2, the distribution of pottery demonstrates that although activity continued broadly within the same areas as the previous phase, new areas of intensive activity are apparent (Fig. 15b). In particular around features in the northwest corner of the site around waterhole **1127** and enclosure **677**. A relatively large assemblage, totalling 206 sherds weighing 3713g were recovered from waterhole **1127**, from four different contexts. The material from this feature has a slightly higher mean weight than the site average at 18g including a minimum of ten jars (forty-three sherds, 1248g). This includes four flagons (twenty sherd, 143g), three dishes including four sherds (48g) from a Central Gaulish Dr18/31 dish as well as two mortaria, one of which is from an Oxfordshire whiteware, dating AD200-400 indicating that this feature continued to be utilised for waste disposal into Phases 3 and 4. An additional eighty sherds (1301g) derive from two ditches associated with Enclosure **677**, the majority of which was from ditch **999** (997) and (998), totalling sixty-five sherds weighing 1153g. This includes eight sherds (545g) from a shell-tempered storage jar with an everted, rounded rim measuring 28cm in diameter. Further larger quantities of pottery were recovered from several features within the central area of the site, including ditch **848**, totalling 317 sherds weighing 2661g. This material is much more fragmentary than that recovered from contemporary features in the northwest corner of site, reflected in the low mean weight of 8.4g, suggesting either that the material derived from a surface midden, or else, it may simply reflect a higher incidence of truncation due to subsequent activity. Pottery from the south of the site was limited, although several features in the southwest corner of site, where earlier ditch lines had been redefined, contained moderate assemblages of material, including ditch slots **1156**, **1172** and **1289**, which combined produced eighty sherds weighing 865g. In the southeast of the site, although material was recovered from several contexts associated with Structure **548** and Enclosure **520**, this represented only a very small quantity of pottery, indicating this was not a focus of activity in Period 2 and that the function of these structures is unlikely to have been domestic.

B.3.19 The pottery from Period 3 features is more widely distributed across site (Fig. 15c) which is unsurprising given that this period saw the peak in activity at the site. That said, however, the lack of material from any features in the southeast corner of site and the limited material from

features in the southwest, imply that these areas had all but gone out of use by Period 3. Instead, the focus of activity appears to have been in the central and northwest areas of site. This includes phase 3.3 Ditch **1050**, which contained the largest single assemblage of material, totalling 373 sherds weighing 5618g and representing a minimum of thirty-nine vessels. This includes fourteen sherds (111g) noted as being possible seconds/wasters (see below). 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, supported by the presence of three cross-context refits within this intervention. Ditch slots **200** and **208**, which formed part of the same ditch line also contained large assemblages of pottery totalling 178 sherds weighing 2414g. The large quantity of material recovered from features in the northwest corner of the site indicates a continuation of the site beyond the limit of excavation. Activity also continued and appears to have intensified in the central area of site, as highlighted by pottery assemblages recovered from ditch slots **480**, **578** and **572**, totalling 283 sherds weighing 3281g. There is a further cluster of material along the western edge of site, including Gully **826**, from which the near complete Verulamium whiteware mortaria was deposited. If the gully is part of a structure, it is possible that this represents a placed deposit.

B.3.20 Period 4 features are limited, however, the latest dating assemblage of pottery derived from midden **235**, located in the northwest corner of the site, close to Ditch **1050**, totalling 149 sherds weighing 1762g. This material includes a minimum of eighteen vessels (2.78 EVEs), including three sherds (64g) from a shell-tempered lid, four samian sherds (29g) and several late Roman shell-tempered ware sherds, including five jars and one bowl. Whilst the majority of this material is late Roman (AD200-400), there are a small number of sherds which are slightly earlier in date. Most of this earlier material was noted as being abraded, which is not unexpected from a midden deposit and indicates either accumulation of material over a longer period of time, or perhaps that this material was redeposited from elsewhere. The pottery assemblage from this feature also supports the view of further activity beyond the limits of excavation to the northwest of the site.

Possible kiln products

B.3.21 Although there was no evidence for a pottery kiln identified during the excavation, some of the assemblage is indicative of being 'kiln material', which can be divided into two groups. The first comprises a group of sherds from Pit **1415**, (1413) (forty-three sherds weighing 496g) which potentially represent a group of kiln products/wasters, based on the similarity of fabrics and forms. This assemblage consists of a minimum of seven vessels, primarily occurring in sand and grog-tempered fabrics (fabrics, QGM1, QG1 and GM1). Necked beakers and jars with everted or small beaded rims were identified, although three of the seven vessels could only be broadly assigned as beaker/jar, as not enough of these vessels survived to determine the exact forms. All of this material dates AD40-70 and includes one vessel (a beaded rim beaker), which was noted as having an air-bubble. The composition of the material from this feature is certainly homogenous enough to imply it came from the same source which may therefore be interpreted as a dump of kiln material, although a further forty-three sherds (372g) from other vessels were also recovered from this feature, including twenty-two shell-tempered sherds (188g), indicating that the material may have come from a combination of sources. Alternatively, the group of vessels described as possible kiln products may simply reflect a

dump of material, which may have come from the same source, although the source was not necessarily the site itself.

B.3.22 The second group of possible kiln products comprised thirty sherds weighing 410g, recovered from seven contexts representing six features. This material was all noted as having air-bubbles in the vessel wall, indicative of being wasters or at least seconds, as these bubbles did not blow the vessel wall in all examples. All of the sherds are from sandy greyware vessels, although some of the fabrics are fine sandy and others coarser sand, however, the fabrics are similar enough to suggest a single source. The diagnostic forms comprise three jars: two everted rim vessels and one beaded rim jar, and a channel rim beaker/jar, with a very small rim diameter of 6cm. However, unlike the material from Pit **1415**, these sherds occur in different features from different phases of activity, spread across the site, rather than comprising a single dump. Despite the air-bubbles, in most cases, these vessels appear to have still be functional and therefore reflect seconds rather than wasters. As with the previous group it seems most likely that these vessels represent local products, although not necessarily made within the confines of the settlement, and possibly the same source.

Discussion

B.3.23 The assemblage represents a predominately earlier Roman site with activity peaking 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 site. This supports the evidence from the evaluation phase of works, with the assemblage noted as being early Roman, continuing possibly into the mid-2nd century AD (Lyons 2017). It is of further interest that the pottery from the adjacent Glebe Farm excavations is contemporary with the material from this site, showing very similar chronological patterns and crucially demonstrating that it too had all but gone out of use by the mid-2nd century AD (Wells in Pilkinton & Leslie 2021). Whilst the Glebe Farm excavations appear to have only 'clipped' the edge of the Roman settlement rather than encompassing the core, the evidence from both pottery assemblages does indicate a genuine decline in activity and potentially a subsequent abandonment.

B.3.24 It is unusual for Roman sites in Cambridgeshire to have intensive activity in the earlier to mid-Roman period and then little to no activity after the mid-later 2nd century AD. Indeed, of the fifteen excavation areas to produced significant assemblages of Roman pottery (1000+ sherds) during the recent large-scale excavations undertaken as part of the A14 upgrade, only one site (TEA 10 to the west of Brampton) had evidence for such a dramatic decline after the mid-2nd century AD (Sutton *et al* 2019). The remaining fourteen sites all contained assemblages that demonstrated activity throughout the Roman period and in most cases increasing into the later Roman period (*ibid*).

B.3.25 Whilst the excavations at either side of Gidding Road do not cover the full extent of the associated Roman settlement, the pottery should be taken as reliable evidence for a decline in activity in the mid-2nd century AD. This therefore raises the question of why a site, established in the Later Iron Age and seemingly thriving in the early to mid-Roman period would see such a dramatic decline in activity. Although the pottery alone cannot answer this question, it does seem possible that the decline in activity at Gidding Road may have coincided with a surge in activity alongside Ermine Street (the current A1), located c.1.2km east of this site. Whilst this is not a huge distance, it does seem possible that this placed the site slightly too far away to take real advantage of this major routeway. It therefore seems reasonable to

suggest that the rapid decline in activity at Gidding Road may have been due to a need/desire to be closer to Ermine Street. Indeed, this view is somewhat supported by the evidence from a number of archaeological investigations in an area next to Ermine Street, approximately 1.5km northeast of Gidding Road (Welsh 1994, Ellis et al 1998). The archaeological and ceramic evidence suggests that activity was thriving alongside this part of Ermine Street, particularly on the eastern side, potentially relating to Tort Hill (Welsh 1994, Garrood 1940). Furthermore, the ceramic evidence from, the evaluation stage of works suggests that activity on the west of the road was predominately Later Iron Age to early Roman, whilst that on the eastern side of Ermine Street was largely 2nd-3rd century AD, including Nene Valley colour-coated vessels, which were seemingly well represented (e.g. Going 1994). Further supporting evidence uncovered during the subsequent excavations of this area revealed the same pattern, with the site at Tort Hill West producing an assemblage of predominately Later Iron Age and early Roman pottery (605 sherds), whilst across the A1 at Tort Hill East, the pottery assemblage was much larger (5462 sherds) and dominated by late Roman material (Evans and Woodward 1996), indicating much more intensive activity on this site of the road. Whilst the areas investigated along Ermine Street are a little further north of the Gidding Road site, the evidence does provide some potential context for why there may have been such a decline in the mid-2nd century AD.

B.3.26 However, whilst Ermine Street may have played a significant role in the decline of the site at Gidding Road, it is clear from the composition of the ceramic assemblage that when it flourished in the early-mid-Roman period, the site was able to access goods from outside of the local area. Although the percentage of imported wares is within the normal range for Romano-British rural sites (typically less than 5%), during the early and early-mid Roman period the figure is towards the top end of this (4% and 4.8% respectively). This includes a small but interesting group of imported wares and whilst samian is not unusual on Roman sites of all status/function, the presence of Central Gaulish colour-coated sherds, North Gaulish whitewares and eight Gaulish amphora sherds is less common in rural settlements in Cambridgeshire. This therefore subtly marks this assemblage out from contemporary rural sites and it would not be unreasonable to suggest this figure was influenced by the site's relative proximity to Ermine Street, although reasons of status/wealth and function cannot be discounted.

Roman Pottery by Context

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
201	235	midden	149	1762	18	2.78	AD200-400
202	200	ditch	43	442	4	0.37	AD100-400
209	208	ditch	54	545	4	0.19	AD70-300
210	200	ditch	71	1290	4	1.59	AD100-300
212	200	ditch	10	137	2	0.14	AD70-200
216	213	ditch	1	3	0	0	AD50-300
220	219	ditch	6	36	0	0	AD100-400
221	219	ditch	7	26	2	0	AD50-100

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
223	222	ditch	1	27	0	0	AD150-250
225	222	ditch	34	610	0	0.5	AD100-200
226	227	pit	2	23	1	0.15	AD70-200
232	231	ditch	2	22	0	0	AD100-400
234	234	ditch	7	39	2	0.12	AD100-150
238	238	pit	2	12	0	0	AD100-300
244	238	pit	1	4	0	0	AD50-200
245	238	pit	8	241	2	0.23	AD100-400
247	246	pit	1	2	0	0	AD50-100
249	248	pit	3	13	0	0	AD50-150
251	250	pit	2	14	0	0	AD100-150
252	250	pit	1	10	0	0	AD50-200
263	261	pit	5	26	0	0	AD100-400
265	261	pit	2	13	0	0	AD100-400 with Saxon
267	266	pit	114	1117	10	1.3	AD70-150
269	268	pit	3	26	0	0	AD50-400
271	270	pit	4	128	0	0	AD100-400
272	270	pit	4	11	0	0	AD100-200
281	217	pit	4	53	0	0	AD50-400
290	289	pit	1	2	0	0	AD50-100
292	291	pit	8	60	1	0	AD50-400
294	293	post hole	12	111	0	0	AD100-400
321	322	furrow	2	36	0	0	AD100-400
324	323	pit	5	16	0	0	AD50-400 with med
331	329	ditch	45	562	11	0.92	AD150-300
333	332	ditch	11	125	2	0.1	AD70-200
334	332	ditch	6	47	1	0	AD70-150
338	337	ditch	1	3	1	0	AD150-250
339	337	ditch	65	534	11	0.76	AD100-400
347	346	pit	2	6	0	0	AD100-400
348	346	pit	11	214	1	0.31	AD100-300
352	351	gully	2	6	0	0	AD150-400
366	367	pit	13	33	0	0	AD100-400
392	391	pit	1	12	0	0	AD100-400 with Saxon

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
397	395	ditch	16	343	2	16.3	AD100-300
408	407	ditch	13	215	1	0.43	AD150-300
415	391	pit	7	47	1	0	AD100-400 with Saxon
416	391	pit	4	27	0	0	AD100-400
417	417	pit	6	17	0	0	AD100-300
419	418	ditch	4	30	0	0	AD50-200
420	418	ditch	6	76	1	0.07	AD100-200
436	439	ditch	7	274	1	0.08	AD50-400
455	453	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-400
462	461	ditch	9	108	1	0	AD50-400 with Saxon
474	472	ditch	18	97	1	0.6	AD70-200
481	480	ditch	36	192	1	0.61	AD150-200
482	480	ditch	74	923	4	0.47	AD150-300
485	483	ditch	5	57	0	0	AD100-400
486	483	ditch	27	162	1	14.22	AD150-300
490	489	ditch	4	13	0	0	AD50-400
491	489	ditch	18	75	1	0	AD100-400
492	493	ditch	16	540	1	98.9	AD150-200
498	496	ditch	2	9	0	0	AD50-400
500	496	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD50-200
505	502	ditch	2	3	0	0	AD100-400
506	502	ditch	20	194	0	0	AD100-400
511	507	ditch	9	160	0	0	AD100-400
523	520	ditch	4	20	0	0	AD100-400
533	532	ditch	12	32	0	0	AD150-300
537	535	ditch	1	15	0	0	AD100-400
547	545	ditch	7	41	2	0.36	AD150-300
551	550	ditch	1	22	0	0	AD50-150
552	550	ditch	3	12	0	0	AD50-400
553	550	ditch	27	143	2	0	AD150-200
554	550	ditch	2	11	0	0	AD50-400
563	566	pit	128	1886	12	1.44	AD100-400
564	566	pit	7	130	1	0.1	AD100-300
570	572	ditch	48	622	1	1	AD100-300

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
571	572	ditch	9	43	0	0	AD100-300
574	573	ditch	49	374	3	0.23	AD100-300
575	573	ditch	31	215	1	0.29	AD100-300
576	578	ditch	74	787	2	1.14	AD150-300
577	578	ditch	42	714	3	0.67	AD100-400
579	580	ditch	1	8	0	0	AD50-400
581	582	ditch	55	237	1	1.12	AD150-300
587	588	pit	48	321	2	1.05	AD70-150
590	589	ditch	1	155	1	0.06	AD50-200
597	593	ditch	8	22	0	0	AD100-400
598	593	ditch	1	5	0	0	AD100-400
603	602	ditch	8	66	2	0.19	AD100-200
604	602	ditch	14	126	1	0	AD100-400
609	605	ditch	10	85	0	0	AD50-100
612	610	ditch	5	38	0	0	AD100-200
614	614	ditch	4	24	0	0	AD100-200
617	616	ditch	19	122	2	0.53	AD100-200
621	622	ditch	90	849	7	1.29	AD70-200
623	624	ditch	10	13	0	0	AD70-150
631	629	pit	6	35	1	0	AD50-150
632	629	pit	17	167	2	0.21	AD100-150
633	634	ditch	312	1637	0	0.55	AD100-200
642	639	hollow way	4	22	0	0	AD50-200
643	644	ditch	1	9	1	0	AD100-200
655	653	ditch	2	14	0	0.07	AD70-150
661	663	ditch	18	483	5	0.55	AD100-200
669	667	pit	1	1	0	0	AD50-200
675	677	ditch	23	170	3	0.1	AD70-200
686	687	ditch	1	4	0	0	AD50-200
689	688	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-150
697	695	ditch	2	10	0	0	AD50-100
698	699	ditch	1	5	1	0	AD70-200
711	712	ditch	1	4	0	0	AD50-200
718	719	gully	7	8	0	0	AD50-150

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
769	768	ditch	9	48	1	0	AD70-200
770	768	ditch	3	6	0	0	AD50-100
772	771	pit	4	9	0	0	AD50-400
773	771	pit	1	79	1	0.15	AD70-200
774	771	pit	5	80	0	1	AD90-120
775	771	pit	10	182	0	0	AD70-400
776	771	pit	2	9	0	0	AD100-400 with Saxon
783	784	ditch	3	76	1	0.1	AD100-400
802	794	pit	4	12	0	0	AD50-150
804	795	pit	2	20	0	0	AD50-100
806	796	pit	14	60	1	0	AD70-200
808	807	ditch	5	33	2	0	AD50-100
809	811	ditch	36	203	2	0.12	AD50-100
810	811	ditch	119	896	5	2.58	AD70-150
812	813	ditch	15	148	3	0.48	AD50-100
817	816	pit	3	8	0	0	AD50-400
820	822	ditch	4	23	0	0	AD50-400
824	826	gully	18	1086	2	1.1	AD55-100
828	827	ditch	2	18	0	0	AD100-200
832	831	gully	27	341	2	14.25	AD70-120
834	833	pit	10	88	3	0.22	AD50-100
836	835	ditch	3	17	0	0	AD50-100 with 1 med/pmed
837	838	ditch	2	52	1	0.12	AD50-100
839	840	pit	5	62	2	0.1	AD50-100
846	848	ditch	317	2661	44	5.53	AD70-120 - big context
849	852	ditch	42	323	4	0.33	AD70-150
851	852	ditch	12	310	0	0	AD50-150
853	855	ditch	22	171	3	0.06	AD50-100
867	866	ditch	2	29	1	0.18	AD50-100
868	870	pit	14	109	1	0.07	AD50-100
869	870	pit	2	34	0	0	AD50-100
874	875	ditch	5	107	0	0.35	AD50-100
877	876	ditch	1	14	0	0	AD50-200
878	879	ditch	1	17	0	0	AD50-100

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
881	882	ditch	1	3	0	0	AD50-100
905	907	ditch	22	140	1	0.1	AD50-100
908	909	ditch	10	54	0	0	AD50-200
910	912	pit	4	54	0	0	AD70-200
911	912	pit	4	19	1	0	AD50-400
926	925	ditch	24	423	3	0.25	AD50-120
927	925	ditch	78	792	9	2.25	AD70-150
933	932	pit	1	9	0	0	AD50-400
934	932	pit	12	149	1	0.92	AD70-150
940	939	pit	11	188	1	1	AD100-200
941	939	pit	2	2	0	0	AD50-200
942	939	pit	54	211	3	1.4	AD50-120
947	0	deposit	5	21	0	0	AD50-100
948	950	ditch	22	269	3	0.1	AD50-100
952	951	ditch	5	17	1	0.1	AD50-100
959	956	pit	15	87	2	0	AD50-100
961	960	ditch	8	126	2	0.32	AD120-200
968	966	pit	4	29	1	0.07	AD50-200
971	973	pit	4	122	2	0.18	AD70-120
974	966	pit	6	55	2	0.21	AD70-200
978	977	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-150
980	979	ditch	11	105	0	0	AD100-200
981	982	ditch	6	46	0	0.52	AD50-120
988	986		5	45	0	0	AD50-100
996	995	gully	3	21	0	0	AD50-100
997	999	ditch	54	1047	4	1.64	AD50-150
998	999	ditch	11	106	2	0.3	AD50-100
1007	1006	pit	17	221	2	0.49	AD50-120
1008	1006	pit	1	8	0	0	AD50-100
1013	1011	ditch	2	13	0	0	AD50-400
1021	1019	ditch	1	10	0	0	AD50-150
1023	1022	gully	2	10	0	0	AD50-400
1044	1047	waterhole	12	182	1	0.32	AD100-150
1045	1047	waterhole	7	46	1	0.3	AD50-100

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
1046	1047	waterhole	3	75	1	0.1	AD70-120
1048	1049	unknown	8	60	0	0	AD70-120
1051	1050	ditch	23	266	3	0.58	AD50-120
1052	1050	ditch	32	407	2	2.02	AD70-120
1053	1050	ditch	103	1387	10	2.42	AD70-120
1054	1050	ditch	205	3431	23	16.48	AD100-150-big context
1055	1050	ditch	10	127	0	0	AD50-150
1064	1062	ditch	5	88	1	0.11	AD50-120
1065	1062	ditch	24	293	2	1.48	AD70-120
1066	1062	ditch	1	43	0	0	AD50-150
1070	1068	ditch	28	417	1	0.82	AD90-120
1079	1077	ditch	7	51	0	0	AD50-100 could be IA?
1090	1089	ditch	2	46	0	0	AD50-100
1091	1089	ditch	6	261	1	0.45	AD70-150
1092	1094	post hole	2	19	1	0.1	AD70-150
1097	1095	field boundary	3	88	1	0.32	AD50-100
1099			2	31	0	0.18	AD50-200
1100	1101	pit	25	287	3	1.7	AD50-100
1102	1103	ditch	6	51	1	0.2	AD50-120
1105	1104	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
1110	1109	post hole	8	18	1	0.2	AD70-120
1112	1111	ditch	5	186	0	0	AD50-200
1114	1115	ditch	11	82	0	0.1	AD50-200 with 1 Saxon
1116	1117	pit	4	136	0	0	AD50-200
1120	1127	pond	109	1298	7	3.2	AD130-200
1122	1127	ditch	64	1811	11	5.24	AD100-170-lot of refits
1123	1127	ditch	8	125	1	0.91	AD50-120
1125	1127	ditch	25	479	3	0.65	AD70-150
1137	1136	ditch	5	60	0	0	AD50-150
1138	1136	ditch	13	65	0	0	AD150-200
1143	1148	pit	15	244	0	1	AD70-150
1144	1148	pit	29	572	4	1.46	AD70-150
1147	1148	pit	23	489	3	1.29	AD100-150
1151	1149	gully	4	20	1	0.2	AD140-200

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
1154	1156	pit	13	103	1	0.24	AD70-200
1158	1157	ditch	9	125	1	0.4	AD70-150
1160	1159	ditch	2	33	0	0.12	AD50-200
1165	1163	gully	1	1	0	0	AD50-100
1167	1166	gully	2	1	0	0	AD50-100
1170	1168	ditch	10	101	1	0.12	AD50-100
1171	1148	watering hole	2	114	1	0.1	AD50-200
1173	1172	ditch	22	252	4	0.46	AD50-100
1175	1174	ditch	14	240	1	0	AD50-100
1176	1174	ditch	6	40	0	0	AD50-200
1178	1177	ditch	2	27	0	0	AD50-100
1179	1177	ditch	1	7	0	0	AD50-200
1185	1184	ditch	5	16	0	0	AD50-100
1186	1184	ditch	13	119	1	0	AD40-70
1190	1189	ditch	10	136	0	0.3	AD90-150
1192	1191	ditch	1	12	0	0	AD50-200
1193	1191	ditch	6	120	0	0	AD40-70
1197	0	ditch	16	186	0	0.2	AD50-100
1198	1199	ditch	39	405	3	0	AD50-100
1204	1203	ditch	1	3	0	0	AD50-200
1205	1200	ditch	5	97	1	0.11	AD50-100
1207	1200	ditch	2	24	0	0	AD50-100
1211	1200	ditch	1	13	0	0	AD50-100
1215	1201	ditch	3	10	0	0	AD50-100
1219	1202	ditch	3	27	0	0	AD50-100
1222	1220	ditch	11	110	1	0.25	AD50-100
1224	1220	ditch	4	41	0	0	AD50-100
1230	1233	ditch	16	207	2	0.23	AD50-100
1231	1233	ditch	18	256	0	0	AD50-100
1236	1193	ditch	6	98	0	0	AD50-100
1241	1240	ditch	1	7	0	0	AD40-100
1242	1243	channel	8	61	1	0	AD50-100
1248	1246	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD40-100
1254	1253	ditch	1	5	0	0	AD50-200

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
1263	1262	ditch	10	41	1	0	AD40-70
1264	1262	ditch	2	13	0	0	AD40-100
1267	1268	pit	2	5	0	0	AD40-70
1268	0	pit	3	22	1	0	AD50-100
1269	1270	ditch	3	31	0	0.3	AD40-100
1272	1262	ditch	2	19	0	0.2	AD40-100
1276	1273	pit	9	119	0	0.21	AD40-100
1278	1277	ditch	2	3	0	0	AD40-70
1279	1277	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD40-100
1284	1283	pit	6	18	0	0	AD40-100
1287	1285	ditch	14	87	1	0.28	AD40-100
1288	1285	ditch	4	12	0	0	AD50-100
1290	1289	ditch	4	20	1	0	AD40-70
1291	1289	ditch	14	46	2	0.2	AD40-70
1292	1289	ditch	27	444	3	0.95	AD40-70
1294	1293	pit	1	2	0	0	AD40-100
1296	1295	ditch	4	15	1	0	AD40-70
1298			10	65	1	0.1	AD50-100
1303	1301	ditch	15	232	0	0	AD40-100
1305	1304	pit	2	28	1	0.3	AD50-100
1306	1304	pit	1	8	0	0	AD40-100
1312	1311	ditch	3	6	0	0	AD50-100
1313	1314	pit	19	111	1	0	AD40-100
1316	1318	ditch	5	57	1	0.12	AD50-100
1321	1285	ditch	6	14	0	0	AD30-70
1323	1322	ditch	11	58	2	0.15	AD40-100
1331	0	seasonal channel	2	19	0	0	AD50-100
1334	1333	gully	11	33	0	0	AD50-100
1338	1327	ditch	2	170	1	0.08	AD50-400
1346	1345	ditch	1	5	0	0	AD40-100
1357	1356	ditch	4	27	0	0	AD50-100
1362	1361	ditch	1	4	0	0	AD50-100
1365	1364	ditch	1	15	0	0	AD50-100

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	ENV	EVE	Context Date
1366	1364	ditch	1	7	0	0	AD50-100
1372	1370	ditch	1	20	0	0	AD50-200
1374	1373	ditch	27	391	5	1.19	AD50-100
1378	0	ditch	17	62	0	0	AD40-100
1381	1379	ditch	7	65	0	0	AD40-70
1383	1379	ditch	2	9	0	0	AD40-100
1384	1379	ditch	2	9	0	0	AD50-150
1388	1387	pit	3	43	0	0	AD50-100
1392	1390	pit	3	55	0	1	AD50-100
1410	1408	ditch	71	776	3	3.05	AD50-100
1412	1411	pit	5	6	0	0	AD40-100
1413	1415	pit	86	868	11	1.37	AD40-70
1417	1416	ditch	5	53	1	0.6	AD50-200
1419	1418	ditch	3	48	1	0	AD50-100
1421	1420	ditch	17	138	1	0.12	AD40-100
1424	1423	ditch	37	382	4	1.42	AD70-150
1425	1426	pit	5	45	3	0.08	AD50-150
1433	1431	ditch	1	17	1	0.1	AD40-100
1435	1434	pit	1	3	0	0	AD40-100
1436	1434	pit	9	99	1	0.2	AD40-70
1439	1438	pit	1	6	1	0	AD50-100
1441	1440	ditch	9	194	1	0.4	AD50-100
1447	1446	ditch	3	9	0	0	AD50-100
1449	1448	ditch	1	9	1	0	AD50-200
1461	1462		22	458	1	0.96	AD100-200

Table 10. Catalogue of Romano-British pottery

B.4 Potter's Stamps and decorated samian

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.4.1 All fabric codes are taken from Tomber and Dore (1998).

Mortarium stamp

B.4.2 BRVCCIVS. Flange of mortarium with hooked flange in Verulamium-region white ware (VER WH). Two stamps of potter Bruccius from identical die on either side of the spout, both poorly impressed. Context 824, gully **826**, SF26. AD 80-120.

Samian stamps

B.4.3 The catalogue entries give potter, die, form, origin, reading, notes where necessary, context information, and the date range of the pottery. The stamps have been identified with reference to Hartley and Dickinson (2008–2012). Readings are shown in Samian5 font developed by Paul Tyers (Dannell 2013).

Iassus i-Cat–?, 1a, cup, East Gaul, possibly Argonne (ARG SA). IVCAT Context 981. AD 140-180?

Marcellus ii, 3a, Drag. 18/31R dish, Les Martres-de-Veyre (LMV SA). MARCELLI The two Ls are unusually rendered as Fs and appear to be an inversion in the die of the character occasionally used to represent L. Context 1070. AD 110-130?

Decorated samian

B.4.4 Drag. 37, Les Martres-de-Veyre (LMV SA). Beaded borders, rosette and ovolo in the style of Drusus I (Terrisse 1968, pl. II). Warriors, one wearing a kilt, the other with raised shield, in the style of Donnaucus (eg Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 49). Context 1054. *c* AD 100-120/5.

B.5 Post-Roman Pottery

By Richard Mortimer

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 24 sherds of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery weighing 537 grams was recovered from the excavation (Table 11) 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 12).

B.5.2 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.5.3 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.5.4 The assemblage comprises three principal fabrics, with most variation within the largest fabric group – E/MAS(Q).

B.5.5 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.

B.5.6 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.

B.5.7 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	-	3.3	1	12	1	49		
782	-	2.2	1	20				
1115	-	2.1	1	16				
Total			**16**	**319**	**6**	**204**	**2**	**14**

Table 11. Anglo-Saxon fabric types by feature

Forms

B.5.8 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.5.9 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.5.10 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.5.11 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.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig. 18)

1. Context 413, waterhole 261 (cut 414) Large Jar w/upright rim (30mm), diameter c.15cm. Quartz, fine E/MAS(QF)

2. Contexts 468, waterhole 261 (cut 471) Large Jar w/upright rim (22mm), diameter c.15cm. Quartz, E/MAS(Q)

Post-medieval pottery

B.5.12 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.5.13 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.

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.

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Ph	Feature	Gms	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)

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Ph	Feature	Gms	No.	Rim/body	Notes	Fabric
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 v 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 w/upright rim (30mm), diam c.15cm	Quartz, fine E/MAS(QF)
468	**471**	261	4	Waterhole	156	4	3 rim, 1 body	Large Jar w/upright rim (22mm), diam c.15cm. All sherds refit w/old breaks	Quartz E/MAS(Q)
468	**471**	261	4	Waterhole	4	1	body sherd	Prob. 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 & out	Quartz E/MAS(Q)
776	**771**		3.3	Waterhole	49	1	shoulder sherd		Quartz, fine E/MAS(QF)
776	**771**		3.3	Waterhole	12	1	body	burnt to grey outer surface, partial incised line, probable decoration	Quartz E/MAS(Q)
780	**782**		5	Pit	20	1	poss base sherd	could be Roman?	Sandy Quartz (SQ)
830	**827**	273	3.2	Ditch	12	1	body		GRE
959	**956**	629	2.2	Pit	2	1	body		GRE
1114	**1115**		2.1	Pit/ditch	16	1	body	bigger, fatter quartz grains, and more of them	Quartz E/MAS(Q)
1224	**1220**	538	2.2	Ditch	12	1	body	very abraded	GRE
TOTAL					**563**	**27**			

Table 12. Post-Roman pottery catalogue

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.6.1 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.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. 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.6.3 The quantified data are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Assessment

B.6.4 The fragments recovered were collected from the fills of thirteen features. The catalogue is summarised below in Table 13. 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.6.5 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.

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	No	Wght (g)	Abrasion	Th (mm)	Comment
201	**235**	Midden	Tile	Tegula	Roman	3	300	Slight	30	Refitting fragments of a Tegula. Remnant flange & body thickness. Neatly formed, smoothed uppers, sanded outer flange face & trimmed base & lower arris. Inner tegula face is the thumb groove. Chunky, large flange & thick base. Flange is Poole Type A4 (Rounded square section) with rounded/convex upper face & 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 & 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.

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	No	Wght (g)	Abrasion	Th (mm)	Comment
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 yellow-cream brick; made in pinkish-orange fabric w/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 E. P med
942	**939**	Pit	Undiag	Undiag	n/a	1	4	Severe		Undiag severely abraded fragment
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 13. Summary CBM catalogue

B.7 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.7.1 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.7.2 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 15.

Fabrics

B.7.3 Five fabrics were recorded from this small assemblage (Table 14). 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 14. Fired clay fabrics

Assemblage

B.7.4 The fired clay assemblage was collected predominantly from ditches and pits. 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 2.2). 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 2.1). 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 1.2). 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.7.5 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.

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Group	Fabric type	Frag type	Structural type	Form	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wght (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 a spacer or prop.	3	56
817	816	Pit		F1	a			sev	Patchy Reduction	2	8
886	885	Ditch		F3	a			sev		2	6

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Group	Fabric type	Frag type	Structural type	Form	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wght (g)
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
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 light pink-purple silty clay w/grassy impressions on remnant face. Likely Variant F1. No clear original form, poss. 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

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Group	Fabric type	Frag type	Structural type	Form	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wght (g)
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
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 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

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Group	Fabric type	Frag type	Structural type	Form	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wght (g)
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 15. Summary fired clay catalogue (fs=flattened surface, w=wattle or rod impressions and c=corner or arris)

B.8 Burnt and Vitrified Clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 17g (10 pieces) of possible burnt and vitrified clay fragments were submitted to the author for analysis as it was suspected they may represent slag or other metal working residues. This proved not to be the case, but for convenience this material has been recorded separately form the remainder of the fired clay discussed above (App. B.7).

Methodology

B.8.2 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.8.3 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 3.1), weighing just 10g. All of these were un-diagnostic.

B.9 Utilised Stone

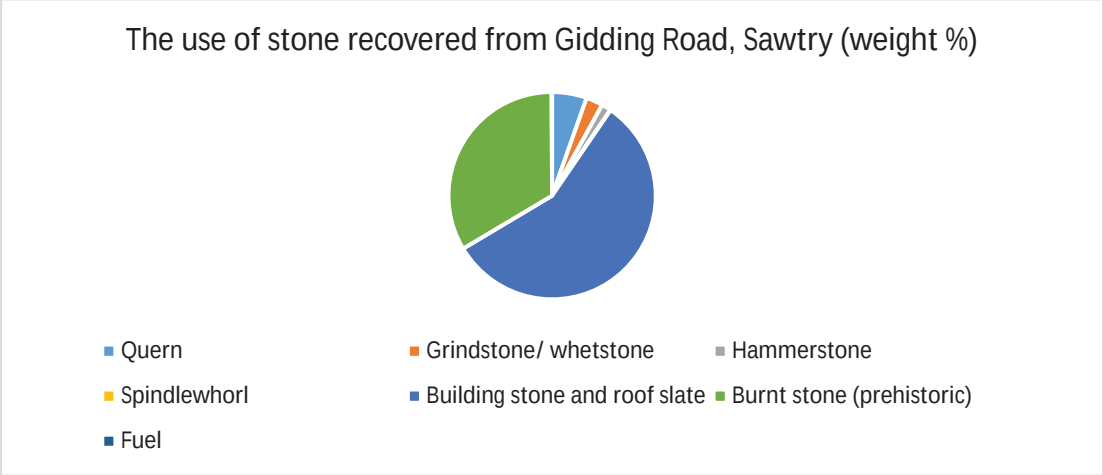
By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.9.1 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 (45 pieces) of burnt stone (See Graph 1).

Methodology

B.9.2 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.9.3 Approximately 1.9kg of the worked stone assemblage (of a total of 3.4kg) consisted of Romano-British grit (one piece) and lava rotary quernstone (30 pieces), whilst another 938g (two pieces) consisted of 'prehistoric-type' grindstone or whetstone, a 534g (prehistoric) hammerstone and an Anglo-Saxon/ early medieval carved chalk spindlewhorl (20g) (Table 16).

Roman rotary quern

B.9.4 The single fragment of burnt gritstone quern from pit **1148** (fill 1144, Phase 2.1) 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.9.5 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 3.2, 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.9.6 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 3.3, 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.9.7 The single example of this recovered from ditch **200** (Phase 3.1, 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 (Fig. 19)

B.9.8 The carved chalk spindlewhorl (SF24) recovered from the top of ditch **538** (Phase 1.2) 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.	Wt (g)	Dimens. (mm)	Identity	Orig. diam. (mm)	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Source	Period	NOTES
212	**200**	200	3.1	12	1	534	120x50 x55	hammerstone	120+	1	micac quartz sstn	local erratic	prehist	used at pointed end as tool then as BS
482	**480**	407	3.3		1	676	130x85 x 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	3.3		1	262	120x70 x 15	grindstone/ whetstone?		2	micac fissile sstn	erratic	prehist	used upon one side only – flat and v slight concave. BS
1378	-	538	1.2	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	2.1		1	1719	120x160x 45-65	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	3.2		30+	225	10-35	rotary quern (frags)		4	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Rom/ Saxon	completely fragmented, burnt, weathrd + undiagnostic

Table 16. Catalogue of worked stone

Building stone

B.9.9 The 20.435kg (8 pieces) of probable building-use stone recovered (Table 17) 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.9.10 The recovery of just a few pieces of burnt Collyweston Slate (from context 853, ditch **580**, Phase 1.2) 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.9.11 The small weathered fragment of moulded Barnack stone from context 202 (ditch **200**, Phase 3.3) 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	210x190x 90	rough-shaped wall stone	same	quartzitic sstn (sarsen)	local erratic	Rom?	knapped (shaped) at one end
202	10	1	975	120x120x 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	170x150x 60 + 330x180x 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 17. Catalogue of building stone

Other Stone

B.9.12 This small amount of stone (259g; Table 18) 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 18. Catalogue of un-used and possibly utilised stone

Burnt stone

B.9.13 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'.

Ctxt	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)?

Ctxt	SF no.	Nos. frags	shape pebble/ rock fragment	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	NOTES
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
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 19. Catalogue of burnt stone

Discussion

B.9.14 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.9.15 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.9.16 The carved chalk spindlewhorl described above (from the top of ditch **538**, Phase 2.2, intrusive) 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 Figures 1a-c: (from the left) Chalk spindlewhorl from Gidding Road, Sawtry; Anglo-Saxon chalk spindlewhorl from Sedgeford, Norfolk; medieval chalk spindlewhorl from Elmswell, Suffolk.

B.9.17 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 (Cessford and Evans 2014).

B.10 Worked and burnt flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.10.1 A small assemblage of seven worked flints and 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 20.

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Context type	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade	Scraper	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
251	**250**	-		Pit	1				1		
348	**346**	-		Pit			1		1		
577	**578**	407	3.3	ditch	1				1		
832	**831**	811	3.1	gully						1	1
916	**915**	520	2.1	ditch		1			1	1	5
1143	**1148**	-	2.1	waterhole				1	1		
1410	**1408**	1406		ditch						1	7
99999				unstrat.	1		1		2		
Totals					**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**3**	**13**

Table 20. Quantification of flint by context and type

Description

B.10.2 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.10.3 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.10.4 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.

B.11 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.11.1 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.11.2 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.11.3 Archaeological works produced a very small assemblage of glass, one shard weighing 3g. The vessel glass was recovered from trackway ditch **638** (Phase 3.1, 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.11.4 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.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uì Choileàin

Introduction

C.1.1 A single inhumation and one deposit of cremated human bone were discovered at the site. The burial (Sk1183) was located in a grave cut into the southwestern end of enclosure ditch **345** (Phase 3.3), while the cremated human bone was recovered from the upper fills of enclosure ditch **493** (Phase 3.3). Whilst no cut was visible for the cremation burial, the site records - including photographs – and the concentration of bone suggests that the remains and possibly the vessel were deposited in an organic container; perhaps a bag or wrapped in a cloth, and was found in in association with a flagon (SF19).

Methodology

C.1.2 Excavation and processing of the skeleton was undertaken in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004). The surface condition of the cortical bone was scored using the McKinley grading system where 0 equals clearly visible surface morphology and 5 equals heavy erosion where all surface morphology is masked (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Age and sex were determined where possible using the standards in Buiksta and Uberlaker (1994).

C.1.3 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mays et al 2004). In order to comment on the degree of bone fragmentation, the residues were separated into three fractions; >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm, the extraneous material was removed and the total bone weight recorded. All fractions were sorted and the total weights recorded.

C.1.4 The following age categories were used; middle adult: 25-45yrs.

Preservation of the Material

C.1.5 Skeleton 1183 is highly fragmented with no complete bones present. Most breaks are old breaks and the most likely factor is the pressure of heavy clay expanding and contracting.

C.1.6 The deposit of cremated bone was recovered from the upper fills of ditch **493** and was truncated.

Results

C.1.7 Skeleton 1183 is 60% complete and the condition of the cortical bone is McKinley's Grade 3 (McKinley 2004 16) where most of the surface is affected by some degree of erosion. The skeleton is highly fragmented and skeletal markers used to determine the biological sex were not present in a complete enough condition to be of use. The auricular surface and dentition provide an age range of 35-40 years.

Cut	Fill	Skeleton	Age	Sex
1189	1236	1183	35-40	?

Table 21. Summary of the skeletal remains

C.1.8 The cremated bone was found within fills 492 and 1133. Although a small deposit the largest fragment size was >10% and bone is clearly identifiable to skeletal element. The bone was primarily white in colour. Colour reflects the temperature of the pyre with consistently white fragments reflecting the highest temperatures (Holck, 2008 110-115). All of the calcined bone displays a mixture of transverse, curved transverse fractures and longitudinal fractures. Fractures like this are the result of bone heating then cracking as soft tissues and muscles shrink (Symes *et al* 2008, 43).

Cut	Fill	Sample	>10mm weight (g)	5-10mm weight (g)	2-5mm weight (g)	Total weight	Largest fragment (mm)	Identifiable elements
493	492	30	131	79	34	349	64	Skull, tibia, femur, long bone
	1133	62	42	45	18		30	Upper limb, lower limb, skull

Table 22. Summary of the cremated bone

Discussion

C.1.9 The current village of Sawtry lies on the western edge of Ermine St between the Roman forts at Godmanchester and Water Newton. These burials reflect Roman rural burial practise. This was not uncommon, and due to the Roman rural settlement project (Smith et al 2018) more of these small isolated burials are well-documented in the literature.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Uì Choileàin

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 The bulk of the animal bone is derived from Periods 2 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) and 3 (Early-Mid Roman).

C.2.2 In total 490 countable fragments (17,353g) were recovered, of which 313 fragments are identifiable to taxon: sheep/goat, cattle, pig, horse, chicken and unidentifiable bird.

C.2.3 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 were not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI 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), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.4 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.2.5 Tooth wear was recorded using the methods laid out by Grant (1982) and Payne (1973). Aging from fusion data was recorded using Silver (1970). Biometric measurements were taken with reference to Driesch and Boessneck (1974). Butchery and gnawing has been recorded where observed.

Results of analysis

C.2.6 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. The assemblage is dominated by cattle in all periods with 54.34% of the total assemblage being identifiable to this taxon.

Period	Count
unphased	56
Period 1	38
Period 2	140
Period 3	227
Period 4	28

Table 23. Summary of recordable bone by period.

Taxon	NISP period 1	NISP%	NISP period 2	NISP%	NISP period 3	NISP %	NISP period 4	NISP %	NISP period 6	NISP %
Bird	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	1	7.14	0	0
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	13	45	62	58	75	52.8	6	42.9	1	100
Cat (*felis*)	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Chicken	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.14	0	0
Horse (*Equus Callabus*)	4	14	10	9.3	26	18.3	1	7.14	0	0
Pig (*sus sus*)	1	3.4	1	0.9	5	3.5	2	14.3	0	0
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	11	38	34	32	34	23.9	3	21.4	0	0
Totals	**29**	**100**	**107**	**100**	**142**	**100**	**14**	**100**	**1**	**100**

Table 24. NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and percentages by period

Taxon	MNI period 1	MNI period 2	MNI period 3	MNI period 4	MNI period 6
Bird	0	0	1	1	0
cat (felis)	0	0	1	0	0
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	1	2	2	1	1
Chicken	0	0	0	1	0
Horse (*Equus Callabus*)	1	1	1	1	0
Pig (*sus sus*)	1	1	1	1	0
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	1	2	2	1	0
Totals	**4**	**6**	**8**	**6**	**1**

Table 25. MNI (minimum number of individuals) by period

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

C.2.8 Tooth wear analysis was possible on seventeen fragments and shows both younger and older cattle and sheep were present. This is verified by fusion data where a small number of unfused bones were recorded but the majority of material is fused. All data is available within the digital archive.

Context	Taxon	Element	Wear stage
927	Sheep/goat	R. mand. M3	D
1173	Sheep/goat	L. mand. M3	G
556	Sheep/goat	R. mand. M3	G
614	Sheep/goat	L. Max. M3	E
562	Cattle	L. Max. M3	i
1054	Cattle	R. mand m2	E
812	Cattle	R. mand	G
1070	Sheep/goat	m3	b
618	Cattle	m3	G
563	Sheep/goat	R. mand	E
576	Sheep/goat	m3	E
1294	Sheep/goat	L. mandible dp3	D
1357	Cattle	L mandible	B
1357	Sheep/goat	max m3	D
621	Cattle	R. mandible	C m3 unerupted
1306	Cattle	R. mandible	B
1323	Cattle	mand M3	F

Table 25. Tooth wear analysis

C.2.9 A single male pig canine was recorded in context 556 (ditch **555**).

C.2.10 A single cat cheek tooth was recorded in context 576 (ditch **578**).

C.2.11 Biometric measurements could be taken from two metapodials. A male cattle metapodial from context 1054 had a length of 22.1cm and a distal bd of 6.4cm. A horse metapodial from 1122 had a length of 22cm.

Discussion

C.2.12 This is primarily a domestic assemblage. The percentage of cattle increases in the early to mid Roman periods. This is expected as cattle was introduced in larger numbers by the Romans, however, there is still a dominance of cattle in the Late Iron Age which is unusual (Albarella 2007). It is possible that this relates to the wetter fenland landscape which is more suited for cattle than sheep. For both taxa 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.2.13 The assemblage is fairly typical for Late Iron Age- Roman Cambridgeshire. The information gathered from this assemblage will add to the body of information on Iron Age to Roman transition in East Anglia.

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 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 report, 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 27). 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*).

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	Pit/Tree-throw	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	poor preservation	0
361	358	22		0	Possible tree-throw	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
382	381	23	3.1	0	Pit/Tree throw	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
488	487	28	3.1	0	Pit	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1325	1324	83		0	Ditch	6	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1326	1324	84		0	Water channel	6	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1331	1324	85		0	Water channel	5	<1	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	charophytes	0
1334	1333	88		0	Gully terminus	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
556	555	33	2.1	548	Ring Ditch terminus	30	15	#	#	0	#		0	<1	Ft wheat rachis, flax seed	0
560	559	34	2.1	548	Post-hole	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	occasional charcoal	0
717	719	41	2.1	548	R/house gully	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#

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
1205	1200	68	3.2	538	Ditch	10	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	0
1224	1220	71	2.2	538	Ditch	16	<1	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	no pres.	#
1222	1220	72	2.2	538	Ditch	11	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1221	1220	73	2.2	1149	Ditch	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	no pres.	0
492	493	31	3.3	493	Ditch			0	0	0	0		0	0		0
553	550	32	3.3	493	Ditch	10	2	#	#	0	#	#	0	<1	1x indet grain, 1 x FT rachis, 1x flax/linseed and occasional grassland seeds	0
632	629	36	3.3	629	Pit	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
655	653	37	1.2	0	Ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
658	656	38		629	Pit	7	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
661	663	40	2.2	626	Ditch	8	1	#	0	0	#	#w/l	0	<1	single indet grain and grass seed	0
823	826	43	3.1	811	Gully	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
834	833	44	2.2	0	Pit	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
839	840	45	3.1	822	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	single grass seed	#
1132	1131	61	2.2	1172	Ditch	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1173	1172	82	2.2	493	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	#
1276	1273	80	1.2	0	Pit	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	#
1306	1304	81	2.2	626	Pit	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1332	1350	86		0	Water channel	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#

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
1384	1379	89	2.2	475	Ditch terminus	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	0
1367	1385	87		475	Water channel	16	5	0	0	0	0	##w	+++	0	waterlogged rush seeds	0
1386	1385	90		626	Ditch	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	no pres.	0
1403	1402	92		1406	Ditch	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	no pres.	0
1410	1408	91		0	Ditch	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
1436	1434	93	2.2	0	Ditch	12	1	0	0	0	#	0	0	<1	single grass seed	#
202	200	52	3.1	200	Ditch	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#NR
210	200	18	3.1	200	Ditch	8	20	#	#	#	## ##	##	0	5	occasional cereal grains and chaff, frequent weed seeds of grasses and damp grassland plants	##
210	200	51	3.1	200	Ditch	9	5	#	0	0	0	#	0	<1	sparse charcoal, single indet grain	#
220	219	12	3.1	219	Ditch	18	15	#	#	0	#	#w	++ ++	0	spelt glume base and detached embryo, charred rush seed	0
225	222	13	3.2	0	Ditch term.	15	5	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	clover seed	0
226	227	14	3.1	0	Pit	16	15	#	0	0	#	##	0	<1	2x indet grain, seeds of spike rush,sedges and dry land plants	0
245	238	15	3.1	0	Pit	16	10	#	##	0	#	0	0	5	single wheat grain and 5x hulled wheat glume bases	0
272	270	16	3.1	270	Pit	10	1	0	#	0	#	0	0	<1	1 x spelt glume base	0
292	291	19		270	Pit	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	no pres.	0
331	329	20	3.2	273	Ditch	5	10	0	0	0	#	#w	0	<1	charred seed of fairy flax	##
397	395	24	3.1	327	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	2x indet seeds	#
474	472	25	1.1	472	Ditch term.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	poor preservation	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
482	480	26	3.3	407	Ditch	14	1	0	0	0	#	#	0	<1	single grass and rush seeds	#
486	483	27	1.1	472	Ditch	20	25	0	#	#	#	#	0	<1	1x charred culm node	##
505	502	29	3.3	407	Pit	8	1	0	0	#	#	0	++	0	henbane seed	0
563	566	35	3.1	0	Pit	9	10	#	#	#	#	#	0	<1	1x indet grain, 1 x FT rachis, occasional grassland seeds	0
633	634	47	3.1	0	Ditch term.	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
664	634	48	3.1	0	Ditch ter.	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
633	634	39	3.1	0	Ditch	9	10	#	0	0	##	## w /l	0	<1	Charred rushes, single indet grain. Chara oogonia, cladoceran ephippia	#
776	771	42	3.3	0	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	sparse charcoal	0
846	848	46	2.2	345	Waterhole	14	10	0	#	0	0	0	0	<1	single indet glume base	#
934	932	49	3.1	0	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
1053	1050	54	3.1	200	Ditch	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	no pres.	#
212	1050	55	3.1	200	Ditch	4	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1052	1050	56	3.1	200	Ditch	8	5	##	#	0	#	#	0	2	hulled wheat grains, spelt glume base, small-sized seeds	#
1051	1050	57	3.1	200	Ditch	8	5	##	0	0	#	#/# w	0	<1	indet grains, brome seeds. No cess indicators	#
1053	1050	53	3.1	200	Ditch	9	5	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	single barley grain, grass seed	#
1066	1062	58	2.1	1062	Ditch	4	5	#	#	0	#	#	0	<1	indet grain, sedge and rush seeds	0
1071	1068	59	2.1	200	Ditch	4	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#

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
1125	1127	63	2.1	1127	Ditch/pond			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
1114	1127	74	2.1	0	Ditch	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	#
1118	1127	75	2.1	1127	Ditch	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1119	1127	76	2.1	1127	Ditch	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no pres.	0
1122	1127	77	2.1	1127	Ditch	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	single hulled wheat grain and stinking chamomile seed	#
1125	1127	78	2.1	1127	Ditch	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	indicators of waterlogging but no seeds	#
1120	1128	60	2.1	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	3.1		Ditch	9	15	#	0	0	#	###w	++++	0	1 x indet grain, grass seed, w/l seeds aquatic plant cf. Sagitaria	#

Table 26. Environmental bulk samples. No pres. = no preservation

Sample No.		**18**
Context No.		**210**
Feature No.		**200**
Feature type		**Enclosure ditch**
Sample volume (L)		**16**
Period		**3.1**
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

Sample No.		18
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 27. Analysis of Sample 18

Discussion

C.3.15 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.3.16 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.3.17 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.

Conclusions

C.3.18 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, invariably present only in low numbers. 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.3.19 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.

C.4 Pollen Analysis

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

C.4.1 Following assessment of pollen from a waterhole **1127**, of early Roman date (Period 2.1) (sample 79), collected from the north-west corner of a site at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire, 22 sub-samples were subject to full analysis. A stream bed or winterbourne (intermittent water course) traversed the site in a south-westerly direction.

Methodology

C.4.2 The pollen data have been presented as a percentage diagram using the computer programs TILIA and TGView (www.tiliait.com version 2.0.41). The percentage values are based on a total land pollen (TLP) sum that includes trees, shrubs, crops and herbs. Fern spores, pollen of aquatic plants, non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP), microscopic charcoal and deteriorated grains are expressed as percentages of TLP plus the respective sum to which they belong. Rare pollen types (single occurrences of taxa) are marked on the diagrams using a + symbol.

C.4.3 Pollen processing was undertaken by Petrostrat Ltd., 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. 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).

C.4.4 Lithostratigraphic descriptions and full assessment details are available in the assessment report (Rutherford, in OA East 2020). The lithologies from which the pollen is derived comprise variably stiff grey clays, of probable alluvial origin.

C.4.5 Full counts of 300+ grains have been achieved for seventeen levels from feature **1127** and the remaining five levels all produced counts in excess of 200 grains. The analysed section (Fig 12a Section 349), which ranges from 0.40m to 1.24m depth (below ground level), therefore appears to provide the first detailed pollen analytical study of the early Roman period from this area. Dating of the section is provided from pottery finds found within the deposits. The section above 0.40m was not sub-sampled as the sediments may have been disturbed.

Previous work

C.4.6 The pollen assessment (Rutherford in Phillips and Thatcher 2020) suggested sufficient pollen was present within the sequence from the feature **1127** to permit full analysis to proceed; however, 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, may constrain interpretation of the data. Reworking of fragments of rock from the bedrock geology has also contributed palynomorphs (pollen, spores, dinoflagellate cysts and acritarchs) of Jurassic age to the Roman soil assemblages; however, these palynomorphs are very distinctive and can easily be separated from the palynology assemblages of Roman age. Further pollen work has therefore been 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.4.7 Previous pollen assemblages have been described from the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Cambourne, in west Cambridgeshire (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.4.8 Wells and waterholes from the Cambourne site (for example, the later Iron Age well /waterhole 60005, from Knapwell Plantation), recovered abundant counts of 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 (*ibid*).

C.4.9 A few pollen samples from features of Roman age have been described from near Howes Farm, as part of the NW Cambridge development project (Brittain 2014), including from a Roman waterhole and a water storage tank. Unfortunately, the pollen counts proved quite low and the samples spread too far apart to provide more than a snap-shot of probable palaeoenvironments. Poor preservation and over-representation of certain pollen types is attributed, at Howes Farm, to post-depositional oxidation. Nevertheless, evidence is provided to suggest a mix of grassland environments with possible arable activity in a post-clearance

landscape, with a caveat that the counts are really too low for reliable interpretation (Boreham, in Brittain 2014, p. 92).

C.4.10 Lithostratigraphically, a possible analogy may be drawn between the deposits identified in feature **1127** and those described from excavations at Black Horse Farm, Sawtry (Newton 2018). Previous excavations during 2004-2005 at the southern part of that site identified an alluvial subsoil beneath topsoil. The alluvial deposits are considered to be possibly analogous with stiff grey alluvium deposits typical of the western fen margins. Regionally, rising sea-levels would have contributed to raising the level of the water-table through ponding back of local river systems, resulting in alluvial deposition. An analogy with alluvial deposit 1119 from Gidding Road (as seen in feature **1127**) is suggested. Elsewhere in the fenlands, this alluvial deposit is recorded overlying fen peat deposits but at the Black Horse Farm location, it overlies a ploughsoil of Roman-British date which itself overlies the Oxford Clay. Localised deposits between the ploughsoil and the Oxford Clay have been variably described as possible anthropogenic layers or alluvial deposits (Newton 2018). A possible analogy may be suggested between these deposits and those from Gidding Road from feature **1127**, deposits 1126-1120.

Results: Pollen analysis of waterhole 1127

C.4.11 Pollen data are displayed on the pollen analysis diagram (Fig 21) and pollen assemblage zones (PAZ) have been placed visually, based on changes in the pollen profile.

C.4.12 *Pollen Assemblage Zone* 1 (1.24m – 0.80m) (Deposits 1126, 1125, 1122) Pollen of herbs dominates the pollen zone, which is characterised by significant counts of grass (Poaceae) pollen and dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type). The pollen curve for dandelion-type increases in frequency within the upper part of the Zone, as the curve for grass pollen decreases. Other pollen grains of herbs that contribute significant counts to the assemblage include ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra),* knotgrasses (*Polygonum*-type including *P. aviculare*) and, particularly between 1.04m – 0.88m, pollen of the goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae (formerly Chenopodiaceae), a large group containing plants such as good king henry, many seeded goosefoot and fat-hen). Fewer but consistent counts are recorded for pollen of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae, including mouse-ears, chickweeds and campions), stitchworts (*Stellaria*-type), daisy family (Asteraceae, another large group with plants such as chamomiles, mayweeds and sow-thistles), pea family (Fabaceae, including for example, vetches and clovers), buttercup-types (Ranunculaceae) and thistles (*Cirsium*-type). Relatively fewer occurrences of pollen of the carrot family (Apiaceae, comprising plants such as cow-parsley and sweet cicely) are also present as well as species of mallow (*Malva*-type), mints (*Mentha*-type), devil's bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*) and mugworts (*Artemisia*).

C.4.13 Significant amounts of cereal-type pollen are present within the Zone with values occasionally accounting for approximately 10% of the total pollen count, including probable grains of wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*-type) and barley (*Hordeum*-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 pollen assemblage strengthens the argument for cultivated cereal-types. Ditch fills of Iron Age to early Roman age from the site contained charred cereal grains of wheat and barley (Fosberry, in OA East 2020), providing further support for identification of the cereal-type pollen grains as cultivated cereals rather than wild grasses.

C.4.14 Tree and shrub pollen is rare and comprises occurrences of alder (*Alnus*), oak (*Quercus*) and hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type), with sporadic presence of lime (*Tilia*), willow (*Salix*) and

pine (*Pinus*). Fern spores are also recorded and include consistent, but low occurrences of common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and monolete ferns (Pteropsida), and rare occurrence of spores of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Moss spores of *Sphagnum* occur within the upper part of the Zone. Microcharcoal is recorded in small quantities throughout PAZ 1.

C.4.15 Pollen Assemblage Zone 2 (0.78-0.70m) Deposit 1120: This Zone is distinguished by high counts of cereal-type pollen and fewer counts of pollen of herbs (including for example, ribwort plantain, knotgrasses and common knapweed). Pollen of grasses and dandelion-type remain high, with relatively low values of deteriorated grains. Microcharcoal particles are present in slightly increased frequencies relative to PAZ 1.

C.4.16 Pollen Assemblage Zone 3 (0.68-0.40m) Deposit 1119: The Zone is characterised by the rise and fall of the pollen curve for sedges (Cyperaceae), occurrences of pollen of the aquatic plant, lesser bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*), as well as the presence of a suite of non-pollen palynomorphs, including consistent occurrence of *Spirogyra* (HdV-130/132, to include smooth and reticulate types), *Glomus* (HdV-207), occurrence of *Mougeotia* (HdV-313) and *Botryococcus* (HdV-766). *Sphagnum* moss spores are consistently recorded and the algal type HdV-128 is present in relative abundance towards the top of the Zone. As the pollen frequency curve of sedges increases, those of grasses and dandelion-type decrease and the reverse is true as the sedges curve decreases. The curve for pollen of the goosefoot family increases mid-zone, followed by expansion of pollen of common knapweed and ribwort plantain. Cereal-type pollen decreases from the bottom to the top of the Zone. There is a single record of pollen of flax (*Linum bienne*-type) and of meadowsweet (*Filipendula*). Throughout PAZ 3, there are occurrences of tree pollen of dominantly alder, oak and hazel-type with sporadic appearance of grains of lime, wild roses (Rosaceae) and sycamore/maple (*Acer*-type). Microcharcoal particles increase in frequency at the top of the Zone.

C.4.17 *Pollen interpretation*: Deteriorated grains increase from the bottom of the diagram to the top, with approximately 20% deterioration of grains (crumpled, broken, concealed) present within the upper assemblage zone (PAZ 3, between 0.64m-0.52m). Consistent counts of 300+ grains have been achieved for all the sub-samples in PAZ 1, therefore the interpretation of palaeoenvironmental reconstruction based on the pollen curves within this Zone is reasonably confident. The data support an interpretation of a cleared, open palaeoenvironment, characterised predominantly by grasses and dandelion-types with diverse herbs of grasslands and waste/rough ground. 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, common knapweed and chickweeds (Stace 2010). Such herb-rich grasslands would have been suitable for grazing animals; the prevalence of pollen of ribwort plantain, which accounts for between 5-10% of the total pollen count within PAZ 1 may be interpreted as indicative of meadows and pastures (Behre 1981). Surprisingly, however, there are no fungal spores to support grazing activity. It is possible that grass was being deliberately grown to provide hay for animals; however, there are no records of pollen associated with hay meadows (for example, yellow rattles (*Rhinanthus*-type)).

C.4.18 Evidence of arable cultivation may be interpreted from the pollen curve for cereal-type pollen and this is supported palynologically by association with weeds of agriculture (species of knotgrasses, mints, the goosefoot family and stitchworts). The cereal-types present within the feature include types referable mostly to wheat/oats, characterised by larger grains sizes and larger pore annulus/diameters than barley, although grains attributed to barley are also

recorded. The dimensions of pollen of wild grasses of marsh or aquatic taxa, for example, species of sweet-grasses (*Glyceria*), overlap in particular with cultivated varieties of barley. However, there is no palynological evidence that marsh environments were present within the lower fills of the feature, therefore it is unlikely that the cereal-types represent naturally occurring marsh or aquatic taxa. Knotgrasses, which represent approximately 5% of the pollen count within PAZ 1, can occur in all sorts of grassy places such as fallow land, footpaths and ruderal communities, and are also associated with cereal cultivation (Behre 1971). Species of the goosefoot family, for example, fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) is described from waste and cultivated ground and species of stitchworts, for example, common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), is considered an ubiquitous weed of cultivated and open ground (Stace 2010). Records of charred cereal grains from pits of early Roman age have also been described from this site (Fosberry, App. C.3), lending further support to an interpretation that the cereal-type pollen grains represent probable cultivated grasses rather than wild varieties.

C.4.19 Derivation of cereal-type pollen in archaeological features is complex. The data could support local arable cultivation near the feature or could refer to cereal processing at or near the site. Cereal-type pollen may have entered feature *1127* in various ways, for example, along with discarded straw or animal fodder or manure. Pollen can be trapped in bracts of hulled cereals, which may have been transported to site from elsewhere (Robinson and Hubbard 1977).

C.4.20 Pollen assemblages from PAZ 2 (deposit *1122*) reflect the acme occurrence of cereal-types within the feature. The overall abundance and variety of herb pollen is much reduced (compared with records for PAZ 1) and is dominated by grasses and dandelion-types. This assemblage could be interpreted to suggest preservation of more robust grains and loss of more fragile pollen types; however, the values of deteriorated grains do not increase significantly when compared with the curve for PAZ 1.

C.4.21 PAZ 3 is distinctively different from the other two pollen assemblage zones. The outstanding element of this upper pollen zone (deposit 1119) is development of much wetter conditions, evidenced by pollen of sedges attaining up to 30% of the pollen count within the middle of the zone. Equally significant is the occurrence of non-pollen palynomorphs that are indicative of shallow, perhaps stagnant water, for example, zygospores of the algal type *Spirogyra* (HdV-130/132) and algal type HdV-128. Fungal spores of *Glomus* (HdV-207), known to occur on plant roots, also have an association with soil erosion / disturbance (van Geel 1978). Pollen grains of the aquatic plant, lesser bulrush, are sporadically recorded whilst *Sphagnum* moss spores are consistently present. The data support an interpretation of development of sedge fen conditions at the site which may have come about as a result of an increase in water-table levels. During the Roman period, the level of the water-table may have been lower than during the Iron Age; however, there is evidence of a mid-3rd century rise in water-tables linked to changing climatic conditions and perhaps accounting for a period of non-occupation across some parts of the fens (Upex 2008). This deposit 1119 accumulated during wet, possibly flooded conditions. The pollen data suggest rich grassland environments supporting herbs such as ribwort plantain, meadowsweets and common knapweeds - areas that would have been suitable for animal pasture but there are no supporting data from fungal spores. Less cereal-type pollen than recorded in PAZ 1-2 is present in PAZ 3, suggesting less arable activity either locally (or regionally, if transported to site). An alternative interpretation is that the cereal-types present within PAZ 3 may represent varieties of naturally occurring floating sweet-grasses and indeed, the dimensions of the cereal-type pollen grains in PAZ 3 correspond largely with those characteristic of either barley or sweetgrass pollen (the dimensions overlap).

C.4.22 Intriguingly, a single flax pollen grain was recorded within this upper pollen zone – it may simply represent plants that had been discarded as waste food; a single flax grain is insufficient evidence to infer flax retting, although the wetness of the environment would suggest suitable conditions for such activity. Microcharcoal particles are commonly recorded within the uppermost part of the Zone, suggesting increased derivation *via* wind transport or perhaps more locally sourced *via* water transport or deliberate discarding of possible hearth or household waste in the feature. Deterioration in preservation of pollen grains within PAZ 3 suggests grains may have been damaged as a result of transport/deposition during possibly flooded conditions.

Discussion and Conclusions

C.4.23 A series of organic alluvial clays of just under 1m thick have been analysed for pollen, from deposits of early Roman age, from a pit/balancing pond (feature **1127**) from Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire. Preservation of the pollen was variable, with greater deterioration of grains visible within the upper fill 1119. Deposits above this were not analysed due to poor recovery of palynomorphs at assessment and possible disturbance of sediments from which sherds of Anglo-Saxo pottery were found (*pers comm* C. Thatcher, OA East).

C.4.24 The interpreted data provide a palaeoenvironmental history for the site during the early Roman period. The earliest data suggest the area represents an almost totally cleared landscape, the dominant vegetation was herb-rich grassland, suitable for pastoral farming. Evidence to support arable activity is strong, although whether this was occurring adjacent to the site or whether it reflects cereals derived from other settings (e.g. animal fodder, household waste, local crop processing activity) is unclear.

C.4.25 Evidence from arboreal pollen suggests trees such as oak and alder and shrubs such as hazel-type and willow were growing either regionally, perhaps as stands of mixed trees, or as isolated trees / shrubs in the relatively local landscape. The very low counts of arboreal pollen are interpreted to suggest that trees and shrubs were unimportant within the dominantly open landscape.

C.4.26 A significant and very clear change in the palaeoenvironmental landscape is apparent within the upper part of the analysed section (deposit 1119). A clear assemblage change suggests development of sedge fen environments and freshwater habitats. This is most likely due to an increase in water-table levels, resulting in probable flooding. It is possible that this event reflects a 3rd century rise in water-tables linked to changing climatic conditions and perhaps accounting for a period of non-occupation across some parts of the fens (Upex 2008).

C.4.27 The overall pollen data illustrated in the pollen analysis diagram (Fig 21) clearly show a change from a dryland environment supporting pastoral and possibly arable farming to development of sedge fen and freshwater environments.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albarella, U. 2007. The end of the Sheep Age: people and animals in the Late Iron Age, 389-402, in C. Haselgrove and T. Moore (eds.), The Later Iron Age in Britain and Beyond. Oxford: Oxbow.

Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J. 1996. Mammals and birds from Launceston Castle, Cornwall: decline in status and the rise of agriculture, *Circaea 12 (1)*, 1-156.

Andersen, S Th, 1979 Identification of wild grasses and cereal pollen, *Danm Geol Unders* 1978, 69-92

Behre, K E, 1981 The interpretation of anthropogenic indicators in pollen diagrams, *Pollen et Spores*, **23**, 225-245

Berglund, B E, and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa, M, 1986 Pollen analysis and pollen diagrams, In B E Berglund (ed) *Handbook of Holocene Palaeoecology and Palaeohydrology,* Wiley, 455-484

Booth, A. (in prep.) *Warboys WARFAR18 Copper-alloy objects publication report*. Cambridge: OAE.

Brickley, M. & McKinley, J. (eds.) 2004. Guidelines to The Standard for Recording Human Remains. *IFA Paper 7* (Reading: IFA/BABAO).

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. 2004. Guidelines to the standards for recording Human Remains *IFA Paper 17* (Reading: IFA/BABAO)

Brittain, M, 2014 Site V Excavations Assessment Report, North West Cambridge Archaeology Report No. 5, Cambridge Archaeology Unit, University of Cambridge. Report No. 1239

Buikstra, J. E. and Ubelaker, D. H. (eds.) 1994. *Standards for data collection from human skeletal remains* Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series 44 Arkansus

Davis, S.J. 1987. *The Archaeology of Animal Bones*. Routledge.

Driesch, A. von den and Boessneck, J. 1974. 'Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhohenberechnung aus Langenmassen vor- und fruhgeschichtlicher Tierknochen', *Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen* 22, 325-348

Ellis, P, Hughes, G and Leach, P. 1998. Excavations alongside Roman Ermine Street, Cambridgeshire, 1996: The Archaeology of the A1(M) Alconbury to Peterborough Road Scheme. British Archaeological Report, British Series, Report No. 276.

Evans, C. 2003. Britons and Romans at Chatteris: Investigations at Langwood Farm, Cambridgeshire, *Britannia,* 34, 175-264.

Evans, J and Woodward, A. 1996. A1(M) Alconbury to Peterborough DBFO scheme. Archaeological Investigations, Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design. Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit. Unpublished.

Faegri, K, and Iversen, J, 1989 *Textbook of Pollen Analysis,* 4th Ed Wiley

Fosberry, R, 2020 A Late Iron Age to Early Roman landscape at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire, plant remains assessment rep, in OA East 2020

Garrood, J, R. 1940. A Romano-British Site at Sawtry, Huntingdonshire. *The Antiquaries Journal* 20, 504-507.

Going, C. 1994. The Pottery from Sawtry, in Welsh, K.

Grant, A. 1982. 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, 91-108. (British Archaeological Reports British Series 109). Oxford: BAR.

Griffiths, D., Philpott. R. and Egan, G., 2007. *Meols: The Archaeology of the North West Wirral Coast*. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology.

Hartley, B R, and Dickinson, B R, 2008–2012 *Names on terra sigillata: an index of makers' stamps and signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (samian ware)*, Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies Suppl. 102-02, London

Hill, P.V. and Kent, J.P.C. 1978., *Late Roman Bronze Coinage.* London: Spink & Sons LTD.

Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammal bones and teeth: An introductory guide to methods and identification*. London Institute of Archaeology: University College London.

Hinman, M. 2003. Bob's Wood, the Story So Far. An introduction to the Hinchingbrooke Excavations. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

Hinman, M., Zant, J. 2018. *Conquering the Claylands: Excavations at Love's Farm, St. Neots, Cambridgeshire.* Oxford: EAA 165.

Holck, P. 2008 *Cremated bones* Anatomical Institute, University of Oslo

Jackson, R. P. J., and Potter, T. W. 1996. *Excavations at Stonea, Cambridgeshire 1980-85.* British Museum.

Lyons, A. 2017. The Roman Pottery in Graham, S and Moan, P. Land South-West of Mill Cottage, Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology East, Report Number 2080. Unpublished

Mackreth, D. F., 2011 Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

Manning, W. H., 1989., *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum.* London: British Museum Publication.

Mays, S. Brickley, M. and Dodwell, N. 2004. *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports* English Heritage & BABAO

Moore, P D, Webb J A, and Collinson, M E, 1991 *Pollen analysis,* 2nd edn Oxford

Murphy, K. 2011. *Archaeological Excavation on Land at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire.* Archaeological Project Services Report 52/11

Nayling, N and Caseldine, A, 1997 Excavations at Caldicot, Gwent, *Council for British Archaeology Research Report* **108**

Newton, A A S, 2018 Iron Age Fen-Edge Settlement at Black Horse Farm, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire, BAR British Series 640, 1-10

OA East 2020 A Late Iron Age to Early Roman landscape at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire, unpubl post-excavation assessment report

Payne, S. 1973. 'Kill off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandible from Asvan Kale', *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303.

Perrin, R. 1999. Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58. Journal of Roman Pottery Studies, Volume 8.

Perrin, R. 2011. *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery.* Study Group for Roman Pottery

Pilkinton, K and Leslie**,** I. 2021. Glebe Farm Sawtry, Cambridgeshire, Archaeological Excavation Final Report. Albion Archaeology report 2021/42. Unpublished.

Robinson, M and Hubbard, R N L B, 1977 The transport of pollen in the bracts of hulled cereals, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 4, 197-199

Rutherford, M M, 2020 A Late Iron Age to Early Roman landscape at Gidding Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire, pollen assessment rep, in OA East 2020

Schmid, E. 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones*. Elsevier Publishing Company.

Silver, I.A. 1970. The Ageing of Domestic Animals. In D.R. Brothwell and E.S Higgs (eds), Science in Archaeology: A Survey of Progress and Research, pp.283-302. New York: Prager Publishing.

Smith, A, Allen, M, Brindle, T, and Fulford, M, 2016. *New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain (Vol. 1): The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain.* London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Britannia Monograph Series 29.

Smith, A., Allen, M., Brindle, T., Fulford, M., Lodwick, L. and Rohnbogner, A. 2018 *Life and Death in the Countryside of Roman Britain* Britannia Monograph Series No. 31. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.

Stace, C, 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles* 3rd edn Cambridge

Stanfield, J A, and Simpson, G, 1958 *Central Gaulish potters*, Oxford University Press, Oxford

Sutton, A.D., Anderson, K., Banks, P., Blinkhorn, P., Brudenell, M., Hudak, E., Lyons, A., Percival, S., and Perrin, R., 2019. A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement Scheme, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Investigations Volume 3.2: Pottery Assessment. MOLA Headland Infrastructure. Unpublished.

Symes, S. A., Rainwater, C.W., Chapman, E. N., Gipson, D.R. and Piper, A. L. 2008. Patterned Thermal Destruction of Human Remains in a Forensic Setting *in* Schmidt, C.W. and Symes, S.A. (eds.) *The Analysis of Burned Human Remains* pp 15-54, Elsevier

Terrisse, J-R, 1968 *Les céramiques sigillées gallo-romaines des Martres-de-Veyre (Puy-de-Dôme)*, Gallia Suppl. **19**, Paris

Tomber, R, and Dore, J, 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph **2**, London

Upex, S G, 2008 *The Romans in the East of England, Settlement and Landuse in the Lower Nene Valley*, Tempus

van Geel, B and Aptroot A, 2006 Fossil ascomycetes in Quaternary deposits, *Nova Hedwigia* **82** (3-4), 313-329

van Geel, B, 1978 A palaeoecological study of Holocene peat bog sections in Germany and the Netherlands based on the analysis of pollen, spores and macro-and microscopic remains of fungi, algae, cormophytes and animals, *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology,* **25** 1-120

Welsh, K. 1994. Iron Age and Roman Settlement Remains near Tort Hill, Sawtry. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit, Report No. 103. Unpublished.

Wright, J, Leivers, M, Seager-Smith, R and Stevens, C J, 2009 *Cambourne New Settlement: Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement on Clay Uplands of West Cambridgeshire*, Volume 2, Specialist Appendices, Ecofacts by R Scaife, pp 211-219, Wessex Archaeological Report **23**

Wright. J. et al. 2009. *Cambourne New Settlement. Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on the clay uplands of west Cambridgeshire.* Wessex Archaeology.

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-426960		
Project Name	Gidding Road, Sawtry		
Start of Fieldwork	08/07/19	End of Fieldwork	20/12/19
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
☒	Area excavation	☐	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	Object	Period
Roundhouse	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)	Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Roundhouse	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Enclosure	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)	Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Enclosure	Roman (43 to 410)	Coins	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)	Worked stone	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Fired clay	Roman (43 to 410)
Waterhole	Roman (43 to 410)	CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Burials	Roman (43 to 410)	Human skeletal remains	Roman (43 to 410)
Trackway	Roman (43 to 410)	Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)

Worked stone	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Glass	Roman (43 to 410)
Charred plant remains	Roman (43 to 410)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Sawtry
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Size of Study Area	4.6ha
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	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Chris Thatcher

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Store	ECB5942
Digital Archive	OA East	SWTGIR19
Paper Archive	CCC Store	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	☐	☐	☐

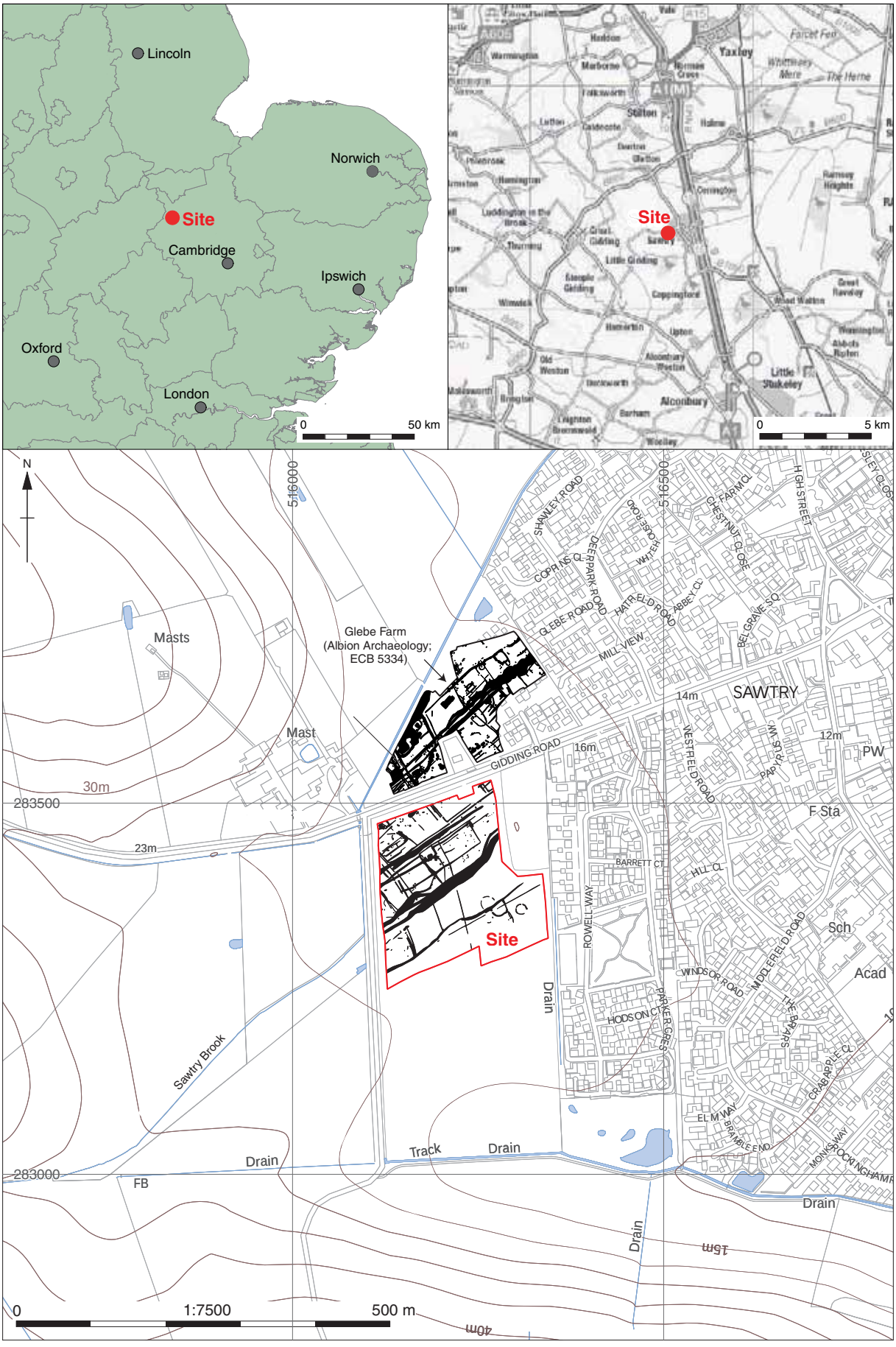
Digital Media

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



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021. All rights reserved. License No. AL 10001998

Figure 1: Site location

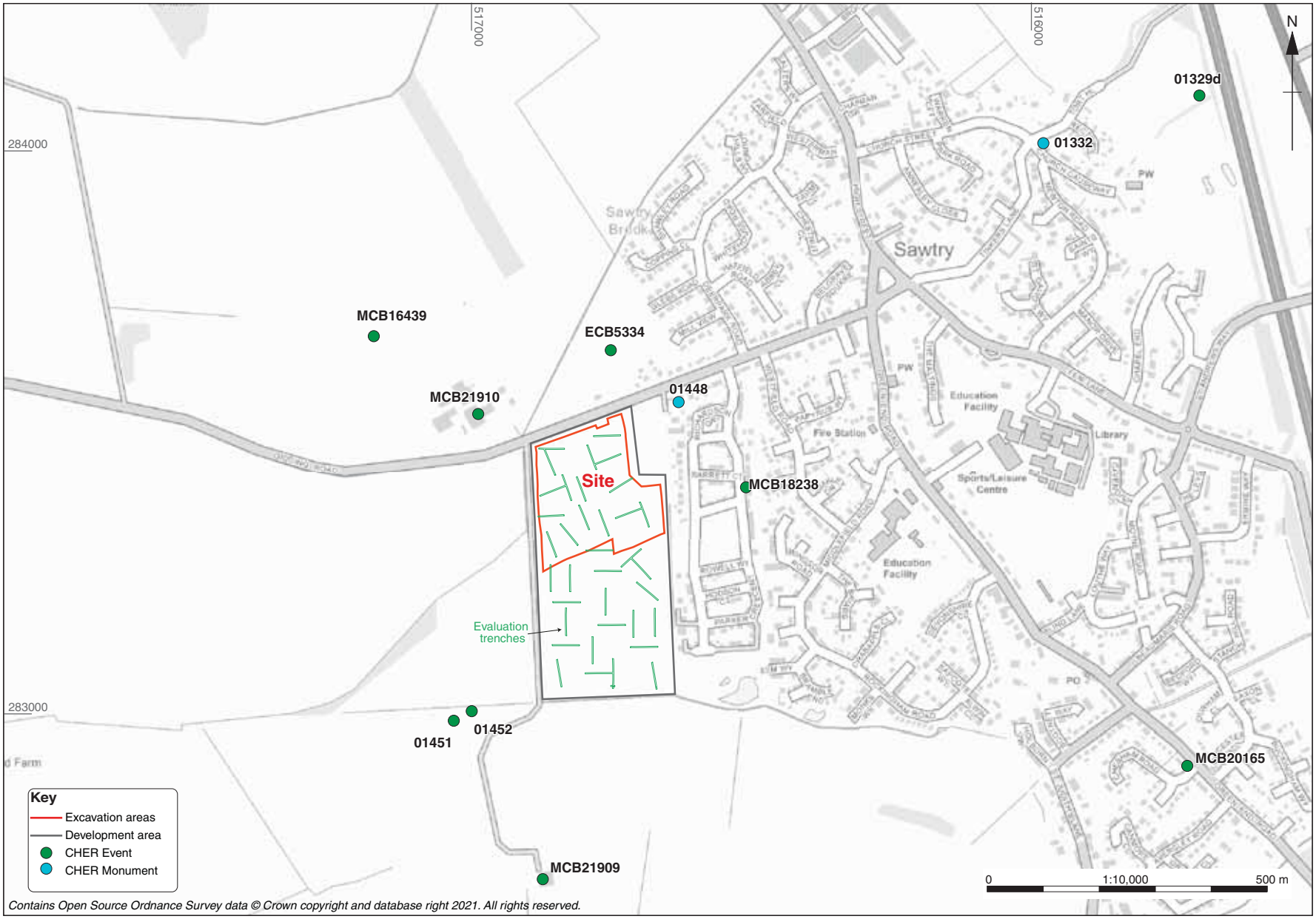


Figure 2: CHER entries mentioned in the text

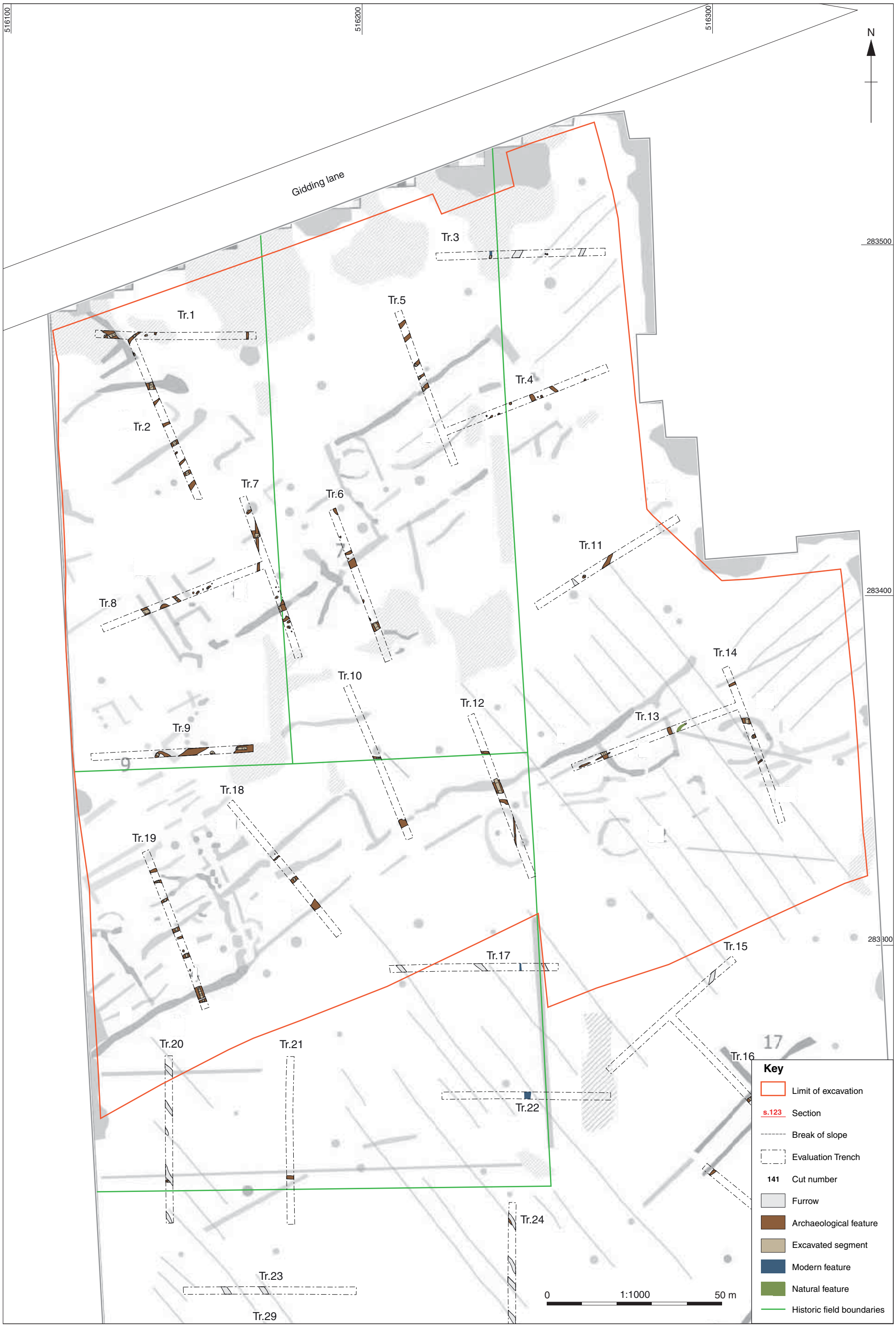


Figure 3: Excavation areas in relation to the previous trial trenching and geophysical survey

Figure 4a: All features plan

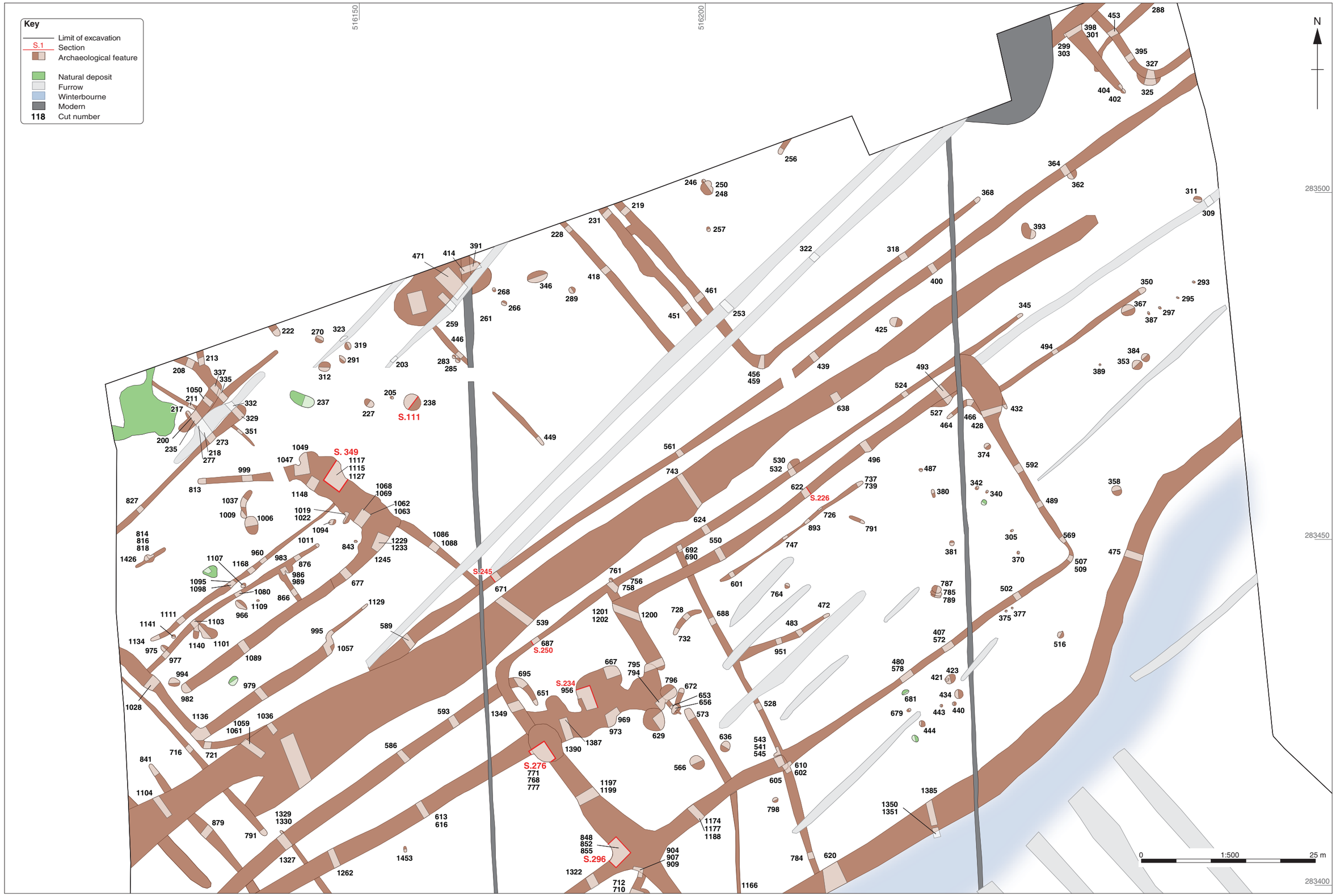


Figure 4b: Detailed plan, north of site

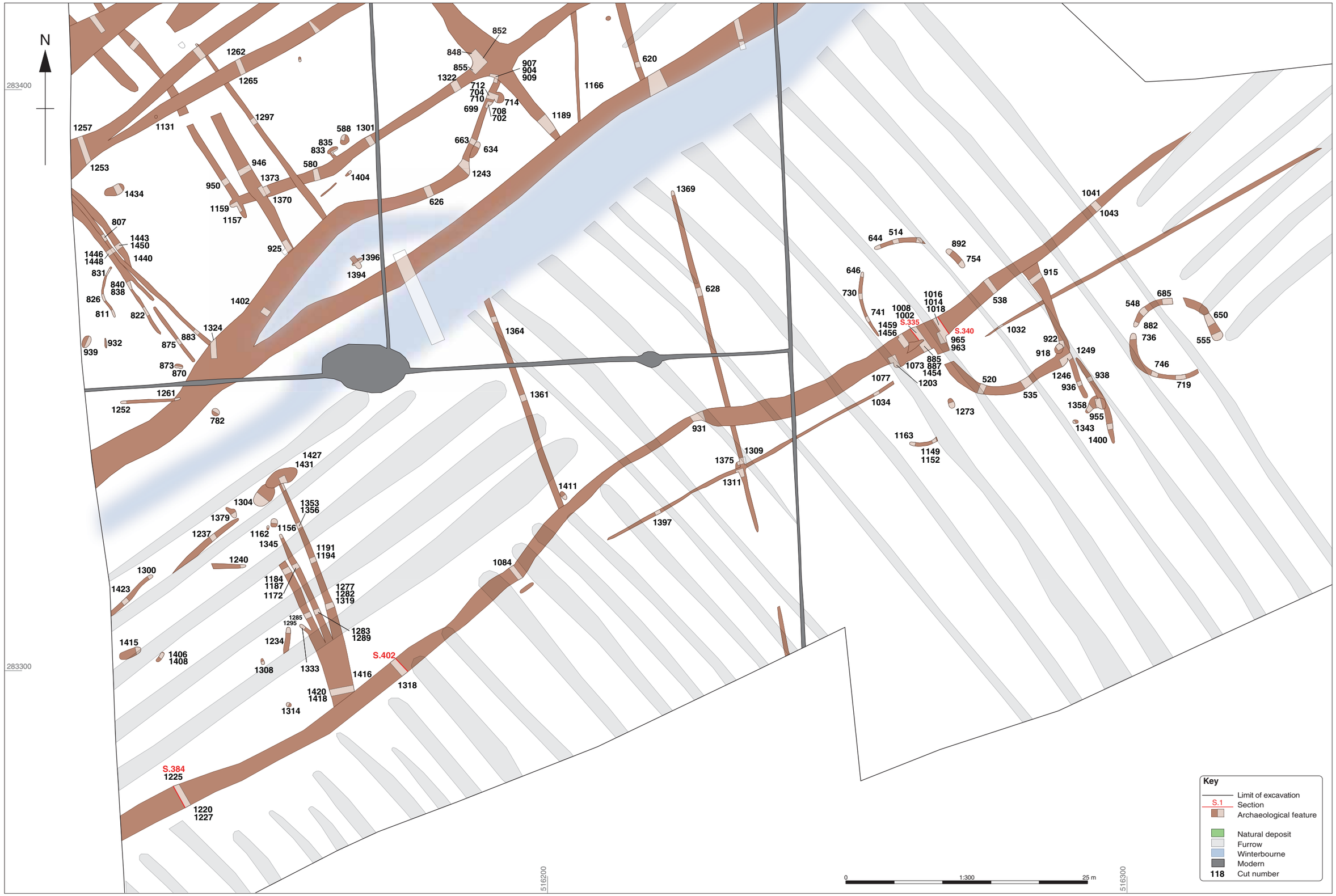


Figure 4c: Detailed plan, south of site

516300
516200
N
283500
283400
283300

211
335
1086
1088
1245
677
1089
982
728
732
472
483
951
653
973
1390
768
541
613
1265
S.296
855
1174
1322
950
580
1301
1253
1159
1370
1157
807
1440
883
Structure
512
538
S.335
1002
1073
1456
S.340
1016
931
Structure
1149
1431
1353
1191
1277
1240
1234
1333
1406
1408
1416
1318
S.402
1084
1225
S.384

inset
Structure
512
644
514
512
892
754
646
730
741
Structure
1149
1273
1163
1149
0
1:500
10 m

Key
Limit of excavation
Conjecture
118 Cut number
931 Group number
Winterbourne
Phasing
Period 1: Late Iron Age (c.100BC-AD70)
Phase 1.1
Phase 1.2

0
1:1000
100 m

Figure 5: Period 1, Late Iron Age to earliest Roman (c.100BC-AD70) Phases 1.1 and 1.2

516300
516200
N
283500
283400
283300

288
256
446
283
285
449
1049
1047
1117
S. 349
1127
1068
1069
813
999
1044
1148
1063
1062
1229
688
Pit group
667
667
795
956
969
1387
528
543
610
848
1199
S.296
904
909
699
710
712
704
708
946
833
663
1373
1243
626
1434
1443
925
875
1041
538
915
Structure
548
S.335
1014
1000
S.340
924
963
885
1203
1246
938
520
535
1400
1427
1304
1379
1156
1162
1345
1172
1283
1289
1415
1308
1418
1314
1225
S.384
1220

Inset
Structure
548
685
548
650
882
555
736
746
719
0
1:500
10 m

Key
Limit of excavation
Conjecture
118 Cut number
520 Group number
Winterbourne
Phasing
Period 2: Early Roman-British
(c.mid-late 1st century AD)
Phase 2.1
Phase 2.2
Earlier phase

0
1:1000
100 m

Figure 6: Period 2, Early Romano British (c. mid late 1st century AD), Phases 2.1 and 2.2

Figure 7: Period 3, Mid Romano-British (c. late 1st-later 2nd century AD), Phase 3.1

Figure 8: Period 3, Mid Romano-British (c. late 1st-later 2nd century AD), Phase 3.2

Figure 9: Period 3, Mid Romano-British (c. late 1st-later 2nd century AD), Phase 3.3

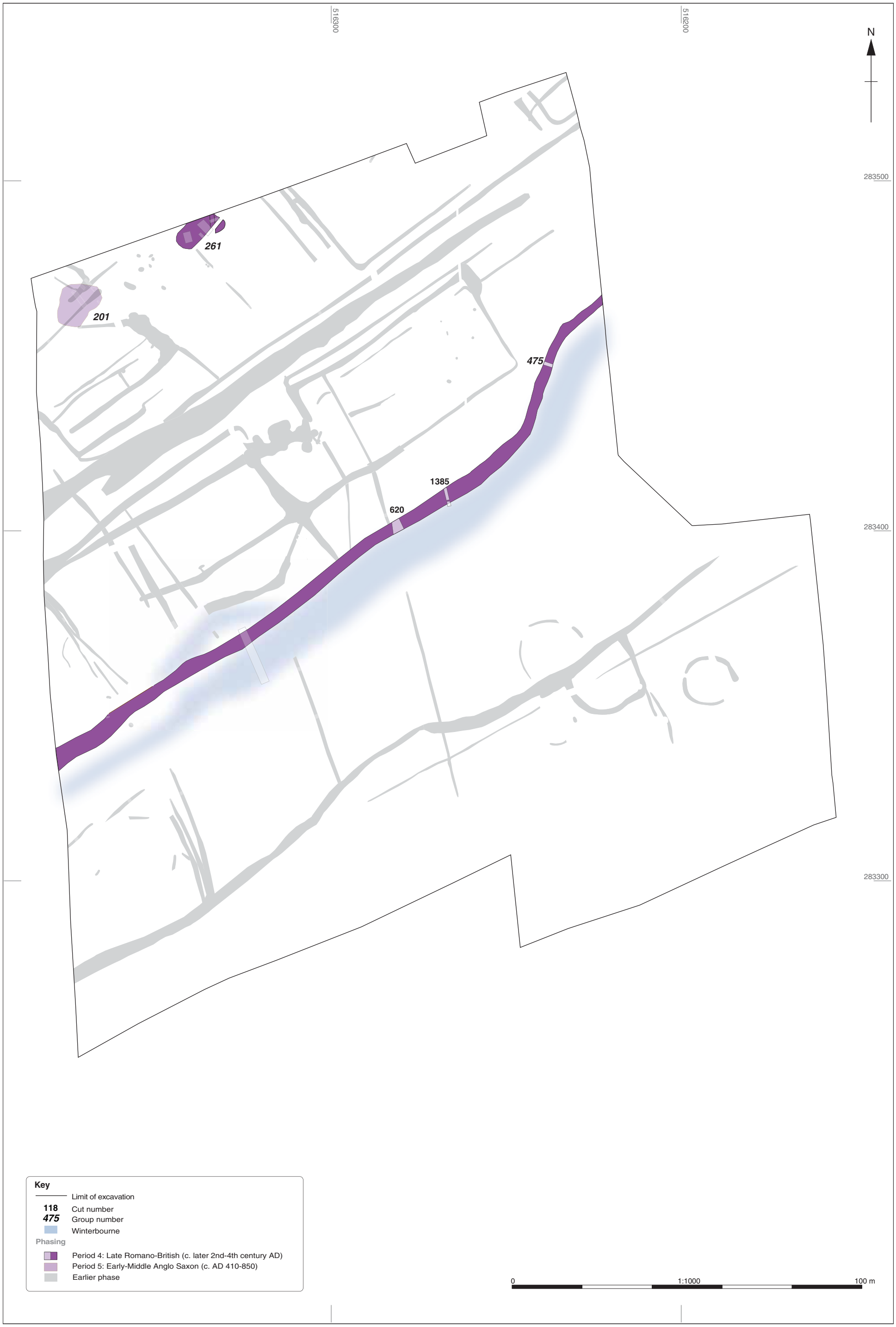


Figure 10: Period 4, Late Romano-British (c. later 2nd-4th century AD) and Period 5, Early-Middle Anglo Saxon (c. AD 410-850)

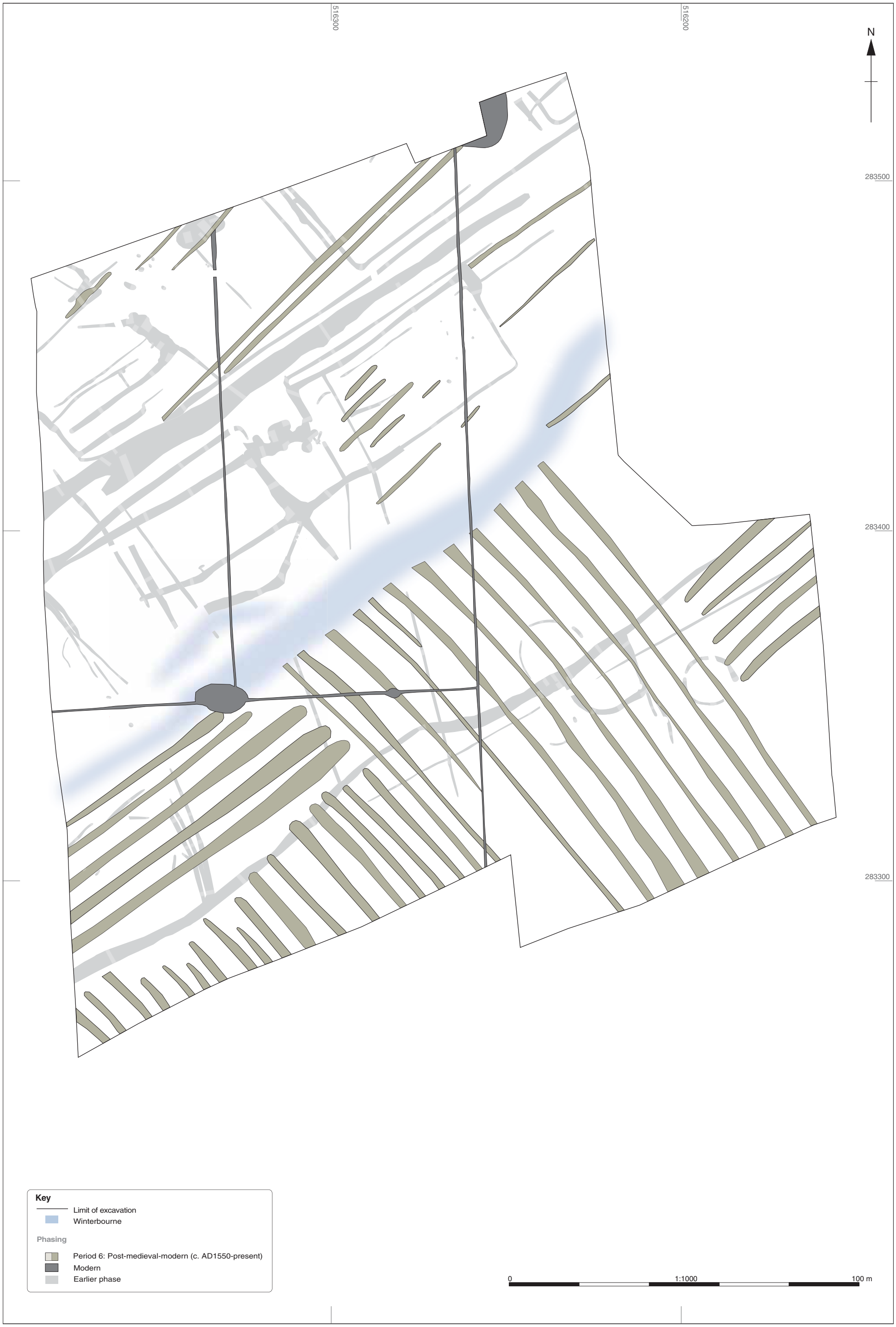
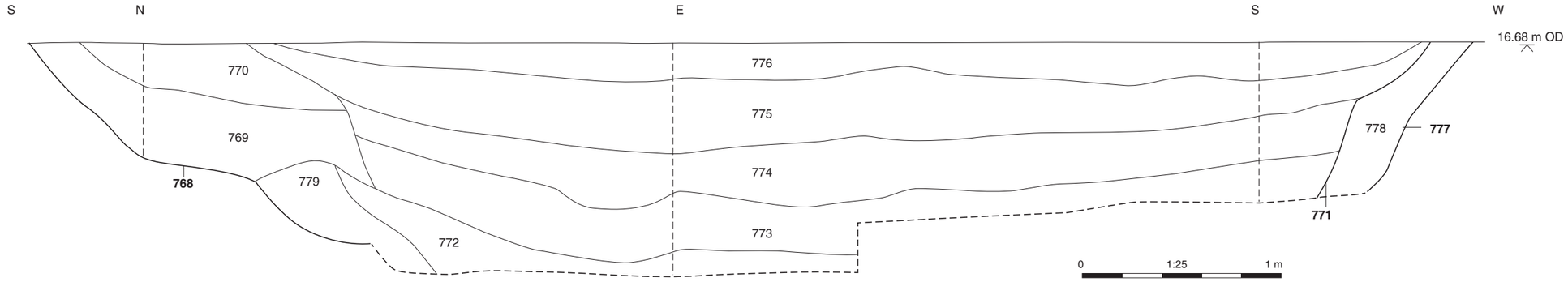
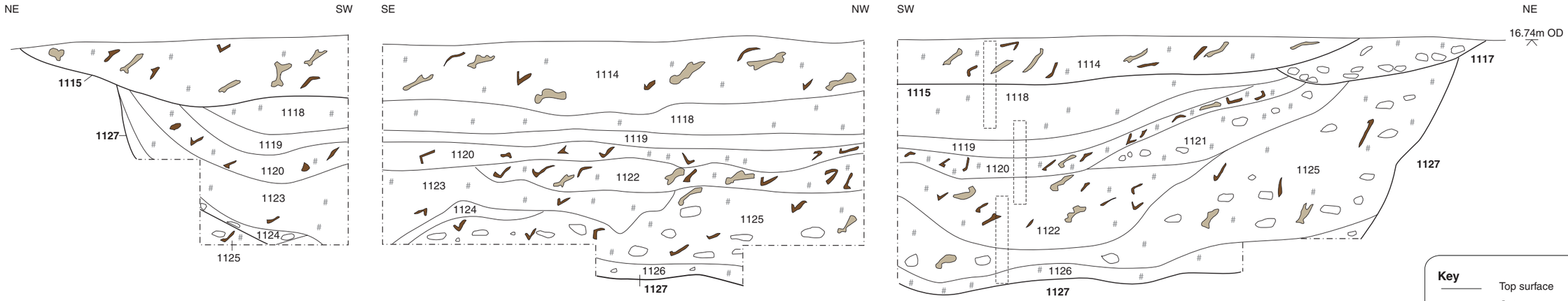


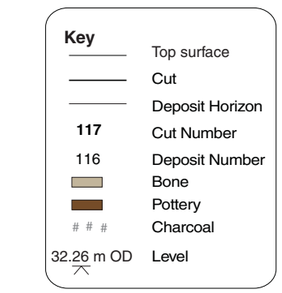
Figure 11: Period 6, Post-medieval-modern (c. AD1550-present)

Section 276

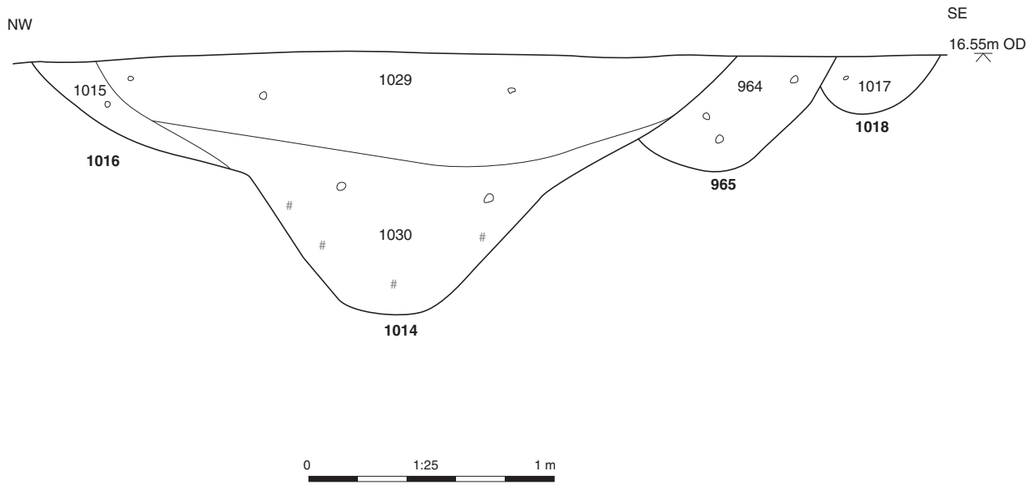


Section 349





Section 340



Section 402

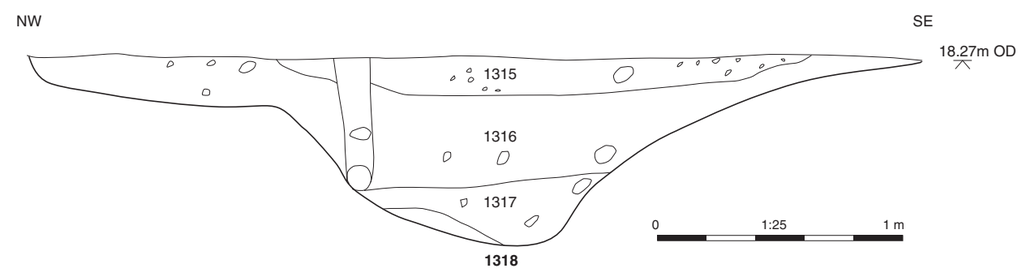
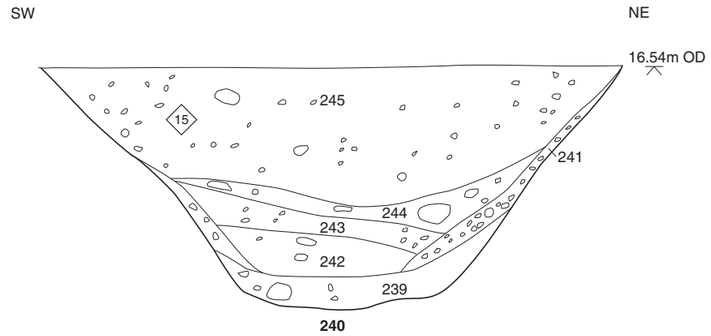
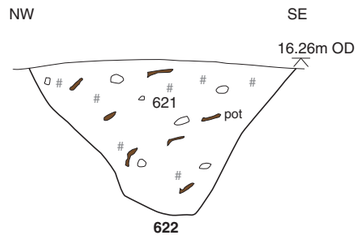


Figure 12a: Selected sections

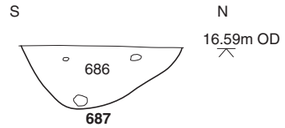
Section 111



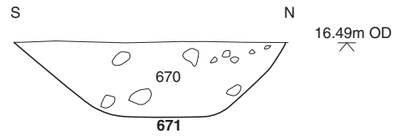
Section 226



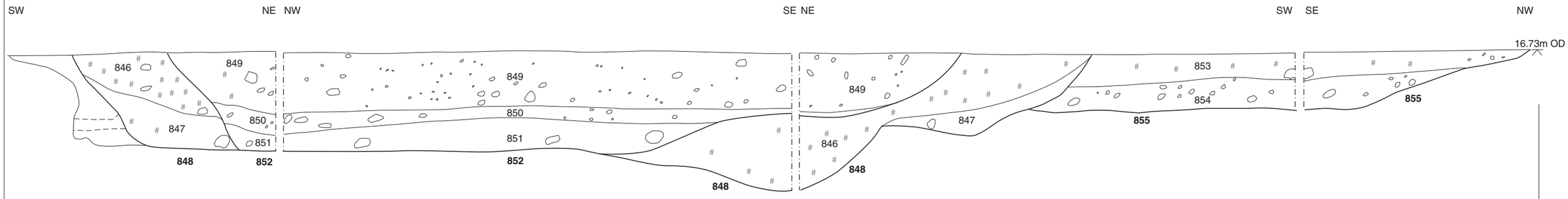
Section 250



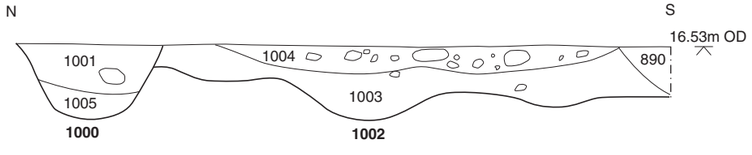
Section 245



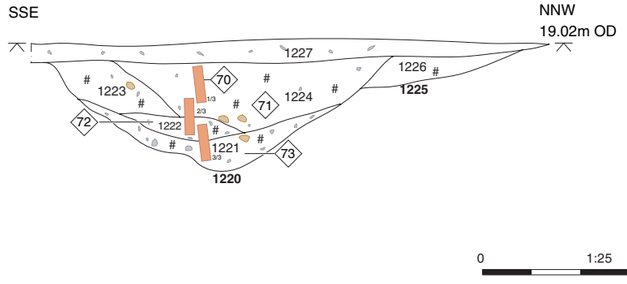
Section 296



Section 335



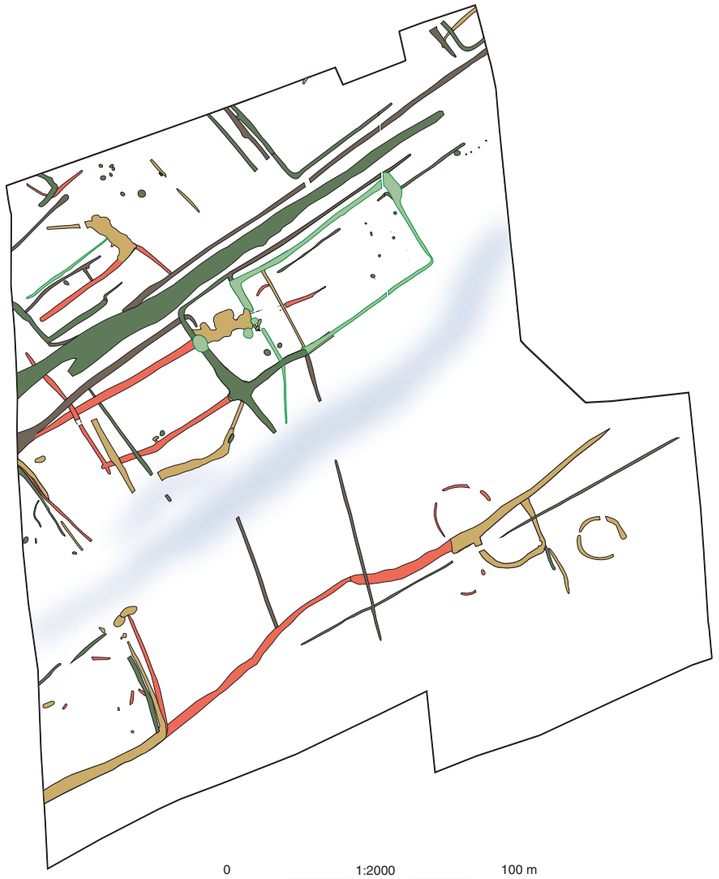
Section 384



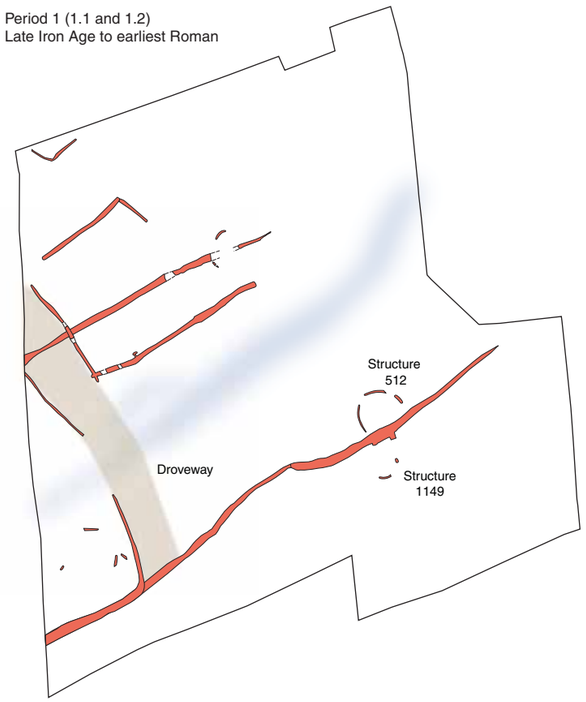
Key

- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit Horizon
- 117 Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- Bone
- Pottery
- Charcoal
- Column sample
- 18 Sample number
- 32.26 m OD Level

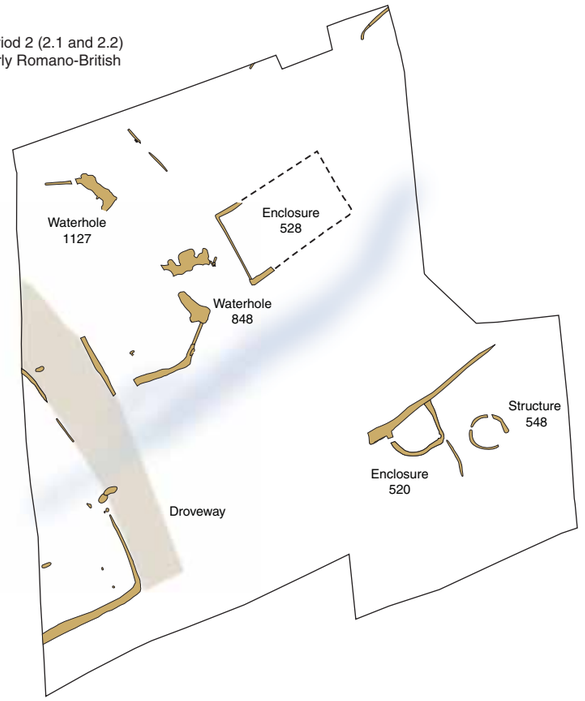
Figure 12b: Selected sections



Period 1 (1.1 and 1.2)
Late Iron Age to earliest Roman



Period 2 (2.1 and 2.2)
Early Romano-British



Period 3.1
Early to Mid Romano-British

Period 3.2 and 3.3
Early- Mid Romano-British

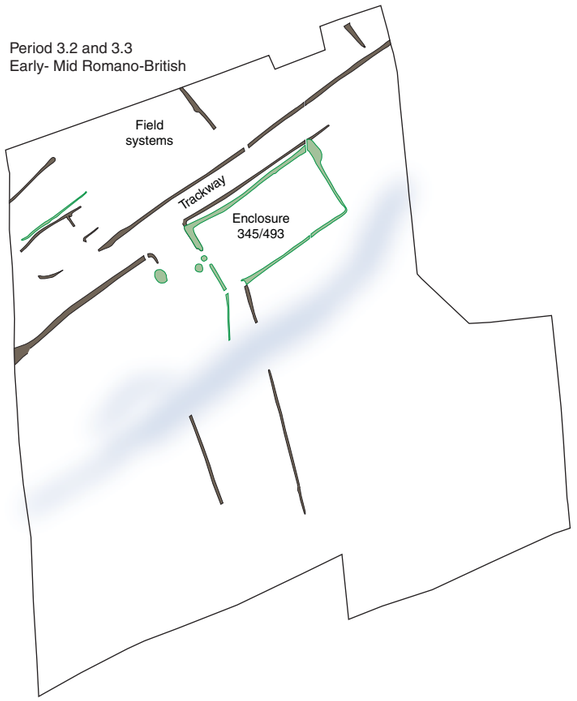


Figure 13: Sequential phase plans Periods 1-3

Figure 14: The Gidding Road excavations and the adjacent Albion Archaeology (Glebe Farm) excavations with simplified phasing after Pilkinton and Leslie 2021, Fig. 10

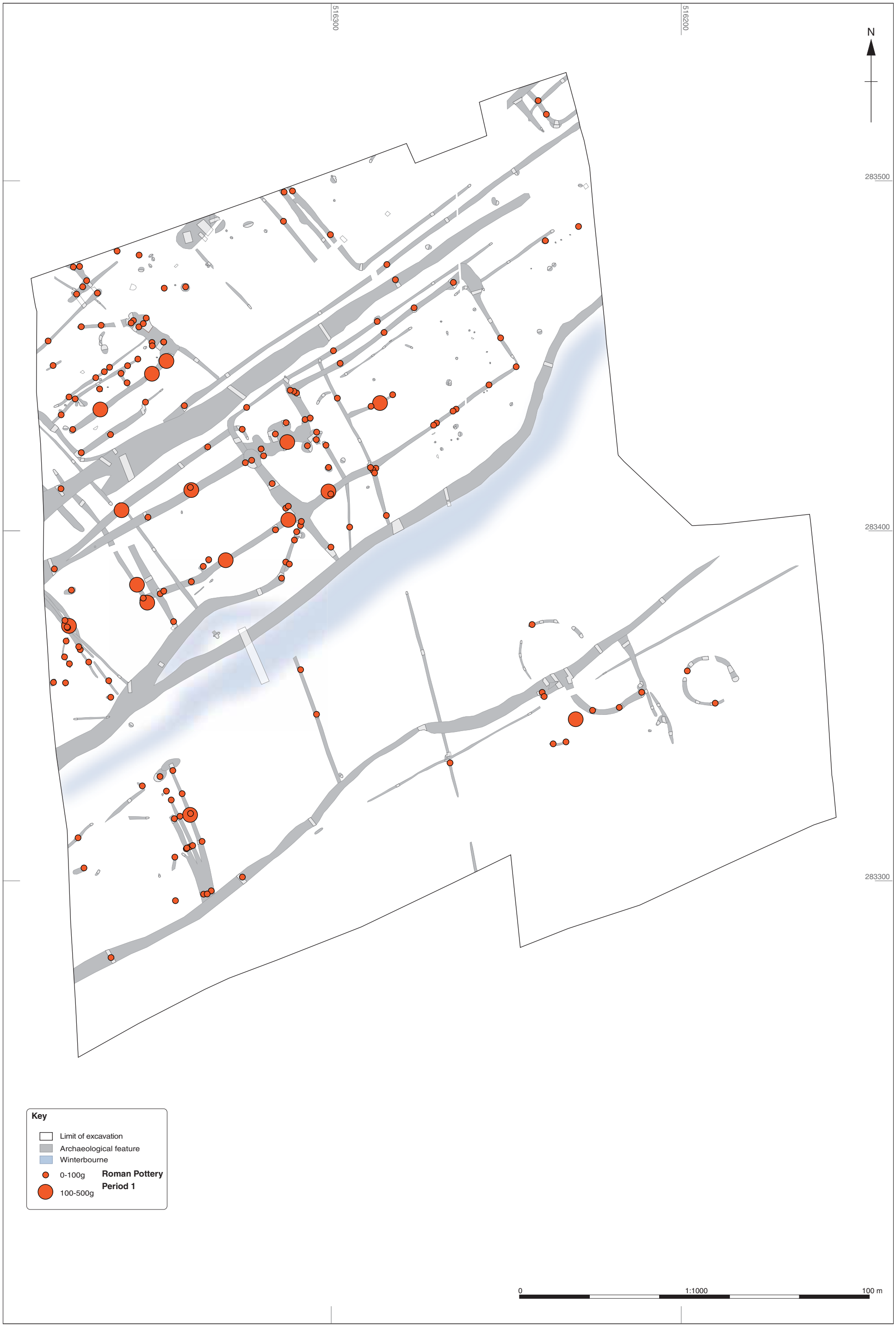


Figure 15a: Roman pottery distribution Period 1

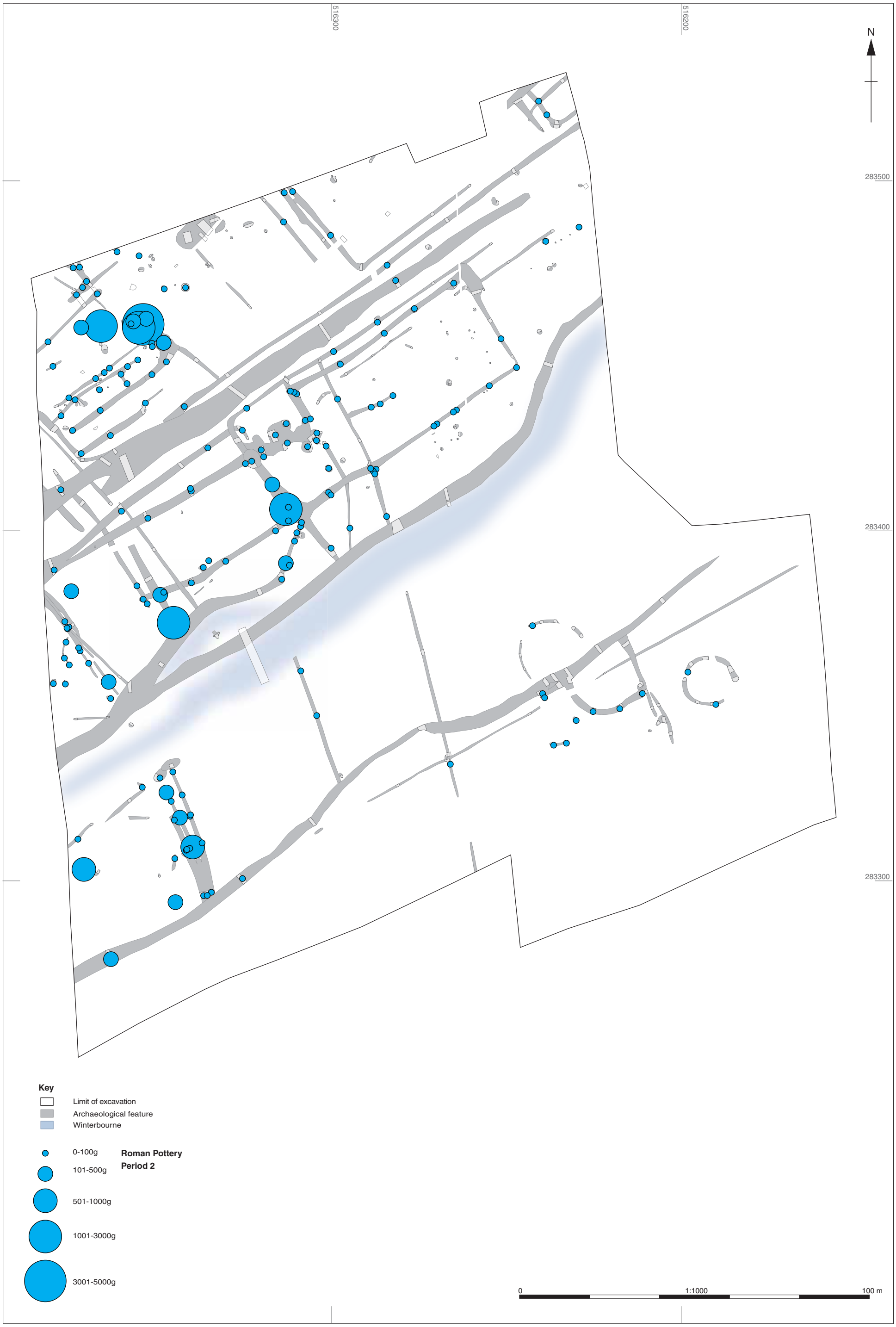


Figure 15b: Roman pottery distribution Period 2

Figure 15c: Roman pottery distribution Period 3

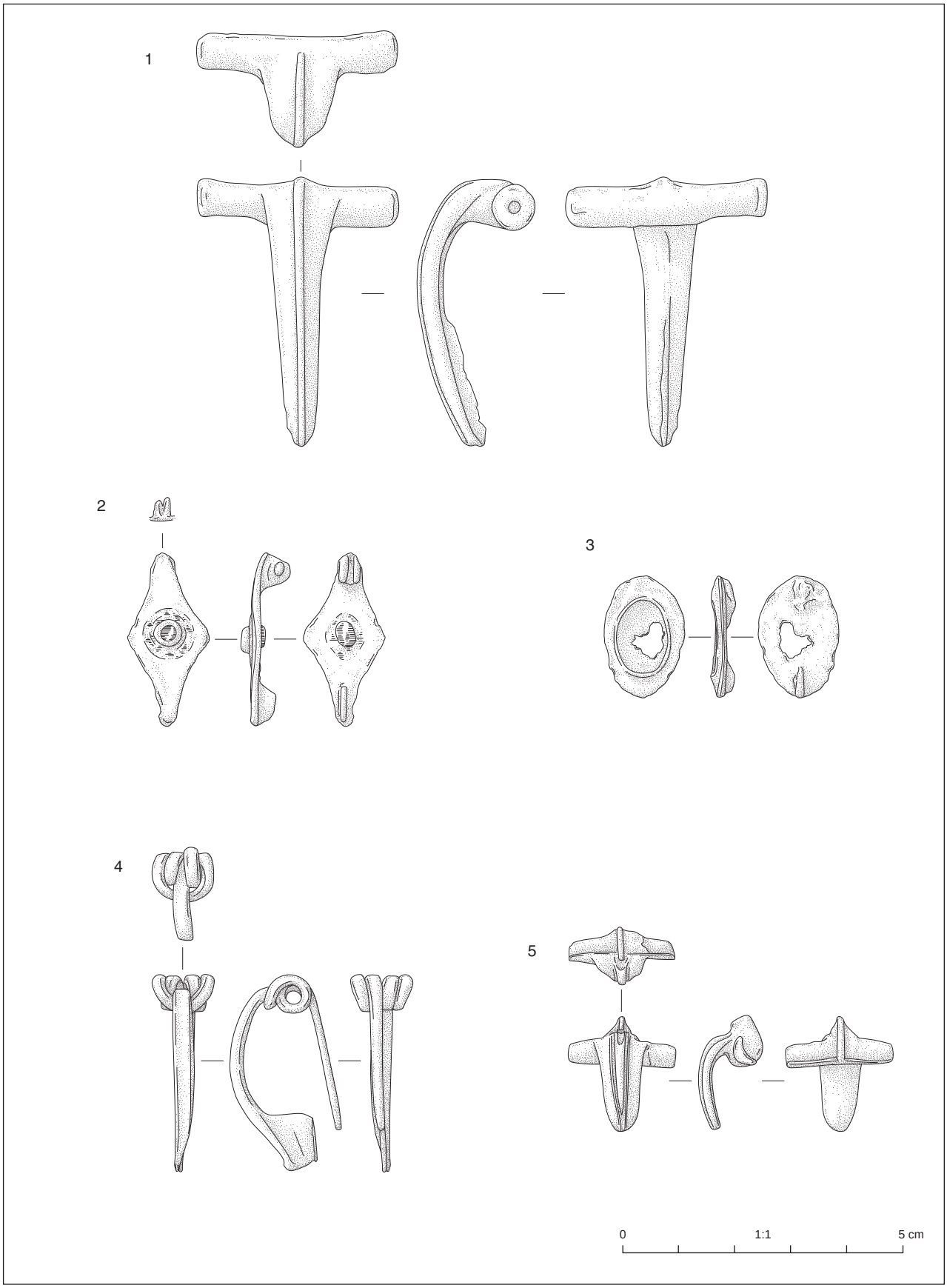


Figure 16: Copper alloy artefacts (brooches)

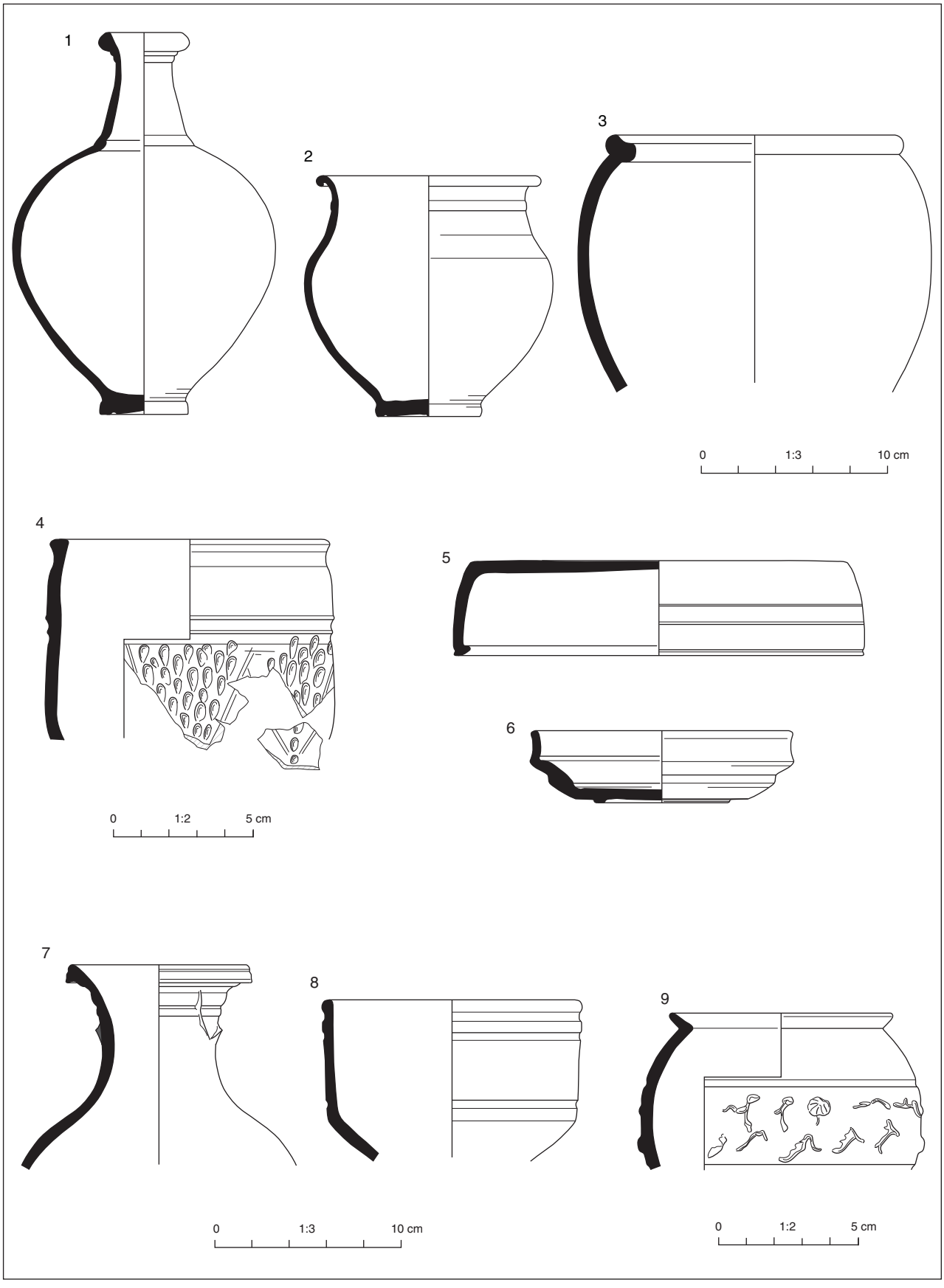


Figure 17a: Roman pottery

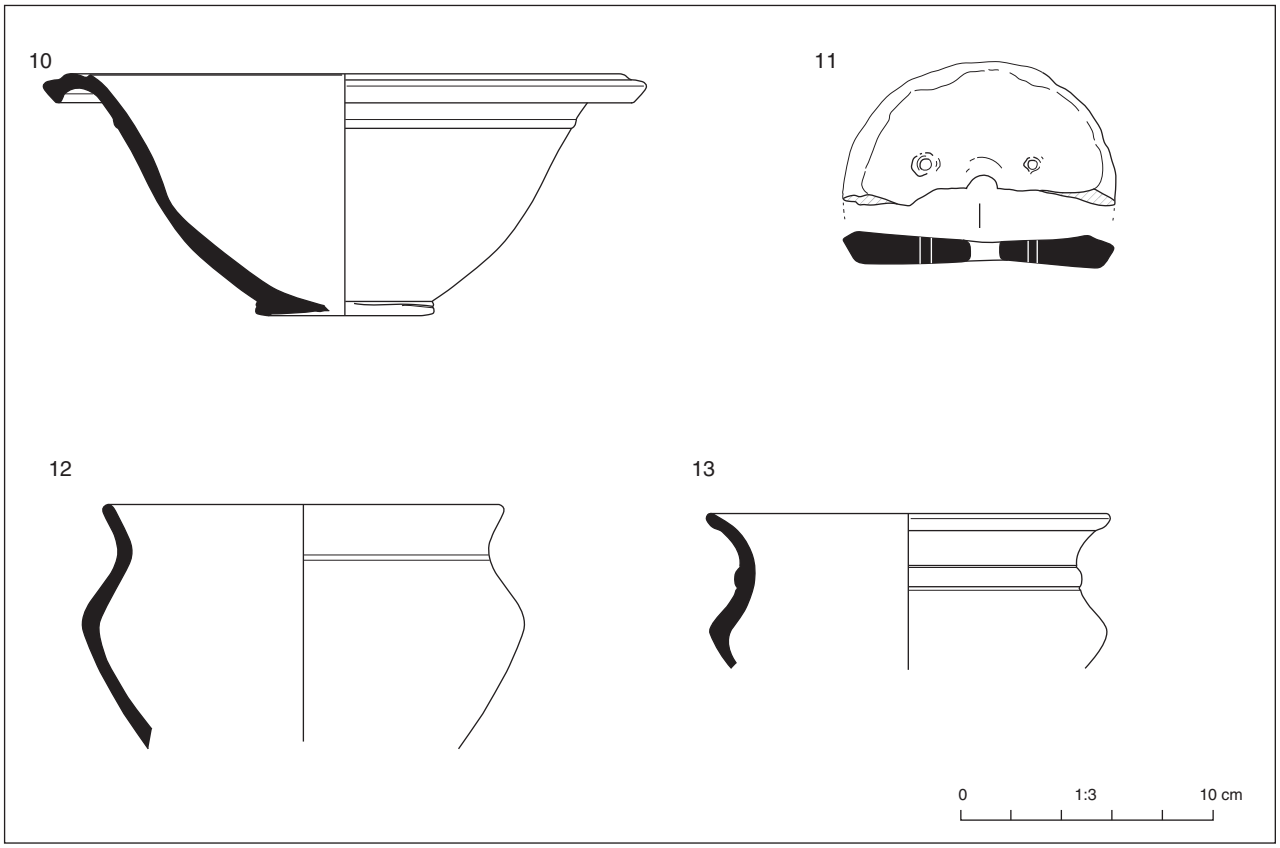


Figure 17b: Roman pottery

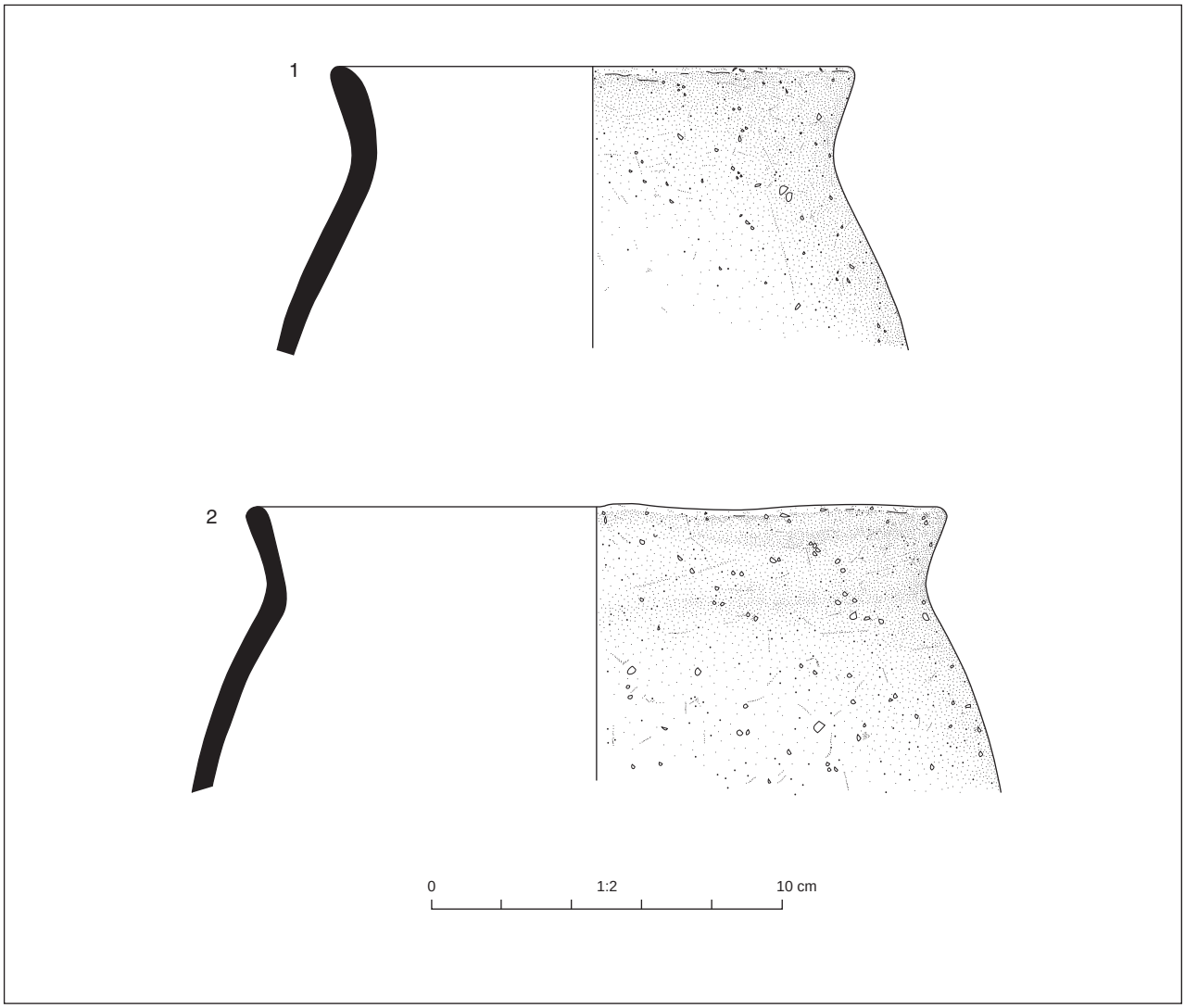


Figure 18: Saxon pottery

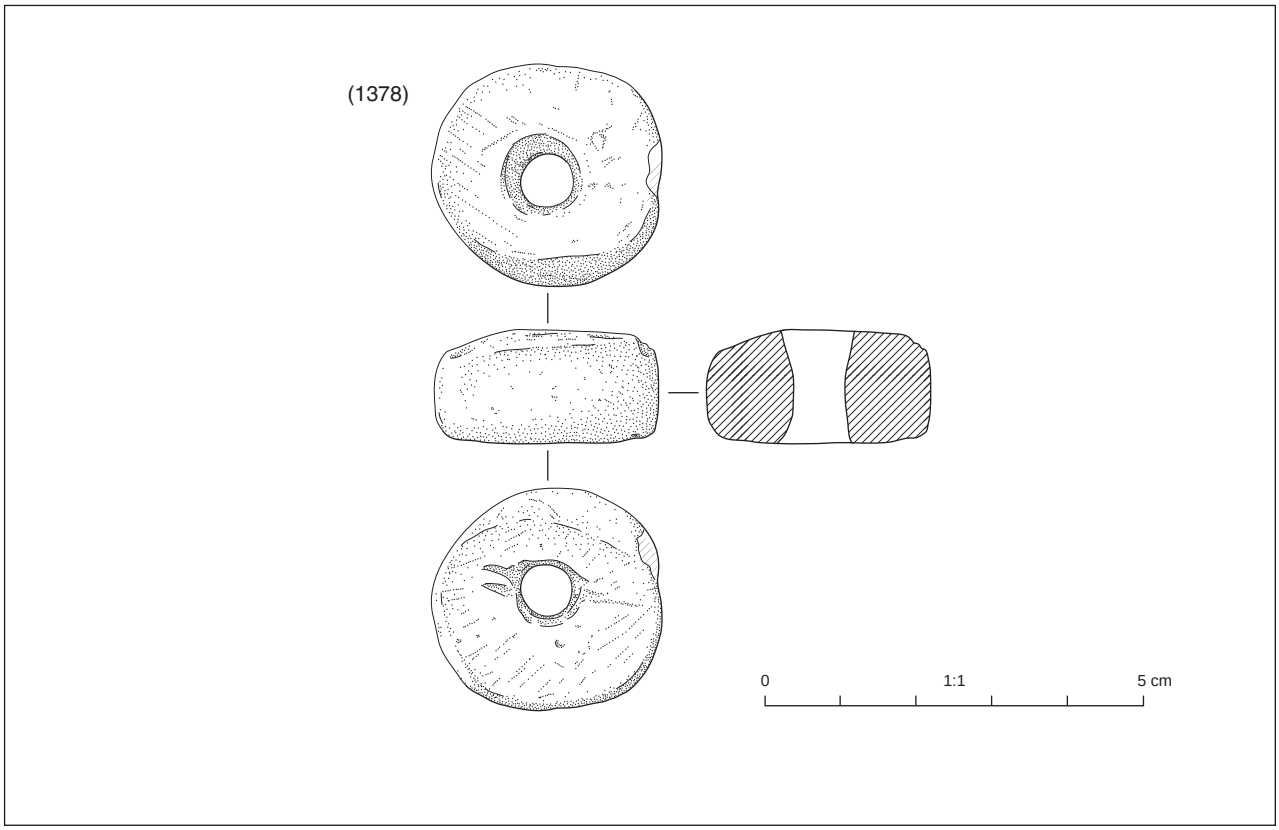


Figure 19: Spindle whorl

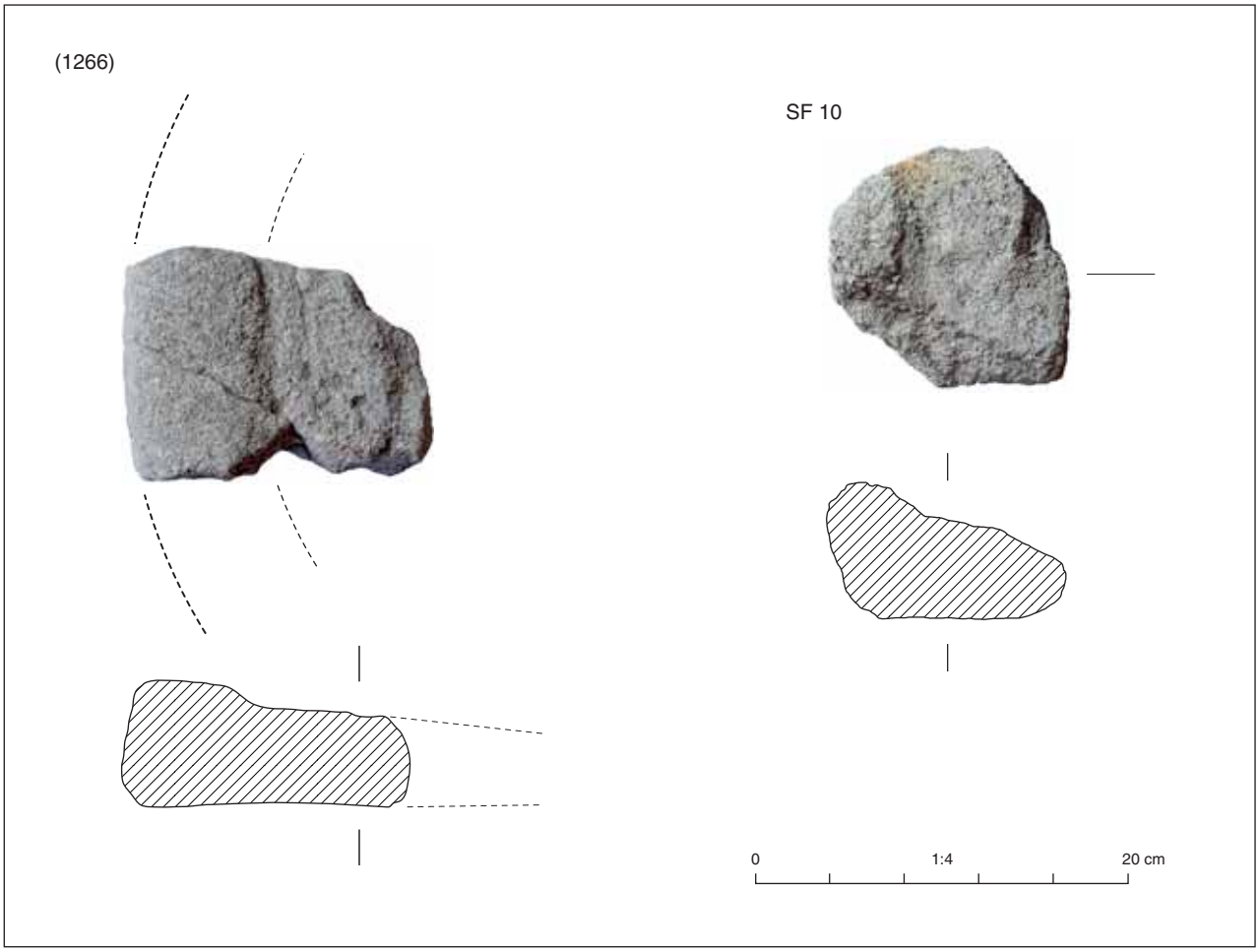


Figure 20: Worked stone

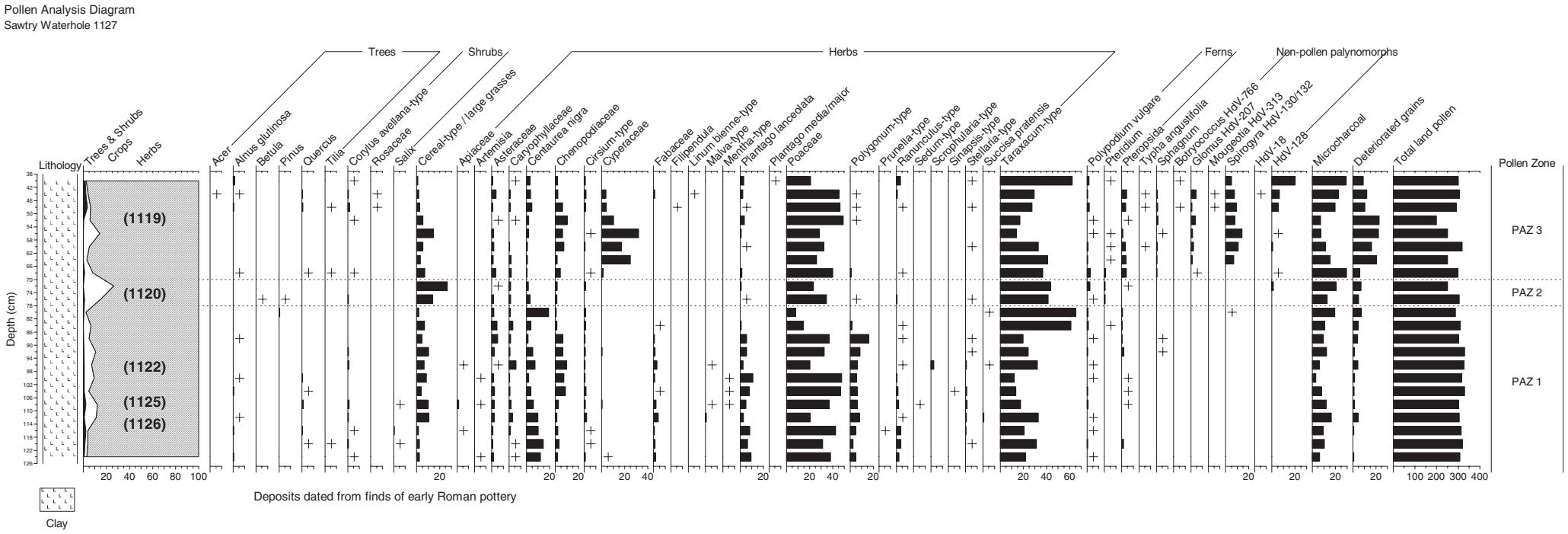


Figure 21: Pollen diagram (waterhole **1127**)

Plate 1: Aerial view of the excavations during machine stripping, looking north

Plate 2: Drone shot looking northwards towards Gidding Road and the new housing at Glebe Farm

Plate 3: Period 2: waterhole **1127**, looking north-west

Plate 4: Period 2: D-shaped enclosure **520** cut **520**, looking north-west

Plate 5: Period 3: ditch **345**, cut **1197**, looking north-west

Plate 6: Period 3: Verulamium whiteware mortaria, 1st century AD. Ditch **811**, cut **826**

Plate 7: Period 3: waterhole **771**, looking north

Plate 8: Period 3: SK1183 during excavation, looking south-east

Plate 9: Period 4: waterhole **261**, looking south-west

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com